AGRICULTURAL IMPACT STATEMENT

DATCP #4627

Hartford Jackson Interconnect Project

Washington and Dodge Counties

PSC Docket # 6650-CG-275

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

PUBLISHED APRIL 30, 2025

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WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

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LETTER TO THE READER

Dear Reader,

Through the Agricultural Impact Statement ("AIS") program, agricultural operations have the opportunity to provide feedback, document impacts, and suggest alternative solutions when their agricultural lands are affected by an entity with the potential powers of eminent domain. The AIS program also provides affected agricultural landowners time to gather information to make well-informed decisions before a study begins. Lastly, the AIS program makes suggestions and recommendations to study initiators to promote study alternatives and management practices that would reduce potential impacts to agricultural lands and operations.

The AIS program also serves the needs of the study initiator by conducting the AIS analysis and publishing the statement within a timely manner as required by Wis. Stat. § 32.035. In addition, the AIS program provides a continuing presence throughout study development and oversight processes in order to support agricultural operations and the statewide priority to preserve prime farmland.

The Agricultural Impact Statement program and the WI Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection are honored to provide this essential state service to the agricultural landowners and operators of the state.

Thank you,

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ACRONYMS

AEA	Agricultural Enterprise Area
AI	Agricultural Inspector
AIN	Agricultural Impact Notification
AIS	Agricultural Impact Statement
CREP	Conservation Reserve and Enhancement Program
CRP	Conservation Reserve Program
DATCP	Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (the Department)
FP	Farmland Preservation Program
FSA	Farm Service Agency
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
IAM	Independent Agricultural Monitor
MFL	Managed Forest Law
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Areas
PACE	Purchase of Agricultural Conservation Easement
PSC	Public Service Commission of Wisconsin
PSIG	Pounds per square inch gauge
ROW	Right-of-Way
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
WisDNR	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

TERMS

Easement	Easements are contracts – bound to the property – which allow another party the right to use or enter a property without owning the property. Easements may be temporary (i.e. time limited) or permanent.
Horizontal Directional Drilling	A technique involving the drilling of an underground pilot hole to tunnel for an extended linear distance to avoid surface disturbance to a resource like a waterbody, wetland, or infrastructure. The pilot hole is enlarged through successive ream borings with progressively larger bits. Finally, a pre-welded segment of pipe is pulled or pushed through the completed tunnel.
Mitigation	Avoiding, minimizing, rectifying (repairing), reducing, eliminating, compensating for, or monitoring environmental & agricultural impacts.
Open Trench	The excavation of a trench to install individual sections of a pipeline. After the pipeline is installed, the trench is backfilled with soil.
Prime Farmland	Defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and that is available for these uses.
Right-of-Way (ROW)	The right to cross another's property for transportation or transmission purposes, such as roads, powerlines, and pipelines.
Severance	Splitting an agricultural parcel into two or more smaller parcels
Three-Lift Soil Handing	A soil handling method requiring the excavation and stockpiling of 1) topsoil, 2) subsoil and 3) substratum in three separate piles. After excavation and construction is complete, the excavated soils are backfilled in the reverse order from which they were removed (i.e. last soil removed is the first soil backfilled).
Topsoil	The thin, top layer of soil where the majority of nutrients for plants is found.
Uneconomic Remnant	The property remaining after a partial taking of property, if the property remaining is of such size, shape, or condition as to be of little value or of substantially impaired economic viability.
Wasteland	Small or irregularly shaped areas within a remnant agricultural field that are not able to be cultivated. These areas reduce the amount of tillable acres within a remnant field, which may also impact the economic viability of the remnant field.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL IMPACT STATEMENT

The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection ("Department") has prepared Agricultural Impact Statement ("AIS") 4627 for a natural gas pipeline lateral proposed by the Wisconsin Gas LLC, doing business as We Energies. The proposed pipeline (referred to as "Hartford Jackson Interconnect Project" or "Project") is located in Hartford, Polk, and Jackson, and the Village of Slinger in Washington County as shown in Figure 1. Wisconsin Gas LLC has indicated the primary reason for the Project is to address the limited supply of natural gas to the area, stemming from a lack of sufficient pipeline infrastructure (DATCP, 2024a; We Energies, 2024).

To construct the Hartford Jackson Interconnect Project, Wisconsin Gas LLC proposes to install approximately twelve miles of 12-inch steel transmission main with a maximum allowable operating pressure of 850 psig in the towns of Hartford, Polk, and Jackson, and the village of Slinger in Washington County. The Project also includes a pressure increase of an existing high-pressure system to the same 850 psig maximum allowable operating pressure, which requires upgrades to existing regulation and valving located in the towns of Hustisford, Rubicon, and Hartford in Dodge County. The new transmission main connects this high-pressure system and the existing lateral to Port Washington Generating Station, forming a continuous 850 psig system that extends from Hustisford to Port Washington. Including staging areas and Route C (which connects parts of Route A and B), the project proposes to impact between 171.84 and 199.71 acres of agricultural land and up to 52 agricultural landowners.

The Public Service Commission of Wisconsin (PSC) has authority over the Project and the project initiator must obtain a Certificate of Authority (CA) to obtain the right to proceed with the Project. Through the issuance of a CA, the PSC would select the project route and other project criteria Wisconsin Gas LLC shall follow. To date, Wisconsin Gas LLC has submitted a CA application for the Project to the PSC under PSC Docket ID: 6650-CG-275 and is awaiting a ruling from the PSC. The Department will provide the PSC with AIS #4627 as evidence to aid in determining the outcome of Wisconsin Gas LLC's CA application.

In accordance with Wis. Stat. §32.035(3), Wisconsin Gas LLC has provided the Department with the necessary information and materials to conduct an AIS. The Department has also contacted the agricultural property owners and operators impacted by the Project route. In accordance with Wis. Stat. §32.035(4)(b), the Department has reviewed and analyzed Wisconsin Gas LLC materials and the comments from the affected agricultural property owners and operators to assess the agricultural impacts of the proposed project. Through the AIS analysis, the Department offers a set of recommendations and conclusions to

Wisconsin Gas LLC and the agricultural landowners and operators to help mitigate current and future impacts on agricultural lands and agricultural operations along the Project route.

The set of recommendations are located within the AIS Recommendation Section beginning on page 14. The AIS analysis begins on page 18 with information on the project located in Section 2. Information and conclusions on the agricultural setting of Washington and Dodge Counties and impacted areas can be found in Section 3. The agricultural impacts of the project on the impacted land, landowners and operators can be found in Section 4. Appendices for AIS 4627 contain the following information: additional project figures and tables (Appendix A), Wisconsin Gas LLC's Agricultural Mitigation Plan (Appendix B), Three-lift soil candidate key (Appendix C), information on the appraisal and compensation process (Appendix D), a copy of Wisconsin's agricultural impact statement statute (Appendix E), various additional sources of related information for agricultural landowners and operators (Appendix F), Landowner Comments (Appendix G) and Wisconsin Gas LLC's Feedback Form (Appendix H).

If Wisconsin Gas LLC deviates from the selected alternatives or the selected sites, Wisconsin Gas LLC shall re-notify the Department. The Department shall review the re-notification for new potential impacts to agricultural lands and may generate an addendum to this AIS, if warranted.

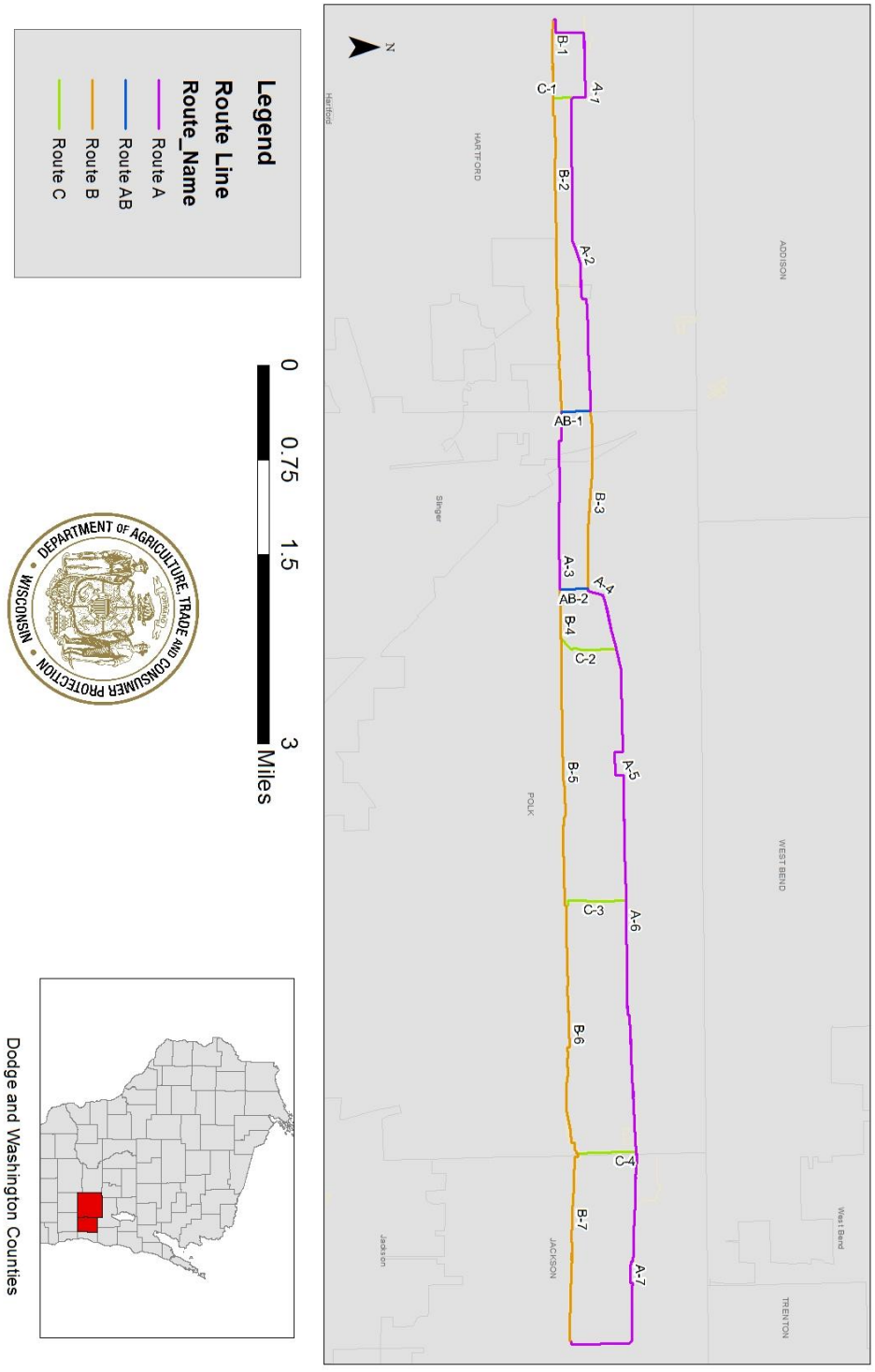

Figure 1: Route Segments of the Hartford Jackson Interconnect Project in Washington and Dodge Counties, WI, DATCP.

AGRICULTURAL IMPACT STATEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The Department has reviewed and analyzed the materials provided by Wisconsin Gas LLC and comments from the affected agricultural property owners and operators regarding the proposed Hartford Jackson Interconnect Project. Should PSC approve the Project, the Department provides the following recommendations, in accordance with Wis. Stat. §32.035(4)(b) to PSC, Wisconsin Gas LLC and agricultural landowners and operators to help mitigate impacts on agricultural lands and agricultural operations resulting from the Project.

Recommendations to the Public Service Commission

1) The Department recommends that PSC select a route alternative that utilizes as much pre-existing ROW including pipeline, railroad and roadway corridors to reduce the overall impacts to agricultural lands and operation such as potential parcel severance during the period of construction and long-lasting impacts to the soil in terms of crop yield loss and drainage. Overall, the Department prefers some of the segments suggested by Wisconsin Gas LLC for the Preferred Route but the Department suggests PSC consider exchanging certain sections of one route with another that follow edge of fields and road ROWs to the degree possible, such as choosing Segments B-2, B-5, B-6, B-7 in place of segments C-1, A-2, C-2, A-5, A-6, A-7 to avoid severing agricultural fields and farm operations. See Section 4.4.1 "Severance" of AIS 4627 for more discussion on this recommendation.

2) Should the PSC select the Preferred Route or a route alternative with substantial impacts to cropland and potential to sever agricultural parcels (see Table 3 in Section 4.4.1. "Severance") the Department recommends that the PSC require Wisconsin Gas LLC to hire an Independent Agricultural Monitor (IAM) for the construction phase of the Project. However, should PSC select the route that the Department recommends (B-1, B-2, A-3, B-4, B-5, B-6, B-7.), or route segments not likely to cause severance of agricultural parcels the Department believes the Agricultural Inspector that Wisconsin Gas LLC hires is sufficient to ensure Wisconsin Gas LLC adheres to the AMP and any additional BMPs the Department has recommended for Wisconsin Gas LLC. See Section 4.4.1 "Severance" and Section 5.1 "Agricultural Inspector and Independent Agricultural Monitor" for further discussion regarding this recommendation.

3) If PSC determines an IAM should be hired by Wisconsin Gas LLC, the Department suggests that PSC require that the IAM is hired in consultation with and the approval of the PSC, DATCP, and WisDNR and all reports generated by IAM should be shared with the PSC, DATCP, and WisDNR. Furthermore, the IAM should be required to complete the Department's standard Agricultural Monitoring Form for Pipeline Projects (ARM-LWR-543) as seen in Appendix G and submit said monitoring forms to DATCP weekly or a timeframe that is consulted with and approved by PSC, DATCP and WisDNR. If Wisconsin Gas LLC has an applicable form that shares information that is requested on form ARM-LWR-543, then that can be used in lieu of ARM-LWR-543.

Recommendations to Wisconsin Gas LLC

1) In addition to the practices Wisconsin Gas LLC outlined within their Agricultural Management Plan, the Department recommends Wisconsin Gas LLC follow all the recommended mitigation efforts described in Section 5.3 through Section 5.6.18 to mitigate Project impacts to or regarding: topsoil, increased soil rock content, soil compaction, de-icing & traction control, de-watering, erosion, fencing, weed control, construction debris, feed supply & dairy operations, construction noise & dust, restoration, irrigation, temporary access roads, managed forests, induced current, organic operations and biosecurity.

2) Wisconsin Gas LLC should provide notice and project information to impacted county drainage district board during the project planning stage and invite DATCP (acting through the state drainage engineer) and the county drainage board to identify potential concerns.

3) Wisconsin Gas LLC should provide landowners with direct phone numbers and email addresses to Wisconsin Gas LLC project staff and project contractors that are able to respond to a range of topics including but not limited to: environmental & agricultural impacts, land acquisition & ROW, project schedule, access limitations, compensation for release of lands from conservation programming and project complaints.

4) If there is adequate growing season for a crop to mature and be harvested after Wisconsin Gas LLC has an interest in the impacted lands, but before construction along the Project corridor begins, Wisconsin Gas LLC should allow the current

agricultural operators to harvest a crop for that season to the extent possible or the Wisconsin Gas LLC shall compensate the agricultural operators for crop damages.

5) Wisconsin Gas LLC should provide appropriate compensation to all landowners with land enrolled in a conservation easement or farm program if the landowner must reimburse the administering agency for the land's removal or alteration. These conservation or farm programs could include, but are not limited to, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), Conservation Reserve and Enhancement Program (CREP), Farmland Preservation Program (FP), or the Managed Forest Law program (MFL).
6) Wisconsin Gas LLC should consult the Department as soon as a route is selected affording as much time as possible prior to construction regarding the status of effective agreements within the project corridor and for information regarding required releases of land and repayment of funds for any CREP or FP agreements within the chosen project corridor.
7) Wisconsin Gas LLC is advised to consult the applicable County Land Conservation Department on the existence of installed SWRM conservation practices within the Project area.
8) Wisconsin Gas LLC should implement training for all construction supervisors, inspectors, and crews to ensure that they understand the steps needed to protect the integrity of agricultural lands and operations during project construction and restoration.

Recommendations to Agricultural Landowners and Operators

1) Landowners should review the recommended mitigation efforts described in Section 5.3 through Section 5.6.18 to mitigate Project impacts to or regarding: topsoil, increased soil rock content, soil compaction, de-icing & traction control, de-watering, erosion, fencing, weed control, construction debris, feed supply & dairy operations, construction noise & dust, restoration, irrigation, temporary access roads, managed forests, induced current, organic operations and biosecurity.

2) Under ATCP 48.40 landowners are required to notify a county drainage board of any action, including a change in land use that will alter flow of water into or from a district drain, increase soil erosion or movement of suspended soils to a district drain, or affect the operation of the drainage district or costs incurred by the district.

3) Landowners with conservation easements within the ROW should consult with the conservation program provider to determine if there any implications resulting from the land's alteration or removal from the contract. If the landowner is charged a fee for removing or altering the land within the conservation easement, landowners should negotiate with Wisconsin Gas LLC to recover any incurred costs.

4) Landowners concerned about potential impacts to their agricultural land should keep records of the conditions of the ROW before, during, and after construction, including field moisture conditions, historic presence/absence of ponded water prior to the start of construction for post-construction comparisons, crop yield records and photographs taken every season.

5) Prior to the start of construction, landowners should identify for Wisconsin Gas LLC where construction activities may interfere with farm operations, farm building/facilities or farming infrastructure including but not limited to drain tiles, wells, watering systems, drainage ditches, drainage tile, culverts, fencing, farm access roads, or grain bins.

6) After construction is complete, landowners should monitor for drainage problems. If problems are observed that can be attributed to construction, the landowner and Wisconsin Gas LLC should work together to develop a mutually agreeable solution.

AGRICULTURAL IMPACT STATEMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection ("Department") has prepared Agricultural Impact Statement ("AIS") 4627 in accordance with Wis. Stat. §32.035 for a natural gas pipeline lateral proposed by Wisconsin Gas LLC, doing business as We Energies. The proposed pipeline (referred to as "Hartford Jackson Interconnect Project" or "Project") project recommends installing approximately 12 miles of 12-inch steel transmission main in the towns of Hartford, Polk, and Jackson, and the Village of Slinger in Washington County (DATCP, 2024a; We Energies, 2024). The Project also requires upgrades to existing regulation and valving located in the towns of Hustisford, Rubicon, and Hartford in Dodge County. The new transmission main connects this high-pressure system and the existing lateral to Port Washington Generating Station, forming a continuous 850 psig system that extends from Hustisford to Port Washington (DATCP, 2024a; We Energies, 2024).

According to Wis. Stat. §32.035, the AIS is designed to be an informational and advisory document that describes and analyzes the potential effects of a proposed project on agricultural operations and agricultural resources, but it cannot stop a project. The Department is required to prepare an AIS when the actual or potential exercise of eminent domain powers involves an acquisition of any interest in more than five acres of land from any agricultural operation. The term agricultural operation includes all owned and rented parcels of land, buildings, equipment, livestock, and personnel used by an individual, partnership, or corporation under single management to produce agricultural commodities.

The AIS reflects the general objectives of the Department in its recognition of the importance of conserving vital agricultural resources and maintaining a healthy rural economy. The Department is not involved in determining whether or not eminent domain powers will be used or the amount of compensation to be paid for the acquisition of any property.

Wisconsin Gas LLC has submitted a Certificate of Authority (CA) to the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin (PSC) (REF#: 525391) to obtain approval to construct the Project (We Energies, 2024). The PSC has assigned the Project PSC Docket ID: 6650-CG-275, which can be followed within the PSC Electronic Records Filing System. The PSC will analyze the need for the project and the potential environmental and community impacts in an Environmental Assessment (EA) (DATCP, 2024a). In addition, the PSC will receive testimony and hold hearings to further assess the impacts of this project. Afterwards, the PSC will

approve, modify, or deny Wisconsin Gas LLC's proposed project. Construction on the project cannot begin before Wisconsin Gas LLC receives a CA from the PSC, as well as permits and approvals from other regulatory entities.

As established under Wis. Stat. §32.035(4)(d), if Wisconsin Gas LLC intends to actualize its powers of condemnation at any point during the project through a jurisdictional offer(s), Wisconsin Gas LLC may not negotiate with an owner or make a jurisdictional offer until 30 days after the agricultural impact statement has been published. If Wisconsin Gas LLC deviates from the selected alternative or the selected sites, Wisconsin Gas LLC shall re-notify the Department. The Department shall review the re-notification for new potential impacts to agricultural lands and may determine to generate an addendum to this AIS.

Should Wisconsin Gas LLC actualize its powers of condemnation for this acquisition, information on the appraisal and compensation process under eminent domain is provided within Appendix D. The full text of Wis. Stat. §32.035 is included in Appendix E. Additional references to statutes that govern eminent domain and condemnation processes and other sources of information are also included in Appendices E and F.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. Project Summary

The proposed project occurs within Washington and Dodge Counties, WI. The project proposes to install approximately 12 miles of 12-inch steel transmission main in the towns of Hartford, Polk, and Jackson, and the Village of Slinger in Washington County (We Energies, 2024).

Wisconsin Gas LLC has provided the Department with an agricultural impact notification (AIN) and spatial materials for analysis for the proposed project (DATCP, 2024a). The AIN and materials from Wisconsin Gas LLC serve as the main reference documents for the Project. As the scope of Wis. Stat. §32.035 is limited to agricultural impacts, this analysis will only examine and evaluate the aspects of the Project that affect agricultural lands. A full list of the impacted acres for each agricultural landowner is provided (Appendix A, Table 1). For a general overview of the typical construction practices used to install a natural gas pipeline, please read the Department's Natural Gas Pipeline Construction Process publication ARM-LWR-562 available at agimpact.wi.gov.

Wisconsin Gas LLC proposes to install approximately 12 miles of 12-inch steel 850 pounds per square inch gauge ("psig") maximum allowable operating pressure ("MAOP") transmission main. The Project also includes a pressure increase of an existing high-pressure system's operating pressure from 400 psig MAOP to 850 psig MAOP. These two systems would connect with the existing 850 psig MAOP lateral from Hartford East Gate Station to Port Washington Generation Station (PWGS), forming a single 850 psig system stretching from Rubicon Gate to Hartford East Gate Station to PWGS (DATCP, 2024a; We Energies, 2024).

To accommodate the increase to 850 psig MAOP, Wisconsin Gas LLC has proposed improvements to be made to an existing valve assembly, two existing gate stations, and two district regulator stations. A total of five valve assemblies will be installed in the system (We Energies, 2024).

There are two proposed potential routes for the Project, Route A and Route B. Each route is divided into a number of segments. "A" segments are segments specific to Route A. "B" segments are specific to Route B. "AB" segments are segments that were common between the two routes. "C" segments are segments that connect the Route A and Route B at various locations that would allow for combinations of Route A and Route B segments, if desired (DATCP, 2024a; We Energies 2024).

Wisconsin Gas LLC's Preferred Route is a combination of segments from both Route A and Route B, rather than the original Route A or Route B (We Energies, 2024). The segments identified as Wisconsin Gas LLC Preferred Route can be found in Appendix A Attachment 4 of the application (REF# 525402).

2.2. Public Service Commission of Wisconsin (PSC)

The PSC is an independent regulatory agency that regulates public electric, natural gas, water and sewer utilities in Wisconsin. Through PSC regulations, public utilities must obtain PSC approval before setting new utility rates and undertaking major construction projects, such as natural gas pipelines or substations. Prior to gaining approval, PSC staff review the utilities application and prepare either an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or an Environmental Assessment (EA) to evaluate the need, alternatives, cost, and environmental and social impacts of the proposed project.

Approval from the PSC is obtained by the issuance of a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) or a Certificate of Authority (CA), both of which grant the utility the right to proceed with the project as described within the CPCN or CA. Issuance of a CPCN or CA

determined by a three-member PSC Commission. PSC Commissioners are full-time staff, appointed by the Governor, tasked with reviewing the project case file (documents, reports, testimony) and ultimately deciding whether to approve, modify, or deny a project. If the PSC determines that the project is needed and feasible, the utility must adhere to the PSC ruling and project alternatives/route selected by the Commission. PSC approval is not constrained by the utilities "Preferred" or "Alternate" route designations mentioned within this AIS and the Commission may choose any combination of route segments described in the application.

Wisconsin Gas LLC submitted an application for a CA for the Project to the PSC on December 12, 2024 under PSC Docket ID: 6650-CG-275 (We Energies, 2024). PSC determined on January 30, 2025 that an EA will be conducted for the Project (REF# 531336). DATCP expects the PSC to utilize the information contained within this AIS, the EA, the CA application, and testimony from the public to determine the degree of impacts each route alternative will have on the agricultural landscape and economy, prior to issuing a ruling.

2.3. Project Purpose

In the CPCN, Wisconsin Gas LLC has indicated the primary purpose of this Project is to increase the quantity and reliability of natural gas service, both on a peak day and annually, by providing a second pipeline source to the natural gas distribution network and opportunity to increase the reliability of firm service in the Southeastern Wisconsin area (DATCP, 2024a; We Energies 2024).

Wisconsin Gas LLC states that the Project will provide additional natural gas deliverability and reliability to the northern suburbs/lakeshore of Milwaukee, Wisconsin (We Energy, 2024).

2.4. Preferred Project Design

Wisconsin Gas LLC's Preferred Route is a combination of segments from both Route A and Route B, rather than the original Route A or Route B. A map showing the Preferred Route can be found in Appendix A Attachment 4 of the application (REF# 525402) as well as in Appendix A Figure 1 on the AIS appendices.

The Preferred Route consists of segments in order from the Town of Hartford to the Town of Jackson: B-1, C-1, A-2, AB-1, A-3, B-4, C-2, A-5, A-6, A-7. The Preferred Route is approximately 12 miles in length, with all segments featuring a 12" inch steel pipes (Table 1).

If approved, the PSC may choose to select the alternate route, combinations of a different route segments, or alter a proposed route segment when deciding the final route.

Table 1: Preferred Route Segment Descriptions, based on Table 4 of the CA (We Energies, 2024).

Segment Name	Pipe Diameter (in inches)	Length (miles)
B1	12	0.62
C1	12	0.15
A2	12	2.52
AB1	12	0.23
A3	12	1.43
B4	12	0.38
C2	12	0.5
A5	12	2.12
A6	12	2.01
A7	12	2.05

2.4.1. Pipeline Installation Methods

The pipeline will be installed using a combination of open trench and horizontal directional drilling (HDD). For additional information on open trench and HDD methods, refer to the Department's Natural Gas Pipeline Construction Process publication ARM-LWR-562 available at agimpact.wi.gov.

Typically the size of the trench will be approximately six feet wide by five feet deep for 12-inch pipe (We Energies, 2024). In areas where the soil has limited cohesion, Wisconsin Gas LLC states that the trench width may need to be widened to allow for benching or sloping, ensuring adequate depth of cover for the gas pipe is achieved. In agricultural lands, trench depth will be sufficiently deep enough to allow a minimum of four feet of cover over the top of the pipeline to avoid possible interference with farming equipment (We Energies, 2024).

Wisconsin Gas LLC plans to keep the excavated topsoil and subsoil separated during trenching in agricultural lands, to mitigate impacting future growing seasons and promote healthy soil after restoration to the degree possible (We Energies, 2024).

2.4.2. Above Ground Facilities

Wisconsin Gas LLC has indicated that eight above ground facilities will be constructed in the newly acquired ROW as part of the Project. Six of these facilities are described by Wisconsin Gas LLC to be on agricultural land (We Energies, 2024). Only one of these agricultural sites will be new and is associated with Valve Assembly on Route B. The site area will be 50ft x

50ft in size, is currently zoned as A-1 agricultural/vacant, and is located in Lakeview Circle, Slinger, WI. This site can be viewed on page 5 of Appendix A, Attachment 17 of the CA application (REF# 525416).

A summary of the associated above ground facilities required for the Project is provided in Table 14 - Proposed Above Ground Facilities of the CA application (REF# 525391). All of the above ground facilities can be seen in Appendix A, Attachment 17 of the CA application (REF# 525416).

2.4.3. Project Design Alternatives

There are two proposed potential routes for the Project, Route A and Route B. Each route is divided into segments. "A" segments are segments specific to Route A. "B" segments are specific to Route B. "AB" segments are segments that were common between the two routes. "C" segments are segments that connect the Route A and Route B at various locations that would allow for combinations of Route A and Route B segments. All proposed segments feature 12" inch-diameter steel pipes (We Energies, 2024).

Route A contains the following segments: A-1, A-2, AB-1, A-3, AB-2, A-4, A-5, A-6, A-7. Route A is 12.16 miles in length.

Route B contains the following segments: B-1, B-2, AB-1, B-3, AB-2, B-4, B-5, B-6, B-7. This route is 11.09 miles in length.

Route C contains the following segments: C-1, C-2, C-3, and C-4. These segments combined are 1.63 miles in length.

Wisconsin Gas LLC provides an overview of Routes A and B in Appendix A Attachment 2 of their CA application (REF# 525400) and provides a map of the route segments in Appendix A Attachment 3 of their CA application (REF# 525401). Section 2.7.2 of the CA application (page 19) describes routes that were considered by Wisconsin Gas LLC and why they were or were not chosen (REF# 525391).

Wisconsin Gas LLC evaluated each route segment based on four primary factors for comparisons: location, cost, as well as environmental and construction impacts. Based on the evaluation, each segment was categorized and scored using a weighted number one through five, with five being most favorable. Each route received a score for the four factors based on the segments and sorted by the highest total score. A total of 128 different feasible potential routes were considered using all combination of the available route segments beginning at the STH 83 and Arthur Rd and ending at Hartford East Gate Station (We Energies, 2024). Wisconsin Gas LLC's Preferred Route scored 1st overall, Route A

scored 7th highest, Route B was the 111th highest scoring route. Route Selection and Ranking can be found in Appendix A, Attachment 7 of the CA application (REF# 525405).

2.5. Project Right-of-Way (ROW)

According to the CA, approximately 57,809 feet of proposed easement will be utilized for Route A, 31,665 feet for Route B, and 51,452 feet for the Preferred Route. The typical proposed permanent easement width is 50 feet; however, the final proposed easement widths along the proposed routes will be finalized during the easement negotiation process.

Wisconsin Gas LLC states that approximately 10% of the main will be located within public road ROW for Route A, approximately 46% for Route B, and approximately 19% for the Preferred Route (We Energies, 2024). Construction will take place in the easements and, where applicable, the road ROW will be used for main installation where terrain or other obstacles outside of the road ROW limit the construction work space. Wisconsin Gas LLC stated that temporary construction easements of 50 feet in width will be obtained if ROW cannot be used (We Energies, 2024). In areas where the Project is adjacent to overhead electric power corridor, approximately 35 feet of easement would overlap the existing utility easement. A preliminary plan set showing the proposed easements can be found in Appendix A Attachment 17 of the CA (REF# 525416).

2.6. Project Schedule

According to the AIN construction is tentatively scheduled to begin in spring 2026 on existing facilities. Construction of the transmission main is tentatively scheduled to start in late 2026 with an estimated completion by fall 2027 (Table 2). Wisconsin Gas LLC has identified any seasonal or regulatory construction constraints at this time.

Table 2: Anticipated Project Schedule

Project Activity	Anticipated Date
PSC decision	December 2025
Start for Land Acquisitions	January 2026
Construction Start	Spring 2026
In-service Date	Fall 2027

2.7. Off-ROW Access Roads

Wisconsin Gas LLC has indicated that five off-ROW access roads on agricultural land will be required as part of the Project. A summary of access road names and locations

required for the Project is provided in Table 17 - Access Roads on page 42 and 43 of the CA application (REF# 525391). These access roads appear on the following route segments: A-1, A-6 (two access roads are on this segment), A-7 and B-3.

Wisconsin Gas LLC stated that the reason for the proposed off - ROW access roads is to access both sides of a proposed or potential HDD location with necessary equipment or to minimize the impacts to a wetland by having the equipment traverse a non - wetland or smaller wetland area (We Energies, 2024).

2.8. Staging Areas

Wisconsin Gas LLC has selected 8 potential staging areas for the project, and it is anticipated that up to two of these staging areas would be selected and approximately two to eighteen acres would be utilized at each location. The proposed location of the potential staging areas is shown on Appendix A Attachment 12 (REF# 525409).

Of the potential 8 staging areas, one was identified as vacant/agricultural land. The associated Parcel Tax Key T6_0058 with a footprint of 1.33 acres.

Wisconsin Gas LLC notes that construction contractor hired for the project may, for convenience or safety reasons, arrange alternate staging areas with private landowners (We Energies, 2024). If additional staging areas are proposed at a later date, Wisconsin Gas LLC will complete an assessment of the site for potential environmental and cultural impacts. If the review indicates no adverse impact, a courtesy copy of the review with a description of the proposed construction activity will be provided to the PSC and WisDNR.

3. AGRICULTURAL SETTING

3.1. Farmland Preservation

Wisconsin's farmland preservation (FP) program provides local governments and landowners with tools to aid in protecting agricultural land for continued agricultural use and to promote activities that support the larger agricultural economy. Lands that are planned for FP by the county and included in a certified zoning district or located within an Agricultural Enterprise Area (AEA) are afforded land use protections intended to support agriculture and are eligible for the farmland preservation tax credit.

Through this program, counties adopt a state-certified FP plan that maps areas identified as important for FP and agricultural development based upon reasonable and objective criteria. Based on the plan, local governments may choose to adopt a FP zoning ordinance or designate AEAs to achieve further land protections and ensure that farmland covered by the plan is eligible for FP tax credits. Such ordinances must be certified and AEAs must be designated by the Department. Landowners who are eligible in either or both AEA and FP zoning areas and claim the tax credit are required to follow the state soil and water conservation standards to protect water quality and soil health.

3.1.1. Farmland Preservation Planning

Washington County's current FP plan was certified by the Department in 2013 and was granted an extension to its expiration, which is now set for 2025 (DATCP, 2013). The criteria for land planned for FP in Washington County includes contiguous farms that comprise at least 100-acre blocks and are located outside of sewer service areas, parcels within agricultural zoning districts and farms with at least 30% of land in agricultural use. The Project's route A would affect a total of 22.92 acres of land planned FP in the Town of Hartford. And the Project's route B would affect a total of 13.54 acres of land planned for FP in the Town of Hartford (DATCP, 2013).

Dodge County's current FP plan was certified by the Department in 2021 (DATCP, 2021). The criteria for land planned for FP in Dodge County includes areas identified as agriculture or conservancy on the future land use map and excludes rural nonagricultural uses, and public recreational land. The Project's Route A would affect a total of 0.11 acres of land planned FP in the Town of Rubicon (DATCP, 2021). This acreage is a result of a regulator station currently at Grant Rd and STH 67 being moved onto new land and rebuilt to accommodate an uprate required for installation of the Project.

3.1.2. Farmland Preservation Zoning

There are no certified FP zoning jurisdictions within the Project's proposed area.

The project initiator should consult with all applicable local zoning authorities to identify if additional restrictions apply and to ensure compliance with local zoning regulations.

3.1.3. Agricultural Enterprise Areas

AEAs are community-led efforts to establish designated areas important to Wisconsin's agricultural future. This designation highlights the importance of the area for local agriculture and further supports local farmland preservation and agricultural development goals. Designation as an AEA also enables eligible landowners to enter into FP agreements. Through an FP agreement, a landowner agrees to voluntarily restrict the use of his/her land

to agriculture for fifteen years in exchange for eligibility for the FP tax credit. A review of the Department's AEA program shows that the Project's proposed routes do not encroach upon any AEAs (DATCP, 2022b).

Prior to 2009, owners of eligible farmland could sign 10 to 25-year FP agreements outside of AEA boundaries. There are no effective pre-2009 FP agreements located in within the Project's proposed routes.

3.2. Drainage Districts

Drainage districts are local governmental entities governed under Wis. Stat. Ch. 88 and organized under a county drainage board and for the primary purpose of draining lands for agricultural use (DATCP, 2019b). Landowners who benefit from drainage pay assessments to cover the cost to construct, maintain, and repairing the district's drains. According to the Department, approximately 190 active districts exist within 27 of Wisconsin's 72 counties.

A review of the Department's Drainage Program database indicates that the Project's proposed Route A, Segment A-1 crosses one active drainage district in Washington County: the Hartford-Addison District #6705. The drainage district and where it crosses the project area can be seen in Appendix F, Attachment 22 of Wisconsin Gas LLC's CA Application (REF# 525460).

Under ATCP 48.40 landowners are required to notify a county drainage board of any action, including a change in land use that will alter flow of water into or from a district drain, increase soil erosion or movement of suspended soils to a district drain, or affect the operation of the drainage district or costs incurred by the district. Project initiators should give this notice at the project planning stage and shall invite DATCP and the applicable county drainage board to identify potential concerns. Wisconsin Gas LLC's CA application did not indicate whether the Washington County Drainage Board drainage board has already been notified of the Project, but Wisconsin Gas LLC did state that the County Drainage Board would be notified before undertaking any action. To that end, the Department reiterates that the Project initiators should inform the Washington County Drainage Board of the proposed project and work with the Board to mitigate potential impacts to existing drainage infrastructure.

3.3. Conservation Programs

Voluntary conservation programs such as the USDA Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) and the USDA Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) are financial incentive

programs to help agricultural landowners meet their conservation goals. The USDA and the Department jointly administer the CREP program in Wisconsin.

3.3.1. Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)

The CREP program pays eligible agricultural landowners enrolled within the program to install filter strips along waterways or to return continually flooded fields to wetlands while leaving the remainder of the adjacent land in agricultural production. To be eligible for CREP payments, a recipient must have agricultural lands in crop production that are within 150 ft of a stream or water body or 1,000 ft from a grassland project area (DATCP, 2019a).

A review of the Department's CREP records indicate that the Project's proposed routes will not encroach upon any CREP agreements or easements.

3.3.2. Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

The CRP program is a land conservation program administered by the Farm Service Agency of the USDA. In exchange for a yearly rental payment, eligible agricultural landowners enrolled in the program agree to remove highly erodible land from agricultural production and plant resource-conserving plant species such as grasses or trees that will improve environmental health and quality (USDA, 2022). Eligible agricultural landowners must possess lands with the potential for long-term improvements to water quality, prevent soil erosion or establish beneficial wildlife habitats according to the USDA Environmental Benefits Index (USDA, 2022). CRP enrollment information is privileged to the USDA and CRP program participants. The Department is therefore unable to determine if any of the impacted agricultural parcels are enrolled within the CRP program, unless landowners voluntarily share this information with the Department.

Of the twenty-six responses to the Department's pre-construction questionnaire, two of the landowners impacted by the project included that part of their land is enrolled within CRP. It is the responsibility of the landowner to maintain their CREP or CRP agreements, and they can work with the project initiator to maintain this compliance. The Department recommends that the landowners or farm operators with a CREP or CRP agreement consult with their local FSA contact and discuss the impacts of the proposed project to determine what information is necessary to share with the project initiator in order to maintain compliance with CREP or CRP agreements.

The Department advises the Project Initiators to:

- Work with landowners to identify effective CRP agreements prior to any construction or site disturbance activities.

- Coordinate with the appropriate Wisconsin CRP contact regarding effective CRP contracts within the project area and coordinate with FSA regarding impact mitigation to CRP enrolled lands and/or potential contract (CRP-1) releases within 12 months of expected construction or site disturbance activities.

3.3.3. Managed Forest Law (MFL)

The MFL program is a voluntary sustainable forestry program administered by the Department of Natural Resources (WisDNR) under subch. III of ch. NR 46. In exchange for reduced property taxes eligible landowners commit to a 25-50 year sustainable forest management plan on their privately owned woodlands. Sustainable forestry practices such as harvesting mature timber according to sound forest management practices and reforestation and afforestation of land to meet the size and density requirements are required in enrolled landowner's management plans. Land with buildings or improvements associated with buildings are not eligible for MFL. Exceptions such as utility right of ways are permitted such that the project and its ROW will not interfere with future or current MFL eligibility (WisDNR, 2017). A review of the statewide parcel data indicates that the Project's route A would impact 0.21 acres on one parcel enrolled in the MFL program. The Project's route B would impact 1.97 total acres on two parcels enrolled in the MFL program.

The Department recommends that all landowners review potential implications of the Project's proposed area to their MFL enrolled lands. Impacted landowners should visit the WisDNR Forestry Assistance Locator website www.dnr.wi.gov/fal/ to find their local DNR Tax Law Forestry Specialist and discuss the implication of the route to their MFL enrolled lands.

3.3.4. Purchase of Agricultural Conservation Easement Programs

The 2009 - 2011 State of Wisconsin budget authorized the state Purchase of Agricultural Conservation Easement (PACE) Program under Wis. Stats. § 93.73, which is intended to provide matching funds to assist local governments and non-profits with the purchase of permanent agricultural conservation easements. The intent of the PACE program is to preserve agricultural land of significance at risk of development and to provide an additional layer of permanent protection to certified FP planned areas and designated AEAs. Post-PACE acquisition, the partnering local entity and the Department co-hold the agricultural conservation easement voluntarily purchased from landowners. At the time of this analysis, the state's PACE Program is not currently funded or accepting new applications. However, the state holds 17 PACE easements. A review of the Department's PACE Program shows the Project would not impact any state-held PACE easements.

Counties and private non-governmental organization such as land trusts may also hold agricultural conservation easements. Based on a review of publicly available online

resources, the Department found no publicly held easements that would be impacted by the Project (NCED, 2025). Some of the respondents of the pre-construction questionnaire prepared by the Department (section 4.3, "Agricultural Landowner Concerns") shared that their land is enrolled in a land conservation program. Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation has sections of the ice age trail and most of their land is under conservation practices with planned water and sediment control structures to be installed. Eugene Gehring indicated that all of their land is under a conservation stewardship program. The Department suggests that the project initiator work with landowners to learn what potential agricultural or conservation programs may be within the project area and what potential restrictions there may be on land transformation activities.

3.3.5. Soil and Water Resource Management Grant Program (SWRM)

The state has a SWRM program with goals including: enhancing surface and groundwater protections, providing financial and technical assistance for locally led conservation and addressing soil and water resource concerns. Through the SWRM Program, the Department allocates funds to County Conservation Departments to facilitate landowner cost-share for installation of conservation practices. When a cost-share contract is issued under Wis. Stat. §92.14, a landowner and or grant recipient agrees to install and maintain the conservation practice according to an operation and maintenance plan.

Landowners who are aware of any SWRM cost-shared practices on their farm within the proposed Project area should consult with the County Land Conservation Department to determine 1) the compatibility of the proposed ROW easement with the existing conservation practice and 2) if any effects will occur due to alteration of a practice during construction activities.

Wisconsin Gas LLC is advised to consult the applicable County Land Conservation Department on the existence of installed SWRM conservation practices within the Project area. Practices that are not maintained in accordance with the terms of the contract operation and maintenance plan may be subject to repayment of cost-shared funds. If a landowner is required to repay any cost-share funds because a construction impact resulted in a violation of the SWRM contract, the landowners should contact the Wisconsin Gas LLC staff member, as designated by Wisconsin Gas LLC, responsible for handling compensation for release of lands from conservation programs. The landowner should be compensated for any termination of SWRM grant contract resulting from a construction impact.

4. AGRICULTURAL IMPACTS

In addition to being a key component of Wis. Stat. §32.035, documenting the agricultural impacts of a project provides the project initiator and the agricultural landowner the opportunity to better understand the project in its own right as well as learn how the project will impact agriculture. Furthermore, the documentation of agricultural impacts by agricultural landowners and operators creates the opportunity for them to consider alternatives that may reduce impacts to agricultural lands. To promote the opportunity for alternatives, the Department has used information provided by Wisconsin Gas LLC for this AIS and information gathered from agricultural landowners to analyze the potential agricultural impacts of the Hartford Jackson Interconnect Project ("Project") in Washington and Dodge Counties, WI. The analysis of the agricultural impacts and conclusions drawn from it form the basis of the Department's recommendations within the AIS Recommendation Section above.

4.1. Landowner Rights

Before constructing the Project, Wisconsin Gas LLC will be acquiring easement contracts for permanent ROW and temporary construction areas. These easement contracts grant the utility the right to construct, operate, maintain, inspect, and repair the pipeline. According to Wisconsin Statute § 196.745, the utility is required to maintain the natural gas pipeline in an adequate and safe manner. All vegetation will be removed from the easement for construction of the pipeline. In addition, maintenance of the in-service pipeline will require continuing management of vegetation that grows within the easement. The type of vegetation that is allowed to grow within the easement and how vegetation is maintained are all subject to the easement contract. Regarding liability, the landowner is not liable for the construction, operation, maintenance, or repair of the pipeline, provided the landowner has not damaged any project facilities. Additional information about the appraisal and compensation process is included in Appendix D: Appraisal and Compensation Process.

After the easement is acquired by the utility, the easement seller still owns the land. Furthermore, no member of the public, other than utility employees or representatives, have access to the easement without the landowner's permission. Under normal conditions, utilities typically make every effort to notify landowners before they anticipate accessing the easement. In emergency response situations, the utility has the right to access the easement without permission from the landowner. The easement contract will contain all specifics regarding access, rights, responsibilities, and liabilities and should be thoroughly reviewed by the landowner prior to signing.

4.2. Agricultural Land Acquisitions & Easements

In order to implement the proposed Project, Wisconsin Gas LLC will affect approximately 171.84 and 199.71 acres of agricultural lands depending on the selected route, access roads and staging areas. Wisconsin Gas LLC plans to use a combination of temporary and permanent easements to obtain the necessary rights to construct the Project. The Department analyzed all impacted agricultural lands, regardless of the lands' current easement status, for the proposed Project.

The Department attempted to contact 52 agricultural landowners and agricultural tenant operators impacted by the Project routes who had agricultural impacts (Appendix A, Table 1). The following section relays the feedback and comments received from stakeholders and agricultural landowners through the Department's efforts. The information obtained helped form the basis of the Department's analysis of agricultural impacts to specific agricultural landowners and agricultural landowners in general. Wisconsin Gas LLC also engaged in a public outreach campaign, including in-person and provided a phone number for those that could not make the in-person meeting in the affected area to gather public and stakeholder input, however this information was not included within the AIN.

Agricultural tenant operators impacted by the Project may be eligible for a farm replacement payment from Wisconsin Gas LLC in accordance with Wis. Stat. §32.19(4m)(b) if Wisconsin Gas LLC exercises the powers of eminent domain through a jurisdictional offer to the agricultural property owner. A voluntary sale between Wisconsin Gas LLC and an agricultural property owner, after a jurisdictional offer has been made, would not negate the potential for a farm replacement payment.

4.3. Agricultural Landowner Concerns

To gather additional information about the project's impact to agricultural lands and farm operations, the Department attempted to contact all 52 agricultural landowners impacted by the Project (Appendix A, Table 1). Agricultural landowners were given the opportunity to respond by mail or call the AIS program manager to give a verbal response. A total of 26 agricultural landowners responded, resulting in a response rate of 50.0%. A complete record of responses received for the Project can be found in Appendix G: Landowner Comments.

The majority of the respondents (25 of the total 26 respondents, or 96%) reported their agricultural operations consisted of cropland. Of the total respondents, 19% or 5 landowners cited that the impacted parcels also had homes and farm buildings on them, 8% or 2 landowners cited that they were managed woodlands, and 8% or 2 landowners cited

that their impacted parcels had pasture land. Eight respondents (31%) also indicated their agricultural operations possessed livestock and farm animals, including dairy cattle, beef cattle, poultry and horses.

When asked to select any of the concerns about the project, the primary concern identified by respondents was Crop Yield (Figure 2). Respondents were most concerned about soil productivity and health, access and impacts related to drainage or drain tile, with additional concerns shown on Figure 2.

Agricultural landowners were also asked to indicate if they participated in any conservation or agricultural programming including FP agreements, FP zoning, CREP, CRP and MFL. Two respondents indicated that they have land enrolled in the CRP program. Two respondents indicated they have land enrolled in the MFL program. One respondent indicated they have land enrolled in a Conservation Stewardship Program. Respondents did not report participation in CREP, FP or any additional programs.

The Department also requested agricultural landowners report the current land use within the proposed Project ROW as shown in Figure 3. The most common (61% of respondents) land use reported within the Project ROW was cropland. Crop Production is defined as an "Agricultural use" under Wis. Stat. § 91.01(2) if it's conducted for the purpose of producing an income or livelihood. The next most common choice (with 12%) was Homes and Farm Buildings, with the remaining responses shown in Figure 3.

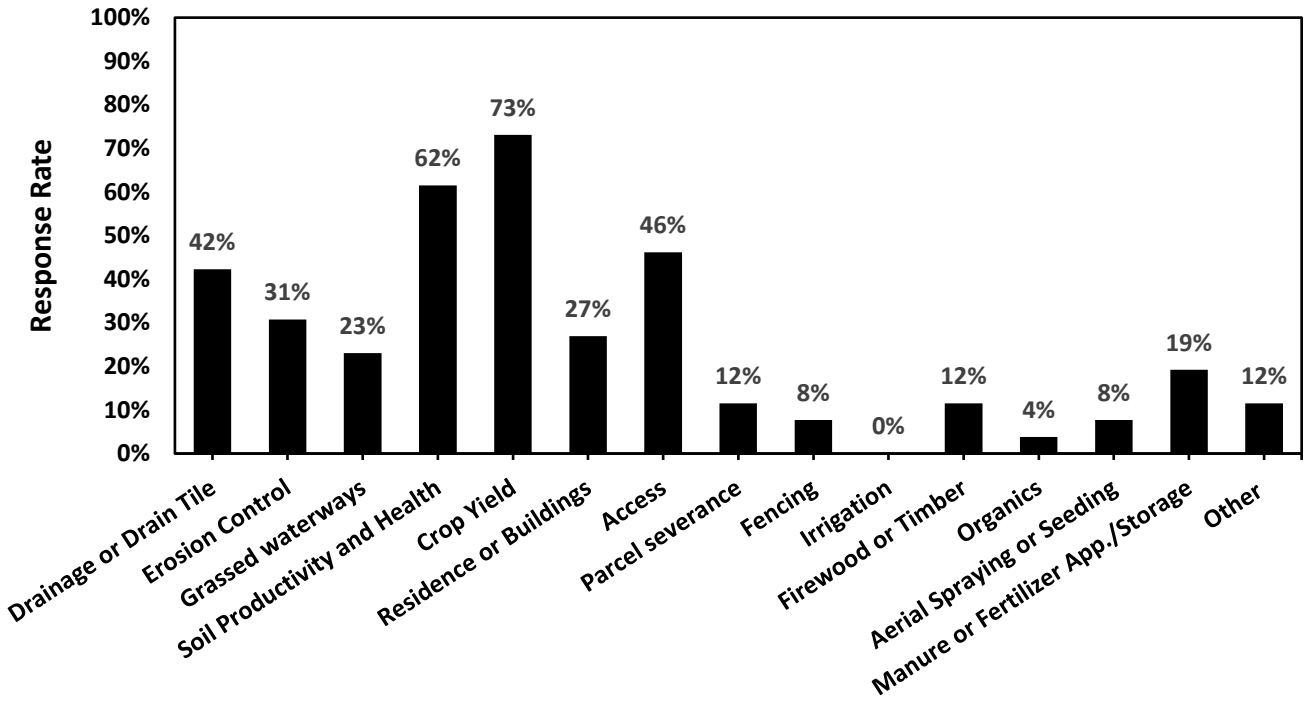

Figure 2: Landowner concerns resulting from the proposed Project.

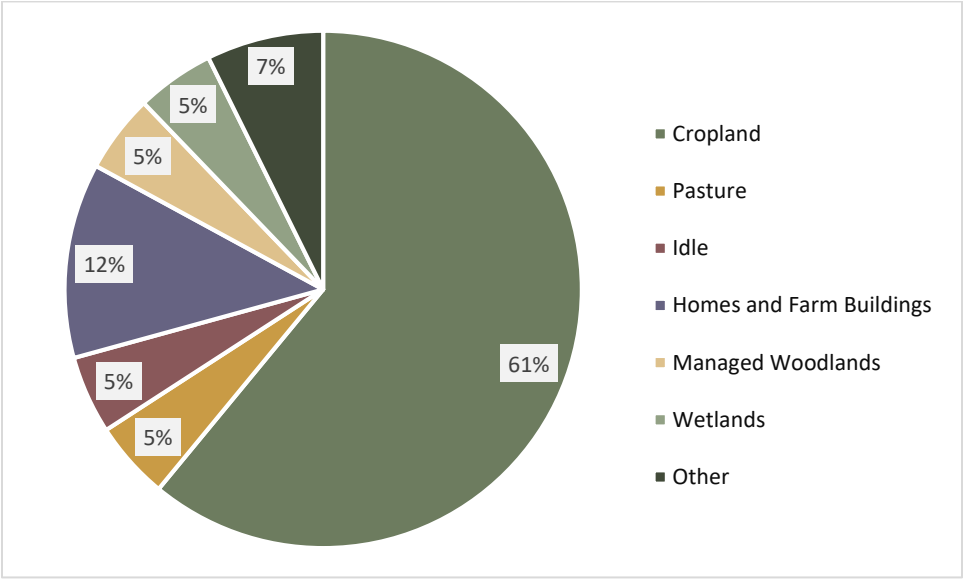

Figure 3: Land use of impacted agricultural parcels as reported by pre-construction questionnaire respondents.

4.3.1. Landowner Concern Conclusions

After review and analysis of the agricultural landowner responses obtained from the Department's pre-construction questionnaire surveys, the Department has identified the following priority areas of agricultural landowner concerns: crop yield, soil productivity and health, drainage and drain tile and access (Figure 3).

Seventy-three percent of respondents were concerned about crop yield issues associated with the Project, and the second most common concern for landowner was the related topics of productivity and health (62%). Soil productivity and health are important for crop yield and erosion protection with well-established soils. Pipeline projects can exacerbate soil erosion on agricultural land by disturbing soil, removing vegetation, and increasing runoff. These disturbances often lead to greater soil erosion, reduced soil fertility, and potential sedimentation in waterways. Additionally, farmland drainage systems are an important tool for managing water levels especially on hydric soils and for increasing crop yield. Please refer to Section 5.6.3 "Soil Compaction" and Section 5.6.5 "Erosion and Conservation Practices" for additional information about erosion and related mitigation practices.

Access was the third most common concern amongst agricultural landowner responses (46%). Access includes concerns such as the ability to maintain and harvest crops and plant crops, move livestock and equipment around as needed and ability to access fields during construction and after pipeline structures are in place. Please review related BMPs the Department suggests such as Section 5.6.6 "Fencing" and 5.6.10.1 "Restoration", and for any specific concerns related to access on an individual parcel, the Department recommends to share these concerns with Wisconsin Gas LLC and to include these concerns as part of easement negotiations.

A large group of respondents indicated concerns related to drainage or drainage tiles (42%), and grassed waterways (23%). To mitigate impacts to drainage systems, agricultural landowners should provide Wisconsin Gas LLC with locations of drainage structures and waterways; in-turn, Wisconsin Gas LLC should provide additional considerations to preserve these structures, which are linked to the productivity of the impacted agricultural land. Please refer to Section 5.5 "Drain Tile Repair & Drainage" for additional information about drainage damage mitigation practices.

Please refer to Section 4.6 for a comparative analysis of route impacts to agricultural soils. The Department reviews Wisconsin Gas LLC'S Agricultural Mitigation Plan (Appendix B) and recommends additional mitigation efforts to reduce as much potential impact as possible, beyond what Wisconsin Gas LLC cites for their standard practices. Please refer to Section 5.6 *Recommended BMPs* for additional agricultural mitigation practices.

Additionally, multiple landowners identified concerns relating to issues with land restoration after past utility projects on their land and ongoing crop yield losses since. Bob Peil cited that his family land has been utilized for public utilities in the past and previously experienced issues with land restoration and crop yield. Richard Kratz of Kratz Properties LLC cited issues with utility installation and the impact that it had on his no-till operation, every time utilities went through his property it would take years to develop the land back to similar production. Kratz reported communication issues where he was told to harvest a corn crop before it was ready, causing Kratz to harvest the corn as silage instead of commodity corn which caused a loss in profit even though the utility company then did not work on the land for 90 days (see Appendix G: Landowner Comments). If there is adequate growing season for a crop to mature and be harvested after Wisconsin Gas LLC has an interest in the impacted lands, but before construction along the Project corridor begins, the Department recommends that Wisconsin Gas LLC allow the current agricultural operators to harvest a crop for that season to the extent possible or compensate the agricultural operators for crop damages.

Landowners gave feedback for various route segments. One agricultural landowner supported segment B-6 over A-6 along Pleasant Valley Road to avoid additional disruption of farmland and keep the pipeline along road ROW (see Bob Peil in Appendix G: Landowners Comments). A landowner showed support for section B-2 instead of segment A-2 to avoid disruption to wetlands, habitat and no-till operation on their parcel of agricultural land (see Lane and Shirley VonAsten in Appendix G: Landowner Comments). There was support for section B-1 to avoid affecting DNR wetland area along route A-1 (see Eugene Gehring in Appendix G: Landowner Comments). There were several alternative routes that were suggested with County Rd C/Cedar Creek Rd being the closest to the proposed routes and likely most viable option (see Bob Peil in Appendix G: Landowner Comments). The Department reviewed agricultural landowner feedback and the potential impacts of the preferred route and supports route segments B-2, B-5, B-6, B-7 in place of segments C-1, A-2, C-2, A-5, A-6, A-7 as these routes follow the edges of fields and along road ROW and are not likely to sever agricultural fields and farm operations. Further discussion on the Department's preferred route segment can be found in Section 4.4.1 "Severance".

4.4. Severance, Access and Wasteland

The acquisitions of agricultural property can result in agricultural parcel *severance*, removal of existing field access points and potentially the creation of *wastelands* and *uneconomic remnant* parcels. The circumstances (i.e. loss of access, *severance*, *wasteland* etc.) surrounding the impacts to each impacted remnant agricultural parcel are unique, thus some agricultural parcels may remain economically viable, while others may not. The

following analysis will document the potential for *severance*, loss of access and potential creation of *wastelands* and *uneconomic remnant* parcels for agricultural lands impacted by the Project.

4.4.1. Severance

Severing an agricultural parcel to accommodate a project effectively splits the existing parcel into two or more smaller parcels. Severing an agricultural parcel may also remove existing access points, create agricultural *wastelands* or *uneconomic remnant* parcels, divide the operation of a farm or potential result in farmland conversion. Under Wisconsin's Eminent Domain Statute, compensation for damages resulting from severance is described in Wis. Stat. § 32.09(6).

The proposed project does not contain any pipeline segments that would share part or all of an existing pipeline ROW (We Energies, 2024). A portion of the project will be constructed within road ROW. In the AIN submitted to the department the project initiator did not identify any agricultural parcels projected to be severed by the proposed project.

A visual inspection of 2024 parcel data suggests that agricultural parcels within the proposed ROW may be severed, but not necessarily divided into two equal parts, by the construction of the proposed project depending on the selected route (Table 3).

Aligning the route with field boundaries can reduce the potential to sever an agricultural parcel. Post-restoration, many pre-existing agricultural land uses should be able to return, which further reduces the potential for permanent severance. The impacts of parcel severance may include crop damage, field access issues or loss amongst others. During the pre-construction phase, landowners concerned about the impacts of parcel severance should communicate the location of property improvements such as structures, field access points drain tile or installed conservation practices; existing certifications (organic, etc.); management of livestock including the location of existing fencing within the project ROW; plans to spread manure or other organic material on lands within the proposed project ROW with the project initiator. This information will assure that construction may proceed in accordance with applicable mitigation practices identified in the project Agricultural Mitigation Plan to minimize the effects of parcel severance and impacts to agriculture (Appendix B: We Energies Hartford-Jackson Interconnect AMP) which includes practices for: restoration of fencing, repair of severed drain tile, repair of existing erosion control facilities etc.

Post-construction, the Project Initiator will impose certain land use restrictions within the ROW that will prevent the construction of agricultural related buildings and the growth of some agricultural commodities such as trees or other woody plants. While agricultural

landowners can still access these lands, they may be prohibited from continuing a pre-existing land use within the ROW such as, MFL, maple syrup production, Christmas tree production, etc. In these situations, land use restrictions create a non-physical barrier to agricultural production. Essentially, land use restrictions have the potential to sever a proportion of an agricultural parcel that may no longer contribute to an agricultural operation. See Section 4.3 Agricultural Landowner Concerns and Appendix G: Landowner Comments for details of specific landowner concerns.

Table 3: Agricultural parcels, which may be severed by the proposed pipeline by Route, Segment, and landowner of record (2024 Parcel Data).

Route	Segment	Parcel	Primary Owner
A	A-1	T6_007600Z	STONE HOUSE DAIRY FAMILY PROPERTIES LLC
	A-2	T6_0051	EUGENE GEHRING
		T6_005400A	LANE VONASTEN
		T6_005400D	KENNETH BAUS
		T6_0057	TERRY BREUER
		T6_0058	TERRY BREUER
		T6_0077	KRATZ PROPERTIES LLC
	A-4	T9_0103	CEDAR LAKES CONSERVATION FOUNDATION INC
		T9_0104	CEDAR LAKES CONSERVATION FOUNDATION INC
	A-5	T9_005900A	JAY FEHRING
		T9_0064	CEDAR LAKES CONSERVATION FOUNDATION INC
		T9_0065	CEDAR LAKES CONSERVATION FOUNDATION INC
		T9_008000L	CEDAR LAKES CONSERVATION FOUNDATION INC
		T9_0081	RONALD REWERTS REVOCABLE TRUST
		T9_008700Y	MARY BECKER ASSET TRUST
		T9_0088	MARY BECKER ASSET TRUST
		T9_008900A	STEPHEN SCHLEICHER FAMILY TRUST
		T9_008900B	GARY FENSKE
	A-6	T9_0037	ROBERT PEIL
		T9_003800Z	ROBERT PEIL
		T9_004100Z	LINDA STAUSS REV LIV TR
		T9_0042	JUDY SCHAEFER
	A-7	T7_0126	BAST FAMILY LTD PARTNERSHIP
B	B-3	T9_0101	DARLEEN BAERENWALD
		T9_0102	DARLEEN BAERENWALD
		T9_033000Z	BRIAN GUNDRUM

To reduce minimize the impacts to agricultural land, particularly the potential to sever agricultural parcels and impacting access to aspects of fields during Project construction and potentially long-lasting impacts such as yield loss, impaired drainage structures and more, the Department suggests PSC consider route segments that follow the edge of fields and road ROWs to the degree possible.

Wisconsin Gas LLC proposes the following route segments as their preferred route: B-1, C-1, A-2, AB-1, A-3, B-4, C-2, A-5, A-6, A-7. However, segments A-2, A-5, A-6, and A-7 have the potential to sever 14 unique agricultural operations during construction (see Table 3) while segments B-2, B-5, B-6, B-7 follow closer to the edges of fields and along roadways, and have less potential to sever agricultural fields. Choosing these counterparts to the routes also eliminates the need to use segments C-1 and C-2 to connect to the A segments, which removes the environmental, agricultural, location and construction impacts associated with these segments as well as provide Project cost savings of $1,128,000 for the Project. See Table 4 for a comparative analysis of these segments based on information provided in Wisconsin Gas LLC's Weighted Route Criteria Summary Table from their CA application, Appendix A, Attachment 10 (REF# 525399). For the weighted criteria, a score of 5 is considered the best, with 0 being the worst.

Table 4: Comparison of Select Routes based on Wisconsin Gas LLC Route Criteria Summary

Segment	Footage	Construction Cost	Environmental Impact	Location Impact	Construction Impact
A-2	13,344	$3,204,000	4.4	3.51	3
B-2	13,274	$4,852,000	4.16	4	2.5
A-5	11,211	$2,743,000	3.64	3.53	2.5
B-5	11,371	$4,991,000	3.74	3.44	2.5
A-6	10,623	$3,568,000	4.28	3.46	3
B-6	10,712	$2,848,000	4.32	2.33	2.5
A-7	10,800	$3,626,000	3.64	3.66	3
B-7	10,712	$2,848,000	4.32	2.33	2.5
C-1	798	$227,000	5	3.06	3
C-2	2,617	$635,000	5	2.8	2.5

Segment B-2 has a slightly lower environmental impact and construction impact rating, with a higher/more favorable location rating and costs $1,648,000 more compared to segment A-2.

Segment B-5 has a slightly higher/more favorable environmental rating, though costs $2,248,000 more and has a slightly lower location rating and the same construction impact as compared to segment A-5.

Segment B-6 has a slightly higher environmental rating and costs $720,000 less than segment A-6, though it does have a slightly lower/less favorable location rating and construction impact compared to A-6.

Segment B-7 has a higher/more favorable environmental rating and costs $778,000 less, though has a lower/less favorable location rating and construction impact rating compared to A-6.

Considering all of the suggested Route B segments (B-2, B-5, B-6, B-7) compared to their Route A counterparts (A-2, A-5, A-6, and A-7), Route B on average has a slightly higher/more favorable environmental rating (4.14 compared to 3.99), a lower/less favorable location rating (3.03 compared to 3.54) and a lower/less favorable construction impact rating (2.5 compared to 2.88). In terms of cost, the route proposed the Department would cost $1,536,000 more than the route proposed by Wisconsin Gas LLC. In the scope of the AIS and agricultural impacts for the project, the Department recommends B-2, B-5, B-6, B-7 in place of segments C-1, A-2, C-2, A-5, A-6, A-7 as these routes follow the edges of fields and along roads and are not likely to sever agricultural fields and farm operations. Route B in general impacts close to 30 acres less of agricultural land compared to Route A (see Table 5, Section 4.6, "Prime Farmland and Soils). Additionally, agricultural landowners provided feedback on the proposed routes in the pre-construction questionnaire the Department mailed out (See Section 4.3.1 "Landowner Concern Conclusions" for more information). One landowner supported B-2 over A-2 to avoid disruption to wetlands, habitat and their no-till operation on their parcel of land. Another agricultural landowner supported B-6 over A-6 to site the pipeline along road ROW and limit disruption to agricultural land to the degree possible.

4.4.2. Access

Acquisitions of farmland may remove existing points of access utilized by *agricultural operations* to enter their remaining farmland. Access to farmland may also be temporarily lost within the project ROW while the project is under construction. When agricultural lands and operations lose access, even temporarily, agricultural productivity may be impacted if crops, livestock or other agricultural products cannot be tended. Lost access may also directly result in lost income if a field cannot be planted or harvested, or if an entire *agricultural operation* is hindered.

Depending on the location of the selected Project ROW, construction may temporarily affect field access points along the selected route. To mitigate access impacts, it is recommended that the project initiator coordinate with affected landowners during the preconstruction phase to provide alternative access methods and locations during construction to the extent practicable. The Department recommends that the project initiator inform landowners of projected construction timelines well in advance of when and where construction will occur and for how long they could potentially lose access to all or a portion of the impacted farm fields. Landowners should disclose construction information to tenant operators where applicable.

4.4.3. Wasteland

Acquisitions and *easements* that sever farmland frequently create small remnant fields that may be difficult to access or are irregularly shaped. Small remnant fields that are irregularly shaped can make it difficult for agricultural equipment to navigate and reduce the amount of tillable acres. This in turn reduces agricultural productivity and decreases the economic viability of the land, which increases the potential of creating undeveloped land (Wis. Stat. § 70.32(2)(a)(5)) or what is commonly referred to as *wasteland*. Compensation for the reduction in the value of parcels that are small and/or irregularly shaped and the potential creation of *uneconomic remnant* parcels according to Wis. Stat. 32.05(3m) should be addressed in the appraisal of each affected parcel.

Above ground or surface-level structures in crop fields, such as valve assemblies, have the potential to alter travel patterns for agricultural equipment operators to maneuver around and may also create fragments of *wasteland* as shown in Figure 4A and B. In the Certificate of Authority application (PSC REF:525391) the project initiator identified multiple above ground facilities in agricultural zoning districts.

The Department's analysis found that the Project is unlikely to create significant agricultural *wasteland*. This determination is based on two main findings: 1) the Project proposes limited surface structures on agricultural lands and 2) the impacted agricultural lands can largely be returned to the pre-existing agricultural use. Collectively, these aspects limit the Project's potential to change the shape of a field or to create agricultural wastelands.

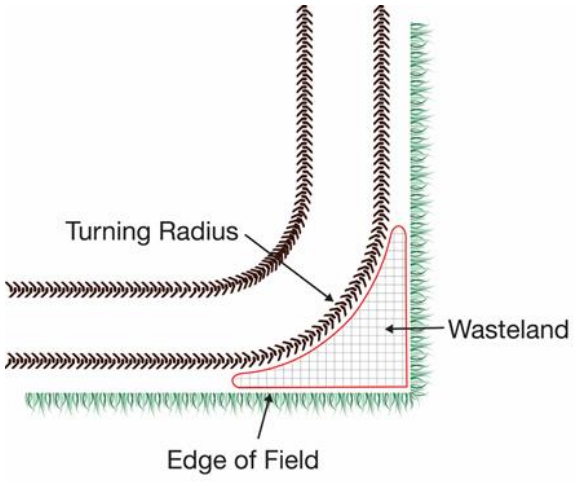

Figure A: Regular Shape

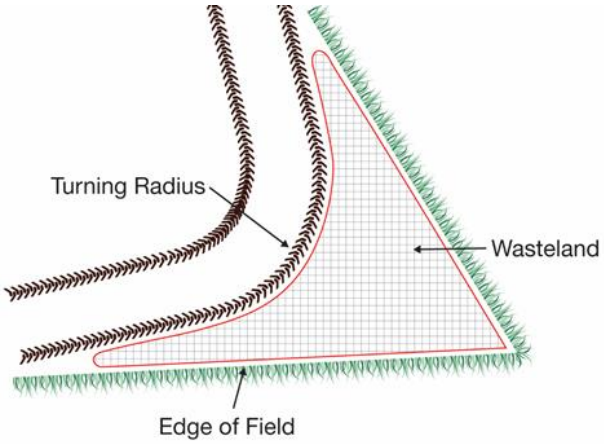

Figure B: Irregular Shape

Figure 4A and B: Examples of agricultural wastelands created from regular shaped fields with square corners (Figure A) and irregular shaped fields with sharp or acute angles (Figure B) that may result from parcel severance.

4.5. Agricultural Buildings and Infrastructure

Wisconsin Gas LLC stated to the Department within the AIN that the proposed Hartford Jackson Interconnect Project will not acquire or relocate structures as a part of the Project (DATCP, 2024a).

4.6. Prime Farmland and Soils

In the AIN provided by the project initiator, the project is proposed to impact between 171.84 and 199.71 acres of agricultural lands and soils. Based on the data provided by Wisconsin Gas LLC, the Department reviewed the soils impacted by the proposed Project and cataloged and analyzed them by farmland classification, for each individual route, using the NRCS *prime farmland* soils GIS layer. Farmland soil classifications impacted by the Project include *prime farmland* and *prime farmland* if drained (Table 5). *Prime farmland* is designated by the USDA according to section 622.3 of the National Soil Survey Handbook (USDA, 2017) and is based on the ability of the land and soil to produce crops. Definitions of *prime farmland*, *prime farmland* if drained and farmlands of statewide/local importance are provided under Table 4. The soil texture of agricultural soils impacted by the Project was analyzed, in general terms, across the project ROW for the proposed routes (PSC REF: 525400), Route A, Route B, Route AB, Staging Areas and Route C (PSC REF: 525409), as identified in Appendix A of the application for certificate of authority (PSC REF: 525391). Table 4 is not representative of all possible route configurations for the proposed project.

There are two proposed routes, Route A and Route B. Route AB is shared between the proposed routes. Route C connects Route A and Route B at various locations that would allow for combinations of Route A and Route B segments, if desired. Segments were not separated but were instead grouped by routes in this analysis. The soil analysis includes permanent, temporary, workspace and all project-related areas for that route.

If selected, Route A will impact approximately 128.3 acres of agricultural soils. Across impacted parcels in Route A, 84.3% hold some level of Federal or State priority designation, with 15.7% classed as not prime farmland. Within the boundary of the project ROW, 64.1% have been designated as *Prime farmland* or *Prime farmland if Drained.*

If selected, Route B will impact approximately 101.7 acres of agricultural soils. Across impacted parcels in Route B, 83.4% hold some level of Federal or State priority designation, with 16.6% classed as not prime farmland. Within the boundary of the project ROW, 60.7% have been designated as *Prime farmland* or *Prime farmland if Drained.*

Route AB is shared between both route A and B and will impact approximately 6.4 acres of agricultural soils. Across impacted parcels in Route AB, 100% hold some level of Federal or State priority designation, with 0.0% classed as not prime farmland. Within the boundary of the project ROW, 70.9% have been designated as *Prime farmland or Prime farmland if Drained*.

The staging areas are planned to be used for every possible route and will impact up to 47.3 acres of agricultural soils. Across impacted parcels in the staging areas, 80.8% hold some level of Federal or State priority designation, with 19.2% classed as not prime farmland. Within the boundary of the project ROW, 58.2% have been designated as *Prime farmland* or *Prime farmland if Drained.*

As proposed, Route C will impact up to 18.6 acres of agricultural soils. Across impacted parcels in Route C, 91.4% hold some level of hold some level of Federal or State priority designation, with 8.6% classed as not prime farmland. Within the boundary of the project ROW, 66.8% have been designated as *Prime farmland* or *Prime farmland if Drained*.

The agricultural soils across the Project ROW in Route A, Route B, Route AB, Staging Areas and Route C when classified by texture, are primarily silt loam soils of various soil series. In general, silt loam soils are medium-textured soils (Cornell, 2017) with good soil structure, possess an ideal ability to hold onto water without becoming excessively wet and are usually best suited for crop production (UW-Extension, 2005). This soils analysis shows that Route A, Route B, Route AB, Staging Areas and Route C will impact or remove prime farmland and high-quality soils.

Table 5: Agricultural soils, by farmland classification, impacted by the proposed Project in Washington and Dodge Counties, WI.

Soil Texture	**Prime Farmland*** (acre)	**Prime Farmland if Drained◊** (acre)	**Farmland of Statewide Importance‡** (acre)	**Not Prime Farmland◊** (acre)	**Total** (acre)
Route A					
Complex	0.2	0.0	1.0	6.3	7.5
Loam	12.5	0.0	21.8	13.1	47.4
Mucky Peat	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.3	1.6
Sand Loam	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7
Silt Loam	54.2	15.4	1.1	0.1	70.7
Water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.04	0.04
Marsh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
				Route A Total	128.3
Route B					
Complex	1.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	9.0
Loam	11.2	0.0	21.3	8.1	40.6

Mucky Peat	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1
Silt Loam	34.2	15.3	0.8	0.0	50.3
Marsh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8
				Route B Total	101.7
Route AB					
Loam	1.8	0.0	1.9	0.0	3.6
Silt Loam	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.8
				Route AB Total	6.4
Staging Areas					
Complex	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.6
Loam	2.0	0.0	3.9	2.3	8.2
Sandy Loam	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.2
Silt Loam	20.3	4.0	5.6	4.8	34.8
Gravel Pit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
				Staging Areas Total	47.3
Route C					
Loam	6.5	0.0	4.6	1.5	12.7
Silt Loam	3.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	5.9
Water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.04	0.04
				Route C Total	18.6

*__Prime farmland__ is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops, and may be utilized for cropland, pastureland, rangeland, forest land, or other lands excluding urban built-up land or water. It has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce economically sustained high yields of crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods, including water management.
◊__Prime farmland if drained__, indicates that if farmland is drained it would meet prime farmland criteria.

Ŧ__Farmlands of statewide importance__ are set by state agency(s). Generally, these farmlands are nearly prime farmland and economically produce high yields of crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods. Some may produce yields high as prime farmlands under proper conditions.

Φ__Not Prime farmland__, indicates farmland is neither prime farmland nor of designated importance.

4.7. Drainage and Soil Health

Maintaining proper field drainage and preserving soil health is vital to the success of an agricultural operation. However, pipeline construction activities have the potential to affect both surface and

subsurface (i.e. drain tile) drainage patterns and the overall soil health of agricultural fields. Potential drainage impacts from the construction of a pipeline include broken or damaged drainage tile lines, alterations to the topography of existing grassed waterways, or changes to known surface water flowlines. When these impacts happen and go unrepaired, drainage may become impaired, leading to the buildup of standing water on fields. Standing water on agricultural fields has a broad range of negative impacts including crop losses, concentrating mineral salts, flood damage to farm buildings, or causing disease in livestock.

Soil structure, texture, organic matter and microorganisms are all important factors that influence soil health (Wolkowski and Lowery, 2008). Project construction activities with the potential to impact soil health include excavation and the movement of heavy equipment through the Project ROW that may compact soil. UW-Extension report A3367 states that heavy equipment with axle loads that exceed 10 tons increase the risk of soil compaction into subsoil layers that cannot be removed by conventional tillage (Wolkowski and Lowery, 2008). This construction-caused soil compaction may also damage drain tiles leading to ponded water where none existed prior to construction. Construction activities may also disrupt and/or mix soil profiles within the Project ROW as well as the surrounding area. Research has also shown that construction related impacts (e.g. equipment axle weight, use of excavation, intermixing of soil layers etc.) have the potential to negatively impact crop yields from two years up to a decade within the ROW depending on construction methods, severity of the construction impacts, and mitigation practices (Culley and DOW 1988; Soon et al., 2000; Shi et al., 2014).

The Project has the potential to create a range of drainage and soil health impacts for the impacted agricultural operations. The nature of open trench construction methods inevitably brings risks of topsoil mixing, soil compaction and damage or breakage of drain tiles. For more information on pipeline construction methods and open trench excavation, refer to the Department's Natural Gas Pipeline Construction Process publication ARM-LWR-562, which is available at agimpact.wi.gov. Collectively, these risks raise the potential for yield losses for the impacted agricultural landowners in the Project ROW. The project initiator has prepared an agricultural mitigation plan (AMP) which includes practices to mitigate impacts to soil health. The Department has reviewed the Project AMP and found that it complies overall with agricultural mitigation and restoration activities the Department seeks, though the Department offers additional best management practices that go beyond what the AMP addresses. The Department's review and analysis of the AMP is contained in Section 5.1.

5. AGRICULTURAL IMPACT MITIGATION

Whether it be by design or geographic footprint, some projects have the potential for greater agricultural impacts. Common characteristics of projects with the potential for increased

agricultural impacts include project ROWs spreading across long linear tracks of land, impacts to numerous landowners or state/federal requirements to prepare an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement. Examples of these projects include natural gas pipelines, high-voltage electric transmission lines or the expansion/creation of a highway corridor. In response to these types of projects, the Department analyzes the potential for best management practices (BMP) and/or an agricultural mitigation plan (AMP) to reduce or eliminate project related agricultural impacts.

Wisconsin Gas LLC has voluntarily prepared an AMP for the Project, which the Department has reviewed as part of this analysis in Section 5.2. A copy of the AMP can also be found in Appendix B: Hartford Jackson Interconnect Project AMP. Wisconsin Gas LLC stated they believe the Project's AMP will help assure that impacted agricultural operations will be restored to pre-construction conditions. In addition, Wisconsin Gas LLC specified that many aspects of the AMP are targeted at mitigating potential adverse project impacts to agricultural productivity. The Department recognizes the value and benefits achieved when any project initiator proactively supports practices and efforts to restore impacted lands to pre-construction conditions and mitigate impacts to agricultural productivity.

5.1. Environmental Impact Monitor (IEM), Agricultural Inspector (AI) & Independent Agricultural Monitor (IAM)

When hired, an IEM works on behalf of the PSC, WisDNR, the Department or other state regulatory agency as opposed to the utility. IEMs monitor project construction activities and report on a wide range of environmental issues such as construction impacts to wetlands, waterways, protected species, archaeological sites, state and federal properties, and erosion control. The IEM is also responsible for reporting incidents and has the power to stop project work if construction activities would violate permits, approvals, PSC order conditions, or agreement with a state regulatory agency.

In comparison, an AI or IAM monitor project construction & restoration activities and report on a wide range of agricultural issues including but not limited to construction impacts to soil health, soil erosion, crop damage, agricultural operations, irrigation and impacts to surface and subsurface drainage. Each will also verify if the project initiator is complying with any agricultural best management practices or conditions established by the project initiator or required by a regulatory agency. The main difference between an AI and an IAM is that an IAM works on behalf of the regulatory agency, as opposed to the project initiator.

Should the PSC decide to require an IEM for the Project, the IEM should be hired in consultation with the approval of the PSC, DATCP, and WisDNR and all reports generated by the IEM should be shared with the PSC, DATCP, and WisDNR.

The construction of the Hartford Jackson Interconnect Project holds the potential for numerous agricultural impacts, which Wisconsin Gas LLC plans to mitigate by following an AMP. Wisconsin Gas LLC stated in the AMP that an AI will be present during construction and restoration phases to ensure the AMP is implemented properly (DATCP, 2024a). In determining whether an AI is sufficient to ensure compliance with the AMP, the Department evaluated the length of the pipeline, localized potential agricultural impacts, and proposed construction timeline.

In regards to an IEM, there is the potential for potential for a range of environmental impacts to soil, wetlands, woodlands, wildlife, archeological sites, stream crossings and surface water quality. However, the Department believes the potential magnitude of environmental impacts do not constitute the need for an IEM.

In regards to an IAM, should the PSC select the Preferred Route or a route alternative with substantial impacts to cropland and potential to sever agricultural parcels (see Table 3 in Section 4.4.1. "Severance") the Department recommends that the PSC require Wisconsin Gas LLC to hire an Independent Agricultural Monitor (IAM) for the construction phase of the Project. Furthermore, the IAM should be required to complete the Department's standard Agricultural Monitoring Form for Pipeline Projects (ARM-LWR-543) as seen in Appendix G. However, should PSC select the route that the Department recommends where there is not likely to cause severance of agricultural parcels, the Department believes an AI is sufficient to ensure Wisconsin Gas LLC adheres to the AMP and any additional BMPs the Department has recommended for Wisconsin Gas LLC.

Should the PSC decide to require an IEM or an IAM for the Project, the IEM/IAM should be hired in consultation with and the approval of the PSC, DATCP, and WisDNR and all reports generated by IEM should be shared with the PSC, DATCP, and WisDNR.

5.2. Agricultural Mitigation Plan

The Department's review of the Project found several potential agricultural impacts where an AMP is vital to mitigating agricultural impacts. Wisconsin Gas LLC has voluntarily prepared an AMP for the Project and will utilize an agricultural inspector to ensure the AMP is adhered to during project construction and restoration phases (DATCP, 2024a). The Department reviewed the AMP to verify that it aligns with current agriculturally relevant BMPs and mitigation steps the Department seeks for the Project. A copy of the AMP is available in Appendix B: Hartford Jackson Interconnect AMPs.

In the following sections, the Department will review a slate of other BMPs that may provide additional protections for agricultural operations and mitigate agricultural impacts.

5.3. Three-Lift Soil Handling

The *three-lift soil handling* procedure is recommended for cropland and pasture where the mixing of the subsoil layers from construction practices such as pipeline trenching, may result in persistent crop yield reductions. For agricultural soils, the typical pipeline construction practice is to remove

and stockpile only the *topsoil* (usually the top 12 inches) from the entire pipeline trench. In contrast, the *three-lift soil handling* method requires the stockpiling of the 1) *topsoil*, 2) subsoil and 3) substratum in three separate piles. After the pipe has been placed within the trench, the excavated soils would be backfilled in the reverse order from which they were removed (i.e. last soil removed is the first soil backfilled). For more information on the *three-lift soil handling* method, refer to the Departments Three-Lift Soil Management publication ARM-LWR-294 available at agimpact.wi.gov.

The *three-lift soil handling* method is useful when the proposed trench will intersect both the B and C horizons of a soil profile and the C horizon is of poorer quality (gravel, rock, and/or sand) than the B horizon (silt, clay, and/or loam). Alternatively, this practice may be applicable to soil profiles with a distinct upper and lower B horizon, as opposed to a B and C horizon. Additional factors such as slope, soil drainage, thickness of the soil horizons, and acres of soil units crossed by the project are important in determining soil candidates for which the three-lift method could be beneficial for protection of crop yields. A key for identifying soil candidates for *three-lift soil handling* is provided in Appendix C: Three-lift Soil Candidate Key.

The Project Initiator has prepared a three-lift soil handling BMP within the AMP, which is shown in Appendix B. Prior to construction, the Project Initiator will utilize Department criteria, as seen in Appendix C: Three-lift soil Candidate Key, to identify soil candidates and areas that qualify for three-lift handling. Wisconsin Gas LLC will inform landowners possessing lands within the construction ROW that meet the three-lift soil handling criteria to offer it as a possible trenching procedure on their property during construction. During construction, the AI will monitor excavation activities within the qualified three-lift soil handling areas and verify if three-lift soil handling is appropriate. The Department has found Project Initiator's three-lift soil handling BMP to be consistent with the methodology set forth by the Department (see Appendix B: BMP-09).

5.4. Yield Compensation & Crop Loss

The Department's soil health analysis, seen in Section 4.7, has indicated the potential for the Hartford Jackson Interconnect Project to impact soil health and crop yields for years to come. As livelihoods of agricultural operations are irrevocably linked to the productivity of the soil and crop yields, project initiators have an obligation to compensate impacted agricultural landowners for the future yield reductions across the project ROW. Compensation for yield loss generally occurs at the time of easement contract negotiations.

The Department recommends that agricultural landowners request at least 200% of crop value within the ROW for reimbursement. Project initiators may structure this reimbursement over a 2 – 4 year timeframe, but the total reimbursement should be no less than 200%. An example agreement may reimburse an agricultural landowner for 100% crop loss the year of construction, followed by a 60% reimbursement the second year and 40% for the third year. Agricultural landowners should also work with the project initiator to determine the most appropriate way to

determine the value of the crop within the ROW during the year of construction, as well as future crop value.

Wisconsin Gas LLC has prepared a systematic plan for determining the value of the impacted crop and compensating the impacted farm operation as seen in Appendix B: BMP-08. BMP-08 conforms to the mitigation practices the Department seeks when recommending language for crop loss/yield reduction compensation. Specifically, Wisconsin Gas LLC states in BMP-08 that, "[t]*he landowner/renter will be compensated a total of 200% of the value of the crop based on the calculation in Item 2 above. 100% of the value of the crop during the year of construction, 60% the first year after construction, and 40% the second year after construction."* (Appendix B: BMP-08).

The Department also recommends that agricultural landowners keep records of the conditions of the ROW before, during, and after construction. Records could include keeping crop yield records, beginning once the ROW is known, and photographs taken every season. These measures can help a landowner negotiate for compensation, should Project damages occur.

5.5. Drain Tile Repair & Drainage

The Department's soil health analysis, seen in Section 4.7, has indicated the potential for the Hartford Jackson Interconnect Project to damage or break several agricultural drain tile lines. Construction activities – especially those that excavate soil – can disrupt, damage or break agricultural infrastructure including drainage tiles, grassed waterways, and drainage ditches. Project initiators have a duty to restore the agricultural landscape as near to pre-existing conditions as possible.

Wisconsin Gas LLC has prepared a stepwise plan for temporary and permanent drain tile repairs as seen in Appendix B: BMP-04. BMP-04 conforms to the mitigation practices the Department recommends for restoration of damaged or broken agricultural drain tile lines. To facilitate the understanding of drainage system restoration to the impacted agricultural landowners, the Department offers a brief overview of recommendations it supports:

- Agricultural landowners should inform Wisconsin Gas LLC about the existence and location of drainage systems or planned drainage systems that could be affected by the Project.
- Agricultural landowners should document field moisture conditions and the historic presence/absence of ponded water prior to the start of construction for post-construction comparisons.
- Wisconsin Gas LLC should consider using the techniques outlined in Section 5.6.3 "Soil Compaction" when crossing a known drain tile.

- Where construction activities have created new wet areas Wisconsin Gas LLC should work with the landowner to determine the best means to return the agricultural land to pre-construction function.

5.6. Recommended BMPs

The following section will relay the Department's analysis of Wisconsin Gas LLC's AMP beyond the three main project specific areas of agricultural related impacts reviewed in Sections 5.3 – 5.5. The Department will relay any mitigation step(s) to Wisconsin Gas LLC that it supports but did not find within the AMP. Agricultural landowners may use the following information as recommendations for potential mitigation practices they may want Wisconsin Gas LLC to follow on their property.

5.6.1. Topsoil Segregation

Agricultural topsoil is an invaluable resource that should be preserved. Excavation activities required to create the open trench needed to install a natural gas pipeline has the potential to mix highly productive topsoil with underlying less productive and potentially rocky subsoils. Deep rutting also has the potential to intermix topsoil. If intermixing of topsoil occurs, the resulting soils are generally known to be less productive, and in-turn reduce the agricultural productivity of the impacted area.

Wisconsin Gas LLC has prepared a BMP for the management and segregation of agricultural topsoil as seen in Appendix B: BMP-02. Collectively, BMP-02 in conjunction with BMP-06: *Soil Restoration* conforms to many of the mitigation practices the Department seeks to preserve the quality of agricultural topsoil. The Department wishes to highlight the following mitigation practice contained in BMP-02 as it aligns with Department priorities to preserve productive agricultural topsoil:

- *All of the topsoil to a depth of 12 inches, or the entire original topsoil depth if it is less than 12 inches, will be removed from the subsoil storage area, the trench area, and the rest of the temporary right-of-way (work and traffic areas); however, topsoil will not be removed from under the topsoil storage piles or areas where construction mats are laid on the surface for material storage or equipment travel. WISCONSIN GAS LLC has the option to remove amounts of topsoil in excess of 12" at its discretion.* (Appendix B: BMP-02).

Wisconsin Gas LLC may also wish to consider adding the following mitigation practices to either BMP-02 or BMP-06 to promote the preservation of topsoil:

- Prohibit the spreading of mixed soils or segregated subsoils on undisturbed cropland, pastures or other agricultural fields, unless authorized by the landowner.
- Should soils become intermixed, remove any intermixed topsoil, within the top 12 inches, from the right-of-way (ROW) and replace with new clean topsoil that is comparable to the pre-existing topsoil.

5.6.2. Increased Soil Rock Content

Large stones at the surface can damage farm machinery and lead to added costs to landowners for removal. Many subsoil layers have a greater rock content than the topsoil. Trench excavations may bring up lower soil horizons with rocky subsoil, which may mix with upper soil layers. Even where three-lift soil handling is used, additional rocks may be spread through the subsoil layer during backfilling. Project initiators may also apply gravel or rock at access points to agricultural fields or access roads which may mix with soil within or adjacent to the ROW.

Wisconsin Gas LLC has prepared a BMP for soil restoration as seen in Appendix B: BMP-06. BMP-06 conforms to the mitigation practices the Department seeks to prevent increased rock content in agricultural topsoil.

5.6.3. Soil Compaction

Equipment used to construct natural gas pipelines has the potential to compact soil and reduce soil productivity on the farmland traversed during construction. Soil compaction is widely known to have a range of potential negative impacts to the productivity of soil, including reduced crop productivity, reduce crop uptake of water and nutrients, restriction of plant rooting depth, decreased water infiltration and increased surface runoff. Review Section 4.7: *Drainage and Soil Health* for additional information on the factors influencing soil health.

Wisconsin Gas LLC has prepared a BMP for soil compaction management and soil decompaction as seen in Appendix B: BMP-06. BMP-06: *Soil Restoration* conforms to many of the mitigation practices the Department seeks to alleviate soil compaction issues. The Department wishes to highlight the following mitigation practices contained in BMP-06 as it aligns with Department priorities to prevent soil compaction and/or de-compact agricultural topsoil:

- *Deep subsoil ripping shall be carried out on all traffic and work areas of agricultural right-of-way where full corridor stripping of topsoil occurred. This includes the pipeline workspaces, temporary workspaces, and temporary access roads. It does not include the area over the trench. (Appendix B: BMP-06).*
- *Subsoil compaction will normally be alleviated with three passes of the de-compaction equipment. Multiple passes refers to the implement passing over the same soil band. That is, three passes of a 10-foot wide implement will treat a 10-foot wide band of soil, not a 30-foot wide band. (Appendix B: BMP-06).*
- *Passes must be made in multiple directions. This can be achieved in the narrow pipeline right-of-way by weaving the implement back and forth across the area being ripped. (Appendix B: BMP-06).*

- *De-compaction through the topsoil may be necessary, if the subsoil and/or topsoil are compacted during topsoil replacement activities. A penetrometer will be used to determine if additional decompaction is necessary through the topsoil.* (Appendix B: Best Construction Management Practices - k).

Wisconsin Gas LLC may also wish to consider adding the following mitigation practices to BMP-06 to further mitigate the impacts of soil compaction:

- Use only low-ground pressure and/or wide tracked equipment within ROW to reduce axel weight applied to soils.
- Use construction matting in wet areas or areas prone to rutting within the ROW to spread out pressure.
- Avoid working in areas with recently saturated soils.
- When possible, conduct construction work during winter months when the ground is frozen.

5.6.4. De-icing & Traction Control

Construction crews commonly apply various products to improve vehicle traction across temporary road matting within the construction ROW to control for wet, slippery, or icy conditions. The application of sodium chloride (e.g. rock salt), as a de-icing agent, to temporary road matting within the construction ROW can lead to sodium chloride rich runoff that has potentially detrimental impacts to the health of nearby soils, ecosystems and surface waters (Richburg, 2001; Kelly *et al.*, 2008; Corsi *et al*., 2010). Alternative de-icing products, which are less damaging to the health of soil, vegetation and ecosystems as compared to sodium chloride, do exist. For example, county highway departments commonly apply sand or small lime chips (1/8" to 3/16" diameter), or a combination of the two as an alternative to sodium chloride, especially when surface temperatures are colder than 15°F when sodium chloride is less effective. University of Wisconsin Madison – Extension publication A3877 provides a list of alternative de-icing products Wisconsin Gas LLC may wish to consider when selecting an alternative(s) to sodium chloride based products. However, sodium chloride may still be required to mitigate situations that pose elevated safety risks.

The Department did not find mention of mitigation practices related to de-icing and traction control within the Project AMP. As construction is planned to start in late 2026 with no seasonal construction constraints, the Department recommends Wisconsin Gas LLC to consider adding the following BMPs to the Project AMP to address impacts related to salt applications on temporary road matting over agricultural soils.

- Wisconsin Gas LLC should use alternatives to sodium chloride, when safety conditions allow, for de-icing and traction control on temporary road matting when crossing agricultural soils.

- When the application of sodium chloride is necessary to resolve a matter of safety an alternative method cannot, Wisconsin Gas LLC should limit the sodium chloride application rate to the lowest level required to maintain a safe working environment.
- Wisconsin Gas LLC should prepare a spill response plan in the event sodium chloride or an alternative product is over applied or spilled onto agricultural soils.

5.6.5. Dewatering

During excavation, trench dewatering may be necessary. Improper dewatering can result in soil erosion, sedimentation and deposition of gravel, sand, or silt onto adjacent agricultural lands, and the inundation of crops. The discharge of these construction waters must comply with current drainage laws, local ordinances, WisDNR permit conditions, and the provisions of the Clean Water Act.

Wisconsin Gas LLC has prepared a BMP for trench dewatering as seen in Appendix B: BMP-05. BMP-05: *Trench Dewatering* conforms to the mitigation practices sought by the Department. The Department wishes to highlight the following mitigation practice contained in BMP-05 as they align with Department priorities to mitigate agricultural impacts from trench dewatering:

- *Rainwater or groundwater that collects in the trench will be pumped:*
  - *Onto a well-vegetated area that will prevent the water from returning to the right-of-way, or*
  - *Into a filter bag or a settling basin constructed of straw bales when adequate vegetation is absent or when in the vicinity of a wetland or waterbody*. (Appendix B: BMP-05).
- *Preferably, dewatering efforts will not deliver water onto cropland. If it is absolutely necessary to do so, the crops will be inundated (flooded) less than 24 hours.* (Appendix B: BMP-05).
- *Discharge of water from the trench of non-organic farm operations and hydrostatic testing shall not be made in a way that can runoff onto adjacent organic farm operations.* (Appendix B: BMP-05).

5.6.6. Erosion and Conservation Practices

Natural gas pipeline construction activities can destabilize existing erosion control practices such as diversion terraces, grassed or lined waterways, outlet ditches, water and sediment control basins, vegetated filter strips, etc. The destabilization of these erosion control practices have the potential to cause soil erosion within the ROW, but also from upland fields. During wet conditions the risk of soil erosion is increased, as exposed soils, especially areas with increased slope, may more easily erode and move downslope. Wind erosion may also be of concern if existing windbreaks are removed from the ROW, especially when soils are dry. If left unchecked, significant erosion can have an adverse effect on the long-term productivity of agricultural lands.

Wisconsin Gas LLC has prepared a BMP to address erosion and repairs to existing agricultural erosion control facilities as seen in Appendix B: BMP-03. BMP-03: *Erosion Control* conforms to the mitigation practices sought by the Department. The Department wishes to highlight the following mitigation practices as they align with Department priorities to control soil erosion and mitigate impacts to agricultural conservation practices & facilities:

- *Existing agricultural facilities, such as diversion terraces, grassed or lined waterways, outlet ditches, water and sediment control basins, vegetated filter strips, etc., damaged due to construction activities will be restored to pre-construction conditions. Photographs and elevation surveys may be taken as necessary prior to construction activities at the site to ensure final restoration is satisfactory.* (Appendix B: Best Construction Management Practices - i).
- *Erosion controls such as silt fence, staked hay bales, and erosion matting will be used to prevent surface runoff from carrying sediment laden water onto adjacent lands. Dewatering may be required to remove standing water from trench or bore pit areas. Erosion control and dewatering technical standards are described on the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources website https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Stormwater/standards. These standards will be met or exceeded at all times. It is not permissible to allow soil or water runoff to occur from non-organically farmed fields onto organically farmed fields at any time even if both fields are owned by the same landowner.* (Appendix B: Best Construction Management Practices - f).

5.6.7. Fencing

Construction may require fences that cross the Project ROW to be severed. Changes to existing fence lines can interfere with grazing activities, particularly for rotational grazing operations that depend on precise, scheduled grazing in particular areas. Wisconsin Gas LLC has prepared a BMP to address impacts to fencing as seen in Appendix B: Best Construction Management Practices - d. This BMP generally conforms to the mitigation practices sought by the Department. However, Wisconsin Gas LLC may also wish to consider adding the following mitigation practice to further address the impacts to fencing caused by the Project:

- Wisconsin Gas LLC should develop a plan for livestock to access pastures adjacent to the Project ROW or otherwise compensate the landowner for the costs related to restricted grazing.

5.6.8. Weed Control

The Project may introduce noxious weeds or other invasive plants species into the Project ROW that compete with agricultural crops. Noxious weeds may also spread from parcel to parcel by construction equipment and project activities. Once weeds establish, they can interfere with agricultural harvesting equipment, attract unwanted insects, and require physical removal or chemical applications to remove. Wisconsin Gas LLC has prepared a BMP to address impacts to weed control as seen in Appendix B: Best Construction Management Practices - h. However, the Department believes Wisconsin Gas LLC may wish to consider implementing the following additional mitigation steps, specific to weed control, to strengthen its weed control BMP:

- Wisconsin Gas LLC should offer agricultural landowners, during easement negotiations, the ability to state whether they do or do not give Wisconsin Gas LLC express written consent for herbicide to be applied within the ROW they own.

- Wisconsin Gas LLC should use tracking pads at frequently used access points.

- Wisconsin Gas LLC and its contractors that are applying herbicide or pesticides should utilize the Department's Driftwatch™ online mapping tool to locate agricultural lands and operations that are susceptible to herbicide or pesticides. If the online mapping tool locates an agricultural operation on or near areas that will receive herbicide or pesticide applications, Wisconsin Gas LLC should contact the operation to discuss the appropriate methods required to minimize the risk of accidental exposure.

- Agricultural landowners and beekeepers should consider using the free online DriftWatch™ and BeeCheck™ registries, operated by FieldWatch™ to communicate areas containing specialty crops or beehives with pesticide applicators, in order to minimize the risk of accidental exposure. For more information on DriftWatch, please visit the WDATCP DriftWatch website at the provided link or at https://wi.driftwatch.org/.

5.6.9. Construction Debris

After construction is complete, there may be construction debris remaining on the field. If large pieces of debris or rocks are left in the field, agricultural machinery may be damaged when the landowner first works the land. The debris from various woody tress species, such as cherry or walnut trees cans be toxic to livestock. To mitigate the potential impact of construction debris, Wisconsin Gas LLC has proposed various BMPs in Appendix B: Best Construction Management Practices – h, k and Appendix B: BMP-06. Collectively, these BMPs contain the mitigation practices the Department recommends for to mitigate the impact of construction debris.

5.6.10. Feed Supply and Dairy Operations

The construction of a natural gas pipeline may disrupt a planned crop or crop rotation. Impacts to alfalfa fields and planned alfalfa seeding are especially disruptive to dairy operations, as they need to maintain a proper supply of alfalfa to feed dairy cows. Any delays, yield reductions or damages to an alfalfa crop may require the dairy operation to buy haylage or hay, obtain more corn silage, and/or provide protein supplements such as soybean oil meal to make up for the lost alfalfa.

The Department did not find mention of mitigation or compensation practices related to the disruption of feed supply for dairy operations within the Project AMP. To address impacts resulting in the loss of animal feed and leading to the purchase of replacement feed, DATCP recommends that dairy operations should be compensated by Wisconsin Gas LLC for increased operational costs associated with the purchase of forage resulting from the reduction of forage from within the Project ROW.

5.6.11. Construction Noise and Dust

During each phase of the Project, noise and dust are likely to be generated. Landowners near the Project ROW may experience noises and dust associated with construction techniques and the movement of heavy equipment. This noise and dust may cause dairy, beef cattle and other grazing livestock to stampede, break through fences, and escape from the farm property. Fur animals, poultry and other confined livestock may also be impacted by these sounds.

The Department did not find mention of mitigation practices related to noise and dust within the Project AMP. To address impacts resulting from construction noise and dust Wisconsin Gas LLC should consider adding the following BMPs to the Project AMP.

- Identify agricultural livestock operations with sensitive animals within and adjacent to the Project ROW and provide them appropriate advance warning of construction activities, so they may take steps to safeguard their animals.
- Wisconsin Gas LLC should clean all roadways (private, county, state etc.) of construction debris, dirt and rocks.
- Wisconsin Gas LLC should use tracking pads at frequently used access points.
- Apply water over the dust generating areas to reduce dust output.

Nearby agricultural landowners may also wish to consider the following recommendation:

- Livestock owners & operators within the Project ROW who are concerned about the noise potential for the Project should inform Wisconsin Gas LLC or their representatives during the easement negotiation process. Additionally, they may wish to remind Wisconsin Gas LLC of their concerns just prior to the start of construction.

5.6.12. Restoration

Restoration is final step in assuring an impacted agricultural area is restored as close as possible to preconstruction conditions. In general, restoration activities include the soil restoration, soil grading and seeding. Stockpiled topsoils and subsoils removed during construction are returned, in the proper order, and graded to match the existing topography and slopes. All ruts and depressions are restored and new topsoil may be brought in where topsoil has been lost or seriously mixed with subsoils. Agricultural soils are also monitored for compaction and when required undergo decompaction efforts to return the soil structure to its original condition. In areas where crops are not present, such as roadsides, pastures, old fields or upland woods, native seed mixes (or other appropriate seed mixes approved by the landowner) may be sown.

Wisconsin Gas LLC has proposed various BMPs in Appendix B: Best Construction Management Practices and Appendix B: BMP-07 to restore the impacted agricultural lands as close as reasonably possible to their pre-construction conditions. Collectively, these BMPs contain the majority of mitigation practices the Department supports. Department believes Wisconsin Gas LLC may wish to consider implementing the following additional mitigation steps, to strengthen restoration efforts:

- Wisconsin Gas LLC should monitor the ROW for soil erosion and maintain erosion control practices until there is sufficient vegetative growth in the ROW to mitigate soil erosion. Only after restoration activities are complete and vegetation has re-established within the ROW should temporary restoration erosion control devices be removed.

5.6.13. Irrigation

Natural gas pipeline construction activities and the placement of pipeline poles can interfere with the operation of linear or center pivot irrigation systems used to irrigate crops. Soil compaction from construction equipment may also impact or damage underground piping that supplies irrigation systems. Any interruption to irrigation systems cause by the Project can deprive crops from needed water and nutrients resulting in decrease crop yields.

We Energies has prepared a BMP to address impacts to irrigation as seen in Appendix B: Best Construction Management Practices - e. However, the Department believes Wisconsin Gas LLC may wish to consider implementing the following additional mitigation steps, specific to irrigation systems, to strengthen its BMP:

- Prior to construction, agricultural operations that use irrigation within or adjacent to the Project ROW should inform Wisconsin Gas LLC of their irrigation system, how the Project may impact the system, irrigation schedules frequency of irrigation and weather conditions that may change the irrigation schedule.
- Wisconsin Gas LLC should consider using the techniques outlined in Section 5.6.3 "Soil Compaction" when crossing a known irrigation pipeline.

- If the Project plans to disrupt an irrigation system, Wisconsin Gas LLC should notify the landowner beforehand and establish a mutually acceptable amount of time that the system will be taken out-of-service.
- If an irrigation system needs to be reconfigured as a result of the Project, Wisconsin Gas LLC should work with the irrigation operators to reconfigure the irrigation equipment where necessary and to compensate them for any portion of cropland where the irrigation system no longer operates.

5.6.14. Temporary Access Roads

Wisconsin Gas LLC has proposed to install temporary access roads as part of the Project, when an alternative access road does not exist, to allow personnel and construction equipment to access the Project corridor. When a temporary access road is constructed there is a range of potential negative effects to agricultural lands including the mixing of topsoil with subsoil & rocks, soil compaction, soil erosion, and interference with existing drainage & irrigation. New temporary access roads also have the potential to impact agricultural operations by severing cropland or pastures, limiting field access or limiting access to agricultural infrastructure & buildings. Any of these impacts can result in lost agricultural productivity whether from lost soil productivity, crop losses or the direct loss of agricultural revenue when access to agricultural infrastructure is limited.

The Department recommends the following to mitigate the impacts of access roads when they cross agricultural lands within the Project ROW:

- Wisconsin Gas LLC should consult with agricultural landowners before siting any temporary access roads.
- Wisconsin Gas LLC should strip and stockpile the topsoil for later reuse during restoration.
- After topsoil removal, Wisconsin Gas LLC should install a geotextile construction fabric along the roadbed prior to the placement of gravel/rock roadway.
- Access roads should also be designed to allow proper drainage and minimize soil erosion.
- Wisconsin Gas LLC should consider using the techniques outlined in Section 5.5 "Drain Tile Repair & Drainage" when siting an access road over drain tiles.

5.6.15. Managed Forest Law, Trees and other Woody Vegetation

If approved, the Construction Project will impact approximately between .21 and 1.97 acres of MFL lands depending on the route that is selected. An explanation of the state's MFL program and what that means for the woodlands enrolled within the program is provided in Section 0 "Managed Forest Law". Additional acres of unmanaged forest lands will also be impacted, but are beyond the scope of this AIS as unmanaged forest lands are not defined as an agricultural use according to Wis. Stat. § 91.01(2). Both managed and unmanaged woodlands can provide financial benefit to the

landowner either directly through the sale of managed forest for timber, the sale of firewood, or the harvest of tree sap for sale. The removal of any trees from a property may also decrease the market value of the property.

Prior to the start of construction, Wisconsin Gas LLC will remove all woody vegetation, trees and brush not already removed by the landowner from the full width of the Construction Project ROW. Vegetation will be cut at or slightly above the ground surface using mechanized equipment or by hand. Removal of stumps and roots will also occur over the area where the trench will be excavated.

The Department recommends the following regarding tree removal:

- Landowners who wish to obtain their own appraisal for value of property within a proposed easement should also hire an appraiser who has experience and expertise in valuing trees.
- Landowners who wish to farm within the deforested area should discuss tree stump removal with Wisconsin Gas LLC during the easement negotiation process.
- Before an easement is signed, landowners should determine from the Project Initiator where trees will and will not be permitted to re-grow within the ROW.
- Wisconsin Gas LLC should consult with landowners before disposing of any trees or stumps that need to be removed from the pipeline ROW.

5.6.16. Induced Current on the Pipeline

A small direct current (DC) is applied to pipelines for cathodic protection to prevent corrosion of the pipe material. Because pipelines, particularly if located in electric transmission line corridors, can be carriers of induced alternating current (AC), the pipeline industry takes precautions to discharge AC current along the pipe into the ground. This is necessary to both protect the integrity of the DC cathodic protection system as well as to prevent continued flow of AC current in the pipe. If induced AC current is not adequately grounded, it can cause long-term serious metal loss from the pipe wall, potentially resulting in gas leaks.

5.6.17. Organic Farms & Other Areas with Certifications

Construction and ongoing maintenance activities for the Project may jeopardize a farm's organic certification or other certifications such as *pesticide free* or *herbicide free* (certified areas) if a prohibited chemical is used on their certified land, drifts from a neighboring field or enters their land on construction machinery, construction matting or improper de-watering. Wisconsin Gas LLC and their contractors must use caution and care where the Construction Project ROW borders or crosses an area with certification. Wis. Admin. Code § ATCP 29.50(2) states that no pesticides

(includes herbicides) may be used in a manner that results in pesticide overspray or significant pesticide drift. In addition, any oil or fuel spill on these farms could prevent or remove a farm's certification.

If a determination is made that an organic farm is within the project area, the Department recommends the following:

- Wisconsin Gas LLC should not apply herbicides or pesticide to organic farms or other certified farms that preclude the use of these chemicals without the expressed written consent of the landowner.
- Wisconsin Gas LLC shall not apply an herbicide or pesticide in a manner that results in overspray or significant drift.
- Wisconsin Gas LLC should clean construction equipment and materials prior to entering an area of certification.
- Wisconsin Gas LLC should post signs at entry points to an area of certification denoting its existence and reminding personnel of appropriate mitigation steps to take.
- Agricultural landowners with an area of certification should contact Wisconsin Gas LLC and report the range and type of substances that are and are not permitted according to their certifications.
- Agricultural landowners and beekeepers should consider using the free online DriftWatch™ and BeeCheck™ registries, operated by FieldWatch™ to communicate areas containing specialty crops or beehives with pesticide applicators, in order to minimize the risk of accidental exposure. For more information on DriftWatch, please visit the WDATCP DriftWatch website at the provided link or at https://wi.driftwatch.org/.
- Wisconsin Gas LLC and its contractors that are applying herbicide or pesticides should utilize the Departments Driftwatch™ online mapping tool to locate agricultural lands and operations that are susceptible to herbicide or pesticides. If the online mapping tool locates an agricultural operation on or near areas that will receive herbicide or pesticide applications, Wisconsin Gas LLC should contact the operation to discuss the appropriate methods required to minimize the risk of accidental exposure.
- Wisconsin Gas LLC should generate and distribute a list of organic farms or other certified farms and the prohibited chemicals to their construction staff and contractors.
- Prior to construction, Wisconsin Gas LLC and the farms with areas of certification should agree to the appropriate methods avoid unintentional contacts or applications of prohibited chemicals from entering their farms.

- Wisconsin Gas LLC may wish to underlay heavily used areas of the ROW with geotextile fabric in order to limit the potential for prohibited substances from contaminating areas with certification.
- Wisconsin Gas LLC should consult with farms with areas of certification prior to the application of seeds for revegetation efforts on their property.

5.6.18. Biosecurity

Farm biosecurity is the implementation of measures designed to protect a farm operation from the entry and spread of diseases and pests. Construction activities can spread weeds, diseases, chemicals and genetically modified organisms (GMO's) that impact an agricultural operation. Certified organic farms and farms with other certifications such as pesticide-free or herbicide-free are susceptible to the widest range of biosecurity impacts and may suffer greater negative impacts if their agricultural operation is exposed to a biosecurity threat. For more information on basic biosecurity protocols, please visit the Department's Basic Biosecurity website at the provided link or at https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/BasicBiosecurity.aspx

The Department recommends the following to mitigate biosecurity risks within the Project ROW:

- Wisconsin Gas LLC and agricultural operations within the Project ROW should develop a biosecurity plan that contains a set of protocols including but not limited to: Cleaning construction equipment between parcels; manure handling within the ROW; responsible parties that can move livestock and manure within the ROW; establishing communication channels to report construction and farm activities within the ROW.
- Wisconsin Gas LLC and their contractors should avoid contact with livestock and manure throughout the Project.
- If livestock need to be moved, Wisconsin Gas LLC should work with the livestock owner to move the livestock.

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DATCP Director, Bureau of Land and Water - Timothy Anderson

Washington County Wisconsin

Washington County Clerk – Ashley Reichert

Washington County Planning and Parks – Land Resources Department

Dodge County Wisconsin

Dodge County - Land Management and Conservationist – John Bohonek

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Wisconsin Document Depository Program

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Interest Groups, Entities and Individuals

Wisconsin Gas LLC (d.b.a We Energies)

- Janet Sosnosky

Agricultural Landowners

Ande and Dlorah, LLC	Roger Dahm	Scott Lofy	Stephen Schleicher
Kenny Baus	Eugene Gehring	Richard Melius	Linda Stauss
Ronald Brehmer	LeRoy Gehring	Carl Muth	Lane and Shirley VonAsten
Terry Brewer	Peter Gerner	Bob Peil	Jamie Ludovic
John and Susan Bussey	Corey Jacak	Mark Peters	Kratz Farms LLC
Dustin Cauwels	Krebs Pleasant View Farms LLC.	Ron and Sara Rewerts	
Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation, Inc.	Kevin Kurth	Judy Schaefer	
	Roger Dahm	Scott Lofy	

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

DIVISION OF

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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APPENDICES

DATCP 4627

Hartford Jackson Interconnect Project

Washington and Dodge Counties

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

PUBLISHED APRIL 30, 2025

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APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL FIGURES & TABLES

Figure 1: Hartford Jackson Interconnect Project Preferred Route in Washington and Dodge Counties WI, (We Energies, 2024).

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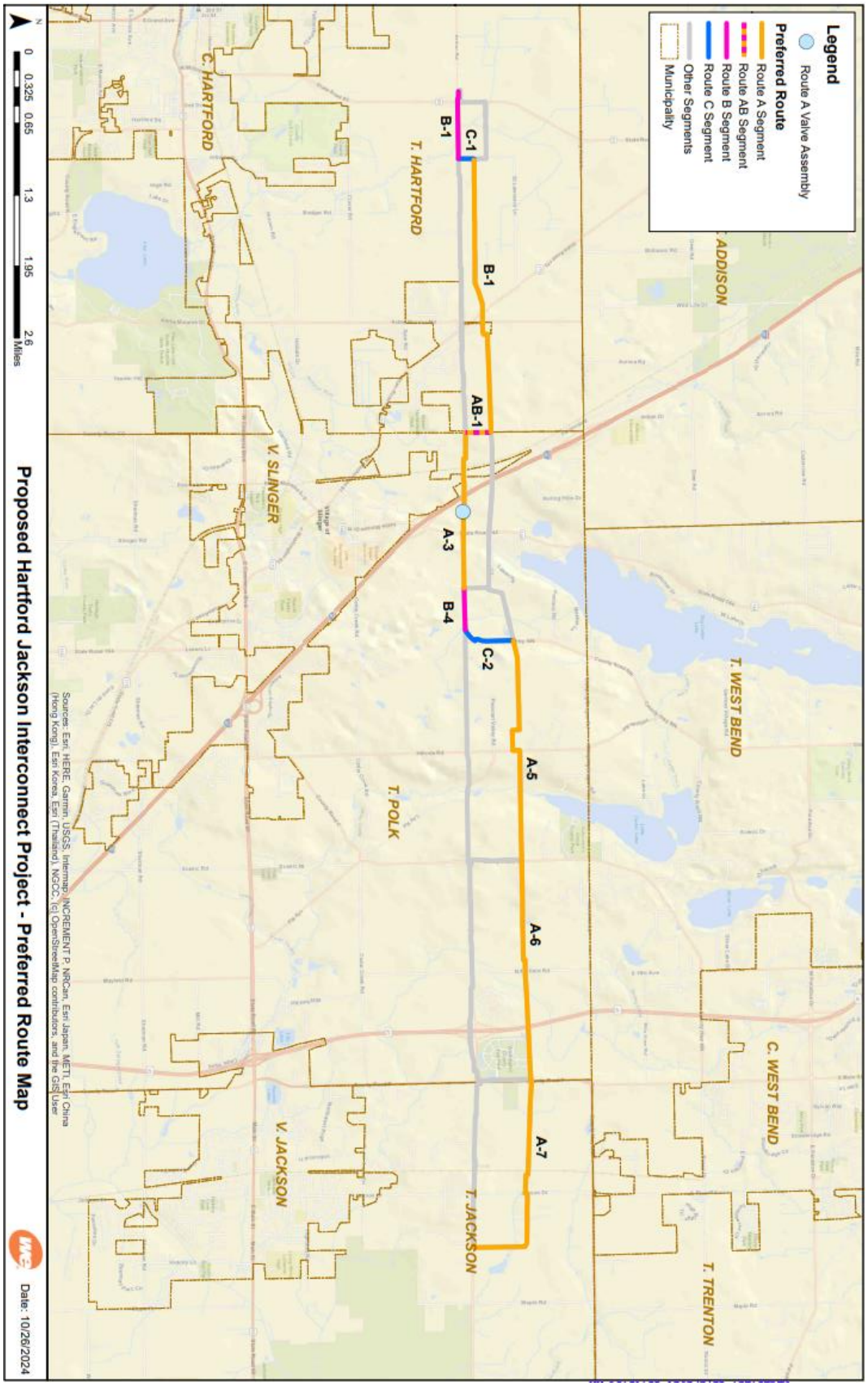

Legend
Route A Valve Assembly
Preferred Route
Route A Segment
Route AB Segment
Route B Segment
Route C Segment
Other Segments
Municipality
C-1
B-1
B-1
AB-1
A-3
B-4
C-2
A-5
A-6
A-7
T. HARTFORD
C. HARTFORD
V. SLINGER
T. POLK
T. WEST BEND
C. WEST BEND
ADDISON
T. JACKSON
V. JACKSON
T. TRENTON
0 0.325 0.65 1.3 1.95 2.6 Miles
Proposed Hartford Jackson Interconnect Project - Preferred Route Map
Date: 10/26/2024

Table 1: List of Agricultural Landowners Affected by the Project that DATCP sent a project pre-construction questionnaire to.

Landowner Name	Acres
ANDE & DLORAH LLC	2.48
BAST FAMILY LTD PARTNERSHIP	5.01
BREHMER REVOCABLE LIVING TRUST	3.04
BRIAN GUNDRUM	0.67
CARL MUTH REVOCABLE TRUST	7.32
CEDAR LAKES CONSERVATION FOUNDATION INC	18.80
COREY JACAK	1.42
COVERED BRIDGE FIELDS INC	3.78
DARLEEN BAERENWALD	6.45
DAVID WITTE LIVING TRUST	1.35
DENNIS GEHRING LIVING TRUST	2.84
DUSTIN CAUWELS	1.20
EDWARD ARNOLD	13.04
EUGENE GEHRING	3.16
GARY FENSKE	0.73
GEHRING VIEW FARMS LLC	2.14
JAY FEHRING	1.24
JEFFERY STRUPP	2.10
JENNIFER WISLER	0.68
JEROME BREUER TRUST	5.20
JESSE WEBER	0.15
JEWEL KREBS - Ronald Krebs	5.72
JOHN BUSSEY REV TR	0.25
JOHN PEIL	0.25
JUDY SCHAEFER	7.30
KENNETH BAUS	0.76
KRATZ PROPERTIES LLC	5.76
KURTH LAND HOLDINGS LLC	2.09
LANE VONASTEN	0.76
LINDA STAUSS REV LIV TR	1.06
MAPLE WOODS DAIRY FARM LLC	0.31
MARK PETERS LIVING TRUST	1.55
MARY BECKER ASSET TRUST	5.11
NORMAN FEHRING FAMILY TRUST	4.89
NORMAN HENZELMANN	0.98
PETER GERNER REVOCABLE TRUST	0.87
RALPH E WENINGER	0.11
RICHARD MELIUS	0.78
ROBERT PEIL	5.66
ROGER DAHM	0.62
RONALD REWERTS REVOCABLE TRUST	2.81
SCOTT LOFY	5.91

ST JOSEPH'S COMMUNITY HOSPITAL OF WEST BEND INC	2.85
STEPHEN SCHLEICHER FAMILY TRUST	0.78
STEVEN PUESTOW	0.61
STONE HOUSE DAIRY FAMILY PROPERTIES LLC	4.58
STOWAN FARMS LLC	1.91
TERRENCE GROTH	1.42
TERRY BREUER	12.47
THOMAS SCHWAI	0.54
TWO PONIES LLC	1.60
WASHINGTON COUNTY	1.47

APPENDIX B: WE ENERGIES HARTFORD-JACKSON INTERCONNECT PROJECT AMP

We Energies Hartford Jackson Interconnect Project Agricultural Mitigation Plan (DATCP, 2024a).

See Attachments on Next Page

HARTFORD JACKSON INTERCONNECT PROJECT - AGRICULTURAL MITIGATION PLAN

INTRODUCTION

Wisconsin Gas LLC, ("Wisconsin Gas"), d/b/a We Energies, ("the Company") proposes to install approximately 12 miles of 12-inch steel 850 pounds per square inch gauge ("psig") maximum allowable operating pressure ("MAOP") transmission main. The project also includes an uprate of an existing high pressure system's operating pressure from 400 psig MAOP to 850 psig MAOP, which would be connected to the proposed new main. To accommodate the increased operating pressure, improvements will be made to an existing valve assembly, two existing gate stations, and two district regulator stations. Lastly, three other valve assemblies will be installed in the system. The project is located in the towns of Hartford, Polk, Jackson, Rubicon, Hustisford, and the village of Slinger, in Washington, and Dodge Counties. This project has been designated as the "Hartford Jackson Interconnect Project", "HJI", or "the Project".

The Company has a longstanding commitment to working with landowners who may be affected by construction of various utility projects throughout the State of Wisconsin. The Company has a vested interest in working with landowners within the Project to ensure their satisfaction with utility project construction and post-construction restoration.

The Company continues to be committed to restoring construction areas to pre-construction conditions with all our construction projects. We believe this Agricultural Mitigation Plan (AMP) will help to assure this outcome within agricultural areas in the proposed gas main replacement corridor. The Company has prepared this AMP specifically to prevent or mitigate potential adverse impacts of the project on agricultural productivity, using construction and restoration procedures from other Company projects and modifying them as necessary.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this AMP is to:

- provide a description of effective agricultural construction mitigation and restoration methods to be used on the Project;
- establish personalized communication with agricultural landowners to ensure their unique concerns are addressed;
- provide agricultural landowners and tenants with a hotline for convenient contact access to the Company Representative; and
- describe the job duties of the Company Agricultural Inspector (AI).

SCOPE OF AGRICULTURAL MITIGATION

This AMP applies to those activities occurring on agricultural lands (tilled land row crops). "Agricultural land" as used here is understood to include rotated pastureland (except permanent pasture), all presently cultivated land including cropland, haylands, truck gardens, specialty crops, and land in government agricultural set-aside programs.

"Permanent pasture" as used here includes land devoted exclusively to pasture use, and not suited to tillage or crop rotation, as determined by the lack of any sustained crop history. "Construction area(s)" as used here includes all permanent or temporary workspace areas to be used by the Company for the

purpose of constructing and operating the project, as well as lands on which aboveground facilities or other appurtenances related to the project will be located.

AGRICULTURAL INSPECTOR ROLE AND QUALIFICATIONS

The Company will have a project Construction Manager (CM) and an Environmental Manager (EM) for the project. To assist with on-site inspection and monitoring, the Company may also have one or more individuals designated as the project Agricultural Inspector (AI).

The person designated as the AI will be a qualified individual who will monitor the implementation of the AMP. The AI will have familiarity with agricultural operations and general construction, as well as knowledge of agronomy and soil conservation.

The AI will be thoroughly familiar with the following:

- Agricultural Mitigation Plan; and
- gas lateral construction sequences and processes.

They also will:

- be familiar with techniques of soil conservation;
- be familiar with agricultural operations;
- possess good oral and written communication skills; and
- be able to work closely with the agricultural landowners, tenants and applicable agencies.

Contractors will be required to structure their construction activities to be consistent with the AMP.

AGRICULTURAL MITIGATION: PLANNING AND PRE CONSTRUCTION PHASE

The Company will communicate as needed with affected landowners and tenants of agricultural land to keep them informed of overall progress, explain mitigation actions, and to learn of any additional problems noted by landowners. No later than 30 days prior to the start of construction, the Company will provide landowners with a telephone number and address that can be used to contact the Company (also known as the Hotline Number). The phone number will include provisions for taking calls on evenings and weekends by use of an answering machine or voicemail system. The Company will respond promptly to calls or correspondence from landowners or tenants along the utility easement and/or right-of-way. Where the Company needs to consult or obtain concurrence from both the landowner and tenant of a property, they will make a good faith effort to do so. In the event, there is a disagreement between landowner and tenant with regards to a decision, the Company's obligation will be satisfied by securing an agreement with the landowner.

Prior to the start of construction, the Company will provide the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (WDATCP) with any information about the project corridor or the location of project facilities that is substantially different from the information submitted as part of the Agricultural Impact Notice (AIN), including:

- Different agricultural land uses (cropland, pasture, specialty crops);

- Previously unknown locations of fields with irrigation or drainage systems that could be impacted by the project;
- New impacts to agricultural buildings or field access; and
- Different or new temporary access roads and laydown/storage areas.

This information will be provided to WDATCP in a timely manner with the understanding that additional changes to project facilities and/or impacts may become necessary during construction due to site-specific conditions.

The Company will work with landowners to ascertain existing agricultural operations that may require special attention, such as conservation practices, location of above and below ground structures or obstructions, such as drain tile, irrigation systems, fencing, livestock, certified organic lands, proposed new drainage systems or other farm technology.
During the pre-construction phase, the Company will:

- Contact each landowner to obtain property specific information (such as drain tiles, conservation practices, etc.) to ensure these structures/operation practices are noted on construction documents;
- Review agricultural related project documents such as descriptions or maps of leased lands, permits, draft construction alignment sheets, and relevant plans prior to construction;
- Review information supplied by affected farm operators, conservation districts, agricultural extension agents, and others;
- Educate construction crews through an environmental training session, to ensure they are familiar with AMP, agricultural concerns and issues that may occur; and
- Negotiate with the farmland owner/operators to avoid the spreading manure over all areas within the proposed construction area prior to construction.

If any construction activities occur on a Certified Organic Farm, the Company will work with the landowner or tenant, the landowner and/or tenant's certifying agent to identify site-specific construction practices that will minimize the potential for decertification as a result of construction activities. Possible practices may include: surveying/staking methods prior to construction (specifically non paint methods), equipment cleaning, use of drop cloths during welding and coating activities; removal and storage of additional topsoil; planting a deep-rooted cover crop in lieu of mechanical decompaction; applications of composted manure; or similar measures. The Company recognizes that Organic System Plans are proprietary in nature and will respect the need for confidentiality.

If any construction activities occur within a drainage district, the Company will work with the appropriate county drainage board to ascertain existing drainage district operations that may require special attention. Examples of these include above and below ground district drains, district ditches, drain tiles or other facilities, and locations of district corridors.

During the pre-construction phase, the Company will:

- Contact each county drainage board to obtain district specific information (such as district ditches, district tiles, and district corridors) to ensure these structures and district operation locations are noted on construction documents;

- Review DATCP-approved drainage district specifications prior to construction;
- Educate construction crews through an environmental training session to ensure they are familiar with AMP, agricultural concerns and issues that may occur;
- Avoid any alterations to district drains; and
- Negotiate with county drainage boards to avoid drainage district maintenance activities within the proposed construction area prior to construction.

If any planned construction activities would modify any district drain or install or modify any structure in a district drain, the Company will work the appropriate county drainage board to obtain DATCP's written approval as required under Subchapter V, ATCP 48, for alterations within drainage districts.

AGRICULTURAL MITIGATION: CONSTRUCTION AND RESTORATION PHASE

During construction and restoration, the AI's role is to monitor the implementation of the Company AMP to avoid negative impacts to agricultural lands by advising the appropriate Company representative, either the EM or the CM, in the event incorrect construction methods are being used. The AI will generally be present on-site during construction, and will have access to all work areas in agricultural lands. The AI will travel between various construction activities in agricultural lands and spot check construction operations. If the AI discovers actions that do not appear to meet the AMP requirements, he may stop-work at that location if necessary and will immediately contact the EM or the CM who will determine if site-specific restoration action is necessary. They will also ensure that the erring contractors are trained in the appropriate construction methods.

In the event adverse weather conditions cause soil conditions to become unfavorable for construction or restoration activities at a given site, the AI will consult with the EM or the CM to temporarily halt activity at that location and will confer with them as to when activities should be resumed at the site.

In the event that construction activities cause an unintended modification (i.e. damage) to a drainage district drain, the AI will consult with the county drainage board to temporarily halt activity at that location and will confer with them to obtain DATCP's written approval as required under Subchapter V, ATCP 48, for alterations within drainage districts.

AGRICULTURAL MITIGATION: CROP COMPENSATION

The Company will compensate the landowner for crop loss; compensation will be based on crop prices and yields for the County at the time of construction. Crop loss will occur during the construction of the project, which, depending on the timing of construction activities, may include one or two growing seasons. Payments will be made to landowners as soon as possible after construction is completed.

If the landowner rents or leases out the land to a tenant farmer (renter), the landowner may designate that the renter be compensated directly.

BEST CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The Company requires those working on the project to research, plan, implement, monitor, and assure the proposed results are obtained. The Company relies on these methods to identify agricultural concerns and implement measures to maintain agricultural productivity throughout construction and restoration. Appropriate use of these measures are assured by key field personnel such as the AI and the Company EM, CM, and Construction Inspector (CI). Additionally, the Company seeks to only use contractors with a consistent favorable history of installing and maintaining measures according to the best management

practices (BMPs). Thus, permit conditions, landowner satisfaction, and natural resources are preserved. The Company will incorporate the applicable provisions of this AMP and accompanying BMPs into all bid documents and contracts with each contractor retained on this Project by the Company for construction, restoration, mitigation or post-restoration monitoring. Each contractor retained by the Company for the Project must also incorporate the applicable provisions of the AMP into their contracts with each subcontractor.

The Company utilizes construction techniques within agricultural areas that will insure future agricultural productivity. The following construction methods are to be utilized in agricultural areas:

a. Topsoil Segregation

During construction of the gas main, topsoil will be removed from the construction area and stockpiled separately from any other excavated soils. This will preserve the topsoil resource by eliminating the potential for topsoil/subsoil mixing. Topsoil is defined to include the upper most portion of the soil commonly referred to as the plow layer, the A horizon, or its equivalent in uncultivated soils. It is the surface layer of the soil that has the darkest color or the highest content of organic matter. All of the topsoil to a depth of 12 inches, or the entire original topsoil depth if it is less than 12 inches, will be removed from excavated areas; however, topsoil will not be removed from under the topsoil storage piles. The Company has the option to remove amounts of topsoil in excess of 12 inches at its discretion.

The gas main will be installed via open cut trench, “plow” method and directional boring. The plow method of installation consists of using a vibratory plow which slices the soil open, allows installation of the pipe into the trench, and then replaces the soil into its original location. The horizontal directional bore method consists of pipe installation using an auger to drill an underground tunnel, into which the pipe is drawing. The plow and bore method do not disturb the soil horizons. Open cut trenching will require separation of top and subsoils during excavation. For all excavations, top and subsoils will be replaced in their original soil horizons when backfilling. Landowners will be asked to refrain from manure spreading prior to topsoil removal. Erosion control measures will be used as necessary.

b. Temporary Access Road

The Company will attempt to utilize existing farm roads for access to and from the right-of-way where possible. In places where temporary access roads are constructed over agricultural land, topsoil will be stripped and temporarily stockpiled. If the temporary roads in agricultural lands require gravel stabilization, geotextile construction fabric will be placed below imported rock material for additional stability and to provide a distinct barrier between imported rock material and the subsoil surface.

Temporary roads will be designed to accommodate existing surface drainage patterns and to minimize soil erosion. During the restoration phase, both temporary and pre-existing access roads will be removed and the areas will be restored as close as reasonably possible to its pre-construction conditions. In the event the landowner wants the road left intact, a written mutual agreement between the Landowner and the Company will be established.

c. Clearing of Brush and Trees from the Easement

The Company will work with each landowner for the cutting of merchantable timber necessary for construction of the gas distribution system. Timber may be cut and left along the edge of the utility right-of-way for the landowner's use or disposed of in various methods. Methods of disposal of trees, brush, and stumps may include off-site burning, burial, chipping, or removal. Vegetation from cherry and walnut trees can be toxic to livestock. All debris from these trees will be removed from areas that are actively pastured such that it will not be allowed to come into contact with livestock and may not be stockpiled on site.

d. Fencing

Prior to construction, the Company will work with landowners to determine if fences may be in the way of access for construction equipment. If necessary, existing fences may be removed and temporary fencing will be installed. Wire tension on temporary fences must be adequate to prevent sagging. Bracing of fences to trees or vegetation is prohibited. Fence materials, such as paint, must not be used as it is toxic to livestock.

Where livestock graze adjacent lands to construction areas, arrangements will be made with the landowner prior to construction to determine if temporary fences are necessary. The Company's contractors will be responsible to close any gates as used throughout the workday.

Existing fence crossings removed due to construction activities will be repaired. Following construction, any temporary gates and fences installed for use by construction crews must be removed, unless the landowner approves otherwise. Permanent fences will be restored as closely as reasonably possible to their pre-construction condition.

e. Irrigation Systems

If project construction intersects an operational irrigation system on agricultural land, the Company and the landowner will establish a mutually acceptable amount of time that the affected irrigation systems may be taken out of service during construction. Water flow in irrigation systems on agricultural land is not to be disrupted by construction without first notifying affected landowners. Any damage to an irrigation system caused by construction will be repaired as soon as reasonably possible.

f. Erosion Control and Dewatering

Erosion controls such as silt fence, staked hay bales, and erosion matting will be used to prevent surface runoff from carrying sediment laden water onto adjacent lands. Dewatering may be required to remove standing water from trench or bore pit areas. Erosion control and dewatering technical standards are described on the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources website (http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/stormwater/standards/). These standards will be met or exceeded at all times. It is not permissible to allow soil or water runoff to occur from non-organically farmed fields onto organically farmed fields at any time even if both fields are owned by the same landowner.

g. Drain Tile

The Company will work with each landowner and appropriate county drainage boards through the pre-construction process to determine location of known drain tiles. If a drain tile is damaged or severed in the course of construction, the tile will be repaired. A temporary repair with solid tubing to allow drainage while construction activities are completed may be used, or a permanent repair immediately installed.

Prior to backfilling soils at that location, the drain tile will be permanently repaired. Repairs may include support of the tile to maintain proper drainage gradient, replacement of tile and placement of subsoils free of large rocks and clumps around the tile to cushion it, and/or placement of filter cloths. Each repair will be documented to show proper actions have been taken to ensure future drainage and GPS coordinates of the repair location recorded.

h. Weed Control

Where the AI sees evidence that weed growth on stockpiled topsoil could present a problem to adjacent cultivated fields the AI will consult with the Company Representative to have the weeds removed or killed prior to topsoil replacement. If the Company chooses to spray the topsoil pile with herbicide, the landowner will be consulted in regard to the choice of herbicide to be used, taking into account their preference for cover crop and plans for the next year's crop. If any herbicide spraying is completed, it will be done by a state licensed applicator.

i. Repair of Existing Agricultural Erosion Control Facilities

Existing agricultural facilities, such as diversion terraces, grassed or lined waterways, outlet ditches, water and sediment control basins, vegetated filter strips, etc., damaged due to construction activities will be restored to pre-construction conditions. Photographs and elevation surveys may be taken as necessary prior to construction activities at the site to ensure final restoration is satisfactory.

j. Repair of Existing Drainage District Features (drains, ditches, tiles and other facilities)

Existing drainage district features, such as above and below ground drains, ditches, tiles and other facilities in district corridors, damaged due to construction activities will be restored to pre-construction conditions. The Company will address questions relating to district drain, ditch or tile repair/restoration with the appropriate county drainage board to reach a mutually agreeable resolution. Photographs and elevation surveys may be taken as needed and where applicable, prior to construction activities at the site to ensure final restoration is satisfactory.

k. Soil Restoration

The purpose of soil restoration is to ensure that soil strata are replaced in the proper order, decompacted, and that rock content of the upper 24 inches of soil is not increased. The Company will discuss rock and excess soil disposal with the landowner to determine acceptable disposal location(s) on the property. Heavy equipment will not be allowed to cross those agricultural areas that have been decompacted and restored.

<u>De-compacting the Subsoil:</u>

De-compaction of the subsoil will only be done when the subsoil condition is friable/tillable in the top 18 inches of the subsoil profile, using the Atterbeg Field Test as guidance (Attachment A). The AI may recommend to the Company specific locations for the decompaction of the subsoil in locations where soils appear to be either predominantly wet or in low lying areas where water ponding has occurred due to the "trench effect" as a result of topsoil removal. In these cases, the Company may consult with the landowner to determine the appropriate decompaction needs.

Equipment that can be used for soil decompaction may include a v-ripper, chisel plow, paraplow, or equivalent. Typical spacing of the shanks varies with equipment but is typically in the 8 to 24

inch range. The normal depth of tillage is 18 inches. The type of equipment used and the depth of rip may be adjusted as appropriate for different soil types or for a deeply and severely compacted area.

Subsoil compaction will normally be alleviated with three passes of the decompaction equipment. Multiple passes refers to the implement passing over the same soil band. That is, three passes of a 10 foot wide implement will treat a 10 foot wide band of soil, not a 30 foot wide band. Passes must be made in multiple directions. This can be achieved in the narrow areas by having the implement weave back and forth across the area being ripped.

Topsoil Replacement:

The topsoil will be replaced to its original depth across the spoil storage, trench, work, and traffic areas. The layer of replaced topsoil should be uniform across the right-of-way width, including any crowning. Topsoil should be replaced with wide tracked machinery or equivalent light loaded equipment to avoid compaction of the topsoil and subsoil layers. Rubber tired motor graders may be used to spread and level topsoil to address unevenness in the field. In areas where minimal tillage, no-till, or level land farming practices are employed, a tracked machine will be required to establish final grades.

De-compacting Through the Topsoil:

De-compaction through the topsoil may be necessary, if the subsoil and/or topsoil are compacted during topsoil replacement activities. A penetrometer will be used to determine if additional decompaction is necessary through the topsoil.

Final Rock Removal:

Replacing the topsoil (or de-compacting through the topsoil) may free some rocks and bring them to the surface. The size, density and distribution of rock remaining on the construction work area should be the same as adjacent areas not disturbed by construction.

Final Cleanup:

All previously restored construction area should not be traversed by unnecessary equipment traffic. All construction related debris, including litter generated by the construction crews, will be removed from the landowner's property and disposed of appropriately. Final clean-up begins immediately after all the other above-mentioned sequence of restoration activities operations are completed, and not before. Final clean-up includes installation of permanent erosion control measures if necessary and disposal of construction debris and will be completed as soon as practicably possible (weather permitting), or as soon as possible thereafter. If final clean-up is delayed, temporary erosion controls will be installed as necessary.

ATTACHMENT A

Purpose: To determine when soil is suitable for tillage operations.

Process: The Agricultural Inspector will determine the soil's consistency using the following:

1. Pull a sample soil plug at the maximum depth to be tilled, or from within the topsoil pile.

2. Roll a portion of the sample between the palms of the hands to form a wire with a diameter of one-eighth inch.

3. The soil consistency is:
    a. Tillable if the soil wire breaks into segments not exceeding 3/8 of an inch in length.
    b. Plastic (not tillable) if the segments are longer than 3/8 of an inch before breaking.

4. This procedure is to be used prior to decompacting the subsoil; on the topsoil pile prior to stripping and stockpiling; on the topsoil prior to replacement; and prior to decompacting through the topsoil.

5. One determination of soil consistency is adequate until the next rain event.

Best Management Practices for Construction within Agricultural Lands
BMP 01 - Right-of-Way Width

Purpose: To define the locations and limits of rights-of-way and additional temporary workspaces, in order to minimize the impacts to agricultural lands.

Organization: WISCONSIN GAS LLC onsite construction inspection personnel will monitor and enforce the measures described, in concert with the Agricultural Inspector (AI), for pipeline construction operations within agricultural lands.

Installation Planning

1. WISCONSIN GAS LLC will determine the required right-of-way widths over the length of lands traversed by the pipeline, including extra workspaces.
2. WISCONSIN GAS LLC will show the specific limits of rights-of-way on alignment sheet drawings which will be provided to the construction contractor, environmental consultants and inspection personnel.
3. WISCONSIN GAS LLC will provide the construction contractor, environmental consultants and inspection personnel with the right-of-way configuration drawings and other figures referred to by the BMPs developed for the project.
4. WISCONSIN GAS LLC will obtain the appropriate environmental and right-of-way clearances prior to entry on any land affected by construction of the pipeline, or notify all parties of areas of special concern or areas for which clearance is withheld.

Construction

1. The limits of the right-of-way and all additional temporary workspaces will be staked prior to work commencing at that location.
2. For Construction Easements in Agriculture Lands a right-of-way width of 100 foot is required and topsoil stripping will be the complete right-of-way width excluding the topsoil stockpile area. This consists of a 50 foot temporary construction easement and a 50 foot permanent easement. The running centerline of the pipeline will generally be 15’ from one side of the 50 foot permanent easement.
3. For Construction Easements in non-cultivated Wooded Lands or Wetlands a right-of-way width of 75 feet is required. This consists of a 25 foot temporary construction easement and a 50 foot permanent easement. Where feasible, existing corridors are being utilized to reduce the impact of tree clearing. In areas where the gas main will be installed by horizontal directional drilling a 50 foot permanent easement will be required but the 25 foot temporary easement will not be necessary.
4. Additional temporary workspace will be required for stream crossings, road bore crossing areas, uplands on either side of wetlands, and equipment turnaround areas. WISCONSIN GAS LLC will determine the amount of additional right-of-way needed for construction and restoration on agricultural land as per these BMPs.
5. Should a situation arise where the approved workspace is not adequate to implement the agricultural BMPs, work will be stopped at the respective location until WISCONSIN GAS LLC determines an appropriate course of action. For example, triple lift soil segregation may require an additional 25 feet in the temporary construction easement as necessary to allow separation of the three stockpile areas.

Best Management Practices for Construction within Agricultural Lands
BMP 02 - Topsoil Segregation

Purpose: To preserve the topsoil resources by eliminating the potential for topsoil/subsoil mixing in agricultural lands.

Installation Planning

1. During right-of-way negotiations for easements on agricultural lands, WISCONSIN GAS LLC will identify full topsoil removal as the only alternative.

2. The topsoil is defined to include the upper most portion of the soil commonly referred to as the plow layer, the A horizon, or its equivalent in uncultivated soils. It is the surface layer of the soil that has the darkest color or the highest content of organic matter.

Construction

Full Topsoil Removal

1. The WISCONSIN GAS LLC operator or construction contractor will oversee determination of the topsoil depth. This will be completed as construction progresses.

2. All of the topsoil to a depth of 12 inches, or the entire original topsoil depth if it is less than 12 inches, will be removed from the subsoil storage area, the trench area, and the rest of the temporary right-of-way (work and traffic areas); however, topsoil will not be removed from under the topsoil storage piles or areas where construction mats are laid on the surface for material storage or equipment travel. WISCONSIN GAS LLC has the option to remove amounts of topsoil in excess of 12" at its discretion.
3. All subsoil material removed from the pipeline trench will be stockpiled separate from the topsoil stockpile. The subsoil material will be stockpiled in the subsoil storage area.
4. Additionally, all topsoil to a depth of 12-inches will be stripped from newly constructed temporary access roads, temporary storage areas, and temporary construction areas associated with stations, mainline valves, and pig launchers located on agricultural land. It is intended that existing field access roads will not be stripped of any existing cover.
5. Topsoil will be removed prior to cut/fill grading operations.

Partial Topsoil Removal

1. There will be no Partial Topsoil Removal on agricultural lands.

Best Management Practices for Construction within Agricultural Lands
BMP 03 - Erosion Control

Purpose: To minimize the effects of erosion to lands affected by construction, and adjacent properties, and to prevent silts and sediments from being transported off the right-of-way or into natural resources.

Installation Planning

1. WISCONSIN GAS LLC will conduct training of inspection personnel and contractors to ensure all parties have a thorough understanding of the erosion control requirements to be utilized on the project. The training will include a review of the requirements of WISCONSIN GAS LLC Lakeshore Lateral Project Construction Diagrams AMP, and BMPs. Such training will identify the authorities of the inspection personnel, the criteria for placement of the particular erosion structures, and the procedure to be followed in the event that a violation of these practices appears to have occurred.

2. WISCONSIN GAS LLC will advise the construction contractor of all known areas of special concern.

3. WISCONSIN GAS LLC will require its construction contractor to structure its work in a manner that is consistent with the requirements of the documents listed in Paragraph 1 above, and to maintain an adequate supply of approved erosion control materials necessary for providing an appropriate level of control.

Construction

Temporary Erosion Control

1. Temporary erosion controls will be constructed after initial disturbance of the soil, and will be properly maintained throughout construction. The erosion control structures will be inspected as described below and reinstalled as necessary (such as after backfilling of the trench) until they are either replaced by permanent erosion controls or restoration is complete.

2. Temporary slope breakers will be constructed where necessary to reduce runoff velocity and divert water off of the construction right-of-way. Temporary slope breakers may be constructed of materials such as soil, silt fence, staked hay or straw bales, sand bags, or wattles.

3. Unless otherwise specified as a permit condition, temporary slope breakers will generally be installed using the following spacing:

Slope %	Spacing (feet)
5 - 15	300
>15 - 30	200
>30	100

4. The outfall of each temporary slope breaker will be directed off the construction right-of-way to a stable, well-vegetated area or energy-dissipating device at the end of the slope breaker and off the construction right-of-way. Discharge of water shall not be made in a way that can runoff from non-organic farm operations onto adjacent organic farm operations.

5. The integrity of slope breakers will be confirmed, during active construction on a daily basis and during inactive construction on a weekly basis. In areas with no construction or equipment operation, integrity of slope breakers will be confirmed within 24 hours of each 0.5-inch of rainfall. Slope breakers found to be ineffective will be repaired within 24 hours of identification.

6. The placement of temporary slope breakers will be coordinated with the placement of trench/ditch plugs. Trench/ditch plugs will be installed at the boundaries of certified organic farming to ensure that the pipeline does not provide a surface or subsurface drainage path from the surrounding area to the certified organic farm during construction.

7. Slope breakers will be of adequate height and width to contain and divert a significant rain event. Additionally, slope breakers will be constructed with a two to eight percent outslope to a stable area. In the absence of a stable area, appropriate energy-dissipating devices will be used to direct the flow off of the construction right-of-way. The slope breaker will be compacted during its construction to prevent the water from eroding through the berm. The inlet end of the berm will be located to prevent water from traveling around the berm.

8. The outlet of the slope breaker will be stable enough to filter sediment from the water and retain the sediment within the existing vegetation.

Sediment Barriers

1. Sediment barriers will be installed to stop the flow of sediment. They may be constructed of materials such as silt fence, staked hay or straw bales, sand bags, wattles, or equivalent.

2. Temporary sediment barriers will be installed at the base of slopes adjacent to road crossings until disturbed vegetation has been reestablished and at appropriate locations to prevent siltation into water bodies or wetlands crossed by, or near, the construction work area.

3. Temporary sediment barriers will be maintained until permanent revegetation measures are successful or the upland areas adjacent to wetlands, water bodies, or roads are stabilized. Temporary sediment barriers will be removed from an area when that area is successfully restored

Mulch

1. In general, mulch will not be used as an erosion control measure in agricultural lands. In the event mulch is required by WISCONSIN GAS LLC in consultation with the landowner in agricultural lands, the mulch will be applied according to WEC Energy Group Environmental Procedure, ENVR-713 Mulching for Construction Sites.

Permanent Erosion Control Devices

1. To prevent subsurface flow of water through the pipe trench, trench breakers will be installed.

2. The following reference table can be used to locate trench breaker spacing on areas with slopes greater than 5%.

Slope (%)	**Spacing Recommendations (feet)**
5 – 15	300
>15 - 30	200
> 30	100

3. When permanent trench breakers are installed in the trench prior to backfilling, they will consist of sandbags, earth-filled sacks or other approved material. Topsoil will not be used for trench breakers. Trench breakers are required to have a minimum bottom width of two sacks wide.

4. Trench breakers will be installed to a minimum elevation of one-foot above the top of the pipe. The top of the trench breaker must be two feet or more below the restored surface on agricultural land.

Best Management Practices for Construction within Agricultural Lands
BMP 04 - Drain Tile

Purpose: To ensure that any tile line damaged during construction is repaired to a condition that is functionally equivalent to its condition prior to construction and to avoid adverse impacts to planned or proposed drainage systems.

Installation Planning

1. Identify fields containing drain tiles through contact with landowners, appropriate county drainage board, the local Land Conservation District, and the USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service staff. All drain tiles will be photographed and GPS documented pre-construction and post-construction.

2. Flag all identified drain tiles within the right-of-way after clearing and grading, and prior to trenching.

3. WISCONSIN GAS LLC will document proposed drain tile plans that the landowner may plan to install within the three years following construction.

4. WISCONSIN GAS LLC will identify local drain tile installation contractors and consult with the landowner to determine whether the landowner would prefer repair/replacement services (if necessary) be provided by a local contractor.

5. WISCONSIN GAS LLC will document existing moisture content.

Construction

1. The excavated pipeline trench shall provide a minimum of 12 inches clearance, where practicable, between the pipe and the drainage tile.

<u>General Conditions</u>

1. WISCONSIN GAS LLC will use the construction contractor or their sub-contractor to replace, relocate or reconfigure existing tile lines as may be required.

2. WISCONSIN GAS LLC will take the necessary actions to ensure the functioning of the tile lines will be equivalent to its prior condition where tile lines adjacent to the pipeline's right-of-way are adversely affected by the construction of the pipeline. This may include the relocation, reconfiguration, and replacement of the existing tile lines within the construction corridor. The repaired drain tile will be verified that it was installed correctly and WISCONSIN GAS LLC will make an effort to understand the existing conditions within the limited pipeline ROW.

3. The quality of all clay and concrete drain tile and corrugated polyethylene tubing to be installed shall be appropriate for the work as determined by the AI and/or qualified drain tile repair

contractor. Material to be installed will meet American Society of Testing Materials (ASTM) standards.

4. Any drain tile removed from the pipeline trench will not be reused.

5. WISCONSIN GAS LLC will repair or correct tile or drainage problems caused by construction of the pipeline immediately, upon written notice from the landowner or appropriate county drainage board to WISCONSIN GAS LLC of such a problem, unless WISCONSIN GAS LLC can demonstrate that the problem identified by the landowner or appropriate county drainage board was not caused by actions performed during such construction or restoration. WISCONSIN GAS LLC may arrange a pay settlement to the landowner or county drainage board.

Locating Damaged Drains

1. All drains found during trenching will be flagged.

2. Drains that are located within the right-of-way, but are not located within the trench, will be probed (examined) for damage.

Temporary Repairs

1. All exposed tiles will be capped or screened with window screen or equivalent to protect against soil intrusion when the trench is dug, whether repaired immediately or later.

2. Any flowing tile line will be repaired as soon as practicable with solid tubing, until permanent repairs can be made.
3. Temporary repairs are needed if a flowing drain will be stopped for longer than 24 hours.

Permanent Repairs

1. All permanent tile line damaged within the trench area will be repaired prior to backfilling at the respective location.

2. Where tile lines are severed by construction of the pipeline trench, angle iron, three-sided steel channel iron, I-beams, full round slotted pipe, perforated plastic pipe or half pipe will be used to support the repaired tile line. The support members must extend a minimum of 2-feet into previously undisturbed soil. If the tile repairs involve clay tile, the support member will extend to the first tile joint beyond the minimum 2-foot distance.

3. Each tile drain's slope (gradient) will be maintained by providing sufficient support to prevent the drain line from sagging. Sandbags, bags of concrete, Sakrete, or equivalent can be used as support under repaired tile lines. The grade of the tile line should remain unchanged.

4. If the tile is clay, ceramic or concrete, any connection with new material must be made with commercially available connectors, or wrapped with plastic or effectively sealed to prevent soil intrusion.

5. To avoid the risk of damaging (crushing) the tile lines with large soil clumps or stones during backfilling loosened native subsoil free of large soil clumps and stones should be placed on top of, and to the sides of, the tile line. Where appropriate native subsoil is not available, imported subsoil free of clumps and stones, or pea gravel, can be used to cushion the tile line.

6. Filter-covered drain tiles will be used where the existing tile line is covered with a filter.

Best Management Practices for Construction within Agricultural Lands
BMP 05 - Trench Dewatering

Purpose: Pump water from an open trench or other excavated area while controlling the rate of discharge to avoid:

- Permanent or temporary erosion and scour;
- Damage to adjacent agricultural land, crops, or pastureland;
- Inundating crops for more than 24 hours, including rainfall;
- Depositing sand, silt, or sediment in or near a wetland or waterbody;
- Depositing gravel in fields, pastures, or watercourses; and
- Damaging cultural resources sites, locations of sensitive plant species and organic farming operations.

Typically, the trench will need to be dewatered for purposes of, but not limited to, tie-ins, measuring the trench for bends, lowering-in pipe, trench inspection, and back-filling the trench. Water discharge from hydrostatic testing following backfilling shall follow the same protocols described here when applicable.

Installation Planning

1. Water will be discharged in an upland area so any sediment, stones, and silt-laden water will not deposit material in a sensitive area adversely impacting the hydrology or plant communities. The contractor should have sufficient intake or outlet hose (250 - 350 feet) to reach the nearest appropriate upland area.

2. WISCONSIN GAS LLC and their construction contractors will identify during construction activities:

    - Low areas along the pipeline route that are likely to collect water during construction, and
    - Suitable areas for the discharge of water accumulated within the pipe trench or other excavated area
    - Identify accumulated water that needs to be discharged as construction progresses

3. WISCONSIN GAS LLC will require its construction contractors to obtain:

    - WISCONSIN GAS LLC approval of all off-right-of-way and on-right-of-way discharge locations and techniques, and all trench dewatering discharge locations and techniques
    - WISCONSIN GAS LLC may obtain voluntary permissions with landowners

4. WISCONSIN GAS LLC will require its construction contractors to structure the work to minimize the accumulation of water within the trench.

5. In the event it is not possible to avoid water-related damages as described above, WISCONSIN GAS LLC will:

    - Reasonably compensate the landowner for the damages, and
    - Restore the cropland and crops, pastureland, water courses, and any other damaged lands to their pre-construction condition.

Construction

1. All dewatering activities will be conducted in compliance with current drainage laws, local ordinances relating to such activities, WDNR permit conditions, and the provisions of the Clean Water Act.

2. Rainwater or groundwater that collects in the trench will be pumped:

    - Onto a well-vegetated area that will prevent the water from returning to the right-of-way, or
    - Into a filter bag or a settling basin constructed of straw bales when adequate vegetation is absent or when in the vicinity of a wetland or waterbody.

    Additionally, sediment barriers or similar erosion control measures may be used as necessary to divert the flow of pumped water.

3. To minimize the extraction of silt or sediment from the trench the intake will be prevented from touching the bottom or side of the trench. A flotation device or a support will be attached to the intake of the suction line to prevent sucking up soil and other debris from the trench.

4. All structures will be located in a stabilized and vegetated area with a minimum buffer width of 100 feet between it and any adjacent water body or wetland area. Sediment barriers or similar erosion control measure will be installed if an adequate buffer is not available.

5. Preferably, dewatering efforts will not deliver water onto cropland. If it is absolutely necessary to do so, the crops will be inundated (flooded) less than 24 hours.

6. The dewatering activities will not deposit gravel, sediment (mud) or other debris in fields, pastures, or watercourses.

7. Dewatering sites will be selected, and structures and slope breakers will be installed, to ensure that water is not directed into known cultural resources sites or locations of sensitive plant communities.

8. Backfill activities will begin as soon as possible after pipe installation to prevent the trench from refilling with water in high water table conditions. Attempts to dewater as far from the back-filling activity as possible will be made.

9. Dewatering will be monitored and stopped, if necessary, to correct conditions and practices that do not comply with this best management practice.

10. Discharge of water from the trench of non-organic farm operations and hydrostatic testing shall not be made in a way that can runoff onto adjacent organic farm operations.

Best Management Practices for Construction within Agricultural Lands
BMP 06 - Soil Restoration

Purpose: To restore the contour and to ensure the quality and agricultural productivity of the soil by:

- Avoiding the mixing of the topsoil with the subsoil, and
- Eliminating compaction from the subsoil and topsoil layers, and
- Assuring the rock content of the upper 12-inches of topsoil and subsoil is not increased after completion of the construction and restoration process.

Installation Planning

1. WISCONSIN GAS LLC will identify, through consultation with the landowner, all rock disposal location(s) on the ROW or adjacent to the ROW. This location can be on the construction right-of-way of the landowner's property. Written permission from the landowner is required for disposal at another site on the farm.

2. WISCONSIN GAS LLC will consult the landowner about properly disposing of excess excavated material to maintain agricultural productivity.

3. Successful restoration of the soil requires that the proper equipment be used, in the proper sequence, under the correct soil moisture content conditions. Each step in the restoration process is completed before moving to the next step. De-compaction will occur as determined necessary by the Agricultural Inspector (AI) and in consultation with the contractor and landowner.

4. Heavy equipment will not be allowed to cross those agricultural areas that have been de-compacted. In the event any area of previously restored right-of-way that is traversed by equipment for any reason (e.g. to reach a hydrostatic test location) which results in further compaction, the area will be appropriately restored.

Construction

<u>Backfilling</u>

1. After installation of the pipeline is complete, the trench materials will be backfilled in the order in which they were removed.

<u>Crowning the Trench</u>

1. Crowning the trench area will compensate for ground settling or subsidence. The crown shall be constructed with native topsoil material. Topsoil from adjacent ROW areas will be used (if needed) for crowning to avoid the potential for mixing of subsoil and topsoil in the event settling is overestimated. The AI will determine the height of the crown based on soil type and moisture content. Breaks will be left in the crown to accommodate existing surface drainage systems while the crown settles over the first year post construction.

2. Crowning the trench will be used when necessary and performed per WISCONSIN GAS LLC standards.

3. If in the first growing season post-construction the landowner determines that the crown area may have settled too much or too little and is causing a problem with agricultural activity, WISCONSIN GAS LLC will consult with the landowner to determine what corrective action may be needed to restore the crown area to its pre-construction topography and productivity.

De-compacting the Subsoil

1. Deep subsoil ripping shall be carried out on all traffic and work areas of agricultural right-of-way where full corridor stripping of topsoil occurred. This includes the pipeline workspaces, temporary workspaces, and temporary access roads. It does not include the area over the trench.

2. De-compaction of the subsoil will only be done when the subsoil condition is friable/tillable in the top 18-inches of the subsoil profile as determined by the AI. The AI, using their best judgment, may need to allow the de-compaction of the subsoil in areas where soils appear to be either predominantly wet or in low lying areas where water ponding has occurred due to the "trench effect" as a result of topsoil removal. In these cases the AI will consult with, and receive approval from, the landowner or tenant.

3. Ripping equipment to be used will be selected based on successful use on previous pipeline projects such as the v-ripper, chisel plow, paraplow, or an equivalent. WISCONSIN GAS LLC may, at their discretion, choose to compensate the landowner to chisel plow his impacted land(s).

4. The normal depth of tillage is 18-inches. The AI will provide guidance on the appropriate depth of rip in special situations or soil types. For example, a depth of 6 to 8-inches may be appropriate on intensively drained mineral (lacustrine/alluvial) soils. A depth of 22-inches may be appropriate for a deeply and severely compacted area.

5. The optimal spacing of the shanks will depend on the ripping equipment, soil type and moisture content, but will typically be in the range of 8 to 24-inches. Shanks are at their optimum spacing when the implement shatters the soil area between the shanks. Shatter is evidenced by the soil lifting between the shanks as the implement passes. The AI can assist the contractor in selecting the appropriate shank spacing.

6. Subsoil compaction will normally be alleviated with three passes of the de-compaction equipment. Multiple passes refers to the implement passing over the same soil band. That is, three passes of a 10-foot wide implement will treat a 10-foot wide band of soil, not a 30-foot wide band.

7. Passes must be made in multiple directions. This can be achieved in the narrow pipeline right-of-way by weaving the implement back and forth across the area being ripped.

8. If de-compaction was not successful, the de-compaction effort will continue. The contractor is required to make as many passes as necessary to alleviate compaction. If the de-compaction effort is not successful after additional passes, a change in the de-compaction equipment used would be appropriate, and determined with guidance from the AI.

Topsoil Replacement

1. The topsoil will be replaced to its original depth across the spoil storage, trench, work, and traffic area. The layer of replaced topsoil should be uniform across the right-of-way width, including the crown over the trench.
2. Topsoil should be replaced with small tracked machinery or equivalent light loaded equipment to avoid compaction of the topsoil and subsoil layers. Rubber tired motor graders may be used to spread and level topsoil to address unevenness in the field due to pipeline construction. In areas

where minimal tillage, no-till, or level land farming practices are employed, a motor grader will be required to establish final ROW grades.

De-compacting Through the Topsoil

1. De-compaction through the topsoil may be necessary if the subsoil and/or topsoil are compacted during topsoil replacement activities.

Final Rock Removal

1. Replacing the topsoil (or de-compacting through the topsoil) may free some rocks and bring them to the surface.

2. The size, density and distribution of rock remaining on the construction work area should be the same as adjacent areas not disturbed by construction

Final Cleanup

1. Any area of previously restored right-of-way should not be traversed by unnecessary equipment traffic. All construction-related debris, including litter generated by the construction crews, will be removed from the landowner's property and disposed of appropriately.

2. Final clean-up begins immediately after all the other above-mentioned sequence of restoration activities operations are completed, and not before. Final clean-up includes installation of permanent erosion control measures and disposal of construction debris and will be completed within 14 days after backfilling in the area, weather permitting, or as soon as possible thereafter. Final clean-up shall not be delayed until the end of the next seeding season. If final clean-up is not completed within the 14-day time period, temporary erosion controls will be installed.

Best Management Practices for Construction within Agricultural Lands
BMP 07 - Seeding and Seed Bed Preparation

Purpose:

1. To place the seed into the soil at the correct time and proper depth to promote sufficient seed-soil contact on cropland or pasture requiring seeding.
2. To prepare the soil surface of an exposed area by natural or artificial means, such as tilling and fertilizing.
3. To minimize topsoil erosion on disturbed agricultural areas.

Installation Planning

1. The entire right-of-way will be reseeded following final clean up. WISCONSIN GAS LLC will attempt to identify properties during the pre-construction phase where cropland seeding procedures or pasture seeding procedures will be used.
2. During recommended seeding periods, seedbed preparation should immediately follow soil restoration as soon as weather conditions and individual right-of-way requirements permit.
3. Seeding will be completed immediately after finishing seedbed preparation, weather permitting. Temporary erosion control measures will be used if this timeframe cannot be met.
4. For seeding outside of the recommended seeding periods, temporary erosion control methods will be used.
5. WISCONSIN GAS LLC will consult with the landowner to determine the preferred option for vegetation restoration on agricultural lands.

   Option 1 – WISCONSIN GAS LLC will enter into an agreement with the landowner to perform their own seeding following final clean up and seedbed preparation.

   Option 2 – WISCONSIN GAS LLC will complete the seeding following final cleanup and seedbed preparation. Under this option, the seed mix will be determined in consultation with the landowner.

Construction

<u>Seed Selection</u>

1. An annual oat, wheat, or similar grain will be used for erosion control on crop land and a special pasture seeding mix will be used for all pastures.

<u>Seedbed Preparation for Conventional, Broadcast and Hydroseeding</u>

1. The ideal condition for conventional seeding is a smooth, firm, clod-free soil for optimum seed placement with drills or cultipacker seeders, if appropriate for that type of seed. The soil should be firm enough at planting for an adult footprint to sink no deeper than 3/8-inch. Avoid overworking the soil because rainfall following seeding may crust the surface, preventing seedling emergence.
2. If the area to be seeded has been recently loosened, and will provide an adequate seedbed, no additional tillage will be required.
3. If the area to be seeded has been compacted or crusted, the top layer of soil will be tilled.

4. Spike–toothed harrows may also be used during seedbed preparation. The spikes of the harrow will dig lightly into the soil to break up soil masses. Harrows may also be used to cover broadcast seed.
5. The seedbed will be scarified to create sites for seed to lodge and germinate where broadcasting the seed or hydroseeding will be used.

Seeding

1. Seeding of permanent cover will be done, whenever possible, during the recommended seeding date ranges for southeast Wisconsin.
2. If seeding cannot be accomplished before the recommended October 15 seeding deadline, it will be done in conformity with the Critical Area Planting conservation practice standard of the NRCS, or temporary erosion controls will be implemented and the seeding of permanent cover done at the beginning of the next seeding season.
3. Any soil disturbance occurring outside of the recommended October 15 seeding deadline date, or any bare soil left unstabilized by vegetation, will be treated as a winter construction condition and appropriate erosion controls will be installed to minimize erosion over winter and spring thaw.
4. After seedbed preparation, the seed mixes of all the permanent grasses or legume plantings will be applied at the rate determined from the Agricultural Inspector, landowner or recommended by the USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS).
5. In areas where a different seed mix is proposed, seeding will conform to the Critical Area Planting conservation practice standard of the NRCS, Conservation Reserve Program or any other similar federal program.
6. Grass waterways and terraces will be seeded to reestablish grass cover similar to preconstruction conditions. Erosion control measures, such as mulch or erosion control fabric, will be used in conjunction with seeding.
7. If a Certified Organic Farm will be impacted by construction, WISCONSIN GAS LLC will coordinate with the affected landowner to ensure that an appropriate seed mix and planting methods are used as required by the farm's Certification Plan.

Best Management Practices for Construction within Agricultural Lands BMP 08 - Crop Compensation

Purpose: To ensure that agricultural landowners are fairly compensated for loss of crop production due to the pipeline project.

Planning

1. WISCONSIN GAS LLC will compensate the landowner for crop loss once at the beginning or the end of the project. If the landowner rents or leases out the land to a renter, then the renter will be compensated in lieu of the landowner. There will be an attempt to communicate the agreement of compensation to both the renter as well as the landowner.

2. The value of the crop will be determined by the Payment Worksheet in the Easement Agreement Package. Crop compensation will be based on September/October 2024 futures and will be adjusted upward in year of construction if crop prices increase, but will not change if crop prices decline.

3. The landowner/renter will be compensated a total of 200% of the value of the crop based on the calculation in Item 2 above. 100% of the value of the crop during the year of construction, 60% the first year after construction, and 40% the second year after construction.

4. The landowner/renter would signify agreement by signing a damage release form.

Best Management Practices for Construction within Agricultural Lands
BMP 09 - Three-Lift Soil Handling

Purpose: To maintain the root zone over the trench area to the extent practicable through management of the topsoil, and subsoil layers in areas where the subsoil qualifies for this three-lift protocol.

Organization: The contractor will be responsible for implementing the three-lift soil-handling method. The Agricultural Inspectors (AI) will be available to assist in making "field calls" such as identifying boundaries between soil layers and to monitor compliance with this BMP.

Installation Planning

1. In areas where the AI determines the need to apply the triple-lift soil handling practice during trenching operations, an attempt will be made in preconstruction planning to ensure that adequate construction right-of-way space is made available. WISCONSIN GAS LLC will compile a list of potentially affected farmland owners whose land is eligible for triple lift soil handling during excavation of the trench. This will be obtained from NRSC Soil Maps and/or original soil maps for each county. This list of qualifying "candidate" soils and parcels will be provided to the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, & Consumer Protection (WDATCP) and to the Agricultural Inspectors (AIs).

2. The criteria for soils qualifying as "candidates" for the three-lift soil handling procedure are determined by WDATCP on lands that involve cultivated croplands, rotated pastureland, or government set-aside program land. Locations of tree-lift soil handling will be confirmed by the AI.

3. Where applicable, WISCONSIN GAS LLC will inform landowners possessing lands containing soils within the construction right-of-way (ROW) that meet the three-lift soil handling criteria and offer landowners the option of implementing the three-lift soil trenching procedure on their property during construction.

4. WISCONSIN GAS LLC will include in the construction bid documents explanation of the three-lift soil handling procedure along with the potential locations. WISCONSIN GAS LLC will also review the process and the potential locations with the bidders during the pre-bid job showing to ensure the potential contractor is well acquainted with the expectations. WISCONSIN GAS LLC will also review this process and the potential locations with the selected construction contractor during the construction "kick-off" meeting. The three-lift soil handling process will also be included in WISCONSIN GAS LLC's environmental training sessions required for all field personnel prior to working on the construction right-of-way.

Construction

1. WISCONSIN GAS LLC may perform additional soil sampling to confirm the depth and extent of soil layers.

2. All topsoil up to a depth of at least 12 inches of will be stripped and stockpiled along the edge of the working side of the construction ROW.

3. After topsoil has been removed (first lift) and trenching begins, a backhoe will remove the upper portion of the subsoil (second lift) and place this layer as far from the trench as the reach of the equipment permits on side of the construction ROW.

4. Where the subsoil material changes the backhoe operator will place this underlying material (third lift) between the trench and the second-lift pile on the side of the right-of-way. Since the depth at which the underlying material is encountered will vary from location to location, the boundary between the upper subsoil and the underlying material will be determined visually by the construction and inspection team, with the advice of the AI when necessary.

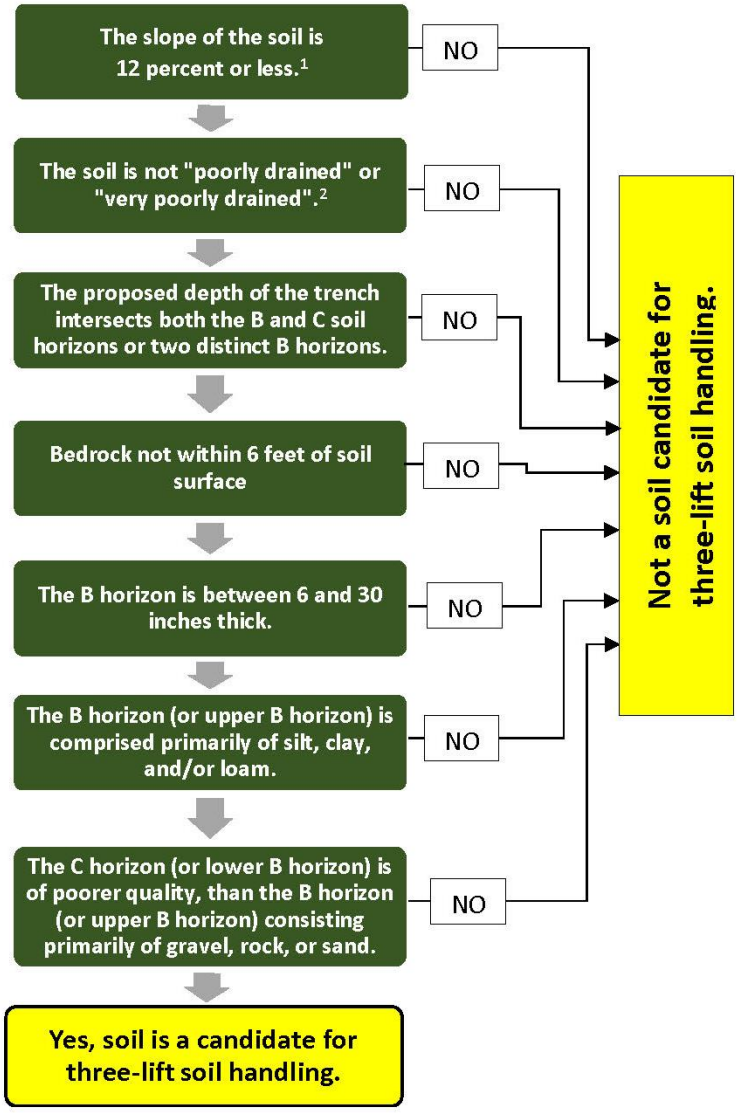
5. WISCONSIN GAS LLC will attempt to maintain separation between the two piles. Depending on the available workspace and the volume of soil involved, maintaining complete separation between these two piles may not be possible.

6. During backfilling, the operator will make every effort to place the lower subsoil pile material (third layer) of the spoil material in the trench first, and will only then replace the upper subsoil layer (second layer) of the spoil material in the trench.

7. WISCONSIN GAS LLC will perform field adjustments as necessary in conjunction with the contractor and AI to ensure lower subsoil or parent material does not become mixed with the upper subsoil by the proper placement of the spoil piles to the extent practicable.

APPENDIX C: THREE-LIFT SOIL CANDIDATE KEY

This key is applicable to soil profiles with distinct B and C horizons or alternatively to soil profiles with distinct upper and lower B horizons.



1. Soils with a slope greater than 12 percent are Class IV soils, likely to be eroded with shallow topsoil, and marginally suited for crop production. As such, they are unlikely to meet the criteria for soils that would benefit from three-lift soil handling.
2. Poorly drained soils tend to be too wet to use three-lift soil handling successfully. They are also likely to be deep soils.

APPENDIX D: APPRAISAL AND COMPENSATION PROCESS

The acquisition of land by entities including but not limited to departments, municipalities, boards, commissions, public officers, and business with eminent domain authority in Wisconsin, is stipulated under Wis. Stat. §32.06. If the entity (the condemnor) actualizes their powers of eminent domain by exercising condemnation, the condemnor shall first provide an appraisal of the affected property to each landowner prior to the start of land acquisition negotiations. An appraisal is an estimate of fair market value, additional information about the appraisal process and landowners rights can be found in the Wisconsin Department of Administration publication, "The Rights of Landowners under Wisconsin Eminent Domain Law," also listed in Appendix E.

The condemnor may conduct a market study to determine current area property values of affected property. If the landowner signs an appraisal waiver form, the market study will be the basis for the condemnor's offer of compensation and no individual property appraisal will be conducted. The condemnor may also offer additional compensation to landowners who choose to sign the appraisal waiver form.

Landowners have the right to obtain their own appraisal of their property under Wisconsin's eminent domain law (Wis. Stat. §32.06) and will be compensated for the cost of this appraisal if the following conditions are met:

- The appraisal must be submitted to the condemnor or its designated real estate contractor within 60 days after the landowner receives the initial appraisal
- The appraisal fee must be reasonable
- The appraisal must be a full, narrative appraisal
- The appraisal must be completed by a qualified appraiser

Through the process of condemnation, a jurisdictional offer made to the landowner in accordance with Wis. Stat. §32.06(3) will include an appraisal of the fair market value for the land acquisition or easement and any anticipated damages to the property. The fair market value means the price that a willing buyer would pay to a willing seller in the market. This will be based on at least one full narrative appraisal for each property the condemnor intends to acquire. The appraisal must be presented to the landowner. The amount of compensation is based on the appraisal(s) and is established during the negotiation process between condemnor and the individual landowners.

The condemnor is required to provide landowners with information about their rights in this process before negotiations begin. Wis. Stat. § 32.035(4)(d) additionally stipulates that if the condemnor actualizes their condemnation authority, the condemnor cannot negotiate with a landowner or make a jurisdictional offer until 30 days after the AIS is published.

APPENDIX E: WISCONSIN STATUTES

The Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (the Department) is required to prepare an AIS whenever more than five acres of land from at least one farm operation will be acquired for a public project if the agency/company acquiring the land has the authority to use eminent domain for property acquisitions. The Department has the option to prepare an AIS for projects affecting five or fewer acres from each farm if the proposed project would have significant effects on a farm operation. The entity proposing a Project is required to provide the Department with the necessary details of the project so that the potential impacts and effects of the project on farm operations can be analyzed. DATCP has 60 days to make recommendations and prepare the AIS. DATCP shall publish the AIS upon receipt of the fee required to prepare the AIS. The Department provides the AIS to affected farmland owners, various state and local officials, local media and libraries, and any other individual or group who requests a copy. Thirty days after the date of publication, the project initiator may begin negotiating with the landowner(s) for the property.

I. AGRICULTURAL IMPACT STATEMENT STATUTE

Wisconsin Statute § 32.035 is provided below and describes the Wisconsin Agricultural Impact Statement procedure and content.

(1) DEFINITIONS. In this section:

(a) "Department" means department of agriculture, trade, and consumer protection.

(b) "Farm operation" means any activity conducted solely or primarily for the production of one or more agricultural commodities resulting from an agricultural use, as defined in s. 91.01 (2), for sale and home use, and customarily producing the commodities in sufficient quantity to be capable of contributing materially to the operator's support.

(2) EXCEPTION. This section shall not apply if an environmental impact statement under s. 1.11 is prepared for the proposed project and if the department submits the information required under this section as part of such statement or if the condemnation is for an easement for the purpose of constructing or operating an electric transmission line, except a high voltage transmission line as defined in s. 196.491(1) (f).

(3) PROCEDURE. The condemnor shall notify the department of any project involving the actual or potential exercise of the powers of eminent domain affecting a farm operation. If the condemnor is the department of natural

resources, the notice required by this subsection shall be given at the time that permission of the senate and assembly committees on natural resources is sought under s. 23.09(2)(d) or 27.01(2)(a). To prepare an agricultural impact statement under this section, the department may require the condemnor to compile and submit information about an affected farm operation. The department shall charge the condemnor a fee approximating the actual costs of preparing the statement. The department may not publish the statement if the fee is not paid.

(4) IMPACT STATEMENT.

(a) *When an impact statement is required*; *permitted*. The department shall prepare an agricultural impact statement for each project, except a project under Ch. 82 or a project located entirely within the boundaries of a city or village, if the project involves the actual or potential exercise of the powers of eminent domain and if any interest in more than 5 acres from any farm operation may be taken. The department may prepare an agricultural impact statement on a project located entirely within the boundaries of a city or village or involving any interest in 5 or fewer acres of any farm operation if the condemnation would have a significant effect on any farm operation as a whole.

(b) *Contents*. The agricultural impact statement shall include:

1. A list of the acreage and description of all land lost to agricultural production and all other land with reduced productive capacity, whether or not the land is taken.

2. The department's analyses, conclusions, and recommendations concerning the agricultural impact of the project.

(c) *Preparation time; publicatio*n. The department shall prepare the impact statement within 60 days of receiving the information requested from the condemnor under sub. (3). The department shall publish the statement upon receipt of the fee required under sub. (3).

(d) *Waiting period*. The condemnor may not negotiate with an owner or make a jurisdictional offer under this subchapter until 30 days after the impact statement is published.

(5) PUBLICATION. Upon completing the impact statement, the department shall distribute the impact statement to the following:

(a) The governor's office.

(b) The senate and assembly committees on agriculture and transportation.

(c) All local and regional units of government that have jurisdiction over the area affected by the project. The department shall request that each unit post the statement at the place normally used for public notice.

(d) Local and regional news media in the area affected.

(e) Public libraries in the area affected.

(f) Any individual, group, club, or committee that has demonstrated an interest and has requested receipt of such information.

(g) The condemnor.

II. Statutes Governing Eminent Domain

The details governing eminent domain as it relates to WisDOT projects are included in Wis. Stat. Ch. 32 (http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/statutes/statutes/32.pdf).

The Department recommends that farmland owners concerned about eminent domain powers and the acquisition of land should review this statute in its entirety. Landowners may also wish to consult with an attorney who should have expertise in eminent domain proceedings. In addition, any Wisconsin licensed appraiser that landowners employ regarding a project where eminent domain could be used should be knowledgeable in partial takings.

***Section 32.09 of the* Wisconsin Statutes describes the compensation provided for property acquisition and certain damages:**

(6) In the case of a partial taking of property other than an easement, the compensation to be paid by the condemnor shall be the greater of either the fair market value of the property taken as of the date of evaluation or the sum determined by deducting from the fair market value of the whole property immediately before the date of evaluation, the fair market value of the remainder immediately after the date of evaluation, assuming the completion of the public improvement and giving effect, without allowance of offset for general benefits, and without restriction because of enumeration but without duplication, to the following items of loss or damage to the property where shown to exist:

(a) Loss of land including improvements and fixtures actually taken.

(b) Deprivation or restriction of existing right of access to highway from abutting land, provided that nothing herein shall operate to restrict the power of the state or any of its

subdivisions or any municipality to deprive or restrict such access without compensation under any duly authorized exercise of the police power.

(c) Loss of air rights.

(d) Loss of a legal nonconforming use.

(e) Damages resulting from actual severance of land including damages resulting from severance of improvements or fixtures and proximity damage to improvements remaining on condemnee's land. In determining severance damages under this paragraph, the condemnor may consider damages which may arise during construction of the public improvement, including damages from noise, dirt, temporary interference with vehicular or pedestrian access to the property and limitations on use of the property. The condemnor may also consider costs of extra travel made necessary by the public improvement based on the increased distance after construction of the public improvement necessary to reach any point on the property from any other point on the property.

(f) Damages to property abutting on a highway right of way due to change of grade where accompanied by a taking of land.

(g) Cost of fencing reasonably necessary to separate land taken from remainder of condemnee's land, less the amount allowed for fencing taken under par. (a), but no such damage shall be allowed where the public improvement includes fencing of right of way without cost to abutting lands.

Section 32.19 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* outlines payments to be made to displaced tenant occupied businesses and farm operations.

(4m) BUSINESS OR FARM REPLACEMENT PAYMENT. **(a)** Owner-occupied business or farm operation. In addition to amounts otherwise authorized by this subchapter, the condemnor shall make a payment, not to exceed $50,000, to any owner displaced person who has owned and occupied the business operation, or owned the farm operation, for not less than one year prior to the initiation of negotiations for the acquisition of the real property on which the business or farm operation lies, and who actually purchases a comparable replacement business or farm operation for the acquired property within two years after the date the person vacates the acquired property or receives payment from the condemnor, whichever is later. An owner displaced person who has owned and occupied the business operation, or owned the farm operation, for not less than one year prior to the initiation of negotiations for the acquisition of the real property on which the business or farm operation lies may elect to receive the payment under par. (b) 1. in lieu of the payment under this paragraph, but the amount of payment under par. (b) 1. to such an owner displaced person may not exceed the amount the owner displaced person is eligible to

receive under this paragraph. The additional payment under this paragraph shall include the following amounts:

1. The amount, if any, which when added to the acquisition cost of the property, other than any dwelling on the property, equals the reasonable cost of a comparable replacement business or farm operation for the acquired property, as determined by the condemnor.

2. The amount, if any, which will compensate such owner displaced person for any increased interest and other debt service costs which such person is required to pay for financing the acquisitions of any replacement property, if the property acquired was encumbered by a bona fide mortgage or land contract which was a valid lien on the property for at least one year prior to the initiation of negotiations for its acquisition. The amount under this subdivision shall be determined according to rules promulgated by the department of administration.

3. Reasonable expenses incurred by the displaced person for evidence of title, recording fees and other closing costs incident to the purchase of the replacement property, but not including prepaid expenses.

(b) Tenant-occupied business or farm operation. In addition to amounts otherwise authorized by this subchapter, the condemnor shall make a payment to any tenant displaced person who has owned and occupied the business operation, or owned the farm operation, for not less than one year prior to initiation of negotiations for the acquisition of the real property on which the business or operation lies or, if displacement is not a direct result of acquisition, such other event as determined by the department of commerce, and who actually rents or purchases a comparable replacement business or farm operation within 2 years after the date the person vacates the property. At the option of the tenant displaced person, such payment shall be either:

1. The amount, not to exceed $30,000, which is necessary to lease or rent a comparable replacement business or farm operation for a period of 4 years. The payment shall be computed by determining the average monthly rent paid for the property from which the person was displaced for the 12 months prior to the initiation of negotiations or, if displacement is not a direct result of acquisition, such other event as determined by the department of administration and the monthly rent of a comparable replacement business or farm operation and multiply the difference by 48; or

2. If the tenant displaced person elects to purchase a comparable replacement business or farm operation, the amount determined under subd. 1 plus expenses under par. (a) 3.

(5) EMINENT DOMAIN. Nothing in this section or ss. 32.25 to 32.27 shall be construed as creating in any condemnation proceedings brought under the power of eminent domain, any element of damages.

Section 32.25 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* delineates steps to be followed when displacing persons, businesses, and farm operations.

(1) Except as provided under sub.(3) and s. 85.09 (4m), no condemnor may proceed with any activity that may involve the displacement of persons, business concerns or farm operations until the condemnor has filed in writing a relocation payment plan and relocation assistance service plan and has had both plans approved in writing by the department of administration.

(2) The relocation assistance service plan shall contain evidence that the condemnor has taken reasonable and appropriate steps to:

(a) Determine the cost of any relocation payments and services or the methods that are going to be used to determine such costs.

(b) Assist owners of displaced business concerns and farm operations in obtaining and becoming established in suitable business locations or replacement farms.

(c) Assist displaced owners or renters in the location of comparable dwellings.

(d) Supply information concerning programs of federal, state and local governments which offer assistance to displaced persons and business concerns.

(e) Assist in minimizing hardships to displaced persons in adjusting to relocation.

(f) Secure, to the greatest extent practicable, the coordination of relocation activities with other project activities and other planned or proposed governmental actions in the community or nearby areas which may affect the implementation of the relocation program.

(g) Determine the approximate number of persons, farms or businesses that will be displaced and the availability of decent, safe and sanitary replacement housing.

(h) Assure that, within a reasonable time prior to displacement, there will be available, to the extent that may reasonably be accomplished, housing meeting the standards established by the department of administration for decent, safe and sanitary dwellings. The housing, so far as practicable, shall be in areas not generally less desirable in regard to public utilities, public and commercial facilities and at rents or prices within the financial means of the families and individuals displaced and equal in number to the number of such displaced families or individuals and reasonably accessible to their places of employment.

(i) Assure that a person shall not be required to move from a dwelling unless the person has had a reasonable opportunity to relocate to a comparable dwelling.

(3) (a) Subsection (1) does not apply to any of the following activities engaged in by a condemnor:

1. Obtaining an appraisal of property.

2. Obtaining an option to purchase property, regardless of whether the option specifies the purchase price, if the property is not part of a program or project receiving federal financial assistance.

III. Statutes Governing Access

Section 86.05 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* states that access shall be provided to land which abuts a highway:

Entrances to highway restored. Whenever it is necessary, in making any highway improvement to cut or fill or otherwise grade the highway in front of any entrance to abutting premises, a suitable entrance to the premises shall be constructed as a part of the improvements, and if the premises are divided by the highway, then one such entrance shall be constructed on each side of the highway. Thereafter, each entrance shall be maintained by the owner of the premises. During the time the highway is under construction, the state, county, city, village or town shall not be responsible for any damage that may be sustained through the absence of an entrance to any such premises.

Section 84.25 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* describes access restrictions concerning a controlled-access highway.

(3) CONSTRUCTION; OTHER POWERS OF DEPARTMENT. In order to provide for the public safety, convenience and the general welfare, the department may use an existing highway or provide new and additional facilities for a controlled-access highway and so design the same and its appurtenances, and so regulate, restrict or prohibit access to or departure from it as the department deems necessary or desirable. The department may eliminate intersections at grade of controlled-access highways with existing highways or streets, by grade separation or service road, or by closing off such roads and streets at the right-of-way boundary line of such controlled-access highway and may divide and separate any controlled-access highway into separate roadways or lanes by raised curbings, dividing sections or other physical separations or by signs, markers, stripes or other suitable devices, and may execute any construction necessary in the development of a controlled-access highway including service roads or separation of grade structures.

(4) CONNECTIONS BY OTHER HIGHWAYS. After the establishment of any controlled-access highway, no street or highway or private driveway, shall be opened into or connected with any

controlled-access highway without the previous consent and approval of the department in writing, which shall be given only if the public interest shall be served thereby and shall specify the terms and conditions on which such consent and approval is given.

(5) USE OF HIGHWAY. No person shall have any right of entrance upon or departure from or travel across any controlled-access highway, or to or from abutting lands except at places designated and provided for such purposes, and on such terms and conditions as may be specified from time to time by the department.

(6) ABUTTING OWNERS. After the designation of a controlled-access highway, the owners or occupants of abutting lands shall have no right or easement of access, by reason of the fact that their property abuts on the controlled-access highway or for other reason, except only the controlled right of access and of light, air or view.

(7) SPECIAL CROSSING PERMITS. Whenever property held under one ownership is severed by a controlled-access highway, the department may permit a crossing at a designated location, to be used solely for travel between the severed parcels, and such use shall cease if such parcels pass into separate ownership.

IV. Statutes Governing Drainage

Section 88.87(2) of the *Wisconsin Statutes* describes regulations concerning rights of drainage:

> (a) Whenever any county, town, city, village, railroad company or the department of transportation has heretofore constructed and now maintains or hereafter constructs and maintains any highway or railroad grade in or across any marsh, lowland, natural depression, natural watercourse, natural or man-made channel or drainage course, it shall not impede the general flow of surface water or stream water in any unreasonable manner so as to cause either an unnecessary accumulation of waters flooding or water-soaking uplands or an unreasonable accumulation and discharge of surface water flooding or water-soaking lowlands. All such highways and railroad grades shall be constructed with adequate ditches, culverts, and other facilities as may be feasible, consonant with sound engineering practices, to the end of maintaining as far as practicable the original flow lines of drainage. This paragraph does not apply to highways or railroad grades used to hold and retain water for cranberry or conservation management purposes.
>
> (b) Drainage rights and easements may be purchased or condemned by the public authority or railroad company having control of the highway or railroad grade to aid in the prevention of damage to property owners which might otherwise occur as a result of failure to comply with par. (a).

(c) If a city, village, town, county, or railroad company or the department of transportation constructs and maintains a highway or railroad grade not in accordance with par. (a), any property owner damaged by the highway or railroad grade may, within 3 years after the alleged damage occurred, file a claim with the appropriate governmental agency or railroad company. The claim shall consist of a sworn statement of the alleged faulty construction and a description, sufficient to determine the location of the lands, of the lands alleged to have been damaged by flooding or water-soaking. Within 90 days after the filing of that claim, the governmental agency or railroad company shall either correct the cause of the water damage, acquire rights to use the land for drainage or overflow purposes, or deny the claim. If the agency or company denies the claim or fails to take any action within 90 days after the filing of the claim, the property owner may bring an action in inverse condemnation under ch. 32 or sue for such other relief, other than damages, as may be just and equitable.

WisDOT specification 205.3.3 further describes its policies concerning drainage:

(1) During construction, maintain roadway, ditches, and channels in a well-drained condition at all times by keeping the excavation areas and embankments sloped to the approximate section of the ultimate earth grade. Perform blading or leveling operations when placing embankments and during the process of excavation except if the excavation is in ledge rock or areas where leveling is not practical or necessary. If it is necessary in the prosecution of the work to interrupt existing surface drainage, sewers, or under drainage, provide temporary drainage until completing permanent drainage work.

(2) If storing salvaged topsoil on the right-of-way during construction operations, stockpile it to preclude interference with or obstruction of surface drainage.

(3) Seal subgrade surfaces as specified for subgrade intermediate consolidation and trimming in 207.3.9.

(4) Preserve, protect, and maintain all existing tile drains, sewers, and other subsurface drains, or parts thereof that the engineer judges should continue in service without change. Repair, at no expense to the department, all damage to these facilities resulting from negligence or carelessness of the contractor’s operations.

APPENDIX F: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SOURCES

Wisconsin State Statutes

- Wisconsin Statute Chapter 91: Farmland Preservation
  - Subchapter 91.46(4): Conditional Uses
- Wisconsin Statute Chapter 32: Eminent Domain
  - Subchapter 32.035: Agricultural Impact Statement

Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection Website Links

- DATCP (datcp.wi.gov)
- Farmland Preservation
- Agricultural Impact Statements
- Wisconsin Farm Center (Information on services provided to Wisconsin farmers including financial mediation, stray voltage, legal, vocational, and farm transfers)
- Drainage Districts

Department of Administration (DOA) Website Links

- DOA (doa.wi.gov)
- Relocation Assistance (Publications on landowner rights under Wisconsin's eminent domain law)
- Wisconsin Relocation Rights Residential
- Wisconsin Relocation Rights for Businesses, Farm and Nonprofit Organizations
- The Rights of Landowners under Wisconsin Eminent Domain Law, Procedures under sec. 32.06 Wis. Stats. (Condemnation procedures in matters other than highways, streets, storm & sanitary sewers, watercourses, alleys, airports and mass transit facilities)

Department of Natural Resources (facility plan) Website Links

- DNR (dnr.wi.gov)
- Managed Forest Law

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

- USDA (usda.gov)
- National Agricultural Statistics Service
- Web Soil Survey
- Soil Quality – Urban Technical Note No. 1, Erosion and Sedimentation on Construction Sites

Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services (DSPS)

- DSPS (dsps.wi.gov)
- Real Estate Appraisers (Look-up for state certification status of different types of real estate appraisers)

State Bar of Wisconsin

- State Bar of Wisconsin (www.wisbar.org)
- For general legal information and assistance in finding a lawyer

APPENDIX G: LANDOWNER COMMENTS

Attachment on Next Page

Ande + Dlorah, LLC
4788 N. Mayfield Road

Section B: Agricultural Operation Details

8. Complete the tables below, describing your entire farm operation. Please include all agricultural land you own or manage, ~~including land rented from others~~.

Land Cover	Acres
Cropland	84
Pasture	
Managed Woodlands	
Idle or Fallow Farmland	10
Homes and Farm Buildings	5
Wetlands	
Other (_____)	
Total	99

Crops	Acres Planted in Average Year
Corn	
Soybeans	
Hay	
Wheat	
Oats	
Specialty Crops (_____)	
Other (_____)	

Livestock	Number
Dairy Cows	
Replacement Dairy Cattle	
Beef Cattle	
Pigs	
Sheep / Goats	
Poultry	
Other (_____)	
Other (_____)	

Agricultural or Conservation Programs	Acres Enrolled
Farmland Preservation (FP) Program Zoning	
FP Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
FP Zoning & Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	
Managed Forest Land (MFL)	
Other (_____)	

Section C: Potential Project Impacts

9. Identify the current uses of your land located within the proposed project area?
(Check all that apply)

☒ Cropland ☐ Pasture ☐ Idle or Fallow Farmland ☐ Homes or Farm Buildings
☐ Managed Woodlands ☐ Other

10. Please check any of the items below that you feel may be affected by the proposed project. The upcoming questions will allow you to describe the impacts.

Agricultural Issue	Check All That Apply	Comments
Drainage or Drainage Tiles	✓	
Erosion control		
Grassed waterways		
Soil Productivity and Health		
Crop Yield	✓	
Residence / Farm Buildings		
Access		
Parcel severance		
Fencing		
Irrigation		
Firewood / Lumber		
Organic certification		
Aerial spraying / seeding		
Manure/fertilizer application and/or storage		
Other (_____):		

11. Please describe how your agricultural operation, as a whole, would be affected by the proposed project.

12. Please describe the type and location of any drainage structures or erosion control features, such as drain tiles or grassed waterways that could be affected by the proposed project.

Property has a drainage ditch

13. Please describe the current use and condition of any buildings, such as homes, barns, sheds, silos, or corn cribs that could be affected by the proposed project.

14. Please describe the location and condition of any property improvements such as fences or irrigation systems that could be affected by the proposed project.

15. If organic practices are being followed on your property, please describe where and what form of organic farming might be affected by the proposed project. Also, please identify your certifier.

16. Describe how the land that could be acquired for this project compares in productivity to the rest of your farmland.

17. Describe how the soil, crops and productivity of land affected by the proposed project would be impacted.

18. If managed woodlands would be acquired for this project, do you earn income or use firewood from it?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ Not Applicable

19. Are there any additional positive or negative effects on your farmland that you would like to bring to our attention?

Section D: Agricultural Impact Statement

20. Would you like a copy of the project Agricultural Impact Statement mailed or emailed to the addresses on the front of this Questionnaire once it is completed?

☒ Paper Copy ☐ Email ☐ Both

Other Address Information for Agricultural Impact Statement:

*Please return this questionnaire in the mail using the enclosed prepaid envelope by **February 19th, 2025.***

If you would prefer to complete an electronic version of this questionnaire, please send a request for an electronic survey to datcpagimpactstatements@wi.gov

Thank you.

Kenny Baus
5980 Arthur Road

Section B: Agricultural Operation Details

8. Complete the tables below, describing your entire farm operation. Please include all agricultural land you own or manage, including land rented from others.

Land Cover	Acres
Cropland	N/A
Pasture	
Managed Woodlands	
Idle or Fallow Farmland	
Homes and Farm Buildings	
Wetlands	
Other (_____)	
Total	

Crops	Acres Planted in Average Year
Corn	
Soybeans	
Hay	
Wheat	
Oats	
Specialty Crops (_____)	
Other (_____)	

Livestock	Number
Dairy Cows	
Replacement Dairy Cattle	
Beef Cattle	
Pigs	
Sheep / Goats	
Poultry	
Other (_____)	
Other (_____)	

Agricultural or Conservation Programs	Acres Enrolled
Farmland Preservation (FP) Program Zoning	
FP Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
FP Zoning & Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	
Managed Forest Land (MFL)	
Other (_____)	

Section C: Potential Project Impacts

9. Identify the current uses of your land located within the proposed project area?
(Check all that apply)

☒ Cropland ☐ Pasture ☐ Idle or Fallow Farmland ☐ Homes or Farm Buildings
☐ Managed Woodlands ☐ Other

10. Please check any of the items below that you feel may be affected by the proposed project. The upcoming questions will allow you to describe the impacts.

Agricultural Issue	Check All That Apply	Comments
Drainage or Drainage Tiles		
Erosion control		
Grassed waterways		
Soil Productivity and Health		
Crop Yield		
Residence / Farm Buildings		
Access		
Parcel severance		
Fencing		
Irrigation		
Firewood / Lumber		
Organic certification		
Aerial spraying / seeding		
Manure/fertilizer application and/or storage		
Other (_____):		

11. Please describe how your agricultural operation, as a whole, would be affected by the proposed project.

No affects to me.

12. Please describe the type and location of any drainage structures or erosion control features, such as drain tiles or grassed waterways that could be affected by the proposed project.

None That I am aware of

13. Please describe the current use and condition of any buildings, such as homes, barns, sheds, silos, or corn cribs that could be affected by the proposed project.

X

14. Please describe the location and condition of any property improvements such as fences or irrigation systems that could be affected by the proposed project.

None

15. If organic practices are being followed on your property, please describe where and what form of organic farming might be affected by the proposed project. Also, please identify your certifier.

Not

16. Describe how the land that could be acquired for this project compares in productivity to the rest of your farmland.

17. Describe how the soil, crops and productivity of land affected by the proposed project would be impacted.

18. If managed woodlands would be acquired for this project, do you earn income or use firewood from it?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ Not Applicable

19. Are there any additional positive or negative effects on your farmland that you would like to bring to our attention?

None

Section D: Agricultural Impact Statement

20. Would you like a copy of the project Agricultural Impact Statement mailed or emailed to the addresses on the front of this Questionnaire once it is completed?

☐ Paper Copy ☐ Email ☐ Both ☒ Not Necessary

Other Address Information for Agricultural Impact Statement:

*Please return this questionnaire in the mail using the enclosed prepaid envelope by **February 19th, 2025.***

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Thank you.

Ronald Brehmer
5590 Arthur Road

Section B: Agricultural Operation Details

8. Complete the tables below, describing your entire farm operation. Please include all agricultural land you own or manage, including land rented from others.

Land Cover	Acres
Cropland	69
Pasture	0
Managed Woodlands	1
Idle or Fallow Farmland	0
Homes and Farm Buildings	5
Wetlands	0
Other (_____)	
Total	75

Crops	Acres Planted in Average Year
Corn	
Soybeans	
Hay	69
Wheat	
Oats	
Specialty Crops (_____)	
Other (_____)	

Livestock	Number
Dairy Cows	
Replacement Dairy Cattle	
Beef Cattle	
Pigs	
Sheep / Goats	
Poultry	
Other (_____)	
Other (_____)	

N/A

Agricultural or Conservation Programs	Acres Enrolled
Farmland Preservation (FP) Program Zoning	
FP Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
FP Zoning & Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	
Managed Forest Land (MFL)	
Other (_____)	

N/A

Section C: Potential Project Impacts

9. Identify the current uses of your land located within the proposed project area?
(Check all that apply)

☑ Cropland ☐ Pasture ☐ Idle or Fallow Farmland ☐ Homes or Farm Buildings
☐ Managed Woodlands ☐ Other

10. Please check any of the items below that you feel may be affected by the proposed project. The upcoming questions will allow you to describe the impacts.

Agricultural Issue	Check All That Apply	Comments
Drainage or Drainage Tiles		
Erosion control		
Grassed waterways		
Soil Productivity and Health	✓	
Crop Yield	✓	
Residence / Farm Buildings		
Access		
Parcel severance		
Fencing		
Irrigation		
Firewood / Lumber		
Organic certification		
Aerial spraying / seeding		
Manure/fertilizer application and/or storage		
Other (_____):		

11. Please describe how your agricultural operation, as a whole, would be affected by the proposed project.

LAND WORTH LESS

12. Please describe the type and location of any drainage structures or erosion control features, such as drain tiles or grassed waterways that could be affected by the proposed project.

N/A

13. Please describe the current use and condition of any buildings, such as homes, barns, sheds, silos, or corn cribs that could be affected by the proposed project.

N/A

14. Please describe the location and condition of any property improvements such as fences or irrigation systems that could be affected by the proposed project.

N/A

15. If organic practices are being followed on your property, please describe where and what form of organic farming might be affected by the proposed project. Also, please identify your certifier.

N/A

16. Describe how the land that could be acquired for this project compares in productivity to the rest of your farmland.

?

17. Describe how the soil, crops and productivity of land affected by the proposed project would be impacted.

Being torn up

18. If managed woodlands would be acquired for this project, do you earn income or use firewood from it?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ Not Applicable

19. Are there any additional positive or negative effects on your farmland that you would like to bring to our attention?

DO NOT WANT GASLINE THROUGH MY FARMLAND. FEEL LAND WILL BE WORTH LESS IF WANTING TO SELL. BEST ROUTE IS ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF ARTHUR Road.

Section D: Agricultural Impact Statement

20. Would you like a copy of the project Agricultural Impact Statement mailed or emailed to the addresses on the front of this Questionnaire once it is completed?

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Thank you.

Terry Brewer
5375 Arthur Road

Section B: Agricultural Operation Details

8. Complete the tables below, describing your entire farm operation. Please include all agricultural land you own or manage, including land rented from others.

Land Cover	Acres
Cropland	
Pasture	
Managed Woodlands	
Idle or Fallow Farmland	
Homes and Farm Buildings	
Wetlands	
Other (_____)	
Total	

Crops	Acres Planted in Average Year
Corn	700
Soybeans	100
Hay	700
Wheat	50
Oats	50
Specialty Crops (_____)	
Other (_____)	

Livestock	Number
Dairy Cows	200
Replacement Dairy Cattle	100
Beef Cattle	
Pigs	
Sheep / Goats	
Poultry	
Other (_____)	
Other (_____)	

Agricultural or Conservation Programs	Acres Enrolled
Farmland Preservation (FP) Program Zoning	
FP Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
FP Zoning & Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	
Managed Forest Land (MFL)	
Other (_____)	

Section C: Potential Project Impacts

9. Identify the current uses of your land located within the proposed project area?
(Check all that apply)

☑ Cropland ☐ Pasture ☐ Idle or Fallow Farmland ☐ Homes or Farm Buildings
☐ Managed Woodlands ☐ Other

10. Please check any of the items below that you feel may be affected by the proposed project. The upcoming questions will allow you to describe the impacts.

Agricultural Issue	Check All That Apply	Comments
Drainage or Drainage Tiles		
Erosion control	✓	
Grassed waterways		
Soil Productivity and Health	✓	
Crop Yield	✓	
Residence / Farm Buildings		
Access		
Parcel severance		
Fencing		
Irrigation		
Firewood / Lumber		
Organic certification		
Aerial spraying / seeding		
Manure/fertilizer application and/or storage		
Other (_____):		

11. Please describe how your agricultural operation, as a whole, would be affected by the proposed project.

_____

_____

_____

_____

12. Please describe the type and location of any drainage structures or erosion control features, such as drain tiles or grassed waterways that could be affected by the proposed project.

_____

_____

_____

_____

13. Please describe the current use and condition of any buildings, such as homes, barns, sheds, silos, or corn cribs that could be affected by the proposed project.

14. Please describe the location and condition of any property improvements such as fences or irrigation systems that could be affected by the proposed project.

15. If organic practices are being followed on your property, please describe where and what form of organic farming might be affected by the proposed project. Also, please identify your certifier.

16. Describe how the land that could be acquired for this project compares in productivity to the rest of your farmland.

17. Describe how the soil, crops and productivity of land affected by the proposed project would be impacted.

18. If managed woodlands would be acquired for this project, do you earn income or use firewood from it?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Applicable

19. Are there any additional positive or negative effects on your farmland that you would like to bring to our attention?

Section D: Agricultural Impact Statement

20. Would you like a copy of the project Agricultural Impact Statement mailed or emailed to the addresses on the front of this Questionnaire once it is completed?

☒ Paper Copy ☐ Email ☐ Both

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Thank you.

John and Susan Bussey
3747 Pleasant Valley Rd

Section B: Agricultural Operation Details

8. Complete the tables below, describing your entire farm operation. Please include all agricultural land you own or manage, including land rented from others.

Land Cover	Acres
Cropland	15
Pasture	
Managed Woodlands	5
Idle or Fallow Farmland	
Homes and Farm Buildings	3
Wetlands	
Other (_____)	
Total	

Crops	Acres Planted in Average Year
Corn	
Soybeans	
Hay	
Wheat	
Oats	
Specialty Crops (ALPHALFA)	15
Other (_____)	

Livestock	Number
Dairy Cows	
Replacement Dairy Cattle	
Beef Cattle	
Pigs	
Sheep / Goats	
Poultry	
Other (_____)	
Other (_____)	

Agricultural or Conservation Programs	Acres Enrolled
Farmland Preservation (FP) Program Zoning	
FP Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
FP Zoning & Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	
Managed Forest Land (MFL)	
Other (_____)	

Section C: Potential Project Impacts

9. Identify the current uses of your land located within the proposed project area? *(Check all that apply)*

☒ Cropland ☐ Pasture ☐ Idle or Fallow Farmland ☒ Homes or Farm Buildings
☒ Managed Woodlands ☐ Other

10. Please check any of the items below that you feel may be affected by the proposed project. The upcoming questions will allow you to describe the impacts.

Agricultural Issue	Check All That Apply	Comments
Drainage or Drainage Tiles	✓	
Erosion control	✓	
Grassed waterways		
Soil Productivity and Health	✓	
Crop Yield	✓	
Residence / Farm Buildings		
Access	✓	
Parcel severance		
Fencing		
Irrigation		
Firewood / Lumber	✓	
Organic certification		
Aerial spraying / seeding		
Manure/fertilizer application and/or storage		
Other (_____):		

11. Please describe how your agricultural operation, as a whole, would be affected by the proposed project.

DISRUPTED GROWING SEASON

12. Please describe the type and location of any drainage structures or erosion control features, such as drain tiles or grassed waterways that could be affected by the proposed project.

DRIVEWAY EFFECTED

13. Please describe the current use and condition of any buildings, such as homes, barns, sheds, silos, or corn cribs that could be affected by the proposed project.

N/A

14. Please describe the location and condition of any property improvements such as fences or irrigation systems that could be affected by the proposed project.

N/A

15. If organic practices are being followed on your property, please describe where and what form of organic farming might be affected by the proposed project. Also, please identify your certifier.

N/A

16. Describe how the land that could be acquired for this project compares in productivity to the rest of your farmland.

UNCLEAR AS TO [redacted] HOW MUCH LAND IS REQUIRED.

17. Describe how the soil, crops and productivity of land affected by the proposed project would be impacted.

UNCLEAR ON HOW MUCH LAND IS REQUIRED. IF THE LAND IS THE AREA THAT IS FARMED.

18. If managed woodlands would be acquired for this project, do you earn income or use firewood from it?

☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Applicable

19. Are there any additional positive or negative effects on your farmland that you would like to bring to our attention?

THE TREES IN OUR WOODED AREA WOULD MOST LIKELY BE EFFECTED, WE DON'T HAVE THE INFORMATION ON EXACTLY HOW MUCH LAND IS NEEDED.

Section D: Agricultural Impact Statement

20. Would you like a copy of the project Agricultural Impact Statement mailed or emailed to the addresses on the front of this Questionnaire once it is completed?

☐ Paper Copy ☑ Email ☐ Both

Other Address Information for Agricultural Impact Statement:

*Please return this questionnaire in the mail using the enclosed prepaid envelope by **February 19th, 2025.***

If you would prefer to complete an electronic version of this questionnaire, please send a request for an electronic survey to datcpagimpactstatements@wi.gov

Thank you.

Dustin Cauwels
5255 Arthur Road

Section B: Agricultural Operation Details

8. Complete the tables below, describing your entire farm operation. Please include all agricultural land you own or manage, including land rented from others.

Land Cover	Acres
Cropland	15
Pasture	—
Managed Woodlands	5.4
Idle or Fallow Farmland	—
Homes and Farm Buildings	3
Wetlands	4
Other (_____)	—
Total	27.4

Crops	Acres Planted in Average Year
Corn	15
Soybeans	
Hay	
Wheat	—
Oats	—
Specialty Crops (_____)	—
Other (_____)	—

Livestock	Number
Dairy Cows	—
Replacement Dairy Cattle	—
Beef Cattle	—
Pigs	—
Sheep / Goats	—
Poultry	—
Other (_____)	—
Other (_____)	—

Agricultural or Conservation Programs	Acres Enrolled
Farmland Preservation (FP) Program Zoning	
FP Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
FP Zoning & Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	
Managed Forest Land (MFL)	
Other (not sure what program)	27.4

Section C: Potential Project Impacts

9. Identify the current uses of your land located within the proposed project area?
(Check all that apply)

☒ Cropland ☐ Pasture ☐ Idle or Fallow Farmland ☒ Homes or Farm Buildings
☐ Managed Woodlands ☐ Other

10. Please check any of the items below that you feel may be affected by the proposed project. The upcoming questions will allow you to describe the impacts.

Agricultural Issue	Check All That Apply	Comments
Drainage or Drainage Tiles		
Erosion control		
Grassed waterways		
Soil Productivity and Health	✓	
Crop Yield	✓	
Residence / Farm Buildings	✓	
Access	✓	
Parcel severance		
Fencing		
Irrigation		
Firewood / Lumber		
Organic certification		
Aerial spraying / seeding		
Manure/fertilizer application and/or storage		
Other (_____):		

11. Please describe how your agricultural operation, as a whole, would be affected by the proposed project.

It would lose a fair amount of land for crops as well as access for other fields

12. Please describe the type and location of any drainage structures or erosion control features, such as drain tiles or grassed waterways that could be affected by the proposed project.

Culvert from north field to my property under road

13. Please describe the current use and condition of any buildings, such as homes, barns, sheds, silos, or corn cribs that could be affected by the proposed project.

All buildings are habitable and in great condition

14. Please describe the location and condition of any property improvements such as fences or irrigation systems that could be affected by the proposed project.

none that I'm aware of

15. If organic practices are being followed on your property, please describe where and what form of organic farming might be affected by the proposed project. Also, please identify your certifier.

none

16. Describe how the land that could be acquired for this project compares in productivity to the rest of your farmland.

loosing land for crops and accessabily is a problem

17. Describe how the soil, crops and productivity of land affected by the proposed project would be impacted.

I think it will be impacted by less land to plant as well as the accessabily to the rest of the feilds are a problem

18. If managed woodlands would be acquired for this project, do you earn income or use firewood from it?

☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Not Applicable

19. Are there any additional positive or negative effects on your farmland that you would like to bring to our attention?

The farmer that rents is a small family farm and this project on this route along this road affects that family farm. They do farm almost all of this area

Section D: Agricultural Impact Statement

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Thank you.

Cedar Lakes Conservation
Foundation, Inc.
West Bend, WI

Section C: Potential Project Impacts

9. Identify the current uses of your land located within the proposed project area?
(Check all that apply)

☒ Cropland ☐ Pasture ☐ Idle or Fallow Farmland ☐ Homes or Farm Buildings
☒ Managed Woodlands (Not MFL) ☒ Other - Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)
- Ice Age National Scenic Trail

10. Please check any of the items below that you feel may be affected by the proposed project. The upcoming questions will allow you to describe the impacts.

Agricultural Issue	Check All That Apply	Comments
Drainage or Drainage Tiles		
Erosion control		
Grassed waterways		
Soil Productivity and Health	X	
Crop Yield	X	
Residence / Farm Buildings	X	
Access		
Parcel severance		
Fencing		
Irrigation		
Firewood / Lumber		
Organic certification		
Aerial spraying / seeding		
Manure/fertilizer application and/or storage		
Other (_____):		

11. Please describe how your agricultural operation, as a whole, would be affected by the proposed project. the implementation of a Gas Pipeline will likely decrease crop yield on the proposed route areas, as well as cause compaction of soil from the construction process.

12. Please describe the type and location of any drainage structures or erosion control features, such as drain tiles or grassed waterways that could be affected by the proposed project. We are planning on implementing Water & Sediment Control structures on farm 8970, tract 8293 in Partnership with Washington County. Water flows North - South on this property, and the proposed route may alter hydrology.

Section B: Agricultural Operation Details

8. Complete the tables below, describing your entire farm operation. Please include all agricultural land you own or manage, including land rented from others.

Land Cover	Acres
Cropland along route	162.56
Pasture	
Managed Woodlands	
Idle or Fallow Farmland	
Homes and Farm Buildings	
Wetlands along route	18.9
Other (_____)	
Total	

Crops	Acres Planted in Average Year
Corn	
Soybeans	
Hay	
Wheat	
Oats	
Specialty Crops (_____)	
Other (_____)	

Livestock	Number
Dairy Cows	0
Replacement Dairy Cattle	0
Beef Cattle	0
Pigs	0
Sheep / Goats	0
Poultry	0
Other (_____)	
Other (_____)	

Agricultural or Conservation Programs	Acres Enrolled
Farmland Preservation (FP) Program Zoning	
FP Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
FP Zoning & Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) along route	52.63 → farm 9106 tract 5813
Managed Forest Land (MFL) along route	0
Other (_____)	

13. Please describe the current use and condition of any buildings, such as homes, barns, sheds, silos, or corn cribs that could be affected by the proposed project.

There is a home that is locaked at 4687 CTY HWY Z, West Bend WI, 53095, directly north of the Proposed easement area. The driveway is on our property, and Proximity to this project area will have impact on the resident, especially during construction.

14. Please describe the location and condition of any property improvements such as fences or irrigation systems that could be affected by the proposed project.

15. If organic practices are being followed on your property, please describe where and what form of organic farming might be affected by the proposed project. Also, please identify your certifier.

16. Describe how the land that could be acquired for this project compares in productivity to the rest of your farmland.

17. Describe how the soil, crops and productivity of land affected by the proposed project would be impacted.

18. If managed woodlands would be acquired for this project, do you earn income or use firewood from it?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Applicable While we do not earn income from these woodlands, as a Conservation organization, disturbance to the forests we manage is antithetical to our Mission

19. Are there any additional positive or negative effects on your farmland that you would like to bring to our attention?

Section D: Agricultural Impact Statement

20. Would you like a copy of the project Agricultural Impact Statement mailed or emailed to the addresses on the front of this Questionnaire once it is completed?

☐ Paper Copy ☒ Email ☐ Both

Other Address Information for Agricultural Impact Statement:

Please email to askclcf@theclcf.org and smoore@theclcf.org.

Thank you!

*Please return this questionnaire in the mail using the enclosed prepaid envelope by **February 19th, 2025.***

If you would prefer to complete an electronic version of this questionnaire, please send a request for an electronic survey to datcpagimpactstatements@wi.gov

Thank you.

Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation

Hartford-Jackson Interconnect Project, Agricultural Impact Statement 4627

Question 3: Do you rent to others some or all of your agricultural land along the proposed project area? If so, please provide contact information for your renter.

Farm 8477, Tract 7807 and Farm 9106, Tract 5813 (adjacent parcels), 73.09 total cropland acres

Name: Allen Dornacker

Address: 5055 Cedarview Dr.
West Bend, WI 53095

Phone: 262-689-7283

Farm 8970, Tracts 8293 and 9570 (adjacent parcels), 31.98 total cropland acres

Name: John Weninger

Address: 5048 Deer rd., Hartford WI 53027

Phone: 262-305-5367

Farm 9106, Tract 2422, 57.49 total Cropland acres

Name: Bob Peil

Address: 4720 County Hwy Z
West Bend, WI 53095

Phone: 262-808-6154

Roger Dahm
4676 CTY HWY P

State of Wisconsin
Governor Tony Evers

Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
Secretary Randy Romanski

December 18, 2024

ROGER DAHM
4676 CTY HWY P
WEST BEND, WI 53095

Dear ROGER DAHM,

The Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection is here to listen and gather information from agricultural operations that may be affected by a proposed project to install natural gas transmission facilities in your area by the Wisconsin Gas LLC, doing business as We Energies. This project is known as the Hartford Jackson Interconnect. By completing and returning the enclosed questionnaire, you will help us to understand the impacts of the proposed project to your agricultural operation.

Information you provide will be used to prepare an Agricultural Impact Statement (AIS). The AIS will document your concerns, our analysis of agricultural impacts, and a set of recommendations to minimize project impacts to agriculture. By participating in the AIS process, your concerns will be brought to the attention of the government body regulating the project and the company proposing the project. We also recommend participating in all other opportunities to provide feedback on the project.

Questionnaires must be post-marked by **February 19th, 2025** to ensure inclusion.

Project Details

Wisconsin Gas LLC has applied to the Wisconsin Public Service Commission (PSC) for a Certificate of Authority from the PSC to build approximately 12 miles of 12-inch steel pipes in Dodge and Washington Counties. The proposed project is known as the Hartford Jackson Interconnect and was assigned PSC Docket Number 6650-CG-275. If PSC approves the project, it's expected to impact approximately **0.62**
... included map. Questions regarding project
... e number:

Note!

... ions.

Please let me know the exact width & length of project that will be used – many farmers tell me that my 0.62 acres is not accurate! How wide? How long length? Feet!

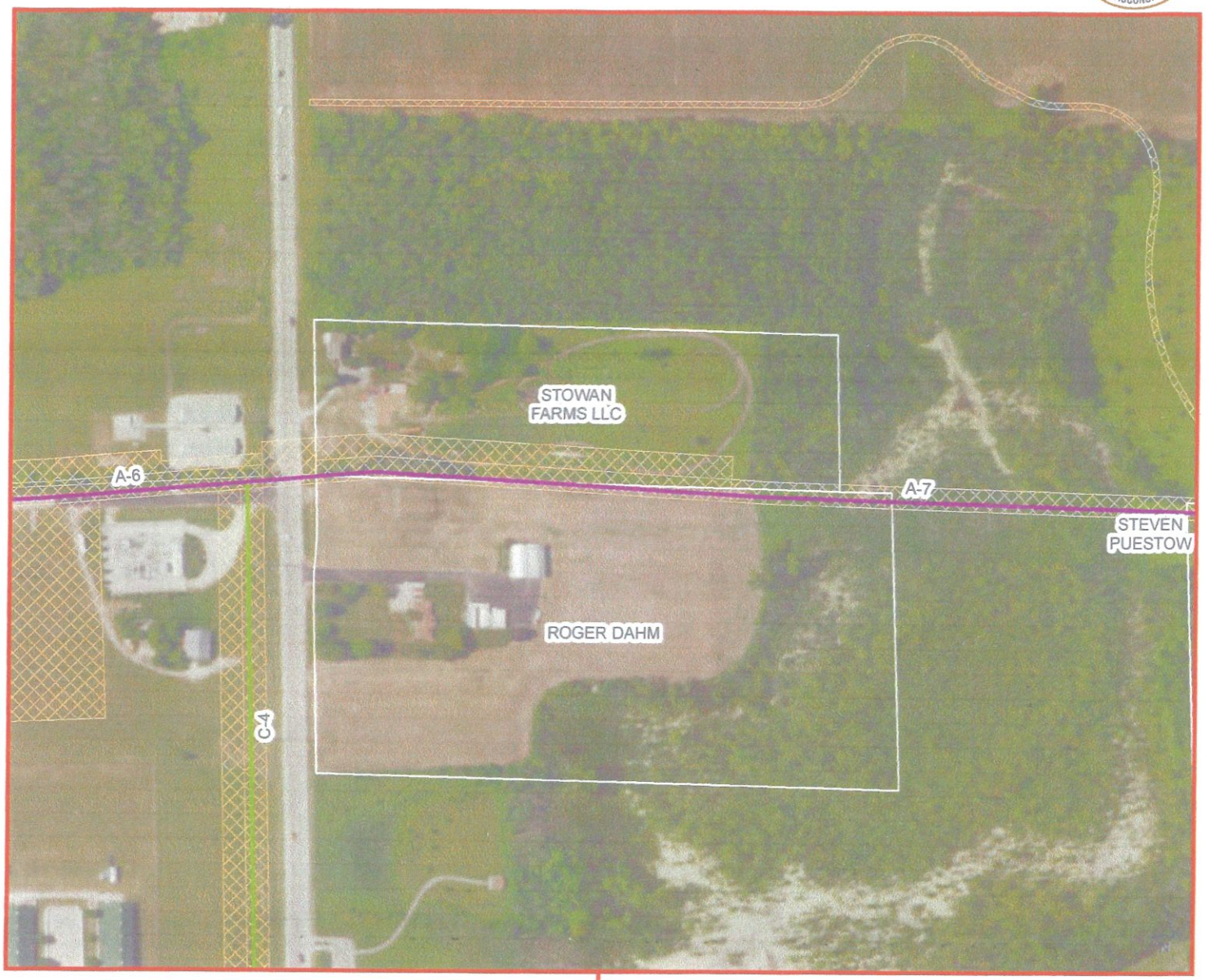
... *pe*

... ov

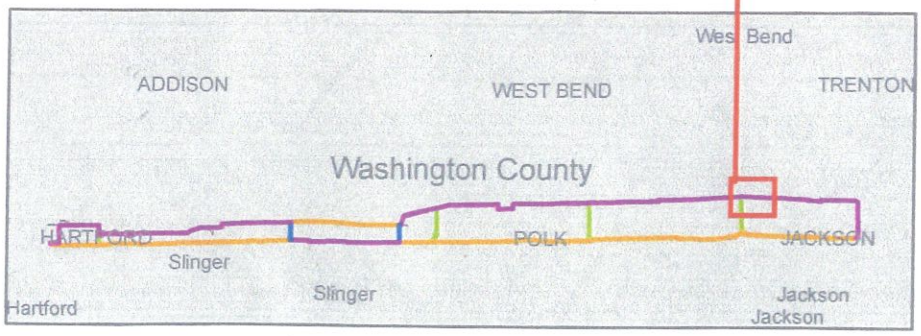
Roger

Hartford-Jackson Interconnect Project - AIS 4627

Proposed Route Impacts by Landowner: ROGER DAHM



0 0.04 0.08 0.16 Miles



Legend

Route_Name

- Route A
- Route AB
- Route B
- Route C
- Proposed Easement
- Parcel Boundary

This map is prepared by Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection for administering the Agricultural Impact Statement Program. This map is not intended to be used as a survey plat or for anything other than demonstration of a partial proposed route option being considered for the project, which is subject to change. Contact the project initiator described in the cover letter for details about route siting.

Date: 12/17/2024

Section B: Agricultural Operation Details

8. Complete the tables below, describing your entire farm operation. Please include all agricultural land you own or manage, including land rented from others.

Land Cover	Acres
Cropland	10.5
Pasture	0
Managed Woodlands	4.5
Idle or Fallow Farmland	0
Homes and Farm Buildings	4.0
Wetlands	1.5
Other (_____)	
Total	20.62

Crops	Acres Planted in Average Year
Corn	
Soybeans	10.5
Hay	
Wheat	
Oats	
Specialty Crops (_____)	
Other (_____)	

ROTATE CROPS

Livestock	Number
Dairy Cows	0
Replacement Dairy Cattle	0
Beef Cattle	0
Pigs	0
Sheep / Goats	0
Poultry	0
Other (_____)	0
Other (_____)	0

Agricultural or Conservation Programs	Acres Enrolled
Farmland Preservation (FP) Program Zoning	0
FP Agreement **Agreement #**_____	0
FP Zoning & Agreement **Agreement #**_____	0
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	0
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	0
Managed Forest Land (MFL)	0
Other (_____)	0

Section C: Potential Project Impacts

9. Identify the current uses of your land located within the proposed project area?
(Check all that apply)

☒ Cropland ☐ Pasture ☐ Idle or Fallow Farmland ☒ Homes or Farm Buildings
☐ Managed Woodlands ☐ Other

10. Please check any of the items below that you feel may be affected by the proposed project. The upcoming questions will allow you to describe the impacts.

Agricultural Issue	Check All That Apply	Comments
Drainage or Drainage Tiles	X	FARM TILES DRAINAGE
Erosion control	X	
Grassed waterways		
Soil Productivity and Health	X	
Crop Yield	X	
Residence / Farm Buildings	X	
Access	X	
Parcel severance		
Fencing		
Irrigation		
Firewood / Lumber		
Organic certification		
Aerial spraying / seeding	X	
Manure/fertilizer application and/or storage	X	
Other (_____):		

11. Please describe how your agricultural operation, as a whole, would be affected by the proposed project.

ANY EXCAVATING OF FARM LAND WILL AFFECT CROPS FOR NEXT 5 YEARS & BEYOND! ALSO AFFECT TILES FOR LAND DRAINAGE FOR CROPS!

12. Please describe the type and location of any drainage structures or erosion control features, such as drain tiles or grassed waterways that could be affected by the proposed project.

NEIGHBORS AND MY LAND TILES WILL BE AFFECTED SOME OF TILES WERE PUT IN BEFORE ALL LAND WAS DIVIDED INTO PARCELS BUT MANY RUNNING THRU MY LAND. ALSO MY LAND HAS BEEN IN NO TILL OVER 25 YEARS TO CONSERVE SOIL & EROSION!

13. Please describe the current use and condition of any buildings, such as homes, barns, sheds, silos, or corn cribs that could be affected by the proposed project.

TWO TRUCK GARAGE POLE BUILDINGS NEARE EXCAVATING PROJECT. EXCELLENT CONDITION BUILDINGS

14. Please describe the location and condition of any property improvements such as fences or irrigation systems that could be affected by the proposed project.

15. If organic practices are being followed on your property, please describe where and what form of organic farming might be affected by the proposed project. Also, please identify your certifier.

NONE

16. Describe how the land that could be acquired for this project compares in productivity to the rest of your farmland.

PROJECT WOULD BE IN AREA OF WHERE BEST LAND WILL BE FOR CROPS - A LOSS FOR OVER 5 YEARS & BEYOND FOR PRODUCTION OF CROPS

17. Describe how the soil, crops and productivity of land affected by the proposed project would be impacted.

ANY TIME LAND IS CHANGED FROM ORIGINAL WAY TO EXCAVATING IT - THERE WILL BE A LOSS OF PRODUCTION OVER 5 YEARS & BEYOND - GOT TO SEE IT MANY TIMES ON MY OWN 1500 ACRES OF FARM LAND!

18. If managed woodlands would be acquired for this project, do you earn income or use firewood from it?

☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Applicable

19. Are there any additional positive or negative effects on your farmland that you would like to bring to our attention?

NEGATIVE would be doing this with LOTS of RAIN over PERIOD of TIME MEANING COMPACTING LAND Soil AND ANY AREA HEAVY EQUIPMENT is USED ON LAND. IT NEVER RECOVERS FROM ALL THE COMPACTION AND will for many YEARS have HALF THE YIELDS of REGULAR YEARS. I PRACTICE NO TILL AND STAY off LAND WHEN WET. CANT GROW CROPS IN PACKED Soil - PERIOD = ALL MUD!

POSITIVE DOING this IN DRY WEATHER ???

Section D: Agricultural Impact Statement

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Thank you.

Eugene Gehring
4630 CTY RD R

Section B: Agricultural Operation Details

8. Complete the tables below, describing your entire farm operation. Please include all agricultural land you own or manage, including land rented from others.

Land Cover	Acres
Cropland	500
Pasture	10
Managed Woodlands	20
Idle or Fallow Farmland	—
Homes and Farm Buildings	10
Wetlands	20
Other (_____)	
Total	

Crops	Acres Planted in Average Year
Corn	260
Soybeans	58
Hay	150
Wheat	30
Oats	—
Specialty Crops (_____)	
Other (_____)	

Livestock	Number
Dairy Cows	340
Replacement Dairy Cattle	280
Beef Cattle	—
Pigs	—
Sheep / Goats	—
Poultry	—
Other (_____)	
Other (_____)	

Agricultural or Conservation Programs	Acres Enrolled
Farmland Preservation (FP) Program Zoning	—
FP Agreement **Agreement #**_____	—
FP Zoning & Agreement **Agreement #**_____	—
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	—
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	—
Managed Forest Land (MFL)	—
Other (Conservation Stewardship program)	All

Section C: Potential Project Impacts

9. Identify the current uses of your land located within the proposed project area?
(Check all that apply)

☒ Cropland ☒ Pasture ☒ Idle or Fallow Farmland ☐ Homes or Farm Buildings
☐ Managed Woodlands ☒ Other

10. Please check any of the items below that you feel may be affected by the proposed project. The upcoming questions will allow you to describe the impacts.

Agricultural Issue	Check All That Apply	Comments
Drainage or Drainage Tiles	X	
Erosion control	X	
Grassed waterways	X	
Soil Productivity and Health	X	
Crop Yield	X	
Residence / Farm Buildings		
Access	X	
Parcel severance	X	
Fencing (Lanes + Pastures)	X	
Irrigation		
Firewood / Lumber	X	
Organic certification		
Aerial spraying / seeding	X	
Manure/fertilizer application and/or storage	X	
Other (Barnyard filterstrip/runoff treatment Area Heifer lot runoff Berm		

11. Please describe how your agricultural operation, as a whole, would be affected by the proposed project.

It would destroy not only farmland value but the land will never be as productive as it will destroy the soil structure + biological make up it would divide fields not allowing access to the other side and any time there is maintence on the Pipeline it would disturb the farming operation Again!

12. Please describe the type and location of any drainage structures or erosion control features, such as drain tiles or grassed waterways that could be affected by the proposed project.

Drain tiles, runoff Berms

13. Please describe the current use and condition of any buildings, such as homes, barns, sheds, silos, or corn cribs that could be affected by the proposed project.

Heifer Lot - original facility on farm
Heifer Barn + Lot - Newly constructed

14. Please describe the location and condition of any property improvements such as fences or irrigation systems that could be affected by the proposed project.

Home Farm:
Fenced cattle lane to southwest Pasture
Fenced cattle Lane along South Property line to south Pasture

15. If organic practices are being followed on your property, please describe where and what form of organic farming might be affected by the proposed project. Also, please identify your certifier.

NA

16. Describe how the land that could be acquired for this project compares in productivity to the rest of your farmland.

Home - marginal ThB K:A Ph BSA soils (cuts into lanes Pasture berm + filter strips
Trust - Prime land DdB, ScA Ph soils (cuts Across 4 fields)
E Gehring - Prime No-til land ThB, A soils cuts Across middle of 48 acres

17. Describe how the soil, crops and productivity of land affected by the proposed project would be impacted.

Equipment Compaction below topsoil heavily decreases infiltration rates, removes pore space for roots and water. Subsurface rocks will be brought closer to the surface, weedseedbed disrupted/brought closer to surface allowing for growth and weed pressure

18. If managed woodlands would be acquired for this project, do you earn income or use firewood from it?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ Not Applicable

- Crop residue removed with topsoil mixed in will not allow for continuous coverage when replaced
- Disruption of Ap horizon distroys organic matter, biological activity No till transition and soil structure

19. Are there any additional positive or negative effects on your farmland that you would like to bring to our attention?

Property

* Depth to Bedrock has been verified as close as 6' below surface level near storage and less below surface level (excavation along South property line) Note: may be even higher in some areas.

* E2Kg + T3/E2K mapped w/ DNR wetlands destroyed/disrupted in southeast corner - home farm

* Primary - secondary Environmental Corridors on home farm destroyed! This Project needs to be Along Arthur Road where it can be constructed and maintained. Not Destroying and Disrupting prime farm land, it IS a business and that should be respected!

Section D: Agricultural Impact Statement

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☐ Paper Copy ☐ Email ☒ Both

Other Address Information for Agricultural Impact Statement:

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Thank you.

LeRoy Gehring
4830 CTY RD R

Section B: Agricultural Operation Details

8. Complete the tables below, describing your entire farm operation. Please include all agricultural land you own or manage, including land rented from others.

Land Cover	Acres
Cropland	520
Pasture	5
Managed Woodlands	10
Idle or Fallow Farmland	
Homes and Farm Buildings	15
Wetlands	
Other (_____)	
Total	

Crops	Acres Planted in Average Year
Corn	216
Soybeans	110
Hay	120
Wheat	20
Oats	50
Specialty Crops (_____)	
Other (_____)	

Livestock	Number
Dairy Cows	200
Replacement Dairy Cattle	200
Beef Cattle	6
Pigs	
Sheep / Goats	
Poultry	12
Other (_____)	
Other (_____)	

Agricultural or Conservation Programs	Acres Enrolled
Farmland Preservation (FP) Program Zoning	
FP Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
FP Zoning & Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	
Managed Forest Land (MFL)	
Other (_____)	

Section C: Potential Project Impacts

9. Identify the current uses of your land located within the proposed project area?
(Check all that apply)

☒ Cropland ☐ Pasture ☐ Idle or Fallow Farmland ☐ Homes or Farm Buildings
☐ Managed Woodlands ☐ Other

10. Please check any of the items below that you feel may be affected by the proposed project. The upcoming questions will allow you to describe the impacts.

Agricultural Issue	Check All That Apply	Comments
Drainage or Drainage Tiles		
Erosion control		
Grassed waterways		
Soil Productivity and Health	X	
Crop Yield		
Residence / Farm Buildings		
Access		
Parcel severance		
Fencing		
Irrigation		
Firewood / Lumber		
Organic certification		
Aerial spraying / seeding		
Manure/fertilizer application and/or storage		
Other (_____):		

11. Please describe how your agricultural operation, as a whole, would be affected by the proposed project.

During Construction I will Not Be Able
To Farm will I Be paid for lost Income?

12. Please describe the type and location of any drainage structures or erosion control features, such as drain tiles or grassed waterways that could be affected by the proposed project.

13. Please describe the current use and condition of any buildings, such as homes, barns, sheds, silos, or corn cribs that could be affected by the proposed project.

14. Please describe the location and condition of any property improvements such as fences or irrigation systems that could be affected by the proposed project.

15. If organic practices are being followed on your property, please describe where and what form of organic farming might be affected by the proposed project. Also, please identify your certifier.

16. Describe how the land that could be acquired for this project compares in productivity to the rest of your farmland.

The land is just as productive as whole farm

17. Describe how the soil, crops and productivity of land affected by the proposed project would be impacted.

Wonder if project leaves Top Soil back on Top So I have productive soil To farm - stones + Sub Soil Buried Below?

18. If managed woodlands would be acquired for this project, do you earn income or use firewood from it?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Applicable

19. Are there any additional positive or negative effects on your farmland that you would like to bring to our attention?

I like the idea that it is under powerlines in their right away.

Section D: Agricultural Impact Statement

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Thank you.

Peter R. Gerner
4627 Hillside Rd

Section B: Agricultural Operation Details

8. Complete the tables below, describing your entire farm operation. Please include all agricultural land you own or manage, including land rented from others.

Land Cover	Acres
Cropland	80
Pasture	
Managed Woodlands	
Idle or Fallow Farmland	
Homes and Farm Buildings	20
Wetlands	
Other (_____)	
Total	100

Crops	Acres Planted in Average Year
Corn	0
Soybeans	150
Hay	0
Wheat	150
Oats	
Specialty Crops (_____)	
Other (_____)	

Livestock	Number
Dairy Cows	0
Replacement Dairy Cattle	0
Beef Cattle	0
Pigs	0
Sheep / Goats	0
Poultry	0
Other (_____)	0
Other (_____)	0

Agricultural or Conservation Programs	Acres Enrolled
Farmland Preservation (FP) Program Zoning	0
FP Agreement **Agreement #**_____	0
FP Zoning & Agreement **Agreement #**_____	0
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	0
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	0
Managed Forest Land (MFL)	0
Other (_____)	0

Section C: Potential Project Impacts

9. Identify the current uses of your land located within the proposed project area? *(Check all that apply)*

☒ Cropland ☐ Pasture ☐ Idle or Fallow Farmland ☐ Homes or Farm Buildings
☐ Managed Woodlands ☐ Other

10. Please check any of the items below that you feel may be affected by the proposed project. The upcoming questions will allow you to describe the impacts.

Agricultural Issue	Check All That Apply	Comments
Drainage or Drainage Tiles		
Erosion control		
Grassed waterways	✓	
Soil Productivity and Health		
Crop Yield	✓	
Residence / Farm Buildings		
Access		
Parcel severance		
Fencing		
Irrigation		
Firewood / Lumber		
Organic certification		
Aerial spraying / seeding		
Manure/fertilizer application and/or storage		
Other (_____):		

11. Please describe how your agricultural operation, as a whole, would be affected by the proposed project. It will affect crop yield

12. Please describe the type and location of any drainage structures or erosion control features, such as drain tiles or grassed waterways that could be affected by the proposed project. Ditch. Here will be affected

13. Please describe the current use and condition of any buildings, such as homes, barns, sheds, silos, or corn cribs that could be affected by the proposed project.

Not affected

14. Please describe the location and condition of any property improvements such as fences or irrigation systems that could be affected by the proposed project.

Not affected

15. If organic practices are being followed on your property, please describe where and what form of organic farming might be affected by the proposed project. Also, please identify your certifier.

Not affected

16. Describe how the land that could be acquired for this project compares in productivity to the rest of your farmland.

It is as productive as the rest of the crop land.

17. Describe how the soil; crops and productivity of land affected by the proposed project would be impacted.

Unable to plant & harvest with compaction issues for years to come.

18. If managed woodlands would be acquired for this project, do you earn income or use firewood from it?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ Not Applicable

19. Are there any additional positive or negative effects on your farmland that you would like to bring to our attention?

Section D: Agricultural Impact Statement

20. Would you like a copy of the project Agricultural Impact Statement mailed or emailed to the addresses on the front of this Questionnaire once it is completed?

☒ Paper Copy ☐ Email ☐ Both

Other Address Information for Agricultural Impact Statement:

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Thank you.

Corey Jacak
4704 Jackson Dr

Section B: Agricultural Operation Details

8. Complete the tables below, describing your entire farm operation. Please include all agricultural land you own or manage, including land rented from others.

Land Cover	Acres
Cropland	10
Pasture	3
Managed Woodlands	
Idle or Fallow Farmland	
Homes and Farm Buildings	2
Wetlands	
Other (_____)	
Total	

Crops	Acres Planted in Average Year
Corn	
Soybeans	
Hay	10
Wheat	
Oats	
Specialty Crops (_____)	
Other (_____)	

Livestock	Number
Dairy Cows	
Replacement Dairy Cattle	
Beef Cattle	0-6
Pigs	
Sheep / Goats	
Poultry	0-12
Other (_____)	
Other (_____)	

Agricultural or Conservation Programs	Acres Enrolled
Farmland Preservation (FP) Program Zoning	
FP Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
FP Zoning & Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	
Managed Forest Land (MFL)	
Other (_____)	

Section C: Potential Project Impacts

9. Identify the current uses of your land located within the proposed project area?
(Check all that apply)

☒ Cropland ☒ Pasture ☐ Idle or Fallow Farmland ☐ Homes or Farm Buildings
☐ Managed Woodlands ☐ Other

10. Please check any of the items below that you feel may be affected by the proposed project. The upcoming questions will allow you to describe the impacts.

Agricultural Issue	Check All That Apply	Comments
Drainage or Drainage Tiles	X	
Erosion control		
Grassed waterways	X	
Soil Productivity and Health		
Crop Yield	X	
Residence / Farm Buildings	X	
Access		
Parcel severance		
Fencing	X	
Irrigation	☒	
Firewood / Lumber		
Organic certification		
Aerial spraying / seeding		
Manure/fertilizer application and/or storage		
Other (_____):		

11. Please describe how your agricultural operation, as a whole, would be affected by the proposed project.

12. Please describe the type and location of any drainage structures or erosion control features, such as drain tiles or grassed waterways that could be affected by the proposed project.

The natural landscape of the west part of my property provides runoff/Drainage that flows South through the proposed area to a creek. If this is disrupted it may affect how the water drains, and cause flooding of my property.

13. Please describe the current use and condition of any buildings, such as homes, barns, sheds, silos, or corn cribs that could be affected by the proposed project.

14. Please describe the location and condition of any property improvements such as fences or irrigation systems that could be affected by the proposed project.

Fence to keep Livestock in pasture area along South boarder in the easement area.

15. If organic practices are being followed on your property, please describe where and what form of organic farming might be affected by the proposed project. Also, please identify your certifier.

We do not spray any chemicals on our farmland due to shallow wells in house and barn. We are not certified organic.

16. Describe how the land that could be acquired for this project compares in productivity to the rest of your farmland.

17. Describe how the soil, crops and productivity of land affected by the proposed project would be impacted.

18. If managed woodlands would be acquired for this project, do you earn income or use firewood from it?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ Not Applicable

19. Are there any additional positive or negative effects on your farmland that you would like to bring to our attention?

- I have a Sand point well that supplies water to my house. The well is only 33' deep. I have a high Level of concern any Leaks or ruptures will quickly contaminate my well. Construction activites may also pose arist to my well.

- I also have a shallow well that provides water to my Livestock.

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Thank you.

Krebs Pleasant View
Farms, LLC.
4680 Kettle Moraine Rd

Section B: Agricultural Operation Details

8. Complete the tables below, describing your entire farm operation. Please include all agricultural land you own or manage, including land rented from others.

Land Cover	Acres
Cropland	65
Pasture	
Managed Woodlands	2
Idle or Fallow Farmland	1
Homes and Farm Buildings	6
Wetlands	
Other (_____)	
Total	74

Crops	Acres Planted in Average Year
Corn	
Soybeans	32
Hay	
Wheat	31
Oats	
Specialty Crops (Garlic)	2
Other (_____)	

Livestock	Number
Dairy Cows	
Replacement Dairy Cattle	
Beef Cattle	
Pigs	
Sheep / Goats	
Poultry	
Other (_____)	
Other (_____)	0

Agricultural or Conservation Programs	Acres Enrolled
Farmland Preservation (FP) Program Zoning	
FP Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
FP Zoning & Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	
Managed Forest Land (MFL)	
Other (_____)	

Section C: Potential Project Impacts

9. Identify the current uses of your land located within the proposed project area?
(Check all that apply)

☒ Cropland ☐ Pasture ☐ Idle or Fallow Farmland ☐ Homes or Farm Buildings
☐ Managed Woodlands ☐ Other

10. Please check any of the items below that you feel may be affected by the proposed project. The upcoming questions will allow you to describe the impacts.

Agricultural Issue	Check All That Apply	Comments
Drainage or Drainage Tiles		
Erosion control		
Grassed waterways		
Soil Productivity and Health		
Crop Yield		
Residence / Farm Buildings		
Access		
Parcel severance		
Fencing		
Irrigation		
Firewood / Lumber		
Organic certification		
Aerial spraying / seeding		
Manure/fertilizer application and/or storage		
Other (_____):		

11. Please describe how your agricultural operation, as a whole, would be affected by the proposed project. Loss of Production during Construction
Loss of Property Value

12. Please describe the type and location of any drainage structures or erosion control features, such as drain tiles or grassed waterways that could be affected by the proposed project.

13. Please describe the current use and condition of any buildings, such as homes, barns, sheds, silos, or corn cribs that could be affected by the proposed project.

14. Please describe the location and condition of any property improvements such as fences or irrigation systems that could be affected by the proposed project.

15. If organic practices are being followed on your property, please describe where and what form of organic farming might be affected by the proposed project. Also, please identify your certifier.

16. Describe how the land that could be acquired for this project compares in productivity to the rest of your farmland.

All of the Land in this project area Produce very well

17. Describe how the soil, crops and productivity of land affected by the proposed project would be impacted.

If top soil is mixed with the underlying gravel, crop production suffers. We work with no-till planting to minimize the pulling up of stones to the surface.

18. If managed woodlands would be acquired for this project, do you earn income or use firewood from it?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Applicable

19. Are there any additional positive or negative effects on your farmland that you would like to bring to our attention?

This will drop property value @ if put for sale in the distant future.
We have been using no-till planting to improve soil health and minimize mixing the underlying stones and rocks. @ This will mix these together and disturb the health of the soil.

Section D: Agricultural Impact Statement

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Thank you.

Kevin Kurth
4744 Red Fox Lane

Section B: Agricultural Operation Details

8. Complete the tables below, describing your entire farm operation. Please include all agricultural land you own or manage, including land rented from others.

Land Cover	Acres
Cropland	20.5
Pasture	
Managed Woodlands	
Idle or Fallow Farmland	
Homes and Farm Buildings	
Wetlands	
Other (_____)	
Total	

Crops	Acres Planted in Average Year
Corn	10.25
Soybeans	10.25
Hay	
Wheat	
Oats	
Specialty Crops (_____)	
Other (_____)	

Livestock	Number
Dairy Cows	
Replacement Dairy Cattle	
Beef Cattle	
Pigs	
Sheep / Goats	
Poultry	
Other (_____)	
Other (_____)	

Agricultural or Conservation Programs	Acres Enrolled
Farmland Preservation (FP) Program Zoning	
FP Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
FP Zoning & Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	
Managed Forest Land (MFL)	
Other (_____)	

Section C: Potential Project Impacts

9. Identify the current uses of your land located within the proposed project area?
(Check all that apply)

☒ Cropland ☐ Pasture ☐ Idle or Fallow Farmland ☐ Homes or Farm Buildings
☐ Managed Woodlands ☐ Other

10. Please check any of the items below that you feel may be affected by the proposed project. The upcoming questions will allow you to describe the impacts.

Agricultural Issue	Check All That Apply	Comments
Drainage or Drainage Tiles		I'm concerned that there may be limits on future uses for the property such as being able to build on the property.
Erosion control	X	
Grassed waterways		
Soil Productivity and Health	X	
Crop Yield	X	
Residence / Farm Buildings		
Access	X	
Parcel severance		
Fencing		
Irrigation		
Firewood / Lumber		
Organic certification		
Aerial spraying / seeding		
Manure/fertilizer application and/or storage		
Other (Limits on future use):		

11. Please describe how your agricultural operation, as a whole, would be affected by the proposed project.

It would likely cost me a growing season.

12. Please describe the type and location of any drainage structures or erosion control features, such as drain tiles or grassed waterways that could be affected by the proposed project.

The only drainage I am aware of is the ditch along Pleasant Valley road.

13. Please describe the current use and condition of any buildings, such as homes, barns, sheds, silos, or corn cribs that could be affected by the proposed project.

None

14. Please describe the location and condition of any property improvements such as fences or irrigation systems that could be affected by the proposed project.

None

15. If organic practices are being followed on your property, please describe where and what form of organic farming might be affected by the proposed project. Also, please identify your certifier.

The renter practices no-till, but is not certified to my knowledge

16. Describe how the land that could be acquired for this project compares in productivity to the rest of your farmland.

I only own this one parcel

17. Describe how the soil, crops and productivity of land affected by the proposed project would be impacted.

I believe that several acres would be impacted, and would not be productive for one or more seasons.

18. If managed woodlands would be acquired for this project, do you earn income or use firewood from it?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ Not Applicable

19. Are there any additional positive or negative effects on your farmland that you would like to bring to our attention?

I have two main concerns.
1. [redacted] Losing a season of productivity
2. Limits on future development.

Section D: Agricultural Impact Statement

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Thank you.

Scott Lofy
5860 Clover Rd

Section B: Agricultural Operation Details

8. Complete the tables below, describing your entire farm operation. Please include all agricultural land you own or manage, including land rented from others.

Land Cover	Acres
Cropland	900
Pasture	10
Managed Woodlands	5
Idle or Fallow Farmland	0
Homes and Farm Buildings	10
Wetlands	10
Other (_____)	0
Total	935

Crops	Acres Planted in Average Year
Corn	270
Soybeans	270
Hay	60
Wheat	100
Oats	
Specialty Crops (_____)	200
Other (_____)	

Livestock	Number
Dairy Cows	
Replacement Dairy Cattle	
Beef Cattle	140
Pigs	
Sheep / Goats	
Poultry	
Other (_____)	
Other (_____)	

Agricultural or Conservation Programs	Acres Enrolled
Farmland Preservation (FP) Program Zoning	0
FP Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
FP Zoning & Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	0
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	3
Managed Forest Land (MFL)	0
Other (_____)	

Section C: Potential Project Impacts

9. Identify the current uses of your land located within the proposed project area?
(Check all that apply)

☒ Cropland ☐ Pasture ☐ Idle or Fallow Farmland ☐ Homes or Farm Buildings
☐ Managed Woodlands ☐ Other

10. Please check any of the items below that you feel may be affected by the proposed project. The upcoming questions will allow you to describe the impacts.

Agricultural Issue	Check All That Apply	Comments
Drainage or Drainage Tiles		
Erosion control		
Grassed waterways		
Soil Productivity and Health	X	
Crop Yield	X	
Residence / Farm Buildings		
Access		
Parcel severance		
Fencing		
Irrigation		
Firewood / Lumber		
Organic certification		
Aerial spraying / seeding		
Manure/fertilizer application and/or storage		
Other (_____):		

11. Please describe how your agricultural operation, as a whole, would be affected by the proposed project.

Crop failure in proposed project area after project is complete.

12. Please describe the type and location of any drainage structures or erosion control features, such as drain tiles or grassed waterways that could be affected by the proposed project.

13. Please describe the current use and condition of any buildings, such as homes, barns, sheds, silos, or corn cribs that could be affected by the proposed project.

None

14. Please describe the location and condition of any property improvements such as fences or irrigation systems that could be affected by the proposed project.

None

15. If organic practices are being followed on your property, please describe where and what form of organic farming might be affected by the proposed project. Also, please identify your certifier.

None

16. Describe how the land that could be acquired for this project compares in productivity to the rest of your farmland.

The land would be equally as productive as the rest of the farmland that I work.

17. Describe how the soil, crops and productivity of land affected by the proposed project would be impacted.

Soil, crops, and productivity would experience a great reduction after project would be completed.

18. If managed woodlands would be acquired for this project, do you earn income or use firewood from it?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ Not Applicable

19. Are there any additional positive or negative effects on your farmland that you would like to bring to our attention?

Crop failure in proposed project area after project is complete.

Section D: Agricultural Impact Statement

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Thank you.

Richard G Melius
5538 Arthur Rd

Section B: Agricultural Operation Details

8. Complete the tables below, describing your entire farm operation. Please include all agricultural land you own or manage, including land rented from others.

Land Cover	Acres
Cropland	3
Pasture	
Managed Woodlands	
Idle or Fallow Farmland	
Homes and Farm Buildings	
Wetlands	
Other (_____)	
Total	

Crops	Acres Planted in Average Year
Corn	3
Soybeans	3
Hay	3
Wheat	
Oats	
Specialty Crops (_____)	
Other (_____)	

Livestock	Number
Dairy Cows	
Replacement Dairy Cattle	
Beef Cattle	
Pigs	
Sheep / Goats	
Poultry	
Other (_____)	
Other (_____)	

Agricultural or Conservation Programs	Acres Enrolled
Farmland Preservation (FP) Program Zoning	
FP Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
FP Zoning & Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	
Managed Forest Land (MFL)	
Other (_____)	

Section C: Potential Project Impacts

9. Identify the current uses of your land located within the proposed project area?
(Check all that apply)

☒ Cropland ☐ Pasture ☐ Idle or Fallow Farmland ☐ Homes or Farm Buildings
☐ Managed Woodlands ☐ Other

10. Please check any of the items below that you feel may be affected by the proposed project. The upcoming questions will allow you to describe the impacts.

Agricultural Issue	Check All That Apply	Comments
Drainage or Drainage Tiles	✓	
Erosion control	✓	
Grassed waterways		
Soil Productivity and Health		
Crop Yield	✓	
Residence / Farm Buildings		
Access	✓	
Parcel severance		
Fencing		
Irrigation		
Firewood / Lumber		
Organic certification		
Aerial spraying / seeding		
Manure/fertilizer application and/or storage	✓	
Other (_____):		

11. Please describe how your agricultural operation, as a whole, would be affected by the proposed project.

Obviously access & crop loss of yield and also property value.

12. Please describe the type and location of any drainage structures or erosion control features, such as drain tiles or grassed waterways that could be affected by the proposed project.

Property drainage

13. Please describe the current use and condition of any buildings, such as homes, barns, sheds, silos, or corn cribs that could be affected by the proposed project.

14. Please describe the location and condition of any property improvements such as fences or irrigation systems that could be affected by the proposed project.

15. If organic practices are being followed on your property, please describe where and what form of organic farming might be affected by the proposed project. Also, please identify your certifier.

16. Describe how the land that could be acquired for this project compares in productivity to the rest of your farmland.

equally as productive currently as livestock hay production

17. Describe how the soil, crops and productivity of land affected by the proposed project would be impacted.

depending on the time of year, access to the property for planting + harvest

18. If managed woodlands would be acquired for this project, do you earn income or use firewood from it?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Applicable

19. Are there any additional positive or negative effects on your farmland that you would like to bring to our attention?

It depends on the easement and also the timing of soil to harvest site.

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Thank you.

Carl Muth
2380 Pleasant Valley Rd

Section B: Agricultural Operation Details

8. Complete the tables below, describing your entire farm operation. Please include all agricultural land you own or manage, including land rented from others.

Land Cover	Acres
Cropland	35.5
Pasture	
Managed Woodlands	
Idle or Fallow Farmland	
Homes and Farm Buildings	
Wetlands	
Other (NURSERY)	37
Total	

Crops	Acres Planted in Average Year
Corn *	35.5
Soybeans *	
Hay	
Wheat	
Oats	
Specialty Crops (_____)	
Other (NURSERY)	37

Livestock	Number
Dairy Cows	
Replacement Dairy Cattle	
Beef Cattle	
Pigs	
Sheep / Goats	
Poultry	
Other (_____)	
Other (_____)	

Agricultural or Conservation Programs	Acres Enrolled
Farmland Preservation (FP) Program Zoning	
FP Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
FP Zoning & Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	
Managed Forest Land (MFL)	
Other (_____)	

Section C: Potential Project Impacts

9. Identify the current uses of your land located within the proposed project area?
(Check all that apply)

☒ Cropland ☐ Pasture ☐ Idle or Fallow Farmland ☐ Homes or Farm Buildings
☐ Managed Woodlands ☐ Other

10. Please check any of the items below that you feel may be affected by the proposed project. The upcoming questions will allow you to describe the impacts.

Agricultural Issue	Check All That Apply	Comments
Drainage or Drainage Tiles	X	
Erosion control		
Grassed waterways		
Soil Productivity and Health	X	
Crop Yield		
Residence / Farm Buildings		
Access		
Parcel severance		
Fencing		
Irrigation		
Firewood / Lumber		
Organic certification		
Aerial spraying / seeding		
Manure/fertilizer application and/or storage		
Other (_____):		

11. Please describe how your agricultural operation, as a whole, would be affected by the proposed project.

DRAINAGE - SOIL HEALTH - CLEAN-UP - LOSS OF CROPS

12. Please describe the type and location of any drainage structures or erosion control features, such as drain tiles or grassed waterways that could be affected by the proposed project.

13. Please describe the current use and condition of any buildings, such as homes, barns, sheds, silos, or corn cribs that could be affected by the proposed project.

14. Please describe the location and condition of any property improvements such as fences or irrigation systems that could be affected by the proposed project.

15. If organic practices are being followed on your property, please describe where and what form of organic farming might be affected by the proposed project. Also, please identify your certifier.

16. Describe how the land that could be acquired for this project compares in productivity to the rest of your farmland.

AS GOOD

17. Describe how the soil, crops and productivity of land affected by the proposed project would be impacted.

COMPACTION - ROCKS - WOOD - CONSTRUCTION WASTE - LOSS OF TOP SOIL - LOSS OF CROPS FOR YEARS TO COME - DRAINAGE CHANGE

18. If managed woodlands would be acquired for this project, do you earn income or use firewood from it?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Applicable

19. Are there any additional positive or negative effects on your farmland that you would like to bring to our attention?

WE WENT THOUGH THIS FOR THE LINE TO PORT WASHINGTON - NOT HAPPY ROCKS - WOOD IN SOIL - LOSS OF TOP SOIL DRAINAGE (WET AREAS IN FIELDS) - LOSS OF CROPS FOR YEARS

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Thank you.

Bob Peil
4720 CTY RD Z

MAKE SURE THIS GETS TO THE RIGHT PEOPLE 1/14/25
THAT WILL HELP ME

I HAVE LIVED ON THIS LAND MY ENTIRE LIFE (74 YRS)
my MOM & DAD & GRAND PARENTS BEFORE THAT
WELL OVER 100 YRS. THERE ARE 2 HIGH POWER LINES
RUNNING THROUGH ALREADY + IN THE PAST 2 PHONE LINES
NOW THEY WANT TO PUT A 12" GAS LINE IN TELL
ME HOW THIS IS GOING TO BENIFIT ME. THIS FARM HAS
BEEN TORE UP ENOUGH WHY DON'T THEY DISTROY SOMEONE
ELSE'S LAND, I THINK I DID MORE THAN MY SHARE
IN THE PAST FOR THE GOOD OF THE PUBLIC
HERE ARE A FEW OPTIONS I CAME UP WITH

TO THE SOUTH OF PROPOSED PIPELINE

(3) WESTERN AV NICE LEVEL FARM LAND THEY COULD FUCK UP
(2) SHERMAN RD - CLOSER TO JACKSON MORE LEVEL FARM LAND
PERFECT FOR A PIPELINE
(1) BEST OPTION OF ALL - HWY 60 - A STRAIGHT SHOT FROM
HARTFORD TO JACKSON DEAD CENTER FROM ONE TOWN
TO THE NEXT - SEE HOW MANY PEOPLE THAT WOULD PISS OFF
WIS GAS LLC HAS LOTS OF MONEY WHY DON'T THE BUY
ANOTHER RIGHT OF WAY

TO THE NORTH

(2) HWY C HARTFORD TO JACKSON
(3) PLEASANT VALLEY RD HARTFORD TO JACKSON
(4) WORST & FARTHEST AWAY FROM JACKSON MY LAND

1/14/25

I WENT DOWN TO THE WASHINGTON CO FAIR PARK LAST SUMMER TO LISTEN TO THE BULLSHIT MEETING

They TOLD ME THAT IT WAS JUST A PRELIMINARY MEETING AND THAT NOTHING WAS FINALIZED YET

I TOLD THEM THAT I WENT THROUGH THIS BEFORE AND TOLD THEM THEY WERE FULL OF SHIT

IMAGINE THAT I WAS RIGHT AGAIN

P.S. They SAY THAT THE LAND WILL BE RESTORED I'M SURE IT WILL LOOK PRETTY THE FIRST YEAR BUT WHO IN THE HELL WILL BE FUCKING AROUND WITH ~~ALL~~ THE ROCKS AFTER THAT -- ME SURE AS HELL NOT WISCONSIN GAS LLC

HOW MUCH DOES THIS DEVALUE MY LAND? IT SURE AS HELL DOESN'T INCRESE THE VALUE NOW DOES IT

BOTTOM LINE I WILL BE GETTING SCREWED AGAIN

THANKS FOR NOTHING

Robert Reil

Section B: Agricultural Operation Details

8. Complete the tables below, describing your entire farm operation. Please include all agricultural land you own or manage, including land rented from others.

Land Cover	Acres
Cropland	
Pasture	
Managed Woodlands	
Idle or Fallow Farmland	
Homes and Farm Buildings	
Wetlands	
Other (_____)	
Total	

Crops	Acres Planted in Average Year
Corn	
Soybeans	
Hay	
Wheat	
Oats	
Specialty Crops (_____)	
Other (_____)	

Livestock	Number
Dairy Cows	
Replacement Dairy Cattle	
Beef Cattle	
Pigs	
Sheep / Goats	
Poultry	
Other (_____)	
Other (_____)	

Agricultural or Conservation Programs	Acres Enrolled
Farmland Preservation (FP) Program Zoning	
FP Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
FP Zoning & Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	
Managed Forest Land (MFL)	
Other (_____)	

Section C: Potential Project Impacts

9. Identify the current uses of your land located within the proposed project area?
(Check all that apply)
☐ Cropland ☐ Pasture ☐ Idle or Fallow Farmland ☐ Homes or Farm Buildings
☐ Managed Woodlands ☐ Other

10. Please check any of the items below that you feel may be affected by the proposed project. The upcoming questions will allow you to describe the impacts.

Agricultural Issue	Check All That Apply	Comments
Drainage or Drainage Tiles		
Erosion control		
Grassed waterways		
Soil Productivity and Health		
Crop Yield		
Residence / Farm Buildings		
Access		
Parcel severance		
Fencing		
Irrigation		
Firewood / Lumber		
Organic certification		
Aerial spraying / seeding		
Manure/fertilizer application and/or storage		
Other (_____):		

11. Please describe how your agricultural operation, as a whole, would be affected by the proposed project.

_____

_____

_____

_____

12. Please describe the type and location of any drainage structures or erosion control features, such as drain tiles or grassed waterways that could be affected by the proposed project.

_____

_____

_____

_____

13. Please describe the current use and condition of any buildings, such as homes, barns, sheds, silos, or corn cribs that could be affected by the proposed project.

14. Please describe the location and condition of any property improvements such as fences or irrigation systems that could be affected by the proposed project.

15. If organic practices are being followed on your property, please describe where and what form of organic farming might be affected by the proposed project. Also, please identify your certifier.

16. Describe how the land that could be acquired for this project compares in productivity to the rest of your farmland.

17. Describe how the soil, crops and productivity of land affected by the proposed project would be impacted.

18. If managed woodlands would be acquired for this project, do you earn income or use firewood from it?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Applicable

19. Are there any additional positive or negative effects on your farmland that you would like to bring to our attention?

Section D: Agricultural Impact Statement

20. Would you like a copy of the project Agricultural Impact Statement mailed or emailed to the addresses on the front of this Questionnaire once it is completed?

☐ Paper Copy ☐ Email ☐ Both

Other Address Information for Agricultural Impact Statement:

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Thank you.

Mark E Peters
3309 Pleasant Valley Rd

Section B: Agricultural Operation Details

8. Complete the tables below, describing your entire farm operation. Please include all agricultural land you own or manage, including land rented from others.

Land Cover	Acres
Cropland	64
Pasture	
Managed Woodlands	
Idle or Fallow Farmland	
Homes and Farm Buildings	
Wetlands	
Other (____________)	
Total	64

Crops	Acres Planted in Average Year
Corn	?
Soybeans	?
Hay	?
Wheat	?
Oats	?
Specialty Crops (____________)	?
Other (____________)	

* ON SONS PARCEL MAPLE WOODS DAIRY FARM LLC

Livestock	Number
Dairy Cows	?
Replacement Dairy Cattle	?
Beef Cattle	?
Pigs	
Sheep / Goats	
Poultry	?
Other (____________)	
Other (____________)	

Agricultural or Conservation Programs	Acres Enrolled
Farmland Preservation (FP) Program Zoning	
FP Agreement **Agreement #________**	
FP Zoning & Agreement **Agreement #________**	
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	
Managed Forest Land (MFL)	
Other (____________)	

Section C: Potential Project Impacts

9. Identify the current uses of your land located within the proposed project area?
(Check all that apply)

☒ Cropland ☐ Pasture ☐ Idle or Fallow Farmland ☒ Homes or Farm Buildings
☐ Managed Woodlands ☐ Other

10. Please check any of the items below that you feel may be affected by the proposed project. The upcoming questions will allow you to describe the impacts.

Agricultural Issue	Check All That Apply	Comments
Drainage or Drainage Tiles	✓	16+ TILE LINES
Erosion control		
Grassed waterways	✓	
Soil Productivity and Health	✓	
Crop Yield	✓	
Residence / Farm Buildings	✓	
Access	✓	
Parcel severance	✓	
Fencing		
Irrigation		
Firewood / Lumber		
Organic certification		
Aerial spraying / seeding		
Manure/fertilizer application and/or storage	✓	
Other (FUTURE LAND USE):	✓	

11. Please describe how your agricultural operation, as a whole, would be affected by the proposed project.

THIS WOULD CAUSE A SIGNIFICANT DISRUPTION TO BOTH MY & MY SONS OPERATIONS

12. Please describe the type and location of any drainage structures or erosion control features, such as drain tiles or grassed waterways that could be affected by the proposed project.

THERE WOULD BE A MIN. OF 18 TILE LINES + GRASSED WATERWAY THAT WOULD BE IMPACTED, WE HAVE MARS, ALSO FUTURE MAIN ROAD ACCESS TO MY PROPERTY HAS TO BE ADDRESSED

13. Please describe the current use and condition of any buildings, such as homes, barns, sheds, silos, or corn cribs that could be affected by the proposed project.

SONS PROPERTY "MAPLE WOODS DAIRY FARM LLC" ACCESS ISSUES FOR OPERATING DAIRY AND FARM STAND

14. Please describe the location and condition of any property improvements such as fences or irrigation systems that could be affected by the proposed project.

FUTURE ACCESS WITH MAIN ROAD COMMERCIAL USE

15. If organic practices are being followed on your property, please describe where and what form of organic farming might be affected by the proposed project. Also, please identify your certifier.

16. Describe how the land that could be acquired for this project compares in productivity to the rest of your farmland.

SAME

17. Describe how the soil, crops and productivity of land affected by the proposed project would be impacted.

* TOPSOIL REPLACED, * STONES REMOVAL TO NOTHING LARGE THAN 3"
* REDUCED YEILD FROM COMPACTION

18. If managed woodlands would be acquired for this project, do you earn income or use firewood from it?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Applicable

19. Are there any additional positive or negative effects on your farmland that you would like to bring to our attention?

?? ABOUT 3309 PLEASANT VALLEY RD PROPERTY

EASEMENT $$$

ACCESS ISSUES

CROPLAND RESTORATION

SEVERE TILE AND WATERWAY IMPACT.

FUTURE CROP YEILDS

Section D: Agricultural Impact Statement

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Thank you.

Ron + Sara Rewerts
4549 CTH NN

Section B: Agricultural Operation Details

8. Complete the tables below, describing your entire farm operation. Please include all agricultural land you own or manage, including land rented from others.

Land Cover	Acres
Cropland	25
Pasture	
~~Managed~~ Woodlands	9
Idle or Fallow Farmland	
Homes and Farm Buildings	2.38
Wetlands	1
Other (_____)	
Total	38.35

Crops	Acres Planted in Average Year
Corn	25 OR
Soybeans	25
Hay	
Wheat	
Oats	
Specialty Crops (_____)	
Other (_____)	

ALTERNATE YEARS

Livestock	Number
Dairy Cows	
Replacement Dairy Cattle	
Beef Cattle	
Pigs	
Sheep / Goats	
Poultry	
Other (_____)	
Other (_____)	0

Agricultural or Conservation Programs	Acres Enrolled
Farmland Preservation (FP) Program Zoning	
FP Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
FP Zoning & Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	
Managed Forest Land (MFL)	
Other (_____)	5

Section C: Potential Project Impacts

9. Identify the current uses of your land located within the proposed project area?
(Check all that apply)

☒ Cropland ☐ Pasture ☐ Idle or Fallow Farmland ☐ Homes or Farm Buildings
☐ Managed Woodlands ☐ Other

10. Please check any of the items below that you feel may be affected by the proposed project. The upcoming questions will allow you to describe the impacts.

Agricultural Issue	Check All That Apply	Comments
Drainage or Drainage Tiles		
Erosion control	X	
Grassed waterways		
Soil Productivity and Health	X	
Crop Yield	X	
Residence / Farm Buildings		
Access	X	
Parcel severance		
Fencing		
Irrigation		
Firewood / Lumber		
Organic certification		
Aerial spraying / seeding		
Manure/fertilizer application and/or storage		
Other (_____):		

11. Please describe how your agricultural operation, as a whole, would be affected by the proposed project.

12. Please describe the type and location of any drainage structures or erosion control features, such as drain tiles or grassed waterways that could be affected by the proposed project.
2 FENCE ROW AREAS THAT PROVIDE EROSION CONTROL

13. Please describe the current use and condition of any buildings, such as homes, barns, sheds, silos, or corn cribs that could be affected by the proposed project.

NONE

14. Please describe the location and condition of any property improvements such as fences or irrigation systems that could be affected by the proposed project.

NONE

15. If organic practices are being followed on your property, please describe where and what form of organic farming might be affected by the proposed project. Also, please identify your certifier.

NONE

16. Describe how the land that could be acquired for this project compares in productivity to the rest of your farmland.

20% OF TOTAL FARMLAND AFFECTED

17. Describe how the soil, crops and productivity of land affected by the proposed project would be impacted.

UNKNOWN ACTUAL ACREAGE PUT OUT OF PRODUCTION FOR ONE OR TWO SEASONS.

18. If managed woodlands would be acquired for this project, do you earn income or use firewood from it?

☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Not Applicable

19. Are there any additional positive or negative effects on your farmland that you would like to bring to our attention?

PROBABLE DISRUPTION OF RETENTION POND OVERFLOW PAN ON SOUTH PORTION OF RETENTION POND.

Section D: Agricultural Impact Statement

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Thank you.

Judy Schaefer
3430 Pleasant Valley Rd

Section B: Agricultural Operation Details

8. Complete the tables below, describing your entire farm operation. Please include all agricultural land you own or manage, including land rented from others.

Land Cover	Acres
Cropland	98
Pasture	—
Managed Woodlands	—
Idle or Fallow Farmland	
Homes and Farm Buildings	20?
Wetlands	
Other (_____)	
Total	

Crops	Acres Planted in Average Year
Corn	98
Soybeans	
Hay	—
Wheat	—
Oats	—
Specialty Crops (_____)	—
Other (_____)	—

Livestock	Number
Dairy Cows	—
Replacement Dairy Cattle	—
Beef Cattle	—
Pigs	—
Sheep / Goats	—
Poultry	—
Other (_____)	—
Other (_____)	—

Agricultural or Conservation Programs	Acres Enrolled
Farmland Preservation (FP) Program Zoning	NA
FP Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
FP Zoning & Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	
Managed Forest Land (MFL)	
Other (_____)	

Section C: Potential Project Impacts

9. Identify the current uses of your land located within the proposed project area? *(Check all that apply)*

☒ Cropland ☐ Pasture ☐ Idle or Fallow Farmland ☒ Homes or Farm Buildings
☐ Managed Woodlands ☐ Other

10. Please check any of the items below that you feel may be affected by the proposed project. The upcoming questions will allow you to describe the impacts.

Agricultural Issue	Check All That Apply	Comments
Drainage or Drainage Tiles	✓	
Erosion control		
Grassed waterways		
Soil Productivity and Health		
Crop Yield		
Residence / Farm Buildings	✓	
Access		
Parcel severance		
Fencing		
Irrigation		
Firewood / Lumber		
Organic certification		
Aerial spraying / seeding		
Manure/fertilizer application and/or storage		
Other (_____):		

11. Please describe how your agricultural operation, as a whole, would be affected by the proposed project.

Not sure

12. Please describe the type and location of any drainage structures or erosion control features, such as drain tiles or grassed waterways that could be affected by the proposed project.

Not sure

13. Please describe the current use and condition of any buildings, such as homes, barns, sheds, silos, or corn cribs that could be affected by the proposed project.

good condition

14. Please describe the location and condition of any property improvements such as fences or irrigation systems that could be affected by the proposed project.

none

15. If organic practices are being followed on your property, please describe where and what form of organic farming might be affected by the proposed project. Also, please identify your certifier.

none

16. Describe how the land that could be acquired for this project compares in productivity to the rest of your farmland.

not sure

17. Describe how the soil, crops and productivity of land affected by the proposed project would be impacted.

not sure

18. If managed woodlands would be acquired for this project, do you earn income or use firewood from it?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ Not Applicable

19. Are there any additional positive or negative effects on your farmland that you would like to bring to our attention?

none

Section D: Agricultural Impact Statement

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Thank you.

Stephen Schleicher
4280 Pleasant Valley Rd

Section B: Agricultural Operation Details

8. Complete the tables below, describing your entire farm operation. Please include all agricultural land you own or manage, including land rented from others.

Land Cover	Acres
Cropland	6.5
Pasture	
Managed Woodlands	
Idle or Fallow Farmland	
Homes and Farm Buildings	
Wetlands	
Other (_____)	
Total	6.5

Crops	Acres Planted in Average Year
Corn	6.0
Soybeans	6.0
Hay	.5
Wheat	
Oats	
Specialty Crops (_____)	
Other (_____)	

Livestock	Number
Dairy Cows	0
Replacement Dairy Cattle	
Beef Cattle	
Pigs	
Sheep / Goats	
Poultry	
Other (_____)	
Other (_____)	

Agricultural or Conservation Programs	Acres Enrolled
Farmland Preservation (FP) Program Zoning	0
FP Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
FP Zoning & Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	
Managed Forest Land (MFL)	
Other (_____)	

Section C: Potential Project Impacts

9. Identify the current uses of your land located within the proposed project area? *(Check all that apply)*

☒ Cropland ☐ Pasture ☐ Idle or Fallow Farmland ☐ Homes or Farm Buildings
☐ Managed Woodlands ☐ Other

10. Please check any of the items below that you feel may be affected by the proposed project. The upcoming questions will allow you to describe the impacts.

Agricultural Issue	Check All That Apply	Comments
Drainage or Drainage Tiles		
Erosion control		
Grassed waterways		
Soil Productivity and Health		
Crop Yield	X	
Residence / Farm Buildings		
Access		
Parcel severance		
Fencing		
Irrigation		
Firewood / Lumber		
Organic certification		
Aerial spraying / seeding		
Manure/fertilizer application and/or storage		
Other (_____):		

11. Please describe how your agricultural operation, as a whole, would be affected by the proposed project. Lost of land during Project

12. Please describe the type and location of any drainage structures or erosion control features, such as drain tiles or grassed waterways that could be affected by the proposed project.

13. Please describe the current use and condition of any buildings, such as homes, barns, sheds, silos, or corn cribs that could be affected by the proposed project.

14. Please describe the location and condition of any property improvements such as fences or irrigation systems that could be affected by the proposed project.

15. If organic practices are being followed on your property, please describe where and what form of organic farming might be affected by the proposed project. Also, please identify your certifier.

16. Describe how the land that could be acquired for this project compares in productivity to the rest of your farmland.

17. Describe how the soil, crops and productivity of land affected by the proposed project would be impacted.

18. If managed woodlands would be acquired for this project, do you earn income or use firewood from it?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Applicable

19. Are there any additional positive or negative effects on your farmland that you would like to bring to our attention?

Section D: Agricultural Impact Statement

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Thank you.

Linda L. Struss
N47W7880 Parkland Rd

Section B: Agricultural Operation Details

8. Complete the tables below, describing your entire farm operation. Please include all agricultural land you own or manage, including land rented from others.

Land Cover	Acres
Cropland	46
Pasture	4.4
Managed Woodlands	0
Idle or Fallow Farmland	3.7
Homes and Farm Buildings	1
Wetlands	17
Other (_____)	
Total	

Crops	Acres Planted in Average Year
Corn	46 alternating
Soybeans	with corn
Hay	5
Wheat	
Oats	
Specialty Crops (_____)	
Other (_____)	

Livestock	Number
Dairy Cows	0
Replacement Dairy Cattle	0
Beef Cattle	0
Pigs	0
Sheep / Goats	0
Poultry	0
Other (_____)	
Other (_____)	

Agricultural or Conservation Programs	Acres Enrolled
Farmland Preservation (FP) Program Zoning	
FP Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
FP Zoning & Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	
Managed Forest Land (MFL)	0
Other (_____)	

Section C: Potential Project Impacts

9. Identify the current uses of your land located within the proposed project area?
(Check all that apply)

☑ Cropland ☐ Pasture ☑ Idle or Fallow Farmland ☐ Homes or Farm Buildings
☐ Managed Woodlands ☐ Other

10. Please check any of the items below that you feel may be affected by the proposed project. The upcoming questions will allow you to describe the impacts.

Agricultural Issue	Check All That Apply	Comments
Drainage or Drainage Tiles		
Erosion control	✓	
Grassed waterways	✓	
Soil Productivity and Health		
Crop Yield		
Residence / Farm Buildings		
Access	✓	
Parcel severance		
Fencing		
Irrigation		
Firewood / Lumber		
Organic certification		
Aerial spraying / seeding		
Manure/fertilizer application and/or storage		
Other (_____):		

11. Please describe how your agricultural operation, as a whole, would be affected by the proposed project.

_____

_____

_____

_____

12. Please describe the type and location of any drainage structures or erosion control features, such as drain tiles or grassed waterways that could be affected by the proposed project.

_____

_____

_____

_____

13. Please describe the current use and condition of any buildings, such as homes, barns, sheds, silos, or corn cribs that could be affected by the proposed project.

Current pole shed on property.

14. Please describe the location and condition of any property improvements such as fences or irrigation systems that could be affected by the proposed project.

15. If organic practices are being followed on your property, please describe where and what form of organic farming might be affected by the proposed project. Also, please identify your certifier.

16. Describe how the land that could be acquired for this project compares in productivity to the rest of your farmland.

17. Describe how the soil, crops and productivity of land affected by the proposed project would be impacted.

18. If managed woodlands would be acquired for this project, do you earn income or use firewood from it?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ Not Applicable

19. Are there any additional positive or negative effects on your farmland that you would like to bring to our attention?

While the proposed pipeland has minimal to no affect on the agricultural use of the property, we have the following concerns;

- How this will affect the potential for future development. I purchased this land after the sudden death of my husband for the potential of developing it. I have significant concerns re the easement that I have purchased limiting my 2 parcels. This proposed project would likely affect the ability to utilize this easement.

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Thank you.

Lane + Shirley VonAsten
5914 Arthur Road

Section B: Agricultural Operation Details

8. Complete the tables below, describing your entire farm operation. Please include all agricultural land you own or manage, including land rented from others.

Land Cover	Acres
Cropland	
Pasture	
Managed Woodlands	
Idle or Fallow Farmland	
Homes and Farm Buildings	
Wetlands	4 to 5
Other (_____)	
Total	

Crops	Acres Planted in Average Year
Corn	
Soybeans	
Hay	
Wheat	
Oats	
Specialty Crops (_____)	
Other (_____)	

Livestock	Number
Dairy Cows	
Replacement Dairy Cattle	
Beef Cattle	
Pigs	
Sheep / Goats	
Poultry	
Other (horses)	2
Other (_____)	

Agricultural or Conservation Programs	Acres Enrolled
Farmland Preservation (FP) Program Zoning	
FP Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
FP Zoning & Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	
Managed Forest Land (MFL)	
Other (_____)	

Section C: Potential Project Impacts

9. Identify the current uses of your land located within the proposed project area? *(Check all that apply)*

☐ Cropland ☐ Pasture ☐ Idle or Fallow Farmland ☐ Homes or Farm Buildings
☐ Managed Woodlands ☑ Other Wetlands

10. Please check any of the items below that you feel may be affected by the proposed project. The upcoming questions will allow you to describe the impacts.

Agricultural Issue	Check All That Apply	Comments
Drainage or Drainage Tiles		
Erosion control		
Grassed waterways	✓	
Soil Productivity and Health		
Crop Yield		
Residence / Farm Buildings		
Access	✓	
Parcel severance		
Fencing		
Irrigation		
Firewood / Lumber	✓	
Organic certification		
Aerial spraying / seeding		
Manure/fertilizer application and/or storage		
Other (_____):		

11. Please describe how your agricultural operation, as a whole, would be affected by the proposed project.

Wetlands access to the land if pipe is above grounds. Not able to walk trails

12. Please describe the type and location of any drainage structures or erosion control features, such as drain tiles or grassed waterways that could be affected by the proposed project.

We have water that has springs that are Filled all year long.

13. Please describe the current use and condition of any buildings, such as homes, barns, sheds, silos, or corn cribs that could be affected by the proposed project.

N/A

14. Please describe the location and condition of any property improvements such as fences or irrigation systems that could be affected by the proposed project.

Irrigation of water drainage.

15. If organic practices are being followed on your property, please describe where and what form of organic farming might be affected by the proposed project. Also, please identify your certifier.

16. Describe how the land that could be acquired for this project compares in productivity to the rest of your farmland.

Wetlands are natural habitat for wild animals.

17. Describe how the soil, crops and productivity of land affected by the proposed project would be impacted.

N/A

18. If managed woodlands would be acquired for this project, do you earn income or use firewood from it?

☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ Not Applicable

own use.

19. Are there any additional positive or negative effects on your farmland that you would like to bring to our attention?

I would think Route B-2 would be better as long as you don't destory or cut the trees down along the road. Put it under the road.

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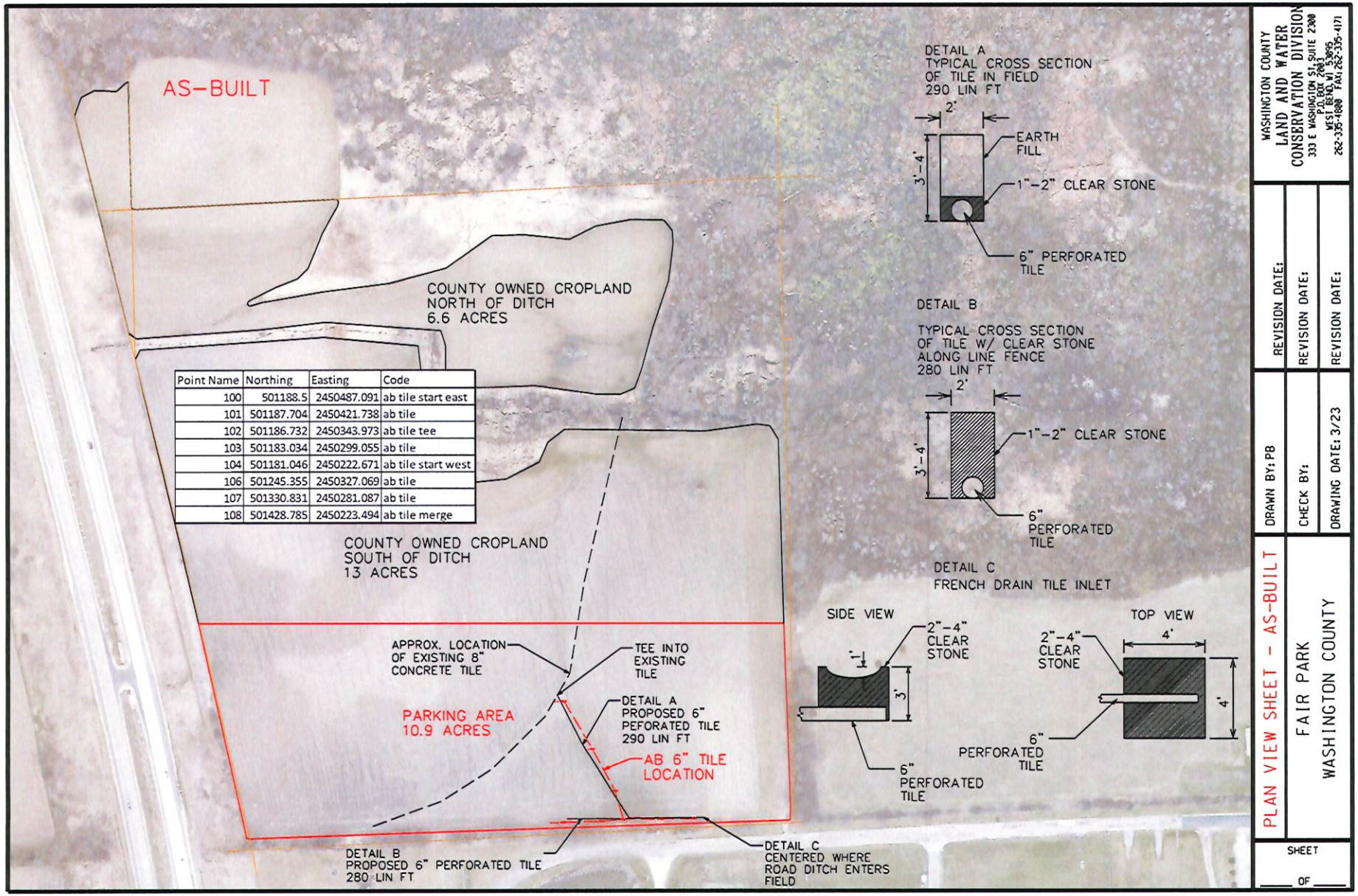
Thank you.

Jamie Ludovic
333 E. Washington St



Point Name	Northing	Easting	Code
100	501188.5	2450487.091	ab tile start east
101	501187.704	2450421.738	ab tile
102	501186.732	2450343.973	ab tile tee
103	501183.034	2450299.055	ab tile
104	501181.046	2450222.671	ab tile start west
106	501245.355	2450327.069	ab tile
107	501330.831	2450281.087	ab tile
108	501428.785	2450223.494	ab tile merge

WASHINGTON COUNTY
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION DIVISION
333 E WASHINGTON ST, SUITE 2300
WEST BEND, WI 53095
262-335-4880 FAX: 262-335-4171

REVISION DATE:
REVISION DATE:
REVISION DATE:

DRAWN BY: PB
CHECK BY:
DRAWING DATE: 3/23

PLAN VIEW SHEET - AS-BUILT

FAIR PARK
WASHINGTON COUNTY

SHEET
____ OF ____

Section B: Agricultural Operation Details

8. Complete the tables below, describing your entire farm operation. Please include all agricultural land you own or manage, including land rented from others.

Land Cover	Acres
Cropland	30.5
Pasture	20
Managed Woodlands	
Idle or Fallow Farmland	
Homes and Farm Buildings	
Wetlands	
Other (_____)	
Total	50.5

Crops	Acres Planted in Average Year
Corn	7.75
Soybeans	7.75
Hay	15
Wheat	
Oats	
Specialty Crops (_____)	
Other (_____)	

Livestock	Number
Dairy Cows	
Replacement Dairy Cattle	
Beef Cattle	
Pigs	
Sheep / Goats	
Poultry	
Other (_____)	
Other (_____)	

Agricultural or Conservation Programs	Acres Enrolled
Farmland Preservation (FP) Program Zoning	
FP Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
FP Zoning & Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	
Managed Forest Land (MFL)	
Other (_____)	

Section C: Potential Project Impacts

9. Identify the current uses of your land located within the proposed project area?
(Check all that apply)

☒ Cropland ☐ Pasture ☐ Idle or Fallow Farmland ☐ Homes or Farm Buildings
☐ Managed Woodlands ☒ Other

10. Please check any of the items below that you feel may be affected by the proposed project. The upcoming questions will allow you to describe the impacts.

Agricultural Issue	Check All That Apply	Comments
Drainage or Drainage Tiles	X	
Erosion control		
Grassed waterways		
Soil Productivity and Health	X	
Crop Yield	X	
Residence / Farm Buildings	X	
Access	X	
Parcel severance		
Fencing		
Irrigation		
Firewood / Lumber		
Organic certification		
Aerial spraying / seeding		
Manure/fertilizer application and/or storage		
Other (_____):		

11. Please describe how your agricultural operation, as a whole, would be affected by the proposed project.

Access to the field is in SE corner of the field and access may became an issue during installation of utility.

12. Please describe the type and location of any drainage structures or erosion control features, such as drain tiles or grassed waterways that could be affected by the proposed project.

Drain tile was recently installed along the Southern border of the farm field to improve the farmability for the operator. The proposed route will render this drain tile inoperable.

13. Please describe the current use and condition of any buildings, such as homes, barns, sheds, silos, or corn cribs that could be affected by the proposed project.

Amphitheater, rodeo, drainage ponds

14. Please describe the location and condition of any property improvements such as fences or irrigation systems that could be affected by the proposed project.

Drain tile installed in same foot print as proposed route

15. If organic practices are being followed on your property, please describe where and what form of organic farming might be affected by the proposed project. Also, please identify your certifier.

16. Describe how the land that could be acquired for this project compares in productivity to the rest of your farmland.

17. Describe how the soil, crops and productivity of land affected by the proposed project would be impacted.

If drain tiles are damaged portion of the field will become uncropable.

18. If managed woodlands would be acquired for this project, do you earn income or use firewood from it?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Applicable

19. Are there any additional positive or negative effects on your farmland that you would like to bring to our attention?

This is the warst possible location in regards to access to the field and existing drainage system

Section D: Agricultural Impact Statement

20. Would you like a copy of the project Agricultural Impact Statement mailed or emailed to the addresses on the front of this Questionnaire once it is completed?

☐ Paper Copy ☒ Email ☐ Both

Other Address Information for Agricultural Impact Statement:

*Please return this questionnaire in the mail using the enclosed prepaid envelope by **February 19th, 2025.***

If you would prefer to complete an electronic version of this questionnaire, please send a request for an electronic survey to datcpagimpactstatements@wi.gov

Thank you.

Richard J Kratz
4380 Sherman Rd

January 22, 2025

Department of Trade and Consumer Protection

Kirsten Biefeld

211 Agriculture Drive

PO Box 8911

Madison, WI 53708-8911

Dear Kirsten or to Whom it may Concern,

We are writing to you today regarding the Wisconsin Gas Hartford-Jackson Interconnect Project- AIS 4627 and our land in Washington County Kratz Properties LLC. You must understand the tremendous negative effects of the proposed pipeline that is intended to cut apart our farm land. This proposal places a 200 foot right of way right through extremely productive farmland. We have owned this land since 1995 and have made huge improvements in the quality of the soil and the production ability of the crops we grow. This Wisconsin Gas proposed 200 foot right of way will up end and destroy the present soil structure of this land. It will take 5-10 years to return the soil to its present quality. The machinery that these companies will be using compacts the soil and will ruin (wreck) all the improvements we have made no tilling this land since 1995. Their equipment wrecks the advantages we have made to the soil using the no till technique. The equipment will upset the soil structure, kill and reduce the worm population and the worm holes which have greatly improved the drainage of this land. We spent over $50,000 placing tile on this land to make it more productive and improve drainage. This 200 foot right of way will break these tiles with the heavy equipment they will be using. In summation, this will totally ruin the productivity of this land as well as upset the soil structure that we have been improving since 1995.

Previous to our ownership of this land, there have been 2 cross country high voltage lines through this property. Also a gas pipeline for Koch. So this land has already been cut up three times. We are asking you to please prevent a 4th trip through this land. These three right ways tremendously decrease the value of this land by cutting it into pieces! The minimal compensation from these companies does not make up for huge loss in land value. On other farm properties we have windmills and we receive yearly compensation from those electric companies of $7000 per wind mill. This present project, the only compensation we are receiving is complete destruction of our farm land!!!

We need you to understand the terrible negative impact of working with Wisconsin Electric, Koch Pipeline and Wisconsin Gas. Our experience has been horrible!! They do not work well with farmers. This same group replaced the poles on high voltage electric lines on a farm we rent in Washington County. This group came to us in September demanded the corn on this property be removed within 3 days or it would be destroyed by them. The corn was not ripe to harvest as grain as we intended. So there was a GREAT loss to the yield and we could no longer sell as a commodity shell corn. Instead we were forced to chop the corn as silage. And therefore we no longer had the option of income from selling commodity shell corn. Therefore the value and the money we made from this 200 feet by a mile stretch right of way was a complete loss as commodity corn. Because of their deadline we had to move our corn chopping operation 10 miles to chop this corn within their 3 day deadline. THEN!!! They did not

do anything for 90 days which meant we could've combined the corn and sold it as a commodity as planned at the beginning of the year. Therefore we could've combined this corn and sold it as planeed at the begging of the year. Then after a huge rain, they decided to put the poles in, rather than do it when the land was dry. As a result they used a D-9 Cat dozer and dragged the semi-trucks containing the electric poles through the muddy land. Then they decided to fix their mess by back dragging those ruts with their D-9! This resulted in a total disaster!! We had to fix that mess by deep tilling the land we had no tilled for years. We have not deep tilled land since 1995. Communication with this construction company was futile. It fell on deaf ears. They NEVER listened to us or communicated as human beings should do! There were so many other ways they could've done this without TOTALLY DESTROYING the land!!

We respectfully ask that you and the public service commission pick a different location for this pipeline as we have already had three other things on this property as described above. And then the terrible experience and loss we had on our rented property. Please, please, please pick a different route for this pipeline so the great work we put into this land to improve the soil quality is not destroyed by pipeline instillation.

On another note you may want to look at the high lines on this property as the wires hanging from poles miss our equipment by less than 5 feet. The lines need to be raised as it is danger to our lives and our equipment.

Again we ask that you move this project to another area and away from our farmland. We appreciate all your efforts in making this happen!!!

Looking forward to a positive resolution to this huge problem!

Sincerely,

Richard J Kratz

Richard J Kratz Sr (member)

Kratz Properties LLC

4380 Sherman Road

Slinger, WI 53086

414-507-4632

Section B: Agricultural Operation Details

8. Complete the tables below, describing your entire farm operation. Please include all agricultural land you own or manage, including land rented from others.

Land Cover	Acres
Cropland	4500
Pasture	
Managed Woodlands	
Idle or Fallow Farmland	
Homes and Farm Buildings	
Wetlands	
Other (_____)	
Total	

Crops	Acres Planted in Average Year
Corn	1200
Soybeans	1100
Hay	800
Wheat	500
Oats	700
Specialty Crops (Wheat OAT)	ARE ALL
Other (Soybean)	Seed crops

Livestock	Number
Dairy Cows	450
Replacement Dairy Cattle	200
Beef Cattle	
Pigs	
Sheep / Goats	
Poultry	
Other (_____)	
Other (_____)	

Agricultural or Conservation Programs	Acres Enrolled
Farmland Preservation (FP) Program Zoning	
FP Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
FP Zoning & Agreement **Agreement #**_____	
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	
Managed Forest Land (MFL)	
Other (_____)	

Section C: Potential Project Impacts

9. Identify the current uses of your land located within the proposed project area? *(Check all that apply)*

☒ Cropland ☐ Pasture ☐ Idle or Fallow Farmland ☐ Homes or Farm Buildings
☐ Managed Woodlands ☐ Other

10. Please check any of the items below that you feel may be affected by the proposed project. The upcoming questions will allow you to describe the impacts.

Agricultural Issue	Check All That Apply	Comments
Drainage or Drainage Tiles	X	
Erosion control	X	
Grassed waterways	X	
Soil Productivity and Health	X	
Crop Yield	X	
Residence / Farm Buildings		
Access	X	
Parcel severance	X	
Fencing		
Irrigation		
Firewood / Lumber		
Organic certification	X	
Aerial spraying / seeding		
Manure/fertilizer application and/or storage	X	
Other (_____):		

11. Please describe how your agricultural operation, as a whole, would be affected by the proposed project.

this is in the Letter

12. Please describe the type and location of any drainage structures or erosion control features, such as drain tiles or grassed waterways that could be affected by the proposed project.

crushed Ripped open destroyed

13. Please describe the current use and condition of any buildings, such as homes, barns, sheds, silos, or corn cribs that could be affected by the proposed project.

14. Please describe the location and condition of any property improvements such as fences or irrigation systems that could be affected by the proposed project.

15. If organic practices are being followed on your property, please describe where and what form of organic farming might be affected by the proposed project. Also, please identify your certifier.

16. Describe how the land that could be acquired for this project compares in productivity to the rest of your farmland.

17. Describe how the soil, crops and productivity of land affected by the proposed project would be impacted.

18. If managed woodlands would be acquired for this project, do you earn income or use firewood from it?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Applicable

19. Are there any additional positive or negative effects on your farmland that you would like to bring to our attention?

See inclosed Letter

Section D: Agricultural Impact Statement

20. Would you like a copy of the project Agricultural Impact Statement mailed or emailed to the addresses on the front of this Questionnaire once it is completed?

☒ Paper Copy ☐ Email ☐ Both

Other Address Information for Agricultural Impact Statement:

KRATZ Farms LLC
4380 Sherman Rd
Slinger WI 53086

*Please return this questionnaire in the mail using the enclosed prepaid envelope by **February 19th, 2025.***

If you would prefer to complete an electronic version of this questionnaire, please send a request for an electronic survey to datcpagimpactstatements@wi.gov

Thank you.

APPENDIX H: WISCONSIN GAS LLC FEEDBACK FORM

Attachment on Next Page

Agricultural Impact Statement (AIS) Program: Project Initiator Response to AIS Recommendations

Respondent's Name	Janet Sosnosky	Project Name	Hartford-Jackson Interconnect
Date of Respondent's Response	4/29/2025	Project Initiator	Wisconsin Gas LLC/We Energies
Date of DATCP Response	4/29/2025	AIS #	4627

AIS Recommendation to Project Initiator	Project Initiator Response / Comments / Objections	AIS Program Response / Action
1) In addition to the practices Wisconsin Gas LLC outlined within their Agricultural Management Plan, the Department recommends Wisconsin Gas LLC follow all the recommended mitigation efforts described in Section 5.3 through Section 5.6.17 to mitigate Project impacts to or regarding: topsoil, increased soil rock content, soil compaction, de-icing & traction control, de-watering, erosion, fencing, weed control, construction debris, feed supply & dairy operations, construction noise & dust, restoration, irrigation, temporary access roads, managed forests, induced current, organic operations and biosecurity.	Section 5.6.1. When Wisconsin Gas LLC (the "Company") follows all current AMP BMPs, no intermixed soils would result. Therefore, the Company requests that the statement in the third bullet point related to intermixed soils be removed. Section 5.6.11. The Company compensates landowners for crop damage that is a direct result of Project activities. Any secondary losses that may result from crop losses (such as loss in animal feed) are not generally considered for compensation. Therefore, the Company believes the request to consider this BMP is not necessary and should be removed from the AIS.	For Section 5.6.1., DATCP agrees that there should not be an instance of intermixed soils if all AMP BMPs are followed exactly, but in the unlikely scenario that soils could become intermixed, the bullet point discusses what the Department would recommend for removing and replacing intermixed soils. For the second suggestion, I believe this is referring to section 5.6.11 Feed Supply and Dairy Operations. Some farm operations grow hay/haylage as a crop, and some grow it specifically to feed their livestock. The farm operation would be directly impacted by the construction of the project with loss of haylage to feed their animals. Landowner compensation will ultimately be negotiated between WE-GO and the landowner/operator, but DATCP will document this recommendation in our duty to discuss potential agricultural impacts and our standard recommendation to address potential mitigation strategies.

2w2) Wisconsin Gas LLC should provide notice and project information to impacted county drainage districts during the project planning stage and invite DATCP (acting through the state drainage engineer) and the county drainage board to identify potential concerns.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.
3) Wisconsin Gas LLC should provide landowners with direct phone numbers and email addresses to Wisconsin Gas LLC project staff and project contractors that are able to respond to a range of topics including but not limited to: environmental & agricultural impacts, land acquisition & ROW, project schedule, access limitations, compensation for release of lands from conservation programming and project complaints.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.
4) If there is adequate growing season for a crop to mature and be harvested after Wisconsin Gas LLC has an interest in the impacted lands, but before construction along the Project corridor begins, Wisconsin Gas LLC should allow the current agricultural operators to harvest a crop for that season to the extent possible or the Wisconsin Gas LLC shall compensate the agricultural operators for crop damages.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.
5) Wisconsin Gas LLC should provide appropriate compensation to all landowners with land enrolled in a conservation easement or farm program if the landowner must reimburse the administering agency for the land's removal or alteration. These conservation or farm programs could include, but are not limited to, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), Conservation Reserve and Enhancement Program (CREP), Farmland Preservation Program (FP), or the Managed Forest Law program (MFL).	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.
6) Wisconsin Gas LLC should consult the Department as soon as a route is selected affording as much time as possible prior to construction regarding the status of effective agreements within the project corridor and for information regarding required releases of land and repayment of funds for any CREP or FP agreements within the chosen project corridor.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.
7) Wisconsin Gas LLC is advised to consult the applicable County Land Conservation Department on the existence of	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.

installed SWRM conservation practices within the Project area.		
8) Wisconsin Gas LLC should implement training for all construction supervisors, inspectors, and crews to ensure that they understand the steps needed to protect the integrity of agricultural lands and operations during project construction and restoration.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.

Other Comments from the Project Initiator

AIS Document (Section Number, Page Number, Paragraph Number)	Project Initiator Response / Comments	AIS Program Response / Action
Section "Recommendations to the Public Service Commision" p.14, para 3; and p.15, para 1. And, Section 5.1, p. 47, para 4 and para 5.	The Company has significant experience in hiring well-qualified Agricultural Inspectors (AI) and/or Environmental Inspectors (EI) for similar type projects. The Company is not aware of any complaints by PSC, DNR or DATCP that the AI or EI hired to perform this work resulted in inadequate or poor performance by the AI or EI. The Company will do the same for this project. To add this unnecessary and administrative burden onto the Company without a reason based on past performance (when in fact there have not been any past performance issues), seems to be a solution in search of a problem. Furthermore, since the Company would be required to pay for the IEM/IAM, it could be seen as an unnecessary cost to our customers and a conflict of interest. For these reasons, the Company requests that "require" and "approve" be removed from these statements.	This is a standard recommendation that DATCP has made for natural gas pipelines with this degree of impacts and is based on our review of the project and feedback we have been provided by landowners. It is ultimately up to the PSC to determine if an IAM or IEM is required based on their review of the project. DATCP's role with the project is to provide insight on agricultural impacts and potential mitigation strategies.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

DIVISION OF

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Agricultural Impact Program
P.O. Box 8911
Madison, WI 53708-8911
608-224-4650

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