Appendix G: Invasive Species Survey

Stantec Consulting Services Inc.
1165 Scheuring Road
De Pere, Wisconsin 54115
Phone: 920-592-8400
Fax: 920-592-8444

October 3, 2013

Chuck Thompson
Dairyland Power Cooperative
3200 East Ave. S.
PO Box 817
La Crosse, WI 54602-0817

RE: Q-1 161kV Line Invasive Species Survey, Van Loon Bottoms, Trempealeau and La Crosse County, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Thompson,

At the request of Dairyland Power Cooperative (Dairyland), Stantec Consulting Services Inc. (Stantec) conducted an invasive species survey along portions of the Q-1 161kV Line (the "project corridor") in Trempealeau and La Crosse counties, Wisconsin. The Project corridor is more specifically described as a 3-mile segment of existing utility right-of-way (ROW) located within the Van Loon Bottom Wildlife Area and a 1-mile gravel access road (see attached figures). Field surveys were completed on August 1, 2103 by Melissa Curran and Mark Remington of Stantec. This report presents the methodology, results, and conclusions of this invasive species survey.

METHODS

The purpose of this assessment was to survey the entire 3-mile corridor and associated access road to identify, document, and map Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) Chapter NR 40 regulated invasive plants species (see list attached). The survey was conducted utilizing a general reconnaissance and meander survey of the project corridor. When an invasive species was encountered, detailed notes on location, abundance and distribution were recorded.

RESULTS

The existing project corridor is comprised of wet meadow dominated by reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) and less commonly shallow/emergent marsh dominated by

common bur-reed (*Sparganium eurycarpum*) and open water. Stantec was able to access all portions of the project corridor except the emergent marsh associated with Tank Creek. High water and unstable muck soils limited access through this segment of the project corridor.

Chapter NR 40 invasive species noted within or directly adjacent to the project corridor include common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), spotted knapweed (*Centaurea biebersteinii*), Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) and purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*). Common buckthorn was noted infrequently along the northern half of the access road, where it occurred adjacent to the existing gravel access road. This species was also noted as a common understory shrub in off-ROW areas in the southeast portion of the project corridor. One purple loosestrife clump was noted within the ROW in the central portion of the project corridor, directly adjacent to the access road. Flowers were present at the time of the survey and were removed and property disposed of in an off-site location. The western portion of the project corridor slopes abruptly from the agricultural field down to the wetlands associated with the Van Loom Bottoms. This side slope is weedy and contains populations of spotted knapweed and Canada thistle throughout the ROW extent.

Considering the limited number of invasive species and their distribution throughout the project corridor, it is assumed the areas where access was limited due to high water and muck soils contain little, if any, invasive species. Based on aerial interpretation and field observations it appears the wetlands associated with Tank Creek are dominated by emergent marsh vegetation (mostly common bur-reed). Invasive species were not observed in this community type in other areas of the project corridor; however, purple loosestrife may occur in this community type.

If you have any question please contact me at (920) 841-1072, or Terry VanDeWalle at (319) 334-3755.

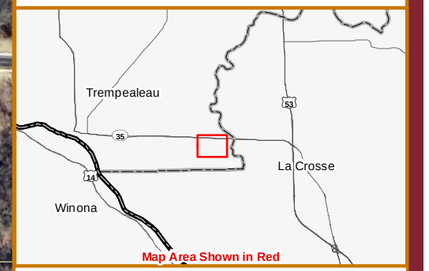
Sincerely,

Stantec Consulting Service Inc.

Melissa Curran

Melissa Curran
Environmental Scientist/ Botanist
Enclosures: Figures and NR 40 Invasive Plant Species List

Figure 1.
Van Loon Bottoms
Invasive Species Survey
Dairyland Power Q-1 161kV Line



Location

Trempealeau and La Crosse Co., WI

0 250 500
Feet

Project Information

Project Number: 193702541
Last Modified: October 02, 2013

Legend

- Q1 Centerline
- Access Road
- 80ft Corridor Survey Area
- 30ft Access Road Survey Area
- Invasive Area
- Invasive Point

DNR 24k Hydrography

- Perennial Stream
- Intermittent Stream
- Waterbody

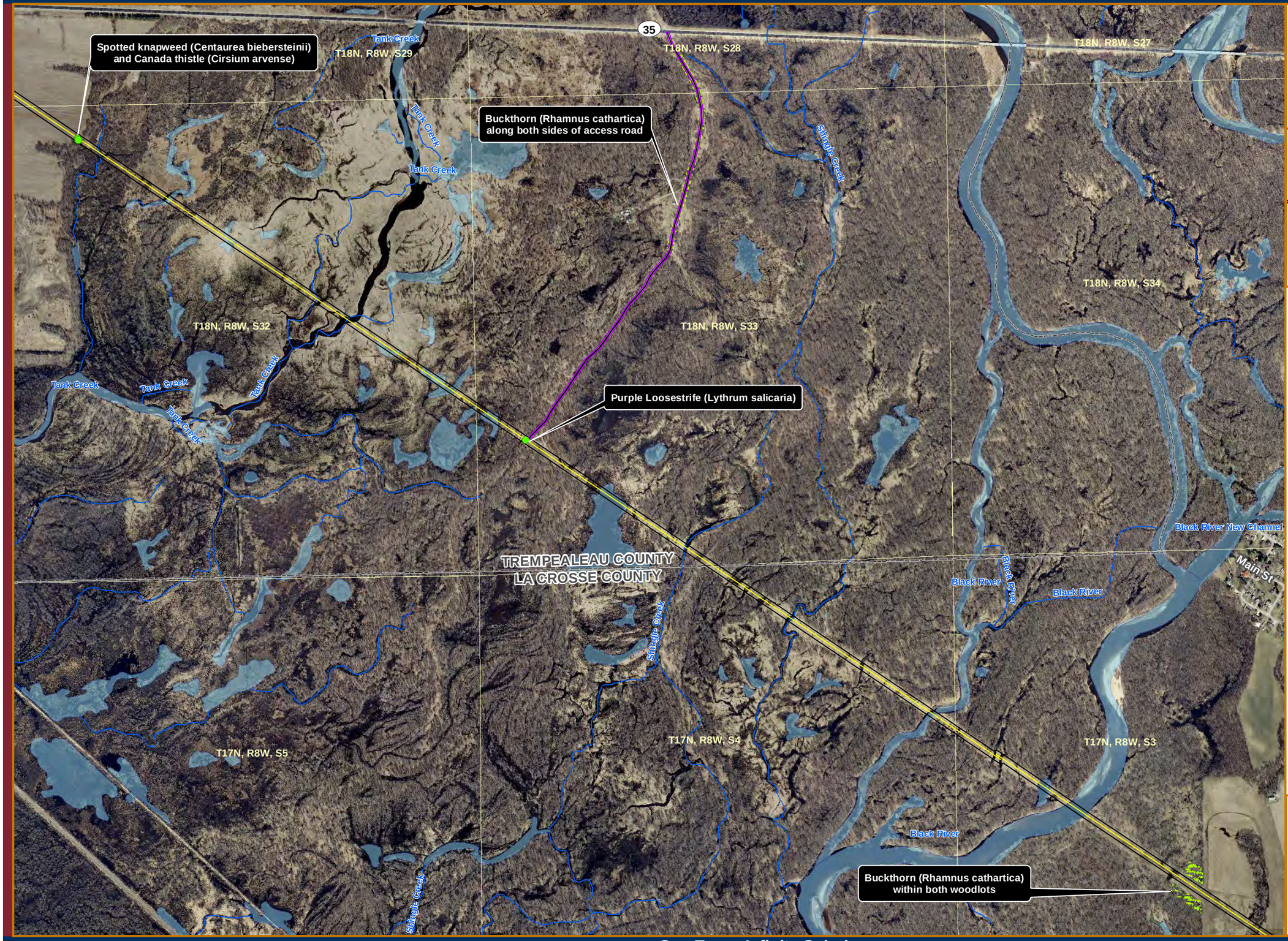
Data Sources include: Stantec, WDNR, and WDOT.
Orthophotography: 2010 WROC.

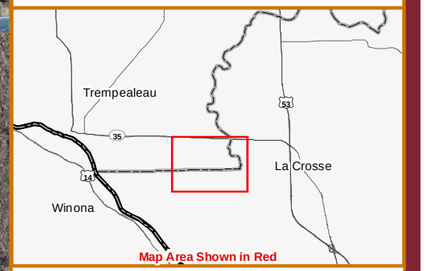
Stantec

	Initials	Date
Prepared by	AB	07/26/2013
Peer Review by	CP	07/26/2013
Final Review by	TVDW	10/02/2013

stantec.com

Figure 1.
Van Loon Bottoms Invasive Species Survey
Dairyland Power Q-1 161kV Line





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Stantec

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Prepared by	AB	07/26/2013
Peer Review by	CP	07/26/2013
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stantec.com

Chapter NR 40 Regulated Plants

V_CS_ 6.30.2011

Prohibited Statewide

*designates aquatic species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Notes
Australian swamp crop or New Zealand pygmyweed*	*Crassula helmsii*	
Brazillian waterweed*	*Egeria densa*	
Brittle naiad, or Lesser, Bushy, Slender, Spiny, or Minor naiad or Waternymph*	*Najas minor*	
Chinese yam	*Dioscorea oppositifolia*	
European Frogbit*	*Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*	
Fanwort *	*Cabomba caroliniana*	
Giant hogweed	*Heracleum mantegazzianum*	
Giant knotweed	*Polygonum sachalinense*	Includes hybrids
Hydrilla*	*Hydrilla verticillata*	
Japanese honeysuckle	*Lonicera japonica*	
Japanese stilt grass	*Microstegium vimineum*	
Kudzu	*Pueraria montana*	Also known as Pueraria lobata
Mile-a-minute vine	*Polygonum perfoliatum*	
Oxygen-weed, African elodea, or African waterweed*	*Lagarosiphon major*	
Pale or European swallowwort	*Vincetoxicum rossicum* = *Cynanchum rossicum*	
Parrot feather*	*Myriophyllum aquaticum*	
Perennial or broad-leaved pepper-weed	*Lepidium latifolium*	
Porcelain berry	*Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*	Includes the variegated cultivar
Princess tree	*Paulownia tomentosa*	
Sawtooth oak	*Quercus acutissima*	
Scotch broom	*Cytisus scoparius*	
Sericea or Chinese lespedeza	*Lespedeza cuneata* = *Lespedeza sericea*	
Spreading hedgeparsley	*Torilis arvensis*	
Water chestnut*	*Trapa natans*	
Wineberry or Wine raspberry	*Rubus phoenicolasius*	
Yellow floating heart *	*Nymphoides peltata*	
Yellow star thistle	*Centaurea solstitialis*	

Restricted Statewide

Common Name	Scientific Name	Notes
Autumn olive	*Elaeagnus umbellata*	
Canada thistle	*Cirsium arvense*	
Common buckthorn	*Rhamnus cathartica*	
Common teasel	*Dipsacus sylvestris* = *Dipsacus fullonum*	
Creeping bellflower	*Campanula rapunculoides*	
Curly-leaf pondweed*	*Potamogeton crispus*	
Cut-leaved teasel	*Dipsacus laciniatus*	
Cypress spurge	*Euphorbia cyparrissias*	
Dame's rocket	*Hesperis matronalis*	
Eurasian watermilfoil*	*Myriophyllum spicatum*	Includes hybrids
Flowering rush *	*Butomus umbellatus*	
Garlic mustard	*Alliaria petiolata*	
Glossy buckthorn	*Rhamnus frangula* = *Frangula alnus*	Includes cultivar Columnaris (tall hedge). Excludes cultivars Asplenifolia and Fineline (Ron Williams)

Restricted Statewide continued

Common Name	Scientific Name	Notes
Helliborine orchid	*Epipactis helleborine*	
Hemp nettle	*Galeopsis tetrahit*	
Hound's tongue	*Cynoglossum officinale*	
Hybrid cattail	*Typha x glauca*	
Japanese knotweed	*Polygonum cuspidatum = Fallopia japonica*	Includes hybrids
Leafy spurge	*Euphorbia esula*	
Morrow's honeysuckle	*Lonicera morrowii*	
Multiflora rose	*Rosa multiflora*	
Musk or nodding thistle	*Carduus nutans*	
Narrow-leaf cattail	*Typha angustifolia*	
Oriental or Round-leaf bittersweet	*Celastrus orbiculatus = Celastrus orbiculata*	
Phragmites, or Common reed	*Phragmites australis*	Non-native ecotype only
Plumeless thistle	*Carduus acanthoides*	
Purple loosestrife	*Lythrum salicaria*	
Russian olive	*Elaeagnus angustifolia*	
Showy bush or Bell's honeysuckle	*Lonicera x bella*	
Spotted knapweed	*Centaurea biebersteinii = Centaurea stoebe*	= *Centaurea maculosa*
Tansy	*Tanacetum vulgare*	Excludes cultivars Aureum and Compactum
Tatarian honeysuckle	*Lonicera tatarica*	
Tree of heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*	
Wild parsnip	*Pastinaca sativa*	Except the garden vegetable form

Split-listed Plants: Prohibited in some counties / Restricted in others

Common Name	Scientific Name	Notes
Amur honeysuckle	*Lonicera maackii*	Restricted in Adams, Brown, Calumet, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Grant, Green, Green Lake, Iowa, Jefferson, Juneau, Kenosha, Kewaunee, La Crosse, Lafayette, Manitowoc, Marquette, Milwaukee, Monroe, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Racine, Richland, Rock, Sauk, Sheboygan, Vernon, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara and Winnebago counties, prohibited elsewhere
Black or Louise's swallowwort	*Vincetoxicum nigrum = Cynanchum louiseae*	Restricted in Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa, Jefferson, Juneau, Kenosha, La Crosse, Lafayette, Milwaukee, Monroe, Racine, Richland, Rock, Sauk, Vernon, Walworth and Waukesha counties, prohibited elsewhere
Celandine	*Chelidonium majus*	Prohibited in Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Douglas, Dunn, Florence, Forest, Iron, Langlade, Lincoln, Marinette, Oconto, Oneida, Polk, Price, Rusk, St. Croix, Sawyer, Taylor, Vilas and Washburn counties. Restricted elsewhere
European marsh thistle	*Cirsium palustre*	Restricted in Ashland, Bayfield, Chippewa, Door, Florence, Forest, Iron, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Marinette, Menominee, Oconto, Oneida, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Shawano, Taylor and Vilas counties, prohibited elsewhere
Hairy willow herb	*Epilobium hirsutum*	Restricted in Kenosha County, prohibited elsewhere
Hill mustard	*Bunias orientalis*	Restricted in Green and Lafayette counties, prohibited elsewhere
Japanese hops	*Humulus japonicus*	Restricted in Grant and Crawford counties, prohibited elsewhere
Japanese or Erect hedgeparsley	*Torilis japonica*	Prohibited in Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Buffalo, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Florence, Forest, Iron, Jackson, Lincoln, Oneida, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Price, Rusk, St. Croix, Sawyer, Trempeleau, Taylor, Washburn, Vilas and Wood counties, restricted elsewhere
Lyme grass or Sand ryegrass	*Leymus arenarius = Elymus arenarius*	Restricted in Door, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, and Racine counties, prohibited elsewhere
Poison hemlock	*Conium maculatum*	Restricted in Crawford, Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette, Richland, Rock, and Sauk counties, prohibited elsewhere
Tall or Reed manna grass	*Glyceria maxima*	Restricted in Brown, Calumet, Dodge, Door, Fond du Lac, Jefferson, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Racine, Sheboygan, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha and Winnebago counties, prohibited elsewhere
Wild chervil	*Anthriscus sylvestris*	Restricted in Barron, Columbia, Dane, Milwaukee, Polk and Walworth counties, prohibited elsewhere

Appendix H: Phase I Archaeological Report and SHPO Correspondence

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

November 21, 2013

Mr. Chuck Thompson
Dairyland Power Cooperative
P.O. Box 817
La Crosse, WI 54602-0817

SHSW#: 13-1118/LC
RE: Request to Work within boundary of Uncataloged Burial Site: LC-0064/BLC-0086

Dear Mr. Thompson:

We have received your submittal of November 4, 2013 concerning the request to work within the boundary of an uncataloged burial site (LC-0064/BLC-0086). Pursuant to Wis. Stats.§ 157.70 and Wis. Admin. Code § HS 2.04 (2), you are hereby authorized to contract with a qualified archeologist to conduct "limited appropriate subsurface exploration," as you have described in your project proposal, to test the recorded burial site location, LC-0064/BLC-0086, for the presence of human remains. A "qualified archeologist", as specified under Wis. Stats. § 157.70 (1) (i) and Wis. Admin. Code § HS 2.04 (6), shall conduct all "subsurface exploration" (per Wis. Admin. Code § HS 2.04 (2) associated with this recorded human burial site testing program.

Please forward two copies of the archeological report of investigations to our office for review and comment prior to receiving the required authorization to construct within the boundary of LC-0064/BLC-0086. If human bone is discovered during your subsurface investigations, you must cease work immediately and contact the Burial Sites Preservation Office at 1-800-342-7834 for compliance with Wis. Stat. §157.70 which provides for the protection of human burial sites.

You may call me at (608) 264-6507 if you have any questions concerning these matters.

Sincerely,

Sherman Banker

Sherman Banker
Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Office

For SHPO Use Only. Case # 13-1200/LC/TR
X-REF WHS # 13-0745/LC

REQUEST FOR SHPO COMMENT AND CONSULTATION ON A FEDERAL UNDERTAKING

Submit one copy with each undertaking for which our comment is requested. Please print or type. Return to:
Wisconsin Historical Society, Division of Historic Preservation, Office of Preservation Planning, 816 State Street, Madison, WI 53706

Please Check All Boxes and Include All of the Following Information, as Applicable.

RECEIVED
DEC 09 2013
DIV HIST PRES

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

☒ **This is a new submittal.**
☐ **This is supplemental information relating to Case #:_____, and title:_____**
☐ **This project is being undertaken pursuant to the terms and conditions of a programmatic or other interagency agreement. The title of the agreement is _____**

a. Federal Agency Jurisdiction (Agency providing funds, assistance, license, permit): Rural Utilities Service

b. Federal Agency Contact Person: Lauria Dean Phone: 202-720-9634

c. Project Contact Person: Chuck Thompson Phone: 609-787-1432

d. Return Address: Dairyland Power Cooperative, 3200 E Ave S Zip Code: 54602

e. Email Address: cat@dairynet.com

f. Project Name: Q-28 Phase I Survey

g. Project Street Address:_____

h. County: _____ City: _____ Zip Code: _____

i. Project Location: Township 18 North, Range 9 West, Sections 7, 8, 15, 16, 17, 23, and 24
Township 18 North, Range 8 West, Sections 29, 30, 32, and 33
Township 17 North, Range 8 West, Sections 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, and 13

j. Project Narrative Description—Attach Information as Necessary.

k. Area of Potential Effect (APE). Attach Copy of U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle showing APE.

II. IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

☐ Historic Properties are located within the project APE per 36 CFR 800.4. Attach supporting materials.
☒ Historic Properties are not located within the project APE per 36 CFR 800.4. Attach supporting materials.

III. FINDINGS

☒ No historic properties will be affected (i.e., none is present or there are historic properties present but the project will have no effect upon them). Attach necessary documentation, as described at 36 CFR 800.11.
☐ The proposed undertaking will have no adverse effect on one or more historic properties located within the project APE under 36 CFR 800.5. Attach necessary documentation, as described at 36 CFR 800.11.
☐ The proposed undertaking will result in an adverse effect to one or more historic properties and the applicant, or other federally authorized representative, will consult with the SHPO and other consulting parties to resolve the adverse effect per 36 CFR 800.6. Attach supporting documentation as described at 36 CFR 800.11 with a proposed plan to resolve adverse effect(s).

Authorized Signature: Chuck Thompson Date: 12/5/13

Type or print name: Chuck Thompson

IV. STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE COMMENTS

☒ Agree with the finding in section III above.
☐ Object to the finding for reasons indicated in attached letter.
☐ Cannot review until information is sent as follows: _____

Authorized Signature: Sherman Bailey Date: 12/11/13

Phase I Archaeological Survey of Eleven and a Half Miles of the Q28 (old Q1-D) Marshland to Briggs Road Transmission Line Rebuild and Associated Laydown Areas in La Crosse and Trempealeau Counties, Wisconsin

SHSW# 13-0745/LC (uncatalogued burial permit)
ARPA Permit No. 2013-WI/3-4 (for portion of project owned by US Fish and Wildlife)

Report Prepared for:
Dairyland Power Cooperative
3200 East Ave South
La Crosse, WI 54602

Prepared by:
Vicki L. Twinde-Javner

Principal Investigator
Vicki L. Twinde-Javner

Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center
University of Wisconsin-La Crosse

Reports of Investigations No. 976

December 2013

ABSTRACT

In June, July, October, and November 2013, personnel from the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center (MVAC) performed a Phase I archaeological survey of approximately eleven and a half miles for proposed changes to the Q28 (old Q1-D) transmission line (Marshland to Briggs Road) and approximately 65 to70 acres that were selected to be used for laydown area alternatives. The transmission line portion of the project involved rebuilding an existing line. For approximately nine and a quarter miles of the transmission line project, the exact pole locations were unknown at the time of the archaeological survey, therefore the entire project centerline was surveyed. In areas with less than ten percent surface visibility, the centerline of the existing transmission line was shovel tested in 15 meter intervals. In plowed fields with good surface visibility, the centerline of the existing transmission line was pedestrian surveyed. Within the Van Loon State Wildlife Area and to the east of the Black River, approximately two and a quarter miles, the wet conditions early in the summer precluded proper survey. By the time conditions were dry enough for adequate survey in this area in the fall, Dairyland Power Cooerative (DPC) had staked the exact pole locations. Since this would be the only type of ground disturbance for the transmission line, the pole locations only were surveyed in this area. Of these poles, six poles were located on US Fish and Wildlife property and two poles were located on Department of Natural Resources property. The remaining thirteen pole locations in this area were on private property. The two potential laydown areas were located in plowed fields with good surface visibility, therefore pedestrian survey in 10 to 15 meter intervals was utilized.

Two previously recorded sites, 47TR52, a prehistoric campsite/village and 47LC64/BLC86, a prehistoric mound group are located within the project area. One additional new site, 47TR424, an isolated find was discovered. All of these sites are on private land. No evidence of 47TR52 could be located despite survey in the site area more than once. No additional artifacts were associated with 47TR424. The existing transmission line bisects the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD) site limits of 47LC64/BLC86, a prehistoric mound group. Although field notes from a 1994 MVAC field visit to the site show that there were four possible conical mounds under the existing transmission line, there is no surface evidence of the mounds today under the transmission line. One pole will be located within the WHPD site location of 47LC64/BLC86 and MVAC personnel shovel tested this exact pole location. DPC will be utilizing this pole location to test the soil in this area and will be using basic trucks to drive into the site area, which should not disturb the site. Based on the results of the soil testing, the new single pole steel structure within the site boundaries will be placed in this location in one of two ways, vibracoring or the traditional way. If DPC vibracores the pole in place, no heavy equipment will be entering the site area, since the vibracoring is done by a helicopter. If the pole is placed the traditional way, DPC will place protective mats under the heavy equipment while driving within the 47LC64/BLC86 site area to assure no inadvertent ground disturbance occurs. Although MVAC personnel have essentially mitigated the pole location by shovel testing it, MVAC personnel will monitor the pole placement in the 47LC64/BLC86 site area for either method of pole placement chosen to make sure no unplanned ground disturbance takes place within the site area.

No evidence of 47TR52 could be found and 47TR424 is an isolated find and is not considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. No further

archaeological work is recommend for this project with the exception of archaeological monitoring of the soil testing and pole placement within the site location of 47LC64/BLC86. MVAC personnel will monitor any ground disturbing activities within this site location, but since MVAC has already mitigated the pole location, DPC's actions should not have a negative impact on the site.

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INTRODUCTION

In June, July, October, and November 2013, the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center (MVAC) conducted a Phase I survey of approximately 65 to 70 acres of laydown areas and approximately eleven and a half miles of the Q28 (old Q1-D) transmission line, Marshland to Briggs Road, in La Crosse and Trempealeau counties, Wisconsin for Dairyland Power Cooperative (DPC). The transmission line portion of the rebuild of an existing transmission line. For approximately nine and a quarter miles of the transmission line project, the exact pole locations were unknown at the time of the archaeological survey, therefore the entire project centerline was surveyed. Within the Van Loon State Wildlife Area and just east of the Black River, approximately two and a quarter miles (21 poles locations), the wet conditions early in the summer precluded proper survey. By the time conditions were dry enough for adequate survey in this area in the fall, DPC had staked the exact pole locations. Since this would be the only type of ground disturbance for the transmission line, the pole locations only were surveyed in this area (13 poles located on private property, 2 poles located on Department of Natural Resources (DNR) property, and 6 poles located on US Fish and Wildlife property). The remaining portion of the project was located on private land.

As a result of the wet conditions of the project area in Van Loon State Wildlife Area and some of the surrounding area, the steel poles in the Van Loon State Wildlife Area will be single pole "Y" structures flown into the project area and vibracored into place. The poles will be installed by first flying a steel caisson to the pole location, using an Erickson Air-Crane helicopter, and setting the caisson into a jig that will guide the caisson while it is being driven into the ground. The helicopter will then bring in a hydraulically driven vibratory hammer and will set it on the top of the caisson. The vibratory hammer will drive the caisson to the required depth, and then the helicopter will remove the vibratory hammer and bring the upper part of the structure and set it in place over the caisson. Crews will then hydraulically jack the caisson and upper structure together and the structure will be complete. The rest of the poles on the remaining portion of the transmission line project will be single pole structures with a davit arm.

The two potential laydown areas and helicopter pads will be utilized to store the poles and for a place for the helicopter to land when installing the "Y" structures within the Van Loon and surrounding area. The poles will sit on the surface of the ground and the helicopter will land on the surface within the laydown area chosen.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project is located in: Sections 7, 8, 15, 16, 17, 23 and 24 of Township 18 North, Range 9 West; Sections 29, 30, 32, and 33 of Township 18 North, Range 8 West; and, Sections 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, and 13 of Township 17 North, Range 8 West (Figures 2, 3, and 4). At the northern end, the transmission line starts east of Delaney Road. It head southeast for approximately eleven and half miles crossing several major roads including STH 93, CTH K, STH 35 and CTH XX and terminates at the existing Briggs Road substation located just east of Briggs Road. The project crosses through various agricultural fields, grassy/pasture areas, woods, and the Van Loon State Wildlife Area. The transmission line project is located on mostly

Figure 1. Approximate location of project in Wisconsin.

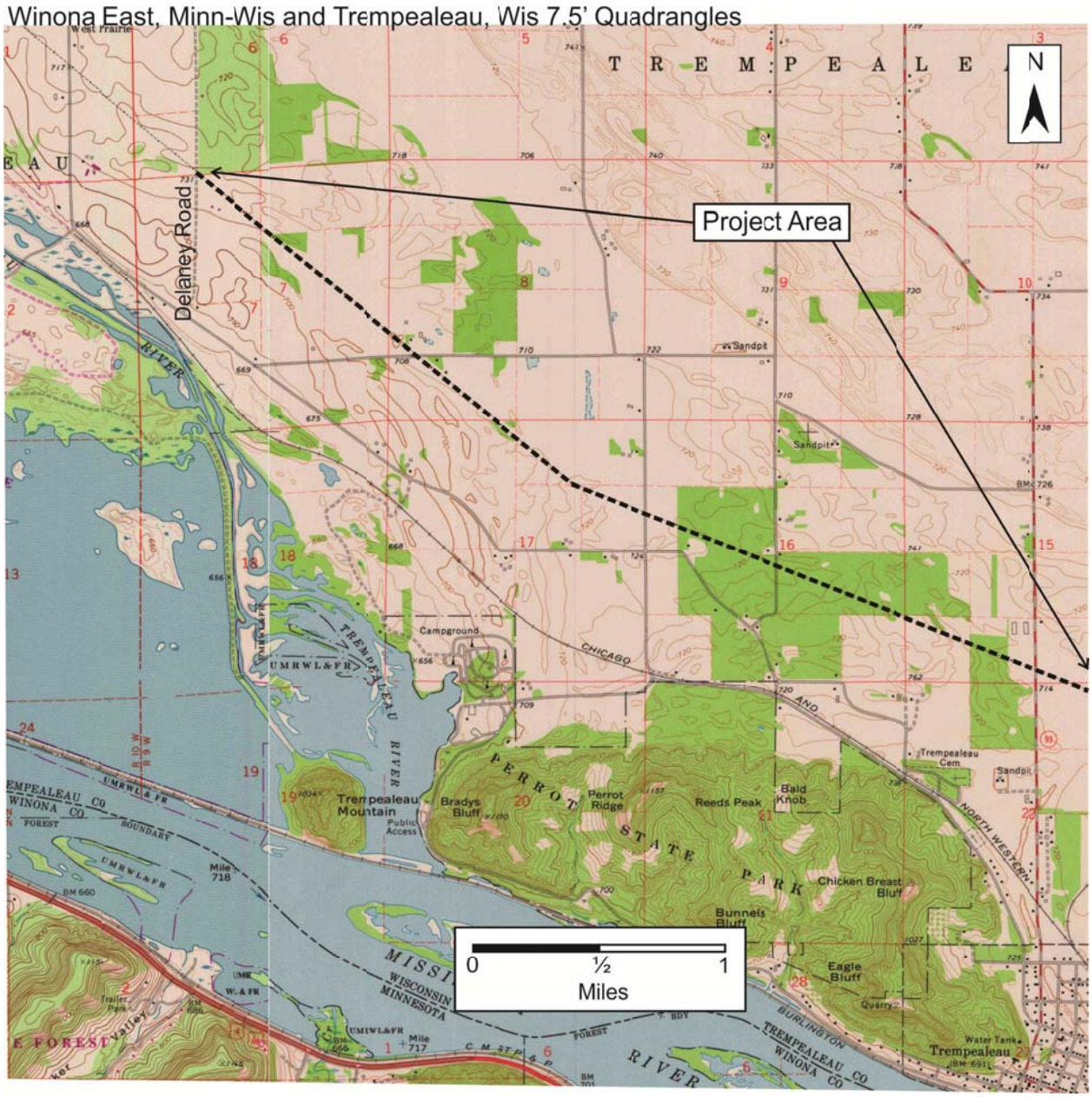

Figure 2. Approximate location of western portion of project area.

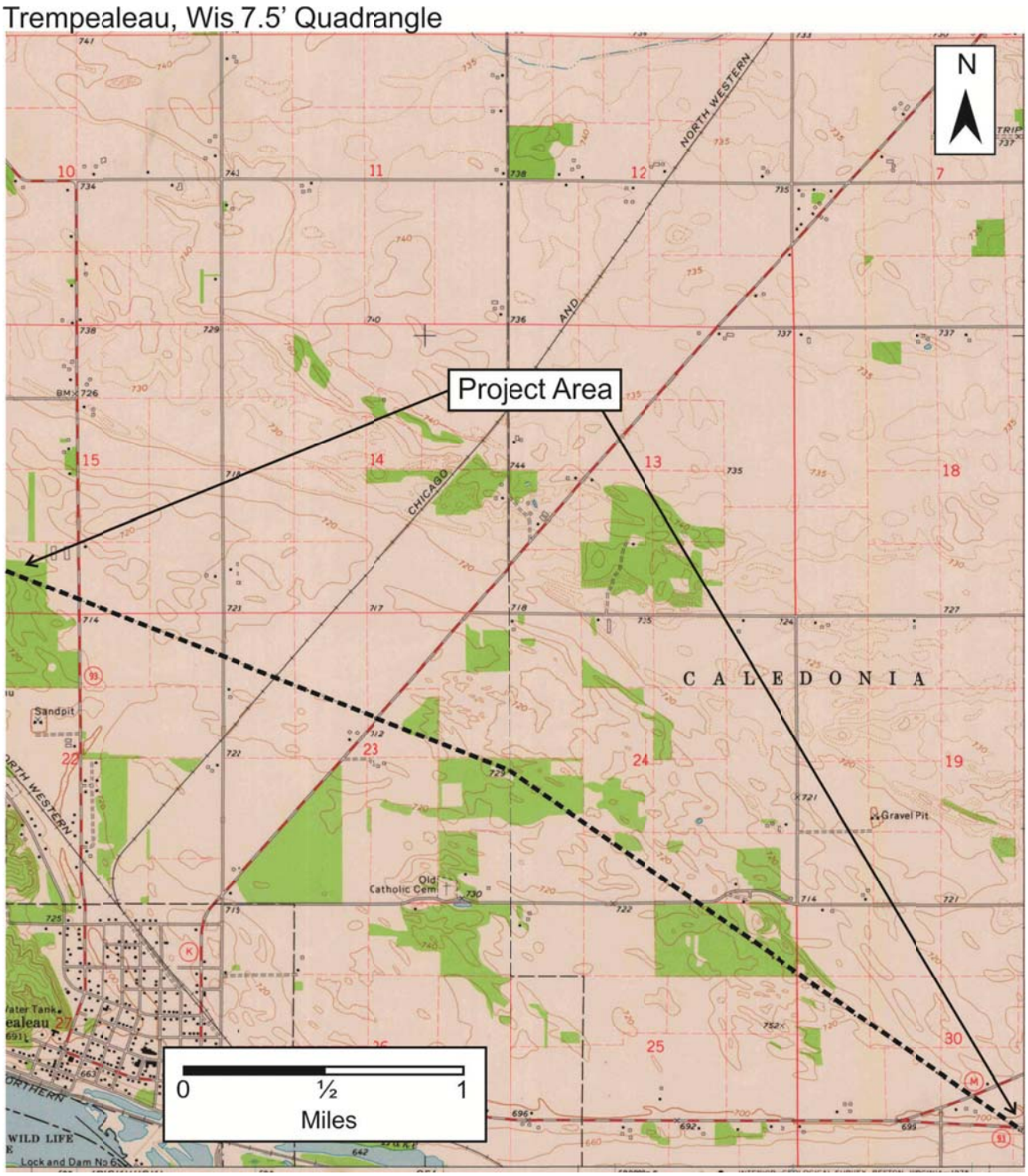

Figure 3. Approximate location of central portion of project area.

Galesville and Holmen, Wis 7.5' Quadrangles

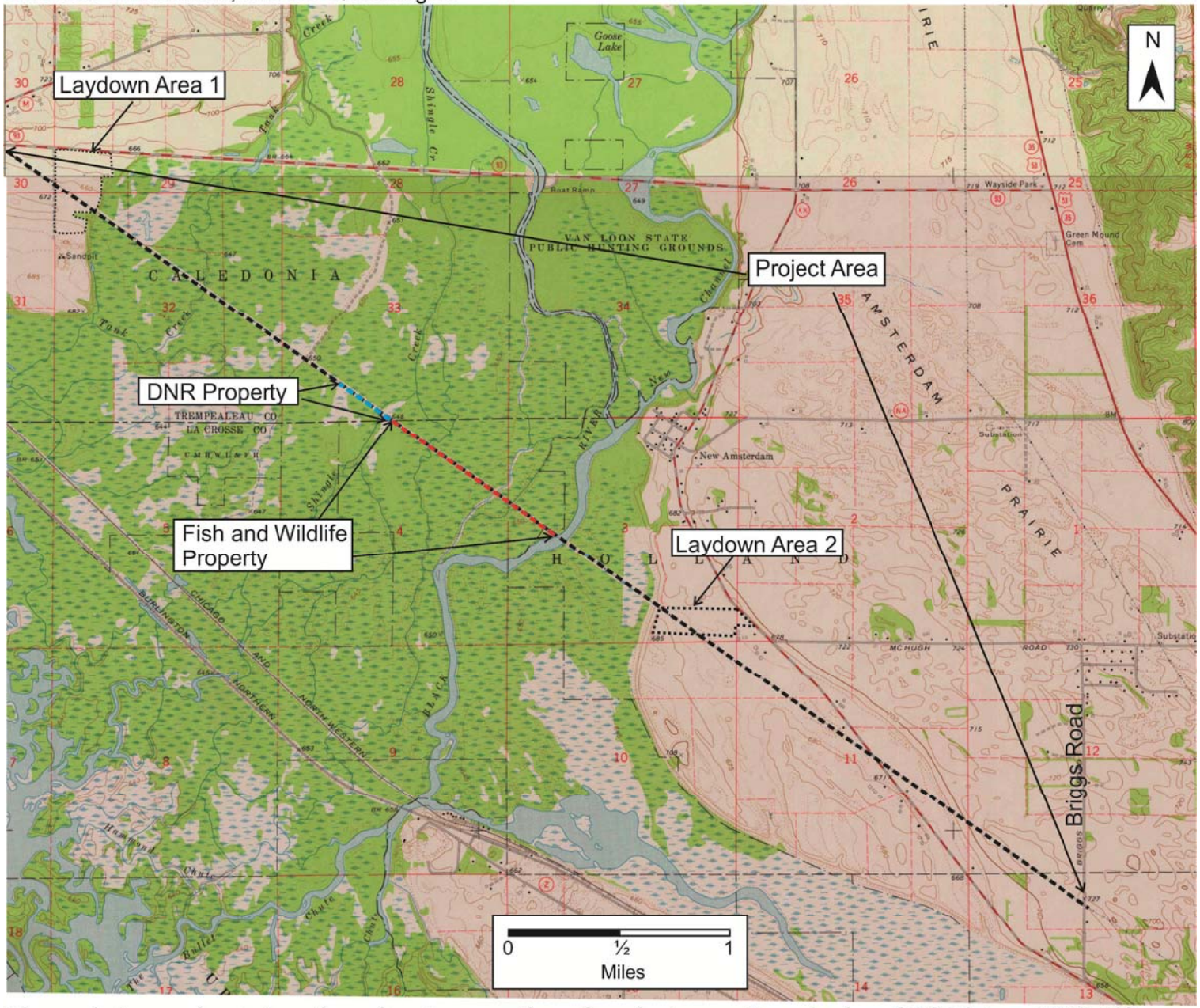

Figure 4. Approximate location of eastern portion of project area. Boundaries of US Fish and Wildlife property and DNR property provided - the remaining project area is on private land.

private land, however, within the Van Loon State Wildlife Area, 13 poles are located on private property, 2 poles are on Department of Natural Resources property, and 6 poles are located on Fish and Wildlife property in the Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge (see Figure 4). Two potential laydown areas/helicopter pad locations were selected for survey. Laydown Area 1 is located in a plowed field located south of STH 35, east of an existing access road, west of wooded areas, and north of an existing sand pit (see Figure 4). DPC selected to have this entire field surveyed as at the time of the survey it was not determined where the potential laydown area/helicopter pad may be situated. Laydown Area 2 is located in a plowed field west of CTH XX and an existing farmhouse and outbuildings, east of a wooded area, and is bordered on the north and south by agricultural fields (see Figure 4). The two laydown areas are both located on private land.

Trempealeau and La Crosse counties are situated within the Driftless Area of Wisconsin. This region was not covered by glaciation as other parts of the state and the upper Midwest. In the 1960's, it was proposed that glaciation did occur in the Driftless Area (Black 1960), however, Mickelson et al. (1982) determined that the area was not glaciated. The Driftless Area in Wisconsin is unique in relation to other parts of the United States that are driftless because it is surrounded by glaciated territory (Martin 1965).

The project area lies in the Western Uplands Geographic Province. The Western Uplands is a thoroughly-dissected upland and is considered rough, highland region (Martin 1965). This regions' strongest topographic features are the great trenches or gorges of the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers and numerous tributaries. The topography consists of deeply dissected plateaus with narrow, deeply incised, dendritic drainages.

The bedrock geology of the project area is part of the Cambrian system. The bedrock of the Cambrian system which the project crosses consists of sandstone with some dolomite and shale including Trempealeau, Tunnel City and Elk Mound Groups. These are Phanerozoic rocks which were formed approximately 450 to 500 million years ago. The depth to bedrock is approximately 30 to 90 meters on the ridge tops. This depth has generally no outcrops, however, outcrops occur in deep river valleys and bedrock highs (Mudrey et al. 1982). The original mid-19th century vegetation cover of the project area was mainly: deciduous forest, consisting of oak with bur, white, and black oak; grassland and brush consisting of prairie; and, wetland vegetation of lowland hardwoods consisting of willow, soft maple, boxelder, ash, elm, cottonwood, and river birch (Finley 1976). Because of the lack of glacial effect on southwestern Wisconsin, the area was a mix of prairie grasslands and patches of forest. At the end of the Pleistocene, a variety of megafauna including mastodon, mammoth, caribou, horses, and the giant beaver lived on the margins of glacial ice (West and Dallman 1980, Ojankangas and Matsch 1982). As a result of the long distance of the project, it crosses through a variety of soil types (Natural Resource Conservation Service 2004), which are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Soil types within the transmission line and laydown project areas.

Algansee-Kalmarville complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded
Billett fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
Billett fine sandy loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded
Brice loamy fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded
Chelsea fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded
Dakota silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Denrock silt loam, wet subsoil variant
Dickinson fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
Dickinson fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
Dickinson loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
Finchford loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes
Forkhorn sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
Gotham loamy fine sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes
Gotham loamy fine sand, 6 to 12 percent slopes
Gotham loamy fine sand, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded
Gotham-Sparta loamy fine sands, 12 to 20 percent slopes
Loamy alluvial land
Pillot silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
Pillot silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
Plainfield sand, 15 to 60 percent slopes
Rasset sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
Sandy terrace escarpments
Sparta loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes
Sparta loamy sand, 6 to 12 percent slopes
Sparta loamy fine sand, mottled subsoil variant, 0 to 3 percent slopes
Wet alluvial land

CULTURAL CONTEXT

Paleoindian

With the retreat of the last glaciers at the end of the Pleistocene came the first Native American occupation of the Mississippi River Valley. These migratory bands of hunters and gatherers, or Paleoindians, were present in this area from approximately 11,500 to 9500 years before present (B.P.). This Native American population represents the earliest verified human presence in the Americas. Paleoindians moved in small mobile hunting bands that followed the Pleistocene megafauna, including mastodon, mammoth, and extinct forms of giant bison (Mason 1997; Theler and Boszhardt 2003).

Early Paleoindian fluted point varieties in the Upper Mississippi River Valley include Folsom, Clovis, and Gainey. These fluted points are often found as isolated surface finds, but are sometimes associated with a limited set of tools used for skinning and butchering animal carcasses. Although many times these point types are associated with megafauna procurement, the Early Paleoindians probably hunted small animals as well, and would have also consumed berries and other wild plants as opportunity presented itself (Mason 1997; Theler and Boszhardt 2003).

Late Paleoindians in southwestern Wisconsin used unfluted spear tips of the Plano and Cody Complexes to adapt to the extinction of most megafauna species by 10,000 years ago. The Late Paleoindian stage may have corresponded with the introduction of the first ground stone woodworking implements (adzes) in the Midwest. These Native Americans were apparently

attracted to a forest and river margin habitat because of the greater ecological richness of these zones (Mason 1997; Theler and Boszhardt 2003).

Archaic

The longest prehistoric Native American Tradition is the Archaic (9500-2500 B.P.) The extinction of megafauna by 10,000 B.P. (probably caused by a combination of climatic change and possible overexploitation by Paleoindians) forced Archaic people to seek a new type of subsistence. Archaic subsistence still relied on hunting and gathering, but was probably more balanced than the Paleoindian diet in the sense that plants and aquatic resources became more important, particularly toward the end of the tradition. In order to adapt to the diversity of procurement resources available in the changing environment, Archaic peoples developed an increasingly varied technology. For example, Archaic components are recognized by a variety of stemmed and notched point types emphasizing the use of local cherts and using heat treating when poor quality stone was available. Bone artifacts, ground stone adzes, axes, grinding stones, grinding slabs, and copper artifacts are some tools utilized by the Archaic people. In some areas they manufactured specialized fishing gear such as hooks and harpoons, and used milling stones for the bulk processing of nuts and other plants (Stoltman 1997; Theler and Boszhardt 2003).

The Early Archaic stage (9500-7500 B.P.) is considered to be a transitional period between cultures adapting to a foraging type of subsistence from those relying on big game. Large and small mammals (primarily deer and elk), fish, waterfowl, and a variety of wild plants would have made up a large portion of their diet. Evidence for the earliest occupation in Wisconsin is sparse, but it is believed that these people lived in small, widely scattered family or extended-family groups (Stoltman 1997; Theler and Boszhardt 2003).

During the Middle Archaic stage (7500-4500 B.P.), there is evidence for the recurrent use of cemeteries and the first substantial use of rockshelters for occupation. Technological innovations such as grooved axes and bannerstones, specialized fishing gear, ground stone plant-processing tools, and copper tool manufacture are found in Wisconsin's Middle Archaic context. There is also evidence of shellfish exploitation, long-distance trade of exotic materials, and the domestication of dogs during this period (Stoltman 1997; Theler and Boszhardt 2003).

By the Late Archaic stage (4500-2500 B.P.), gathering and foraging in the forest became the principle subsistence procurement strategy. Nuts especially were focused on during gathering and foraging. During this period, the human population in the Midwest began to grow substantially. There was increased territoriality, development of intergroup trading networks, local differentiation in artifact styles, and the use of communal cemeteries. There was a decline in the use of copper to make utilitarian implements, and the appearance of new small stemmed and corner-notched point styles. By the end of the Late Archaic stage, populations were using uplands for both temporary and seasonal habitations. Some small scale cultivation was initiated during this period (Stoltman 1997; Theler and Boszhardt 2003).

Woodland

The Woodland Tradition (2500-1000 B.P.) represents a more sedentary lifestyle including the regular practice of horticulture, the construction of earthen burial mounds, and the introduction of grit or sand tempered ceramic containers. Some Woodland people relied heavily

on fish and mussels in major river valleys, but continued to exploit deer and elk. An increase in cultivated plant use was evident throughout the tradition. These people were semi-nomadic, moving to different locations during the year, drawn by seasonally food resources available (Stevenson et al. 1997; Theler and Boszhardt 2003).

Early Woodland (2500-1900 B.P.) lifestyles were similar to that of Archaic people, but with the innovation of ceramics. The introduction of ceramic vessels is one indication that these people began to settle in areas longer than the Archaic people before them (Stevenson et al. 1997). The earliest ceramics are thick-walled, flat-bottomed vessels that are rarely decorated. These are distinctive of the Indian Isle Phase in southwestern Wisconsin (Stoltman 1990). Later, thinned cone-shaped pots, which are often sand tempered and decorated with incised lines and fingernail impressions, appear and mark the Prairie Phase in Southwestern Wisconsin (Stoltman 1986, 1990; Theler and Boszhardt 2003).

Early Woodland people in southwestern Wisconsin probably lived in small bands, exploiting food resources in both the upland and river valleys. Wild plants used as a significant source of subsistence included a variety of nuts, predominately walnut and hickory and some hazel and acorn, and also berries such as grape, raspberry, sumac, blackberry, hawthorn, and black nightshade (Stevenson et al. 1997; Theler and Boszhardt 2003).

The Middle Woodland stage (1900 -1600 B.P.) is most notable for the Hopewell Interaction Sphere. This stage is distinguished by refined artwork, complex mortuary programs, and extensive trade networks. In southwestern Wisconsin, many Middle Woodland sites include large mound complexes and campsites predominately located along the Mississippi River (Stevenson et al. 1997; Theler and Boszhardt 2003).

The Late Woodland (1600-950 B.P.) stage is distinguished by distinctive regional styles and a rapid population growth. Diverse hunting and continued crop cultivation were utilized for subsistence, and animal-shaped burial mounds were common during this time period. This period saw the introduction of the bow and arrow and an increasing emphasis on growing corn. There is evidence in southwestern Wisconsin of Late Woodland sites on variable types of settings from major river valleys to small spring-fed streams (Stevenson et al. 1997; Theler and Boszhardt 2003).

Oneota

By 900 B.P., the Oneota culture (900-350 B.P.) spread across much of the Midwest. This was the last group of prehistoric Native Americans to inhabit this area prior to the arrival of the Euro-Americans in the mid-1700's. The Oneota utilized a mixed hunting, foraging, and an increased agricultural economy, and often used crushed clam shells as tempering for their ceramics. They are believed to have had a tribal level society, and lived in large villages that were permanent or semi-permanent (Benn 1989; Theler and Boszhardt 2003).

The La Crosse locality was first occupied by Oneota people around A.D. 1300. The Oneota occupation at La Crosse persisted for approximately three centuries, before ending rather abruptly just prior to the introduction of European artifacts into this region. Thus, the Oneota did not cross the threshold from prehistory to the historic era at La Crosse, although the abandonment of this locality was likely spurred in part by European influences (Theler and Boszhardt 2003).

During the three centuries of Oneota settlement at La Crosse, changes in artifacts and settlement patterns occurred, and the chronology of these shifts is documented by over 100 radiocarbon dates from local Oneota sites. This information provided the foundation for defining three sequential phases: Brice Prairie, Pammel Creek, and Valley View.

Brice Prairie Phase

This is the earliest of the La Crosse Oneota phases, named after a several-hundred acre site complex at the southeast end of an outlier terrace called Brice Prairie. Brice Prairie phase chipped stone artifacts include the ubiquitous Oneota unnotched triangular points, end scrapers, and straight drills, but they are distinguished by a preference for good quality orthoquartzite (apparently Hixton silicified sandstone) and Grand Meadow chert (originating from southeastern Minnesota). Brice Prairie phase ceramic vessels are all shell-tempered globular jars and tend to be of medium size. Most distinctive are rims decorated by notching on the inner edge of the lip, a trait that does not occur in the subsequent phases. Handles tend to be undecorated loops or narrow straps, their upper ends affixed directly to the lip top (Theler and Boszhardt 2003).

Pammel Creek Phase

By circa A.D. 1400, the major settlements at Trempealeau and on Brice Prairie ended, with the La Crosse Oneota populations congregating on the Onalaska and La Crosse terraces. At the same time a subtle settlement shift was initiated away from the Mississippi floodplain margins and toward the bluffs. Coinciding with this shift were changes in lithic raw material preferences and ceramic styles. Pammel Creek phase lithic assemblages still include ubiquitous Oneota tool forms but no longer are dominated by orthoquartzite. Grand Meadow chert is very rare. Instead, local Prairie du Chien chert becomes the main material, despite being of generally poorer flaking quality. Pammel Creek phase ceramics are dominated by vessels with "bold" impressions on the top or, occasionally, the exterior edge of the lip. While finger ("bold") notching is also common on vessels of the Brice Prairie phase, it is distinguished from Pammel Creek phase notching by its placement on the interior edge of the lip rather than the top or exterior edge (Theler and Boszhardt 2003).

Valley View Phase

By about A.D. 1500, bold lip treatment was replaced by "finer" lip top (tool) notching, a shift that marks the transition from the Pammel Creek phase to the Valley View phase. The major ceramic types of this latter phase are Midway Incised, Allamakee Trailed, and Koshkonong Bold. Handles on the fine lip-notched varieties are usually wide straps, nearly always attached noticeably below the lip. Average rim height increases from preceding phases, and tool trails, like lip notches, are finer. Valley View lithic materials continue to emphasize local Prairie du Chien chert, with little change in the tool kits. However, Valley View phase assemblages also contain several protohistoric artifacts such as copper coils and rib rasps (Theler and Boszhardt 2003).

Historic

By 1680 French explorers had mapped the Black River and the area that would come to be known as Prairie La Crosse. The French and British held claim to this region before and following the Revolutionary War when it was ceded to the United States. A band of Winnebago (Ho-Chunk) resettled from Green Bay and Baraboo to the La Crosse area, at least seasonally, from the late 1700s to the early part of the twentieth-century, and had documented camps at La Crosse in the early 1800s (Boszhardt 1989).

After the 1832 Black Hawk War, the United States pressured the La Crosse Winnebago to cede their lands north of the Wisconsin River in an 1837 treaty. Immediately thereafter, traders and speculators began establishing claims in advance of public survey and land sale (Boszhardt 1989). In the 1850s, La Crosse developed as an important Euro-American river town, becoming a major steamboat and railroad stop and the center of the areas burgeoning lumber trade (Hill and Conell 1992).

Trempealeau County was founded in 1854, and Whitehall became the county seat in 1877 (Curtiss-Wedge 1917). The French fur traders were the first Europeans to explore the county, and French explorer Nicholas Perrot established one of the earliest fur trading posts in the region at the base of Trempealeau Mountain.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

The Wisconsin Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) maintains a database of all the known archaeological sites and surveyed areas reported in Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD) is an internet-based interface which allows approved archaeologists to access data on each site and previous surveys in the state.

Since La Crosse and Trempealeau counties have been surveyed extensively in the past, according to the WHPD, there are several previous archaeological sites and surveys within one mile of the project area. Table 2 consists of a list of previous archaeological surveys within one mile of the project, the year the surveys were conducted, and the level of archaeological research performed. Information for some of the surveys is unknown, as information is not provided in the WHPD. Aside from the surveys listed in Table 2, one additional survey was completed in 2013 near the northern portion of the current project area. This was a Phase I archaeological survey performed for portions of the CAP X transmission line project (Dowiasch and Stevenson, in progress). Approximately two hundred feet of the CAP X project overlaps the current Q28 project area.

Table 2. Previous archaeological surveys within one mile of the Q28 project area.

SHSW#	Year	Investigation Type and Purpose
AA-0478	?	Unknown
78-0162	1978, 1981	Phase I survey of Holmen Wastewater Treatment Facility and sewer lines
80-6621	1980-82	La Crosse Area Archaeological Survey
84-0023	1985	Phase I survey of a proposed substation in the Town of Onalaska
85-0126	1987-95	Phase I, II, and III investigations at the OT site and Tremaine Complex
87-6603	1988	Phase I survey for of shorelines of Mississippi River Navigation Pools 6, 7, and 8
88-1133	1989	Phase I survey for proposed improvements to portions of CTH K
88-1299	1988	Phase I survey for proposed reconstruction of a portion of USH 53

91-5506	?	Unknown
93-0127	1995	Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed storm sewer retention pond relocation project for WisDOT project 5991-09-14
94-5526	?	Unknown
06-7729	2006	Phase I survey for improvements at CTH XX and Briggs Road intersection

According to the Wisconsin Historic WHPD, there are two previously recorded archaeological sites (47TR52 and 47LC64/BLC86) within the project area, and one hundred and eight previously recorded sites (sixty in Trempealeau County and forty-eight in La Crosse County) within one mile of the project area (Table 3). 47TR52, called Tank Creek, is located on a terrace south of STH 35 and northwest of the marshy area of the Van Loon State Wildlife Area (Figure 5). This unknown prehistoric campsite/village was recorded in 1981, and was recorded as a very light scatter of lithics over a two and half acre area. 47LC64/BLC86, called Fortek Mound Group, is a Late Woodland/Woodland mound site located on the southeast side of the Black River (Figure 6). Currently, the existing transmission line bisects this site. One additional site, 47TR53, called Lone Antler, a Late Woodland campsite/village, is located just to the east of Laydown Area 1 (see Figure 5). Utilizing a hand held GPS with the shape files for the sites in that area loaded onto it, it was determined that 47TR53 was outside the laydown area. A small line of trees and grass currently separates the field where 47TR53 is located from the plowed field where Laydown Area 1 is located.

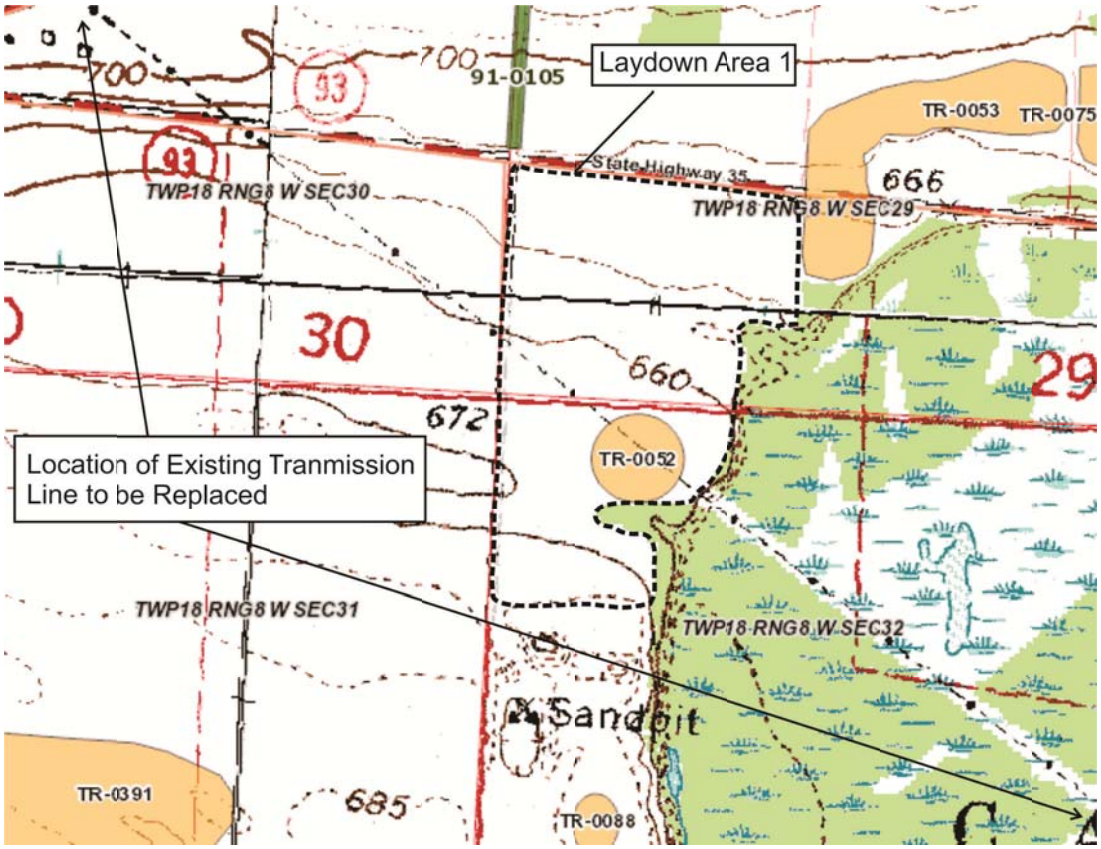

Figure 5. WHPD screenshot of locations of 47TR52 and 47TR53 in relationship to project area.

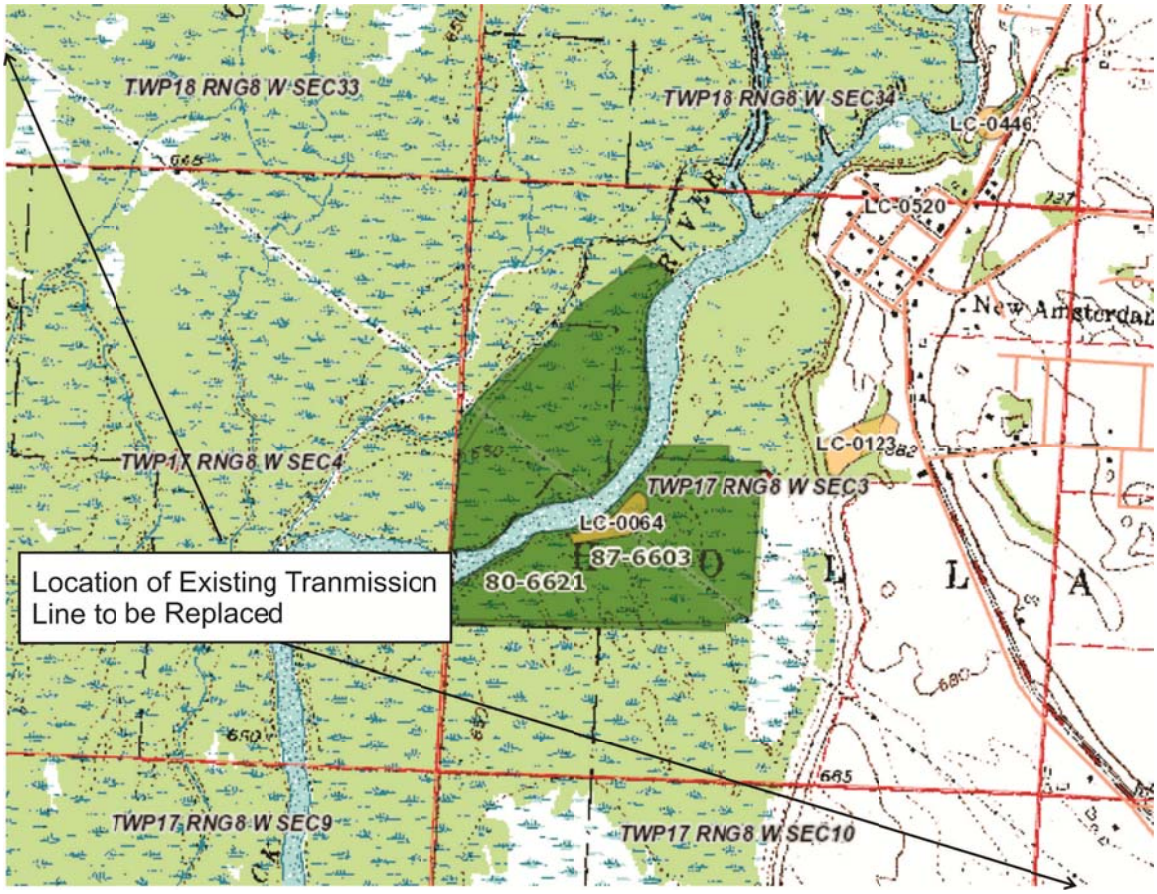

Figure 6. WHPD screenshot of location of 47LC64 in relationship to project area.

Table 3. Previously recorded sites within one mile of the Q28 project area.

Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Period/Affiliation	Township, Range, Section
BTR119	Old Catholic Cemetery	Cemetery/Burial	Historic Euro-American	18-9W-23
TR9/BTR79	McDonah	Mound(s) – Effigy, Conical, Linear	Late Woodland	18-8W-31
TR10/BTR80	Beardsley	Mound(s) – Linear, Conical	Late Woodland	18-9W-29
TR11/BTR81	Stablo	Mound(s) – Effigy, Linear, Conical	Late Woodland	18-8W-28
TR24/BTR90	Shrake Group II	Mound(s)- Other/Unk, Conical, Campsite/Village	Middle and Late Woodland	18-9W-17
TR25/BTR91	Gilles	Campsite/Village, Mound(s)- Other/Unk, Enclosure/Earthworks	Woodland	18-19W-18

TR27/BTR93	Brady Road	Mound(s) – Conical	Woodland	18-19W-20
TR28/BTR94	Trowbridge Farm	Mound(s) – Linear, Conical, Effigy	Middle and Late Woodland	18-9W-20
TR29	Trempealeau Rock Shelter	Rock Art, Cave/Rockshelter	Unknown Prehistoric, Historic Euro-American	18-9W-20
TR30/BTR96	Fort Perrot Mounds and Perrot's Post	Mound(s) – Other/Unk, Conical, Trading/Fur Post	Late Archaic, Early, Middle and Late Woodland, Oneota, Historic Euro-American	18-9W-20
TR34	Trempealeau Bay	Campsite/Village	Middle and Late Archaic, Middle and Late Woodland, Oneota	18-9W-20
TR44	Shrake-Gilles Village	Campsite/Village	Oneota	18-9W-20
TR48	Diamond Overlook	Lithic Scatter, Campsite/Village	Early and Late Archaic, Middle and Late Woodland	18-9W-20
TR50	Schaffner	Campsite/Village	Oneota	18-9W-6
TR52	Tank Creek	Campsite/Village		18-8W-29, 18-8W-32
TR53	Lone Antler	Campsite/Village	Late Woodland	18-8W-29
TR57	Wilber	Campsite/Village	Oneota	18-9W-6
TR63	Suhr	Campsite/Village	Unknown Prehistoric	18-9W-6
TR64	Bork	Campsite/Village	Unknown Prehistoric	18-10W-12
TR66/BTR102	Duplicate of TR28			
TR67/BTR118	Brady's Bluff Mound	Mound(s) – Conical	Woodland	18-9W-20
TR68/BTR103	Iffy Mound	Mound(s) – Conical	Woodland	18-9W-20
TR69	Karakul	Campsite/Village	Late Paleoindian	18-9W-6
TR70		Campsite/Village		18-9W-8
TR75	Tanked Up	Campsite/Village	Late Woodland	18-8W-29
TR76	Deerfly Run	Lithic Scatter	Archaic, Unknown Prehistoric	18-8W-29
TR77	Hungry Chicken	Campsite/Village		18-8W-31
TR78	Much Ado About Nothing	Campsite/Village		18-8W-28
TR79	Zenyatta Mendatta	Campsite/Village	Late Archaic	18-8W-31
TR85	America's Island	Campsite/Village	Early, Middle, and Late Woodland	18-9W-18, 18-10W-13
TR88	Separations Operations	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric	18-8W-32
TR97/BTR109	Eastpoint Mound	Mound(s) – Conical	Woodland	18-9W-27
TR98	Schuman	Campsite/Village		18-9W-13
TR103	Dak	Campsite/Village		18-9W-18
TR105		Campsite/Village		18-10W-1
TR106	Lakey's Loss Site	Campsite/Village	Late Woodland	18-8W-30
TR109	Bubble And Site	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric	18-9W-6
TR166	BWF-B	Isolated Finds	Unknown Prehistoric	18-8W-30
TR167	BWF-C	Campsite/Village	Late Woodland, Oneota	18-8W-31
TR168	BWF-E	Isolated Finds	Unknown Prehistoric	18-8W-31
TR226/BTR72	Heald's Bluff	Mound(s) – Conical	Woodland	18-9W-21
TR228/BTR71	Lunde Site	Mound(s) – Effigy, Other/Unk	Late Woodland	18-8W-32
TR229	Trempealeau Bay Fort	Enclosure/Earthworks	Unknown Prehistoric, Historic Native American	18-9W-18
TR302	Refuge Dike Area A	Campsite/Village	Woodland	18-9W-7

TR308/BTR120	Shrake I	Mound(s) – Conical	Middle and Late Woodland	18-9W-17
TR309/BTR124	Palzkill Mound	Mound(s) – Conical	Woodland	18-9W-20
TR311	Oneota Point	Campsite/Village	Middle Woodland, Woodland, Oneota	18-9W-20
TR313	Blackwalnut Rockshelter	Cave/Rockshelter	Middle Woodland, Woodland	18-9W-20
TR314	Oneota Dream Site	Campsite/Village	Oneota	18-9W-17
TR321	Perrot Woodland	Campsite/Village	Late Archaic, Woodland, Late Woodland	18-9W-20
TR322	The Springs	Rock Art	Unknown Prehistoric	18-9W-20
TR352	Klein Ridge Site	Campsite/Village	Late Woodland	18-10W-1
TR366	Perrot Boat Landing	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric	18-9W-20
TR385	Perrot Nature Center Site	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric	18-9W-20
TR389/BTR139	Tank Creek Bird	Mound(s) – Conical, Effigy	Woodland, Late Woodland	18-8W-29
TR391	Ebersold	Lithic Scatter	Late Woodland, Late Prehistoric	18-8W-31
TR397	CCC Camp Perrot	CCC/WPA Site	Historic Euro-American	18-9W-20
TR399	Thompson Site	Campsite/Village, Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric	18-9W-17
TR403	Thompson 2 Site	Campsite/Village	Oneota	18-9W-17
TR408/BTR135	Trempealeau Prairie Mounds	Mound(s) – Other/Unk	Woodland	18-9W-25, 18-9W-26, 18-9W-36
TR409/BTR133	Caledonia Prairie	Mound(s) – Conical	Woodland	18-8W-17, 18-8W-20
LC19/BLC1	Midway Village Complex	Cemetery/Burial, Campsite/Village, Mound(s) – Other/Unk	Middle and Late Woodland, Oneota	17-8W-13, 17-8W-18
LC47	Cliff View	Campsite/Village	Oneota	17-7W-18
LC64/BLC86	Fortek Mound Group	Mound(s) – Other/Unk, Conical, Linear	Late Woodland, Woodland	17-8W-3
LC66	Anderson Farm Site A	Campsite/Village		18-8W-35
LC95/BLC71	Tremaine	Cemetery/Burial, Campsite/Village	Late Paleoindian, Early Archaic, Early, Middle and Late Woodland, Oneota	17-7W-18, 17-7W-19
LC105	Roger	Campsite/Village	Woodland	17-7W-18
LC106	David	Campsite/Village	Archaic, Middle Woodland	17-7W-18
LC111	Holmen Honey Wagon	Campsite/Village	Woodland, Oneota	17-8W-13
LC112	Suburbia	Campsite/Village		17-7W-18
LC113	Groovy Ol'Man	Campsite/Village		17-7W-19, 17-8W-24
LC114	Trashed Penthouse	Campsite/Village	Unknown Prehistoric	17-8W-12
LC115		Campsite/Village	Unknown Prehistoric	17-7W-7
LC118	Marfilius	Campsite/Village		18-8W-35
LC119	Stremcha	Campsite/Village	Oneota	17-8W-13
LC120	Dummer	Campsite/Village	Oneota	17-8W-11
LC121	Idolatry	Campsite/Village	Late Woodland, Oneota	17-8W-10

LC122	Spangler 3	Campsite/Village	Late Woodland	17-8W-12
LC123	Temptation	Campsite/Village	Early and Late Woodland	17-8W-3
LC124	Surveyor Blues	Campsite/Village	Late Woodland	17-8W-2
LC126	Bob Marley	Campsite/Village	Woodland	17-8W-13
LC147	North Texas	Campsite/Village	Late Woodland, Oneota	17-7W-18
LC149/BLC117	Filler Site	Cemetery/Burial, Campsite/Village	Oneota	17-7W-18, 19
LC177	Halfway Creek Delta	Corn Hills/Garden Beds, Isolated Finds	Oneota	17-7W-19
LC248		Campsite/Village		17-7W-18
LC249	You Kids	Campsite/Village	Oneota	17-7W-19
LC262/BLC66	OT	Cemetery/Burial, Campsite/Village	Oneota	17-7W-18
LC314	Town of Midway	Campsite/Village	Woodland, Oneota	17-7W-19
LC318	McHugh Road	Campsite/Village	Middle Woodland, Late Archaic	17-8W-11
LC322	Unitrust	Campsite/Village	Unknown Prehistoric	17-8W-13
LC359	Firesign	Campsite/Village	Oneota	17-7W-19
LC387	Halfway Creek Delta II	Campsite/Village	Unknown Prehistoric	17-8W-13
LC389	Surplus South	Campsite/Village	Unknown Prehistoric	17-7W-19
LC397	Kloppenburg	Campsite/Village	Oneota	17-7W-19
LC428	Holmen Industrial	Campsite/Village	Unknown Prehistoric	17-7W-7
LC437	Prairie Heights	Campsite/Village	Unknown Prehistoric	17-7W-18
LC444	Substation Site	Campsite/Village	Unknown Prehistoric	17-8W-12
LC445	FWS-21	HCM Concentration	Historic Euro-American	17-8W-12
LC446/BLC137	New Amsterdam Cemetery	Cemetery/Burial	Historic Euro-American	18-8W-34
LC485	Holley Street	Campsite/Village	Oneota	17-7W-18
LC520	Church Garden Isolated Find	Isolated Finds	Unknown Prehistoric	17-8W-3
LC530	Van Dunk #1	Campsite/Village	Oneota	17-8W-1
LC532	Dust Devil	Campsite/Village	Woodland, Oneota	17-7W-7
LC533	Hang Tight	Workshop Site	Unknown Prehistoric	17-7W-7
LC553	Duplicate of LC262			
LC652	Unnamed Isolated Find	Isolated Finds	Unknown Prehistoric	17-8W-24
LC656	Halfway Creek Delta III	Campsite/Village	Unknown Prehistoric	17-7W-19
LC657	Riders Club	Campsite/Village	Middle Woodland, Woodland	17-8W-13
LC742	Sarazin Site	Campsite/Village	Unknown Prehistoric	17-8W-24
LC781	Brady Farm	Campsite/Village	Unknown Prehistoric	17-8W-13

METHDOLOGY

The field methods used during the project conform to those outlined by the *Guidelines for Public Archaeology in Wisconsin* (WAS 2012). For approximately nine and a quarter miles of the project area, the locations of the new poles were unknown at the time of the survey, therefore the centerline of the existing transmission line was surveyed (Figures 7-10). Pedestrian survey was performed along the centerline of the existing transmission line in the plowed fields in June 2013, and most plowed fields had surface visibility greater than 60 percent at the time of the survey. Areas with surface visibility of less than 10 percent were shovel tested in one transect down the centerline of the existing transmission line in 15 meter intervals. Within the Van Loon State Wildlife Area and approximately a quarter mile south of the Black River, the wet spring and summer in the area made the area too wet to access for adequate survey in June. An attempt was made to survey the area again in July, but only one pole could be reached on foot entering the area from the Black River before the conditions became too wet again. By the time conditions were dry enough in the area to be surveyed in the fall, DPC had staked the pole locations. Since this would be the only ground disturbance for the transmission line project, the pole locations only were investigated in the Van Loon State Wildlife Area and just to the east of the Black River (approximately two and a quarter miles – 21 pole locations) (Figures 11-13). MVAC was able to reach the poles with a DPC representative on an ARGO ATV. The poles within the Van Loon State Wildlife Area that were not surrounded by standing water were shovel tested with the exception of one pole, which was in a garden area that was maintained by a private landowner and this was pedestrian surveyed. All shovel tests for the project were excavated into sterile subsoil, and all soil was screened through 1/4 inch mesh. Areas with steep slope, wetland, or standing water were not surveyed. All artifacts, field notes, and other documentation will be stored at MVAC.

Both of the two laydown areas were located within plowed fields. Laydown Area 1, located south of STH 35, was located in a plowed field that was approximately 45 to 50 acres (Figures 14 and 15). The corn and soybeans in this field had been harvested by the time of the November survey. Surface visibility within this laydown area ranged from 25 to 90 percent surface visibility. This field was pedestrian surveyed in 15 meter intervals with the exception of the portion that was located within the previously recorded site 47TR52, which was pedestrian surveyed in 10 to 12 meter intervals. Laydown Area 2, located west of CTH XX, was located in a plowed field that was approximately 21 to 23 acres in size (Figure 16). The soybeans in this field had been harvested by the time of the November survey. Surface visibility within this laydown area ranged from 20 to 60 percent surface visibility, therefore this field was pedestrian surveyed in 15 meter intervals.

Figures 7 and 8. Example of areas shovel tested in 15 meter intervals along centerline of project.

Figures 9 and 10. Examples of areas pedestrian surveyed under centerline of project.

Galesville and Holmen, Wis 7.5' Quadrangles

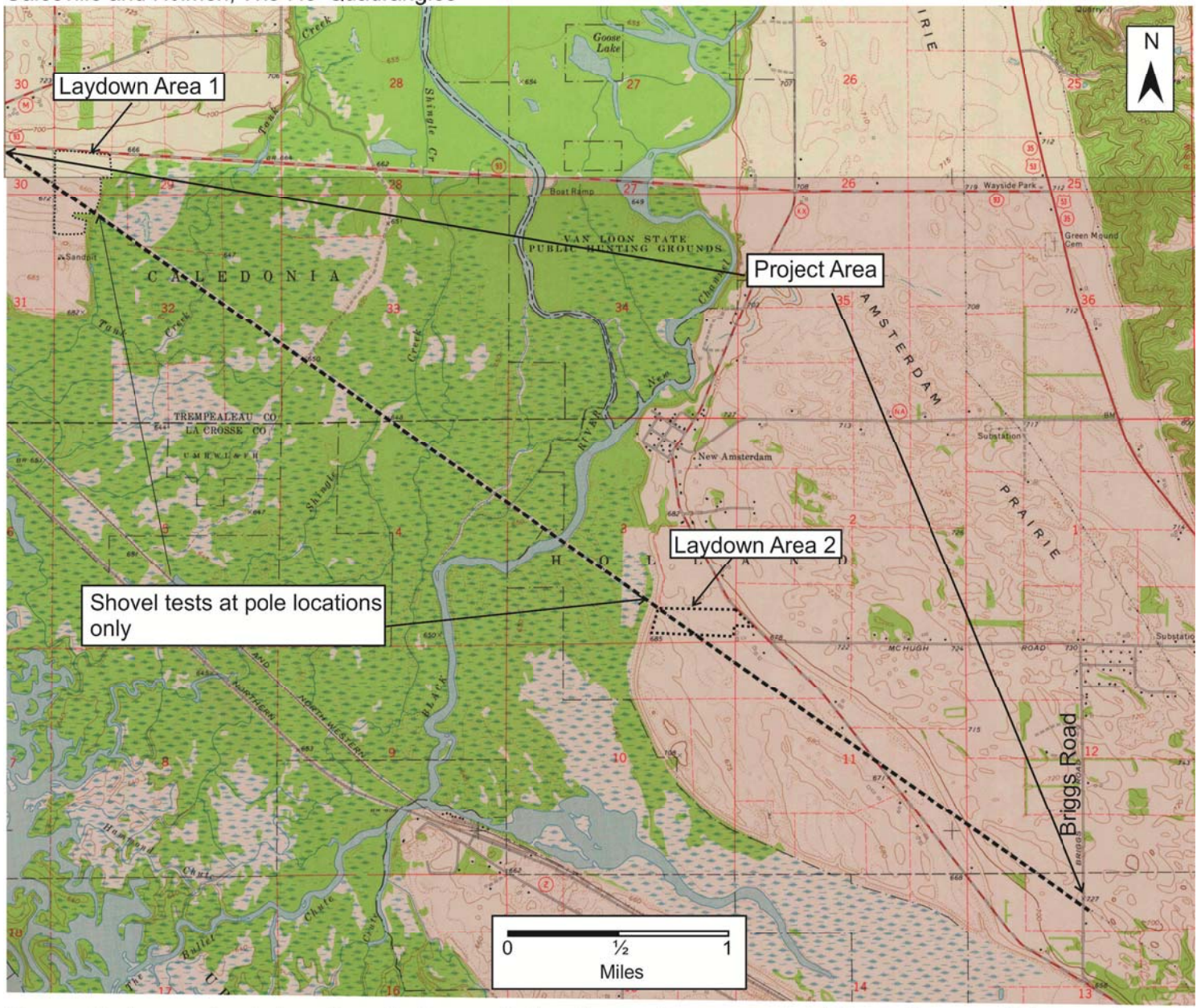

Figure 11. Approximate location of where pole locations only were tested. The entire remaining portion of the transmission line project was surveyed under the existing centerline.

Figure 12. Example of staked structure shovel tested in Van Loon Wildlife Area.

Figure 13. Example of staked structure too wet to shovel test in Van Loon Wildlife Area.

Figure 14. View of Laydown Area 1 facing east. STH 35 is located to left of field in photo.

Figure 15. View of Laydown Area 1 facing south.

Figure 16. View of Laydown Area 2 facing west.

RESULTS

As previously described, the poles in the area within the Van Loon State Wildlife Area and just to the east of the Black River were tested at pole locations only. Six poles were tested on US Fish and Wildlife property and 2 poles were tested on DNR property, and the remaining 13 poles in this area were on private property. Although this area was mainly located in wetland and current WAS (2012) indicate that survey in wetland and marshes are not necessary, MVAC personnel visited all the pole locations in this area. Since there was an existing mound group southeast of the Black River (47LC64/BLC86), the Van Loon State Wildlife Area was looked at to make sure there were no other possible mound groups present, and shovel testing was performed in areas that were not too wet to make sure there were no cultural resources present. The rest of the transmission line project area was shovel tested in 15 meter intervals under the existing transmission line centerline, or pedestrian surveyed under the existing centerline, and the potential laydown areas were pedestrian surveyed. Two previously recorded sites are located within the project area, and one new site was discovered. All of the sites are on private property.

Previously Recorded Sites

47TR52-Tank Creek

TR52 is currently located in a plowed field south of STH 35, and east of an existing access road on a terrace overlooking the Van Loon State Wildlife marsh area. This site was recorded in 1981 and was recorded as an unknown prehistoric campsite/village identified by a very light lithic scatter found over a two and a half acre area. 47TR52 is currently bisected by the existing transmission line and is located in the plowed fields where Laydown Area 1 is located. MVAC personnel pedestrian surveyed under the centerline of the transmission line within the site area in both June and early November, and no evidence of 47TR52 could be relocated. MVAC personnel then pedestrian surveyed the entire site area in 10 to 12 meter intervals later in November when the plowed field the site was located in was selected as a possible laydown area (Laydown Area 1) and prospective helicopter pad area. At the time of the November survey, the surface visibility was approximately 80 percent within the site area. No evidence of TR52 could be found. Ultimately, DPC did not select the field where this site is located to be used a laydown area.

Figure 17. Approximate location of 47TR52 - between two existing transmission line poles in project area and approximately 200 feet on either side of existing transmission line.

47LC64/BLC86-Fortek Mound Group

47LC64/BLC86, an uncatalogued burial site, is located in a grassy area on the southeast side of the Black River on private property. This site was first "reported" in 1955 in a letter addressed to the Milwaukee Public Museum by Mr. Peter Fortek, the landowner at the time. A photocopy of this letter with a sketch map of the site exists in MVAC's files (MVAC Archaeology Lab – University of Wisconsin – La Crosse (UW-L)). It appears that the sketch map of the mounds was also drawn by Mr. Fortek. There is an accompanying letter from Robert Ritzenthaler of the Milwaukee Public Museum in the files dated December 30, 1955, that he would forward the letter to Warren Wittrey at the State Historical Museum. The sketch map does not have a scale, or any identifiable permanent features other than the Black River to identify where the mounds were in relationship to the current DPC transmission line corridor. However, the existing transmission line was not built until the 1960's, so it would not show up on this map.

In 1982, MVAC founding member Jim Gallagher surveyed the site area. Gallagher (1982: 17) indicated that there were two "groups" of mounds, one on the east side and one on the west side of the Black River. The first "group" of mounds that Gallagher mentions are the ones on the east bank of the Black River where the current WHPD limits of 47LC64/BLC86 exist. Gallagher (1982: 17) notes that 14 conical, 2 linear, and 1 linear mound with a conical mound at the end could be located. There was no sketch map provided in the site description in Gallagher (1982: 17), and none could be found in Gallagher's 1980 field notes from visiting the site (field notes on file at MVAC Archaeology Lab – UW-L). The second "group" of "mounds" that Gallagher (1982: 17) refers to were located on the west bank of the Black River and consisted of two linear "mounds" about 100 feet apart that run parallel to the river for approximately a half mile. Gallagher (1982: 17) notes that these may have served as a holding area for logs for the sawmill that once existed in New Amsterdam. From Gallagher's (1982: 17) description, these "mounds" were not prehistoric burial mounds but historic berms or logging levees. The first mill in New Amsterdam was built in the late 1850's by Oepke Bonnema. This mill ceased operations in 1868, but Bonnema subsequently opened a second sawmill just above New Amersterdam, which was in operations until around 1877, when it passed to another owner (Lucas 1947: 57). Another source indicates that this sawmill closed in 1900 (Casberg 1953: 19). It should be noted that Mr. Fortek's map also illustrates these berms or levees. These two parallel berms are not currently located within the site location of 47LC64/BLC86.

In 1994, MVAC staff member Robert Boszhardt visited the 47LC64/BLC86 site location and took a few notes and drew a rough sketch map of the possible mounds he saw (map and field notes on file at MVAC Archaeology Lab – UW-L). He drew four possible conical mounds within the transmission line right of way and one possible linear mound at the edge of the woods that area adjacent to the eastern edge of the transmission line right of way along with several other possible mounds to the west and east of the DPC corridor. Although there is no scale on the sketch map, the possible linear mound was relocated in 2013, however, no surface evidence of the four possible conical mounds within the transmission line right of way exist today.

In June 2013, MVAC personnel attempted to visit the site location walking in from the south, however, because of the exceptionally wet spring/early summer, MVAC personnel could not walk into the site area at that time. In July 2013, MVAC was able to visit the site area with a DPC representative by boating down the Black River and entering the site from the north. The area of the project that overlapped the 47LC64/BLC86 site area was overgrown with tall grass at

the time, but the landowner had recently mowed a path under a portion of the transmission line corridor to the Black River from other portions of his land. No surface evidence of the mounds could be seen in the tall grass or the mowed area under the transmission line corridor (Figure 18). The wooded area surrounding the transmission line corridor was extremely overgrown at that time. A few areas were inspected for additional mounds, but the heavy vegetation made it difficult to identify them from natural topographic changes. In October 2013, MVAC again visited the site area. By this time, the current landowner had mowed down the tall grass under the existing transmission line right of way. No surface evidence of the mounds currently exist within the DPC right of way (Figure 19). Since by this time the exact pole locations had been staked by DPC, MVAC personnel shovel tested the exact location of the new pole that will be located within 47LC64/BLC86 (see Appendix 1 for uncatalogued burial site permit). No evidence of human remains or mound fill were discovered within the project area. Some possible mounds were identified to the east of the project area, but outside the DPC corridor and current project area. An early spring visit when the snow has packed down the vegetation would likely be the best time to look for the possible mounds.

Within the Van Loon State Wildlife Area, one of the possible historic berms or levees Gallagher (1982: 17) referred to was encountered approximately a quarter mile west of the location of 47LC64/BLC86, on US Fish and Wildlife property. This berm was approximately 4 feet tall and approximately 4 feet wide at the top. The sides were too angular to be a type of prehistoric mound. The area where the DPC right of way is located within the berm had an existing pathway in it, however, there were some small trees and shrubs growing in it. The DPC representative that MVAC was with at the time was not aware of any maintenance in this area within the past several years. It is likely that this path was cut through the berm when the transmission line was built sometime in the 1960's. This would have likely been the most northern of the two parallel berms or levees noted by Gallagher (1982: 17) and on Mr. Fortek's 1950's sketch map, as MVAC personnel went through the whole project area to the north of this and did not encounter another berm. What appeared to be the western edge of this berm was located approximately 200 feet to the west of the DPC right of way. The berm continued to the east of the DPC right of way for a long ways, but no attempt was made at the time to find the eastern edge since this was outside the scope of the current project. It is unknown where the two berms or levees were in relationship to the current DPC right of way, so the second berm could be outside the DPC right of way, as MVAC did not encounter it in 2013.

New Site

47TR424-Woyczik Isolated Find

47TR424 is a unknown prehistoric isolated retouched flake made of silicified sandstone that was found in Section 30 of Township 18 North, Range 8 West (Figures 20 and 21). The flake was located approximately 556 meters north of Highway 35, 637 meters south of 11th street, and 1337 meters west of County Road M. The flake was found in a cultivated field on a slight downward slope under the existing DPC transmission line, approximately 15 meters south of a nearby access road and 20 meters north of an existing pole. The cultivated field allowed for pedestrian survey with 80 to 90 percent visibility and two MVAC personnel were spaced less than 10 meters apart under the existing centerline. The area surrounding the isolated flake was

Figure 18. View of portion of 47LC64/BLC86 that overlaps project area before tall grass was mowed down – view facing southeast. No visible mounds present.

Figure 19. View of 47LC64/BLC86 in relationship to project area after tall grass was mowed down – view facing northwest. No visible mounds present. Site limits do not extend to pole in foreground of photo. New pole in site area will be near existing structure in center of photo.

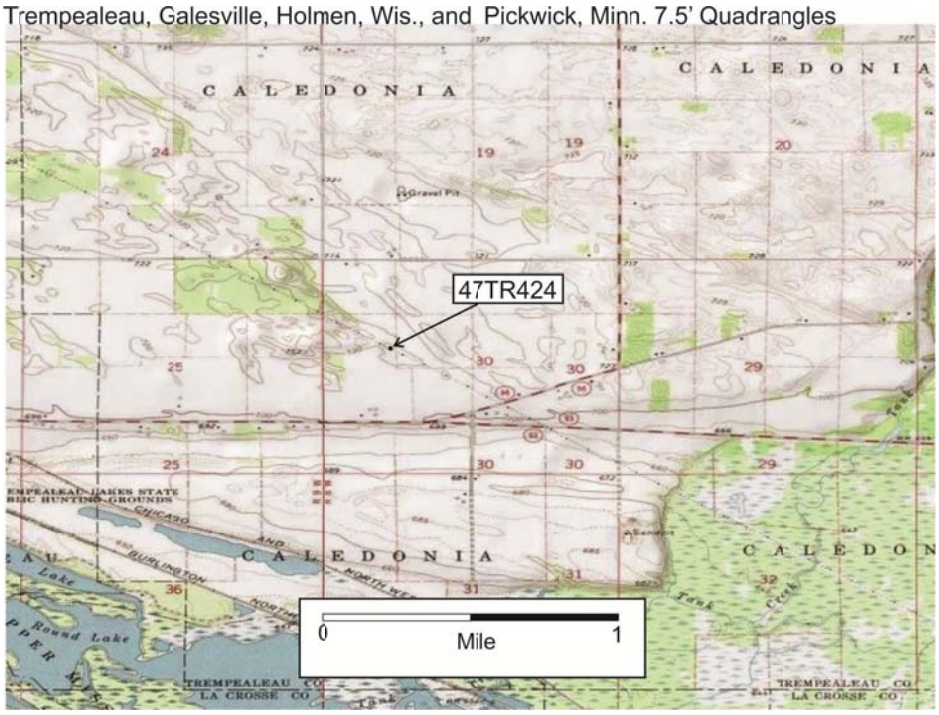

Figure 20. Approximate location of 47TR424 - Woyczik Isolated Find.

Figure 21. View of location of 47TR424. View facing northwest.

intensely scoured and no additional cultural material was recovered. Additionally, two MVAC personnel surveyed under the existing transmission line for the entire length of the same plowed field where this flake was found, and no additional artifacts were discovered.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In June, July, October, and November 2013, personnel from MVAC performed a Phase I archaeological survey of approximately eleven and a half miles for proposed changes to the Q28 (old Q1-D) transmission line and approximately 65 to 70 acres that may be used for laydown area alternatives. Six shovel tests were investigated at six pole locations only on US Fish and Wildlife property and two shovel tests were investigated at two pole locations only on DNR property. The rest of the project was on private land. Two previously recorded sites, 47TR52, a prehistoric campsite/village and 47LC64/BLC86, a prehistoric mound group are located within the project area. One new site, 47TR424, an isolated find was discovered. Neither the previously recorded sites or the new site are located on US Fish and Wildlife property or DNR property – all three sites are located on private land.

No evidence of previously recorded site 47TR52 could be located. This site was recorded as a very light scatter over thirty years ago. The site area that overlaps the transmission line project was pedestrian surveyed on two different occasions, and the entire site area was pedestrian surveyed once when the field this site was located in was selected as a possible laydown area. Ultimately, the field this site is in was not selected for a laydown area. The only action taking place within this site will be a soil boring and one pole placed in this site location. The new site, 47TR424, is an isolated find and is not considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). No further work is recommended for these sites.

Currently, the existing transmission line bisects the WHPD site map of 47LC64/BLC86, a prehistoric mound group. Although field notes from a 1994 MVAC field visit to the site show that there were four possible conical mounds under the existing transmission line, there is no surface evidence of the mounds today under the transmission line. Some likely mounds were located in the surrounding woods, but they are area outside the current project area, and the heavy vegetation at the time of the survey made identifying them definitely as mounds difficult. One pole will be located within the WHPD site location of 47LC64/BLC86 and MVAC personnel shovel tested this exact pole location, essentially mitigating it. DPC will be using this pole location to test the soil in this area and will be using basic trucks to drive into the site area for this, which should not disturb the site. Although MVAC personnel already essentially mitigated this pole location, MVAC will monitor the soil testing to assure no unplanned inadvertent ground disturbance takes place. Based on the results of the soil testing, the new single pole steel structure will be placed in this location in one of two ways, vibracoring or the traditional way. If DPC vibracores the pole in place, as described in the introduction section of this report, no heavy equipment will be entering the site area, since the vibracoring is from the air. If DPC does place the pole the traditional way, they will place protective mats under the heavy equipment while driving within the 47LC64/BLC86 site area to assure no inadvertent ground disturbance occurs. Since an MVAC 1994 sketch map (on file at MVAC – UW-L) showed four possible conical mounds nearest the transmission centerline, MVAC personnel will also make sure the heavy equipment stays east of the existing centerline, since it is unknown if

subsurface deposits remain of the four possible conical mounds. For either method that DPC choses to place the pole in this site, MVAC personnel will monitor the pole placement to make sure no unplanned ground disturbance takes place within the site area.

In summary, previously existing site 47TR52 could not be relocated, and the one new site discovered on the project, 47TR424, is an isolated find and is not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommend for this project with the exception archaeological monitoring of the soil testing and pole placement within the site location of 47LC64/BLC86. However, since MVAC already essentially mitigated the pole location within the site area, DPC's actions should not have a negative impact on the site.

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Appendix 1: Uncatalogued Burial Permit for 47LC64/BLC86

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

August 5, 2013

Ms. Vicki L. Twinde-Javner
Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center
1725 State St.
La Crosse, WI 54601-3788

SHSW#: 13-0745/LC
RE: Request to Work within boundary of Uncataloged Burial Site: LC-0064/BLC-0086

Dear Ms. Twinde-Javner:

We have received your submittal of July 25, 2013 concerning the request to work within the boundary of an uncataloged burial site (LC-0064/BLC-0086). Pursuant to Wis. Stats.§ 157.70 and Wis. Admin. Code § HS 2.04 (2), you are hereby authorized to conduct "limited appropriate subsurface exploration," as you have described in your project proposal, to test the recorded burial site location, LC-0064/BLC-0086, for the presence of human remains. A "qualified archeologist", as specified under Wis. Stats. § 157.70 (1) (i) and Wis. Admin. Code § HS 2.04 (6), shall conduct all "subsurface exploration" (per Wis. Admin. Code § HS 2.04 (2) associated with this recorded human burial site testing program.

Please forward two copies of the archeological report of investigations to our office for review and comment prior to receive the required authorization to construct within the boundary of LC-0064/BLC-0086. If human bone is discovere during your subsurface investigations, you must cease work immediately and contact the Burial Sites Preservation Offic at 1-800-342-7834 for compliance with Wis. Stat. §157.70 which provides for the protection of human burial sites.

You may call me at (608) 264-6507 if you have any questions concerning these matters.

Sincerely,

Sherman Banker

Sherman Banker
Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Office

Appendix 2: ASI site form for 47TR424-Woyczik Isolated Find

Wisconsin Archeological Site Inventory Form

CODE #47-TR424 COUNTY: Trempealeau

SITE NAME (limit 25 characters)Woyczik Isolated Find

FIELD NUMBER(S):____OTHER NAME: ____

Locational Information (See Appendix B)

CIVIL TOWN(S) ____

TOWN # 18 North RANGE # 8 W SECTION # 30
QUARTER-SECTIONS (at least 3) SE, SW, NW

QUARTER-SECTION GRID ALIGNMENT (edge and corner):NW Corner, West Edge
OTHER LEGAL DESCRIPTION: French or Government Lot# ____

ADDITIONAL TRS DATA:
TOWN # ____ North RANGE # ____ E or W SECTION # ____
QUARTER-SECTIONS (at least 3) ____
QUARTER-SECTION GRID ALIGNMENT (edge and corner)____

UTM COORDINATES: (110)Zone 15T (112) Easting 0629357 (114) Northing 4873748
(See Appendix C)

Method: Interpolated from USGS QUAD: ____ GPS Field X

USGS 7.5' QUADRANGLE MAP NAME Trempealeau 7.5'

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION & RELATION TO LANDSCAPE FEATURES: The site is located approximately 556 meters north of Highway 35, 637 meters south of 11th street, and 1337 meters west of County Road M.

Site Description Information

SITE/FEATURE DESCRIPTION: The site is located within a cultivated field on slight downward slope under the existing Dairyland Power Cooperative Q-1 transmission line. The site is located 15 meters south of a nearby access road and 20 meters north of an existing pole. The cultivated field allowed for pedestrian survey with 80 to 90 percent visibility. The area around the isolated flake was intensely scoured and no additional cultural materials were recovered.

SITE TYPE(S): (Check all that apply. See Appendix D)

☐ Cabin/homestead	☐ HCM concentration	☐ Rock art
☐ Cache/pit/hearth	☐ Ice House	☐ Rock feature/petroform
☐ Campsite/village	☒ Isolated find	☐ School
☐ Cave/rockshelter	☐ Kiln	☐ Shell midden
☐ CCC/WPA site	☐ Kill site/bone bed	☐ Shipwreck
☐ Cemetery/burials	☐ Lithic scatter	☐ Sugar bush
☐ Church	☐ Logging camp	☐ Trading/fur post
☐ Corn hills/garden beds	☐ Military site	☐ Traditional Cultural Property
☐ Cultural Site	☐ Mill/sawmill	
☐ Dam/historic earthwork	☐ Mound(s)- conical	☐ Transportation site
☐ Dock/pier/crib	☐ Mound(s)- effigy	☐ Tower
☐ Enclosure/earthworks	☐ Mound(s)- linear	☐ Workshop site
☐ Experimental	☐ Mound(s)- other	☐ Unknown
☐ Farmstead	☐ Paleontological	Other: ____

☐ Fish weir/trap ☐ Quarry/mine
☐ Foundation/depression ☐ Redeposited artifacts

****

For SHSW office use: HP-00-000 (rev. 12/16/2002)
CHK'D☐ GIS ☐ GIS CHK'D ☐ ENTER ☐ ENTRY CHK'D ☐ ASI#_____

CULTURE(S):(Check all that apply. See Appendix D in manual. Using certainty of affiliation: 1= definite, 2= probable, 3= possible)

_____ Paleo-Indian	_____ Woodland	_____ Upper Miss./Oneota
_____ Early Paleo-Indian	_____ Initial Woodland	_____ Late Pre-contact
_____ Late Paleo-Indian	_____ Early Woodland	_____ Post-Contact American Indian
_____ Archaic	_____ Middle Woodland	_____ Euro-American
_____ Early Archaic	_____ Late Woodland	_____ Unknown / Indeterminate
_____ Middle Archaic	_____ Terminal Woodland	_____ Unknown post—contact
_____ Late Archaic	_____ Middle Miss.	__1__ Unknown pre—contact

Other:_____

INVESTIGATION TYPE(S) COMPLETED: (Check all that apply.)

☐ Avocational Survey	☐ Major excavation	☐ Post hole digger
☐ Chance Encounter	☐ Mechanical Stripping	☐ Records/Background
☐ Controlled Surface Collection	☐ Monitoring	☐ Records (pred. model)
☐ Faunal Analysis	☐ Osteological analysis	☐ Remote Sensing
☐ Floral Analysis	☐ Phase I	☐ Soil core
☐ Geomorphology	☐ Phase II	☒ Surface Survey (int)
☐ Historical Research	☐ Phase II-corridor only	☐ Shovel Testing/Probing (Int)
☐ Interview/informant	☐ Phase III	☐ Test excavation
☐ Land Use History	☐ Phase III-corridor only	☐ Traditional Knowledge
☐ Vandalism	☐ Walk Over (Reconn.)	☐ Unknown

Other

PHASE/TRIBE/ETHNIC GROUP(S): (Enter all that apply. Please check Appendix F.)

_____

Site recorded For -

☒ Compliance SHSW# _____ Agency Number _____
☐ State, Non-Compliance SHSW# _____
☐ State Regional Program, Region _____ Year _____ SHSW# _____
☐ Survey & Planning # _____ SHSW # _____
☐ THPO SHSW# _____ Burial Sites Regional Program SHSW# _____
☐ Avocational SHSW#_____ ISTEA/TEA 21: _____ SHSW# _____
☐ SMART GROWTH: ☐ SHSW# _____ Other _____ SHSW# _____

Environmental Information

Natural Divisions: _____ ELEVATION (Feet above sea level) 720
(See Appendix G.)

DRAINAGE SYSTEM: (Check One) (See Appendix H)

☐ Black R.	☐ Rock R.	☐ Illinois R.	☐ Fox R. (South)
☐ Chippewa R.	☐ St. Croix R.	☐ L. Michigan	☐ Fox R. (North)
☐ Green Bay	☐ Wisconsin R.	☐ L. Superior	☒ Mississippi R.

DRAINAGE--TRIBUTARY OR SMALL LAKE Mississippi River
NEAREST WATER SOURCE NAME: Mississippi River

NEAREST WATER TYPE(S): (Check one) ☐ Perennial steam/river ☐ Lake/pond ☐ Marsh ☐ Intermittent stream ☐ Floodplain lake/oxbow ☐ Spring ☐ Artificial ☐ Relict/extinct

SOIL(S): Gotham-Sparta loamy fine sands, 12 to 20 percent slopes

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL DATA_____

SITE DIMENSIONS: __1x1__ ☒ feet OR ☐ meters (check one)
or
SITE AREA: _____ ☐ acres OR ☐ hectares (check one)

or_____ NOT DETERMINED

MODERN LAND USE (AT LAST UPDATE): (Check one or two.)

☒ Cultivation ☐ Marked cemetery ☐ Pasture/grassland

☐ Forest ☐ Recreational ☐ Residential
☐ Industrial/commercial ☐ Submerged
☐ Transportation corridor Name/Number: _____
☐ Energy corridor Name: _____
☐ Impoundment Name: _____
Other: _____ _____ Unknown

DEGREE OF DISTURBANCE (AT LAST UPDATE): (Check one.)
☐ Minimal(0-25%) ☒ Moderate(25-50%) ☐ Heavy(50-75%) ☐ Completely destroyed ☐ Unknown

THREATS TO SITE: (Prioritize; 1, 2, ,3)
Development: _____ residential, urban _____residential, rural
_____ Industrial/commercial urban _____Industrial/commercial rural
__1__ energy corridor Name: _____
_____ impoundment Name: _____
_____ transportation corridor Name: _____
Resource Use: _____ logging _____ mining _____ quarrying __2__agricultural _____recreational
Vandalism: _____ looting _____ defacing _____ collecting
Natural: __3__ erosion _____ bioturbation Other: _____

Artifact / Archival Information

ARTIFACT/RECORDS REPOSITORY (See Appendix I.):Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center

MATERIAL CLASS(ES): (Check all that apply.)

- ☐ Aboriginal ceramics
- ☐ Euro-American ceramics
- ☐ Faunal remains
- ☐ Features
- ☐ Fire-altered rock
- ☐ Floral remains
- ☐ Glass
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Ground/pecked stone
- ☐ Historic building material
  - ☐ Houses/Structures
  - ☐ Human bone
- ☐ Metal
  - ☒ Other chipped stone
  - ☐ Projectile points
- ☐ Standing Structures

MATERIAL TYPE(S) Silicified Sandstone

DATES: _____

DATING METHOD(S): ☐ Artifact style/cross-dating ☐ Site type
☐ Informant/Oral History ☐ Traditional Knowledge
☐ Thermoluminescence DATE: _____ ☐ Other: _____
☐ Historic records
☐ Radiocarbon DATE: _____

Investigator/Reporter Information:

NAME OF INVESTIGATOR(S)	AFFILIATION((See Appendix I.)	DATE(S) OF INVESTIGATION
Vicki L. Twinde-Javner	Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center	6/26/2013
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

NAME OF SITE REPORTER Michael Straskowski and Vicki Twinde-Javner AFFILIATION (See Appendix I.)Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center
DATE SITE REPORTED7/1/2013

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES Report in Progress

Investigator's Recommendation- Check all that apply.

- ☐ No recommendation offered
- ☐ Additional Background Search
- ☐ Phase I / Field Verify
- ☐ Phase II
- ☐ Phase II-corridor only
- ☐ Phase III
- ☐ Phase III-corridor only
- ☐ Faunal Analysis
- ☐ Remote Sensing
- ☐ Historical research
- ☐ Complete NRHP Nomination
- ☐ Traditional Knowledge
- ☒ No Additional Investigation
- ☐ Redesign-avoid
- ☐ Catalogue as burial site
- ☐ Protect During Construction
- ☐ Preserve in place
- ☐ Covenant
- ☐ Floral Analysis
- ☐ Osteological analysis
- ☐ Geomorphology
- ☐ Monitor
- ☐ Oral History/Informant
- ☐ Unknown

☐ Other: _____

Comments: _____

Ownership Information:
OWNERSHIP TYPE: (Check all that apply) ☐ Public-Federal ☐ Public-State ☐ Public-Local ☒ Private ☐ Indian Lands-Trust ☐ Indian Lands-Allotted ☐ Unknown

OWNER'S NAME(S) Troy and Eva Woyczik
OWNER'S ADDRESS(ES) W21860 State Road 35, Trempealeau, WI 54661
YEAR OWNERSHIP DETERMINED 2013

National Register (NRHP) and State Register (SRHP) STATUS.
☐ Not Evaluated ☐ Determined Eligible – in DOE process Date: _____
☐ Determined Eligible – in nomination process Date: _____
☐ Boundary Change ☐ Boundary Decreased ☐ Boundary Increased Date: _____
☐ District (Name): _____ Multiple Property: _____
☐ Traditional Cultural Property: _____ Date: _____

Wisconsin ASI Continuation Sheet

Please use this space for other sections of the form, or for any additional notes or comments._____

Trempealeau, Wis., Galesville, Wis., Holmen, Wis., and Pickwick, Minn. 7.5' Quadrangles

0 Mile 1

Appendix 3: Permit for Phase I work on DNR land.

WISCONSIN PUBLIC LANDS FIELD ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERMIT, 2013

REQUIRED TO CONDUCT ARCHAEOLOGY ON ALL NON-FEDERAL PUBLIC LAND UNDER WIS. § 44.47
Wisconsin Historical Society

Name/Organization/Contact: Qualified archaeologists for MVAC Telephone: 608-785-8451

Address: 1725 State St City: La Crosse State: WI Zip Code: 54601

E-mail Address: kstevenson@uwlax.edu FAX#: 608-785-6474

Institutional Affiliation: UW-LaCrosse, MVAC Occupation: Archaeologist

Location of work: STATE WIDE

Highway: Hwy/Rd County

Project Begin: Project End:

Other Projects: County Civil Town Town Range Section

Quarter Sections (minimum 3)

Name of Park, Wildlife Area: Wisconsin DNR lands Site Name: Site Number

Type of fieldwork: ☑ Phase I/Survey ☐ Phase II/Testing ☐ Phase III/Excavation ☑ Other

Purpose of the fieldwork: ☑ Federal Compliance ☑ State Compliance ☐ Education ☐ Other

Period of field work beginning on: 4-1-2013 and ending on: 12-31-2013

What institution will curate recovered artifacts, notes, and records? MVAC, UW-La Crosse
(Curation agreement must be on file with WHS)

Signature of Archaeologist Katherine Stevenson Date: 3-27-2013

Print name: Katherine Stevenson ☐ continuation sheet or see attachments

Maps and/or Letters of explanation can accompany this application

Landowner or custodian name (print): MJ Dudzik Phone: 608.266.3462

Signature of Landowner Date: 03.27.2013

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

Permit Approved Date: 27 March 2013

John H. Broihahn
State Archaeologist
Wisconsin Historical Society
FAX: 608-264-6504 / PH 608-264-6496
Email: john.broihahn@wisconsinhistory.org

PLP # 13-013

Conditions:

1) Two copies of the final report must be submitted to the Division of Historic Preservation – Public History.
2) All artifacts, notes and records must be curated in an appropriate facility that is staffed by trained personnel.

This permit does NOT cover work within cataloged and uncataloged burial sites under Wis. § 157.70.
This permit does NOT cover removal of human remains under Wis. § 157.70.

Please contact Sherman Banker at (608) 264-6507 or by e-mail at sherman.banker@wisconsinhistory.org

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM

WHS/SHSW # 13-0745/LC (uncatalogued burial permit) COUNTY La Crosse and Trempealeau

AUTHORS: Vicki L. Twinde-Javner

REPORT TITLE: Phase I Archaeological Survey of Eleven and a Half Miles of the Q28 (old Q1-D) Marshland to Briggs Road Transmission Line Rebuild and Associated Laydown Areas in La Crosse and Trempealeau Counties, Wisconsin

DATE OF REPORT (MONTH AND YEAR): December 2013

SERIES/NUMBER: Reports of Investigations No. 976

PLACE OF PUBLICATION: Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center

LOCATIONAL INFORMATION [LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY AREA (T-R-S)]
Sections 7, 8, 15, 16, 17, 23 and 24 of Township 18 North, Range 9 West;
Sections 29, 30, 32, and 33 of Township 18 North, Range 8 West;
Sections 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, and 13 of Township 17 North, Range 8 West

U.S.G.S. QUAD MAP(S): Winona East Minn-Wis, Trempealeau, Galesville, and Holmen, Wisconsin 7.5′ Quadrangles

SITE(S) INVESTIGATED: 47TR52, 47TR424, and 47LC64/BLC86

ACRES INVESTIGATED: ~120 (see abstract for details) AGENCY # ____

INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES CMPLETED (Check all that apply.)

☐ Avocational Survey	☐ Chance Encounter	☐ Controlled Surface Collection
☐ Faunal Analysis	☐ Floral Analysis	☐ Geomorphology
☐ Historical Research	☐ Interview/Informant	☐ Land Use History
☐ Literature Background Research	☐ Major Excavation	☐ Mechanical Stripping
☐ Monitoring	☐ Osteological Analysis	☒ Phase I-Surface Survey
☐ Phase II	☐ Phase II-Corridor Only	☐ Phase III
☐ Phase III-Corridor Only	☐ Records/Background	☐ Records/Background (Pred. Model)
☐ Remote Sensing	☒ Shovel Testing/Probing (Inten)	☐ Soil Core
☐ Surface Survey (Intensive)	☐ Test Excavation	☐ Traditional Knowledge
☐ Vandalism	☐ Walk Over (Reconnaissance)	☐ Unknown
☐ Other: _____		

ABSTRACT: ☒ Included in report ☐ Written in space below

Appendix I: Tribal Consultation

The following letter and attachments were sent to the following tribes on January 9, 2014:

- Bad River Band of Lake Superior Indians of Wisconsin
- Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin
- Ho-Chunk Nation
- Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior
- Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior
- Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin
- Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin
- Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior
- St. Croix Band Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin
- Sokaogon Chippewa Community
- Stockbridge Munsee Community of Wisconsin
- Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma
- Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas
- Sac and Fox Nation of the Mississippi in Iowa
- Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma
- Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation
- Prairie Island Indian Community
- Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians Ketegitigaaning Ojibwe Nation

DAIRYLAND POWER
COOPERATIVE

January 9, 2014

Mr. James Myster
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Region 3 Archaeologist
5600 American Boulevard West
Suite 1049
Bloomington, MN 55437

Subject: Section 106 Consultation for Dairyland Power Cooperative Marshland Substation to Briggs Road Substation 161 kV Transmission Line Rebuild Project; Trempealeau and La Crosse Counties, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Myster:

Dairyland Power Cooperative (DPC) is proposing to rebuild approximately 13 miles of 161 kilovolt (kV) transmission line, which extends from the Marshland Substation located in Trempealeau County, Wisconsin to the Briggs Road Substation located in La Crosse County, Wisconsin (the Project). This rebuild will occur along its existing alignment. DPC intends to seek financial assistance from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Utilities Service (RUS) to construct the Project.

As referenced in DPC' October 23, 2013 Consultation Letter to this letter submits the archaeological report and Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Office response to the proposed Project. We would be pleased to discuss details of the Project with you. If you require any further information such as shapefiles or other maps, please do not hesitate to contact us.

The Project will be reviewed under the jurisdiction of RUS. In accordance with RUS National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations, the Project falls under criteria that would typically require the preparation of a Categorical Exclusion (CE), including biological and cultural studies and related state and federal permitting. In addition, federal permits will likely be required from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for Section 404 and Section 10 of the Clean Water Act compliance, as well as a review pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Review by the USFWS will be required pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act and for the renewal of a Special Use Permit for an existing transmission easement that crosses the Upper Mississippi National Wildlife and Fish Refuge (Refuge). The possibility of a joint NEPA process has been raised at recent Project meetings. As such, another purpose of this letter is to invite input from these agencies regarding the potential for a joint NEPA process.

Project Summary

The Project begins approximately 1.6 miles southeast of the Marshland Substation, which is located approximately 1 mile southeast of the unincorporated community of Marshland, Wisconsin. The Project then traverses generally southeast to the Briggs Road Substation, located approximately 0.1 mile southwest of the Village of Holmen, Wisconsin (**Appendix A**). The Briggs Road Substation is currently being constructed as part of a separate project - the CapX2020 Hampton-Rochester-La Crosse 345 kV Transmission Improvement Project or "CapX Project", and is located on the opposite side of Briggs Road from the North La Crosse Substation, where this north segment of the Q-1 line currently terminates.

At the Trempealeau / La Crosse County line, south of STH 35/Great River Road, the Project crosses the Black River Floodplain area that is made up of floodplain forest, streams, and emergent wetlands. The Van Loon Wildlife Area owned by Wisconsin Department of Natural resources and the Refuge owned by the US Fish & Wildlife Service are located within Black River Floodplain area. The Project crosses approximately 0.3 miles of the Van Loon Wildlife Area and approximately 0.9 miles of the Refuge.

Design and Construction to Minimize Impacts

Rebuilding the transmission line consists of replacing the transmission structures and wires, within the existing right-of-way (ROW). The Project has been designed to avoid resources such as wetlands, surface waters, sensitive habitats, protected species and historic or cultural areas to the extent possible. Potential impacts to soil and surface water resources would be minimized or avoided by using erosion and sedimentation control best management practices during construction. Permanent impacts include the installation of an estimated 82 H-frame steel transmission structures with an approximate 500 to 700 foot span between structures, and an estimated 21 Y-frame steel transmission structures with an approximate 600 to 800 foot span between structures. The Y-frame steel transmission structures would be used for the 3-mile long portion of the Project through the Black River Floodplain to minimize impacts; these structures would utilize only 65 feet of the existing 80-foot ROW (32.5 feet on either side of the 161 kV transmission centerline). With a height of 65 feet, the Y-frame structures would not exceed the average height of trees in the area. For the remaining 10 miles of the Project, H-frame steel transmission structures will utilize the existing 80-foot ROW, with 40 feet on either side of the 161-kV transmission centerline. The existing transmission structures will not be replaced at their current locations; rather structure locations will be selected based on engineering, landowner input, and environmental factors including soil conditions, slope, and maximum span length between transmission structures, and terrain.

As noted above, DPC has made design choices and identified construction methods to minimize Project impacts, particularly within the Black River Floodplain. Within the Black River Floodplain, heavy lift helicopters would be used to transport the steel caisson and associated construction equipment to vibrate the caisson to the required foundation depth to each structure location. Construction matting would only be required at the structure locations. Personnel would be transported to the construction sites using an Argo or similar low pressure vehicle. The heavy lift helicopter would transport the tubular steel structures in sections and attach the structure

sections to the caisson foundation or previously set lower section. The heavy lift helicopter would remove all construction equipment when installation is complete. Wire stringing would use techniques similar to those on the remainder of the Project, including using a helicopter to pull in “sock” line. The existing wood H-frame structures would be cut off at ground level and removed by helicopter or low ground pressure equipment.

Construction of the Black River Floodplain section is scheduled to commence in the fall of 2014 and take approximately 2 months to complete. The remaining 10 miles of line would be built following the completion of the CapX Project in 2015. Construction phasing will reflect any avoidance measures required to protect sensitive resources including threatened and endangered species, surface waters and wetlands. The in-service date for the Project is late 2015.

Phase I Archaeological Survey Results

Mississippi Valley Archaeological Center (MVAC) was retained by DPC to conduct a Phase I Archaeological Survey of Project. The survey report is attached as **Appendix B**. In summary, two previously recorded sites, 47TR52, a prehistoric campsite/village and 47LC64/BLC86, a prehistoric mound group are located within the Project area. One additional new site, 47TR424, which is an isolated find, was discovered. All of these sites are on private land. No evidence of 47TR52 could be located despite survey in the site area more than once. No additional artifacts were associated with 47TR424.

The existing transmission line bisects the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD) site limits of 47LC64/BLC86, a prehistoric mound group. Although field notes from a 1994 MVAC field visit to the site show that there were four possible conical mounds under the existing transmission line, there is no surface evidence of the mounds today under the transmission line. One pole will be located within the WHPD site location of 47LC64/BLC86 and MVAC personnel shovel tested this exact pole location. DPC will be utilizing this pole location to test the soil in this area and will be using basic trucks to drive into the site area, which should not disturb the site. Based on the results of the soil testing, the new single pole steel structure within the site boundaries will be placed in this location in one of two ways, vibracoring or the traditional way. If DPC vibracores the pole in place, no heavy equipment will be entering the site area, since the vibracoring is done by a helicopter. If the pole is placed the traditional way, DPC will place protective mats under the heavy equipment while driving within the 47LC64/BLC86 site area to assure no inadvertent ground disturbance occurs. Although MVAC personnel have essentially mitigated the pole location by shovel testing it, MVAC personnel will monitor the pole placement in the 47LC64/BLC86 site area for either method of pole placement chosen to make sure no unplanned ground disturbance takes place within the site area.

No evidence of 47TR52 could be found and 47TR424 is an isolated find and is not considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. No further archaeological work is recommend for this project with the exception of archaeological monitoring of the soil testing and pole placement within the site location of 47LC64/BLC86.

MVAC personnel will monitor any ground disturbing activities within this site location, but since MVAC has already mitigated the pole location; DPC's actions should not have a negative impact on the site.

DPC and RUS respectfully request your review and comment regarding the potential for the Project to affect cultural resources of tribal concern. If you can provide comments, have any questions regarding the information presented in this letter or wish to review additional cultural resources information pertaining to the Project, please do not hesitate to contact Leslie Knapp at leslie.knapp@aecom.com or 612-376-2437, or via mail at:

Leslie Knapp
AECOM
800 LaSalle Avenue, Suite 110
Minneapolis, MN 55402

Thank you your dedication of time and attention to this matter and we would appreciate your response within 30 days.

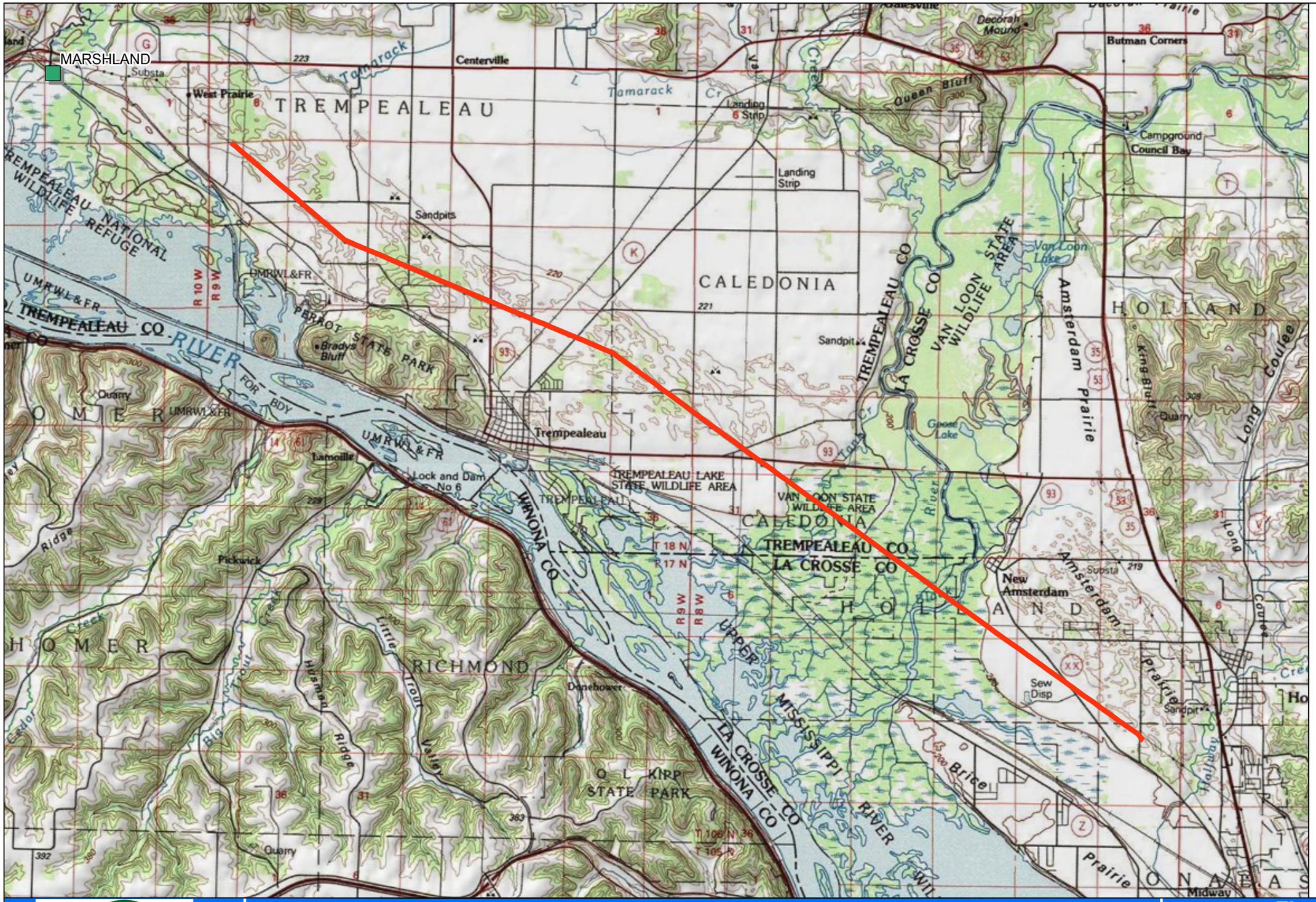
Sincerely,

Chuck Thompson
Dairyland Power Cooperative
cat@dairynet.com

Enclosures: Appendix A - Figure 1 and Mapbook
Appendix B - Phase I Archaeological Survey Report

Cc: Emily Orler, RUS
Leslie Knapp, AECOM
James Nissen, USFWS

Appendix A – Figure 1 and Mapbook



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- Substation

0 1 Miles

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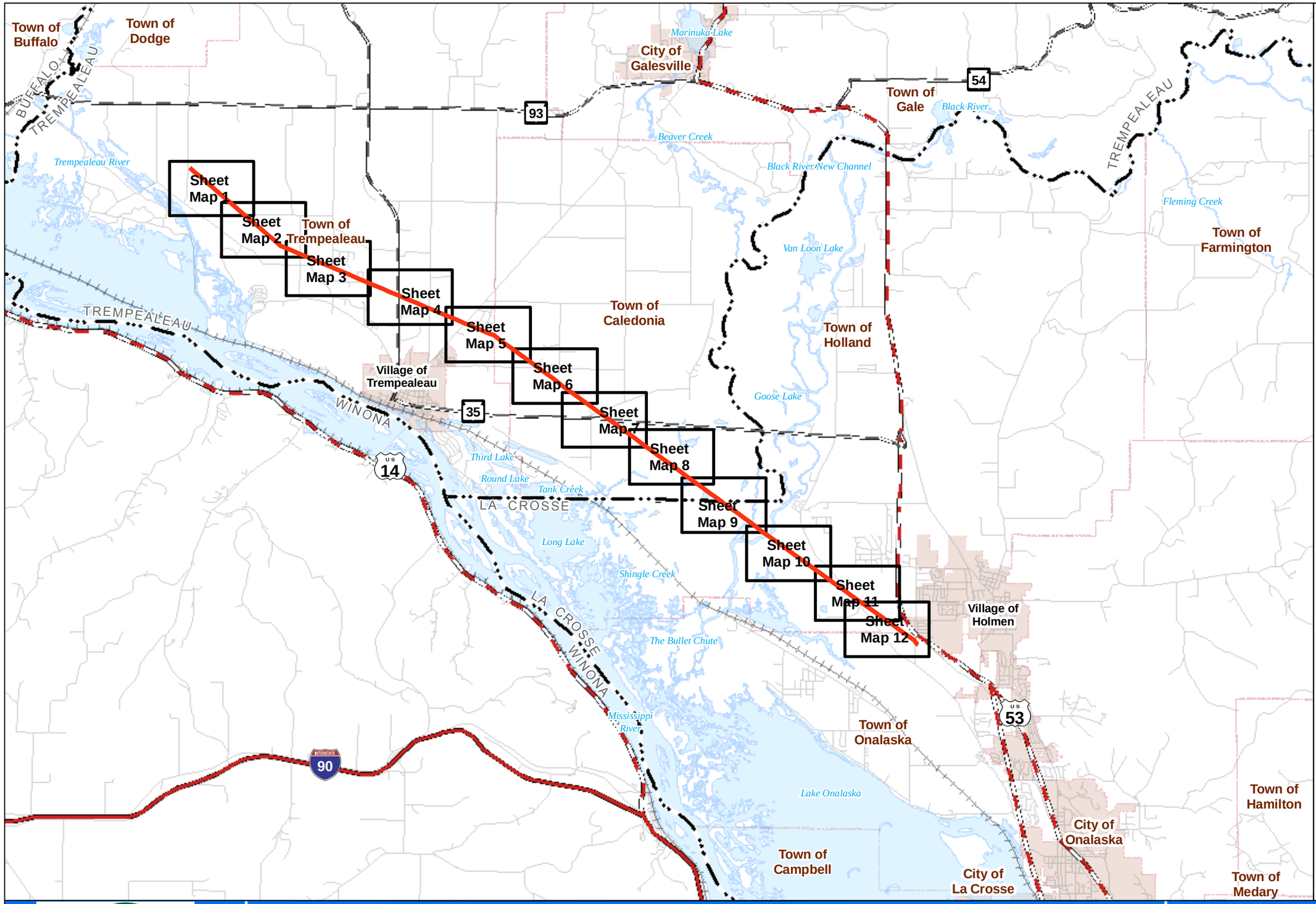
DAIRYLAND POWER COOPERATIVE
A Touchstone Energy® Cooperative

Marshland Substation to Briggs Road Substation (Q-1 North) 161 kV Rebuild Project

Trempealeau and La Crosse Counties, Wisconsin

Figure 1
Project Location Map

October 2013



Sheet Map Index

Legend

Project Feature
- Q-1 Centerline

Highway
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway

Jurisdiction
- City or Village
- Town

0 1 Miles

Data Sources: WDNR, WisDOT, BTS, USGS, Census
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DAIRYLAND POWER COOPERATIVE
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Q-1 Marshland Substation to Briggs Road Substation 161 kV Rebuild Project

• Dairyland Power Cooperative •

Appendix A
Dairyland Q-1 Marshland Substation to Briggs Road Substation 161 kV Rebuild Project Overview Map
October 2013

Sheet Map 1

Legend

Project Feature
- Proposed Q-1 Structure
- Q-1 Centerline
- Right-of-Way
- DPC Access Route
- Proposed Laydown Area

Water Feature
- Waterbody
- Field Sketched Waterway
- Wetland Delineated from Aerial Interpretation
- Field Sketched Wetland
- Field Sketched Open Water

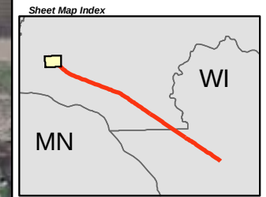
WDNR 24K Hydrography
- Intermittent Stream
- Perennial Stream

Transportation
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway

Jurisdiction
- State
- County
- Township
- Section
- City, Village or Town
- Federal Land
- State Land

0 400 Feet

Sheet Map Index



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Aerial Photography Published by ESRI World Imagery, 2010

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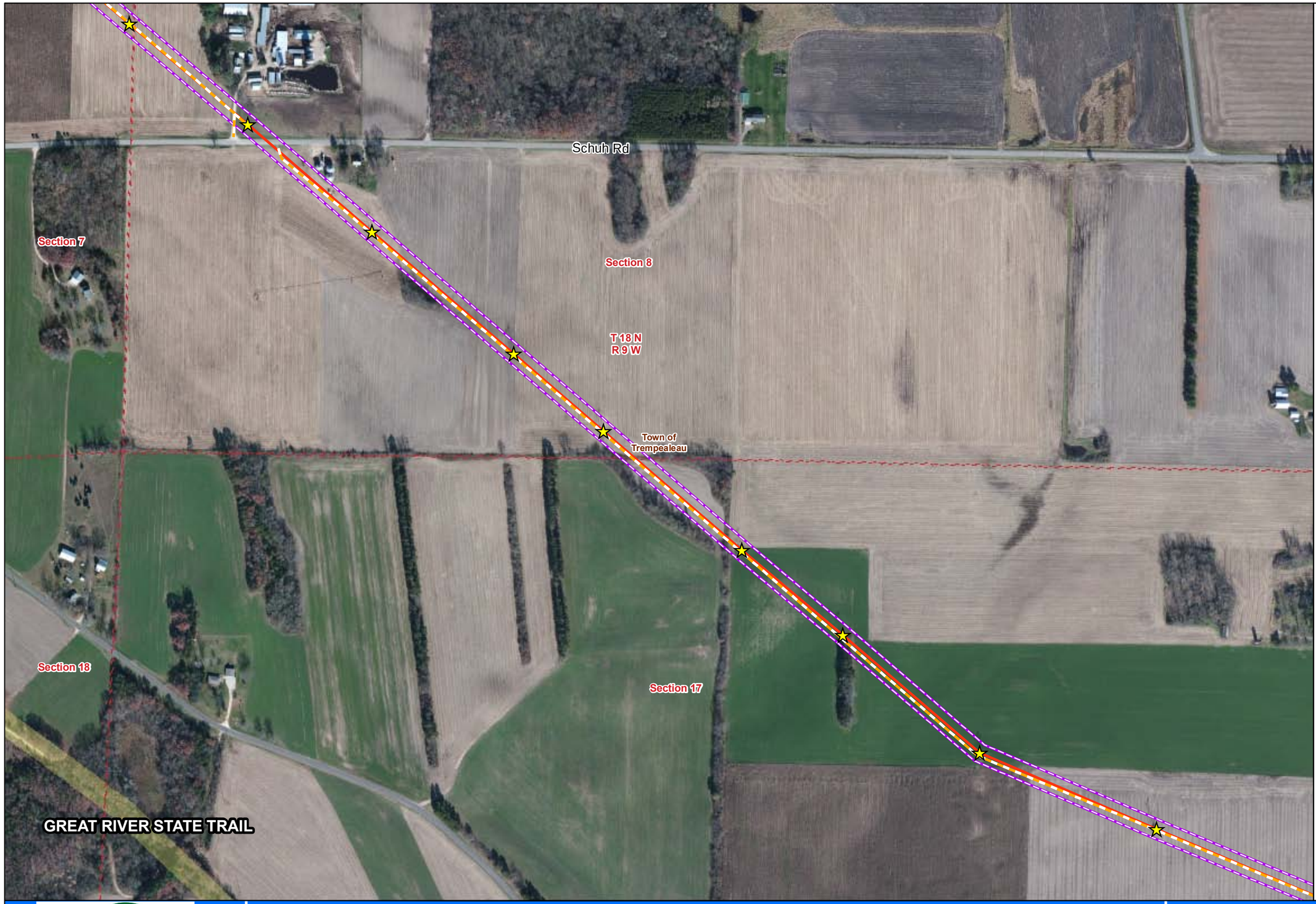
Q-1 Marshland Substation to Briggs Road Substation 161 kV Rebuild Project

• Dairyland Power Cooperative •

Appendix A
Dairyland Q-1 Marshland Substation to Briggs Road Substation 161 kV Rebuild Project
October 2013



Sheet Map 2

Legend

Project Feature

- Proposed Q-1 Structure
- Q-1 Centerline
- Right-of-Way
- DPC Access Route
- Proposed Laydown Area

Water Feature

- Waterbody
- Field Sketched Waterway
- Wetland Delineated from Aerial Interpretation
- Field Sketched Wetland
- Field Sketched Open Water

WDNR 24K Hydrography

- Intermittent Stream
- Perennial Stream

Transportation

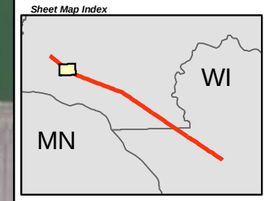
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway

Jurisdiction

- State
- County
- Township
- Section
- City, Village or Town
- Federal Land
- State Land

0 400 Feet

Sheet Map Index



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Aerial Photography Published by ESRI World Imagery, 2010

DAIRYLAND POWER COOPERATIVE
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Q-1 Marshland Substation to Briggs Road Substation 161 kV Rebuild Project

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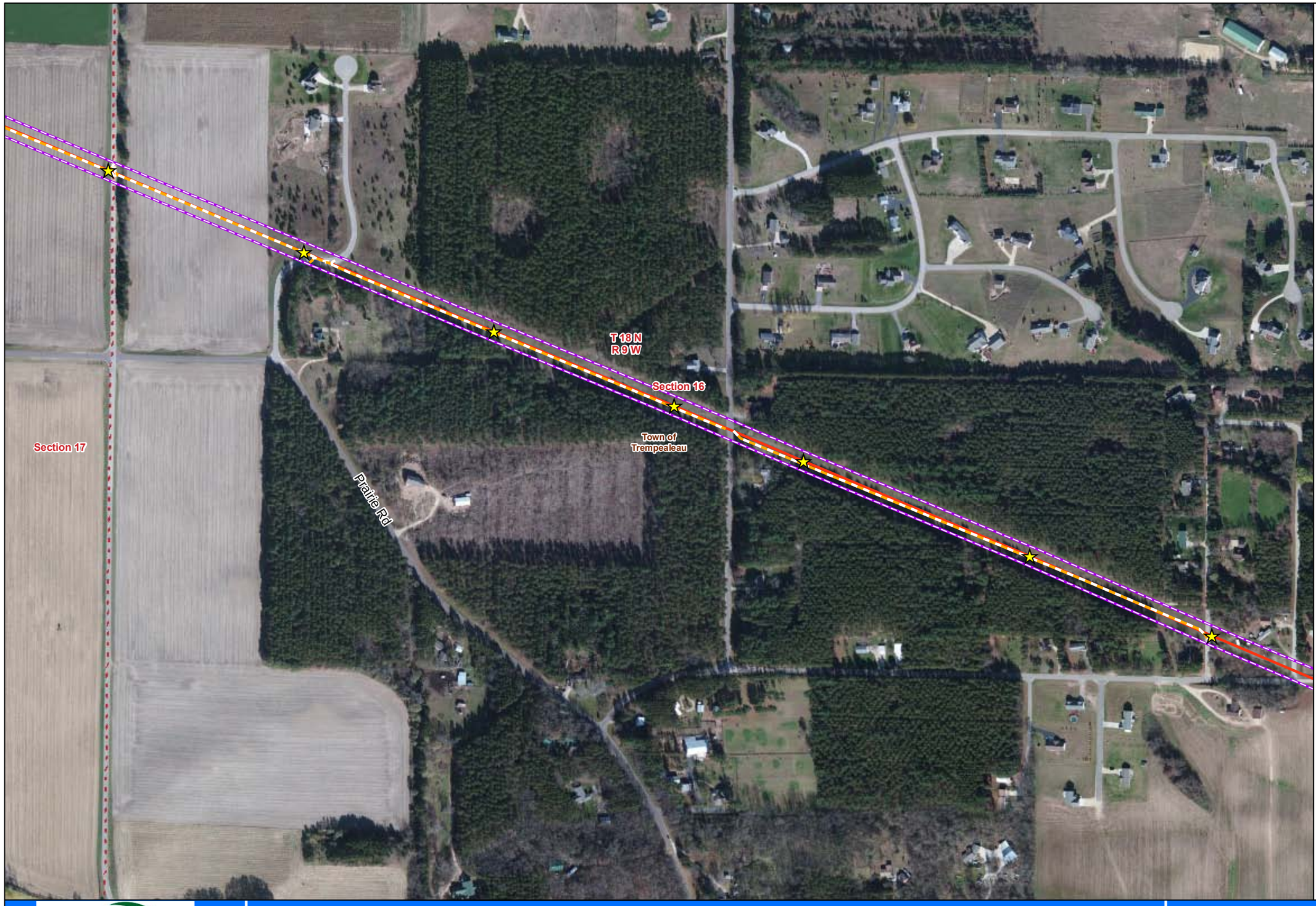
Appendix A
Dairyland Q-1 Marshland Substation to Briggs Road Substation 161 kV Rebuild Project
October 2013



Sheet Map 3

Legend

Project Feature

- Proposed Q-1 Structure
- Q-1 Centerline
- Right-of-Way
- DPC Access Route
- Proposed Laydown Area

Water Feature

- Waterbody
- Field Sketched Waterway
- Wetland Delineated from Aerial Interpretation
- Field Sketched Wetland
- Field Sketched Open Water

WDNR 24K Hydrography

- Intermittent Stream
- Perennial Stream

Transportation

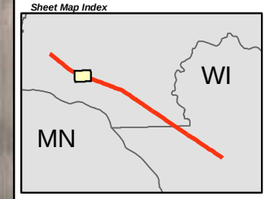
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway

Jurisdiction

- State
- County
- Township
- Section
- City, Village or Town
- Federal Land
- State Land

0 400 Feet

Sheet Map Index



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Aerial Photography Published by ESRI World Imagery, 2010

DAIRYLAND POWER COOPERATIVE
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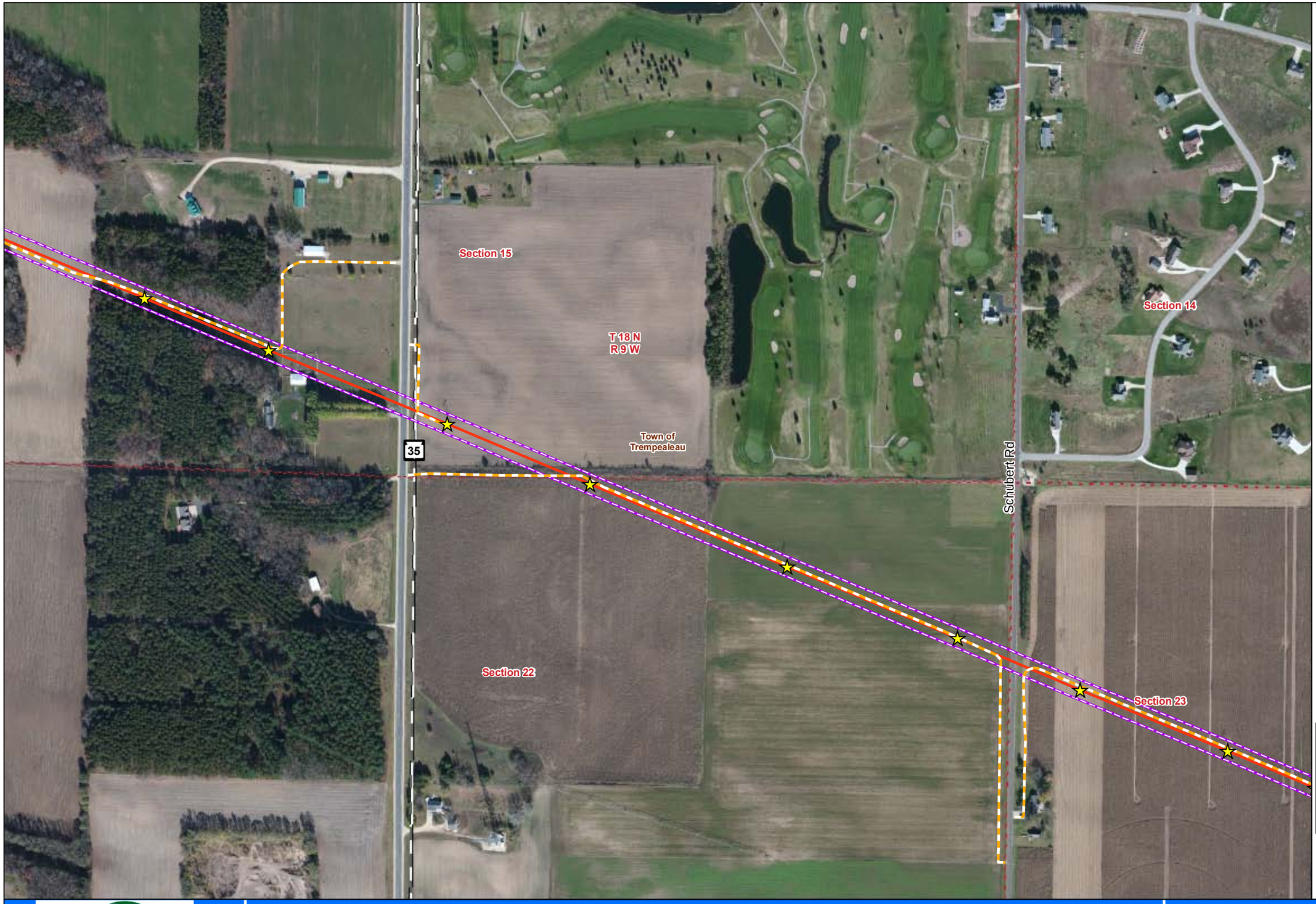
Q-1 Marshland Substation to Briggs Road Substation 161 kV Rebuild Project

• Dairyland Power Cooperative •

Appendix A
Dairyland Q-1 Marshland Substation to Briggs Road Substation 161 kV Rebuild Project
October 2013



Sheet Map 4

Legend

Project Feature

- Proposed Q-1 Structure
- Q-1 Centerline
- Right-of-Way
- DPC Access Route
- Proposed Laydown Area

Water Feature

- Waterbody
- Field Sketched Waterway
- Wetland Delineated from Aerial Interpretation
- Field Sketched Wetland
- Field Sketched Open Water

WDNR 24K Hydrography

- Intermittent Stream
- Perennial Stream

Transportation

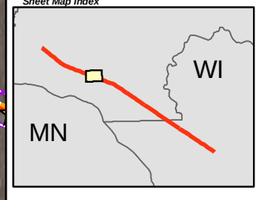
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway

Jurisdiction

- State
- County
- Township
- Section
- City, Village or Town
- Federal Land
- State Land

0 400 Feet

Sheet Map Index



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Aerial Photography Published by ESRI World Imagery, 2010

DAIRYLAND POWER COOPERATIVE
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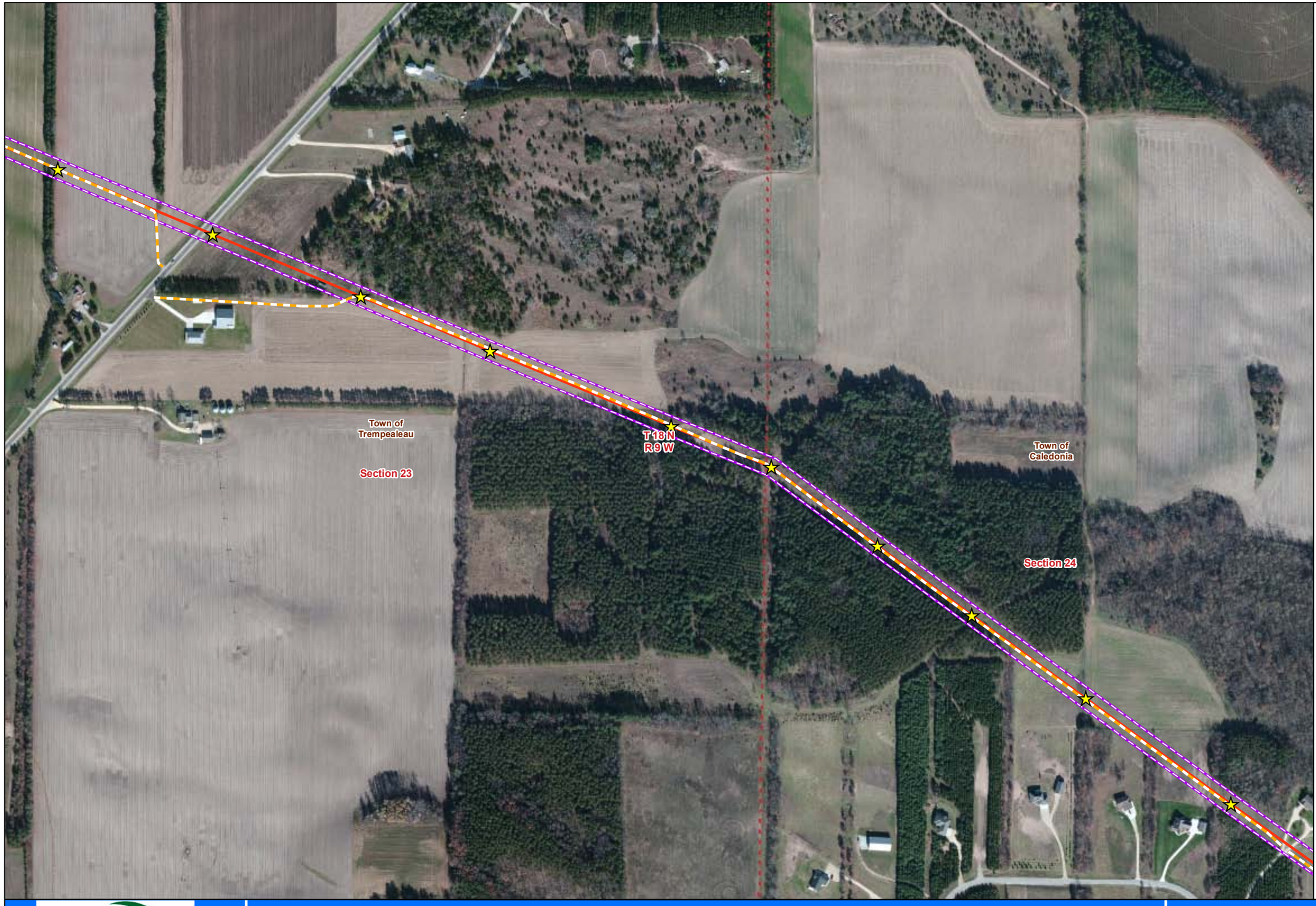
Q-1 Marshland Substation to Briggs Road Substation 161 kV Rebuild Project

• Dairyland Power Cooperative •

Appendix A
Dairyland Q-1 Marshland Substation to Briggs Road Substation 161 kV Rebuild Project
October 2013



Sheet Map 5

Legend

Project Feature

- Proposed Q-1 Structure
- Q-1 Centerline
- Right-of-Way
- DPC Access Route
- Proposed Laydown Area

Water Feature

- Waterbody
- Field Sketched Waterway
- Wetland Delineated from Aerial Interpretation
- Field Sketched Wetland
- Field Sketched Open Water

WDNR 24K Hydrography

- Intermittent Stream
- Perennial Stream

Transportation

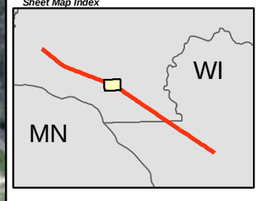
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway

Jurisdiction

- State
- County
- Township
- Section
- City, Village or Town
- Federal Land
- State Land

0 400 Feet

Sheet Map Index



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DAIRYLAND POWER COOPERATIVE
A Touchstone Energy® Cooperative

Q-1 Marshland Substation to Briggs Road Substation 161 kV Rebuild Project

• Dairyland Power Cooperative •

Appendix A
Dairyland Q-1 Marshland Substation to Briggs Road Substation 161 kV Rebuild Project
October 2013

Sheet Map 6

Legend

Project Feature
- Proposed Q-1 Structure
- Q-1 Centerline
- Right-of-Way
- DPC Access Route
- Proposed Laydown Area

Water Feature
- Waterbody
- Field Sketched Waterway
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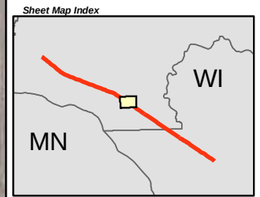

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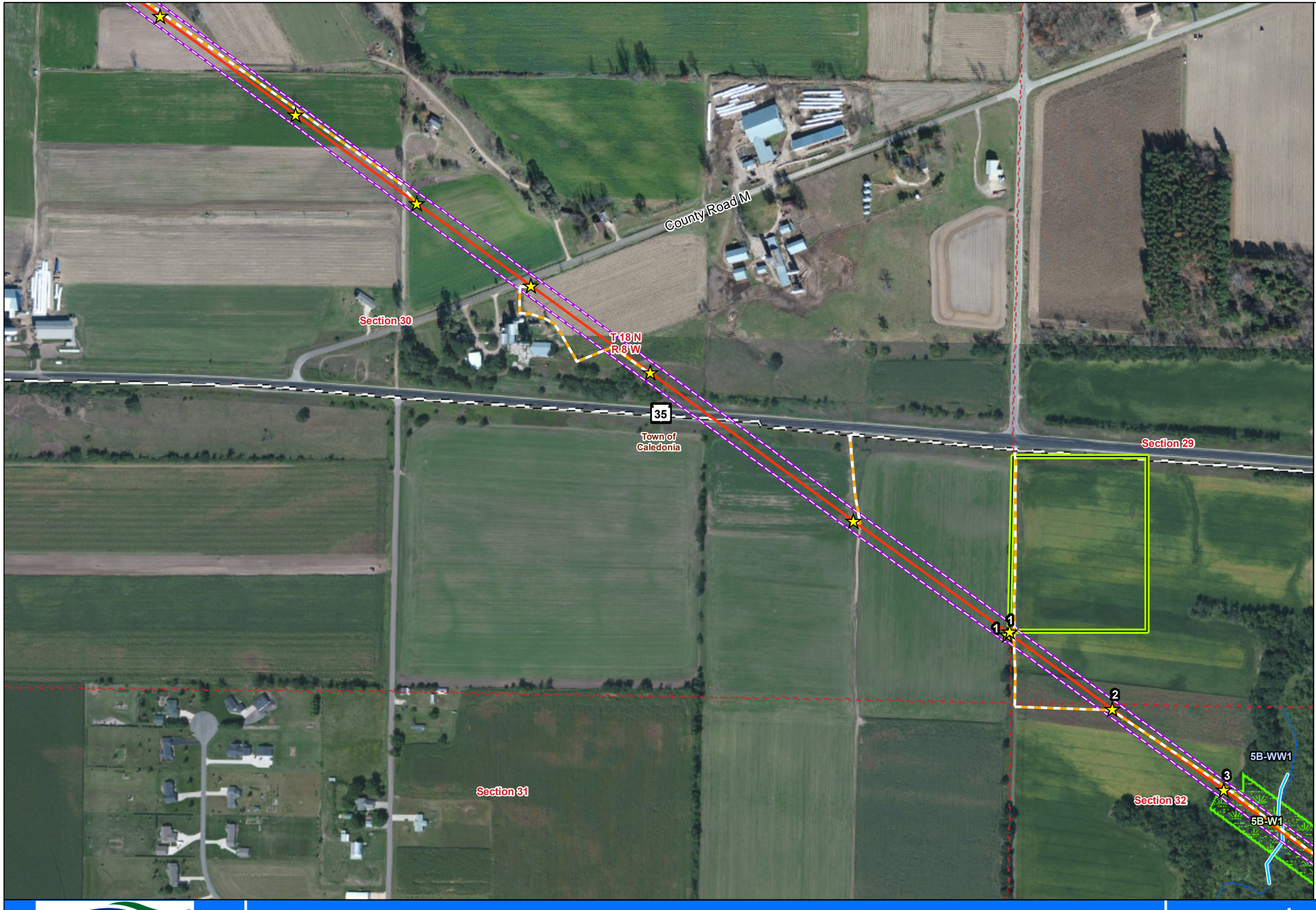
Appendix A
Dairyland Q-1 Marshland Substation to Briggs Road Substation 161 kV Rebuild Project
October 2013



Sheet Map 7

Legend

Project Feature

- Proposed Q-1 Structure
- Q-1 Centerline
- Right-of-Way
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- Proposed Laydown Area

Water Feature

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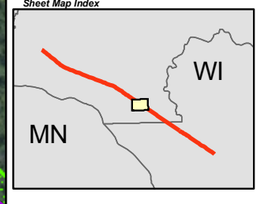

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DAIRYLAND POWER COOPERATIVE
A Touchstone Energy® Cooperative

Q-1 Marshland Substation to Briggs Road Substation 161 kV Rebuild Project

• Dairyland Power Cooperative •

Appendix A
Dairyland Q-1 Marshland Substation to Briggs Road Substation 161 kV Rebuild Project
October 2013

Sheet Map 8

Section 29

Section 28

Section 32

Section 33

T 18 N
R 8 W

Town of Caledonia

Tank Creek

Unnamed

5B-WW1

5B-W1

5B-WW2

5B-W2

5B-WW3

5B-WW5

5B-WW4

5B-W2

5B-WW7

5B-WW8

5B-WW6

5B-W2

5B-WW9

5B-WW11

5B-W3

5B-WW10

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Legend

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- Q-1 Centerline
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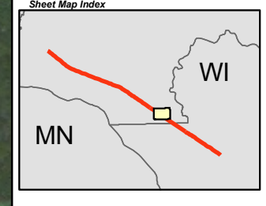

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Q-1 Marshland Substation to Briggs Road Substation 161 kV Rebuild Project

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Appendix A
Dairyland Q-1 Marshland Substation to Briggs Road Substation 161 kV Rebuild Project
October 2013

Sheet Map 9

5B-WW11
11
5B-W3
12
5B-W4
13
5B-WW12
14
TREMPEALEAU
LA CROSSE
5B-WW13
5B-WW15
5B-WW14
15
5B-WW16
5B-W6
5B-WW17
5B-WW17
16
5B-W6
5B-W5
5B-WW18
17
5B-WW19
5B-W5
18
5B-WW20
5B-W7
19
5B-WW22
5B-WW21
5B-W7

VAN LOON WILDLIFE AREA
Section 33
Town of Caledonia
T 18 N
R 8 W
Section 34
Unnamed
Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge
Shingle Creek
Section 4
Town of Holland
T 17 N
R 8 W
Section 3
Black River

Legend

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- Proposed Q-1 Structure
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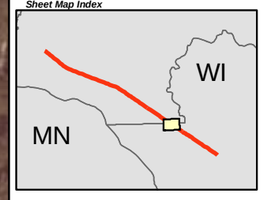

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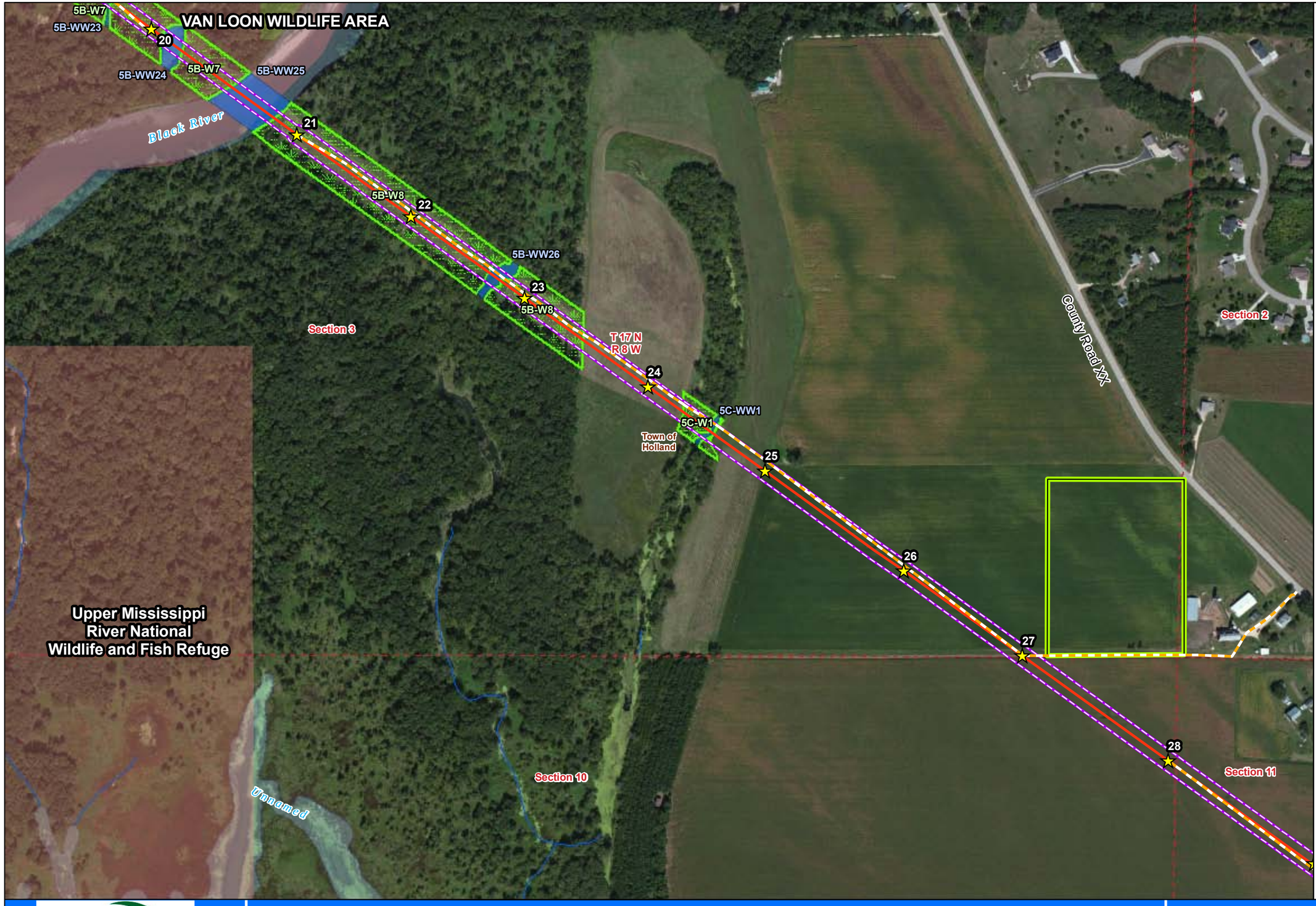
• Dairyland Power Cooperative •

Appendix A
Dairyland Q-1 Marshland Substation to Briggs Road Substation 161 kV Rebuild Project
October 2013



Sheet Map 10

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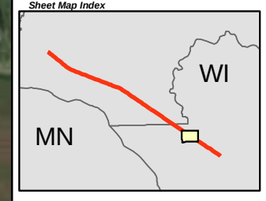

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Q-1 Marshland Substation to Briggs Road Substation 161 kV Rebuild Project

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Appendix A
Dairyland Q-1 Marshland Substation to Briggs Road Substation 161 kV Rebuild Project
October 2013

Sheet Map 11

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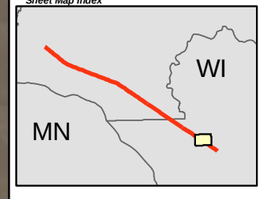

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Appendix A
Dairyland Q-1 Marshland Substation to Briggs Road Substation 161 kV Rebuild Project
October 2013

Sheet Map 12

Section 11

Section 12

Town of Holland

Village of Holmen

County Road XX

T 17 N
R 8 W

Briggs Rd

Section 14

Town of Onalaska

Section 13

Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge

Legend

Project Feature

- Proposed Q-1 Structure
- Q-1 Centerline
- Right-of-Way
- DPC Access Route
- Proposed Laydown Area

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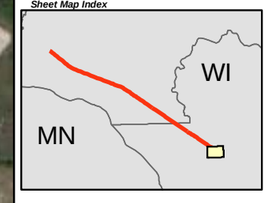

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DAIRYLAND POWER COOPERATIVE
A Touchstone Energy® Cooperative

Q-1 Marshland Substation to Briggs Road Substation 161 kV Rebuild Project

• Dairyland Power Cooperative •

Appendix A
Dairyland Q-1 Marshland Substation to Briggs Road Substation 161 kV Rebuild Project
October 2013

Appendix B- Phase I Archaeological Survey Report

Rothfork, Mark

From: Knapp, Leslie
Sent: Wednesday, March 19, 2014 8:47 AM
To: Rothfork, Mark
Subject: FW: Section 106 comments
Attachments: DPC_Q1_Bebuild_GIS_Data_140206.zip

From: Knapp, Leslie
Sent: Friday, February 07, 2014 1:09 PM
To: 'Michael Bergervoet'
Cc: 'cat@dairynet.com'; jkt@dairynet.com; Emily.Orler@wdc.usda.gov
Subject: RE: Section 106 comments

Michael,

Please find the requested shapefiles attached. Let me know if you need further information.

Concerning mound locations, Dairyland Power Cooperative will make sure that construction personnel are aware of the potential for burials even when a mound location has been obliterated. Additionally, per Wisconsin State Statute 157.70, an archaeologist must be present to monitor any ground disturbing activities in a known burial site location on private or state land. Dairyland Power Cooperative will use matting under their equipment when driving near the site boundaries. MVAC will direct construction personnel as to the best path to follow in the vicinity of the possible mounds based on sketch maps from 20 years ago.

Thank you again for your time and input,

Leslie

Leslie H. Knapp, PG
Associate Vice President
D +1 612.376.2437 M +1 763.350.9442
Email: leslie.knapp@aecom.com

AECOM
800 LaSalle Avenue, Suite 110
Minneapolis, MN 55402 USA
T +1 612.376.2000 F +1 612.376.2271
www.aecom.com

From: Michael Bergervoet [mailto:mberger@piic.org]
Sent: Thursday, February 06, 2014 11:35 AM
To: Knapp, Leslie
Subject: Section 106 comments

Hi Leslie,

Would it be possible to receive shapefiles or any mapping information you have for the Dairyland Power Cooperative transmission line rebuild in Wisconsin? I have minimal comments since the project will be monitored by MVAC. They should be able to handle any archaeological concerns but I would like the mapping data for my GIS.

From the tribe's perspective, I would say that construction personnel should be made aware that although a mound location has been obliterated on the surface a burial might remain underneath.

Sincerely,
Mike

Michael Bergervoet, M.S.
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Dept. of Land and Environment
Prairie Island Indian Community
Phone: (651) 385-4116
Fax: (651) 385-4180
Email: mberger@piic.org

BAD RIVER BAND OF LAKE SUPERIOR TRIBE OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS

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

Tribal Historic Preservation Office
#

January 23, 2014

Leslie Knapp
AECOM
800 LaSalle Avenue, Suite 110
Minneapolis, MN 55402

RE: Project ID Marshland Station to Briggs Road Station
13 miles of 161 kilovolt (kV) transmission line
Trempealeau County, and La Crosse County, respectively

Dear Mr./s. Knapp:

The Bad River Tribal Historic Preservation Office has received a request for review of your federal undertaking under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

In order for us to process your request, the Bad River Tribal Historic Preservation Office requires payment of a processing fee of $650.00 for each request for review of each federal undertaking received for projects beyond the exterior boundaries of the Bad River Indian Reservation.

The Bad River Tribal Historic Preservation Office - *106 Review Processing Fees* not only expedites your request for review, but also supports our efforts to obtain self-sufficiency. Further, this fee will enable us to provide other educational development efforts to enhance public knowledge of the history of the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of the Chippewa.

To process your request, please make checks payable to: **Bad River Tribe – THPO/NAGPRA Services**

Insert this Reference: **RE: #106-2014-January-2115**

And mail your payment to:

Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians
ATTN: Accounting
P.O. Box 39
Odanah, WI 54861

Once payment is received, our office will promptly respond to your request.

Your efforts to maintain compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act are greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Loretta F. Livingston

Loretta Livingston, Bad River THPO Processing Clerk
cc: Chuck Thompson, Dairyland Power Cooperative, at cat@dairynet.com

United States Department of Agriculture

Rural Development

Rural Utilities Service

1400 Independence Ave SW, Stop 1571
Washington, DC 20250

February 25, 2014

Edith Leoso
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians
P.O. Box 39
Odanah, Wisconsin 54861

RE: Fee Requests
#106-2014-January-2115 – Marshland to Briggs Road (Q-1D) 161 kilovolt (kV) Transmission Line Rebuild Project in Trempealeau and La Crosse Counties, Wisconsin

Dear Ms. Leoso:

Under the enclosed blanket delegation, the Rural Utilities Service (RUS) has authorized Dairyland Power Cooperative (Dairyland) to initiate consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, 16 U.S.C. § 470 et seq., and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800). You will note that this blanket delegation recognizes that tribal consultation is a federal responsibility. Therefore, RUS wants to thank the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians for its willingness to work directly with Dairyland as it proceeds through the steps of Section 106 review under the blanket delegation.

It is my understanding that as part of that effort, Dairyland has recently submitted studies for your review for the Marshland to Briggs Road (Q-1D) 161 kilovolt (kV) Transmission Line Rebuild Project in Trempealeau and La Crosse Counties, Wisconsin. In your responses dated January 23, 2014, the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) requested that Dairyland pay a processing fee of $650.00 before you will provide comments on the submission. RUS recognizes that under applicable Federal statute (NHPA) or regulation (36 CFR Part 800) there is no requirement for federal agencies or their applicants to remunerate any party, including an Indian tribe, for its participation in Section 106 review. Accordingly, when a federal agency or its applicant is seeking the views of an Indian tribe to fulfill the agency's legal obligations under a specific provision of 36 CFR Part 800, the agency or applicant is not required to pay the tribe for providing its views. Because the legal basis for the THPO's request is absent in federal law and regulations, RUS has advised Dairyland not to pay the processing fee as requested.

RUS also has advised Dairyland to proceed with Section 106 review as planned and in accordance with time frames established therein. It is my sincere hope that you

will elect to continue participating in Section 106 review for the referenced undertaking because RUS values your opinion and recommendations.

Should you have any questions or wish RUS to consult directly with the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians to conclude Section 106 review for the referenced undertaking, please contact Emily Orler, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 202-720-1414 or via email at Emily.orler@wdc.usda.gov.

Sincerely,

Mark S. Plank
Director
Engineering and Environmental Staff
Rural Utilities Service

cc:

Loretta Livingston
Bad River THPO Processing Clerk
Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians
ATTN: Accounting
P.O. Box 39
Odanah, WI 54861

Chuck Thompson, Manager
Siting and Regulatory Affairs
Dairyland Power Cooperative
3200 East Avenue, S.
P.O. Box 817
La Crosse, Wisconsin 54602-0817

Stockbridge-Munsee Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Sherry White - Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
W13447 Camp 14 Road
P.O. Box 70
Bowler, WI 54416

Date 01-13-14
Project Number Dairyland Power Co-op Nordland Substation
~~TCNS Number~~ Trempealeau & La Crosse Counties, WI
Company Name Dairyland Power

We have received your letter for the above listed project. Before we can process the request we need more information. The additional items needed are checked below.

Additional Information Required:

___ Site visit by Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
___ Archeological survey, Phase 1
___ Colored maps
___ Pictures of the site
___ Any reports the State Historic Preservation Office may have
___ Review fee of $300.00 must be included with letter
___ Has site been previously disturbed, please explain what the use was and when it was disturbed

After reviewing your letter:

___ We are in the process of gathering more information on this site and will respond to your project request once all information has been gathered.
___ This project has the potential to affect a Mohican cultural site, please contact us
X This project is not within Mohican area of interest
___ This project is within Mohican territory, but we are not aware of any cultural site within the project area.

Additional comments

Should this project inadvertently uncover a Native American site, we require you to halt all construction and notify the Stockbridge-Munsee Tribe immediately.

Please do not resubmit projects for changes that are not ground disturbance

Sherry White 1/31
Sherry White, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

(715) 793-3970
Email: sherry.white@mohican-nsn.gov