STATE OF WISCONSIN  
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
Madison, Wisconsin  

ITEM RECOMMENDED FOR NATURAL RESOURCES BOARD AGENDA

TO THE SECRETARY:  Anthony S. Earl  
FROM:  D. J. Mackie  

DATE:  February 3, 1978

SUBJECT:  Master planning - approval of final master plan for Buffalo River State Recreation Area Trail.

1. To be presented at February Board meeting by Don Mackie

2. Appearances requested by the public:  
   Name  
   Representing whom?

3. Reference materials to be used:  
   Attached master plan for Buffalo River State Recreation Area Trail

4. Summary:  
Pursuant to Board policy on master planning this master plan is for review and approval by the Board.

The Wild Resources Advisory Council and the Scientific Areas Preservation Council have reviewed the plan and their comments are attached.

5. Recommendation: That the Board approve the master plan for Buffalo River State Trail and establish the area as a state recreational area subject to a public hearing pursuant to Sec. 23.091 (Appendix E).

D. J. Mackie, Director  
Bureau of Parks and Recreation

[Signatures]

Secretary Anthony S. Earl  
Date 2-6-78

Attachment:

- Trojancik - 8  
- D. J. Mackie - 8  
- Weizelkicker - 8  
- M. Ries - Eau Claire  
- R. Liedberg - 9  
- C. Germain - Coon  
- D. J. Mackie - 8  
- E. Weizelkicker - Black River Falls  
- M. Ries - Eau Claire  
- Jim Stephen
Date Conceptual Plan Approved:
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I. BACKGROUND

A. Location and general description of area

The Buffalo River Trail is a linear strip of land about 100 feet wide and 36.4 miles long. The trail’s eastern terminus is at Fairchild in Eau Claire County. It passes through the village of Price in Jackson County, the villages of Casso, Strum and Eleva in Trempealeau County, and has its western terminus at Mondovi in Buffalo County (See Figure 1).

The surrounding area includes various land types such as agriculture, wood lots and marsh, with farming being the predominant land use. As the trail follows the edge of the Buffalo River flood plain it passes through a scenic country-side, with distant views offering a variety of forest vegetation and hills.

B. Regional context: population and transportation

In relationship to population centers, the trail is geographically located 16 miles south of the Eau Claire-Chippewa Falls area and 90 miles east of the St. Paul-Minneapolis metropolitan area (See figure 2). Travel distances by car from major population centers are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Miles</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. Paul-Minneapolis</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Bay</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milwaukee</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
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<td>Chicago</td>
<td>308</td>
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A major travel route, I-94, from Chicago, Milwaukee and Madison to St. Paul-Minneapolis crosses the trail at Casso. Here there is an interchange with U.S. 10, a route that closely follows the railroad grade and provides road access to all points along the trail.

Several other highways also provide good access to the trail. State Highway 37, through Mondovi, gives good entry to the western terminus, while State Highway 93 connects Eau Claire with Eleva located in the center portion of the trail, and U.S. Highway 12 links the eastern terminus, Fairchild, and Eau Claire.
C. Record of property creation

On November 28, 1972, the Chicago and North Western petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) to abandon the branch line between Moundovi and Fairchild. In March, 1973, the Natural Resources Board authorized the department to conduct a feasibility study of the railroad grade and to enter into negotiations with the railroad, subject to final abandonment and a favorable feasibility study. The Interstate Commerce Commission approved the abandonment of the railroad grade on May 28, 1975. In July, 1975, the Board approved the department's feasibility study and reaffirmed its previous action authorizing the department to enter into negotiations with the Chicago and North Western Transportation Company for the abandoned right-of-way. Meetings were held by the department on September 17 and 18, 1975, to inform local public officials of the DNR's proposal to establish a recreational trail. They were supportive of the proposal.

On October 22, 1975, the department conducted a public informational meeting concerning the proposal at the Eleva-Strum Central School. Over 200 people attended the meeting and voiced strong support. In May, 1976, the Natural Resources Board established the trail and approved purchase of the right-of-way. The transaction was closed in November, 1976, with the acquisition of the grade. An Environmental Impact Assessment for the Buffalo River Trail has been written and was approved on January 17, 1977 (See Appendix A for prior Board action).

D. History of the area

1. Railroad history

The Moundovi to Fairchild railroad line was constructed between 1887 and 1890 and was known as the Fairchild and Mississippi Railway. The line did not prosper, and as a result was sold to the C, St. P, M and O, in 1893 as a feeder for their line. Later the Chicago and North Western Transportation Company operated the line until its abandonment in 1975.

There was no logging along this branch; it was used strictly as a commercial line. It provided mixed train service daily and carried American Express Freight and mail to the communities along the route.
2. Archeological features

The State Historical Society has indicated that there are no significant historical or archeological sites of record adjacent to the grade. Investigation might, however, reveal historical and/or archeological places of interest in the immediate area of the trail or nearby that could, upon identification, augment use of the trail. If any archeological discoveries are made during the construction of rest stops or parking lots, action will be suspended and the Historical Society notified, and a decision made on whether to continue construction or to relocate, in areas not subject to construction activity, the department will cooperate with the State Historical Society in its investigation of possible historic sites.

E. Present use and management

Upon assumption of ownership, the department closed the grade to public use for safety reasons. Bridges and trestles were barricaded and the grade signed to restrict public entry. It will remain closed until the first phase development is completed.

The Forest Ranger, stationed at Fairchild, is responsible for the management of the trail. The Ranger will supervise and coordinate all development beginning with the removing of debris and old ties from the grade, fencing, railing and planking of bridges and also be responsible for supervising the subsequent development, maintenance and enforcement on the trail.

F. Description of the area

1. Geology and topography

The last two to three miles of the eastern end of this railroad grade lie within the area of "older drift" which means they are within the area previously glaciated but not covered by the last glacial period. The rest of the grade lies within the driftless or unglaciated area of the state. Martin in his book, Physical Geography of Wisconsin, describes this unglaciated area between the Chippewa and the La Crosse Rivers as being dissected by ridges and valleys to the point where practically no upland areas remain.
2. Soils

The soils are nearly level and gently undulating on the stream terraces and long, narrow outwash plains. Two specific soil groups are found along the Buffalo River. The first is the Plainfield, Sparta and Gotham loamy sand and sand located between Eleva and Mondovi. The second is the Meridian loam, Plainfield and Sparta loamy sand and sand, and Shiffer loam, found between Eleva and Fairchild. The trail is situated on ballast composed of cinder and rock.

3. Vegetation

The railroad grade is in an area of southern hardwood forest and oak savannah. The level valley lands are in farm fields with occasional groups of bar oak, and the steep slopes of the hills are in mixed oak and associated species.

Vegetation along the grade's 180-foot right-of-way consists of stream side association plants including boxelder, maple, zephyr, black cherry and a variety of oak species. Common shrubs present are hazel, gray dogwood, wisteria and elder in low areas. Ground vegetation includes scattered clumps of grasses on the immediate grade and occasional forbs on the edge of the grade (See Appendix B for present cover type and forestry information).

4. Animal Life

A field survey of the animal life present in the vicinity of the grade has been made. Mammals that have been observed on and along the trail or which are suspected to inhabit the area are listed in Appendix C. There are no mammals found here that appear on the Wisconsin endangered species list. The main mammalian game species hunted in the area are deer, squirrel and rabbit.

Birds that have been or may be seen along the trail are listed in Appendix C. The bald eagle, not uncommon for the area, is on Wisconsin's endangered species list. The Osprey is also on the list, but not seen as regularly as the bald eagle. Although sightings have occurred, no evidence of eagle nests have been found on, along, or in the immediate vicinity of the trail. Game birds hunted on or near the trail include ruffed grouse and ducks.
5. Water resources and fish

The Mondovi-Fairchild railroad grade follows the edge of the Buffalo River flood plain for most of its length. This is a fairly fast flowing river with an average 15 foot width and 2-1/2 foot depth.

The river valley floor varies from one-half mile to one mile in width and is composed of a mixture of sand and silt. This, coupled with its gradient of seven feet per mile in the area between Ossage and Mondovi, has resulted in a much meandered stream. Its bottom is sandy, but the silt component makes its waters murky. This may be due to the lack of livestock containment from the river and may be correctable with proper controls.

The Buffalo River has numerous creeks and several large streams as tributaries including the South Fork Buffalo River, Pine Creek and King Creek. In addition to the above streams, the trail crosses several known trout streams including Creek 3-12, Creek 3-10, Creek 7-5, Creek 3-6, Kay Creek, Thomas Creek, King Creek, Johnson Creek and Trout Creek. A list of fish species found in these waters is given in Appendix B.

The Beef River Public Fishing Ground is a DNR project in Jackson and Trempealeau Counties between Ossage and Fairchild. The grade runs through the North Branch Buffalo River section of this project for approximately eight miles.

II. RESOURCE CAPABILITIES

A. Soils potential

On-site sewage disposal difficulties will not affect the project as septic tanks will be used. Erection of structures will not present a problem due to the slight to moderate soils limitations found in this area. Field inspection indicates no noticeable erosion problems on or directly adjacent to the trail.

B. Vegetation potential

Vegetation within the grade right-of-way provides diversity from the adjacent open countryside. However, if allowed to grow unchecked the trees and shrubs will overgrow the grade and make it impassable to trail users and maintenance vehicles.
With limited vegetative control, the trail can be kept in a parklike area. The many song birds and foraging animals in the area will continue to have habitat and people using the trail will be able to observe the wildlife. In addition, the variety of colors, shapes, and textures as well as open and dense growth patterns created by the vegetation can be maintained. The resulting cover will create sunny and shady areas, views, and vistas that generally add to the aesthetic appeal and interest of the trail.

C. Wildlife potential

The trail is located adjacent to the Buffalo River which has a ribbon of forest and shrub growth on either side. This is the nucleus of wildlife habitat in an otherwise farm and generally open area. Increased human use may have some adverse effect on wildlife populations adjacent to the trail. However, any displacement of wildlife or other adverse effects are difficult to assess quantitatively at this time.

D. Fisheries potential

The Buffalo River between Ozone and Strum and that portion of the Buffalo River, North Fork, in Trempealeau County are designated Class II trout waters. The Buffalo River receives moderate to heavy trout stocking quotas and the North Fork only light to moderate quotas. The Buffalo River, North Fork in Jackson County (8.6 miles) is a Class I stream as are most of its tributaries. Class I trout streams have good water conditions and a high natural reproduction with suitable wild trout density. Little or no stocking of hatchery fish is needed to supplement the population. Class II also has good water conditions with some natural trout reproduction but needs moderate to heavy stocking of hatchery fish to assure satisfactory fishing. The Buffalo River between Strum and Mondovi is not classified as trout water but does have some game fish as well as rough fish species.

Currently, the majority of streams crossed by the trail are used for fishing. Species caught include brook, brown and rainbow trout, northern pike and bullheads.

E. Recreation potential

The Mondovi-Fairchild grade will provide a 36.4 mile scenic public trail for year-round use. Recreational activities which can be supported include bicycling, hiking and snowmobiling. Trail-side and rest areas (usually combined) will provide parking, toilets, water and picnic tables. Trail-side
rest areas can be provided to give access to the Buffalo River or its north fork. Camping and the extent of other trail facilities furnished by the DNR, such as picnic and rest areas, will depend, in part, on the response of the private sector and communities in providing these facilities.

The west terminus of the proposed trail is about 15 miles by tow road from the southern terminus of the Red Cedar Grade (now being implemented by the DNR). It is conceivable that these two trails could be linked by tow roads signed as a bicycle trail.

III. MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS

A. Vegetation control

Brush invasion on the trail is a problem.

B. Industrial business encroachment

Industrial business encroachment onto the right-of-way presents safety concerns in three villages along the trail. Concerted efforts have been made to resolve these problems and yet retain the integrity of the right-of-way. Proposed actions are discussed later in this report.

C. Road crossings

Areas where the trail crosses a road on grade also create safety concerns. Control will be by a combination of signs and vegetative management.

D. Trail crossings

Requests by property owners to cross the trail will be reviewed and acted upon by the Department on an individual basis.
E. Inholdings

An investigation of title is continuing on the Buffalo River Trail. Initial information received indicates that approximately three-fourths mile of the grade may have reverted to adjacent landowners upon abandonment. From the preliminary title search it appears that a number of individuals may be involved. Upon receiving a legal opinion regarding ownership of reversions, negotiations for acquiring these lands will begin.

The Department of Transportation has purchased 3 1/2 miles of the abandoned railroad grade which is located from the center line of CTH "H", section 12, Naples Township to the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4, section 8, Naples Township, Buffalo County. An agreement has been executed between the two agencies which provides for state trail use. The Department of Natural Resources is responsible for development and maintenance costs and for the improvements which will be necessary, convenient and incidental to the full enjoyment and use of the area.

F. Hunting

Hunting is popular adjacent to the trail and some conflicts with trail users may occur. Additional discussion of hunting on the trail is covered in the alternatives section of this report.

G. Law enforcement

The primary law enforcement responsibility will be borne by the Department of Natural Resources park superintendent and staff. Department conservation wardens will also assist in this effort. The Buffalo, Trempealeau, Jackson and Dunn counties sheriff departments will also provide law enforcement assistance if needed. It is anticipated that littering and use of motorized vehicles will be the most common violations. Preventive action, such as fencing, signing, and providing trash receptacles, will help to minimize these problems. In addition, law enforcement will be increased as trail use increases.

Based on experiences at other state recreation trails, trespass can be managed with a minimum of public relations problems.
IV. RECREATIONAL NEEDS OF THE REGIONS

The Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Plan of 1972 shows need for additional miles of trail for both bicycling and snowmobiling in planning regions 11, Chippewa, Eau Claire and Clark counties, and 12, Buffalo, Trempealeau and Jackson counties (See figure 3 in Appendix). Most of the Mondovi-Fairchild grade lies along the northern part of planning region 12, but because of its proximity to planning region 11, and the presence of the urban area of Eau Claire-Chippewa Falls within region 11, the needs of both areas are pertinent to the trail. Excluding the Buffalo River Trail, there are only four miles of off-road bicycle trails and 26 miles of on-road trails in the two region area. Projections to 1980 reveal that 12 more miles of trail will be needed, and that participation (the number of recreational bicycling occasions) will increase to 1,574 per average weekend day. Present participation is 938 for both regions, but it must be noted that most of the current activity takes place on roads that pose dangers to bicyclists. It is probable that these dangers discourage some potential users from riding the roads.

Other recreational needs for regions 11 and 12 have been projected to 1980. These estimates indicate an eventual 185-mile deficit of trails for snowmobiling and an 11-mile deficit for hiking. Hiking needs are based on hiking trips more than four hours long.

Rearranged riding information for regions 11 and 12 reveal a 1970 trail supply of 107 miles and a 1980 total demand of 65 miles. Therefore, the existing riding trail mileage exceeds the 1980 demand by 42 miles.

V. MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ALTERNATIVES

A. Management

1. Designate as a state park trail

As a state park, the entire 36.4 mile trail could be managed to allow a wide variety of recreational activities. However, hunting and trapping would be prohibited in conformance with Section 29.57(4) of the Wisconsin State Statutes.

2. Designate as a state recreation area trail

As a state recreation area, the trail could be managed to provide a full range of recreational uses, including hunting and trapping. In addition, use zones could be established with rules adopted to control activities within the zones as well as limit the number of people using the trail.
B. Development and Acquisition

1. Leave the trail in an undeveloped condition.

Although most of the right-of-way has been acquired, this alternative would provide for further acquisition and no development. The department would merely retain the right-of-way for future use. The alternative is not viable since the grade was acquired for recreational purposes. Further, such an approach would lead to safety and encroachment problems.

2. Limited trail development

By acquiring the remaining land within the grade right-of-way, the department could provide a 36.4 mile corridor for limited recreational use. Such activities as hiking and snowshoeing in winter could be enjoyed without trail surfacing.

A decision to provide only parking and rest areas at major access points could also be made. Toilets, water and picnic tables would be provided at these locations. Planking and railing of bridges would also occur.

3. Full trail development

a. Rail facilities

This alternative would provide for the full complement of rail facilities and use by bikers, hikers and snowmobilers. The trail would be surfaced, the bridges planked and railed, rest stops would be provided at major access points as well as at the communities along the trail. Toilets, water and picnic tables would be provided at all rest stops. Where possible, local facilities would be used. For example, the Tampaloe County Parks Committee has offered the use of county park facilities for trail users. This appears to be a practical option and should be taken advantage of to attain optimum utilization of existing facilities and eliminate costly duplication. Other county and local officials and private recreation facility owners should be contacted to determine if similar arrangements could be made.
b. Campground development

Although it would be desirable to locate a campground on the trail due to the growing popularity of backpack and bicycle camping, present campsite availability and economic considerations make it impractical. State campground facilities should not be developed until such time as existing public and private campground facilities are fully utilized.

c. Connector trail development

It has been suggested that a connector path be constructed between the trail and the Elka-Atrum Central School. Based on the close proximity of the trail and school, use potential by students and instructors is high. However, if the path is to be constructed, it should be the school district's responsibility to acquire the needed land and construct the bridge over the Buffalo River. The Department of Natural Resources could assist in this project by providing technical advice and other information as requested.

d. Other development and use

Cross-country ski trail guidelines recommend that one-third of the trail be uphill, one-third downhill and one-third level. The proposed trail is entirely level and would be suitable but not ideal for cross-country skiing. If the popularity or feasibility of snowmobiling diminishes in the future due to the scarcity and high cost of petroleum products, the trail could be converted to cross-country skiing use without incurring any additional development costs. Both snowmobiling and cross-country skiing should not be designated on the same trail due to obvious user conflicts.
Horseback riding is not compatible with bicycling and hiking. Horses create a maintenance and potential erosion problem to the trail surface because of the natural gouging rotation of the animal's hooves. This action destroys the smooth surface needed for bicycle tires and for hiking.

Recreational vehicles such as motorcycles, minibikes, 4-wheel drive vehicles, all-terrain vehicles, etc., are incompatible with bicycling and hiking during the snow free seasons for safety reasons. Furthermore, constant use of some off-the-road recreational vehicles could cause plant and animal damage and destruction of the trail tread. Since the trail crosses waterways, it is of concern that erosion of disturbed trail tread could cause siltation and turbidity of surface waters. In addition, the use of motorized recreational vehicles on the trail could increase air and noise pollution.

A final trail use consideration is that of hunting and trapping. As stated earlier, Section 29.57(4) of the Wisconsin Statutes prohibits small game hunting and trapping on state park lands. Deer hunting could be permitted if NR 30.27, Wisconsin Administrative Code, was amended. Because this trail could be classified as a recreation trail and because of potential use and safety conflicts between the bikers, hikers, snowmobilers, and the hunters, along certain segments of the trail, appropriate measures should be made to reduce or eliminate conflicts if they develop. Such measures could provide for closing the trail to bicycling and hiking in sections adjacent to fish and wildlife areas during the hunting season. Similarly, snowmobiling could be prohibited until after the close of deer hunting or small game hunting seasons if it becomes necessary. More specifically, those sections passing through the Beef River Wildlife Area in the E 1/4 of section 7 and W 1/4 of section 8, T24N, R7W, Summer township, Trempealeau County could be closed to hiking, hiking and snowmobiling during the hunting season if necessary. Also, that section between Osseo and Fairchild could be handled in the same manner if necessary where the trail follows or is within the Beef River Fisheries Area.
VI. RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

It is recommended that the grade be classified as a state recreation area trail with a full complement of trail facilities. Surfacing, planking and railing bridges, and rest stops at major access points should be included. In addition, small rest areas should be constructed in the communities along the grade. However, where possible, local facilities should be used rather than developing new ones.

The trail should be developed for bicycling, hiking and snowmobiling in the winter. The trail should also be open to hunting; however, should problems develop consideration should be given to closing some sections adjacent to the wildlife areas to other trail use during the hunting season. Cross-country skiing and horseback riding should not be permitted for reasons stated in the previous section. No motor vehicles other than snowmobiles and service vehicles should be allowed.

VII. GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

A. Goal

To make available a public recreation trail for year-round use which will provide two-way traffic for bicycling, hiking and snowmobiling as well as hunting in specified areas during specified periods of time, and to conserve and enhance the aesthetic quality of the property.

B. Objectives

1. To provide trail start and rest areas (combined where possible) which will include parking, toilets, water and picnic tables and to accommodate 50,000 visitors annually.

2. To provide trailside picnic areas where not available through the private sector or communities located along the trail.

3. To enhance the view of the surrounding landscape from the trail by the cutting and management of brush and trees which have invaded the trail right-of-way.
4. To establish a nonprofit organization by the communities along the trail to provide bicycle rentals, bike pickup, refreshments, lodgings, and other services and amenities to trail users. Any income over expenses will be used for augmenting trail services, amenities and implementing trail improvements.

VIII. PROPOSED ACTION
A. Land control
1. Acquisition

The Buffalo River Trail has a project acreage goal of 476 acres. Of this, 435.82 acres are within the railroad right-of-way. In addition, land should be purchased from private landowners for terminus and rest area development.

Land needed for rest area and terminus development totals 40 acres and of this approximately 20 acres will be located within the Beef River Fisheries Area near Queno, 30 acres at Mandovi, 5 acres near Fairchild and 5 acres at either Eleva or Strum. The exact site for the latter will be based on availability of other public or private facilities near the trail. Estimated acquisition cost is $28,000.

In October, 1976, the Department of Natural Resources acquired approximately 394 acres of land within the grade right-of-way from the Chicago and North Western Transportation Company. The Department of Transportation purchased the remaining 41.78 acres. Through joint agreement with the DOT, the entire 435.82 acres are within the trail boundary.

In the event the Department of Transportation needs the land for highway purposes, the segment of trail will be vacated or relocated at the Department of Natural Resources' expense within six months following the date of such notice. However, if this occurs, the Department of Transportation agrees to provide alternate routes for the purpose of maintaining the trail continuity to the practical extent where such use is compatible with highway purposes.

The preliminary title report indicates two parcels comprising a distance of 3/4 mile or about .8 acres of land, which may have reversionary clauses. It appears that a number of individuals own property which abuts the grade in these areas. Upon receiving the final title report which identified the owners, negotiations for acquiring these lands will begin.
2. Leases

The Chicago and North Western Transportation Company assigned three leases to the Department of Natural Resources in conjunction with the sale of the grade. The first, located in Strum, entails land used for a lumber milling business. Contact with the mill owner has been made and an agreement for land exchange and future leasing is presently being formulated. Basically, the agreement will call for minor realignment of the trail to eliminate conflict between trail users and large equipment used in the milling operation.

The second lease, located in Strum, is granted to the Trempealeau County Highway Department. Structures are presently located on the 1,430 square foot parcel of land. The two structures extend 8.5 feet onto the trail right-of-way. This presents no major encroachment problem and therefore the lease should continue to be granted until such time as the structures are no longer useful to the highway department.

The third lease is located in Elyra and is held by a private firm for a pickle salting factory. This facility is no longer in operation and the building and vats are in a state of disrepair. The lease on the 30 by 140 feet triangular shaped parcel of land should be cancelled to eliminate existing encroachment on the trail right-of-way. Specific action regarding salvaging or relocating the materials will have to be negotiated with the lessee.

3. Redesignation of department lands

It is proposed that a 14.5 acre parcel of land within the Beef River Fisheries Area be transferred from the Bureau of Fish Management to the Bureau of Parks and Recreation. The tract contains a quarter of a mile of frontage on the grade, 200 feet of frontage on a blacktop town road and 600 feet of frontage on the North Branch of the Beef River. It is located within 1-1/2 miles of the I-95/U.S. 30 interchange at Osseo. A parking lot and rest area are proposed for this parcel of land in conjunction with the trail. These plans are compatible with Fish Management interests. The subject parcel should be transferred to the Bureau of Parks and Recreation and the land redesignated for trail purposes so that the management and development plans can be fulfilled.
4. Acquisition costs

Land acquisition costs to date have totaled $187,000.00. Of this expenditure, $93,500.00 has been financed through Wisconsin's Outdoor Recreation Aid Program (ORAP) and $93,500.00 through the federal Land and Water Conservation Program (LAWCON). Application for 50% of the remaining acquisition costs will be made to the federal government through the LAWCON program. Total acquisition costs are estimated to be $215,000.00. (See page 33, third paragraph).

B. Development

Development will be phased in accordance with available funding. The first phase of development will focus on making the trail safe for public use. Railings, curbing and planking will be placed on the existing railroad trestle. In addition, the trail will be marked with stop signs alerting users of road crossings. Caution signs will also be erected on public roadways to alert motorists of the trail's crossing. Rocks, old ties, diseased and dead trees as well as any remaining hazards will be removed.

The second phase of development will make the trail more convenient and enjoyable for public use. A trail tread will be constructed with limestone screenings. Parking for approximately 112 cars will be provided at four locations. The Sussex trail start facility will have a 40 car capacity lot. Fairfield and Mound will each supply parking for 26 cars and Eleva will have a 20 car lot. Rest stops and terminus developments will be located in conjunction with the parking lots. Each facility will contain restrooms, drinking water, bike racks, picnic tables, grills, waste receptacles and trail information (See figure 4 in appendix).

Fencing and/or vegetative screenings will be installed at specific locations along the trail route if requested by adjacent property owners. The Department of Natural Resources and the property owner may select one of the following methods for installing fencing:

a. The DNR would pay the entire installation cost of the fence, and the adjacent property owner requesting the fence would be responsible for its maintenance over a 20-year period.
b. The DNR and the adjacent property owner would each be responsible for erecting one-half of the fencing required, and each would be responsible for maintaining the segment of fence that they erect.

All 34 bridges will be retained for trail crossings with no major structural changes that might affect stream flow. The bridges are in good condition and should need no major maintenance for at least 10 years. In addition, the culverts on the trail should last at least 20 years before major maintenance is required.

Development schedule

1. Phase I - ($122,500)
   - Railings, planking, and curbing for 34 trestles (2,000 feet)
   - Signing
   - Trail clean-up and brushing
   - Fencing for 8.5 miles of trail including 3,600 feet of chainlink fence.

2. Phase II - ($210,500)
   - Surfacing 36.4 miles of trail
   - Rest area and terminus development
     - 4 parking lots for 132 car capacity (gravel surface)
     - 500 feet of gravel surfaced access road
     - Four 4-unit combination vault toilets
     - Four wells and handpumps
     - Picnic tables, grills, refuse cans, bicycle racks and information signs
     - Site preparation and landscaping

Selective vegetative cleaning for vistas

Connecting link to Red Cedar Trail when completed via town and county roads
The cost of Phase I and Phase II development, including 15 percent for engineering and contingency, is $379,275.00. Total project cost for development and land acquisition is $594,275.00.

C. Management

The entire grade from Mondovi to Fairchild will be classified as a state recreation area. As such, it will be managed for bicycling and hiking in summer and snowmobiling in winter. Use of all terrain vehicles and horses will not be allowed.

The trail transects wildlife land for about 11/2 mile west of Osseo and bisects or lies adjacent to 8 miles of the Beef River Fish Area east of Osseo. Hunting will be permitted in these areas while hiking, biking and snowmobiling may be curtailed during the hunting season if user conflict becomes apparent. Such arrangements were adopted for portions of the Sugar River Trail in southern Wisconsin.

1. Facility management

The forest ranger at Fairchild is responsible for the management of the trail. Maintenance responsibilities include trail grooming, trash pickup, tree and brush removal, bridge, sign and fence repair, erosion control and other work as needed to insure a safe and enjoyable trail experience. Primary maintenance and law enforcement responsibilities will be borne by the property superintendent and other DNR personnel. Staff needed to do maintenance and law enforcement will include one seasonal and one levee in addition to the property manager. A pickup truck, tractor with mower, hand mower, chainsaw and snowmobile with drag and other equipment similar to that used on the Elroy-Sparta Trail is needed. However, if possible a lease agreement will be drawn up with the counties or local snowmobile clubs which will let them maintain and groom the trail for snowmobiling. The operational costs will be approximately $20,000 per year based upon previous experience with other state trails.

2. Vegetative management

Landscape management techniques will be used to insure an aesthetically pleasing trail. Vistas will be created and maintained with a minimal amount of pruning and thinning in most areas along the right-of-way. In other areas where good potential for vistas exist and brush has grown up thick adjacent to the trail, more extensive pruning and thinning will occur. Creation of vistas in scenic areas
A narrow strip of vegetation on each side of the tread will be controlled by mowing. Other vegetated areas along the right-of-way may be managed to assure the trail user views and vistas of the river and other points of scenic interest.

If developments within sight of the trail occur which reduce aesthetic appeal, vegetative plantings of natural species would be used on the trail right-of-way to screen them from view.

3. Wildlife management

No formal wildlife management programs are planned on lands within the trail right-of-way. However, wildlife management practices will be continued on the public hunting grounds and fisheries area which border the trail. Hunting will be permitted on those sections of the trail adjacent to wildlife areas during the regular hunting season. Bicycling may be restricted during this period.

4. Fish management

The Buffalo River between Oaseo and Strus, and that portion of the Buffalo River North Fork in Tchamaloau county are designated Class II trout streams. These Class II streams will continue to have moderate to heavy stocking of hatchery fish to assure satisfactory fishing. Normal fish management programs will be carried on. The Buffalo River, North Fork, in Jackson county (3.6 miles) is Class I stream as are most of its tributaries. These streams need no stocking of hatchery fish.
Appendix A

Prior Board Action

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Madison, Wisconsin

ITEM RECOMMENDED FOR NATURAL RESOURCES BOARD AGENCY

TO THE SECRETARY: L. P. Voigt

FROM: M. E. Reinke

SUBJECT:

1. To be presented at March Board meeting by J. R. Smith

2. Appearance requested by the public:
   Name
   Representing whom?

3. Reference materials to be used:

4. Summary: Board approval is requested to investigate and negotiate for possible acquisition of the 73.4-mile Fairchild to Fond du Lac railroad right-of-way in north central Wisconsin as a State Park Trail and to refer the matter back to the Board for future action.

The Chicago and North Western has recently petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to abandon this line. We have received permission from the railroad to investigate the right-of-way and to make an appraisal.

That the Board approve an investigation and negotiations with the Chicago and North Western for 73.4 miles of right-of-way provided the petition for abandonment is approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the comprehensive feasibility study is favorable for state acquisition. If

5. Recommendation: negotiations are successful, the matter will be brought before the board at a later date for consideration of a new State Park Trail.

APPROVED:

Mr. Smith
Administrator

Mr. J. E. Faber
Director, Div. of Parks & Recreation

Signed:

M. E. Reinke

S. R. Korn

February 23, 1973

-20-
STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Madison, Wisconsin

ITEM RECEIVED FOR NATURAL RESOURCES BOARD MEETING

TO THE SECRETARY: L. P. Voigt

FROM: D. L. Weisenbacher

SUBJECT: Approval of feasibility study - Fairchild-Mondovi railroad grade (Buffalo, Trempealum and Jackson Counties).

Authorization to appraise grade and enter into negotiations with Chicago and Northwestern Transportation Co. for 36.6-mile right-of-way.

1. To be presented at ___________ Board meeting by ____________________

2. Appearance requested by the public: ____________________

3. Reference materials to be used: Memorandum; feasibility study.

4. Summary: At the March, 1973 Natural Resources Board meeting, the Board authorized the Department to conduct a feasibility study of the 36.6-mile Fairchild to Mondovi railroad grade and to enter into negotiations with the railroad subject to final abandonment and a favorable feasibility study. The Interstate Commerce Commission approved the abandonment of the railroad grade on May 29, 1973. The attached feasibility study identifies the grade's potential for State park trail purposes. In addition, the Fairchild-Mondovi railroad grade is identified for inclusion in the State park trail system in the State trail plan.

5. Recommendation: That the Board approve the Department's feasibility study and reaffirm their previous action authorizing the Department to appraise.

APPROVED:

[Signature]

D. L. Weisenbacher, Acting Director
Bureau of Parks & Recreation

TO THE SECRETARY: L. P. Voigt

Date: ___________

Attach.:

A. L. Harmon - 7  A. M. Czachowski - 7
E. J. Faber - 7  D. L. Weisenbacher - 9
D. W. Konkol - 8

- 21 -
5. Recommendation (Cont.)

the grade and enter into negotiations with the Chicago and North Western Transportation Company for the 36.4-mile railroad right-of-way. Upon reaching agreement with the railroad, the matter will be brought back to the Board for approval and consideration of a new State park trail.
6.C.4 Authorization to negotiate with C&NW Transportation Company for Proposed Fairchild to Mondovi State Park Trail, 36.4 miles.

Mr. Holland said the Land and Business Committee recommended that the Department be authorized to investigate and negotiate with the Chicago and North Western Transportation Company for 36.4 miles of right-of-way provided the petition for abandonment is approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the comprehensive feasibility study is favorable for State acquisition, and he so moved.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Dahl.

When put to a vote, motion was carried unanimously.

6.C.5 Devil's Lake State Park land acquisition - Sauk County.


Mr. Holland reported that the Land and Business Committee agreed to recommend to the Board that the Adamek property in Devil's Lake State Park be purchased on the condition that at least one member of the Committee would inspect the property. This is in line with the Board's policy that purchases of land from Department employees or former employees must be inspected by the Committee.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Dahl.

When put to a vote, motion was carried unanimously.

6.C.6 Kettle Moraine State Forest (134) land acquisition - Walworth County.


Action on this proposed purchase will be deferred. Mr. Holland said, as the Land and Business Committee wishes to inspect the property. He asked that Mr. Windham and Mr. Tyler accompany the Committee on the inspection trip if possible.

Mr. Holland stated that the Bureau of Real Estate has been instructed to have both private appraisals of the Mochon property, as well as an appraisal of comparable property, available at the time the inspection is made.

6.C.7 Mill Bluff State Park land acquisition, Juneau County.

150 acres from Eugene and Arlene Green, Camp Douglas - $18,000. Price per acre - $120. Tenure - 1953.

The Land and Business Committee recommended and Mr. Holland moved approval of the purchase of 150 acres of land from Eugene and Arlene Green, Camp Douglas, for $18,000, in the Mill Bluff State Park, Juneau County.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Dahl.

When put to a vote, motion was carried unanimously.
6.C-7 Lakewood Receiving Station land acquisition - Oconto County
30.31 acres from Mrs. Lucille Dixmann, Manitowoc, $12,200.
The Land and Business Committee recommended and Mr. Dahl
moved that the Board approve the purchase of the 30.31-acre
tract from Mrs. Lucille Dixmann for $12,200.
The motion was seconded by Mr. Messinger.

The tract is in a Priority I project included in the proposed
Department 1975-1977 land acquisition plan. It is needed to
provide a settling basin area for disposal of waste material
from the station’s pollution control pond.

When put to a vote, motion was carried unanimously.

6.C-8 Approval of feasibility study - Paulchild-Mandovi Railroad grade
(Buffalo, Trempealeau, Jackson Counties) Authority to apprise grade and enter into negotiations with
Chicago and Northwestern Transportation Company for 36.4-mile
right-of-way.

The Department has completed a feasibility study which
identifies the grade’s potential for State park trail purposes
and it supports preservation of the grade for recreational
corridor purposes, particularly for hiking and biking.

The Land and Business Committee recommended and Mr. Dahl
moved that the Board approve the Department’s feasibility study and
reaffirm their previous action authorizing the Department to
apprise the grade and enter into negotiations with the Chicago
and Northwestern Transportation Company for the 36.4-mile
railroad right-of-way. Upon reaching agreement with the
railroad, the matter will be brought back to the Board for
approval and consideration of a new State park trail.
The motion was seconded by Mr. Messinger.

When put to a vote, motion was carried unanimously.

6.C-9 Wild Resources Advisory Council Recommendation No. 2 -
Establishment of wilderness area on Upper Mississippi River
Wildlife and Fish Refuge.

The Land and Business Committee recommended and Mr. Dahl
moved that the Board accept and support the position of the
Wild Resources Advisory Council as set forth in the resolution
(Recommendation No. 2) adopted by the Council on June 19, 1979:

"Whereas, a large portion of the Upper Mississippi River
Wildlife and Fish Refuge is suitable for wilderness designation
under the provisions of the Wilderness Act; and

"Whereas, highway rights-of-way, logging, power plant sities,
and other activities threaten these potential wilderness areas; and

"Whereas, Congress has determined that a large portion of
the Upper Mississippi deposits dredge spoil in these potential wilderness
areas; and

- 24 -
Mr. Hunsberger reported that modifications in the Rong Recreation Area Master Plan have been made by the Department in accordance with the land and business committee's recommendations as outlined in his letter to the Department's Board dated April 26, 1976, a copy of which is incorporated in and made a part of these minutes.

The following amendments have been included in the plan:

1. Quiet Zone. It is proposed to change the area designated as the "quiet zone" to a "no vehicle zone" where only minimal facilities will be installed, where trails for non-motorized walking and hunting will be designated. This type of use differs from the intensive type of use in the Specialized Use Area located in the western area of the Rong. No vehicles will be permitted.

2. Land Acquisition and Roads or Sale. It is proposed to retain the area north of Highway 29 in State ownership rather than dispose of it. The 300 acres involved will be included in the "no vehicle zone."

Specialized Use Area - This is to clarify the intent of the plan for this area. It is believed that large groups will have to make reservations and the property superintendent will have the authority to designate locations for such activities. Only the very small groups will have free access to the site; they will be required to obtain permission before using it. This will allow for proper use and relationships in the site and make for minimal conflicts. The area does provide space for a variety of activities to take place if properly regulated, with a reservation system for large groups and with potential conflicts using scheduled advancement times.

The land and business committee recommended, and Mr. Hunsberger moved that the Board give preliminary approval to the Master Plan submitted on the April 26, 1976 Board meeting with the amendments outlined above. The plan will be returned to the Board for final approval after completion of Environmental Impact Statement requirements.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. McDonald. When put to a vote, the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hunsberger reported that she has been contacted many times regarding "controlled hunting" in the Rong Recreation Area rather than permit hunting.

Mr. Hunsberger noted that this item will be considered by the Board again after completion of the EIS.

Approval to use road grade between Lockwood and Ridgeland as the Buffalo River State Park Trail with an average goal of 706 acres and authorization to purchase the grade.

The land and business committee recommended, and Mr. Hunsberger moved that the Board establish the abandoned railroad grade between Lockwood and Ridgeland as the "Buffalo River State Park Trail" with an average goal of 706 acres and authorize the purchase of the grade.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. McDonald. When the roll was called, Mr. Hunsberger explained the proposed plan for this 36-mile trail.

A copy of the plan was also submitted to the Board. A copy of Mr. Hunsberger's recommendation to Secretary Earl dated April 26, 1976, regarding establishment of the Buffalo River State Park Trail was incorporated in and made a part of these minutes.

With regard to state park trails in general, there was discussion of the potential problem of encroachments on easements, e.g., in case of waterworks. Mr. Hunsberger suggested the possibility of obtaining the without history from the railroads.

When put to a vote, motion was carried unanimously.

- 23 -
on the Fairchild-Hendrovi State Park proposal. We will send the village a letter confirming the meeting date and place.

There was considerable discussion concerning trail development and public use.

The meeting was very cordial and the Eleva village board appears to favor the proposed project.

[Signature]

Dennis W. Korb

cc: D. Sprich - Eau Claire
    P. Dir - Eau Claire
    R. Anderson - Black River Falls
    D. Martig - Black River Falls
    L. H. Ullsen - 8
    J. H. Crukal - 8

NOTE:

Date
TO: Files

FROM: D. W. Konkel

SUBJECT: Meeting - Dassel City Council - Wednesday Evening, September 17, 1975 - 8:45 p.m.

A meeting was held with the City Council to discuss Wisconsin’s State Park Trail program, the Department’s interest in acquiring the 34.4-mile Fairchild-Mondovi abandoned railroad grade, the present status of the proposed project and the acquisition of lands within the City limits.

Department personnel in attendance were Walt Jacobson, Park Planner; Dick Martig, Area Land Agent; Roger Amundson, Area Supervisor and Dennis Konkel, Bureau Acquisition Staff Specialist.

The City officials were informed of the meeting purpose and the present status of the trail proposal. The State Park Trail program was discussed including general trail development of surfacing, planning and rolling, trestles, fencing and signage.

The Department’s proposal to acquire a 35-foot strip through the City was discussed. It was explained that the Department was not interested in acquiring leased parcels as they should be sold by the railroad to the house and placed on the local council. The City was also advised that a trail access and rest stop area would be developed east of I-94 in the vicinity of the junction of Highways 10 and K. The City Council was agreeable to the acquisition and rest stop proposals.

The procedures involving the proposed acquisition of the abandoned railroad grade and establishment as a State Park Trail were explained. The City was advised of the tentative date of October 22, 1975 for the public informational meeting to be held at the Eleven-Straw High School on the Fairchild-Mondovi State Park proposal. We will send the City a letter confirming the meeting date and place.

City officials inquired about easements for future sewer and water lines and our easement procedures were explained.
The mayor asked if we were requesting any official action by the Council. He was informed we were not requesting any type of official action at this time.

There was considerable discussion concerning trail development and public use.

The meeting was very cordial and the Oconto City Council appears to favor the proposed project.

D. W. Kostkol

B. Spritl

cc: E. Spritl - Eau Claire
    P. Dix - Eau Claire
    R. Amundson - Black River Falls
    D. Martin - Black River Falls
    D. W. Kostkol - 8
    J. L. Teichel - 8

NOTES:
TO: Files
FROM: D. W. Konkol
SUBJECT: Meeting - Strun Village Board -
Wednesday Evening, September 17, 1973, 7:00 p.m.

A meeting was held with village board officials to discuss Wisconsin's state park trail program, the Department's interest in acquiring the 36.4-mile Fairchild-Landovi abandoned railroad grade, the present status of the proposed project and the acquisition of lands within the village limits.

Department personnel in attendance were Walt Jacobson, Park Planner; Dick Hersch, Area Land Agent; Roger Anderson, Area Supervisor and Dennis Konkol, Bureau Acquisition Staff Specialist.

The village officials were informed of the meeting purpose and the present status of the trail proposal. The state park trail program was discussed including general trail development of surfacing, planting and railing, tree ties, fencing and signage.

The Department's proposal to acquire a 40-foot strip through the village was discussed. Village officials were concerned with the eventual disposition of the railroad lands on either side of the strip and requested that the Department acquire all lands within the village limits with the exception of one parcel 33 feet in width that extended beyond normal railroad ownership. Since the purchase would not involve any leased lands, we informed village officials that we would attempt to acquire the lands as they requested.

The procedures involving the proposed acquisition of the abandoned railroad grade and establishment as a state park trail were explained. The village was advised of the tentative date of October 22, 1973 for the public informational meeting to be held at the Eleven-Srun High School on the Fairchild-Landovi State Park proposal. We will send the village a letter confirming the meeting date and place.

Village officials are concerned with gentrifying within the village. The matter was discussed at length and alternatives were presented and either a 30 m.p.h. speed limit for the local nonmotorized club obtaining easements around the village appeared to be acceptable.
The possible saleback of lands for village streets was discussed. Due to possible 65 requirements, it was explained that the village should pursue the acquisition of the parcels with the railroad at this time. Village officials will get back to Roger Amundson with the necessary land descriptions.

The village asked for six copies of the project feasibility study which will be forwarded through the Area Supervisor.

The meeting was very cordial and productive. Village officials have a progressive outlook, and it appears they will be supporters of the proposed project.

Dennis W. Randel

cc:
E. Sprick - Eau Claire
P. Blk - Eau Claire
E. Amundson - Black River Falls
D. Meister - Black River Falls
D. Nielsen - O

Denied:

Date
September 23, 1973

TO: Flies

FROM: Dennis W. Conklin

SUBJECT: Meeting - Madison City Council - Thursday, September 20, 1973, 7:00 p.m.

A meeting was held with the Madison City Council to discuss Wisconsin's state park trail program, the Department's interest in acquiring the Klingle-Palestine-Monona abandoned railroad grade, the present status of the proposed project and the acquisition of lands within the city limits.

Department personnel in attendance were Walt Jacobson, Park Planner; Dick Martin, Area Land Agent; Roger Anderson, Area Supervisor and Dennis Conklin, Bureau Acquisition Staff Specialist.

The city officials were informed of the meeting purpose and the present status of the trail proposal. The state park trail program was discussed including general trail development of superfacing, grading and setting, fencing and signage.

The problem involving extending the trail into the city and vehicle access to a proposed trail terminus because of intensive industrial development was explained and ideas from the council solicited. After lengthy discussion, the city council passed a motion requesting user access to Franklin Street and proposed vehicle access to the trail starting via the Arbor Drive which involves the acquisition of the passing cycling area. City officials were informed we would negotiate with the railroad and attempt to provide user access to Franklin Street.

The procedures involving the proposed acquisition of the abandoned railroad grade and establishment as a state park trail were explained. The city's approval of the feasibility date of October 23, 1973 for the public information meeting to be held at the Hillcrest High
School on the Fairchild-Jandal State Park proposal. We will send the city a letter confirming the meeting date and place.

The meeting was very cordial and productive. City officials have a progressive outlook and appear in favor of the state park trail proposal.

Dennis W. Korkol

Dennis W. Korkol

Dave

cc: E. Sprick - Eau Claire
    F. Rin - Eau Claire
    D. Nolde - Black River Falls
    G. Hartig - Black River Falls
    H. L. Vodopi - S
    L. Troitzch - J

[Signature]

Date
The Common Council of the City of Mondovi met in the council chambers of the City Hall at 7:30 P.M. Mayor Robert K. Sloughton presided over the meeting with six members of the council present on roll call. Absent: Martin Swanson, Jasper Poff. Swanson arrived at 7:40 P.M.

Mr. John Heselt, representing Mac's Typewriter Company appeared before the council to give a demonstration of a S.M.C. copy machine.

Bob Konkel, representing the Mondovi Co-op Equity, appeared before the council regarding the DNR's proposed State Trail Program. He was concerned particularly with the trail access into the City of Mondovi with preference of Madison Street, as this would split the Co-op's property. After much discussion, a motion was made by Parker, seconded by Holden that the DNR be allowed to purchase the R.H. property up to the Co-op property line. The City will then obtain an easement from the Co-op for 33' from the west edge of the DNR property line and Water Street, which would be used to provide an entry and exit and trail access into the City of Mondovi. Motion carried. It was called to the attention of the Council that there will be a DNR meeting at Eira-Strum High School on October 22nd regarding this State Trail Program.

Also present was a committee of concerned citizens protesting constant solicitation for charities. They would like the City to again consider a Community Chest, with this being the only time the people of Mondovi would be solicited for any national charity.

Steve Schultz was present with a request for permission to paint the fire hydrants. This would be a Bicentennial project for the Boy Scouts. A motion was made by Dregney, seconded by Holden to have and also empowering the mayor to contact the art class at Mondovi High
State of Wisconsin

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Route 83, Box 311
Black River Falls, WI 54615

October 13, 1975

Honorable Robert M. Stoughton
City of Mondovi
Mondovi, WI 54755

Dear Mayor Stoughton:

On Thursday, October 9, I contacted your city clerk, Wes Bungman, because we had been informed that Genex was going to buy the right-of-way just east of Mondovi and effectively cut off access from the proposed state trail to Mondovi.

Mr. Bungman was very helpful. He explained what had transpired between the city council and Genex since our meeting and provided me with a copy of the minutes of your council meeting outlining the agreement that you have reached.

We find this arrangement entirely satisfactory.

I was very relieved to learn the council's continued interest in the trail and more specifically in maintaining ready access from Mondovi to the trail's best terminus.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Roger V. Anderson
Area Supervisor

[Stamp]

[Signature]

DeeDee Krueger

- 16 -
The following is a summary of the vegetative types lying within the 100-foot wide Fairchild-Vindor abandoned railroad grade.

**Ground Vegetation**

Scattered clumps of grasses occupy the immediate grade. Occasional herbsaceous plants including milkweed, thistle, horseshoe, goosefoot, and other annuals have seeded in on the edge of the grade. Near the grade, marsh grasses, ferns and skunk cabbage dominate the low areas, while blueberry, raspberry, blackberry, huckleberry, wintergreen, and light grasses occupy the well-drained higher sites.

**Shrubs**

A variety of shrubs occupy the well-drained areas including hazel, gray dogwood, winterberry, serviceberry, thornapple, prickly ash, pin cherry, choke cherry, and sumac. Low areas are predominately covered with older brush.

**Trees**

Trees occur in various stages of growth along the outer edges of the trail. These include boxelder, black cherry, aspen, white birch, red maple, elm, red and white oak, jack oak, elm, jack, red, and white pine, and occasional willow and cottonwood. Most of the species are mixed or scattered along the route.
APPENDIX C

LIST OF WILDLIFE

Mammals

Cacomium
Long-Tailed Weasel
Giant Mole Shrew
Prairie Vole
Little Brown Bat
Eastern Long-Eared Bat
Silver-Haired Bat
Big Brown Bat
Red Bat
Hoary Bat
White-Tailed Jack Rabbit
Crying Hare
North’s Cottontail
Southern Woodchuck
13-Lined Ground Squirrel
Franklin’s Ground Squirrel
Gray Chipmunk
Least Chipmunk
Gray Squirrel
Fox Squirrel
Red Squirrel
Flying Squirrel (Southern)
Pocket Gopher
Beaver

Musk Rat
Harvest Mouse
Prairie Dog Mouse
Northern White-Footed Mouse
New Mexico Vole
Prairie Vole
Northern Pine Vole
Nevada Rat
House Mouse
Meadow Jumping Mouse
Porcupine
Coyote
Western Red Fox
Gray Fox
Raccoon
Long-Tailed Weasel
Least Weasel
Mink
Badger
Striped Skunk
Otter
Beaver
White-Tailed Deer

Transient Birds

Red-Throated Loon
Ved-Necked Grebe - rare
Whistling Swan
Horned Grebe
Snow Goose
Blue Goose
Gadwall
Pintail

Blackburnian Warbler
Bay-Breasted Warbler
Blackpoll Warbler
Palm Warbler
Connecticut Warbler
Wilson’s Warbler
Harris’s Sparrow
White-Crowned Sparrow
Grebe-Winged Teal
American Midgheat
Shoveler
Redhead
Contraasback
Crested Scap
Ruffledhead
Glaucous
Ruddy Duck
Pigeon Hawk
Semipalmated Plover
Sellar Sandpiper
Greater Yellowlegs
Lesser Yellowlegs
Pectoral Sandpiper
 Baird's Sandpiper
Least Sandpiper
Dunlin
Stilt
Semipalmated Sandpiper
Buff-Breasted Sandpiper - rare
Sandling
Wilson's Phalarope
Northern Phalarope
Ring-Billed Gull
White-Rumped Sandpiper
Franklin's Gull
Bonsporto's Gull
Forster's Tern
Caspian Tern
Common Tern
Olive-Sided Flycatcher
Hermit Thrush
Swainson's Thrush
Gray-Cheeked Thrush
Ruby-Crowned Kinglet
Philadelphia Vireo
Solitary Vireo
Tennessee Warbler
Orange-Crowned Warbler
Parula Warbler
Magnolia Warbler
Cape May Warbler
Black-Throated Blue Warbler
Myrtle Warbler
Black-Throated Green Warbler
Fox Sparrow
Lincoln's Sparrow
Lapland Longspur
Whimbrel - rare
Marbled Godwit - rare
Redshank Godwit - rare
Knot - rare
Western Sandpiper - rare
Red Phalarope - rare
Hawk Owl - rare
Boreal Owl - rare
Yellow-Rumped Fly Catcher
Acadian Fly Catcher
Water Pipit
Tennessee's Solitaire - rare
Nockingbird
Prothonotary Warbler
Mourning Warbler
Canada Warbler
Boulevard's Sparrow
Le Conte's Sparrow - rare
Sharp-Tailed Sparrow - rare
Herring Gull
Long-Billed Dowitcher
Short-Billed Dowitcher
Ruddy Turnstone - rare
Black-Bellied Plover
American Golden Plover
Western Grebe - rare
Banded Grebe - rare
Brant - rare
European Wigeon - rare
Surf Scoter - rare
White-Winged Scoter - rare
Yellow Rail - rare
American Avocet - rare
Red-Breasted Merganser
Hooded Merganser
Mallard's Duck - rare
Swainson's Hawk - rare
Osprey
Pergrin Falcon - rare
Gyr Falcon - rare
Piping Plover - rare
Common Loon
Pied-Billed Grebe
Green Heron
Common Egret
Least Bittern
American Bittern
Cormorants
Mallard
Black Duck
Blue-Wing Teal
Wood Duck
Ring-Necked Duck
Lesser Scaup
Terns
Northern Harrier
Birds of Prey

Virginia Rail
Sora Rail
Coot
Killdeer
Woodcock
Spotted Sandpiper
Black Veneer
Yellow-Billed Cuckoo
Black-Billed Cuckoo
Whippoorwill
Nighthawk
Chimney Swift
Ruby-Throated Hummingbird
Yellow-billed Cacique
Eastern Kingbird
Crested Flycatcher
Phoebe
Tree Swallow
Least Flycatcher

Swallow
Brown Thrasher
Robin
Wood Thrush
Veery
Bluebird
Yellow-Throated Vireo
Red-Eyed Vireo
Warbling Vireo
Black and White Warbler
Northern Waterthrush
Yellowthroat
Redstart
Towhee
Hazel
Baltimore Oriole
Green’s Blackbird
Cowbird
Rose-Breasted Grosbeak
Indigo Bunting
Nichols’ Thrush
Reef-Rosed Tanager
Savannah Sparrow
Grasshopper Sparrow
Veepers Sparrow
Lark Sparrow
Chipping Sparrow
Clay-colored Sparrow
Field Sparrow
Savannah Sparrow
White-throated Sparrow
Cathbird
Short-Billed Marsh Wren
Long-Billed Marsh Wren
House Wren
Purple Martin
Cliff Swallow
Barn Swallow
Barn Swallow
Carolina Wren
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
Loggerhead Shrike
Sooty’s Vireo - rare
Blue-Winged Cuckoo
Louisiana Water Thrush
Ochreous Chloris
Scarlet Tanager
Bank Swallow
Upland Sandpiper
Yellow-Crowned Night Heron
Great Blue Heron
Black-Crowned Night Heron
White Pelican - rare
American Crested Caracara - rare
King Rail
Golden-winged Warbler
Northern Parula
Yellow Warbler
Chestnut-sided Warbler
Red-eyed Warbler
Ovenbird

Year-Round Birds

Cooper's Hawk
Red-tailed Hawk
Ruffed Grouse
Sharp-tailed Grouse - rare
King-Necked Pheasant
Great Horned Owl
Screech Owl
Barred Owl
Short-eared Owl
Long-eared Owl
Flitter
Flivert Woodpecker
Red-headed Woodpecker
Hairy Woodpecker
Downy Woodpecker
Prairie Horned Lark
Blue Jay
Rover
crow
Black-capped Chickadee
White-breasted Nuthatch
Starling
House Sparrow
Red-winged Blackbird
Cardinal
Goldfinch
Cracklin
Sage Sparrow
Western Meadowlark
Eastern Meadowlark
Cedar Waxwing
Marsh Hawk
Red Shouldered Hawk
Sparrow Hawk

Winter Birds

Common Goldeneye
Common Merganser
Cassin
Bufflehead
Navy Owl
Red-breasted Nuthatch
Brown Creeper
Golden-crowned Kinglet
Northern Shrike
Wiley Blackbird
Evening Grosbeak
Blue Grosbeak
Common Redpoll
Pine Siskin
Red Crossbill
White-winged Crossbill
State-colored Junco
Oregon Junco
Tree Sparrow
Snow Bunting
Sharp-shinned Hawk
Bald Eagle
Golden Eagle
Boreal Chickadee
Winter Vireo
Northern Waxwing
Worry Redpoll - rare
Purple Finch
Buffalo River, North Fork - Brook trout, white sucker, brown trout, green sunfish, fantail darter, northern brook lamprey, central madnimpoo, brook stickleback, Johnny darter, blacknose dace and creek chub. Based on recent survey data, the stream should be listed as 4.3 miles of Class II (brook and brown trout) in Tropangaloo County and 5.6 miles of Class I (brook trout) in Jackson County.

Buffalo River (Osage - Strum) - Brown trout, rainbow trout, brook trout, white sucker, northern pike, black bullhead, brook stickleback, central madnimpoo, brook lamprey, blackside darter, bluntnose minnow, Johnny darter, blacknose dace, pallid shiner, northern creek chub, golden shiner, common shiner, bluegill, fantail darter, and carp. The stream should be listed as 11.0 miles of Class I brown and brook trout water - Tropangaloo County.

Buffalo River - Strum to Mosbovi - Brown trout, northern pike, northern redbrease, golden redbrease, carp, freshwater eel, englishmouth buffalo, white sucker, hog sucker, highfin carp, madnimpoo, common shiner, suckermouth minnow, log perch, blackside darter and spottail shiner. The stream should not be listed as trout water below Strum.

In addition to the above streams, the proposed trail will cross several other known trout streams such as: Creek 5-12, Town of Garfield, Jackson County; Creek 5-10, Town of Garfield, Jackson County; Creek 7-5, Town of Cleveland, Jackson County; Creek 3-4, Town of Sumner, Tropangaloo County; Kei Creek, Solan Creek, King Creek, Johnson Creek and Trout Creek.
Recreation Area Classification Legislation

The legislative or judicial grants shall not be held to apply to any person or property of the state or of any local government, development, or use described under the subsection.

(4) The appropriate recreation council shall carry out studies and make recommendations to the department concerning the implementation of this section.

SECTION 412. 23.603 of the statutes is amended to read:

23.604 Recreation areas.  (1) Designation. The department may acquire, develop, operate and maintain state recreation areas. State lands and waters may be designated as state recreation areas that are environmentally adaptable to intensive recreational use or are so located to provide regional recreational opportunities for urban areas.

(2) Master plan. The department may designate a recreational area only after a master plan for the use and management of the area is prepared, public hearings on the plan are held in the county where the largest portion of land in the project is located, the procedures prescribed in s. 3.31 are complied with, and the plans approved by the natural resources board.

(3) Use zones. The department may establish use zones within state recreation areas providing for the full range of recreational uses, including hunting and fishing. It may adopt rules to control use of areas within recreation areas, with the number of persons using any area. Such use zones shall be consistent with the activities identified in the master plan formulated under sub. (3).

SECTION 413. 23.14(1) of the statutes is amended to read:

23.14(1) At least four weeks prior to the initial acquisition of any lands by the department after the effective date of this act (1977) for any new facility or project, the proposed initial acquisition shall be submitted to the governor for his or her approval. New facilities or projects include, without limitation, leases or purchase of property, state parks, state forests, recreation areas, public hunting, trapping, or fishing grounds, or areas, fish hatcheries, game farms, forest nurseries, experimental station, native and exotic species, research areas, recreation areas, and campgrounds, bottlenecks, bicycle trails, conservation trails, youth camps, scientific areas, and similar areas.

SECTION 414. 23.335 of the statutes is amended to read:

23.335 The department shall adopt rules for recreational use of the Olympic area. The department shall adopt rules for the Olympic area and shall have the following activities in conjunction with the Olympic area:

(1) 3.31 of the statutes is amended to read:

23.31(1) The department, in preparing the environmental impact statement, it shall notify the person in charge of all land use or project of proposed action and the amount of the fee to be paid in the form of an environmental impact statement. The department shall charge a fee of $0.50 per $1 of the estimated total cost, under s. 3.32(5) (a) and (f), of the project, in addition to the fee, in general fund, in order to prepare the environmental impact statement. The department shall determine the manner in which the fee is to be paid and shall deposit the fee in the general fund.

SECTION 415. 23.50(1) of the statutes is amended to read:

23.50(1) The procedure in ss. 23.50 to 23.55 shall apply to all actions to recover rents, penalties, assessments, and fees, penalties, assessments, and fees, for violations of s. 23.35 and chs. 23, 26, 32, 18, 29, 30, 31, and 350, and any administrative rules promulgated thereof.

SECTION 416. 23.50(2) of the statutes is amended to read:

23.50(2) All actions to recover rents and penalties, assessments, and fees, penalties, assessments, and fees, and any administrative rules promulgated thereof, shall be in the county court of the county where the offense occurred, and shall be brought pursuant to the procedure set forth in s. 23.50 to 23.57. Circuit courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction over such actions.

SECTION 417. 23.50(3) of the statutes is amended to read:

23.50(3) All actions to recover rents, penalties, assessments, and fees, penalties, assessments, and fees, and any administrative rules promulgated thereof, not otherwise provided for in this section, shall be brought in the county where the offense occurred, and shall be brought pursuant to the procedure set forth in s. 23.50 to 23.57.

SECTION 418. 23.51(3) of the statutes is amended to read:

23.51(3) "Penalty assessment" means the penalty assessment imposed by s. 445.57.
APPENDIX Y
December 13, 1977

Buffalo River Valley Recreation Area Trail

The WRAC recommendations are based on written responses from its members, telephone calls and consultations with reliable interested parties.

The WRAC wishes to compliment the Bureau of Parks and Recreation and its Master Plan Staff for a well conceived and timely project in the BRSAT. We do, however, wish to make the following recommendations to reinforce or to environmentally strengthen some of your proposed management plans.

1. The WRAC recommends that the Bureau of Parks and Recreation develop and provide a more accurate and more exhaustive inventory of plants found in the corridor and its fringe. This would establish a higher level of the trail appreciation and it could also provide an educational facet to the trail user.

2. We also recommend that a definite management proposal be written in the master plan to handle such disruptive natural problems as beaver pond flooding in the water courses along the trail right away.

3. The WRAC recommends that utmost caution be used particularly in the following areas:

   a. Trout streams
      Since about one third of mainstem and many of the tributaries in close association with the recreational trail are class I trout streams, responsible supervision is recommended in construction or modification of all bridge (trail or road) crossings of the streams in the project. We also recommend that no herbicides or other toxic chemicals be used wherever there is a possibility of these residues reaching the water courses.

   b. Plant life
      The WRAC recommends that there be no disturbance of the native plant species in the trail corridor except in the proposed use areas of the trail.

   c. Wildlife
      Special precaution is recommended by the WRAC to disturbing or disturbing of the rare and endangered animal species in the recreational trail corridor. In this instance we refer particularly to raptor and song bird species and their nesting and feeding habitats. Membership concern is very strong in the master plan reference to eagles and buzzards and their potential disturbance.

The University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire provides equal educational and employment opportunities regardless of race, age, color, or creed status. Rich Clark, Regional Director of Humanities, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, and A. C. S. W. Director, get the best of each situation. The Board of Education, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, 205 Schuyler Hall, 111 East 6th St.
December 7, 1977

TO:      B. Hackie - B
FROM:    C. Kahar (1)
SUBJECT: Review of Buffalo River State Recreation Area Trail Conceptual Master Plan

The Scientific Areas Section has reviewed the subject document for the Scientific Areas Preservation Council. The information presented on special biotic resources—such as endangered/threatened species habitats and remnant natural areas—on and adjacent to the trail is treated in a rather generalized way, and before Phase I development begins would be a superb time for a site specific survey to be undertaken for identification/mapping of these resources by one of our Department biologists. Since the railroad grade is an old one in a portion of the state that originally contained prairie, we strongly suggest that a botanist trained in the identification of quality prairie remnants, so rare to Wisconsin, be a member of the survey team.

Before the concept plan is approved, the Council recommends that a commitment for such a resource survey be incorporated into the plan.

RFR: asf
cc: C. E. Germain - Coke