

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
FOR
PROPOSED ACQUISITION, DEVELOPMENT AND
MANAGEMENT OF LAKE MENDOTA STATE PARK
DANE COUNTY
WISCONSIN

Submitted pursuant to
Wisconsin Environmental Policy Act
S. 1.11 (2)(c), Wis. Statutes

Prepared by: Bureau of Parks and Recreation
Bureau of Environmental Impact
Date: May, 1975

Submitted by: C. D. Besadny, Director
Bureau of Environmental Impact
Date: May, 1975

THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT PROCEDURE

The Wisconsin Environmental Policy Act (WEPA), Section 1.11, Wisconsin Statutes, became effective on April 29, 1972. This law requires that all state agencies prepare an environmental impact statement for every recommendation or report on proposals for legislation and other major actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, and that a public hearing be held on those proposals other than for legislation. The Department of Natural Resources, therefore, is required to prepare environmental impact statements on Department proposals and proposals over which it has permitting authority, if the proposal is determined to be a major action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.

Governor's Executive Order Number 69 established guidelines to be used by state agencies for implementing WEPA. The guidelines require that the agency prepare a preliminary environmental report, followed by an environmental impact statement and a public hearing. Under these guidelines, the preliminary environmental report (PER) is circulated for a 45-day review to state, federal, and local agencies with expertise or concerns related to the project, and it is also made available to the public. Comments and questions submitted to the Department on the PER are used to develop an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The EIS is circulated to the commenting agencies and the public for a 30-day review. A hearing is then held to receive the views of the public on the Department's environmental impact statement. Following the public hearing, the Department formulates a conclusion on its decision for the proposed action. This decision is circulated to commenting agencies and the public.

Both the PER and the EIS are full-disclosure documents which provide a full description of the proposed project, the existing environment and an analysis of the anticipated environmental effects.

The review schedule for the proposed acquisition, development and management of Lake Mendota State Park, Dane County is as follows:

Date PER released: January 30, 1975
Review Deadline on PER: March 17, 1975
Date EIS released: May 19, 1975
Review Deadline on EIS: June 20, 1975
Hearing Date: June 20, 1975

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Proposed Acquisition, Development and Management
of Lake Mendota State Park, Dane County

() Preliminary Environmental Report

(XX) Environmental Impact Statement

Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Environmental Impact

1. Name of Action:

(X) Administrative Action

() Legislative Action

2. Description of the Action: The Department of Natural Resources proposes to acquire 441 acres of property including 2,600 feet of frontage on the northwest shore of 9,700-acre Lake Mendota, Dane County. The acquisition will involve sixteen parcels including three farm units and three private recreational camp facilities. Seven of these parcels will involve residential relocation.

The Department also proposes to develop the park as a multiseason day use and resource preservation area. Use areas will include a 300-foot beach and boat access ramp, and two day use areas with picnic shelters, toilet facilities and open space for field sports. A group day use facility is proposed for the former Camp Wakanda site. Parking lots will accommodate 650 cars, with 40 additional car/trailer stalls at the boat launch.

Approximately 52 acres of the proposed park will be developed into park roads, parking lots, picnic areas, beach and boat launch. A prairie establishment project and hiking trails are also proposed. Wetlands within the project boundary would not be developed.

A state park sticker will be required for entrance to the park.

3. Summary of Environmental Impacts: The proposed state park will initiate a trend toward urban-oriented state park development. Its accessibility and day use designation will encourage visits by Madison residents and Capitol visitors with minimal expenditures of financial and energy resources.

Construction impacts will be largely limited to the disturbance of 52 acres of mainly agricultural and recreational land and the effects of construction vehicle emissions.

Road rerouting may cause some inconvenience to subdivision residents.

The water quality of Lake Mendota and the lower tributary creeks will be maintained by insured preservation of sediment and nutrient trapping wetlands and by elimination of some rural runoff problem sources. Existing high nutrient levels and expected occasional high bacterial counts may be a problem affecting both swimming use and aesthetics of the Lake Mendota State Park beach.

The acquisition and development of Lake Mendota State Park will take 299 acres of farmland out of agricultural production and preclude alternative land uses for the total site area. State park use will, in effect, eliminate population growth and residential development within the site. Regional development pressures, residential development on adjacent lands and population may increase at a slightly higher rate. However, Lake Mendota State Park will act as an open space buffer along the lakeshore.

The proposed development will slightly reduce the local tax base, while enhancing private investment and sales activity of the area. Economic benefits will accrue in recreational, food and beverage and accommodations businesses.

4. Alternatives Considered:

- a. No action
- b. Less intensive development
- c. Reduction of park boundaries
- d. Expansion of park boundaries
- e. More intensive development
- f. No beach
- g. Road route alternatives
- h. Alternate sites
- i. Action by other agencies
- j. Use of Lake Mendota State Park by private organizations

5. List of Federal, State and Local Agencies from which Comments have been Requested:

- a. Federal Agencies
 - *Environmental Protection Agency
 - *U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
 - *Soil Conservation Service
 - *U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service
 - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

- b. State Agencies
 - *Department of Administration
 - Department of Justice
 - *Department of Health and Social Services
 - *Department of Transportation
 - *Department of Local Affairs and Development
 - Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
 - Department of Agriculture
 - *State Historical Society
 - Public Service Commission
 - Department of Public Instruction
 - *Department of Revenue

- c. Local Agencies
 - Dane County Clerk
 - Chairman, Town of Westport
 - Chairman, Town of Middleton
 - President, Village of Waunakee
 - *Mayor, City of Middleton
 - *Dane County Regional Planning Commission
 - Dane County Parks Commission
 - Dane County Highway Commission
 - *City of Madison - Parks Division
 - City of Madison - Department of Public Health
 - Mayor, City of Madison
 - President, Village of Shorewood Hills
 - President, Village of Maple Bluff

- d. Other
 - Scientific Areas Preservation Council

* Indicates agencies which commented on the preliminary environmental report. These comments are attached to the Environmental Impact Statement as Appendix G.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING ENVIRONMENT
AND PROPOSED ACTION

INTRODUCTION

The Department of Natural Resources proposes to acquire, develop and manage a state park on the northwest shore of Lake Mendota in Dane County. The site of the proposed park is located in sections 28 and 33, T8N, R9E, Town of Westport, Dane County (see Figure 1). This site encompasses approximately 441 acres of agricultural land, lowland marsh and upland hardwoods and includes 2,600 feet of lake frontage. Lake Mendota State Park would be operated as a multiseason facility with emphasis on water-based recreation and day use activities. Development proposals include a 300 foot beach with parking for 300 cars and a boat access ramp on the lakeshore. Two areas totalling 40 acres will accommodate picnicking, with parking for 350 cars. The southern part of the site would be utilized for group day use activities. A state park admission sticker would be required.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The proposed park site was influenced by the Green Bay lobe of the Continental glacier. The lower lands are part of the glacial Yahara River basin while the higher ground has deposits of glacial till and drumlinoid hills. Lake Mendota itself was formed by ice damming of glacial meltwater.

TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

All of Dane County is underlain by Upper Cambrian sandstone of the Potsdam association, which serves as a primary water reservoir. Resistant lower Magnesian limestone caps low hills. At the proposed park site, the sandstone bedrock lies fairly near the surface.

Elevations

The landscape of the proposed Lake Mendota State Park site varies from lowland marsh to rolling hills, with the point of greatest elevation at 960 feet above sea level. Contrasting with Lake Mendota's elevation of 849 feet, the high point provides a panoramic view of the City of Madison, the surrounding agricultural lands and Lake Mendota.

About half of the site has a slope gradient of 0-5 percent, one-fourth of the site slopes from 5-10 percent and one-fourth has slopes exceeding 10 percent. Figure 10 shows slopes and design guidelines for the park site (See Figure 2).

SOILS

The soils found within the proposed park site are generally of the loam and silt loam types, with organic muck type soils in the wetlands (see Figure 3). The Dane County Interim Soil Survey Report 1971 classifies these soils in the Ossian-Kegonsa-Palm association. These soils range from poorly drained mineral and organic types to well drained benchland types. Minor association constituents include Marshan, Fox, Hatfield, Waucosta, Adrian, Colwood, Waukechon and Houghton soils. These soils pose moderate limitations for cropping when drained and slight to very severe limitations for on-site sewage disposal.

An analysis of soil suitability is presented in the following table:

Development Suitability

TABLE 1.

RECREATIONAL SOIL SUITABILITY ANALYSIS - LAKE MENDOTA STATE PARK AREA

<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>General Suitability</u>
Well drained loams Fox loam	Good mechanical capacity for roads, buildings, playgrounds, picnic areas, paths and trails. High permeability by water.
Well drained silts Basco Kegonsa Batavia	Good mechanical capacity for roads, buildings, playgrounds, picnic areas, paths and trails. Moderately permeable with highly permeable substratum.
Poorly drained silts, loams and organic soils Hayfield silt loam Palms muck Wacousta silty clay Marshan-organic	Generally poor mechanical capacity. Subject to frost heave and flooding. Severe limitations for picnic areas, playgrounds, trails, roads & buildings.

Mineral Resources

Geology of the site indicates that mineral resources in the form of sand, gravel, and sandstone may be present as a part of the park site substructure. Dane County has widely available sources of all of these materials. No other mineral deposits are known on the site in commercially feasible concentrations.

SURFACE WATERS

Surface water features of the proposed park site are Six-Mile Creek, Spring Creek and Lake Mendota.

Lake Mendota

Lake Mendota is a hard water lake formed by morainic damming of the preglacial Yahara River. Lake levels are presently augmented by a lock and dam which create an additional 3-foot head. Mendota is the largest of four Madison lakes which form a chain along the Yahara River valley. The lake's drainage area is about 250 square miles, currently under both agricultural and urban land uses. Figure 4 indicates surface water features in the Lake Mendota State Park area.

Lake Mendota has a surface area of 9,700 acres, a total volume of approximately 400,000 acre feet and a maximum depth of 84 feet. Tributary waters flowing into the lake, including the Yahara River, contribute approximately 100 cubic feet per second of flow or approximately 200 acre feet per day.

The lake bottom in the vicinity of the proposed park site is firm and sandy with a very low gradient near shore. The water depth near the northern extremity of the site is shallow. Further south, along the southern boundary of the former Camp Indianola, water is much deeper. Bottom materials consist of sand and gravel, with silt concentrations farther from shore.

Water Quality

Water quality data for Lake Mendota has been summarized by the State Lab of Hygiene (see Table 2). November, 1970, data show an average pH of 8.1, hardness of 180 and alkalinity of 149. Lake Mendota ranges in surface water temperature from 32°F in the month of January to approximately 77°F in the month of July. Dissolved oxygen measurements at the middle of the hypolimnion vary from 0.0 in September to 13.1 in March (see Table 3). Hypolimnetic waters of the lake become devoid of oxygen during summer stratification and during late winter oxygen depletion occurs in bottom waters. The lake is classified as eutrophic with relatively high nutrient levels and a warmwater fishery.

TABLE 2.

WATER QUALITY - LAKE MENDOTA
State Lab of Hygiene 1970

Lake	Mendota
County	Dane
Area (Acres)	9,730
Maximum Depth (feet)	82
Development.	extensive
pH (Nov.)	8.1
Hardness (Nov.)	180
Alkalinity (Nov.)	149
Plankton Nuisance.	moderate
Chara Nuisance	none
Weed Nuisance.	moderate

Lake Mendota State Park Locator Map

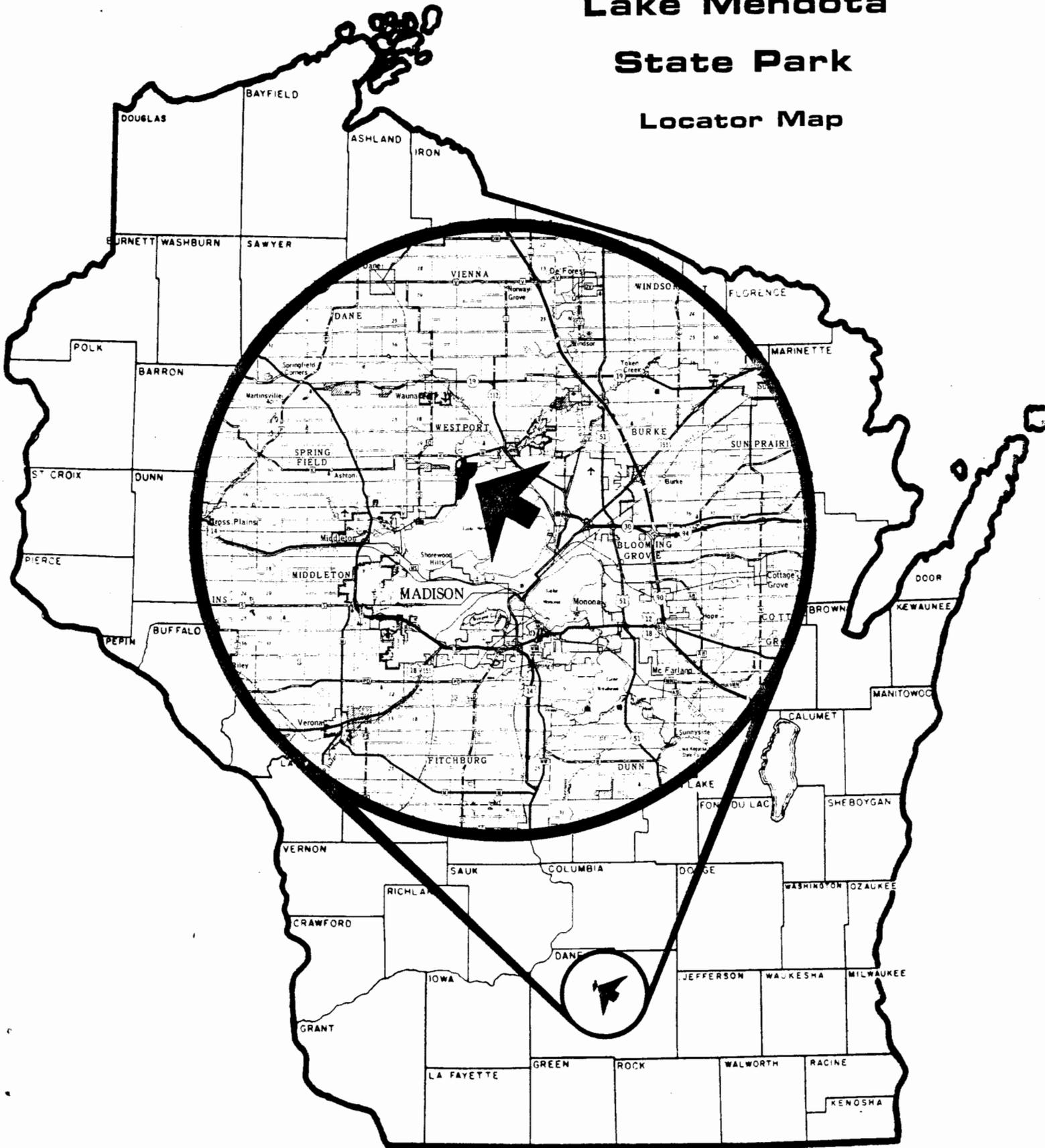
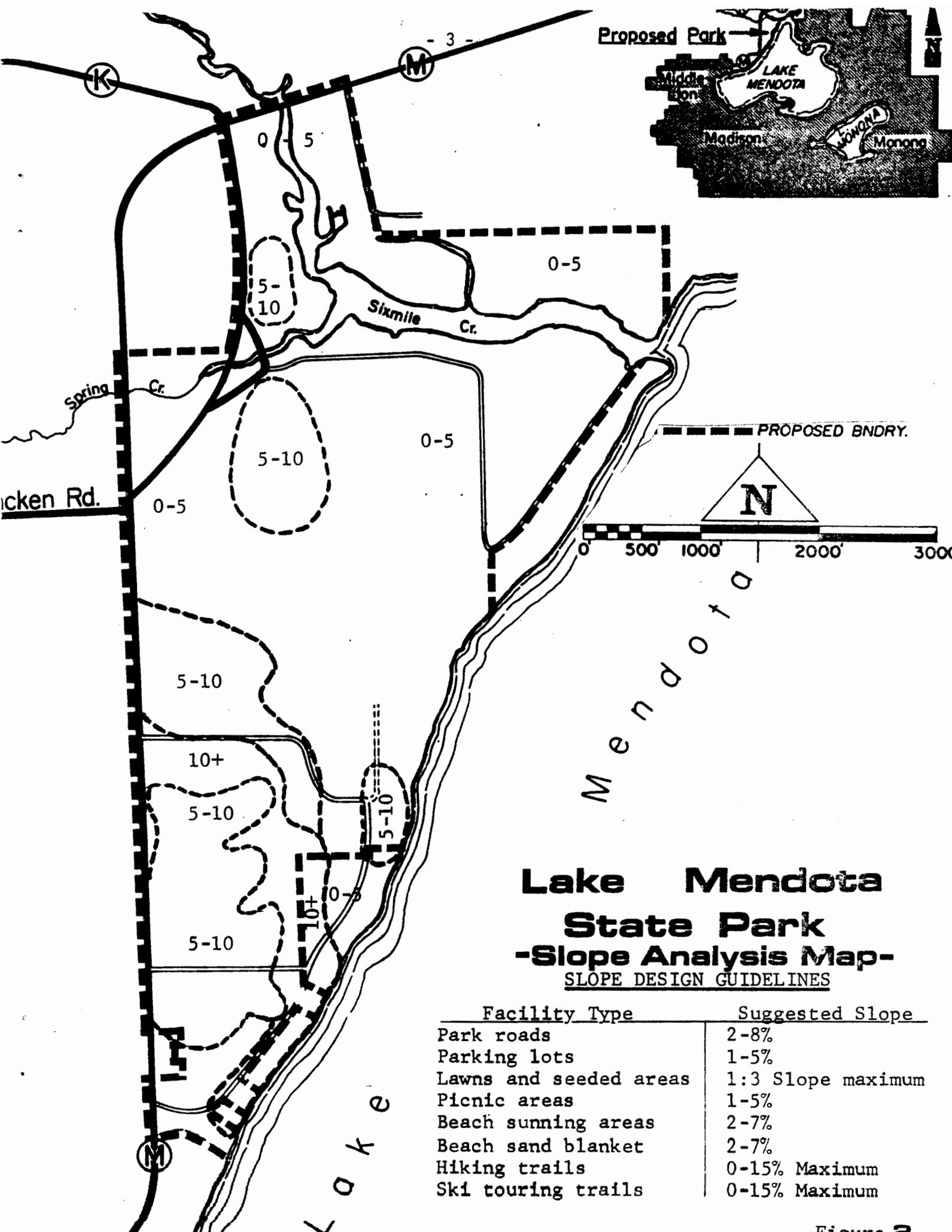


FIG. 1



Lake Mendota State Park -Slope Analysis Map- SLOPE DESIGN GUIDELINES

Facility Type	Suggested Slope
Park roads	2-8%
Parking lots	1-5%
Lawns and seeded areas	1:3 Slope maximum
Picnic areas	1-5%
Beach sunning areas	2-7%
Beach sand blanket	2-7%
Hiking trails	0-15% Maximum
Ski touring trails	0-15% Maximum

Figure 2

Temperature -
Dissolved Oxygen

TABLE 3.
TEMPERATURE AND DISSOLVED OXYGEN - LAKE MENDOTA - 1966

	T °F	DO mg/l		T °F	DO mg/l
January			July		
Surface	32	14.0	Surface	77	8.5
Middle of Hypolimnion .	32	12.0	Middle of Hypolimnion .	59	0.8
1 M above bottom	32	8.4	1 M above bottom. . . .	57	0.0
February			August		
Surface	33	12.7	Surface	70	8.2
Middle of Hypolimnion .	34	10.1	Middle of Hypolimnion	55	1.9
1 M above bottom. . . .	34	4.5	1 M above bottom. . . .	--	0.0
March			September		
Surface	34	13.9	Surface	66	8.0
Middle of Hypolimnion .	34	13.1	Middle of Hypolimnion .	54	0.0
1 M above bottom. . . .	34	13.0	1 M above bottom	--	0.0
April			October		
Surface	40	12.8	Surface	50	8.5
Middle of Hypolimnion .	40	12.8	Middle of Hypolimnion .	50	8.8
1 M above bottom. . . .	40	12.9	1 M above bottom. . . .	50	8.8
May			November		
Surface	50	10.8	Surface	44	9.6
Middle of Hypolimnion .	47	10.7	Middle of Hypolimnion .	44	9.0
1 M above bottom. . . .	47	10.7	1 M above bottom. . . .	44	10.2
June					
Surface	68	12.3			
Middle of Hypolimnion	57	7.6			
1 M above bottom. . . .	56	5.8			

Nutrients

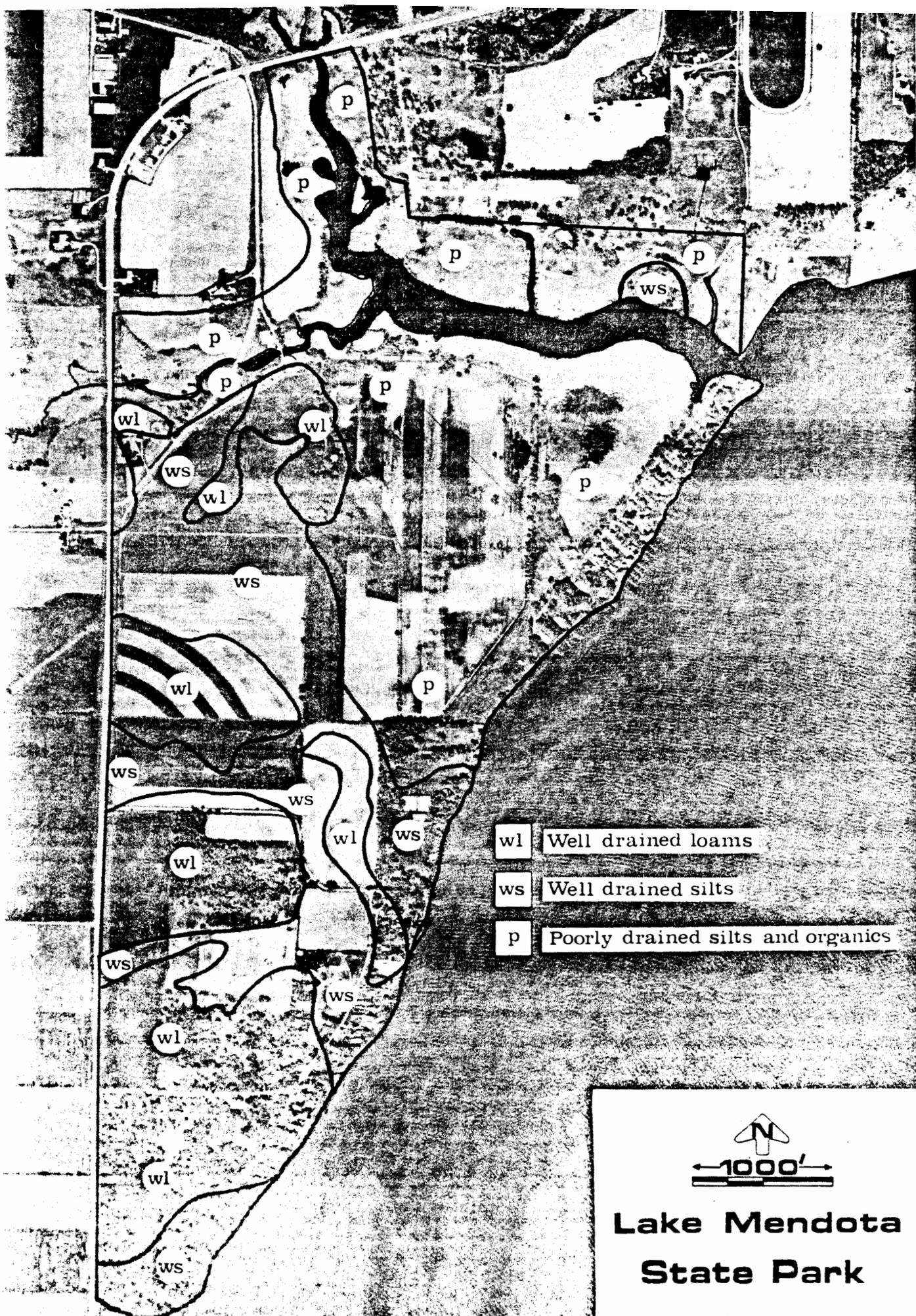
Historically, Lake Mendota has been plagued with rather extensive algal blooms. Poor land use practices in the upper part of the Yahara watershed, coupled with recent shoreline development, have increased this eutrophication process.

Recent estimates by the Water Chemistry Department of the University of Wisconsin of nutrient sources to Lake Mendota attribute 63 percent of the total phosphorous and 43.5 percent of the total nitrogen to rural runoff (see Table 4). The nonpoint source nature of these inputs makes their elimination a difficult land use problem.

TABLE 4. ESTIMATED NUTRIENT SOURCES FOR LAKE MENDOTA
FOLLOWING ELIMINATION OF TREATED WASTE WATER
DISCHARGES FROM WAUNAKEE, DEFOREST AND WINDSOR
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - DEPT. OF WATER CHEMISTRY 1972

	% Estimated Contribution	
	Total Phosphorous	Total Nitrogen
Waste water discharges	2	1
Urban runoff	14.5	6
Rural runoff	63	43.5
Atmospheric precipitation on lake surface. .	2	6
Dry fallout on lake surface.	6.5	11
Groundwater seepage.	1	14
Base flow.	11	11
Nitrogen fixation.		7.5
Woodland runoff.	0 ¹	0
Marsh drainage	0	0

¹Negligible



- wl Well drained loams
- ws Well drained silts
- p Poorly drained silts and organics



Lake Mendota State Park

Soil Types

FIG. 3

Occasional sanitary system accidents and rural runoff in the form of animal manure wastes contribute to periodic beach closings on the lake. According to the City of Madison Department of Public Health, four separate instances of beach closings occurred during the summer of 1974. Marshall Park beach was closed from May 17 to May 25 after sewage was accidentally discharged to the beach area due to sewerage facilities with insufficient capacity. This condition has since been corrected by the construction of an additional sewage pumping station and transmission line. Shorewood Hills beach was closed from June 29 to July 2 and Warner Park beach was closed from July 6 to August 2. Positive sources of contamination for these closings are undetermined.

Pollution

High fecal coliform counts are related to periods of greater than average runoff as well as to accidental spillage, emergency overflow and dumping of small volumes of sanitary wastes. The sanitary wastes problem has become less critical since the diversion of sewage effluent from three rural communities in 1971. Although Lake Mendota is subject to these intermittent water quality problems, the sanitary water quality for the lake and beaches as a whole remains high.

Six-Mile Creek

Six-Mile Creek is 8.9 miles in length with a gradient of 13.5 feet per mile. It is a marsh drainage stream tributary to the Yahara River by way of Lake Mendota. Its tributary, Spring (Dorn) Creek is 6.0 miles in length with a gradient of 4.2 feet per mile. Together, Six-Mile and Dorn Creeks contribute approximately 22 cfs of flow to Lake Mendota. This represents about 20 percent of the total daily inflow to the lake.

GROUNDWATER

The groundwater table in the vicinity of the proposed park site is primarily controlled by the water level of Lake Mendota. Cambrian sandstone bedrock is the primary aquifer. High levels of iron, up to 3 ppm, have been reported in groundwater samples in the surrounding area. There has been no groundwater supply problem in the area in the past.

CLIMATE

Madison has the typical semi-humid continental climate of interior North America with a large annual temperature range and with frequent short period temperature changes. Winter temperatures (December-February) average 20° and the summer average (June-August) is 70°. Daily mean temperatures average below 32° for 108 days and above 42° for 210 days of the year.

There are no dry and wet seasons, but 58 percent of the average annual 30 inches of precipitation falls in the five months of May through September.

March and November are the windiest months. The most frequent air masses are of polar origin, causing occasional low winter temperatures. Northward moving tropical air masses contribute cloudiness and precipitation. The summers are pleasant with only occasional extreme heat or high humidity.

AIR QUALITY

The nearest air quality monitoring station to the site is in the City of Madison at Olbrich Park. Average annual concentrations of sulfur dioxide and particulates can be found in Table 5.

TABLE 5.
AVERAGE ANNUAL CONCENTRATIONS OF AIR POLLUTANTS

SO₂ - PARTICULATES

Sample	SO ₂	Particulates
Olbrich Park	9.05 ug/m ³	45.09 ug/m ³
National Ambient Air Quality Standards	75 ug/m ³	60 ug/m ³

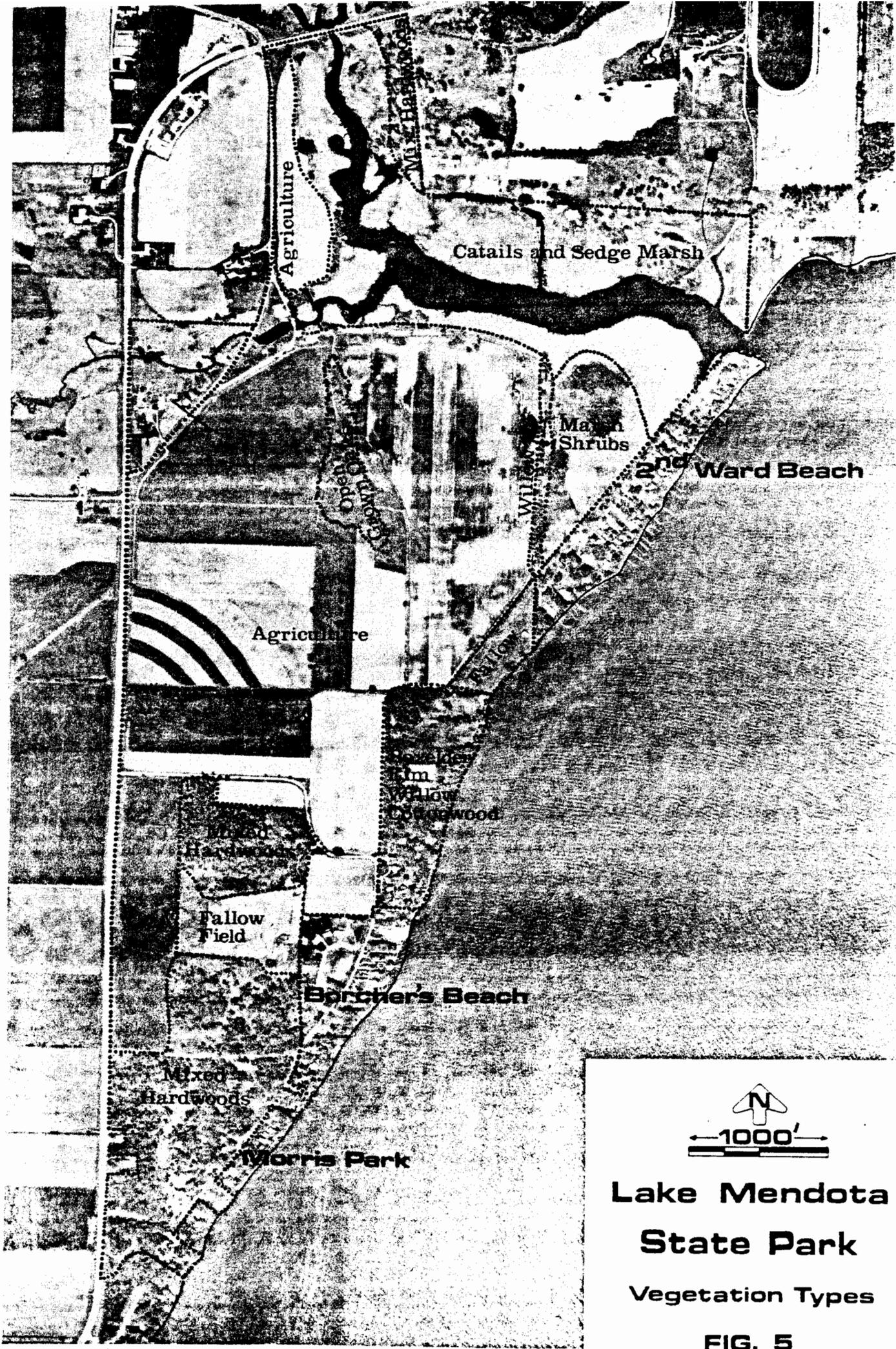
Agricultural practices may be responsible for additional particulates from fugitive dust due to plowing and harvesting operations. Data regarding nitrogen oxide, hydrocarbon and oxidant levels are presently unavailable from the Olbrich Park station.

Local Sources

Local air emission sources for the City of Madison are relatively few. Industrial type sources in the area of the proposed park site include a large meat packing facility, a cannery, an asphalt plant and gravel pit, a cement plant, an oil storage facility, a municipal power plant and various coal-fired boilers and power facilities associated with the University of Wisconsin and other institutions.

In addition to the above sources, CTH "M" is a source of auto emissions.

- Odors* The area experiences intermittent odor problems due to decomposition of algal blooms and uprooted aquatic plants from Lake Mendota. This odor problem is a direct function of lake eutrophication and is influenced by wind direction, temperature changes and nutrient loads in the lake system. Agricultural activities in the area, including a dairy herd presently located within the proposed park boundary, contribute a limited amount of farm odors.
- Noise* Currently, noise levels in the vicinity of the proposed park are low, reflecting the primarily agricultural nature of the area. However, there is some existing use of interior trails by trail bikes and snowmobiles, and motorized boats are allowed on Lake Mendota, creating occasional disturbances. County Trunk Highway "M" along the west and north boundary of the proposed park is the primary source of background noise. L10 noise levels associated with CTH "M" generally fall in the range between 70 and 75 dBA at 100 feet from the center line of the highway. L10 values refer to that noise level which is exceeded, ten percent of the time. Sensitive receptors have not been located along Highway "M".
- BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT
- FLORA*
Aquatic The aquatic vegetation of Lake Mendota consists of phytoplankton species, a wide variety of submerged rooted aquatics and some floating aquatic species. The lake has experienced increasing numbers of planktonic algae blooms, especially of the blue green type, as a result of the increased levels of available nutrients.
- Adjacent to the agriculture land in the north is a wetland area through which Six-Mile Creek flows. Cattail, sedge, canary grass, willow and dogwood are the predominant wetland species. Due to decreased streamflow velocity, this marshland acts as a sediment and nutrient trap, improving the quality of the lower streams and Lake Mendota.
- Terrestrial* Terrestrial vegetation on the site is diverse, including woodland, wetland and active and abandoned agricultural fields (See Figure 5). The wooded areas are composed of mixed hardwoods of the oak-hickory association. Tree cover along the shoreline includes some hardwoods and a number of cottonwoods, soft maples, elm, willow, and box elder. Various ornamental plantings are present in isolated areas of the site.
- Approximately 60 percent of the total proposed site acreage is devoted to agriculture, including woodlot and cropland. The uplands are predominantly alfalfa-brome hay fields with lowland fringes of pastured bluegrass. Much of the surrounding countryside is cropped for corn. Agricultural practices have disturbed the natural plant succession of the area.
- No unique or rare plant species were observed during site inspections.
- FAUNA* Animal and fish species currently found on the park site reflect the area's human influence. In many cases, the surviving species are adapted to agricultural field or eutrophic lake conditions.
- Aquatic*
Lake Mendota Lake Mendota is presently managed for bass, panfish, northern pike and walleye, with yellow perch and white bass providing the major pelagic (deep water) fishery. Largemouth bass populations appear to be stable and yellow bass populations are increasing. Both smallmouth and white bass numbers are decreasing due to competitive pressures. Supplemented stocking to the small native walleye population was initiated on a biennial basis in 1967. Increasing lake eutrophication accounts for the elimination of the cisco and several other historically native species.
- Six-Mile Creek* The Six-Mile and Dorn Creek fisheries consist primarily of forage and rough fish species, though some panfish are found in limited numbers near the lake. These streams also provide optimum spawning habitat for northern pike in the spring. Substantial numbers of northerns and walleyes have been captured by Department fish managers during spring fyke net surveys.





Lake Mendota
State Park
 Vegetation Types

FIG. 5

TERRESTRIAL

Mammals

Terrestrial wildlife habitat is limited primarily to small patches of upland woods, softwood shoreline and the relatively untouched wetland area. Primary species of wildlife include small rodents, raccoons, cotton-tail rabbit, white-tailed deer, muskrat, skunk, gray squirrel and moles. Many species of waterfowl utilizing Lake Mendota and nearby wetlands are found at the proposed park site. Ring-necked pheasant is the primary upland game species. Because of the semi-urban nature of the area, a limited number of other species of reptiles and amphibians utilize the site for nesting or cover. A more complete species list may be found in Appendix A.

Birds

A moderate number of bird species utilize the proposed park site. Because of the extensive water frontage on Lake Mendota and Six-Mile Creek, a number of waterfowl and shore bird species are found in the area. A list of birds known to utilize or nest on the site is provided in Appendix A.

SOCIOCULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

ARCHEOLOGY

Before the coming of white settlers, Indians inhabited the site area. The whole Madison area, and in particular the land close to the lakes, contains many mounds, burial grounds and encampment sites. The proposed park site has several Indian mounds, the most notable of which is a 282-foot long panther-shaped effigy mound. The panther mound, a bird effigy and several conical mounds form a group on the Camp Wakanda property. The majority of other encampments have been desecrated.

An early Indian trail passed through the area but is now obliterated and partially underwater. Also, a section of old military road route from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien once passed near the park site.

State Historical Preservation Officer

Contact with the State Historical Preservation officer has been established and an evaluation of the proposed project is being made. When the evaluation is finalized and returned to the DNR, its results will become a part of final site planning. Furthermore, specific site investigations will be made for each use area prior to actual excavation and construction.

POPULATION

The population of Dane County was 290,272 in 1970. The Town of Westport had a 1972 population of 2,552. Table 6 shows the populations of incorporated areas in proximity to the proposed state park location according to the census of 1970.

TABLE 6. POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES LAKE MENDOTA STATE PARK AREA (1970)

<u>Community</u>	<u>Population</u>
Madison (city)	171,769
Middleton (city)	8,286
Waunakee (village)	2,181
Sun Prairie (city)	9,935
DeForest (village)	1,911
Cross Plains (village)	1,478

Growth Projections

The population of Dane County increased by 30.7 percent between 1960 and 1970 as compared with an average state growth of 11.8 percent. Much of this growth can be attributed to the expansion of University of Wisconsin and state government employment. The Town of Westport showed an even more accelerated growth rate of 67.4 percent for the same time period. The 1970 population density of Dane County was 242.4 people per square mile. Thirty-six percent of the Town of Westport's population was under the age of fourteen. This figure indicates the area's attraction for family residential development.

Minimum population projections for Dane County for 1990 are estimated between 410,187 and 517,979 (see Table 7).

TABLE 7. POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR DANE COUNTY
Dane County Regional Planning Commission Land Use Plan 1973

Source	1980	% Increase from 1970	1990	% Increase from 1980
DOA	347,513	19.7	410,187	18.0
Census I-E	356,932	22.9	415,963	16.5
DCRPC	368,300	26.8	455,112	23.6
APL	376,148	29.5	476,318	26.6
Census III-C	392,607	35.2	517,979	31.9

If growth rates from the 1960's for the Town of Westport are extrapolated, the 1990 population will approach 6,500.

LAND USE

There are two major land uses evident in and around the proposed park site (see Figure 6). The largest area of land is utilized for agriculture.

Agriculture

Approximately 299 acres or about 60 percent of the total project area is farmland.

Two of the three agricultural landowners are farm management cooperators with the Soil Conservation Service. Approximately two-thirds of the total agricultural lands are cropped. Agricultural yields for the various soil types within these agricultural holdings are shown in Table 8. Depending upon criteria used, according to the Soil Conservation Service, one-half to two-thirds of the site area can be classified as prime agricultural land.

Residential Use

For the most part, residential land uses are outside the park boundaries. However, seven dwellings are located within the proposed park site.

The three residential subdivisions adjacent to the proposed park boundary, Morris Park, Borchers Beach and Second Ward Beach, are all strip plats that include frontage on Lake Mendota. These subdivisions were platted around the turn of the century as second home recreational lots. Most back lots platted as part of the subdivision are quite small and were never sold. Approximately 60 homes are located in these subdivisions and vary substantially in size, age and upkeep. In most cases the economic value of the subdivision is in the land value rather than the value of the homes and outbuildings. Frontage along this shore of Lake Mendota ranges in value from \$300-\$500 per front foot.

Zoning

According to the Dane County Zoning Ordinance, the land within the proposed park boundary is zoned Residential 1, 2, 3 or 4, and Recreational-1 (see Figure 6 and Appendix B). Current uses are also subject to floodplain zoning and shoreland area provisions of the ordinance.

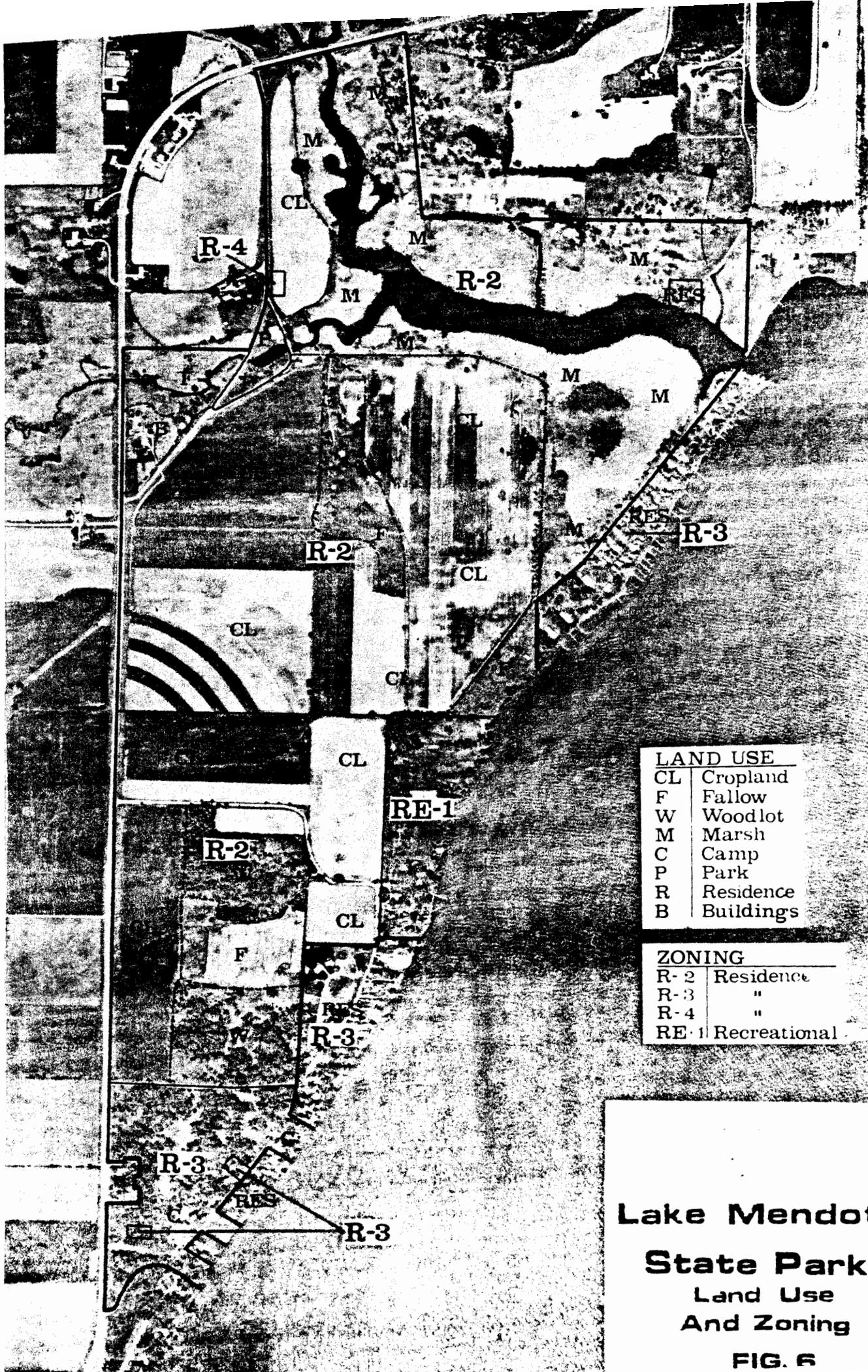
TRANSPORTATION

Access to the proposed park site is via County Trunk Highway "M". Access to CTH "M" is under control of Dane County's Controlled Access Ordinance and subject to review and approval of the County Highway and Transportation Committee. Major highway routes with ready access to Highway "M" include State 113, State 19, State 30, U.S. 51, U.S. 151, U.S. 12, U.S. 14, U.S. 18 and Interstate 90-94. Highway "M" now carries daily commercial truck, residential and commuter traffic. Average daily traffic counts for 1973 ranged from 6,440 to 7,870 vehicles per day. The Madison Area Transportation Plan 1970 designates CTH "M" as a standard arterial roadway. Plans to upgrade or widen CTH "M" will be determined by design studies prior to actual improvements. Long-range plans for a north beltline encircling Lake Mendota are as yet very tentative. Access time to the proposed park from any point in Madison is currently one-half hour or less by car.

Section 4(f)

One of the most important requirements imposed on highway development receiving federal funds is Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, now Section 1653(f), 49 U.S.C. Section 4(f) applies to lands that are publicly owned, such as parks, including Lake Mendota State Park, recreation areas, wildlife areas and refuges and historical sites.

Before the Federal Highway Administration approves funding for a highway project involving 4(f) lands, the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Transportation must determine that there are no prudent and feasible



LAND USE	
CL	Cropland
F	Fallow
W	Woodlot
M	Marsh
C	Camp
P	Park
R	Residence
B	Buildings

ZONING	
R-2	Residence
R-3	"
R-4	"
RE-1	Recreational

**Lake Mendota
State Park
Land Use
And Zoning**

FIG. 6

TABLE 8. AGRICULTURAL YIELDS
Dane County Interim Soil Survey Report 1971

Soil Type	Acreage ¹	Average Yields Per Acre With High Level Management				
		Corn (Bu/A)	Silage (T.)	Oats (Bu/A)	Alfalfa Hay (T.)	Bluegrass (AUD) ²
Plano silt loam	2.4	150	20	85	6.5	175
Batavia silt loam	30.4	130-140	16-18	80-85	5.5-6.5	140-160
Elburn silt loam, gravelly substratum	12.4	150	22	85	5.5	180
Palms muck	1.6	115	20	50	---	130
Kegonsa silt loam	33.2	105	15	70	4.5	120
Stoughton silt loam	.8	110-120	14-18	75-95	4.0-5.5	115-135
Hayfield silt loam	16.8	100	14	70	3.5	135
Marshall loam and silt	6.8	90	16	50	---	130
Fox silt loam	38.0	85	13	70	3.2	115
Wacousta silt loam	46.4	105	13	60	---	135
Marcellan sandy loam	25.2	70	12	55	2.5	110

¹Present agricultural acreage within site boundary

²AUD - Animal Unit Days

alternatives and prepare a statement documenting early consultation, inspection of alternatives and plans to minimize environmental damage. The Section 4(f) statement is usually incorporated into the Final Environmental Impact Statement prepared by a sponsor for the proposed highway project. The 4(f) process is further explained in Appendix C, which is taken from "An Overview of the Environmental Activities Process" prepared by the Facilities Development Section of the Wisconsin Division of Highways.

Mass Transit

Bus service has recently been extended to the City of Middleton under contract with the City of Madison. Mass transit service may eventually encircle Lake Mendota to include the park site. Prospects are favorable for special transit service at peak visitor time periods to recreational areas now outside the service radius.

*PUBLIC UTILITIES
Water Supply*

The proposed park area does not have a public water supply system. Water is supplied to individual residences and the camps by private wells.

Sewage Disposal

At this time individual septic tank systems provide sewage disposal to most residences in the area. An extension of the Waunakee interceptor of the City of Madison Nine Springs Treatment Plant serves the Second Ward Beach area and Westport Utility District #2. The extension's design capacity of 750,000 gpd could accommodate residential wastes of approximately 7,500 persons daily.

A 14-inch outlet sewer runs as far as the pumping station at Mendota County Park near the junction of CTH "M" and "Q" about two miles southwest of the proposed park site.

The Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District has no current plans to service the Morris Park and Borchers Beach subdivisions. According to a 1968 survey of 97 private sewerage systems on Lake Mendota waterfront properties, many of these systems are located on soils with poor permeability, high groundwater tables or steep slopes. About 5 percent of the properties surveyed showed evidence of a discharge of sewage onto the ground surface or into the lake. Despite these unfavorable conditions, property owners were maintaining septic tank systems in good operating condition. This survey included parts of the subdivisions adjacent to the Lake Mendota State Park proposed site, and specifies interview of property owners located south of Camp Indianola.

Solid Waste Disposal

Solid wastes generated in the area are transported to disposal sites operated by either the Town of Westport or a landfill operated by the Metropolitan Refuse District. Westport's facility provides open dumping with monthly covering. The Metropolitan Refuse District, consisting of the municipalities of Shorewood, Waunakee and Middleton, operates a licensed 99-acre sanitary landfill currently serving 12,000 people. This landfill is located in section 30, T8N, R9E, approximately three miles from the proposed park site. Conveyance is by contracted haulers or by personal vehicle.

*Dane County
Solid Waste
Management*

In addition, Dane County is currently proposing to establish a 110-acre sanitary landfill in the Town of Verona, about ten miles from the proposed site. This sanitary landfill proposal is presently under review by the Department of Natural Resources.

*EMERGENCY
SERVICES
Medical Services*

Except for local clinics, the nearest hospital facilities to the park site are located in Madison. Dane County Sheriff's Department or private ambulance provides conveyance. Police protection is provided by Dane County and assisted by neighboring communities, including Madison, in cases of emergency.

Fire Protection

Fire protection is from Waunakee and neighboring communities as needed.

*RECREATION
FACILITIES*

Camps & Resorts

Recreational land use is devoted mainly to summer camps. Camp Wakanda was once owned and operated by the YMCA. Camp Maria Olbrich is owned and operated by the YMCA Blackhawk Council. Camp Indianola, a privately owned facility, is no longer operating although the owners occupy the premises. Camp Indianola fronts on 1,000 feet of shoreline while the other two camps have smaller lake accesses.

TABLE 9.
WATER ORIENTED RECREATIONAL FACILITIES LOCATED ON FIVE LAKES IN THE CITY OF MADISON AREA

Lake	Facility Name	Acreage	Approximate Lake Frontage(Ft.)	Parking (cars)	Camping	Boat Launch	Swimming	Facilities			
								Toilets	Picnic Area	Group Camp	Undeveloped
Mendota	Token Creek Co. Park	387.0	Yahara River	475	38 units			X	X	X	X
	Mendota Co. Park	19.5	300	90	25 units	X	X	X	X	X	
	Yahara Heights Co. Park	51.0	600	---							X
	Cale Avenue City Park	1.5	120	Street			X	X	X		
	James Madison City Park*	2.9	100	60			X	X	X		
	Marshall City Park	1.9	95	100**		X	X	X	X		
	Trenney City Park	2.3	535	70		X	X	X	X		
	Warner Beach	11.0	180	70		X	X	X	X		
	Willows Beach	0.8	80	35		X	X	X	X		
	Lakeview Park (Middleton)	60.0	---	130				X	X	X	
Monona	Lake St. Boat Ramp (Middleton)	1.5	66	30		X					
	B.B. Clarke City Park	1.3	120	Street			X	X	X		
	Brittingham City Park	4.2	200	40			X	X	X		
	Esther Beach	0.9	100	10			X	X	X		
	Gilson Street Beach	1.1	115	Street			X	X	X		
	Lakefront City Park	0.7	55	Street			X	X	X		
	Olbrieh City Park	2.5	370	90		X	X	X	X		
	Olin City Park	1.2	110	40			X	X	X		
	Mingra Henry Vilas Park	3.2	450	150			X	X	X		
	Babcock County Park	40.0	2,100	68	25 units	X		X	X	X	
Waukesha	Goodland County Park	15.0	600	72		X	X	X	X		
	Lakefarm County Park***	270.0	3,960	---							X
	Lake Kegonsa St. Pk.***	343.0	3,200	144	68 units	planned	X	X	X	X	X
Kegonsa	Lafollette Co. Park	34.0	700	15-20			X	X	X		

* Parking lot to be removed and beach relocated in 1975.
 ** 47 car and trailer parking stalls to be added in 1975.
 *** Master planning and new facility development in process.

Water Oriented Recreation

More than 24 water-oriented recreational facilities operated by the City of Madison, Dane County and the State of Wisconsin front on the five Madison area lakes. Table 9 provides acreages, approximate lake frontage feet and development information for these facilities. Unfortunately, recreational use data is unavailable at the present time for these specific facilities. Dane County has recently undertaken a county-wide recreational survey, but results and conclusions are incomplete.

Area Parks

Five recreational and park facilities are located within a few miles of the proposed park site, three of which provide water-based recreation. Marshall Park, operated by the City of Madison, is located on the west shore of Lake Mendota near Middleton. Lakeview Park is only a half-mile from Marshall Park and is operated by the City of Middleton. The northwest corner of the lake is the site of Mendota County Park, complete with lake access, picnicking facilities and camping sites. Token Creek County Park is a land-oriented park facility operated by Dane County. The City of Middleton operates and maintains a public boat ramp on the west side of Lake Mendota. Other Madison area parks and recreational facilities are described in Appendix D and located on Figure 7.

Cherokee Marsh

Cherokee Marsh Outdoor Education Area is a nearby wetland preserve and nature study area located northeast of Lake Mendota on the Yahara River, a Mendota tributary. It is owned and operated by the City of Madison Parks Department and utilized by the Madison Board of Education. The Department of Natural Resources owns and manages 711 acres in Cherokee Marsh as a Fish Management project.

Dorn Creek

The Department of Natural Resources currently owns and manages a Fishery and Wetlands Protection area on Dorn Creek, just upstream and to the northwest of the proposed state park site. This wetlands preservation provides habitat for native and stocked pheasants. There is a significant movement of some fish species, northern pike and crappies and occasional walleye, catfish and perch, up Dorn Creek in the spring. Present Department acreage totals 114 acres. The acquisition goal is 300 acres but high land prices have limited realization of this goal.

Eighmy Park

A two-acre parcel of land, Eighmy Park, is located on Six-Mile Creek within the proposed park boundary. It has a small picnic shelter, pit toilets and a landing suitable for canoes and rowboats.

Marinas

Two commercial marina facilities are located along the Yahara River in the North Bay area. Together they accommodate dry land docking for approximately 100 boats and in water facilities for more than 200 boats. Both facilities handle marine sales and service and private boat launch ramps. In addition, one marina provides camping trailer service while the other has canoe and power boat rentals and a snack bar.

AESTHETICS

The proposed state park site is primarily rolling agricultural land with wooded shoreland areas. The view from a single high topographical point near CTH "M" and the appeal of Lake Mendota itself provide scenic and aesthetic interest. Wetlands and wooded areas have additional scenic and nature observation values.

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT
Tax Rates

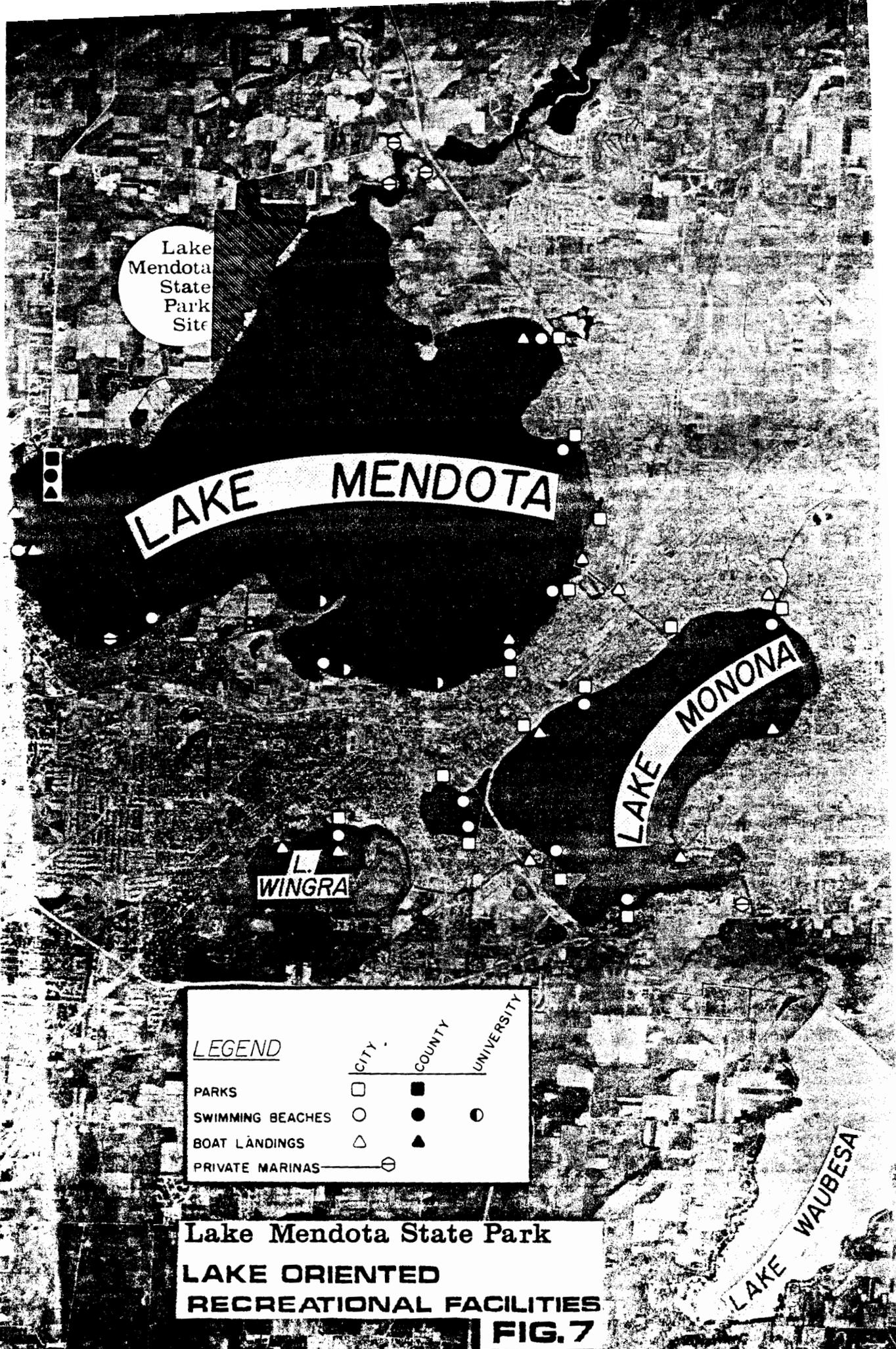
The total gross tax rate for the full valuation of the Town of Westport was .02040 in 1973 and of that, the school tax rate was .01569. Tax rates for assessed valuation of the township were .06151 for the total tax rate and .04717 for the school tax rate.

School Districts & Tax Burden

The land proposed for state park acquisition is located entirely within the Waunakee School District. Villages and towns within the Waunakee School District and their 1974 equalized valuations are listed in Table 10. Equalized valuations are used in determining tax levy burdens for the various tax assessment districts.

TABLE 10
TAX ASSESSMENT DISTRICTS AND 1974 EQUALIZED VALUATIONS
WAUNAKEE SCHOOL DISTRICT
WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, 1975

<u>Tax Assessment District</u>	<u>1974 Equalized Valuation</u>
Village of Waunakee	\$ 31,780,500
Town of Dane	2,836,200
Town of Springfield	7,756,000
Town of Vienna	10,588,200
Town of Westport	37,920,200
TOTAL - Waunakee School District	\$ 90,881,100



Lake Mendota State Park
 LAKE ORIENTED
 RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
 FIG. 7

Table 11 specifies the recipients of Westport township tax monies for 1973. Taxes levied in the township totalled \$864,615 for 1973. The 1973 assessed value for the Town of Westport was \$14,056,050.

TABLE 11. RECIPIENTS OF TAX MONIES - TOWN OF WESTPORT (1973)

State	0.98%	\$ 8,473.62
County	20.92%	180,915.59
Local	1.41%	12,206.30
School	76.69%	663,021.71
TOTAL	100.00%	\$864,617.22

Assessed Valuations

The assessed land valuation for properties located within the proposed park boundary totalled \$193,775 in 1973. Improvements on six of these lands were assessed at \$42,775. Personal property, primarily livestock, was assessed at \$9,675. Three of the sixteen parcels, the YMCA and YWCA properties, and Eighth Park, are tax exempt. The total assessed value of the proposed acquisition package is \$246,450. 1973 tax revenues generated with the site boundaries were \$14,692. This tax revenue figure includes state tax credits on livestock.

Business Activity

Dane County's economy depends mainly upon service occupations associated with state and federal government and the University of Wisconsin. Manufacturing and agriculture also make major contributions to the county's economy.

Business activity in the immediate site area falls generally into the categories of agriculture and development for housing purposes. A trend toward urban development is currently building in the Westport area, as increasing land values have made farming less economically attractive compared to use of the same land for residential development.

See also Appendix E, Economic Profile for Dane County.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

STATUTORY AUTHORITY

It is proposed to establish and develop Lake Mendota State Park under the provisions of Section 27.01, Laws of Wisconsin, which states:

"It is declared to be the policy of the legislature to acquire, improve, preserve and administer a system of areas to be known as the state parks of Wisconsin."

The park would be managed under the provisions of Wisconsin Administrative Code 45, rules of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, pertaining to the conduct of visitors to state parks, state forests and other properties under the jurisdiction of the Department.

HISTORY OF THE PROPOSAL

FEASIBILITY STUDY

Lake Mendota State Park was conceived during the summer of 1973 when an 18-acre parcel of land, then operated as Camp Wakanda by the YMCA, became available for purchase. A preliminary investigation and park feasibility study by the Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Parks and Recreation followed, at the request of the State Natural Resources Board.

The study found a number of favorable factors including a recreational need stated in several regional plans, potential for lake oriented and land oriented recreation, and an opportunity for preserving virtually the last undeveloped shoreline on Lake Mendota. The conclusion of the study was that the DNR should pursue acquisition and development of the proposed park site.

Governmental units which were contacted during the initial stages of discussion of the Lake Mendota State Park proposal included Dane County, Town of Westport, City of Middleton and the City of Madison. Park and recreation personnel from all of these agencies indicated support for the proposal.

INFORMATIONAL MEETING

On April 8, 1974, a public informational meeting was held near the proposed park site in the Town of Westport. The purpose of the meeting was to inform the general public of our proposal, and to receive citizen input and criticism. After the background and general park concept had been presented, twenty-one people took the floor to express their views and to ask questions. None of these people expressed dissent and several presented supporting resolutions. Favorable resolutions were received from the League of Women Voters, the Dane County Park Commission and the joint City-County Parks Liaison Committee. At

the conclusion of the meeting, a show-of-hands poll was taken. Of approximately 190 people attending, 100 were in favor, five voted against the proposal and seven indicated they were undecided. The remainder did not register an opinion.

Recent Action

On March 20, 1975 the Natural Resources Board of the Department of Natural Resources gave approval for the establishment of Lake Mendota State Park contingent on three conditions:

1. That \$200,000 proposed for donation to the project be approved by the Dane County Board.
2. That the County Board donate Eighmy Park as a part of the state park.
3. That the Town of Westport donate the two-acre "Trentin Road" property to the state park.

The Dane County Board voted on March 3, 1975 to approve the donation of both the \$200,000 and the Eighmy Park parcel. On April 8, 1975 the Town of Westport took action to donate the two-acre parcel for state park purposes. Park development is tentatively programmed for the 1979-81 biennium.

CONFORMANCE WITH REGIONAL PLANS

Highlighting demand for additional water-based recreational facilities, the Dane County Plan for Parks and Open Spaces identifies a 194-acre site within the proposed park boundaries as one of high priority for resource protection and recreational potential. Citing urban development pressures and increasing costs of lake frontage, the plan states:

RECREATIONAL PLANS

Dane County

There are, on the northwest shore of Lake Mendota, parcels of land relatively undeveloped. These are probably the last parcels of any size that will be obtainable for public ownership. . . . The lakeshore in the area has a naturally firm, gently sloping sand bottom. This would provide for excellent swimming, boating and most other water-oriented activities.

Wisconsin Plan

The high recreational potential of the area, especially for day use, is further emphasized in the Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Plan, 1972 and in the City of Madison Parks and Open Spaces Plan, 1971. This site's use as an open space area also coordinates with the Dane County Regional Planning Commission's 1973 Land Use Plan.

Madison Plan

OTHER AREA PLANS

In addition to review of recreational and land use plans, contact was made with various other state and local agencies associated with transportation, utility services, school districts and taxation and township planning. The proposed Lake Mendota State Park is in conformance with these agencies' plans.

EXISTING DEVELOPMENT

The park site is generally triangular in shape, bounded on the east by Lake Mendota, on the west by CTH "M" and on the north by the north bank of Six-Mile Creek. This boundary encompasses about 441 acres (see Figure 8).

PROPOSED PARK BOUNDARIES

Nearly 2,600 feet of shoreline within the proposed boundary will provide an opportunity for public lake access and recreational development. Of this, nearly 2,100 feet would be contiguous shoreline.

SUBDIVISIONS

Three lakeshore subdivisions known as Second Ward Beach, Borchers' Beach and Morris Park line the shore adjacent to the proposed park site. These lakeshore developments have been excluded from the park.

Some lots with homes along Highway "M" and several homes along the north bank of Six-Mile Creek have been excluded due to cost and the substantial nature of the improvements. Road access to all excluded subdivisions and isolated homes will be continued.

Eighmy Park

A two-acre parcel of land, Eighmy Park, is located on Six-Mile Creek within the proposed park boundary. It has a small picnic shelter, pit toilets and a landing suitable for canoes and rowboats.

Existing Structures

Structures on the 194-acre farm tract include three houses, three silos, several outbuildings and a barn. All of the farm structures except the silos are relatively old. No buildings exist on the site of the 90-acre farm tract.

Handwritten notes:
 1400
 W...
 C...
 B...

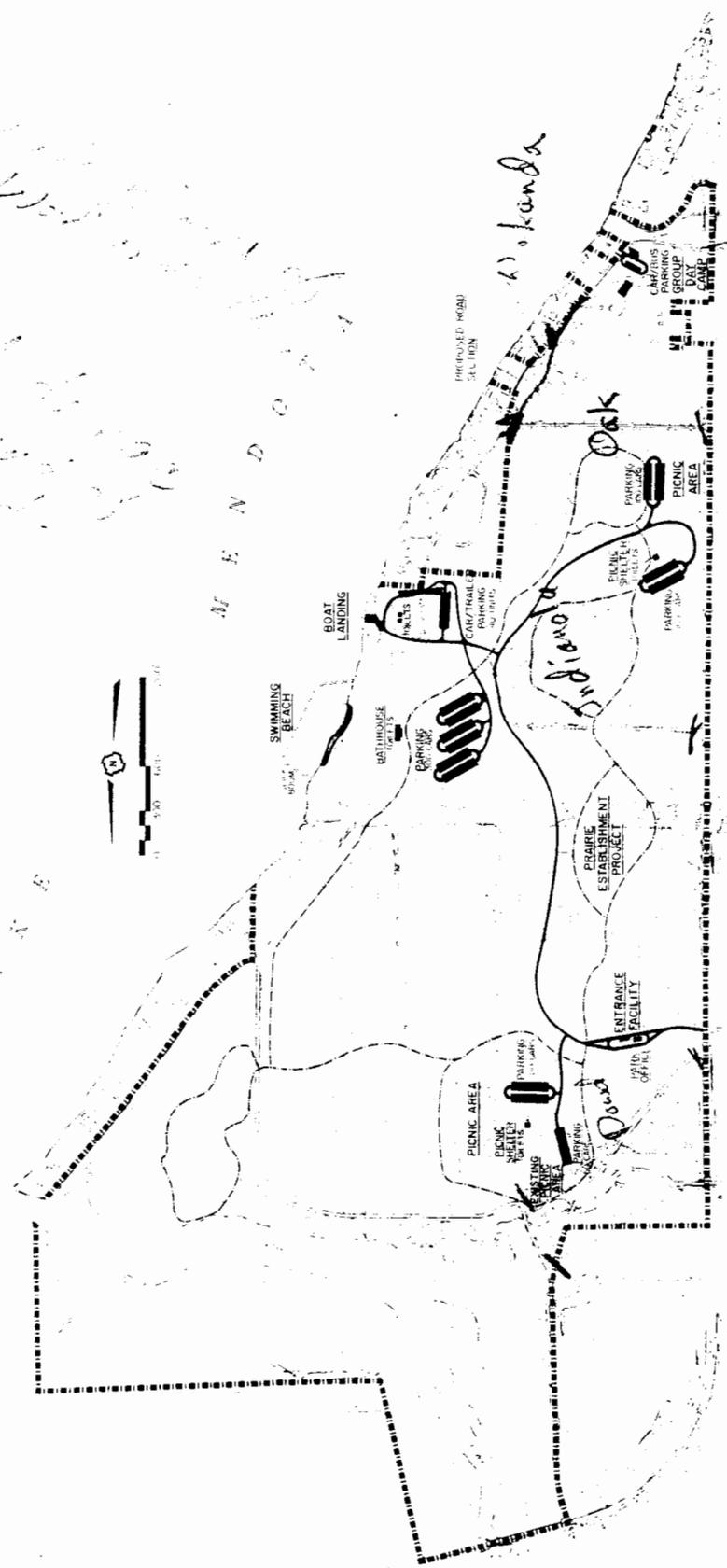


FIG. 8
 WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
 BUREAU OF PARKS AND RECREATION
 PARK PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

LAKE MENDOTA STATE PARK DEVELOPMENT MAP

<i>Camp Indianola</i>	The improvements on Camp Indianola include a large frame barracks, a meeting hall, a large frame boathouse, several small cabins and storage buildings, a three-car garage and a large frame house. All structures except the house and garage are in a state of deterioration.
<i>Camp Maria Olbrich</i>	Camp Maria Olbrich's improvements include a main lodge building, storage buildings, two open shelters, five bunkhouses and several miscellaneous outbuildings. These frame buildings are simply constructed and kept in operational condition.
<i>Camp Wakanda</i>	Camp Wakanda's main lodge building is a modern structure of stone, wood and glass. Other buildings include a small caretaker's residence, seven bunkhouses, a storage building and three craft shops. A concrete boathouse is situated on the lakeshore directly across the road from the main building. All buildings are in relatively good condition although camp operations have ceased.
<u>GOALS OF PARK MANAGEMENT</u>	According to Chapter 27.01 Wisconsin Statutes, "... the purpose of the state parks is to provide areas for public recreation and for public education in conservation and nature study."
<u>RESOURCE PRESERVATION</u>	In addition to the recreational objective the park will protect Lake Mendota, Six-Mile Creek, Spring Creek and their adjoining wetlands by minimizing shoreline encroachment. While the shoreline may be utilized for various recreational activities, the roads and parking lots will be kept back from the lakeshore as far as practicable. A more natural appearing shoreline with normal amounts of runoff and erosion is sought.
<u>DAY USE RECREATION</u>	Multiseason day use recreation is proposed as the park's management concept. The activities anticipated include picnicking, swimming, sun bathing, fishing, pleasure boating, ice fishing, ski touring, snowshoeing, bicycling, hiking, nature study and open field sports. Overnight camping facilities will not be provided. No facilities for snowmobiling will be provided as local clubs have extensive trails in the area. Winter activities of a more pedestrian nature will be emphasized.
<u>PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT LAND ACQUISITION</u>	The Department proposes to acquire 16 individual ownerships totaling 441 acres within the park boundary (see Figure 9). Of the 16 ownerships, seven involve ownerships where some relocation assistance would be provided.
<i>Fee Title</i>	The Department must pay fair market value to obtain fee title in all land negotiations. All involved lands will be privately appraised and individual values will be dependent upon the "highest and best use" principle. It is not the intent of the Department to condemn lands for the park. The alternative of exercising the power of eminent domain will remain open to the Department, however, if it is determined that such action would best serve the public interest.
<i>Relocation Assistance</i>	Approximately seven ownerships would involve relocation assistance pursuant to P.L. 91-646 and Chapter 103, Laws of 1971, Wis. Stats. Under these provisions, each family to be relocated will be fully informed of the rights, benefits and type of assistance available. Efforts are made to match individual requirements with available, decent, safe and sanitary housing, at economically feasible rents or purchase prices in areas of personal request. Ninety days notice of relocation is required. Relocation assistance includes moving payments, supplemental housing payments, and informational assistance.

A summary of probable relocation costs is provided in Table 12.

TABLE 12. ESTIMATED RELOCATION COSTS
Lake Mendota State Park
Department of Natural Resources - Bureau of Real Estate

<u>Parcel</u>	<u>Moving Expense</u>	<u>Farm Relocation</u>	<u>Tenant Replacement Housing & Moving</u>	<u>Total</u>
Camp Wakanda	\$ 500	--	\$ 4,500	\$ 5,000
Camp Maria Olbrich	500	--	-----	500
Camp Indianola	---	--	4,500	4,500
Lease	---	--	2,500	2,500
Reynolds (2 tenants)	---	\$ 2,500	9,000	11,500
Marquis	500	--	-----	500
Ruff	410	--	-----	410
TOTAL	\$1,910	\$ 2,500	\$20,500	\$24,910

USE AREAS

The proposed development will be concentrated in specific use areas and their support facilities (see Figure 8). The use areas include the beach, boat landing, and picnic areas. Support facilities include roads, parking lots and utility systems.

Development Range

Of the 441 acres proposed for designation as state park approximately 52 acres will be intensively developed (see Table 13). This figure comprises about 12 percent of the total park acreage. Vegetation to be removed consists mainly of grasses.

TABLE 13. ACREAGE OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
Lake Mendota State Park

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Area Measure</u>
Roads	245,000 sq. ft. (21,311 linear feet)
Parking Lots	201,250 sq. ft. (650 stalls)
Beach Sand Blanket	30,000 sq. ft.
Beach Sunning Area	40,000 sq. ft.
Boat Launch Parking	20,000 sq. ft.
Subtotal	536,250 sq. ft. = 12 acres
Picnic Areas (2)	+ 40 acres
Grand Total	52 acres

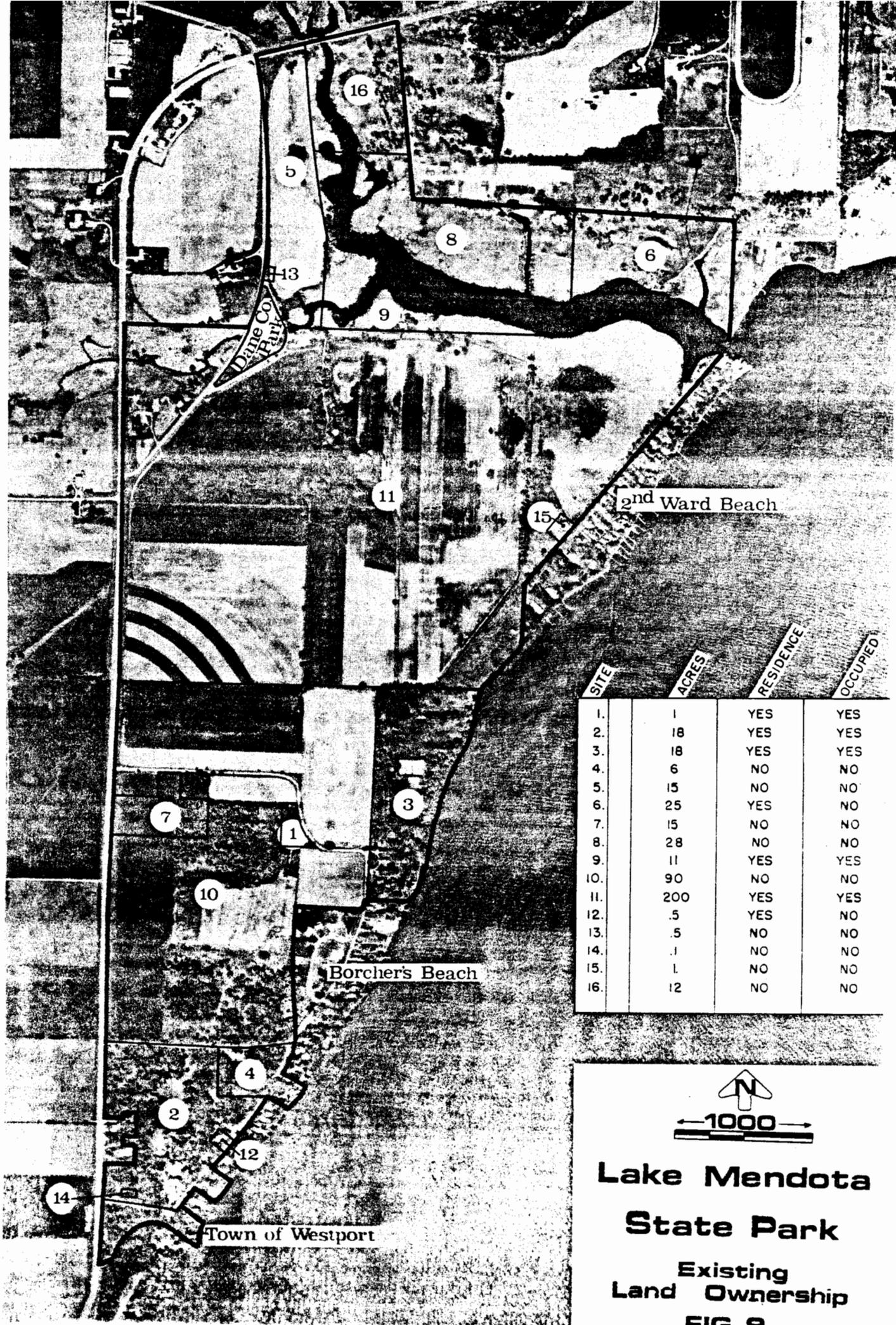
Park Entrance

As proposed, there would be only one access to the interior of the proposed park, thus enabling entrance office personnel to monitor all park traffic during operating hours. The park entrance will be designed in cooperation with Department of Transportation engineers according to standard design specifications and will provide adequate capacity to meet peak hour traffic volumes. The entrance area would also be the main station for sale of park admission stickers. Entrance roads would be divided into one way lanes for ease of traffic control. Several parking spaces would accommodate park employees and visitors with business at the main office.

Picnic Areas

A 10 to 15-acre picnic area with an average picnic table density of 15-20 tables per acre would be located in the northern section of the park on a site now partially shaded by large open grown oak trees. Plans include road access and parking space for 150 cars. A picnic shelter and toilet facilities would also be provided. Additional trees of suitable size and type will be planted to increase shade and provide visual relief. This picnic area may incorporate the existing picnic area at Eighth Park.

A second picnic area will be located further to the south on a 20- to 25-acre site. This would incorporate the highest topographical point in the park and thus provide a far-reaching view. Access and parking for 200 cars and a picnic shelter would be provided. Shade and windbreak needs would dictate additional tree plantings in this area also.



- Boat Launch* Launching ramp and two piers would constitute the proposed boat access to the lake. Parking facilities for 40 cars with boat trailers will be provided. The boat landing will be the only point in the park where motor vehicles directly contact the shoreline.
- Swimming Beach* The proposed swimming beach would be built at the site of the former Camp Indianola. Road access, parking for 300 and a bathhouse will be provided. A pea gravel beach bed and a sunning area of at least 300 feet in length would also be established. The gravel blanket will extend underwater to form a smooth floor for the swimming area. Pea gravel has been selected for use as a blanket material to prevent wave transport and to cause the least amount of degradation to fish spawning beds. The blanket will be at least 300 feet long, at least 100 feet wide and 3-6 inches thick. At least 300 cubic yards of material will be added to the lake bed. It is expected that dredging will not be required to establish or maintain the beach. Field studies indicate that the lake bottom is firm at the proposed beach site.
- Parking and roads will be kept back away from the lakeshore to maximize pedestrian use of the area. These proposed changes necessitate the removal of a number of dead and damaged willow, cottonwood, elm, and box elder trees and the grading and construction of a curb separating the sand beach from the grass area. Several concrete building foundations and at least three frame buildings will be removed since they are in an advanced stage of deterioration and cannot be salvaged. Bathhouse facilities will include showers, changing stalls and toilets. Seasonal employees will serve as lifeguards in the swimming area.
- Weed Control* The conventional rope and buoy system will demarcate actual swimming areas. Beyond these limites, a floating slick-boom device will be employed to prevent algae and floating aquatic weeds from drifting into the swimming area. Chemical treatment of the lake will be limited to the control of swimmer's itch. Mechanical weed removal will be employed as needs arise to keep the swimming area clean of rooted aquatic plants.
- Open Field Sports* Recreational day use will probably include provisions for open field sports such as baseball and football. A specific location will be chosen during detailed site planning. Open field areas will be located near the picnic or beach facilities.
- Bicycle Routes* Dane County is currently contemplating a bicycle route encircling Lake Mendota which would ideally run through the proposed Lake Mendota State Park. Hopes are for coordination of bicycle route planning with the various involved municipalities for inclusion of bike paths in detailed park planning.
- Multiseason Recreation* The park objective of day use recreation also incorporates multiseason use of Lake Mendota State Park. Intense summer uses will consist of the water-oriented activities: pleasure boating, fishing and swimming. Lake-oriented winter activities include ice fishing, ice skating and iceboat sailing, all currently popular activities. Lake access for ice fishing has caused parking and trespassing problems for landowners on the north shore of Lake Mendota in the past. It is intended that roads and parking lots be maintained during the winter, thus relieving the winter parking problem. Hiking trails and open fields would also provide activity areas for cross-country skiing, sledding and snowshoeing in the winter months. Park personnel would be responsible for snow removal from roads within the park boundaries.
- Group Day Use Facility* The present Camp Wakanda site, isolated from the mainstream of park activity and containing usable structures, holds potential for an organized group day use facility. The wooded setting lends itself to nature study and interpretation and could serve a wide variety of organized groups. Although no specific operation schedule has been designated, this group camp would follow procedures similar to other DNR group facilities. The facility would be rented in advance at a nominal fee for designated groups for compatible day use activities.
- SUPPORT FACILITIES** The proposed road system would be two-way, blacktop paved and follow routes minimizing disturbance to vegetation and topography.

Park Roads

Speed limits within the park will be low and road alignment will follow the profile of landforms wherever possible, with road dimensions of the minimum width necessary for automobile traffic.

Traffic circulation within the park will be on a closed system of internal park roads. All automobiles entering or leaving the park will pass the park entrance, as there will be no other admission point. Traffic destined for the group camp facility will use existing town roads.

Parking

Parking stalls in the beach and picnicking areas will be of dimensions 10 feet by 20 feet and will be blacktopped. Beach parking will be located several hundred feet back from the shoreline and will accommodate 300 cars. This parking area will probably receive the heaviest winter use as a lake access point for ice fishermen. In addition to the automobile parking, racks for at least 100 bicycles will be provided.

Parking facilities for 40 cars with boat trailers will be provided at the boat landing. The parking pattern will be diagonal, with extra deep stalls to accommodate car-trailer units. Surfacing will be blacktop paving. Several single-car stalls will be included.

The parking lot at Camp Wakanda is currently gravel paved. The proposed plan calls for expansion, paving with blacktop and accommodations for several school buses.

*Park Entrance
Visitor Station*

The Park Entrance Visitor Station (PEVS) will be a combination park office and admission sticker sales area. Architectural style will be determined in the final design process aiming for a functional inexpensive building. Indigenous building materials coordinated with the character of the park and the surrounding landscape will be used.

Public flush toilet buildings will be provided at picnic shelters and at the bathhouse. One of the toilet buildings will be operable during the winter season, to include extra insulation and heating to maintain a minimum temperature of 50°F. The PEVS will house toilet facilities for park employees.

Other Structures

Other structures which are necessary to park operation, such as well houses, garages and storage buildings, are usually located in remote or concealed areas. These buildings will be of a functional nature and utilitarian design. Final site planning will determine their exact locations. Existing buildings could be used as temporary service facilities.

Utility Services

Water supply for the proposed park will be obtained by drilling an on-site well. All major park buildings would be supplied with water from either an existing well or from a distribution system with a central well.

Wastewater and sewage from the various park buildings will be carried to the Waunakee interceptor system, through which materials are eventually piped to the Nine Springs plant of the Madison Metropolitan Sewage District for treatment.

Solid wastes would be disposed of at the DNR approved Metropolitan Refuse District landfill. Collection and transport would be by DNR personnel, unless economic infeasibility dictates contracting with a private trash removal company. Large metal bins with closing lids and centralized collection will be utilized.

Electrical service will be distributed to major park buildings. All shelters, offices, the bathhouse and the boat landing will be illuminated. The park will be serviced with public telephones. All telephone and electrical lines will be buried underground.

*Emergency
Services*

Medical services, fire and police protection will be provided by nearby communities, the Town of Westport and Dane County. The City of Madison is accessible for emergency hospital service.

*Other
Developments*

Eventually, numerous trees and shrubs will be planted in the park. These plantings will generally be deciduous and limited to species occurring or associated within the site. Specific species types and planting plans will be determined in final site planning.

*Prairie
Establishment*

An open area will be designated as a prairie establishment project in an attempt to propagate a plant community type which once existed on the site. This prairie project would be on an upland site on the west side of the proposed park (see Figure 8). Propagation of native prairie species will be from pure strain Wisconsin grass seed and prairie forbs in both seed form and planting stock. Special planting equipment is available to the Department on loan. Prairie establishment involves seeding with an annual grass, like oats, and planting of prairie grasses and forbs in the oat field stubble the following year. Since individual prairie establishment situations differ, specific prairie development and management plans would be determined in final site planning.

Hiking Trails

Hiking trails through the proposed park site would encompass four distinct ecological communities: oak-hickory woodland, upland grassland, and restored prairie and lowland marsh.

SUBDIVISION
ACCESS

Existing road routes to the three subdivisions are shown on Figure 10. Road access to the private homes of Second Ward Beach, Borchers Beach and Morris Park will be continued. Access to Second Ward Beach will be from the intersection of Highways "M" and "K", southward through the park boundary to the existing access road to Second Ward Beach. Remaining roads surrounding Eighth Park would be closed. The new park entrance road would then be located near the intersection of Highway "M" and Oncken Road.

*Indianola
Drive*

In order to eliminate through-traffic in the park, it is proposed that Indianola Drive, which runs between Highway "M" and Borchers Beach Road, be permanently closed to traffic. This closing will be followed by removal of pavement and reseeding. Access to the homes in the Borchers Beach subdivision would then be limited to travel on Oak Avenue which connects Borchers Beach Road to County Highway "M" at a point further south, or to travel on Morris Park Road.

Oak Avenue

Oak Avenue is a two-way blacktop road with a nine percent grade at one point. This steep grade, coupled with slippery winter driving conditions, currently limits its use. An alternate route has been chosen, as a result of Department of Transportation studies, which will compensate for the closing of Indianola Drive (see Figure 11). A 200-foot section of two-way blacktop road will be constructed as a connecting link between Morris Park Road and Borchers Beach Road. This road would pass through the former YWCA property. Oak Avenue would be left unchanged for fair weather and emergency access. In a preliminary investigative report, the Wisconsin Department of Transportation estimated costs for the proposed roadway change at approximately \$7,000. A discussion of road route alternatives can be found in Section IV.

Actual road work would consist of excavation of the roadbed and balancing of materials to attain the desired gradient, followed by establishment of a new roadbed and pavement application. Main work includes deepening of the existing road cut to achieve lower overall gradient.

PARK
MANAGEMENT

Department of Natural Resources employes will administer and manage the proposed Lake Mendota State Park. The Madison area of the Southern District of the Department would have primary jurisdiction.

PARK USE FEES

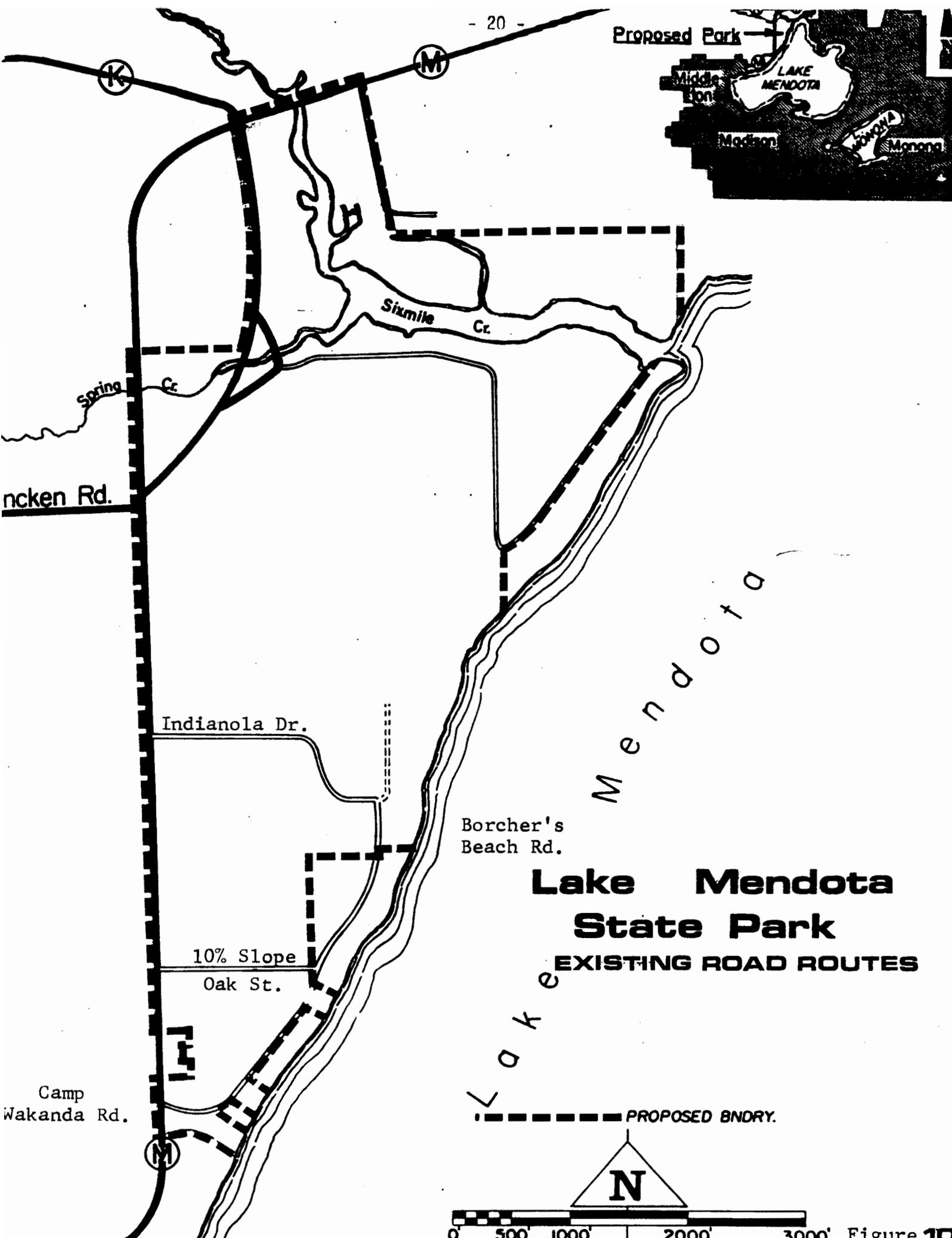
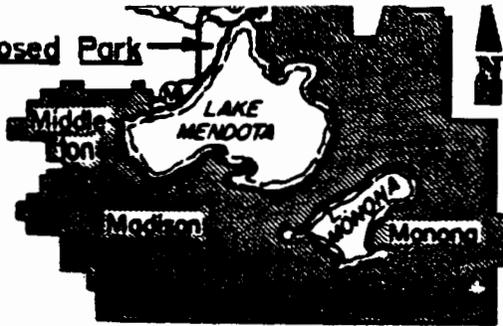
Admission fees will probably be required year-round at the park except the third Sunday in May each year which is "open house" at state parks and forest recreation areas.

An admission sticker, either daily or annual will be required on all vehicles entering the park. The following rates will apply:

Resident \$5.00 Annually
\$1.50 Daily
Nonresident \$8.00 Annually
\$2.50 Daily

A daily sticker is valid only on the date of purchase.

Proposed Park



**Lake Mendota
State Park**
EXISTING ROAD ROUTES

--- PROPOSED BNDRY.

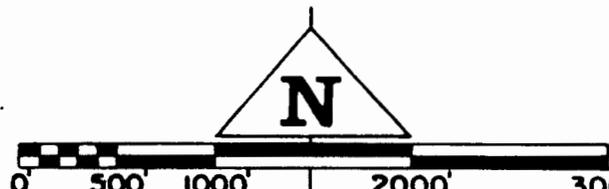
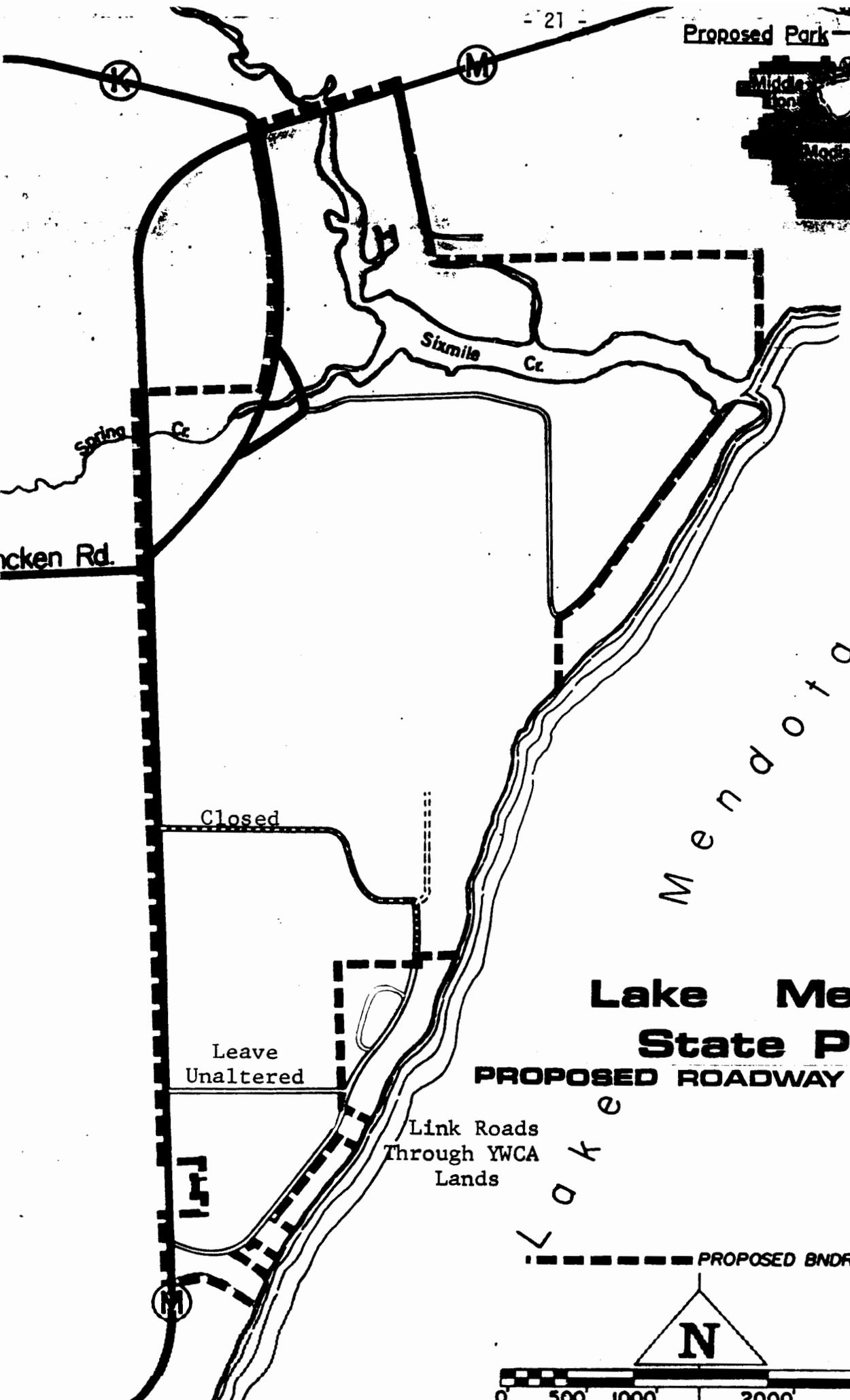


Figure 10

Proposed Park



Lake Mendota State Park

PROPOSED ROADWAY ROUTES

Leave Unaltered

Link Roads Through YWCA Lands

--- PROPOSED BNDRY.



Figure 11

Day Camp

Fee collection and management for the Camp Wakanda group day camp is not yet decided, but it is anticipated that advance registration and a nominal user fee will be required.

Boating

Use of the boat launch and swimming facilities will involve no fee other than the regular admission sticker fee for automobile entry.

PARK COSTS

Estimated total costs for acquisition of the Lake Mendota State Park land package is \$2.3 million. Total acquisition and development costs are estimated at \$3.6 million.

LAWCON PROGRAM

Under the Land and Water Conservation Fund program, which is administered by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, federal funds are available for state and local recreational developments and support facilities. LAWCON allocations to the State of Wisconsin for 1975 total \$3,387,600. Of this \$1,416,017 is allocated to state agencies. The current LAWCON allocation to the Bureau of Parks and Recreation of the Department of Natural Resources is \$818,214. However, individual allocations to various state agency programs are subject to reallocation as a result of changing priority needs during a given year. Table 14 provides a detailed breakdown of LAWCON allocations to the State of Wisconsin for 1975. The Department of Natural Resources is the designated state liaison agency to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and all monies allocated to the State of Wisconsin under the LAWCON program are dispensed by the Department.

TABLE 14.
LAWCON FUNDING ALLOCATIONS TO WISCONSIN - 1975
(Bureau of Aid Programs, 1975)

40% Local Units of Government	\$1,314,389
20% Contingency Reserve	657,194*
40% State Agencies	1,416,017
Total Allocation	<u>\$3,387,600</u>
State agency allocation	\$1,416,017
Rebate to local units for 1974	97,803
1975 State agency balance	<u>\$1,318,214</u>
<u>Breakdown of State Agency Allocations</u>	
University of Wisconsin System	\$ 50,000
Department of Transportation	50,000
DNR - Fish & Wildlife Management	200,000
DNR - Forestry	200,000
DNR - Parks and Recreation	818,214
Total	<u>\$1,318,214</u>

*Wisconsin contingency reserve funds are administered by the Department of Natural Resources and should not be confused with the federal Secretary of Interior's contingency reserve.

Funding Arrangements

Funding for the proposed Lake Mendota State Park will be in part by state Outdoor Recreation Act Program (ORAP) funds and in part by federal Land and Water Conservation Program (LAWCON) funds. In addition, due to the premium cost of land acquisition, special contingency funds were applied for from the Secretary of the Department of Interior. On March 14, 1975, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation confirmed approval for both regular LAWCON and contingency reserve funding. LAWCON funding for the Lake Mendota State Park project will total \$1,042,267.50. Under this arrangement, 50 percent of the total cost of the park will be paid by state ORAP, 25 percent will be paid by regular LAWCON funds, and 25 percent will be paid by the Secretary of the Interior's Contingency Fund.

Section 6(f)

Section 6(f) of the Federal Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965 states that lands acquired with LAWCON funds cannot be converted to uses other than for public outdoor recreation without a substitution of other properties of at least fair market value and of reasonable equivalent usefulness and location. The law applies to any lands that have been purchased in part or in whole with LAWCON funds, and has been interpreted to include construction and maintenance

of utility lines, sewer extensions and roads. The authority to make a final determination as to whether a potential 6(f) conflict exists rests with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Should a change in land use become desirable in the future, approval to sell, lease, trade or give easements must be obtained from the Secretary of the Department of the Interior.

Section 6(f) restrictions will apply to Lake Mendota State Park. Appendix F is an excerpt from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Grant-in-Aid Manual dealing with Section 6(f).

Local Funding

As an additional aid to the park project, contacts are being made with all local governmental bodies to explore the potential for donations. Donations would not necessarily take the form of monetary contribution. No specific dollar amount or quantity has been proposed. Contributions, if any, would be completely at the discretion of the governing organization.

PARK ATTENDANCE
FORECAST

The parking lot capacity of the proposed state park is 650 cars, not counting the 40 stalls for the boat landing or the small parking area at the group camp. In estimating park attendance, a factor of 3.5 persons per automobile is used. This means that if the park is filled to capacity, there would be 2,270 people present. Due to the all-season recreation theme of the proposed park, it is anticipated that when the park is fully developed and operating, there will be an average of three filled-to-capacity days each week. Of course, some days the park would be sparsely used, but natural turnover would still account for moderate attendance. It is anticipated that park attendance will easily exceed 300,000 people on an annual basis.

PROBABLE ADVERSE AND BENEFICIAL IMPACT
OF PROPOSED ACTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT

IMPACT ON THE
PHYSICAL
ENVIRONMENT

TOPOGRAPHY
& GEOLOGY
Construction

The topography of the proposed park site would remain generally unchanged. Construction of roads and parking lots will cause a small amount of erosion, but will be modified wherever possible to conform to the topography. The construction of the 200-foot section of new road connecting Borchers's Beach Road and Morris Park Road will call for a minimum amount of earth moving, probably less than 500 cubic yards.

The construction of the beach and sunning area will necessitate grading and filling of certain land areas to attain acceptable gradient. No underwater excavation is anticipated at the beach or boat ramp. Placement of approximately 300 yards of sand or pea gravel would constitute a minor lake fill.

Soils

Bedrock geology of the proposed area will remain unchanged. Changes in site area soils will mainly occur in former agricultural areas, as fields will no longer be plowed and cultivated. Soil aeration and nutrient concentrations will revert to noncultivated, more naturally stable levels.

SURFACE WATERS

Water Quality

Surface water quality in the site area would be maintained by adoption of the proposed state park. Much of the turbidity and sedimentation of Six Mile and Dorn Creeks in the park vicinity is a result of agricultural erosion and runoff from fertilizers and animal wastes in the watershed. Changes in land uses would, to a slight degree, reduce these sources to the extent that a small fraction of the watershed would be withdrawn from agriculture. Some limited turbidity may result from the activity of swimmers using the beach.

Wetlands

Preservation of the wetlands north of Six Mile Creek would maintain this sediment and nutrient trap for Dorn and Six-Mile Creeks. Since the two creeks contribute one-fifth of the daily inflow to Lake Mendota, the water quality of the lake will be partially maintained. However, lake water quality will most probably not be significantly affected by the proposed park.

Groundwater

Since groundwater withdrawal would not be significantly changed by the proposed park, it is not expected that groundwater levels would be significantly altered. The increase of acreage under permanent vegetative cover in areas formerly under crop cultivation may increase water seepage and retention. Paved areas may offset such water absorption to a slight extent.

**CLIMATE &
AIR QUALITY**

The proposed development will effect only the micro-climate of the park site. Plantings of large numbers of trees may alter wind patterns. Surface heat reflectivity might decrease slightly as this is a result of improved ground cover. The relatively high ambient air quality of the area around the proposed park site will be affected by park operations. Levels of sulfur oxides should remain relatively unchanged. However, particulate count levels may decrease due to permanent soil cover and discontinuance of dust-producing agricultural uses.

Prairie Fires

Controlled burning, a recognized prairie management technique for rejuvenation and species stabilization, would cause some localized and infrequent smoke emissions. Burning would probably take place every two or three years.

Engine Emissions

Increased numbers of auto tourists and motorboat enthusiasts would generate additional engine emissions. The north end of Lake Mendota already experiences fairly heavy boat use due to the popularity of fishing and the availability of two commercial marinas. A state park boat landing would increase total lake traffic.

Indirect Sources

CTH "M", which will be upgraded in the future, will probably be classed as a complex air pollution source. As such, it will be required to meet air quality standards as prescribed by proposed rules concerning indirect sources of air pollution. The development of parking lots and internal park roads may also be considered "complex sources". Air quality impacts of these indirect sources will be reduced over time due to enforcement of all air quality regulations.

Odors

Odors will continue to be a periodic problem along the lakeshore. Removal of floating organic material and mechanical harvesting of rooted aquatics will help reduce the problem. Algal blooms will not be affected or controlled as a result of the park and will continue to be an unabated source of odors.

Noise

Calculations by the Facilities Development Section of the State Division of Highways indicate that the project's 16 percent increase in traffic volumes will have little effect on sound levels at a distance of 100 feet from CTH "M". L_{10} decibel levels would vary between 75 and 76 dBA for hourly volumes between 822 and 995 cars.

IMPACT ON THE
BIOLOGICAL
ENVIRONMENT

Impacts of the proposed project on aquatic vegetation will result from mechanical harvesting of rooted aquatics. No significant reduction of lakewide weed growth except in the beach area, is anticipated.

AQUATIC

*Sand Blanket
and Beach*

The placement of a sand blanket on the lake bed will severely reduce the biological production of benthic organisms in the immediate beach location. This will likely reduce feeding potential and cover for certain fish species and other forms of aquatic life. It will also change fish spawning habitat in the immediate beach area by reducing success of free-spawning species such as northern pike, and increasing the success of nest-spawning species such as bluegill. The presence and activities of swimmers will probably disturb or eliminate the bottom-nesting species. Therefore, the proposed beach will probably reduce the overall fish reproduction potential along this particular stretch of shoreline. No measurable change in the overall fishery of Lake Mendota should occur, however. The presence and activity of swimmers and boaters may also cause some amount of localized water turbidity during times of heavy beach and boat launch utilization.

Wetlands

Marsh vegetation will be protected. In addition, low and wet marginal areas now cropped will probably revert to their natural wetland vegetation. Since wetlands are at a premium in the Lake Mendota region, this addition would maintain and slightly increase this dwindling type of plant community and its associated fishery and wildlife.

TERRESTRIAL
VEGETATION

Road and building construction involves the removal of some terrestrial vegetation. Most of the construction will take place in open areas of the proposed park site currently used for agricultural row crops. Impacts on vegetation due to increased pedestrian traffic will be minimized by routing trails to avoid compaction and other problems.

The construction of the 200-foot section of new road connecting Borchers' Beach Road and Morris Park Road will necessitate the removal of a number of trees. Clearing for the roadbed will be kept to a maximum width of 30 feet. The cleared area will total no more than 0.15 acres. Earth movement would be 500 cubic yards maximum.

Beach and Sunning Area

The development of a swimming beach and sunning area will necessitate the removal of a number of damaged and diseased trees. The removal of these willow, cottonwood, box elder and elm trees will increase the amount of sunlight reaching the understory plants and in some cases stimulate more vigorous growth and perhaps change the species composition of the understory community.

Vegetative Diversity

Overall vegetative diversity will be increased through park management and planting. Indigenous tree, shrub and prairie grassland species will replace those of former agricultural and abandoned fields. Designated use areas will be planted with grass species for turf establishment. Exotics planted as ornamentals will eventually be replaced by native species as they die.

FAUNA

The proposed park will help assure continued availability of Six Mile Creek, Dorn Creek and most of the lake frontage as protected spawning habitat. The Lake Mendota fishery, should not change significantly, however, as a result of any activity associated with the park.

Fishery

Terrestrial Habitat

Exclusion of grazing cattle and elimination of cropped lands will protect and upgrade the habitat of upland and shoreland game birds. The reestablishment of grassland communities would also enhance upland wildlife habitat. The upland wooded areas are not anticipated to change in biological composition and character as a direct result of the proposed park and should continue to support small mammals and birds.

IMPACT ON THE SOCIOCULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

Operation of a proposed state park in the site area will have noticeable effects on area population. Park development would preclude the use of the lands in question for high density residential, recreational or private development. Thus population growth in the park site would not exhibit the overall growth rate anticipated without state park development.

POPULATION TRENDS

However, if residential preferences continue to shift toward the north shore areas, the overall area population will increase at a rate that would not be affected by the proposed park.

LAND USE TRENDS

The primary impact of the proposed park on land use would be the conversion of agricultural lands to park use and a regional reduction of agricultural production. By maintaining the area as a park, however, the agricultural potential of the area would be preserved if agricultural production would ever be considered more important than recreational use in this area. Camps Wakanda, Maria Olbrich and Indianola are of a recreational character and would continue to be classed as recreation lands.

Development Pressures

Since both population growth trends and land use shifts indicate that area development pressures are great, the acquisition of land for park purposes is of immediate consideration. If the park is not implemented the site will likely be developed for residential use. The main determining factor for subdivision development in the area is the availability of sewer and water service. The Waunakee Interceptor has been completed, making sewage disposal available for a large area on Lake Mendota's northwest shore.

Utility Availability

Shoreline Subdivisions

The establishment and operation of a state park would essentially insulate and buffer the shoreline residential subdivisions. Existing town roads leading to these subdivisions are dead ends, thus reinforcing this isolation effect. The overall impact of the park on these subdivisions would be to increase the value of these lands as homesites.

Zoning Restrictions

While state agencies are not subject to local zoning regulations, present zoning classifications would pose no limitations on possible state park development. Public parks are permitted uses under the rural and agricultural classifications and the recreational category allows camps and parks.

*Incompatible
Development*

Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act and Section 6(f) of the LAWCON Act are designed to discourage incompatible use of public recreational and wildlife areas and to minimize the loss of these lands. Since both restrictions will apply to the proposed Lake Mendota State Park, it would be a difficult and time consuming process for the Department of Natural Resources to permit use of any part of the park for any nonrecreation use. These restrictions do not necessarily prohibit construction of necessary public utilities or roads, but they assure that park lands will be utilized only if it is absolutely necessary and when no other prudent and feasible alternative exists. The effect of both Section 6(f) and Section 4(f) would be to discourage expansion of CTH "M" toward the proposed park and, possibly, to delay the extension of sewage facilities through park lands.

*RELOCATION
IMPACTS*

Present landowners within site boundaries will be displaced from their property should the state park concept become a reality. The social and psychological repercussions of such relocation are significant to the various individuals but of less impact to the larger social system. Economic compensation serves to mitigate these individuals' losses. Of the sixteen land transactions involved in this acquisition, seven will necessitate relocation compensation. This financial assistance is designed to protect the individuals financial status and way of life if a move is necessitated by a state or federal project.

*RECREATIONAL
EFFECTS*

*Increase in
Recreational
Facilities*

Purchase of the proposed park will result in an increase in the total number of recreational facilities in Wisconsin, particularly in the Madison area and provide additional public access to Lake Mendota. Pressures presently experienced by the city and county parks and accesses on the lake will be somewhat reduced and economic life of the facilities extended. Lake Mendota State Park would satisfy the need for additional recreational facilities identified by Dane County, the Dane County Regional Planning Commission and the Department of Natural Resources.

Because of expected future limitations on gasoline the proposed state park would fill a serious need for more local park facilities as an alternative to more distant parks.

*Trends in
State Park
Development*

Acquisition and development of Lake Mendota State Park initiates a redirection in the traditional trend of state park acquisition from the more remote, relatively untouched lands to less unique sites closer to metropolitan areas. This indicates a greater commitment by the Department of Natural Resources to provide adequate recreational opportunities close to major population centers thus making state parks more accessible to larger portions of the state's population.

Beach Closings

Swimmers using the proposed beach may be exposed to periodic occurrences of high bacterial counts as experienced at other Madison beaches. The water at the proposed park will be sampled on a regular basis. According to Environmental Protection Agency guidelines, if the geometric mean of five samples taken over a 30-day period exceeds 200 coliforms per 100 ml. of sample, the beach would be closed. A single sample reading in excess of 400 coliforms per 100 ml. of samples would also necessitate closing. If such high levels were encountered at the Lake Mendota State Park beach, as they have at other Lake Mendota beaches, closing would result in some inconvenience to park visitors anticipating use of the beach for swimming.

The use of the beach for swimming may also be periodically curtailed due to the presence of high concentrations of planktonic algae. Unpleasant swimming conditions resulting from the presence of large numbers of planktonic algae may cause a voluntary reduction of beach use.

Beaches in the Madison area are sometimes closed due to swimmer's itch. Swimmer's itch can be controlled with several commercial chemicals available and approved for that use by the Department. However, the potential for beach closing at this site as a result of swimmers itch does exist.

- Boating* The proposed boat launch will somewhat increase boat traffic in the northshore area of Lake Mendota. The primary effect on boating access and traffic will be a transfer of launch use from congested city, county and private launch facilities. The state park launch may prove appealing to families who are interested in other onshore activities as well as boating.
- TRAFFIC SYSTEMS**
- County Highway "M"* Present highway systems are probably sufficient to handle the increased traffic load a state park would generate. Upgrading of County Trunk "M" is proposed for the near future, but new construction is not currently programmed before 1980. However, the presence of a state park could accelerate consideration of improvements to CTH "M" and feeder roads.
- Section 6(f) and 4(f) Conflicts* Eventual upgrading of CTH "M" may involve the proposed use of lands within the boundary of Lake Mendota State Park. If park lands are required for highway purposes, provisions of Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act and Section 6(f) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act would have to be met. This would require that the Division of Highways prove that there is no prudent and feasible alternative to the use of park lands. Under the current interpretation of Section 4(f), this could result in an increase in the cost of proposed improvements to the highway if there is an alternative to the use of park lands, even if the alternative would be more costly. Use of park lands would also require that replacement lands of equal or greater value and utility be provided pursuant to Section 6(f). Finding suitable replacement lands may be difficult. If use of park lands is necessary to make highway improvements to CTH "M", considerable delay may be encountered while provisions of Sections 4(f) and 6(f) are being met.
- Nearby Communities* Because most users of the park would be coming from Madison through communities near the park including Middleton, these communities may experience a slight increase in traffic. Most routes to the park permit a motorist to bypass these communities, thus traffic increases are not expected to be significant.
- Subdivision Access* Since park visitors will not be using the town roads leading to the three residential subdivisions, town road traffic volumes should remain unaltered. Establishment of a section of road linking Borchers Beach Road with Morris Park Road may cause temporary inconvenience and a change in accustomed access habits of some residents, especially in the Borchers Beach and Morris Park areas (see Figure 11). The closure of Indianola Drive will necessitate the use of either the existing Oak Avenue or the new link. In the latter case the traffic originating in Borchers Beach would continue on to Morris Park and exit to CTH "M" via Camp Wakanda Drive. The road through the Morris Park subdivision would be changed from a dead end road to a loop system formed by Oak Avenue, Borchers Beach Road and Camp Wakanda Road. Closing of Indianola Drive would change the Borchers Beach access pattern from a loop to a dead end.
- Mass Transit* Future bus service could provide mass transit access to Lake Mendota State Park, although no firm plans exist now. Since the planned park is daytime oriented and large urban and suburban populations are nearby, a demand for this service may be expected.
- PUBLIC SERVICES**
- Emergency Services* Police protection for the proposed park area will be supplied locally with severe emergency situations handled by the Dane County Sheriff's Department. Safety inspections and supervision of prairie maintenance burns will comprise intermittent involvement of local fire protection agencies.
- Solid Waste* When in full operation, the proposed park will generate approximately 1,500 cubic yards of solid waste per year. This volume of wastes will be an added increment to the annual volumes local landfill sites are accustomed to handling. The Metropolitan Refuse District 99-acre sanitary landfill is of substantial capacity to handle this additional volume and is convenient to the proposed park site. The proposed county landfill near Verona should adequately handle solid waste generated in the park for the foreseeable future.

Wastewater Disposal

Disposal of wastewater and sewage will be handled through the Waunakee Interceptor system, as previously described, and treated at the Nine-Springs Plant of the Madison Metropolitan Sewage District. A park visitor uses about five gallons of water per day. At maximum anticipated park operation, it is estimated that about 1,500,000 gallons of sewage would be disposed of annually. The Madison Metropolitan District processed over 13 billion gallons of sewage in 1973. The estimated increase due to proposed park use is approximately .000112 percent. The Waunakee interceptor branch serving Second Ward Beach is of design capacity more than sufficient to handle proposed park sewage demands.

Section 6(f) Conflicts

If the Waunakee interceptor or Fox Bluff sewer are extended through the proposed park to serve Morris Park, Borchers Beach and other residences to the south of the park, the approval of the Secretary of the Department of the Interior and replacement of lands utilized for the sewer line may be required to comply with Section 6(f) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. Replacement lands, if required, would be difficult to provide and a delay in the construction of any utility line may be encountered. Other proposed uses of the park lands, including construction of electric transmission lines, highways, etc. would also be delayed, and perhaps prohibited, by provisions of Section 6(f).

Electricity

Electrical demands for park operation will include illumination, heating and pumping of water and operation of communications equipment. Final design and site planning for the state park will determine total kilowatt hour usage.

ENERGY USE

Energy consumption associated with Lake Mendota State Park includes motor fuels and electricity used during construction and gasoline use by park visitors. Because the park is near the metropolitan area it intends to serve, substantial savings in park users gasoline consumption should occur.

HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The state park proposal would serve to preserve the existing archaeological features of the site, including various burial mounds and effigy mounds in the Camp Wakanda and Indianola areas. Archaeological survey will take place prior to any type of land alteration, according to State Historical Society guidelines.

AESTHETICS & VISUAL INTEREST

Park roads, parking lots, shelters and other man-made structures will intrude on the visual aesthetics of the existing site area. Elimination of agricultural practices will return some land to natural conditions. The development of the lakeshore and hilltop areas will make available areas of scenic and aesthetic value for public use. Tree plantings and prairie restoration will provide added visual interest.

IMPACT ON THE ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

The assessed value of land and property proposed for removal from Town of Westport tax rolls would be \$246,450. This lost tax base accounts for \$14,692 or 1.69 percent of the \$864,615 tax dollars generated in the Town of Westport annually. This decrease in tax base may mean an increase in property tax burdens which each local landowner shares. The Department will reimburse the town for these losses for a period of ten years on a decreasing basis. The first year after acquisition of any property 100 percent of the property tax will be paid, 90 percent the next year, and so on for ten years. For the tenth year and every year thereafter the payment will be ten percent of the first years payment. In no year shall the amount paid under the ten-year schedule fall below 50 cents per acre. In addition to the ten year reimbursement, state monies will be paid locally in lieu of property taxes. These payments in lieu of taxes are made to the tax assessment district in which the state land is located and are not delegated for specific uses.

AIDS IN LIEU OF TAXES

TAX EFFECTS

State tax monies will be expended on public utilities such as sewer, water, electric and telephone service. Parks require trash removal and expendable supplies for continuing maintenance and repairs. These services and supplies will be drawn from the local business community.

Property Taxes

State land acquisition for the proposed Lake Mendota State Park may have different effects on property taxes in the Town of Westport and property taxes in the other tax assessment districts located in the Waunakee School District (see Table 10). Increases or decreases in property taxes depend upon the assessed value of the proposed state acquisition in relation to the total valuation of the tax assessment district where acquisition is proposed and the entire school district involved. Because state aids in lieu of taxes are to be paid only to the Town of Westport, it is likely that the other tax assessment districts located within the Waunakee School District will experience an increased tax burden.

PROPERTY VALUES	The establishment and operation of a state park at this site may have an effect on property values in the vicinity. Some of the adjacent property is already high priced lake frontage; changing land values might also affect surrounding agricultural lands. Since development pressures are largely a function of availability of suitable undeveloped land, land use trends toward urbanization and housing development can be expected in the vicinity of the park. Within a few years the proposed park may resemble a suburban or urban park as a result of surrounding development.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	Acquisition for Lake Mendota State Park would convert 299 acres of land from agricultural uses, about two-thirds of which is currently cropped. Average yields per acre for all soil types included in lands presently under agricultural uses are approximately 110 bushels for corn, 16 tons for silage, 70 bushels for oats, 4.5 tons for alfalfa hay and 136 AUD for bluegrass. Losses in agricultural production due to state land acquisition would depend upon what proportion of the 299 acres to be converted is currently in specific crops. The economic impacts of foregone agricultural land use incomes are difficult to determine.
LOCAL ECONOMY	Lake Mendota State Park would influence the local economy and business activity through direct monetary income to land grantors and through construction expenditures. Construction contractors and employees, suppliers of sand, lumber and gravel and park operations and maintenance personnel will be obtained from local labor and business.
<i>Sales Activity</i>	Secondary economic impacts from state park development include increases in business for area merchants, especially those selling food and beverages, picnic supplies, motor fuel, auto service and popular commodities. A general increase in sales activity at existing retail establishments will likely be noted. It is not anticipated that an increase in new business developments will occur as a result of the parks existence, but future development pressures may initiate such an increase.
FEDERAL AND STATE FUNDING	The acquisition and development of this project would be accomplished through the use of state and federal tax monies. As previously stated, 50 percent of the cost will be paid by state ORAP funds, 25 percent by regular federal LAWCON allocations and 25 percent by special LAWCON contingency funds. This would result in a total gain by Wisconsin of federal monies not otherwise available.
<i>Commitment of Funds</i>	Acquisition and development of Lake Mendota State Park would commit a large part of the Department of Natural Resources budget for recreational acquisition and development over the next few years. The proposed Lake Mendota State Park is located in an area which has a relatively high level of existing recreational development and lake access (see Table 9). Use of funds for the proposed park would reduce the monies, both state and federal, available to acquire and develop facilities in regions that do not have the same level of recreational facilities as the Madison area. However, a major state park near Madison might result in savings of energy normally expended for transportation. This reflects a trend to develop state sponsored facilities near population centers in an attempt to serve more people.
<i>LAWCON Funding</i>	<p>The proposed Lake Mendota State Park will utilize \$1,042,267.50 of federal LAWCON funds. One half, or \$521,133.75 will be taken from the regular 1975 state allocation to the Bureau of Parks and Recreation (see Table 14). The use of these monies will in no way effect the LAWCON allocation to local units or the state's contingency reserve. It will affect the regular state agency allocation by removing more than half of the total amount allocated to the Bureau of Parks and Recreation. Such a single large and costly project may cause a rearrangement of the allocations to other state agencies and DNR units, as these allocations are not fixed.</p> <p>Special secretaries contingency reserve funds to be utilized for Lake Mendota State Park will be taken from an \$8.3 million fund that is set aside to meet priority needs nationwide. This proposed project will not utilize state contingency reserve funds.</p>

PROBABLE ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS
WHICH CANNOT BE AVOIDED

CONSTRUCTION
IMPACTS

Construction vehicles will contribute emissions to the air, thus altering air quality. Adequate erosion control practices will be followed during construction. Construction disturbances are temporary impacts but they may cause permanent changes to land and vegetation in the form of structures, roads and parking lots.

During construction approximately 52 acres of the 441 total will be disturbed. The vegetation to be removed from these areas will largely be grass. The wooded areas of the site will remain intact except for the removal of hazardous trees. The beach area has numerous dead and diseased trees to be removed. The majority of disturbed land will be former agricultural land which has been disturbed by cultivation for many years.

BEACH SAND
BLANKET

The placement of the beach sand blanket will cause a reduction of biological productivity and eliminate spawning habitat in the immediate beach area. Three-hundred cubic yards of sand or pea gravel will be deposited in a single action. This impact will be limited to the sand blanket area only. Since the proposed beach is subject to offshore winds, wave action is not expected to be serious and only small amounts of added sand or gravel will be needed to maintain the blanket.

BEACH USE

Beach use will cause water turbidity due to the action of swimmers during park operation.

The periodically high bacteria counts and swimmers-itch problems experienced at other Madison area beaches will likely occur at this site also.

The adverse aesthetic effects of unusually high concentrations of algae and rooted aquatics may at times curtail beach use or make it less desirable. Long-term improvement in water quality is the only reasonable solution to the problem of aquatic weed proliferation. Lake water quality is related to high nutrient inputs from outside the park site area.

TRAFFIC LOADS

Increased traffic loads on county "M" and adjacent roads may affect local road travel. This traffic and that generated on internal park roads may also slightly diminish the present high air quality of the area. Rerouting of town roads within the park boundaries may cause inconvenience to shoreline residents.

VISITOR
DISTURBANCE

The impact of park visitors will adversely effect plant and animal communities and water quality, especially in the high use areas such as the beach, boat landing and picnic areas. However, the flora and fauna of the area is comprised largely of species adapted to man-disturbed environments.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS

Land acquisition of these 441 acres will reduce tax revenues generated locally by 1.72 percent and preclude alternative future uses of these lands. In addition, approximately 299 acres of agricultural land will be taken out of production, decreasing present agricultural yields for the region.

UTILITY DEMANDS

Increased demands on public utilities are a necessity of park operation. This new increment to existing services may cause some inconvenience and increases in local costs which are unavoidable.

ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

NO ACTION

Development
Pressures

Taking no action on the establishment of Lake Mendota State Park would, for the time being, preclude the acquisition of these lands as public ownership. Current landowners would continue private use of the property and could dispose of the property at their discretion. There is no guarantee that future owners would attempt to preserve the resources of the site. If this land is not developed for park purposes, it will inevitably be removed from agricultural production and wetlands status for residential development. Population growth, land use trends, proximity to the expanding urban area and prospective availability of public services point to this conclusion.

Present acquisition of these lands carries a "now or never" urgency that makes a no action alternative undesirable from the viewpoint of recreational and resource preservation interests.

LESS INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT

Altered Landscape

A primitive or wilderness preservation type park alternative would involve land acquisition with no development. Since the area was once farmed or used recreationally, except for the wetlands area, it lacks the pristine character necessary for such an alternative to be meaningful. Several hundred years would be required before vegetation on the site would reach climax.

Recreational Needs

In addition, because the site is highly accessible to many people, moderate to heavy use is anticipated, dictating the installation of certain facilities to prevent environmental damages.

A less intensive park development would undoubtedly attract a different type of park visitor and result in fewer visitations annually. However, less intensive development would not meet the primary recreational needs of most Madison area day users. Running water and flush toilets, offices and adequate parking lots, roads and picnic shelters are needed to accommodate these users.

Wildlife Area

The developed character, high costs of shoreland and opposition by residents of Borchers's Beach, Second Ward Beach and Morris Park discount the alternative of establishing a wildlife refuge or public hunting area on the site. Also, the Dorn Creek Marshland Preservation Project fulfills this role upstream from the proposed park, adjacent to its northern boundary.

REDUCTION OF PARK BOUNDARIES

Originally, Dane County proposed a 194-acre county park on the site in question. The 194-acre size was determined by the size of a single available parcel. Optimum recreational benefits and functional capabilities were more important than availability of certain parcels in determining the present proposed state park size of 441 acres. Reduced park size would eliminate certain recreational and interpretive uses but it is nonetheless a valid alternative.

According to Figures 8 and 9, which show existing land ownership and proposed development, parcels 3 and 11 are the most critical acreages for park acquisition and development. These two parcels total 230 acres and provide lake access. Access to CTH "M" from them is limited however.

Wetland Complex

Parcels 6, 8, 9 and 16 consist primarily of wetland along Six-Mile Creek and total an additional 76 acres. These lands could be deleted from the park proposal without a severe reduction in day use recreational capacity. However, acquisition of these wetlands are designed to accommodate state park management goals of resource preservation and nature education. From that standpoint they are a welcome and almost necessary addition.

Y Camps

Elimination of Camps Wakanda and Maria Olbrich (parcels 2 and 4 on Figure 9) is another park acreage reduction option. This alternative would significantly reduce the amount of oak upland within park boundaries, thus decreasing vegetative diversity. Lake access would also be decreased. Day use recreational capacity of the park would remain essentially unchanged, but the group day use facility at Camp Wakanda would be eliminated. The YMCA and YWCA camp properties have been included in the acquisition proposal to broaden the function of Lake Mendota State Park.

Other Alternatives

The central land parcels (1, 7 and 10) are proposed for picnic area development and provide some topographic diversity to the adjacent farmland. These lands would act as a buffer for the lake frontage parcels. The other five small parcels have been included to insure an easily administered park boundary. Their recreational value is marginal and, depending on criteria used, their inclusion is not of critical functional necessity to the state park proposal.

A final reduction in park boundaries alternative would involve partial acquisition of parcel 11. The portion west of the town road off CTH "M" has been included in the park proposal to preserve the wetlands along Dorn Creek and to enhance water quality benefits by eliminating agricultural runoff from livestock. Acquisition and relocation costs for this partial acquisition would be quite high. Due to the nature of

improvements, a substantial proportion of the economic impact due to lost tax base may be attributed to acquisition of this portion of parcel 11. On the other hand, operation of this farm by the present landowner would be impossible if the other agricultural acreage in this parcel was acquired, since the landowner does not own additional property in the area.

EXPANSION OF
PARK BOUNDARIES

Acquisition of the entire Lake Mendota shoreline within the park boundary area is economically unfeasible. Over 60 residences would be involved in such acquisition. Land values, in the range of \$400-600 per foot of shoreline, high relocation compensation costs and lost property tax revenues negate the economic possibility of Department acquisition of these lands for park development.

Expansion of the park boundary west of CTH "M" was also considered. The problems of crossing this major traffic arterial are serious and could not be justified for expanded recreational uses.

MORE INTENSIVE
DEVELOPMENT

*Park Size
Limitations*

More intensive park development could include larger picnic areas, marina facilities and overnight camping. The physical size of the park site would not accommodate this more intensive development without crowding and deterioration of facilities. Acquisition of additional land would prove economically unfeasible and logistically difficult due to land values and the presence of Highway "M".

Though various regional and recreational plans have stressed a need for water-based recreation, existing marina facilities are meeting demands in the area.

*Broader Park
Concept*

Public lake access and preservation of lakeshore lands, presently a higher priority in this area, is inconsistent with the alternative of more intense park development. The day use character of the Lake Mendota State Park proposal coordinates with the Department of Natural Resources recent trend toward a broader definition of state park, away from the high use, water oriented, overnight camping type facility.

Local Feeling

Economic advantages associated with more intensive park development would be largely offset by campground operation and maintenance costs. After holding several meetings locally, it has also become evident that there is a substantial negative feeling among the local residents toward a camping facility.

NO BEACH

*Need for
Swimming
Facility*

In light of the difficulties which may be encountered with weed growth and periodic high bacterial counts, park development without a beach is a viable alternative. Swimming is one of the most popular recreation forms in Wisconsin's state park system and is ranked as a favored activity in the Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Plan. Without swimming use of the park would be less than half of the park with a beach. The necessity of swimming facilities is greater than usual in this case, given the proximity of the proposed park to the densely populated Madison area.

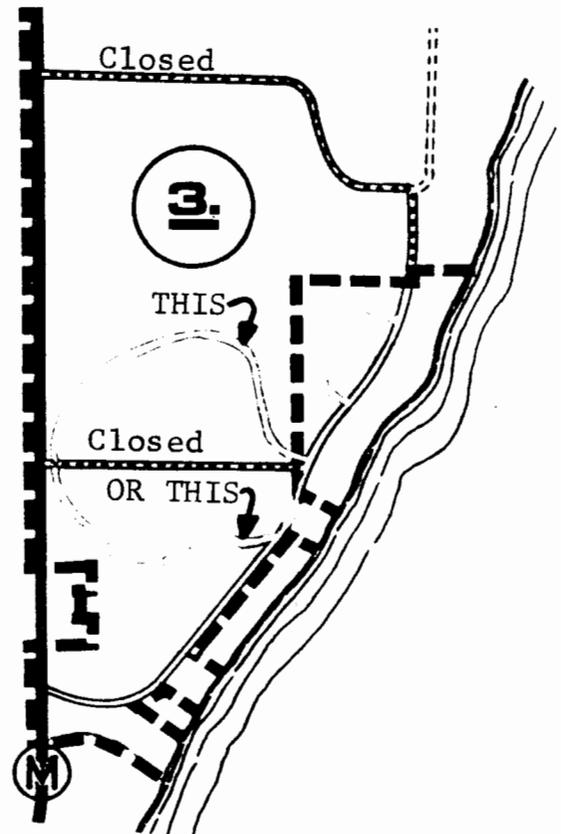
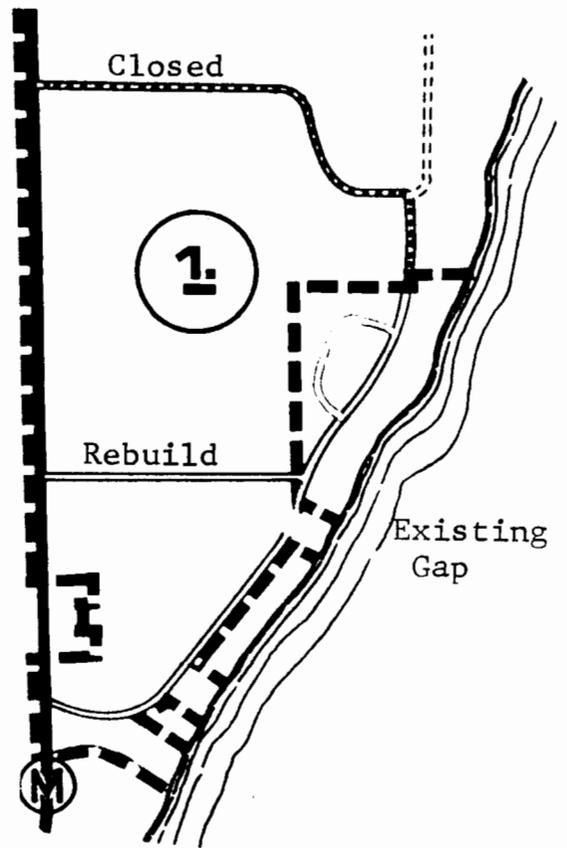
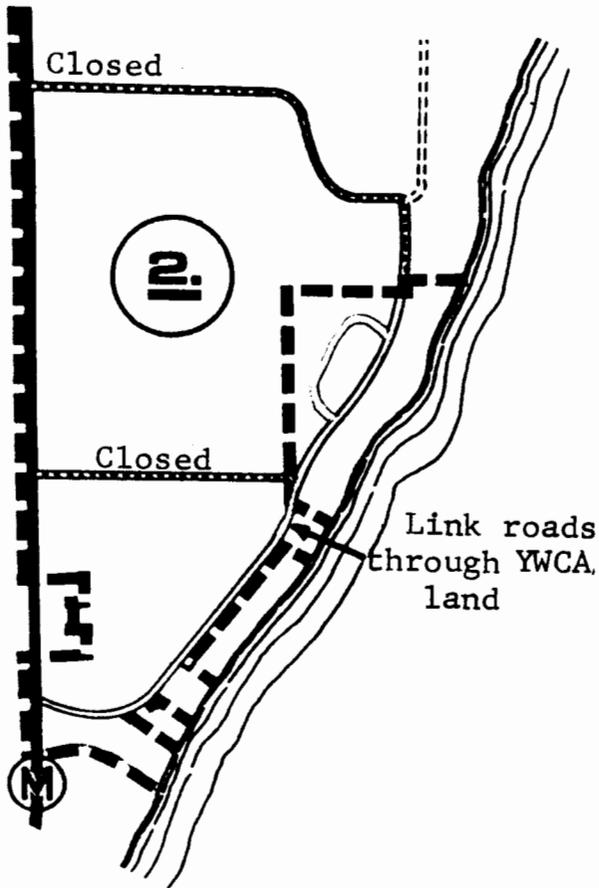
Swimming Pool

A variation of the no beach concept might be the development of a park with an artificial swimming pool. High initial costs, maintenance costs and energy consumption questions are associated with swimming pools. A swimming pool recently built at Blue Mounds State Park, for example, has a user capacity of 320 persons and cost approximately \$340,000 to build. The proposed natural beach would serve at least 300 people at one time and cost about \$114,000 to develop.

ROAD ROUTE
ALTERNATIVES

Several alternative solutions to the subdivision access situation at Borchers's Beach were considered (see Figure 12). These alternatives were evaluated on a cost-effective basis, on an environmental basis, and on a functional basis. The alternative that was chosen is proposed to function as a part of the town road system. Costs for the various road route alternatives are based on a preliminary investigation report by Department of Transportation, Division of Highways, District 9.

Alternative One would involve the reconstruction of Oak Avenue to a flatter grade. About seven feet of earth would be removed from the top of the hill and a number of trees would be removed. The road right-of-way would have to be widened in order to reduce the grade of the hill. Construction disruptions



Lake Mendota State Park

Alternate Roadway Routes

Fig. 12

and visual impacts associated with this alternative are greater than the proposed roadway route. The estimated costs would be \$33,000.

Alternative Two would involve the obliteration of Oak Avenue and the construction of a 200-foot section of new road connecting Morris Park Road and Borcher's Beach Road. This alternative would also call for the removal of some trees, but would cause less overall environmental disturbance than Alternative One. The cost is estimated at \$12,000.

Alternative Three would involve obliterating Oak Avenue and constructing either of two new roads connecting Borcher's Beach Road and CTH "M". This alternative would involve disturbance of a significant amount of land and vegetation to obtain a level road route. Costs for this alternative are estimated at \$40,000.

The proposed roadway route is the least costly of the four alternatives considered because it involves minimal earth moving and construction materials. The roadway proposal leaves Oak Avenue open for use in fair weather and in case of emergency. Alternative Two, which also provides direct access between Borcher's Beach and CTH "M" would have both normal and emergency traffic enter on Camp Wakanda Road. This would increase travel distance for access to Borcher's Beach and Morris Park by about 1,200 feet.

ALTERNATE SITES

The Lake Mendota site is mentioned as a high priority location for parkland development and resource preservation in a number of regional and county plans. As stated previously, this parcel of land constitutes some of the last undeveloped land with Lake Mendota frontage in the area. Investigation revealed that alternative sites within the region could not accommodate the user group and recreation types this park intends to accommodate as well as the Lake Mendota site.

Cherokee Marsh

The primary alternate site for park development was Cherokee Marsh. While the DNR and the City of Madison both have sizable land holdings in Cherokee Marsh, the area was eventually discounted due to the fragility of the wetlands and the lack of dry land for recreational development. Also, though many surface acres of open water exist in the marsh area, water depth is insufficient to permit significant water-oriented recreation. The public is currently benefiting from City of Madison ownership of Cherokee Marsh. Operation focuses on natural areas preservation and an outdoor education program carried out by the Madison Board of Education.

Governor's Island

Another site investigated for state park acquisition was "Governor's Island" located across the north bay of Lake Mendota, almost directly east of the proposed site. This parcel is owned by the State of Wisconsin and is the site of the Mendota State Hospital and Wisconsin Central Colony. These institutions are extensively developed facilities and occupy most of the usable land on the site. The Governor's Island site was discounted for two major reasons: (1) most of the usable land is already developed and (2) the effects of large numbers of park visitors on the patients at the institutions are impossible to predict.

ACTION BY OTHER AGENCIES

At one time Dane County considered purchasing the Camp Wakanda land for recreational purposes. However, funding and program changes prevented this action.

USE OF LAKE MENDOTA STATE PARK BY PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS

The United Tribes of Da-jope, a group of Native Americans residing in the Madison area, has indicated an interest in obtaining Camp Wakanda by deed or lease for use by the members of the group. This request is proposed for consideration as an alternate for the use of Camp Wakanda. Uses suggested for the camp include the development of an Indian cultural, or religious retreat, Indian community center, recreational camp, summer camp, day care center, educational or resource center, center for employment development of Native Americans and other uses to be solicited from Indian members in the Madison area.

Under the recommended use of Camp Wakanda as a part of the State park, the camp would be available on a reservation basis to the United Tribes of Da-jope as well as all other groups that wished to utilize the facilities for compatible day use programs and activities. An exclusive use of State park property by an individual or group would be discriminatory under State and federal regulations and would not qualify for State ORAP or Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund expenditures. These funds must be used for recreational facilities for the general public which precludes any exclusive use arrangements.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOCAL SHORT-TERM USES
OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE MAINTENANCE AND
ENHANCEMENT OF LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY

Management of the proposed site as a state park leaves more land use options open for the future than other development would. Lake acquisition is thus an immediate action with short term economic repercussions as well as long term consequences. The elimination of prime agricultural land from production will effect future food production capacities of the area. However, future generations will have the benefit of open space recreation and long term resource protection. Agriculture will most likely decline as a result of private development even if the park is not developed publicly.

Net biological productivity, in terms of historically native flora and fauna, not agricultural foods and fibers, will be enhanced in the long term.

IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF
RESOURCES WHICH WOULD BE INVOLVED IF THE PROJECT
IS IMPLEMENTED

In absolute terms, the commitment of this site to park use would not be irreversible. However, it is highly unlikely that once the park is established its land use would change. Due to the anticipated involvement of federal LAWCON funding the land is permanently committed to recreation and resource protection. Only a change of legislation on the federal level or specific permission by the Secretary of the Interior could change this land use status.

For all practical purposes, roads, parking lots and buildings would be permanent, and their materials would be unsalvageable due to costs. Fuel, wear on construction equipment and the depletion of resource materials are similarly unrecoverable, as is the manpower expended on planning, construction and maintenance of the proposed park.

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APPENDIX A

MAMMALS AND BIRDS
Partial Species List
Lake Mendota State Park Area

Resident Species

Common toad	Cat bird
Cottontail rabbit	Common sandpiper
Grass snake	Crow
Grey squirrel	English sparrow
Leopard frog	Field sparrow
Mink	Grackle
Mole	Great blue heron
Muskrat	Green heron
Opposum	Horned lark
Raccoon	Killdeer
Skunk	Marsh wren
Vole	Meadowlark
Water snake	Red-winged blackbird
Woodchuck	Red head duck
American bittern	Robin
Blue jay	Sora rail
Blue-winged teal	Song sparrow
Brown thrasher	Starling
Cardinal	Wood duck

Transient Species

Grey fox	Golden eye duck
Red fox	Great horned owl
White-tailed deer	Mallard duck
Baldpate duck	Pied-billed grebe
Bufflehead duck	Red-tailed hawk
Canvasback duck	Rough-legged hawk
Cooper's hawk	Scaup
Coot	Whistling swan

APPENDIX B
LAKE MENDOTA STATE PARK
ZONING CATEGORIES AND REGULATIONS
Condensed From Dane County Zoning Ordinance, 1971

10.05 R-1 RESIDENCE DISTRICT

(1) USES PERMITTED

- (a) Single family detached dwellings.
- (b) Gardening, including truck gardens, nurseries and greenhouses, but not including the raising or keeping of poultry, livestock, bees or furbearing animals, including rabbits, except as otherwise herein provided.
- (c) Municipal buildings, except buildings for the repair or storage of road building or maintenance machinery.
- (d) Telephone, telegraph and power transmission lines, water, gas and sewer lines; any building or structure accessory to the operation of such lines, including electric transformer stations, telephone exchanges, pumping stations and the like.
- (e) Public parks, golf courses, tennis courts, archery ranges.
- (f) Churches and schools, colleges and universities conducted not for profit, but not including private music, dancing, business or vocational schools.
- (g) Institutions of a charitable or philanthropic nature, hospitals, clinics and sanatoria, except contagious hospitals and insane asylums.
- (h) Libraries, museums and community buildings, private clubs and fraternities, except those whose principal activity is a service customarily carried on as a business, and except also riding clubs.
- (i) Home occupations.
- (j) Accessory buildings, including private garages and buildings clearly incidental to the residential use of the property; provided, however, that no accessory building may be used as a separate dwelling unit.
- (k) Cemeteries, when they comply with the provisions of Section 157.06 of the Statutes.

(2) BUILDING HEIGHT LIMIT

- (a) Buildings hereafter erected or structurally altered shall not exceed two and one-half (2½) stories or thirty-five (35) feet in height.

(3) AREA, FRONTAGE AND POPULATION DENSITY REGULATIONS

- (a) For unplatted lands, where public sewer is not available, the lot area shall be determined by percolation test according to formulas of the state board of health, but no such lot or building shall have a width of less than one hundred (100) feet or area of less than fifteen thousand (15,000) square feet.
- (b) For plats, or unplatted lands where public sewer is available, the minimum lot width shall be one hundred (100) feet and the minimum area fifteen thousand (15,000) square feet.
- (c) No building, together with its accessory buildings, shall occupy in excess of thirty (30) percent of the area of an interior lot or thirty-five (35) percent of the area of a corner lot.

(4) SETBACK REQUIREMENTS

- (a) Setback from front lot line or highway right-of-way shall conform to the requirements of Section 10.17.

(5) SIDE YARD REQUIREMENTS

- (a) There shall be side yards in the aggregate of not less than twenty-five (25) feet and no single side yard shall be less than ten (10) feet.

(6) REAR YARD REQUIREMENTS

- (a) The minimum depth of any rear yard shall be fifty (50) feet.

10.06 R-2 RESIDENCE DISTRICT

(1) USES PERMITTED

- (a) All uses permitted in the R-1 Residence District.

(2) BUILDING HEIGHT LIMIT

- (a) The height limitation shall be the same as for the R-1 Residence District.

(3) AREA, FRONTAGE AND POPULATION DENSITY REGULATIONS

- (a) For unplatted lands, where public sewer is not available, the minimum lot area shall be determined by percolation test according to formulas of the state board of health, but no such lot or building site shall have a width of less than seventy-five (75) feet or an area of less than ten thousand (10,000) square feet.
- (b) For plats, or for unplatted lands where public sewer is available, the minimum lot width shall be seventy-five (75) feet and the minimum area ten thousand (10,000) square feet.
- (c) No building, together with its accessory buildings, shall occupy in excess of thirty-five (35) percent of the area of an interior lot or forty (40) percent of the area of a corner lot.

(4) SETBACK REQUIREMENTS

- (a) Setback from front lot line or highway right-of-way shall conform to the requirements of Section 10.17.

(5) SIDE YARD REQUIREMENTS

- (a) The minimum width of any side yard shall be ten (10) feet.

(6) REAR YARD REQUIREMENTS

- (a) The minimum depth of any rear yard shall be thirty-five (35) feet.

10.07 R-3 RESIDENCE DISTRICT

(1) USES PERMITTED

- (a) All uses permitted in the R-1 Residence District.

(2) BUILDING HEIGHT LIMIT

- (a) The height limitation shall be the same as for the R-1 Residence District.

(3) AREA, FRONTAGE AND POPULATION DENSITY REGULATIONS

- (a) For unplatted lands, where public sewer is not available, the lot area shall be determined by percolation test according to formulas of the state board of health, but no such lot or building site shall have a width of less than sixty (60) feet or an area of less than eight thousand (8,000) square feet.
- (b) For plats, or for unplatted lands where public sewer is available, the minimum lot width shall be sixty (60) feet and the minimum area shall be eight thousand (8,000) square feet.
- (c) No building, together with its accessory buildings, shall occupy in excess of thirty-five (35) percent of the area of an interior lot or forty (40) percent of the area of a corner lot.

(4) SETBACK REQUIREMENTS

- (a) Setback from lot line or highway right-of-way shall conform to the provisions of Section 10.17.

(5) SIDE YARD REQUIREMENTS

(a) The minimum width of any side yard shall be ten (10) feet.

(6) REAR YARD REQUIREMENTS

(a) The minimum depth of any rear yard shall be twenty-five (25) feet.

10.08 R-4 RESIDENCE DISTRICT

(1) USES PERMITTED

(a) All uses permitted in the R-1 Residence District.

(b) Duplexes, multiple family dwellings, apartment houses, apartment house complexes, condominium apartments.

(c) Mobile Home Parks, subject to the provisions of 10.25 (4) Application for Approval of Site.

(d) Nursing homes, convalescent homes or extended care facilities provided that such buildings be located not less than 50 feet from any lot in a residence district. Subject to the provisions of 10.25 (4) Application for Approval of Site.

(2) BUILDING HEIGHT LIMIT

(a) For single family dwellings and duplexes the maximum building height shall be two and one-half (2½) stories or thirty-five (35) feet.

(b) For apartments the maximum building height shall be four (4) stories.

(3) AREA, FRONTAGE AND POPULATION DENSITY REGULATIONS

(a) For unplatted lands where public sewer is not available:

1. For single family dwellings the minimum lot area shall be determined by percolation tests according to formulas of the state board of health, but no such lot or building site shall have a width of less than sixty (60) feet or an area of less than eight thousand (8,000) square feet.
2. For multiple family dwellings, apartment houses and apartment house complexes, the minimum lot area shall be determined by percolation tests according to formulas of the state board of health, but no such lot or building site shall have a width of less than sixty (60) feet or an area of less than five thousand (5,000) square feet per dwelling unit.
3. For duplexes the lot width and area shall be the same as for the R-2 Residence District.

(b) For plats and unplatted lands where public sewer is available:

1. For single family dwellings the minimum lot width shall be sixty (60) feet and the minimum lot area shall be eight thousand (8,000) square feet.
2. For duplexes the lot width and area shall be the same as for the R-2 Residence District.
3. For multiple family dwellings, apartment houses and apartment house complexes containing efficiency or one bedroom apartments, the minimum lot width shall be sixty (60) feet and the minimum lot area shall be two thousand (2,000) square feet per unit.
4. For multiple family dwellings, apartment houses and apartment house complexes containing two bedroom apartments the minimum lot width shall be sixty (60) feet and the minimum area two thousand (2,000) square feet per unit.
5. For multiple family dwellings, apartment houses and apartment house complexes containing apartments of more than two bedrooms the minimum lot width shall be sixty (60) feet and the minimum lot area shall be two thousand two hundred fifty (2,250) square feet per unit.
6. If apartment houses or apartment house complexes contain a mixture of one, two or more than two bedrooms then the lot area shall be prorated.

7. When computing the minimum areas for apartment house complexes driveways which are not through streets, parking spaces, swimming pools and facilities which are common to all of the buildings in the complex shall be considered part of the total area of the complex.

(c) Mobile Homes Parks shall provide a minimum lot area of three thousand (3,000) square feet of lot area for each mobile home exclusive of roadways within the park area.

(4) SETBACK REQUIREMENTS

(a) Setback from front lot line or highway right-of-way shall conform to the requirements of Section 10.17; provided, however, that driveways within an apartment house complex, leading to buildings or parking spaces, which are not through streets, shall not be considered streets for the purpose of determining setback.

(5) SIDE YARD REQUIREMENTS

(a) The minimum side yard on each side of a building not exceeding two and one-half (2½) stories in height shall be ten (10) feet on each side.

(b) For buildings exceeding two and one-half (2½) stories in height the side yard on each side shall be increased by ten (10) feet for each full story over two stories.

(c) For apartment house complexes, where each building is not on a separate parcel of land, the minimum distance between buildings shall be the sum of the side yards which would be required if the buildings were on separately described parcels.

(d) No mobile home shall be located within ten (10) feet of any side lot line of a mobile home park.

(6) REAR YARD REQUIREMENTS

(a) The minimum depth of any rear yard shall be twenty-five (25) feet; provided that for buildings exceeding two and one-half (2½) stories or thirty-five (35) feet in height the rear yard shall be increased by ten (10) feet for each full story over two stories.

(b) No mobile home shall be located within twenty-five (25) feet of the rear lot line of a mobile home park.

(7) OFF-STREET PARKING

(a) Off-street parking shall be as required by Section 10.18.

10.09 RH-1 RURAL HOMES DISTRICT

(1) USES PERMITTED

(a) All uses permitted in the R-1 Residence District.

(b) General farming, including dairying, livestock raising and similar uses, except fur farming rodent breeding and raising, or any animal breeding and raising for experimental purposes, apiaries, feeding of livestock for market.

(c) Roadside stands.

(2) BUILDING HEIGHT LIMIT

(a) The building height shall be the same as for the R-1 Residence District.

(3) AREA, FRONTAGE AND POPULATION DENSITY REGULATIONS

(a) For unplatted lands where public sewer is not available:

1. The lot width and area shall be the same as for the R-1 Residence District.

(b) For areas where public sewer is available:

1. The lot width and area shall be the same as for the R-1 Residence District.

(4) SETBACK REQUIREMENTS

- (a) Setback from front lot line or highway right-of-way shall conform to the requirements of Section 10.17.

(5) SIDE YARD REQUIREMENTS

- (a) The minimum side yards shall be the same as for the R-1 Residence District.

(6) REAR YARD REQUIREMENTS

- (a) The minimum rear yard shall be the same as for the R-1 Residence District.

10.10 RE-1 RECREATIONAL DISTRICT

(1) USES PERMITTED

- (a) All uses permitted in the RH-1 District.
- (b) Boat liveries and the sale of bait.
- (c) Ski slides and toboggan slides.
- (d) Recreational camps and facilities, tourist and trailer camps, campgrounds, concession stands and other facilities necessary to serve the premises. Subject to provisions of 10.25 (4) Application for Approval of Site and Section 10.19 of this ordinance.

(2) BUILDING HEIGHT LIMIT

- (a) The building height limitations shall be the same as for R-1 Residence District.

(3) AREA, FRONTAGE AND POPULATION DENSITY REQUIREMENTS

- (a) The lot width and area shall be the same as for the R-3 Residence District.
- (b) No building, together with its accessory buildings, shall occupy in excess of thirty-five (35) percent of the area of an interior lot or forty (40) percent of the area of a corner lot.

(4) SETBACK REQUIREMENTS

- (a) Setback from front lot line or highway right-of-way shall conform to the requirements of Section 10.17.

(5) SIDE YARD REQUIREMENTS

- (a) The minimum side yard shall be the same as for the R-3 Residence District.
- (b) For the buildings permitted in 10.10 (1) (d), no building shall be located within one hundred fifty (150) feet of a residence district.

(6) REAR YARD REQUIREMENTS

- (a) The minimum depth of any rear yard shall be twenty-five (25) feet.

(7) OFF STREET PARKING

- (a) Off-street parking shall be provided as required by Section 10.18.

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APPENDIX C
EXPLANATION OF SECTION 4(f),
DOT ACT OF 1966
From Wisconsin Division of Highways
Facilities Development Section
"An Overview of the Environmental
Activities Process" February 1975

4(f) Lands

4(f) lands are publicly owned lands such as parks, recreational areas, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, and historical sites. The designation "4(f)" refers to section 4(f) of the DOT Act of 1966, now Section 1653(f), 49 U.S.C.

Before approving a project which utilizes 4(f) land, the Secretary of the Federal DOT must:

1. Consult with the Department of Interior, Department of Agriculture, or Housing and Urban Development (HUD);
2. Determine that there are no prudent and feasible alternatives to the use of the 4(f) land;
3. Include all possible planning to minimize harm; and,
4. Prepare a statement documenting early consultation, inspection of feasible alternatives, and plans for minimizing harm should 4(f) land be taken.

If it appears that 4(f) land may be taken, in order to comply with 4(f) mandates, Wis. DOT and FHWA must first make a determination of significance of the land.

Determination of significance may occur in several ways: (it should be noted that FHWA must concur in this determination).

1. It may be obvious by inspection (e.g. parks);
2. A 4(f) statement is not required if the official having jurisdiction over the lands states (in writing) that the park, recreation area, etc. is not significant. If there is no such statement, the land is considered significant.
3. Some publicly-owned lands have multiple uses; for example, a national forest may be used partially for recreational purposes. In these cases, if the land in question is not being used for 4(f) purposes and there is no definite formulated plan for such use, 4(f) does not apply.
4. Marginal cases such as use of land for fairgrounds, school playgrounds, etc., must be evaluated on a case by case basis. One applicable test might be a determination of how the land is used in "off-hours." If it is open to the public for regular 4(f) use, especially on an organized basis, it would probably be considered 4(f) by FHWA.

If the land is determined to be significant, a 4(f) statement must be prepared to include the following considerations:

- A. It must first be determined and documented that there are no prudent and feasible alternatives to the use of the 4(f) land. This determination must be legally defensible. FHPM 7-7-2 states that "unique problems, truly unusual factors present, cost or disruption to the community of unusual magnitude" must be shown.

B. It must be shown that the best possible measures have been taken to minimize harm. Such measures might include any or all of the following:

1. Functional replacement of the land;
2. Design features to enhance the land (e.g., addition of playground equipment or a bike path);
3. Coordinate construction so that work can be done in such a way that there will be the least possible impact on public use (e.g., construction in period of least use); and,
4. Consult with the agency having jurisdiction over the land concerning measures to minimize harm.

C. Coordinate with HUD on open-space land or BOR if LAWCON land is involved.

4(f) Lands and Type I Process

When it has been determined that 4(f) lands are to be taken for a proposed project, the 4(f) statement is processed in the following manner:

The 4(f) statement should be a self-contained document. If it is combined with an EIS, the normal procedure is to prepare the document as a Draft EIS/4(f) statement. The draft 4(f) statement then accompanies the Draft EIS through the FDS and FHWA review process.

The official submittal of the 4(f) statement to FHWA for approval occurs when the Final EIS/(4f) is transmitted. Up to this point, review time would not be affected appreciably due to the addition of a 4(f) statement. However, when the final 4(f) statement reaches FHWA Regional and Washington offices, a time-consuming legal review is likely.

If 4(f) lands are involved in one of the alternates addressed in an EIS, the following procedures apply:

1. If it is expected at the outset that the chosen alternate will be 4(f), the draft documentation should be processed as a Draft EIS/4(f) and as much information about the 4(f) land as possible, included.
2. If 4(f) land is among other alternates and is not expected to be the preferred alternate, it should be discussed within the EIS but not processed as a draft EIS/4(f) document.
3. If, during the evaluation of alternates, the 4(f) alternate becomes preferred, the document would become a Final EIS/4(f).

In the case of a Negative Declaration, the 4(f) statement should be attached to the Negative Declaration and transmitted in the normal manner. FHWA approval of the Final Negative Declaration will be held in abeyance until the 4(f) Statement has been approved. In these cases, documentation of early coordination with pertinent federal agencies must take the form of a letter from the agency.

MADISON PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Park Name	Grid Location	No. of Acres	Archery	Baseball	Baseball	Boat Launching	Boat Storage	Boating-Tollet Fac.	Concession Stand	Day Camp Sites	Flower Garden	Football	Hockey Rink	Ice Boating	Ice Skating	Landscaping	Nature Area-Trails	Picnic Area-Large	Picnic Area-Small	Picnics-Reservable	Play Equipment	Playground	Shelter-Large	Shelter-Small	Shelter-Heated	Skiing	Sliding Hill	Soccer	Softball	Sunshade Structure	Swimming	Tennis Courts	Topograning	Tollet Facilities	Special Features	Percent Complete	
GOLF COURSES																																					
Glenway	H-13	55.0																																	9 holes	95	
Monona	Q-12	95.2																																	14 holes	50	
Odana	F-15	196.8																																18 holes	90		
Yahara Hills	W-15	634.4																																36 holes	65		
SPECIAL																																					
Hartmeyer Ice Arena	N-7	3.3																																		75	
Forest Hill Cemetery	H-12	75.0																																		0	
Sycamore	T-6	82.3*																																			
Cherokee																																					

*12.3 acres of this site is included as a neighborhood park in Table 1.

E-1

Economic Profile

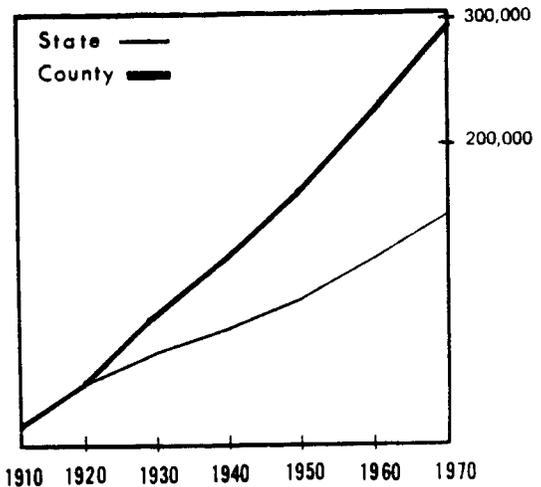
DANE COUNTY



Dept. of Business Development

123 West Washington Avenue
Madison, Wisconsin 53702

Dane County is based economically not only on state government and the university, but has strong manufacturing and agricultural sectors. Madison has reached such size and diversity that it has become an enormous attraction for people seeking job security and/or cultural advantages.



POPULATION

1970 population 290,272 ; % of state 6.57
 1960-70 change (%) 30.7 ; state avg. 11.8
 Density: 242.4 per sq. mi. ; state avg. 80.8
 Net migration 1960-70 29,107 in
 Net migration 1950-60 14,227 in

Ages:	Male		Female	
	Count	%	Count	%
Under 18	49,445	(37)	47,583	(34)
18-44	61,582	(33)	63,745	(34)
45-64	22,227	(20)	23,776	(20)
65 & over	8,885	(10)	13,029	(12)
Total	142,139	100%	148,133	100%

Median age 24.1 ; state avg. 27.2
 Births (avg.) 1960-64 6,096 ; 1965-69 5,276

INCOME

Family income, 1969 (Census)
 Median: County \$ 11,263 ; State avg. \$ 10,068

Family income groups:	County %	State %
Under \$4,000	<u>9</u>	<u>13</u>
\$4,000 - 5,999	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>
\$6,000 - 7,999	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>
\$8,000 - 9,999	<u>14</u>	<u>16</u>
\$10,000 & over	<u>59</u>	<u>51</u>

County 1970 buying income ^{1/} \$ 953,583,000
 % of state 6.87

Comparative Population Change

LABOR FORCE

Employees Covered by OASI Mid-March 1970

	Employees	Jan.-Mar. Payroll (000)	Businesses
Total	<u>77,307</u>	<u>\$119,595</u>	<u>4,983</u>
Construction	<u>5,817</u>	<u>13,191</u>	<u>508</u>
Manufacturing	<u>16,819</u>	<u>33,745</u>	<u>301</u>
Transp., util.	<u>5,538</u>	<u>10,136</u>	<u>164</u>
Wholesale trade	<u>5,149</u>	<u>10,169</u>	<u>374</u>
Retail trade	<u>19,514</u>	<u>18,870</u>	<u>1,482</u>
Finance, ins., etc.	<u>6,343</u>	<u>10,855</u>	<u>560</u>
Services	<u>17,260</u>	<u>21,134</u>	<u>1,486</u>

Employment Trends (Residents)

	1960	1970	1970 % Distr. (Wis. in parens.)
Agri., forestry	<u>6,662</u>	<u>5,006</u>	<u>4.1 (6.5)</u>
Mining	<u>62</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>0.1 (0.2)</u>
Construction	<u>5,167</u>	<u>6,219</u>	<u>5.0 (5.0)</u>
Manufacturing	<u>14,638</u>	<u>15,907</u>	<u>12.9 (31.0)</u>
Transp., util.	<u>4,242</u>	<u>5,762</u>	<u>4.7 (5.2)</u>
Other services	<u>56,730</u>	<u>90,215</u>	<u>73.2 (52.0)</u>

^{1/} Copyright Sales Management Survey of Buying Power. Further reproduction is forbidden.

AGRICULTURE

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1964</u>
Number of farms:	<u>3,706</u>	<u>4,251</u>
Class 1-5 farms:*	<u>3,021</u>	<u>3,433</u>
Land in farms (acres):	<u>606,605</u>	<u>654,235</u>
% land in farms:	<u>79.1</u>	<u>85.3</u>
Avg. size of farm (acres):	<u>163.6</u>	<u>153.9</u>
Avg. cropland harvested per farm reporting any:	<u>100.4</u>	<u>93.0</u>
Value of land & bldgs./ farm:	<u>\$ 75,216</u>	<u>\$ 44,603</u>
Operators working off farms 100 days or more:	<u>1,195</u>	<u>1,166</u>

Products Sold (to nearest thous.)

Total	<u>\$ 75,714</u>	<u>\$ 51,530</u>
Avg. per farm:	<u>\$ 20</u>	<u>\$ 12</u>
State avg.:	<u>\$ 15</u>	<u>\$ 9</u>
Crops, incl. nursery products and hay:	<u>\$ 12,597</u>	<u>\$ 9,482</u>
Forest products:	<u>\$ 25</u>	<u>\$ 62</u>
Livestock, poultry, and their products:	<u>\$ 63,092</u>	<u>\$ 41,971</u>
Dairy products:	<u>\$ 32,160*</u>	<u>\$ 25,589</u>

* Farms with total sales of \$2,500 and over.

FORESTRY ^{1/}

Area in forest	<u>74,600</u>	(acres)
% of land area	<u>10</u>	State avg. <u>43</u>

Major species: Growing Stock Sawlogs
(1000 cu. ft.) (1,000 bd. ft.)

Pine (inc. below)	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
All softwoods	<u>1,793</u>	<u>4,244</u>
Oak	<u>29,301</u>	<u>102,855</u>
Maple (hard)	<u>2,876</u>	<u>7,404</u>
Aspen	<u>3,500</u>	<u>5,087</u>
Other hardwoods	<u>19,924</u>	<u>42,326</u>

^{1/} North Central Forest Experiment Station,
1968, in cooperation with Wisconsin
Department of Natural Resources.

MINERALS

Kinds quarried, processed:

<u>Sand & Gravel</u>	<u> </u>
<u>Limestone - crushed and broken</u>	<u> </u>

Value of production, 1968	<u>\$ 3,168,000</u>
% of state	<u>4.42</u>

RETAIL TRADE

No. of stores:	1967	<u>2,303</u>
	1963	<u>2,040</u>

<u>Sales (add 000):</u>		<u>% of state</u>
1967	<u>\$ 478,918</u>	<u>7.22</u>
1963	<u>\$ 343,781</u>	<u>6.63</u>
1958	<u>\$ 264,594</u>	<u>5.94</u>
Per capita, '67, county	<u>\$ 1,795</u>	
State avg.	<u>\$ 1,577</u>	

<u>By Kind of Business (1967):</u>		<u>% of state</u>
Lumber, hdw., farm equip.	<u>\$ 42,263</u>	<u>7.85</u>
Gen. mdse.	<u>\$ 68,274</u>	<u>8.12</u>
Foods	<u>\$ 85,411</u>	<u>5.91</u>
Automotive	<u>\$ 81,738</u>	<u>7.21</u>
Gas stations	<u>\$ 35,073</u>	<u>7.37</u>
Apparel	<u>\$ 26,943</u>	<u>8.72</u>
Furnit., house equip.	<u>\$ 24,486</u>	<u>7.82</u>
Eating, drinking places	<u>\$ 45,217</u>	<u>7.36</u>
Drug stores	<u>\$ 18,102</u>	<u>9.29</u>

WHOLESALE TRADE

No. of establishments:	1967	<u>414</u>
	1963	<u>415</u>

<u>Sales (add 000):</u>		<u>% of state</u>
1967	<u>\$ 412,034</u>	<u>5.644</u>
1963	<u>\$ 291,119</u>	<u>5.291</u>

DANE COUNTY - A DESCRIPTION

Dane County, the seat of Wisconsin's state government and state university, is the second most populous county, and one of the fastest growing. In the decade from 1950, population increased by 31.1 per cent, a little over double the state's increase. During the 1960's the increase was almost 31 per cent. While 80 per cent of the land area is in farms, population density is a relatively high 242 per square mile, indicating the presence of numerous cities and villages.

Looking at the age distribution of the population, it is seen that, when compared with the rest of the state, the county has a "shortage" of persons under 18 years of age, and a large "surplus" of persons in the 18 to 44 group, then a "shortage" again in the 45-64 and 65 and older groups. The attractiveness of the county is illustrated by a net immigration of 29,000 persons during the 1960's. University students are part of the immigrants, and they are the chief reason for the large 18-44 year old bulge. There are more than 20,000 basically nonresidents at U.W.

Median family income of \$11,263 is substantially higher than the state average. With 6.57 per cent of the state's population, Dane County has 6.87 per cent of the buying income. Counting students in the population deflates this figure.

The county is a net importer of labor; that is, substantial numbers of jobs are filled by persons who live elsewhere and commute to Dane County. Nearly 4,000 commuted to factory jobs, according to a 1960 estimate, but this seems to be changing, and more commuters are white collar.

In addition to the state government and the university, the number of service jobs is swelled by the presence in the county of numerous federal workers, in such establishments as the Forest Products Laboratory and the Veteran's Hospital. Further service workers are found in insurance--several insurance companies have headquarters in Madison and in regional sales offices. Altogether, service jobs account for 73 per cent of the employment of Dane County residents, against 52 per cent statewide.

While less important, manufacturing is the second largest employer. Farming accounts for only 4 per cent of the jobs held by residents.

Despite the relatively small number of persons engaged, agriculture makes an important contribution to the county's economy. Dane is first in rank among all Wisconsin counties in farm income; it leads also in cropland harvested. The county has much high grade farm land, and its location gives it a comparatively long growing season for crops like corn.

As elsewhere, the number of farms is decreasing, the average size of farms is increasing, and the value of land has gone up. Average sales per farm at \$20,000 are well above the state average. Dairy products are the single most important source of farm income, as is typical of Wisconsin, but the county lies within the corn belt, and swine and beef cattle are important, also.

Topographically, the county comprises both glaciated and driftless (or "old" drift) terrain, which means that part of the land is rolling and open, and part is hilly, cut by steep valleys. The western part of the county is hilly. Lakes are present in the glaciated portions; the two largest, both at Madison, are Mendota and Monona.

Only 10 per cent of the land area is in woodlands. Among common trees are oak and elm. Large volumes of sand and gravel are produced, and also crushed limestone. There are deposits of high grade silica sand.

The volume of retail trade is high. The county has 7.22 per cent of the state's sales, with only 6.57 per cent of the population. Per capita sales were \$1,795 in 1967, compared with the state average of \$1,577. Especially strong are the apparel and general merchandise categories. The county also has a substantial wholesale trade volume.

Products made by Dane County manufacturers, range from meat packing to surgical and medical instruments. Manufacturing is relatively less important in Dane County than in the state as a whole, accounting for 58 jobs per thousand residents, against 118 statewide. Nevertheless, the county has a varied and fast-growing industrial base. The county has witnessed the opening of several firms in the past few years. The presence of the university, with its scientific community and facilities, as well as the cultural advantages offered, has attracted several research organizations and manufacturers of technical equipment.

Dane County's transportation system is outstanding--the I-system, rail, pipelines, and a major airport (Truax) at Madison.

MANUFACTURING DATA

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>No. of establishments, by employment size: 1967</u>			
No. of estab.	<u>316</u>	<u>292</u>				
Employees	<u>16,300</u>	<u>13,264</u>	<u>Under</u>	<u>20-</u>	<u>100-</u>	<u>250 &</u>
% of state	<u>3.18</u>	<u>2.87</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>249</u>	<u>over</u>
Total payroll (add 000)	<u>\$ 118,400</u>	<u>81,869</u>	Foods, beverages	<u>35</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>7</u> <u>2</u>
% of state	<u>3.31</u>	<u>2.94</u>	Textiles, apparel, leather	<u>6</u>		<u>1</u>
Avg. earnings/hr, prod. workers	<u>\$ 3.27</u>	<u>2.91</u>	Wood products, furniture	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>
State avg.	<u>\$ 3.09</u>	<u>2.65</u>	Paper, paper prods.		<u>1</u>	
Value added, mfg. (add 000)	<u>\$ 196,300</u>	<u>140,170</u>	Chemicals, petrol., rubber & plastics	<u>24</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>
% of state	<u>2.80</u>	<u>2.62</u>	Metalworking, mach., transport. equip.	<u>56</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>4</u> <u>6</u>
Jobs, June 1969, per 1000 population: 1/			Instruments	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
County <u>58</u> ; state avg. <u>118</u>			Other: Printing	<u>50</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>2</u>
			All other types	<u>23</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>

Eight Largest Manufacturing Employers -- Data as of March 1970 2/

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Product or Business</u>	<u>Employment</u>
Oscar Mayer & Co., Inc.	Madison	Meat packing	3600-3899
Graber Mfg. Co., Inc.	Middleton	Traverse curtain rods, etc.	600-699
Madison Newspapers, Inc.	Madison	Newspaper publishing	300-399
Kippcast Corporation	Madison	Die casting	300-399
Carnes Co., Div. of Wehr Corp.	Verona	Stampings, air distribution sys.	300-399
Dairy Equipment Co.	Madison	Milk coolers, etc.	300-399
Ray-O-Vac, Div. of ESB, Inc.	Madison	Dry cell batteries	800-899
Ohio Chemical Co., Div. of Air Reduction Co.	Madison	Surgical & medical instruments	500-599

Three Largest Nonmanufacturing Employers (Private) 2/

Wisconsin Telephone Co.	Madison	Telephone service	1100-1199
Rennebohm Drug Stores, Inc.	Madison	Drugs, notions	900-999
American Family Mutual Ins. Co.	Madison	Insurance	700-799

Manufacturing -- Analysis and Suggestions

Dane County has a relatively small number of factory jobs for a county so populous. Yet, manufacturing has been increasing. Closing of the Gisholt Machine Co. early in 1971 has had an impact locally. The county has considerable diversity, but it has little in the way of a heavy machinery base. Some tendency to attract to Madison the R & D operations of manufacturing companies has been noted. There is a strong feeling that companies that can further utilize University of Wisconsin scientists and engineers should settle in the area. Also, those that want to be near a major airport.

(1) Employment covered by Unemployment Compensation divided by 1970 population. (2) Adapted from Division of Unemployment Compensation data. Plant openings, expansions, or closings since March 1969 taken into account where information was secured. Some unnamed plants may have larger work forces seasonally (e.g., canning).

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

<u>No. of establishments (1967)</u>			
Total		<u>1,364</u>	
Hotels, motels, rec. camps		<u>80</u>	
Business services		<u>343</u>	
<u>Receipts: (add 000)</u>			
	<u>Total</u>	<u>% of state</u>	<u>Hotels, (etc.)</u>
			<u>% of state</u>
1967	\$ <u>58,381</u>	<u>6.98</u>	\$ <u>9,199</u> <u>8.30</u>
1963	<u>44,529</u>	<u>6.88</u>	<u>6,254</u> <u>6.94</u>
1958	<u>34,570</u>	<u>6.92</u>	<u>4,213</u> <u>6.00</u>

GOVERNMENT FINANCE

<u>Property assessment-Full value (1969)</u>		<u>% of state</u>
* All property	\$ <u>2,366,943</u>	<u>7.53</u>
Per capita	\$ <u>8,154</u>	
State avg.	\$ <u>7,115</u>	
* Mfg. real estate	\$ <u>82,911</u>	<u>2.65</u>

* To nearest thousand.

GOVERNMENT (contd.)

(1969)	<u>Tax levy</u>	\$ <u>73,920</u>	* <u>State avg.</u>
	Per capita	\$ <u>254.66</u>	<u>238.94</u>
**	Full value rate (per \$1,000)	<u>28.08</u>	<u>29.44</u>
	County rate	<u>5.39</u>	<u>7.31</u>
	Local rate	<u>7.87</u>	<u>7.15</u>
	School rate	<u>17.77</u>	<u>18.93</u>
**	After tax relief--this row only.		
*Income tax collected (1969)			<u>% of state</u>
Personal	\$ <u>34,578</u>		<u>7.46</u>
Corporate	\$ <u>5,199</u>		<u>5.15</u>
*State shared taxes (1970)			
Total	\$ <u>15,998</u>		<u>6.47</u>
*State aids (1970)			
Total	\$ <u>33,030</u>		<u>5.99</u>
Welfare	\$ <u>7,987</u>		<u>6.26</u>
Educational	\$ <u>18,827</u>		<u>5.71</u>
Highway	\$ <u>5,918</u>		<u>6.76</u>

POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES

	1970	1960		1970	1960		1970	1960
Belleville, vil.(t)*	1,063	844	De Forest, vil.	1,911	1,223	Oregon, vil.	2,553	1,701
Black Earth, vil.	1,114	784	Mc Farland, vil.	2,386	1,272	Rockdale, vil.	172	191
Blue Mounds, vil.	261	227	Madison, city	171,769	126,706	Shorewood Hills, vil.	2,206	2,320
Brooklyn, vil.(t)**	565	590	Maple Bluff, vil.	1,974	1,565	Stoughton, city	6,096	5,555
Cambridge, vil.(t)***	689	605	Marshall, vil.	1,043	736	Sun Prairie, city	9,935	4,008
Cottage Grove, vil.	478	413	Mazomanie, vil.	1,217	1,069	Verona, vil.	2,334	1,473
Cross Plains, vil.	1,478	1,066	Middleton, city	8,286	4,410	Waunakee, vil.	2,181	1,611
Dane, vil.	486	394	Monona, city	10,420	8,178			
Deerfield, vil.	1,067	795	Mount Horeb, vil.	2,402	1,991			

* 972 in this county. ** 217 in this county. *** 672 in this county.

OUTDOOR RECREATION HIGHLIGHTS *

Total Acreage (Co.) 789,100; Gt. Lakes/Mississippi shoreline: 0 mi.
 Acreage of named lakes: 20,630; Lakes over 100 acres: 11; Lakes with public access: 15;
 Land designated for recreation use: 30,194 acres.

Developed Recreation areas - facilities: (partial listing) Total Acreage: 4,911
 Golfing: 10 eighteen hole courses, 7 ninehole courses, 2 par 3 courses Swimming: 42 areas.
 Canoe trails (no., mi.): 1, 24; Canoe pickup service: 17.
 Camping: 19 areas, 245 acres, 680 sites. Hiking: 7 areas, 33 trails, 45 mi.
 Snowmobile: 3 areas, 9 trails, 29 mi. Open area: 1,220 acres.
 Skiing: 4 areas, 13 runs, lift capacity/hr. 1,550.
 Fishing: sample of fish sought -- Panfish, bass, northern, walleye
 Trout streams (no., mi.) 13, 47.5; Smallmouth bass streams (no., mi.) - , -;

Undeveloped Recreation areas -- Total Acreage: 25,283
 (Although these lands are not specifically so designated, they may be used for many of the activities listed above as well as others, e.g. hunting.)
 Federal: Nothing
 State: 1 community, 1 regional, 13 parks, 2 wildlife 21,075 acres.
 County: 16 parks 880 acres.
 Private: 35 private, 2 community, 2 city wide, 1 regional 4,077 acres.

Of Special Interest -- Yuhara River Water Trail (Lake Mendota to Rock River)
State Capitol, State Historical Museum, U. S Forests Products Laboratory, Univ. of Wisconsin Campus and Arboretum, Unitarian Church designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, Zoo, State Fish Hatchery - all in Madison.
Blue Mounds State Park, Cave of the Mounds, Little Norway.

* Courtesy Bureau of Planning, DNR

APPENDIX F
SECTION 6(f) CONFLICT PROCEDURES,
LAWCON ACT OF 1965
FROM: BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION
LAKE CENTRAL REGION
GRANTS-IN-AID MANUAL INSERT
JUNE, 1974

LAKE CENTRAL REGION
Grants-in-Aid Manual Insert

Insert 74-5
Part 685.2.1
Date: June 4, 1974

Responsibilities Following Project Completion -
6(f) Conflict Procedures

Instructions: This sheet should be inserted into Part 685.2.1 of the Grants-in-Aid Manual. It provides guidance in determining when a Section 6(f) conflict will result from a proposed action and the procedure and documentation to be used in requesting approval of the use conversion.

Determining Section 6(f) Applicability

When a change in use of Fund-assisted land is contemplated by the sponsor, a determination has to be made by, first, the State Liaison Officer, and ultimately by the Bureau, as to whether a Section 6(f) conflict will result. If it is found that a Section 6(f) conflict will result and the conversion of use is approved by the Bureau, then it is necessary to acquire replacement land subject to the requirements noted in this insert. Only land will satisfy the provisions of Section 6(f). The value of new capital improvements or a reimbursement to the Fund will not be acceptable.

It is necessary initially for the SLO and the BOR to review the project agreement and supporting documents to determine the project scope and to assure that the lands proposed for a conversion of use fall within that scope and thus within the purview of Section 6(f).

If the subject lands are considered part of the project scope, the Bureau would generally consider a conversion of use to occur if one of the following actions were to be taken:

1. Granting by the participant to another party control, or partial control, of the land which would result in uses other than public outdoor recreation as approved by the Bureau. This includes granting control of the land for the construction and maintenance of a utility line, pipeline, irrigation ditch, road, or other similar facility. It applies whether the intrusion is above or below ground level. A possible exception could occur if the participant, without relinquishing any control over the area, would allow a non-owner to construct a water line, pipeline, underground utility, or similar construction which would not impair the present and future recreational use of the property and the surface area would be restored to its preconstruction condition.

2. Constructing or installing structures or facilities by the project sponsor or others on lands considered within the project scope which would not be compatible with the existing outdoor recreation uses or would result in a nonrecreational use other than that acknowledged and approved by the Bureau.

Common examples of actions that have resulted in Section 6(f) conflicts include:

1. Granting control or partial control of land for transportation rights-of-way, powerline rights-of-way, pipelines, sewer lines, and landfills.
2. Construction of structures such as fire stations, civic centers, libraries, indoor recreation facilities, and communication towers.

The Bureau recognizes that the above actions are not all-inclusive and that other kinds of actions not listed would in fact result in a Section 6(f) conflict. The authority to make a final determination as to whether a potential Section 6(f) conflict exists rests with the Bureau.

Requests for Approval of Changes in Use

When the potential conversion has been established, the state should accompany its request to the Bureau for approval of the conversion with the following documents, as appropriate:

1. A justification for the proposed action and a certification by the state that the conversion would be in accord with the existing state-wide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan.
2. Maps illustrating the location of the Fund-assisted land that would be taken or converted and the location of the proposed replacement land. Where appropriate, site plans or parcel maps should be submitted.
3. Assurances by the state that the land proposed for substitution is of at least equal fair market value and of reasonably equivalent usefulness to the land to be taken or converted. Land values should be based on appropriate appraisals meeting BOR standards (Manual Part 675.2.5).
4. A discussion of the conversion's impact on recreational values and experiences within the Fund-assisted park area.
5. When appropriate, a discussion of feasible alternatives to the action requiring conversion. This discussion should explore alternatives which would either mitigate the effects of the conversion or preclude the conversion completely.
6. As applicable, a copy of the proposed easement or other less-than-fee interest conveyance document. A summary of the restrictions on construction and repair work is required in conversions associated with utility lines, pipelines, irrigation ditches, etc.

Upon receipt of the necessary documentation, the Bureau will take appropriate action and advise the SLO on the final determination.

FEB 11 1975

- 56 -
APPENDIX G
G-1



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MIDWEST REGION

1709 JACKSON STREET

OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68102

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L7621 MWR CE

FEB 13 1975

Mr. C. D. Besadny
Director, Department of
Natural Resources
Box 450
Madison, Wisconsin 53701

Dear Mr. Besadny:

We appreciate the opportunity to review and comment on the preliminary environmental report for Lake Mendota State Park. The report deals effectively with the cultural environment, one of the principal concerns of the National Park Service. As no established or studied unit of the National Park System or any Natural Landmark (natural or historic) would be affected by the establishment of this park, we have no additional comments.

Sincerely yours,

Dan E. Davis
Acting Regional Director



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
NORTHEASTERN AREA, STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY
6816 MARKET STREET, UPPER DARBY, PA. 19082
215-597-3770

MAR 16 1975

8400
March 13, 1975



C. D. Besadny, Director
Bureau of Environmental Impact
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 450
Madison, Wisconsin 53701

Re: Preliminary Environmental Report for
the Proposed Acquisition, Development
& Management of Lake Mendota State Park,
Dane County, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Besadny:

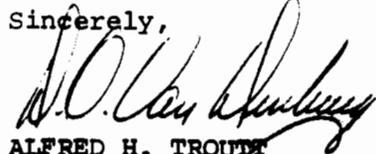
The above report was forwarded to us by our Milwaukee office,
since no National Forest lands are involved.

We generally agree with the principle and methods planned for
the development of Lake Mendota State Park. We feel that the
report adequately discusses alternatives and environmental
consequences, and sets the stage for meaningful public hearings.

- ① The impact statement should consider the possible loss of trees
where there is compaction due to increased pedestrian traffic.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this report.

Sincerely,

for 
ALFRED H. TROUT
Assistant Director
Environmental Protection & Improvement

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MAD 1 3 1975

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

P. O. Box 4248, Madison, Wisconsin 53711

March 6, 1975

C. D. Besadny, Director
Bureau of Environmental Impact
Department of Natural Resources
P. O. Box 450
Madison, Wisconsin 53701

Dear Mr. Besadny:

We have reviewed the preliminary environmental report for the proposed acquisition, development, and management of Lake Mendota State Park, Dane County, Wisconsin, and offer the following general comments:

1. The soils are generally suitable for the proposed use.
- ② 2. The report states on page 28 that construction activities will create permanent adverse effects. Construction activities normally create temporary effects. No mention is made of adequate erosion control during and after construction. Many adverse effects can be minimized by preparing and implementing a sound erosion and sediment control plan. A reference to such a plan should be included in the report.
- ③ 3. The report makes no mention of plans or provisions for conservation land treatment of the park after development. What measures will be needed to dispose of runoff water from parking areas and to protect trails and picnic areas from excessive erosion?
4. Installation of 4 miles of interior access roads could cause disruption of the natural drainage patterns unless adequate design provisions are made.
- ④ 5. Depending upon criteria used, one-half to two-thirds of the area can be classified as prime agricultural land.
- ⑤ 6. Water quality has been declining in the lake during recent years. Can adequate quality be maintained to support the proposed park uses?
7. The proposed project has no effect on Soil Conservation Service projects.



We appreciate the opportunity to review and comment on the proposed park development. Do not hesitate to contact us if you have further questions on these comments.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Richard W. Akeley". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Richard W. Akeley
State Conservationist

cc: J. Schwoegler, SCS, Madison, Wisconsin
H. Porter, SCS, Madison, Wisconsin

MAR 31 1975



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION V
230 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60604

MAR 27 1975

Mr. C. D. Besadny
State of Wisconsin
Department of Natural Resources
Box 450
Madison, Wisconsin 53701

Dear Mr. Besadny:

We have completed our review of the Preliminary Environmental Report for Proposed Acquisition, Development and Management of Lake Mendota State Park, Dane County, Wisconsin. We have no objections to the implementation of this proposal.

- ⑥ The EIS should discuss in greater detail the type of trees and shrubs that will be planted in the park. Any plans to establish a prairie ecosystem at the park should be discussed.

We appreciate the opportunity to review this Preliminary Environmental Report.

Sincerely yours,

Gary A. Williams

Gary A. Williams
Chief,
EIS Review Section

MAR 19 1975



State of Wisconsin \ DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

STATE BUREAU OF PLANNING AND BUDGET

STATE PLANNING OFFICE
Stephen M. Born, Director
1 WEST WILSON STREET
MADISON, WISCONSIN 53702
(608) 266-7958

March 17, 1975

Mr. C. D. Besadny, Director
Bureau of Environmental Impact
Department of Natural Resources
4610 University Avenue
Madison, Wisconsin 53702

Re: Preliminary Environmental Report for Proposed Acquisition, Development
and Management of Lake Mendota State Park, DANE COUNTY, WISCONSIN

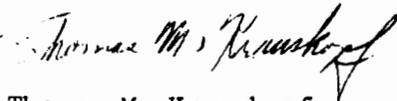
Dear Mr. Besadny:

The State Planning Office, Department of Administration has reviewed the
above preliminary environmental report (PER) and would like to make the
following comments:

1. The PER presented adequate description and analysis of the project
and major environmental issues. The clear style of the text and
the well organized and annotated format greatly simplified our review.
2. We support acquisition and development of Lake Mendota State Park
as proposed. It is of the greatest importance to develop general
outdoor recreation facilities in locations easily accessible from
the most highly populated areas of the state..
3. If poor water conditions in the future restrict use of the beach
we would nevertheless oppose the alternative of swimming pool
construction. The additional money required would be better
spent treating the cause of the water quality problem.

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on this project.

Respectfully,


Thomas M. Krauskopf
Planner

MAR 3 1975

**THE STATE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN**

816 STATE STREET / MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706 / JAMES MORTON SMITH, DIRECTOR

State Historic Preservation Office

February 28, 1975

Mr. C. D. Besadny, Director
Bureau of Environmental Impact
Department of Natural Resources
Box 450
Madison, Wisconsin 53701

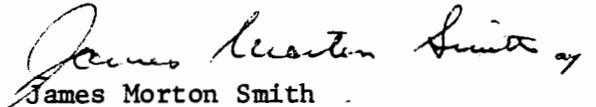
SHSW 0008-75-1

Dear Mr. Besadny:

Reference your January 30, 1975 letter 1600 and the enclosed Preliminary Environmental Report for the proposed acquisition, development and management of Lake Mendota State Park in Dane County, Wisconsin.

We are looking forward with pleasure to cooperating in the survey mentioned on page 27 of the report.

Sincerely,


James Morton Smith
State Historic Preservation Officer

JMS:dp

cc: Mrs. James Woodburn, President
Dane County Historical Society



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G-8

FEB 24 1975

State of Wisconsin \ DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
1 WEST WILSON STREET
MADISON, WISCONSIN 53702

February 21, 1975

26
Mr. C. D. Besadny, Director
Bureau of Environmental Impact
Department of Natural Resources
P. O. Box 450
Madison, Wisconsin 53701

Dear Mr. Besadny:

Attached are the comments of this agency relating to the preliminary environmental report for the proposed acquisition, development and management of Lake Mendota State Park, Dane County.

Sincerely,


Wilbur J. Schmidt
Secretary

attachment

CORRESPONDANCE/MEMORANDUM

STATE OF WISCONSIN

Date: February 17, 1975
To: Harvey E. Wirth, Director
Bureau of Environmental Health
From: Harold L. Lautz, P.E.
District Engineer-Administrator

File Ref:

RECEIVED

FEB 23 1975

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Subject: Preliminary Environmental Report - Lake Mendota State Park, Dane County

Pursuant to your February 5 memo, I am providing herewith a number of comments concerning the preliminary environmental report on the Lake Mendota State Park which was prepared by DNR's Bureau of Parks and Recreation.

My direct involvement with either the waterfront or land areas of the proposed park has been extremely limited in recent years because of a shift in departmental responsibilities and personnel priorities within the past few years.

In general, I feel that the report is well prepared and covers virtually all of the significant items which could involve an environmental impact.

7

It appears that bathing beach will be developed at the site of the long-time operated Camp Indianola. There was some comment in the report that there would be a likelihood of such a beach being closed to the public on occasions when there might be some high bacteria counts attributable to waste water discharges or significant runoff from farm land. It is my recollection that during a period of over twenty years this office monitored the Lake Mendota bathing waters off Camp Indianola, and I cannot recall that on any occasion did we experience high bacteria counts. This was true, even though Six Mile Creek discharging into Lake Mendota less than a mile north of Camp Indianola contained effluents from municipal sewage treatment plants at Waunakee, DeForest and Windsor. It was apparent that any discharges from Six Mile Creek travelled in a northeasterly direction into the Yahara River and probably never flowed southwesterly toward Camp Indianola.

It is recalled that the bathing area at Camp Indianola was treated on occasion for swimmers itch, and that occasionally algae problems were experienced. It would be my expectation that the usual algae and weed problem will not diminish along this shore of the lake, and that during some summer days there will be extensive objectionable odors from decaying algae.

In October of 1968 at the suggestion of the Madison Rivers and Lakes Commission, this office in cooperation with the Madison City Health Department and the office of the Dane County Sanitarian conducted a survey of private sewerage systems on Lake Mendota waterfront properties where it was believed they may have been contributing to lake pollution or public health nuisance conditions. This survey was therefore conducted around all of the Lake Mendota shore area not served by municipal sewers in 1968. Our report on the survey indicated that there were about 230 structures consisting of year-round homes, summer cottages and a number of business establishments. It was possible to survey approximately 40% of those properties, truly a representative sample, from which it was possible to draw the following conclusions:

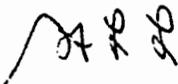
1. That nearly 70% of the waterfront properties not served by municipal sewers around Lake Mendota are located on soils unsuitable for private sewage disposal systems because of poor soil permeability, high ground water table and/or steep slopes.
2. That on 5% of the properties surveyed there was evidence of the discharge of sewage onto the ground surface or into the lake, thus constituting a public health hazard or lake pollution.
3. That despite the unfavorable characteristics of a considerable portion of the soils in the survey area as they relate to the absorption of sewage effluent, property owners in general in the area have been diligent in maintaining septic tank systems in operating condition.
4. That probably the most feasible solution to operating problems associated with private sewerage systems located on marginal or restricted soils is the extension of municipal sewers to serve the area.

It will be noted from the fourth conclusion that the extension of municipal sewers to serve the area would be the most feasible solution to any private sewerage problems. It is noted from the DNR report that there are plans to transport sewage from the proposed park to the Waunakee interceptor from the Madison Metropolitan Sewerage district. It would seem that this should be a temporary measure, and that long-range planning should include the construction of municipal sewers around the entire remainder of Lake Mendota.

8 The DNR report mentions the possibility of construction of a municipal waterworks some time in the future. It would be my recommendation that such a system be installed whenever financially feasible.

9 It would seem to me that in general, the site would be suitable for the proposed state park.

HLL:pat



FEB 25 1975



State of Wisconsin \ DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL AFFAIRS & DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF STATE-LOCAL AFFAIRS
BUREAU OF REGIONAL PLANNING & COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

February 21, 1975

128 WEST WASHINGTON AVENUE
MADISON, WISCONSIN 53702

Mr. C. D. Besadny, Director
Bureau of Environmental Impact
Department of Natural Resources
Box 450
Madison, Wisconsin 53701

Dear Mr. Besadny:

RE: Preliminary Environmental Report for Proposed
Acquisition, Development and Management of Lake
Mendota State Park, Dane County, Wisconsin

We concur in the desirability of the recent addition of parks near urban areas to the roles of both federal and state agencies and hope that this project proceeds rapidly.

- ⑩ We have two comments on the report. First, we feel that wherever possible private holdings in state parks and forests should be reduced as much as possible. In this case, we recognize the economic constraints on purchase of properties in the three shorefront developments, but we feel that a long range perspective requires consideration of eventual reversion of these properties to park purposes. Two possible mechanisms are purchase of the properties with life estate for the current owners and acquisition of first options on the properties, the choice to be made depending on the availability of funding at different times.

Attachment to the Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District in the 2nd Ward Beach Area and the condition of the various properties are two factors which might be considered in deciding which properties to acquire, if funds are limited.

- ⑪ Second, we want to emphasize the importance of maintaining and protecting the Indian mounds in the project area.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Marc L. Williamson".

Marc L. Williamson
Environmental Coordinator

MLW:mdk



MAR 19 1975

Patrick J. Lucey
Governor

David W. Adamany
Secretary

March 17, 1975

201 EAST WASHINGTON AVENUE
MADISON, WISCONSIN 53702

Mr. C. D. Besadny, Director
Bureau of Environmental Impact
Department of Natural Resources
Box 450
Madison, Wisconsin 53701

Dear Mr. Besadny:

Thank you for forwarding a copy of the Preliminary Environmental Report for the Proposed Lake Mendota State Park to me for review. Please pardon the delay in responding.

After reading the sections concerning property taxes, I offer several comments.

⑫ Page 10 -- Tax Rates

The information, except for one figure, appears correct. The 1973 assessed value for the Town of Westport should read \$14,056,050, rather than the stated \$11,477,350.

⑬ Page 10 -- Land Valuation

The stated \$12,300 as the total 1973 tax revenue generated within the park boundaries is inaccurate. The nine parcels of land and the five improvements have an assessed value of \$239,700. Taking \$239,700 times .06151 (the total tax rate), the actual 1973 tax revenue generated then is \$14,743. In addition, 16 parcels are being purchased and of these one or two may be exempt. There should have been assessments for all taxable real property as well as personal property.

⑭ Page 27-28 -- Impact on the Economic Environment Property Taxes

It appears that reference is being made to the amount of taxes that would not be collected on the land based on 1973 statistics. Again, all real and personal property should be considered. The \$12,300 is not the correct amount, as I mentioned earlier, and would not represent all of the taxes collected from the properties to be purchased.

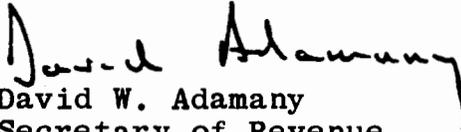
C. D. Besadny
Page 2
March 17, 1975

① Page 29 -- Economic Effects

If the local tax base is the desired reference here, the assessments of the properties considered for purchase should be used with a comparison to the total 1973 assessed value of the town. On the other hand, if the taxes paid are to be used as a reference, the stated 1.42 percent is incorrect because this is based on another figure that doesn't represent all the taxes paid for 1973.

If the department can be of any further assistance to you in this project, please contact Glenn Holmes, Bureau of Property and Utility Tax.

Sincerely,


David W. Adamany
Secretary of Revenue

DWA:js
cc: Glenn Holmes



MAR 18 1975



State of Wisconsin \ DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

March 14, 1975

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Room 1208 Hill Farms State Office Bldg.
4802 Sheboygan Avenue
Madison, Wisconsin 53702
Telephone 266-1113

Mr. C. D. Besadny, Director
Bureau of Environmental Impact
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Box 450
Madison, Wisconsin 53701

Dear Mr. Besadny:

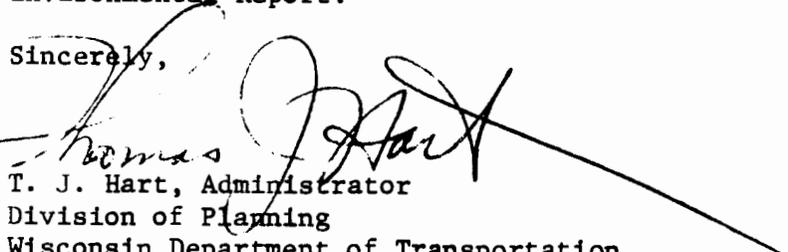
Re: DNR No. 1600
Preliminary Environmental Report for the
Proposed Acquisition, Development, and
Management of Lake Mendota State Park
Dane County, Wisconsin

We have reviewed the above Preliminary Environmental Report and offer the following comments:

- ① 1. We agree with the statement on page 26 that the development of a State Park along CTH "M" would generate increased traffic and could accelerate the need for additional capacity on CTH "M". We suggest that provisions be made to allow for possible right of way expansion along the proposed park border to avoid or lessen possible future 4(f) and/or 6(f) conflicts.
- ② 2. We suggest that the Dane County Highway Department be contacted concerning the above and be included in your distribution of the Environmental Impact Statement.

We thank you for the opportunity of commenting on this Preliminary Environmental Report.

Sincerely,


T. J. Hart, Administrator
Division of Planning
Wisconsin Department of Transportation



MAR 10 1975

Dane County
Regional Planning Commission

March 7, 1975

Charles Montemayor
Executive Director

Mr. C. D. Besadny, Director
Bureau of Environmental Impact
Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources
4610 University Avenue
Madison, WI 53702

RE: No. 1600
Planning Review No. 75-16
Preliminary Environmental Report for
Proposed Acquisition, Development, and
Management of Lake Mendota State Park,
Dane County, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Besadny:

The Dane County Regional Planning Commission has reviewed the Preliminary Environmental Report regarding the proposed acquisition, development, and management of Lake Mendota State Park. The Commission had previously supported this proposal when presented for review under the OMB Circular A-95 (December 9, 1974).

In accordance with the provisions of the Wisconsin Environmental Policy Act, we are offering the following comments related only to the Preliminary Environmental Report as submitted.

1. The Preliminary Environmental Report has generally presented a thorough analysis of the impacts on the environment as a result of the development of a State park at this location.
2. Anticipated improvements to CTH "M". The Preliminary Environmental Report notes that the MATS Plan calls for a four-lane divided roadway facility (page 8). It further notes (page 26) that upgrading of CTH "M" is proposed for the near future, and that the presence of a State park would accelerate this upgrading.

(18) NOTE: This is not accurate. It would be more accurate to note that the Madison Area Transportation Plan 1970 designates CTH "M" to be a "standard arterial" roadway. The extent of eventual widening will be determined by detailed design studies prepared prior to improvements.

Mr. C. D. Besadny, Director
Page 2
March 7, 1975

Continuation of a four-lane divided facility along CTH "M" is one possible cross-section, and this would be the same as CTH "M" improvements recently constructed west of CTH "Q". New construction on CTH "M" is not currently programmed before 1980. The presence of the State park could accelerate consideration of improvements to CTH "M".

3. Right-of-way reservation along CTH "M". The Environmental Impact Statement does not address itself to the possible need for a wider right-of-way.

①9 NOTE: It is requested that DNR dedicate any property falling between the existing center line of CTH "M" and a line 60' from that center line, with this property to be dedicated for any future transportation facility improvements. This is particularly important in view of current Federal DOT, Section 4-F, requirements for special and extensive justifications for using any park lands for transportation purposes.

4. Controlled access. The Environmental Impact Statement does not mention the fact that CTH "M" is under control of Dane County's Controlled Access Ordinance.

②0 NOTE: It should be noted that any modifications to access to CTH "M" will require review and approval by the County Highway and Transportation Committee.

5. Park entrance. The Environmental Impact Statement discusses a single park entrance, noting it is to be located at the intersection of CTH "M" and Oncken Road (pages 13 and 17).

②1 NOTE: In the design of the entrance facility, consideration should be given to providing adequate storage capacity to meet peak-hour entrance volumes, and a safe entrance to and from CTH "M". This design could include: realignment of Oncken Road at this point to provide for adequate sight distance; possible improvement to CTH "M" to allow for a left turn lane; possible addition of a deceleration lane on the right side.

Mr. C. D. Besadny, Director
Page 3
March 7, 1975

The Commission appreciates the opportunity to review the Preliminary Environmental Report and hopes that the comments are useful to you in the preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,


Charles Montemayor
Executive Director

CM:sr

cc: Dane County Clerk
Chairman, Town of Westport
President, Village of Waunakee
Mayor, City of Middleton
Dane County Parks Commission
City of Madison Parks Division
City of Madison Department of Public Health
Mayor, City of Madison
President, Village of Shorewood Hills
President, Village of Maple Bluff



MAR 18 1975

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

(608) 836-7144

March 17, 1975

Mr. C. D. Besadny, Director
Bureau of Environmental Impact
Department of Natural Resources
P. O. Box 450
Madison, Wis. 53701

Re.: Preliminary Environmental Report
for the Proposed Acquisition Develop-
ment and Management of Lake Mendota
State Park.
Your file reference 1600

Gentlemen:

We have reviewed the above subject report and as a whole we find the report adequate. However, there are three areas of minor concern to the City.

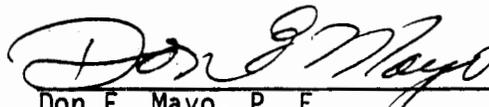
The first of these is on page 8 (Mass Transit). It should be pointed out that the bus service to the City of Middleton is the Middleton Bus Company charter held by the City of Middleton who has in turn contracted with Madison Transit for the service. This is not an extension of Madison transit service.

The second item is on page 10 (Area Parks). The City of Middleton operates and maintains for the general public a boat ramp at the end of Lake Street on the west side of the lake to include a parking lot. This does not appear in your list or on the map (figure #6).

The third item is on page 26 (County Highway "M"). This statement refers only to the area of County Trunk "M" east of Middleton as we read it. This highway is a part of the total areawide transportation plan. The highway improvements outlined for County Trunk "M" east being required earlier means that the feeder roads will also need an accelerated improvement schedule. This will include Century Avenue from Highway 12 to Allen Boulevard and Allen Boulevard from Century Avenue south to University Avenue within the City's limits.

If we can be of any further assistance, please call.

Sincerely,
CITY OF MIDDLETON


Don E. Mayo, P. E.
Director of Public Works

sb
cc: Dane County Regional Plan Commission

MIDDLETON, WISCONSIN 53562

7426 BBARD NUE 23 24



Board of Park Commissioners
704 East Gorham Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53703

Telephone 266-4711

CITY OF MADISON

Forrest W. Bradley
Park Superintendent

March 10, 1975

Mr. C.D. Besadny, Director
Bureau of Environmental Impact
State DNR - P. O. Box 450
Madison, WI 53701

Re: PER Lake
Mendota State Park

Dear Mr. Besadny:

We are in receipt of the noted Preliminary Environmental Report for the proposed Lake Mendota State Park and have the following comments:

- ②5 1. p. 10 under Cherokee Marsh. The last sentence should be revised to read, "It is owned and operated by the City of Madison Parks Department and heavily utilized by the Madison Board of Education."
- ②6 2. p. 30 under Cherokee Marsh. The last sentence should be revised to read, "Operation focus on natural areas preservation, public trail systems, and an outdoor education program carried out by the Board of Education."

Sincerely,


Forrest W. Bradley
Superintendent of Parks

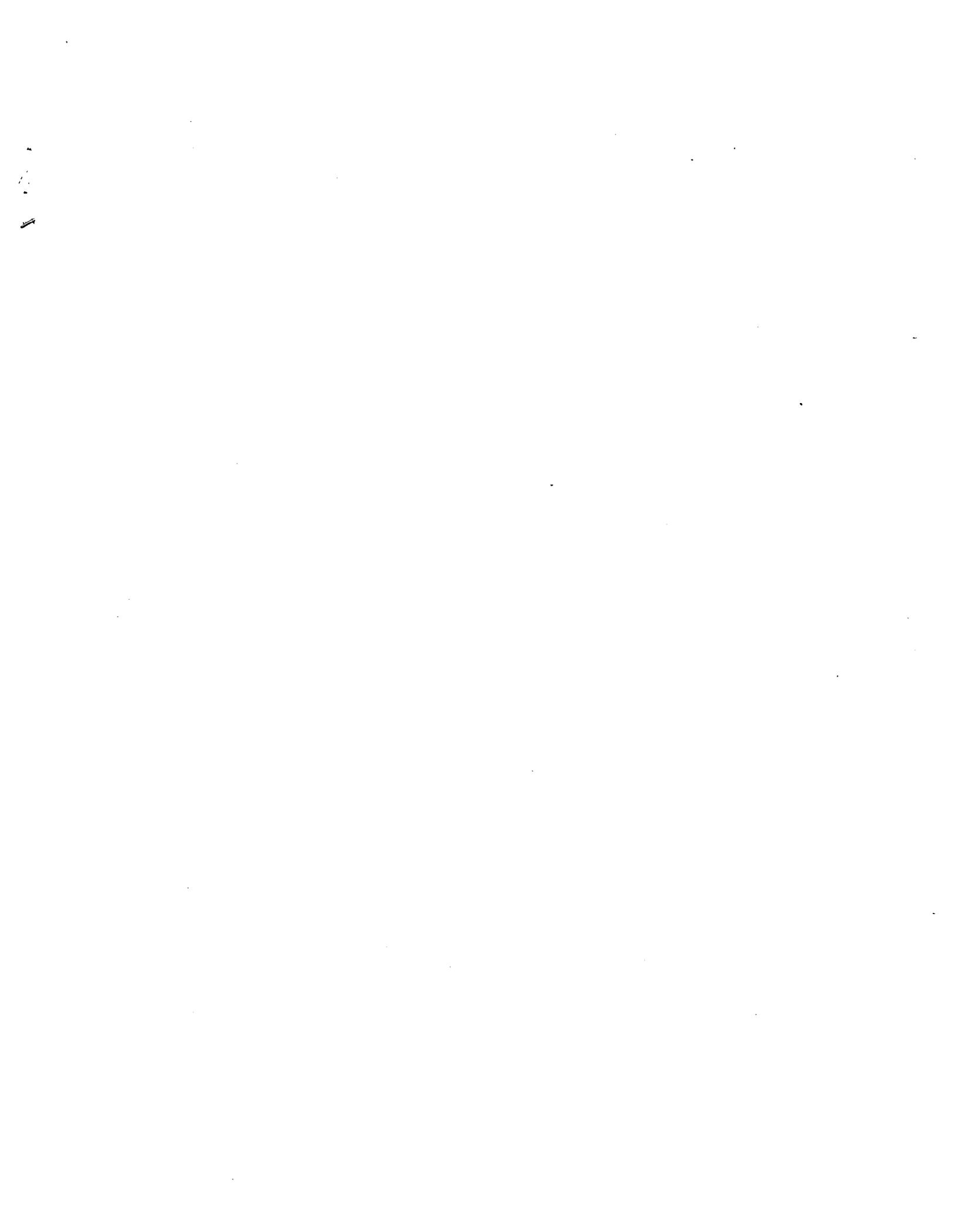
FWB:jmb

APPENDIX H

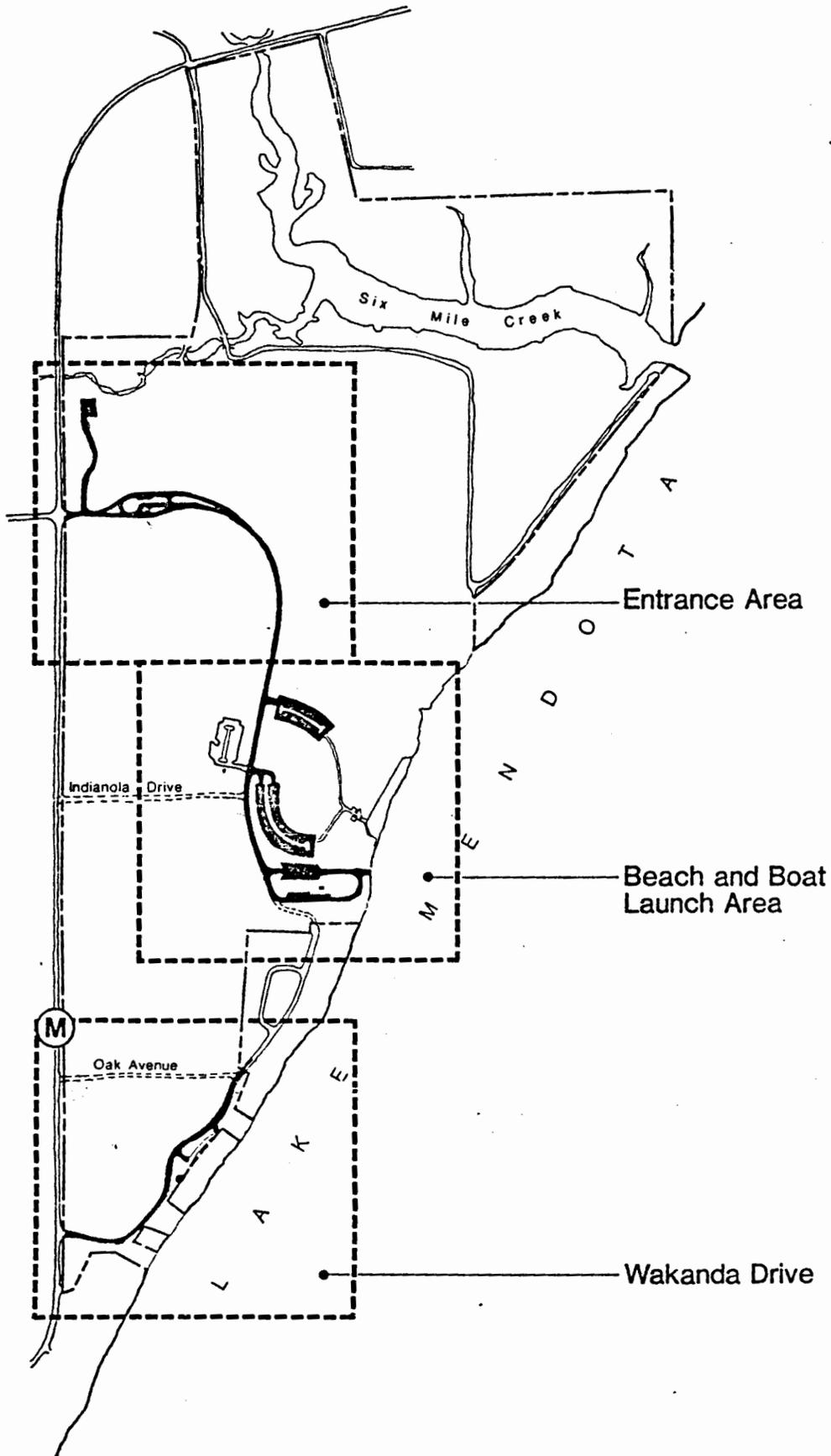
RESPONSES TO AGENCY COMMENTS ON THE PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT FOR LAKE MENDOTA STATE PARK

- ① The possible effects of pedestrian traffic on site vegetation are addressed on page 24 and 30.
- ② Erosion control and permanency of construction impacts are addressed on page 30.
Final site planning for Lake Mendota State Park will include a drainage plan to include placement of culverts and drainage ways to dispose of excess runoff water. Department of Transportation engineers will determine road and parking lot drainage facilities to accommodate these problems. Final site planning is contingent upon completion of the environmental impact statement process.
- ③ The information on prime agricultural land was incorporated on page 8.
- ④ A description of existing water quality in the Lake Mendota State Park area is provided on pages 2, 4 and 5. Possible impacts of the park on water quality are discussed on page 23 and possible beach closings are discussed on pages 26 and 30. A no beach alternative is described on page 32.
- ⑤ Tree and shrub plantings are described on page 18. Expanded discussion of the prairie establishment project is found on page 18.
- ⑥ See reply to comment 5.
- ⑦ A discussion of existing sewer facilities and possible future sewer extensions is found on page 10. Utility availability as a development control in this area is addressed on page 25. Potential problems with sewer extension hookups through recreational lands are discussed on page 28.
- ⑧ Since there was no indication of firm plans for a public water supply in the near future, changes were made on page 18.
As mentioned on page 14, the high land values of lake frontage property and numerous property improvements have caused funding and acquisition approval limitations which limit inclusion of these residential properties in the proposed park. In addition, there is substantial local feeling against present or future acquisition of these three shorefront developments. The unpredictability of future funding limits consideration of the life estate and right of first refusal options. The alternative proposal of expanded park boundaries is addressed on page 32.
- ⑨ See discussion of Indian burial mounds on pages 7 and 28.
- ⑩ The suggested correction has been made on page 13.
- ⑪ Suggested corrections have been incorporated on page 13.
- ⑫ The suggested correction has been made on page 28.
- ⑬ Suggested corrections have been incorporated on page 28.
- ⑭ Existing transportation corridors and potential right-of-way expansion 4(f) problems are described on pages 8 and 10. Impacts on transportation systems are discussed on pages 26 and 27. A discussion of Section 6(f) is found on pages 22 and 23. See also Appendices C and F.
- ⑮ The Dane County Highway Department has been included in the list of local agencies for distribution of the final environmental impact statement (see page ii). Comments from the Dane County Regional Planning Commission on the Preliminary Environmental Report were included Dane County Highway input.
- ⑯ Suggested corrections and additional information have been incorporated on pages 8 and 27.
The Department does not presently own the lands adjacent to CTH "M" and will not be able to consider dedicating any portion of the property for highway use until acquisition is complete. Before any decision to dedicate park lands, once acquired, for highway use, an environmental evaluation and an assessment of all alternatives available to avoid use of park lands will be made. It should be pointed out that the highest point in the proposed park is within 150 feet of CTH "M". Expansion of the highway towards the park, which would involve cutting into a high bank, may affect the use of this high point as a scenic overlook.
- ⑰ The information provided has been incorporated on page 8.
- ⑱ The park entrance traffic capacity problem is addressed on page 16.
- ⑲ The suggested correction has been added on page 10.

- ②3 The City of Middleton public boat ramp has been added to the discussion on page 12 and Table 9, and is located on Figure 6.
- ②4 The information provided is incorporated on page 27.
- ②5 The suggested correction has been made on page 12.
- ②6 The suggested correction has been made on page 34.







PLAN SHEET KEY
GOVERNOR NELSON STATE PARK



