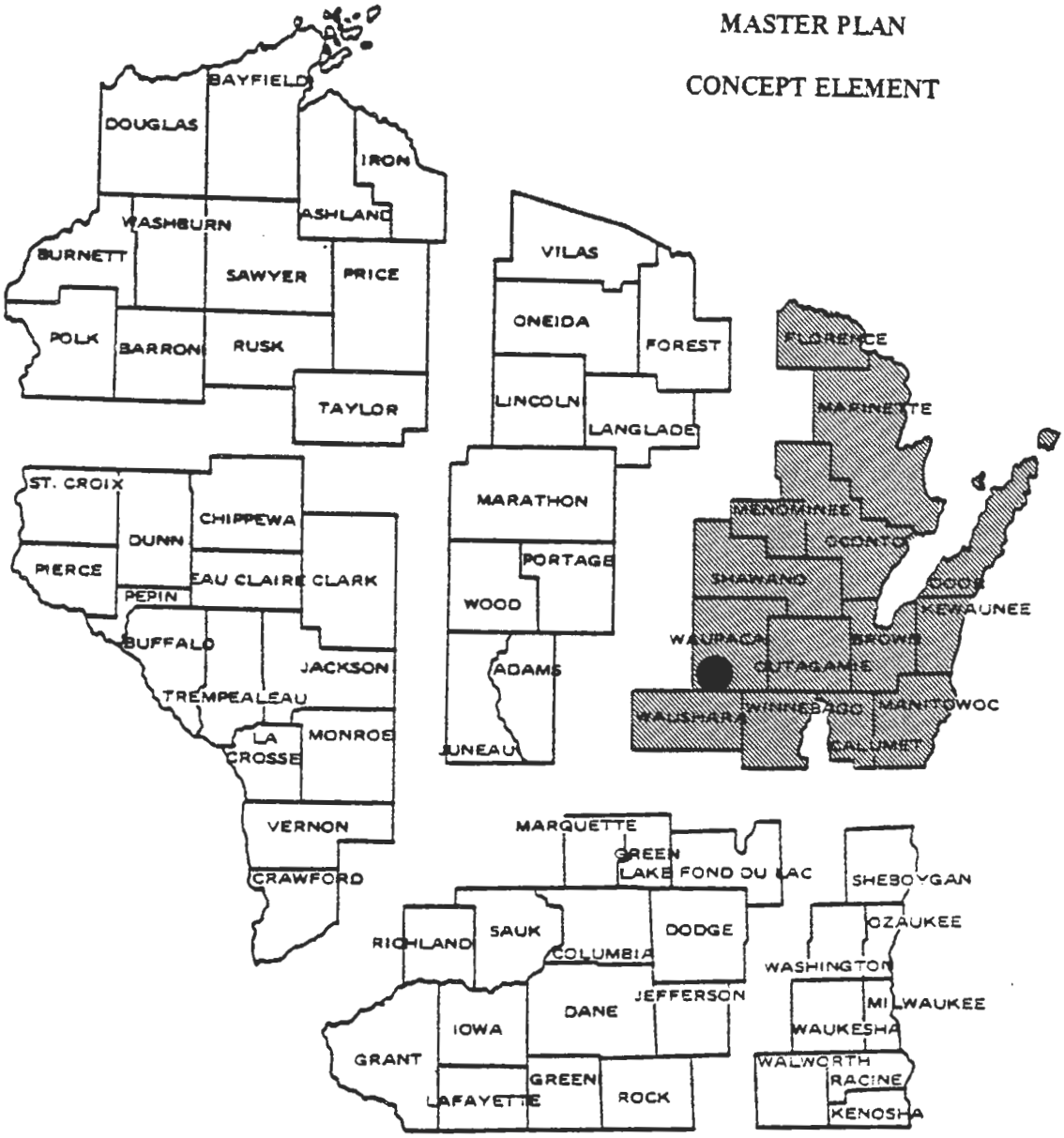
HARTMAN CREEK STATE PARK

MASTER PLAN

CONCEPT ELEMENT



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Date: 3/28/84

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
MADISON, WISCONSIN

Table of Contents

Page

SECTION I - ACTION

A. Goal and Objectives. 1

B. Recommended Management and Development Plan. 2
1. Land Control. 2
2. Wildlife Management 2
3. Vegetation Management 2
4. Land Use Management 3
5. Development Projects. 3
6. Development Phasing 4

C. Maps
1. Regional Locator. . . . . .
2. County Locator. . . . . .
3. Land Control. . . . . .
4. Existing Facilities . . . . . .
5. Soils . . . . . .
6. Vegetation. . . . . .
7. Landform. . . . . .
8. Land Use Classification . . . . . .
9. Development Projects. . . . . .

SECTION II - SUPPORTING DATA

A. Background Data. 5

B. Resource Inventory and Capability. 6

C. Management Problems. 10

D. Recreation Needs and Other Factors 12

E. Alternatives 13

Hartman Creek State Park
Master Plan Concept Element

SECTION I - ACTIONS

Hartman Creek State Park is a recreation facility offering year-round resource-based recreation opportunities. The park, open since 1966, offers fishing, hiking, camping, canoeing, group camping, cross-country skiing and snowmobiling. In the 17 years since opening, both attendance and camper days have increased steadily.

A. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal

Protect and preserve the natural resources of the site while providing compatible resource-based recreation opportunities.

Objectives

1. Provide adequate facilities that will accommodate 250,000 visitors annually, in the following activities:

Camping	75,000
Picnicking	50,000
Swimming	75,000
Nature Study	10,000
Hiking	20,000
Cross-country Skiing	6,000
Snowmobiling	2,000
Fishing	4,000
Other Passive Uses	8,000

2. Protect and enhance the physical and aesthetic qualities of the park's surface waters and shoreline areas.

3. Manage the vegetation of the park to provide a natural diversity and density of species. Tree cutting, if used as a management technique, will be in accord with Manual Code 2532.

4. Accommodate individuals who are handicapped or disadvantaged through the proper design, construction, and management of the property and its facilities.

Additional Benefits

1. Provision of the educational opportunities in forestry practice and ecological relationships.

2. Creation of ecotones or transition areas.

3. Provision of about 500 hunter-days of deer hunting during firearm and late archery seasons.

B. RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The basic size, theme, and character of Hartman Creek will be maintained. Limited expansion of facilities to better serve the public needs will be implemented. These projects are described in the following development section.

1. Land Control (Figure 3)

The existing property acreage goal for Hartman Creek State Park is 1,345.50 acres of which 1,206.53 is already owned including a 1.82 acre scenic easement. Efforts will continue to acquire the 138.97 acres remaining under the existing acreage goal.

It is recommended the property boundary be modified and that the acreage goal be increased to 1,366 to accommodate the acquisition of a 20.17 acre parcel on Knight Lake.

2. Wildlife Management

Existing rules allowing gun deer and late archery deer hunting in designated areas will continue. However, should a conflict arise with other park uses, the rules will be reevaluated. Other forms of hunting and trapping of other species are prohibited by law.

3. Vegetation Management (Figure 6)

The conifer plantations of Hartman Creek will be managed to promote a healthy, vigorous condition. Action will be taken to control disease and insect infestation. The county forester will prescribe the techniques to be employed. Thinning to a much lower density in accord with Manual Code 2532 will probably be the main method. As the density of stems per acres is reduced, conversion to deciduous species will be encouraged.

Big Tree Silviculture will be employed to promote the continued presence of maximum size trees at Whispering Pines.

Existing deciduous forest will generally be managed for natural growth and succession. The successional result probably will be pine forest. Efforts will be aimed at reducing the evidence of human manipulation. One way to do this would be to soften rectilinear forms though planting or cutting vegetation in certain edge and corner areas.

Wetland vegetation will be managed in its present condition by continuing preservation. Mowing and/or burning may be used to keep some of the potholes in the southern part of the park free of trees and shrubs.

Remnant apple orchards in the park will be kept free of dead trees, but no attempt to replant orchards will be made. Where trees are planted in these areas, native types will be used including crabapple and hawthorn.

About 200 acres of open field exists at Hartman Creek. Much of this has reverted to a sand barrens association of vegetation. Oak savannah will be established on 50 acres. Prairie species will also be planted as a part of the savannah. The remainder will be allowed to continue as an example sand barrens vegetation. Fire may be used at about five year intervals to enhance prairie development. A small demonstration prairie near the park office should be similarly treated.

A certain amount of lawn in heavy use areas, around buildings and along road edges will be mowed. Ornamental trees and shrubs will sometimes be planted in these areas. Native species will be emphasized.

4. Land Use Management (Figure 8)

The land use management of the park shall be done in accordance with the Uniform Land Use Classification System as specified in Master Planning Handbook 2105.1.

The Pope Lake Scientific Area and the Whispering Pines Scenic Area will be established as shown in Figure 8. Whispering Pines, a gift of land from Emma Hyldgaard estate to the DNR, was accepted with the concept that development would be minimal. Protective designation is needed to preserve this area.

The Intensive Recreational Development Zone (IRD) will be expanded to accommodate the expansion of family camping.

5. Development (Figure 9)

a. Construct a 100-unit family campground with flush toilets and showers. Access road and campground roads will be bituminous paved. This style of campground is consistent with facilities currently in use at the park.

Location of the new facility will be in the southwest area of the park. Final design and location of the campground will be determined after detailed field investigations have been made. Field considerations may dictate fewer sites.

Using the Department's rating system for campground expansion potential, Hartman Creek rates 68 out of a possible 80, which indicates it definitely does have potential. In addition, see page 12, item 2.

b. Establish a maximum of 20 pack-in campsites in the northwest area of the park. The proposed site is in marked contrast to the relative flatness of the other sections of the park. It is made up of deep ravines, kettle holes, and numerous ridges and hills. The area is entirely wooded with deciduous hardwoods. Access to campsites will be by foot travel only, mainly on existing trails.

Vehicles will be parked either in the existing Allen Lake Day Use Area or in the existing nature-hiking trail parking lot. Some expansion of this lot may be necessary. Individual campsites will be chosen on the basis of physical suitability and aesthetic qualities. Sites will be a minimum of 200' apart where they are in direct line of sight from each other, farther where possible. Otherwise, campsites will be located so as to be visually separated by the landform. If 20 high quality sites cannot be identified, fewer will be built.

Vault toilets and a drinking water source will be provided. Each site will have a steel fire ring and a registration post having the site number and a fastener for registration cards. Campers will be required to pack out all refuse. Rather than allow campers to forage for firewood, a woodpile will be provided at a central location in every camp area and campers will be charged a reasonable fee for wood.

c. The existing eight mile cross-country ski trail will be expanded by about one mile. Existing shelters will adequately serve the enlarged system. Standard trail marking devices and construction techniques will be used.

d. Establishment of an oak savannah-prairie complex will be achieved through planting trees, shrubs, grasses and wildflowers in a selected area of the park. After about five years of growth, prescribed fires will be used to maintain the community. Plant seed and stock from the Wilson Nursery at Boscobel will be utilized as well as items purchased from commercial sources.

e. Construct a small log building for park interpretation purposes located near Allen Lake parking lot.

All areas proposed for development will be examined for the presence of endangered or threatened wild animals and wild plants. None are known to be present now. If listed species are found, development will be suspended until the Lake Michigan District Endangered and Nongame Species Coordinator is consulted, the situation evaluated and appropriate measures taken.

A complete biological inventory of the property will be conducted as funds permit.

6. Development Phasing

<u>Phase I</u>

Planting and management of an oak savannah/prairie community.

Construct small log building for park interpretation purposes.

Phase II

Twenty backpack campsites will be developed.

Development of the 100-unit family campground.

Completion of all development, estimated to cost $758,000 will be dependent upon available funds and statewide priorities. Additional and/or up-to-date justification will also be required.

Section II - SUPPORTING DATA

A. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Regional Context (Figure 1)

Hartman Creek State Park is located mostly in southwestern Waupaca County, with a small portion extending into eastern Portage County. The location according to the standard rectangular survey is: T21N, R11E, Section 5 and 6; T21N, R10E, Section 1; T22N, R11E, Section 31; T22N, R10E, Section 36.

The location is just a few miles west of the City of Waupaca and its major access route is State Highway 54. The region is often described as the "Chain-O-Lakes" and is a popular resort and recreation area. The abundant supply of lakes has prompted the development of many summer cottages.

2. History of the Park

Much of the land that is now Hartman Creek State Park was devoted to agricultural uses. Part of the land was the site of a private fish hatchery. In 1939, the state purchased it and built dams and rearing ponds and planted thousands of pine trees.

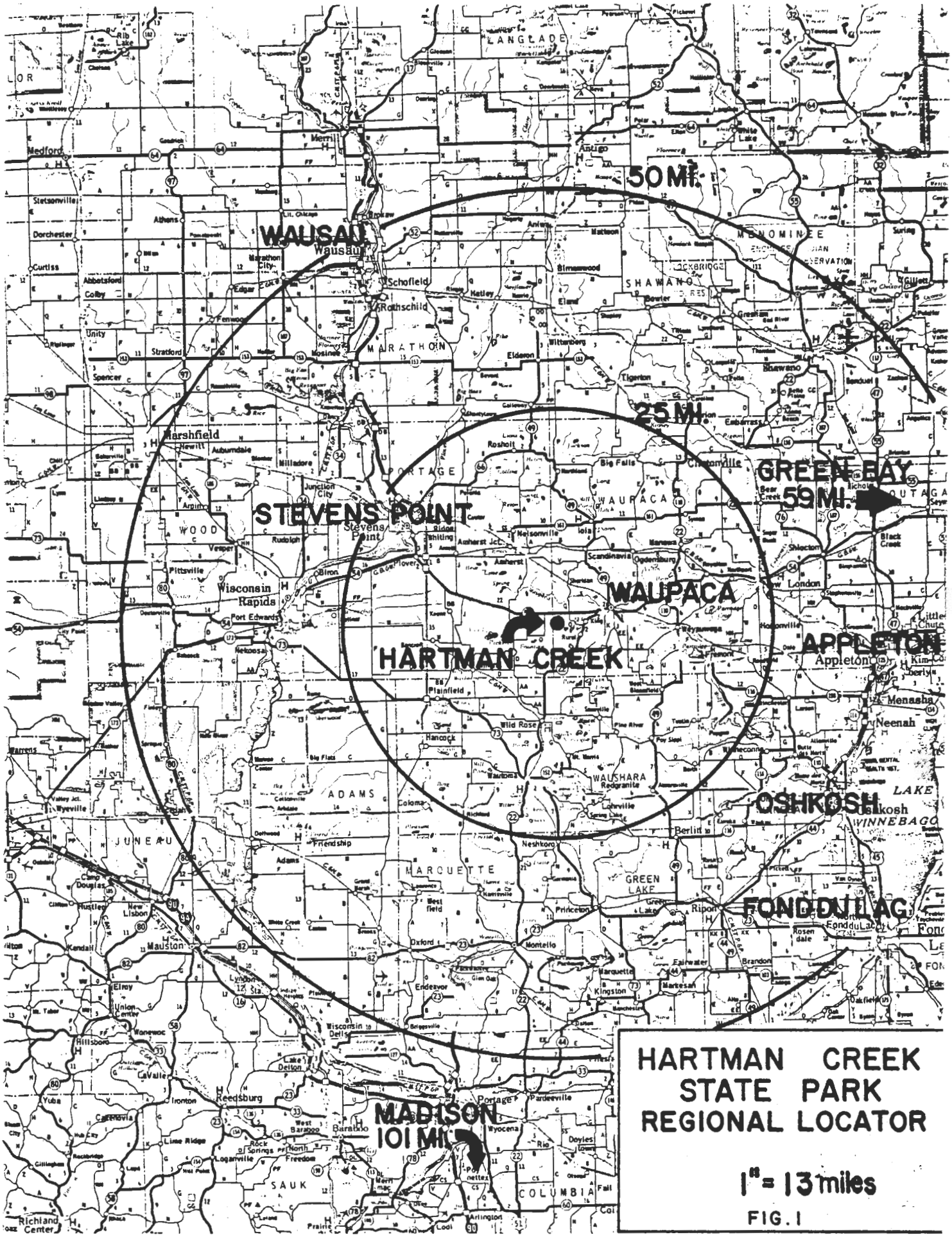
Smallmouth and largemouth bass, trout, walleye, and northern pike were reared in the ponds and planted throughout the state. In 1954, the hatchery operation was discontinued because new and better methods of rearing fish had been developed.

After the closing of the hatchery, it was decided that the resources of the site could best be used as a state park. In 1966, the park opened with 950 acres. It has grown to about 1,200 acres since then.

3. Ownership and Land Control (Figure 3)

The current approved acreage goal for the park is 1,345.50 acres, of which 1,206.53 acres have already been acquired.

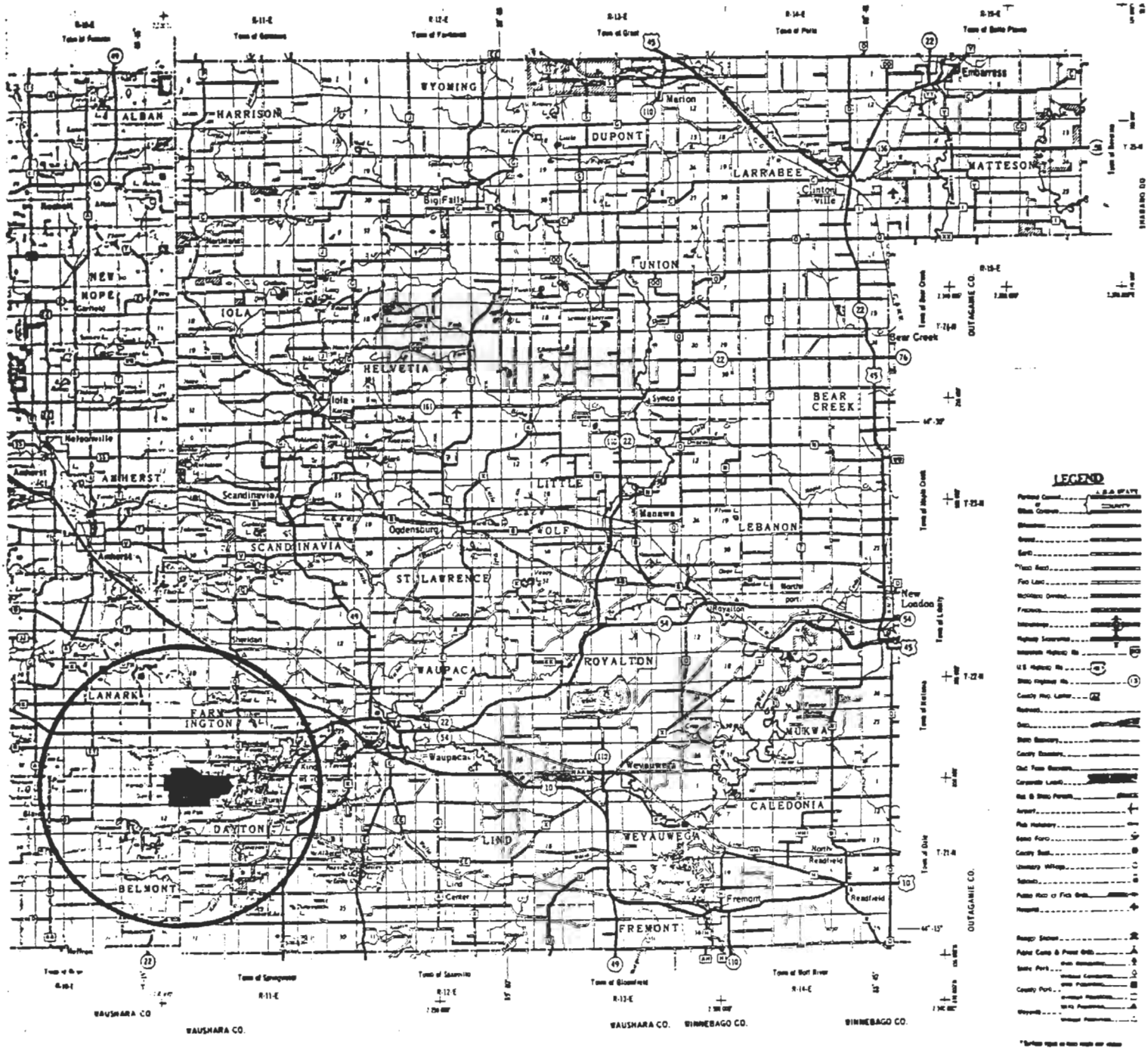
Part of the access road leading to the park from Highway 54 was reconstructed with State Park and Forest Road funds and includes scenic easements.



HARTMAN CREEK
STATE PARK
REGIONAL LOCATOR

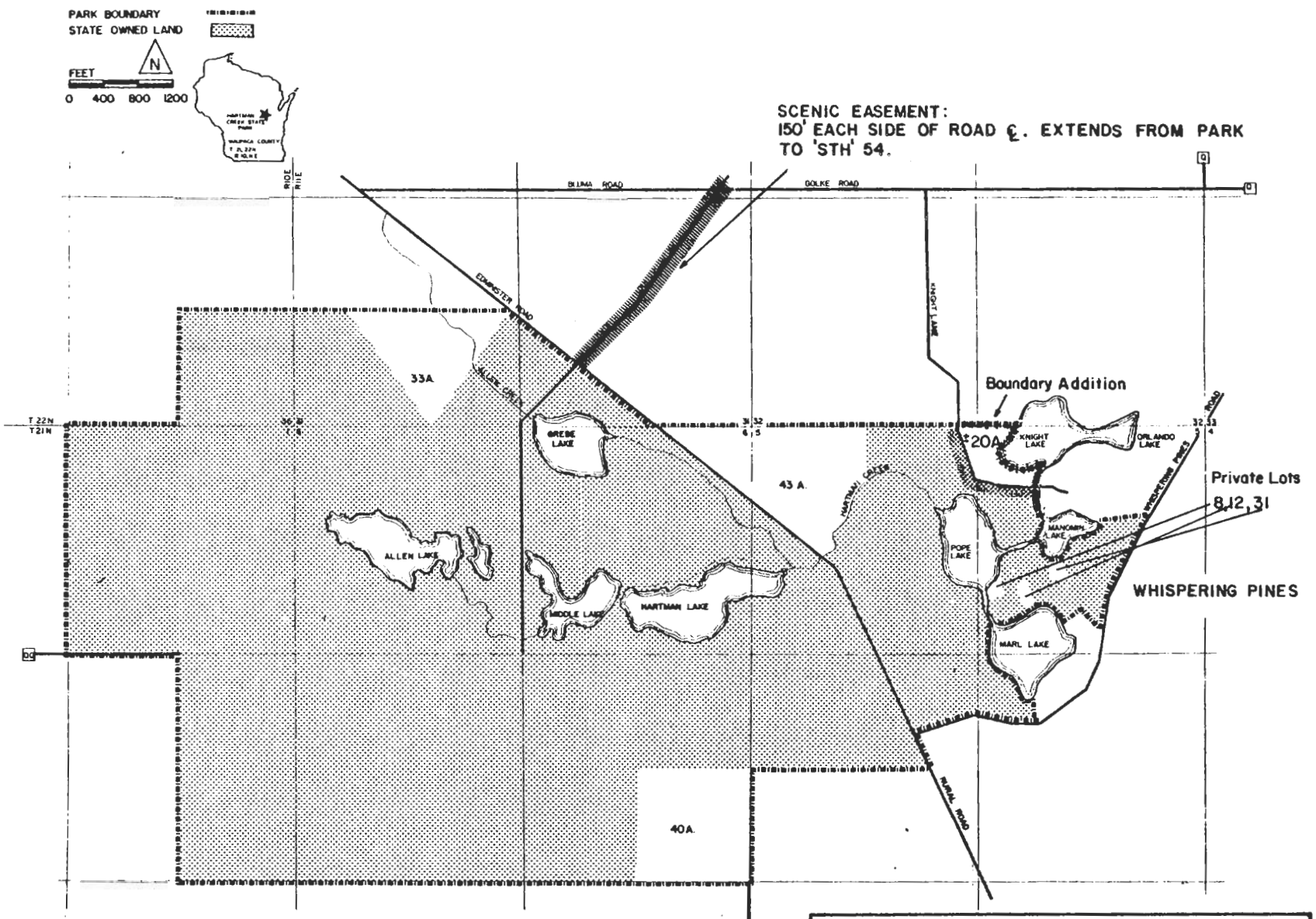
1" = 13 miles

FIG. 1



HARTMAN CREEK STATE PARK
LOCATOR MAP

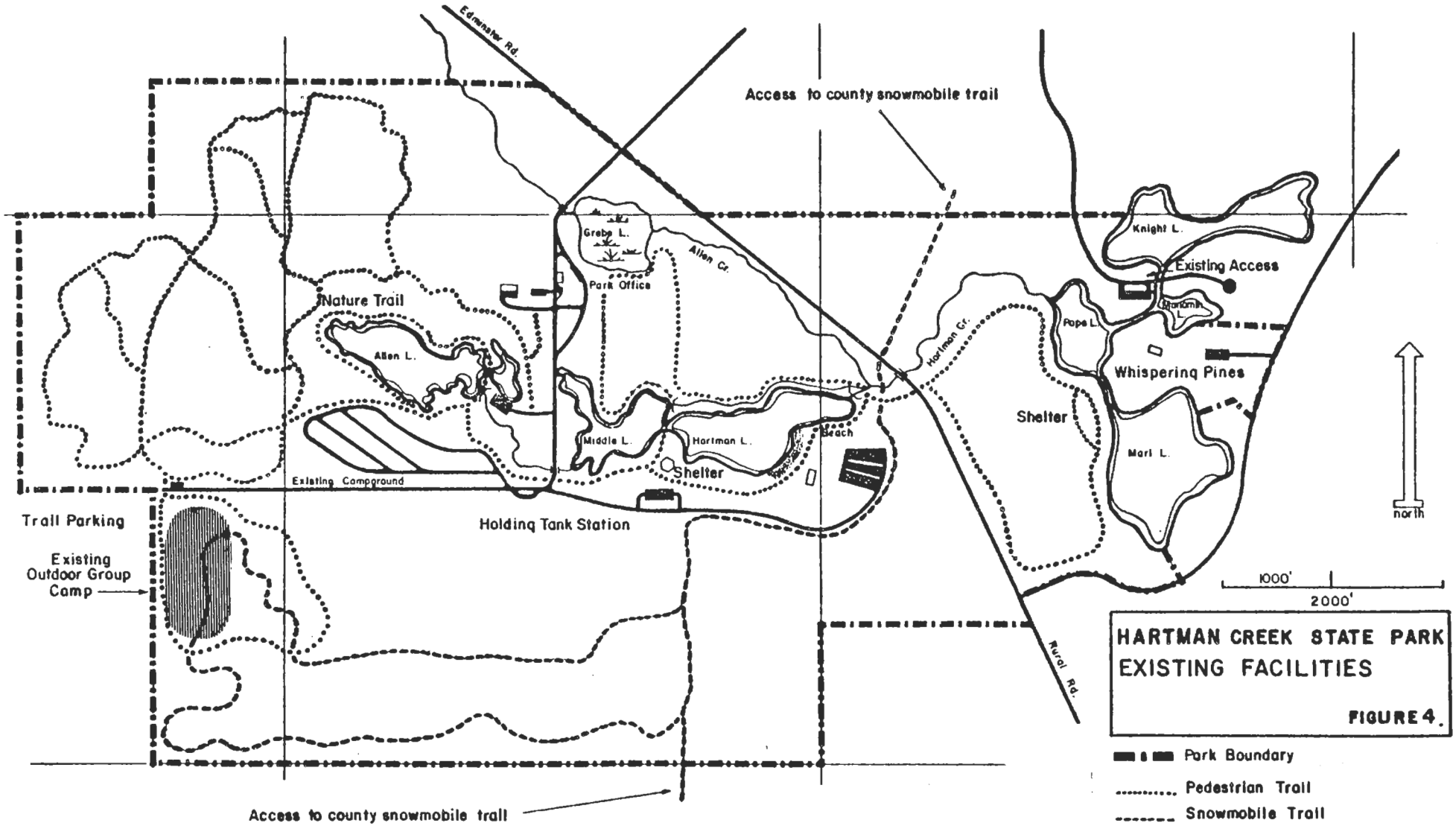
FIGURE 2.



HARTMAN CREEK STATE PARK
LAND CONTROL MAP

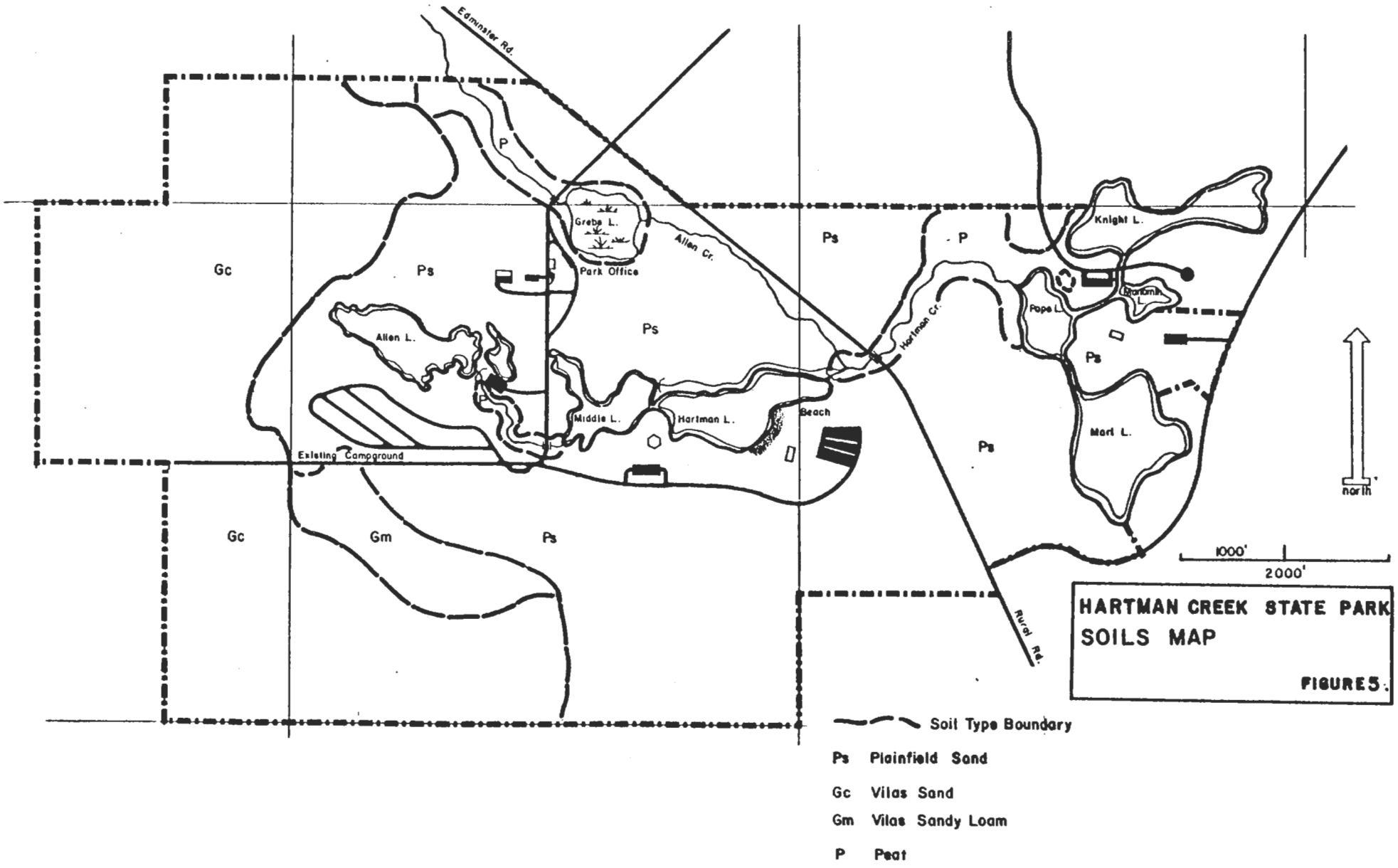
FIGURE 3.

DCR, 12-82



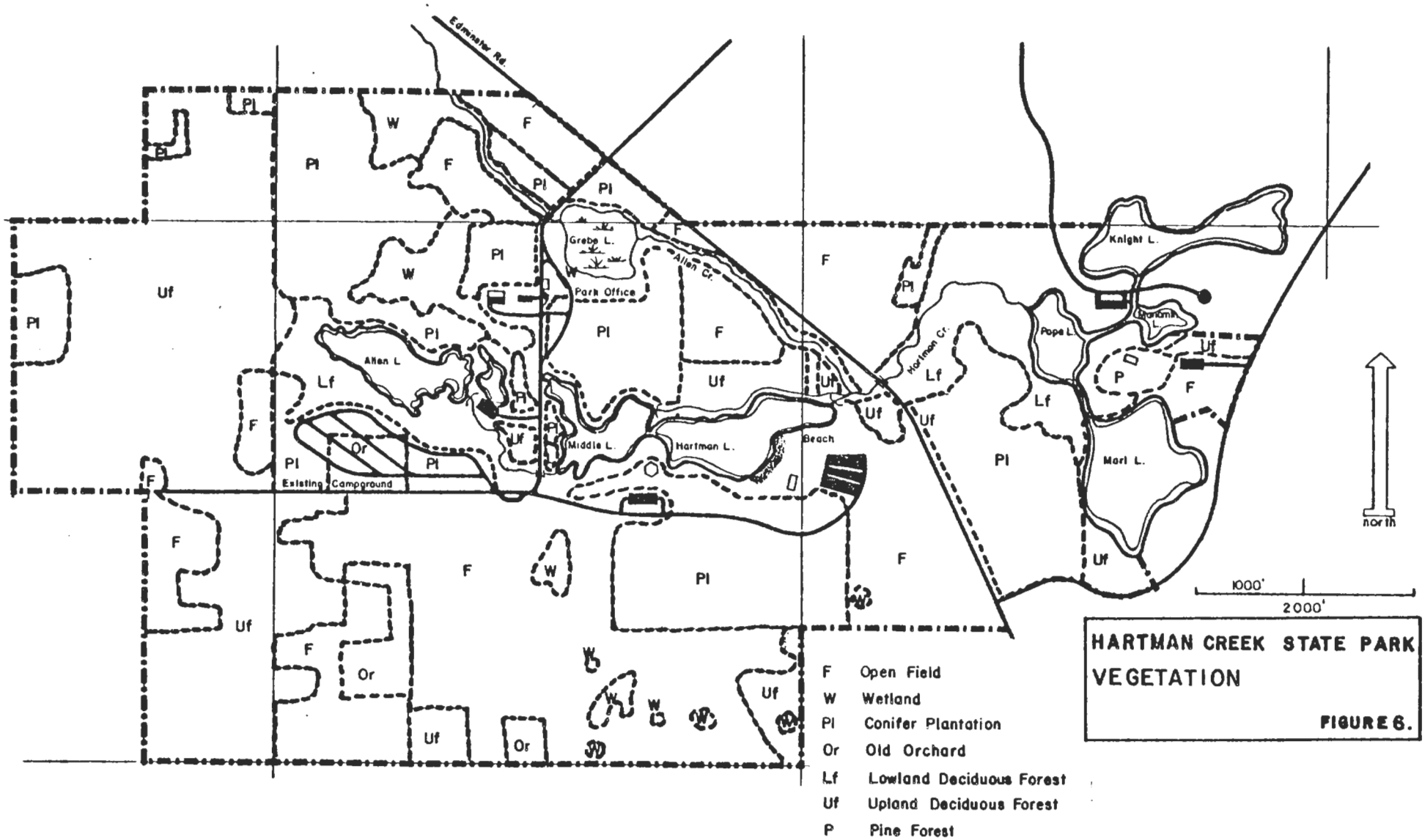
HARTMAN CREEK STATE PARK
EXISTING FACILITIES

FIGURE 4.



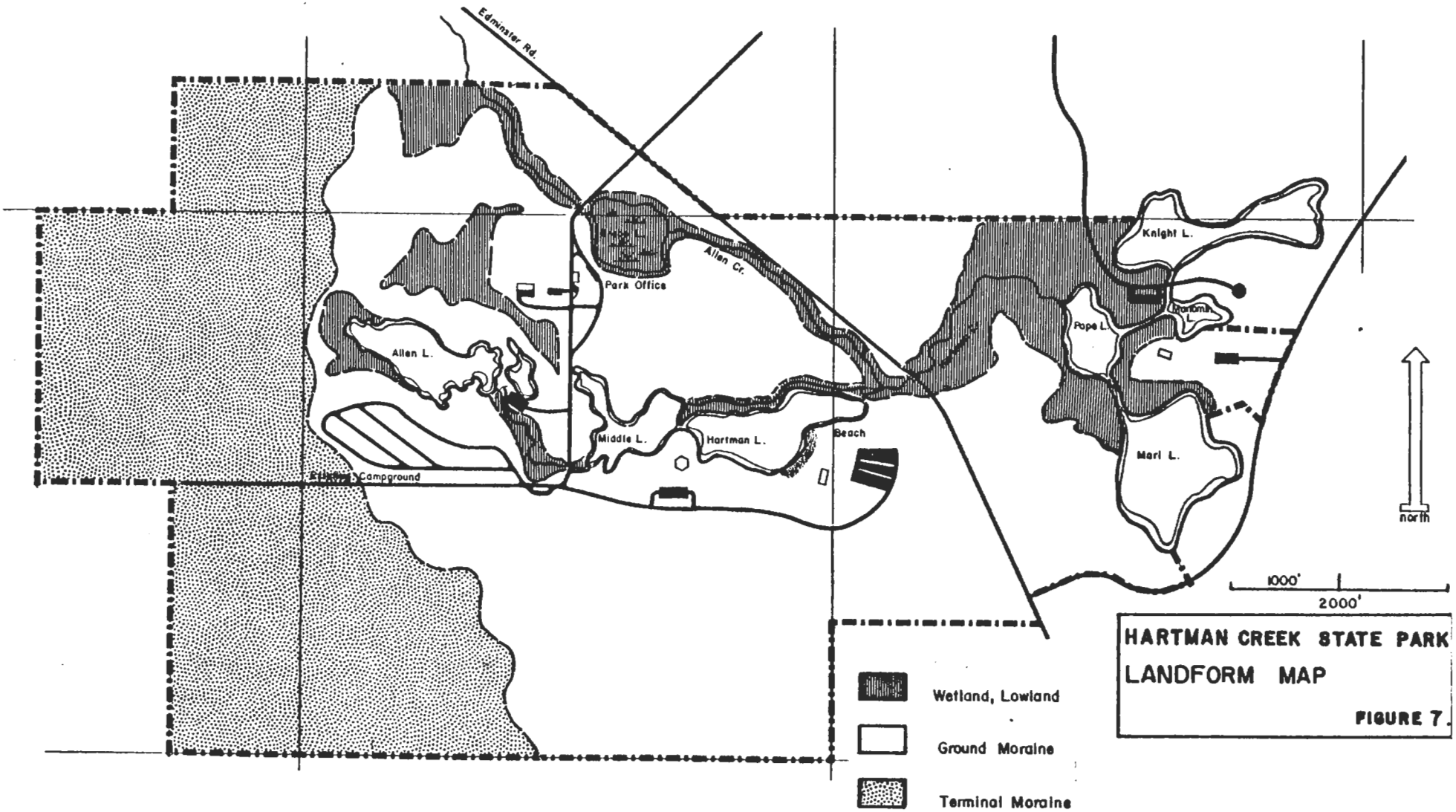
HARTMAN CREEK STATE PARK
SOILS MAP

FIGURE 5.



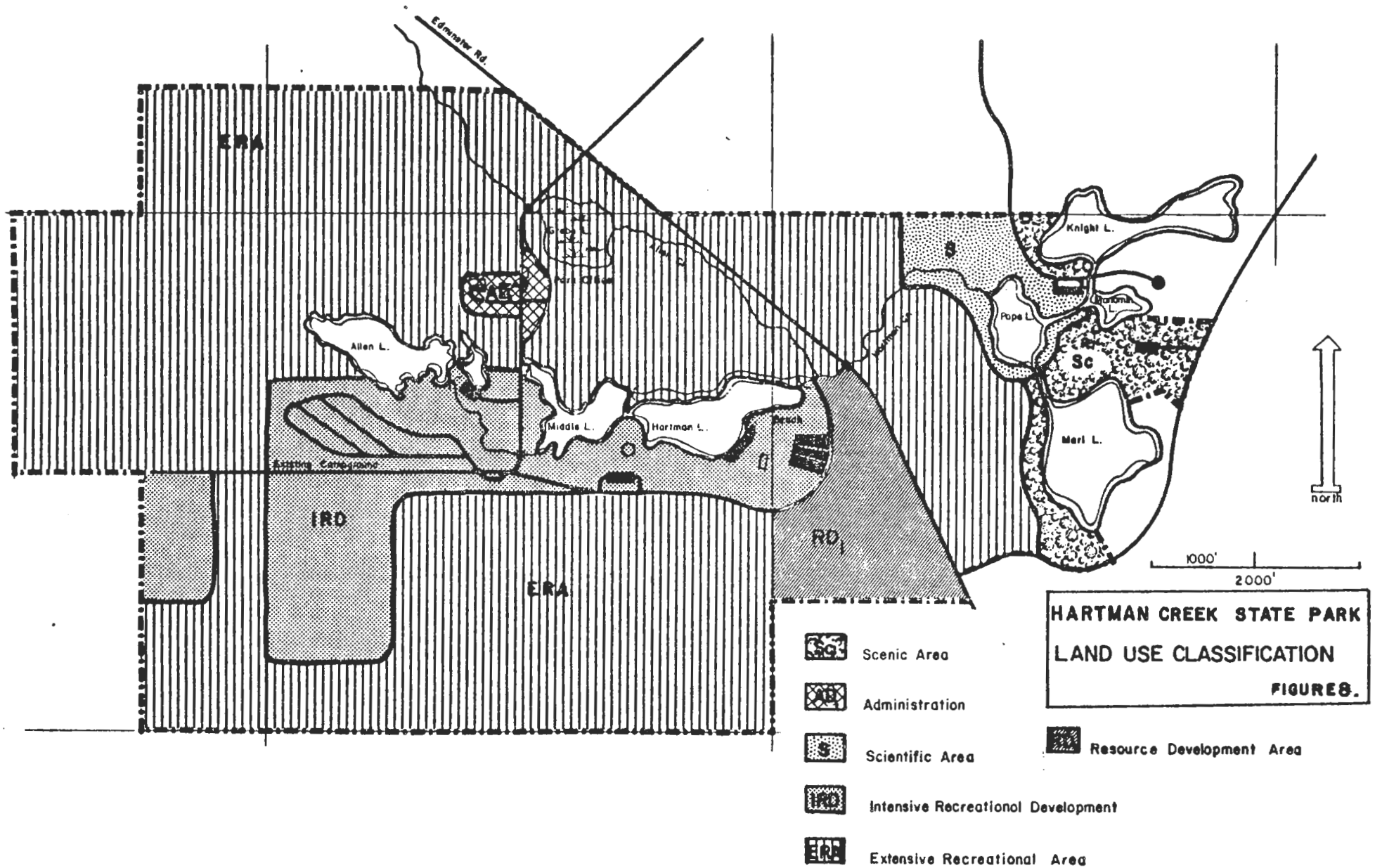
HARTMAN CREEK STATE PARK
VEGETATION

FIGURE 6.

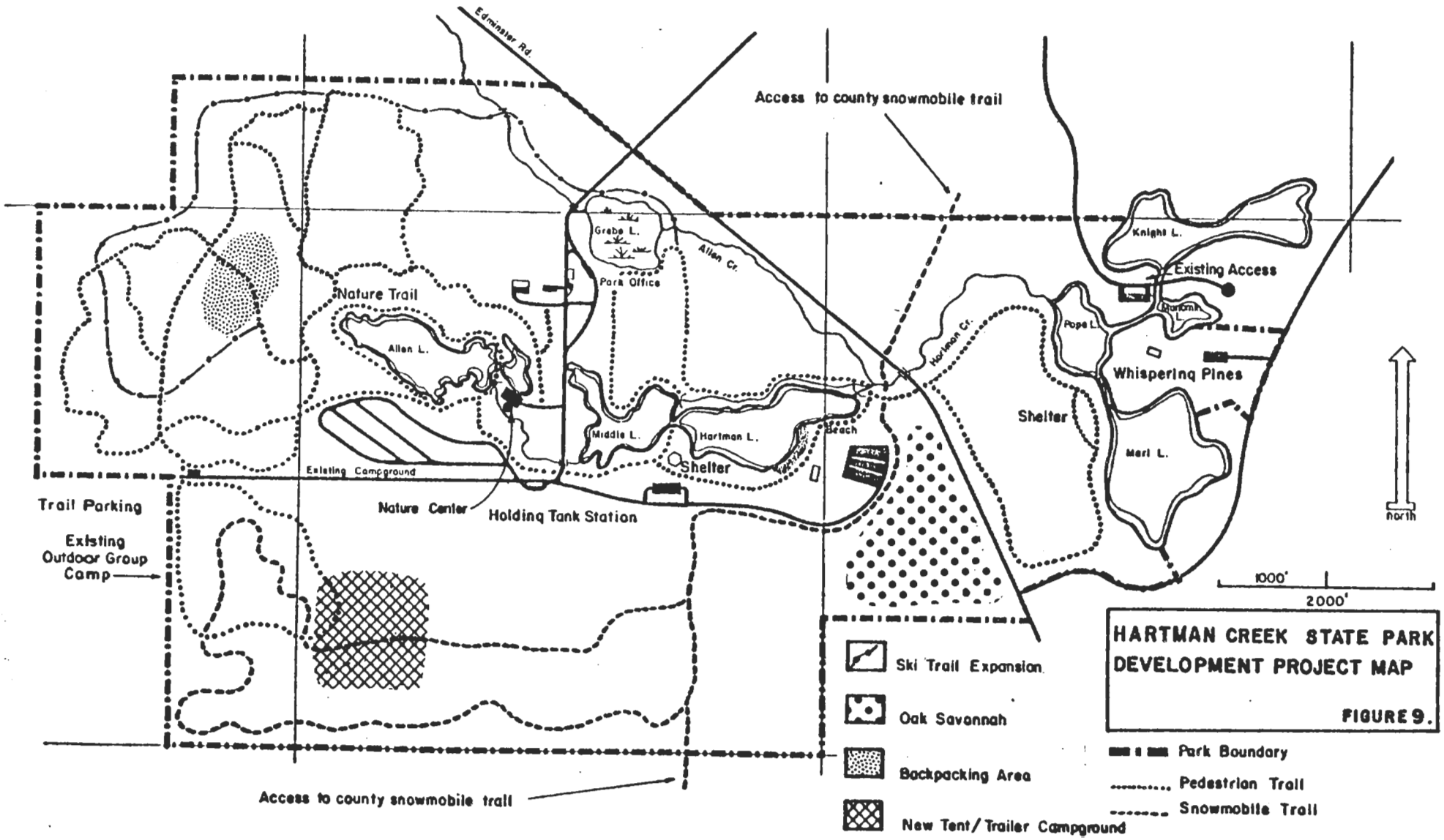


HARTMAN CREEK STATE PARK
LANDFORM MAP

FIGURE 7.



HARTMAN CREEK STATE PARK
LAND USE CLASSIFICATION
FIGURE 8.



HARTMAN CREEK STATE PARK DEVELOPMENT PROJECT MAP

FIGURE 9.

4. Existing Use and Development

Hartman Creek State Park functions now as a popular multi-season recreation facility. Traditional activities such as picnicking, swimming, and camping are offered and hiking, fishing, and nature study are also popular. Cross-country ski trails, snowmobile trails, and ice fishing provide winter activity. About 373 acres of the park are currently open to deer hunting. The seasons are limited to a shotgun only firearms season and the late archery season.

Facilities that now exist at Hartman Creek include the following:

Picnic areas	- 39.9 acres
Tent/trailer campground	- 100 sites
Outdoor group camp	- capacity: 150
Parking	- 380 spaces
Road system	- 6 miles
Swimming beach	- 300' marked area
Changing area/toilets	- one set at beach
Flush toilets	- campground
Vault toilets	- other areas
Hiking trails	- 16.1 miles
Nature trail	- 1.0 mile
Cross-country ski trail	- 9.0 miles
Snowmobile trail	- 4.0 miles
Holding tank sanitary station	- at campground
Shop-storage building	
Park entrance visitor station	

5. Revenue Potential

Based on 1981-82 park revenues and expenditures, the percent of revenue to operations cost for Hartman Creek is 76 percent.

6. Roads, Entrances, and Private Inholdings

Hartman Creek is a one-entrance park with a park entrance/visitor station which provides service to the visiting public in the form of efficient collection of the vehicle admission sticker fees, enforcement of the sticker regulation, registration of campers, and dispensing of useful park information to the visitor.

There are private inholdings and public highways within the park, but they do not affect the Department's ability to operate the property.

B. RESOURCE INVENTORY AND CAPABILITY

1. Geology and Soils

Hartman Creek State Park lies within the Central Plain physiographic region of Wisconsin (Lawrence Martin 1965). Glacially the park is located in an area of the Wisconsin Drift. The terminal moraine of the Green Bay lobe of the Wisconsin Glacier forms the upland portion

of the west end of the park. The bedrock of the area is Cambrian sandstone, and the soils of the park are predominately sands and sandy loams. Some pockets of organic soils are present in low areas.

2. Water Resources

Waupaca County is richly endowed with high quality water resources, giving it major recreation attraction. Within the park are three artificial impoundments; Allen Lake 19.3 acres, Middle Lake 11.7 acres, and Hartman Lake 22.1 acres. These spring fed ponds have very good water quality. Hartman Lake has clean water throughout the season, making its swimming beach a popular feature. There are also three natural lakes bounded by park property which are part of the famous Waupaca Chain-O-Lakes. They are Marl Lake 13.3 acres, Pope Lake 13.8 acres, and Manomin Lake 5.8 acres.

A small public boat launching site with limited parking is located at the outlet channel of Manomin Lake and provides small boat access to the upper chain. From there it is possible to navigate all of the 22 lakes in the system.

Water quality is good in the Chain-O-Lakes and the recent implementation of a sanitary district assures future high quality. Surface runoff, numerous springs and seepages, and several streams supply the lakes with water.

The aesthetic qualities of the Chain-O-Lakes causes them to be very attractive for resort and cottage development. Development has progressed to the point that nearly every available foot of frontage has been devoted to this type of use. Marl, Pope, and Manomin Lakes are exceptional in that little or no development is present. The connecting channels are too small for large power boats to navigate. The natural shoreline with its variety of vegetation, good water quality, and lack of noise combine to create an atmosphere of solitude that stands in refreshing contrast to the rest of the lakes. Undeveloped lakes on the chain and in the region are a finite and vanishing resource.

Two streams, Allen Creek and Hartman Creek, run through the park. Hartman Creek is a short stream that receives drainage from the three artificial ponds and then flows into Pope Lake. Allen Creek is a small tributary to Hartman Creek. A pond known locally as Grebe Lake forms on Allen Creek during times of high water. Most of the time Grebe Lake is empty.

A small unnamed spring feeder located in the northwestern part of section 5 or the southwest corner of section 32 is also a tributary to Hartman Creek.

Wetland resources associated with the park are limited mainly to pond edges and Grebe Lake. There are several small pockets of cattail marsh and some areas populated with swamp hardwoods. A few wet potholes exist in the southern part of the park.

3. Vegetation (Figure 6)

Hartman Creek has several different vegetative communities, most of which show the result of human activity at one time or another. Included are plantations of white pine, red pine, and white spruce. Several old apple orchards exist in the park, in a declining condition. The other wooded portions of the park contain a second growth of mixed hardwoods. In several areas, especially along roads, black locust were found.

Areas that were formerly cultivated for agricultural crops are now populated with a number of shrub species, forbs, and grasses. The soils of these sand barrens are extremely well drained and nearly sterile, making both agricultural and silviculture difficult.

Prior to the arrival of white settlers to the vegetative pattern of the site was oak savannah. Clearing of land for agriculture, and the suppression of wildfires gradually eliminated this fire-perpetuated type of open forest grassland.

One significant area of mature white pine occur naturally at the "Whispering Pines" area. No endangered or threatened vascular plants are known to inhabit the property.

4. Fish and Wildlife

a. The three artificial ponds within the park have a fishery composed mainly of largemouth bass and panfish. Some northern pike and a few hybrid muskellunge are also present.

Allen Creek and Hartman Creek flow through the park and are known to contain a few trout, but their value as a sport fishery is practically nonexistent.

Access to the diverse and productive fishery of the Chain-O-Lakes is available from Hartman Creek State Park. Marl, Pope, and Manomin Lakes are bounded largely by state park land. Both warmwater and coldwater species are present in this chain. Warmwater species such as bass, panfish, and northern pike predominate in the three lakes mentioned above.

There are numerous trout streams in the vicinity of the park. Several nearby streams have been improved through management techniques and the provision of public access. Both Emmons Creek and Radley Creek are high quality trout streams near the park.

b. Wildlife resources common to Hartman Creek include deer, red fox, raccoon, opossum, red and gray squirrel, striped skunk, woodchuck, and other small mammals. Muskrat, mink, beaver, and otter are occasionally present. Ruffed grouse, ring-necked pheasant, and Canada goose are also present.

Reptiles and amphibians inhabiting the park include a number of snakes, painted and snapping turtles, various frogs, toads, and salamanders. No poisonous snakes are known to be present in the area.

The park is rich in bird life due to the presence of meadow, pond, and forest habitat. Over 175 resident and transient species have been identified as using the site. Commonly encountered are puddle and diving ducks, killdeer, green heron, kingfishers, sandpipers, swallows, red-winged blackbird, meadowlarks sparrows, red-tailed hawk, kestrel, grossbeaks, woodpeckers, and owls. Occasionally a sandhill crane, red-shouldered hawk (threatened species), or osprey (endangered species) is sighted. The tall trees and solitude of Whispering Pines recently proved attractive to a nesting red-shouldered hawk.

5. Air Quality

Ambient air quality at the park is generally consistent with anticipations of fresh country air. Potential sources of occasional odors are the several paper mills located on the Wisconsin River at least 30 miles to the west. Prevailing winds prevent any odor problems from reaching the site.

6. Historic and Archeologic Resources

Indian cultures always dwelled or camped near natural features that provided food. The lakes provided both fish and waterfowl and probably wild rice. A few Indian mounds are known to exist on park property. Some tribes were known to travel on definite routes or trails. One such trail is shown on old survey maps as passing through park lands, however, no modern evidence of its location is available.

A later and still visible transportation route that exists is the old stagecoach road. This road enters the park in the southeast corner from the Village of Rural and exits the property heading due west with the destination of Stevens Point. About 3/4 mile of the route remains in original condition and is used as a part of the park's bicycle route. The remaining 1 mile was incorporated long ago into the town road system and later became a paved state park road.

It was along this road that a creamery was later established to serve the surrounding farms. No trace of this building remains, however.

Apple orchard remnants still exist as indicators or past land uses. The present tent/trailer campground is partially located in one.

The ponds known as Hartman Lake, Middle Lake, and Allen Lake; and their dams, raceway and other control structures are visible remnants of the old hatchery operation.

Probably the best known landmark in the area is Whispering Pines, the tourist attraction that was owned and operated by Christ and Emma Hyldgaard from 1929 and 1974. In 1975, Mrs. Hyldgaard died and the 30 acre site was given to the state for a state park. Most of the buildings had fallen into disrepair and were removed. One building, a field stone storage building, remains. Huge white pine trees stand sentinel over the property, and whenever stirred by a breeze, tell the visitor immediately how the place got its name.

7. Land Use Classification (Figure 8)

In accordance with the Department's Land Use Classification System, the park lands have been given the following designations: Administrative Area (AD), Intensive Recreational Development (IRD), Extensive Recreation Area (ERA), Scientific Area (S), Scenic Area (SC), and Resource Development Area (RD).

About 15 acres of the park is designated as Administrative Area. This includes the park office, shop-storage building, and associated roads and parking lots.

Intensive Recreational Development, including the site for the new 100-unit family campground, is 175 acres in size. These lands are the more heavily developed and used parts of the park.

Extensive Recreation Area takes in those scenic lands outside the other land uses and are lightly developed or used for trail recreation. About 945 acres are involved.

The 80-acre Pope Lake site is recommended as a Scientific Area for preservation purposes. Pope Lake is a clear marl lake, rich in aquatics, and the only undeveloped water body in the Chain-O-Lakes complex. The lakeshore and related wetland would also be included because of the finite and diminishing nature of this resource.

A special Scenic Area designation has been assigned to the Whispering Pines and the shore of Marl Lake under state ownership. About 100 acres is involved.

The 50-acre oak savannah project has been designated Resource Development area.

C. MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS

1. Private Inholdings

Within the proposed boundary there are six privately-owned parcels of land that have not yet been acquired.

2. Vegetation Concerns

The three apple orchard remnants in the park are in a state of rapid decline. Part of the existing tent/trailer campground is located in one of these orchards.

There are several tree plantations consisting of red pine, white pine, and white spruce in the park. Problems of insect infestation, disease, low vigor, and stagnation are occurring in some stands.

The hardwood forest is composed heavily of black oak and northern pin oak (usually referred to as "scrub oak"). Oak wilt is a perennial problem with this species. If succession or conversion to another type is desired, drastic steps are necessary.

Certain unforested areas of the park are thinly vegetated with grasses, forbs, and other non-tree or shrub species growing on old fields. The sandy soil is low in nutrients due to agricultural depletion and leaching. An opportunity exists to recreate samples of native oak savannah and prairie as an educational tool. Some of the typical species such as a big bluestem and bur oak are already established in areas of the park. Alien species such as quackgrass and hawkweed may inhibit this desirable growth.

3. Water Resources

The artificially created ponds in the park all depend on dams or control structures to regulate and contain water levels. Surveys are needed to determine if proper levels are being maintained and if the structures are in good condition.

Hartman Lake sustains some weed growth even though water quality is good. Some control measures may be needed. A permitted annual drawdown facilitates beach repair and cleanup.

4. Deer Hunting

Deer hunting (mainly during the late archery season) may conflict with other late season uses such as snowmobiling, hiking, or cross-country skiing when these recreational facilities are expanded.

5. Lake of Historical Interpretation

Need exists for interpreting certain historical facts about the site. Of particular interest is the old stagecoach road. A permanent marker could identify this feature.

6. Sign Control

The proliferation of informational and prohibitive signs must be controlled. Only those signs required by code or absolute necessary for safe and efficient operation of the park should be posted.

7. Need for Small Log Building for Park Interpretation Purposes

The park's popular nature interpretive program has grown to a point where a permanent building is needed.

D. RECREATION NEEDS AND OTHER FACTORS

Planning Region 6 of the 1981 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Program (SCORP) includes Menominee, Shawano, Waupaca, Outagamie, Waushara, Winnebago, Calumet, Marquette, Green Lake, and Fond du Lac Counties. Public recreation resources of Region 6 include 21 county parks, 2 state parks, and one state recreational forest. There are also numerous public hunting and fishing areas and some county forest lands. Part of the Horicon National Wildlife Refuge lies in southern Fond du Lac County.

The recreational modes studied in the 1981 are bicycling, tent/trailer camping, primitive camping, hiking, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, pleasure boating, fishing, hunting, canoeing, and swimming.

1. Bicycling. The paved bike trail variety has a supply of 31 miles in the region. Estimates show a projected need of 675 miles by 1984. Hartman Creek's Coach Road Bike Trail links the park with local bike routes near the park.

2. Family Camping. Records kept at Hartman Creek indicated that there is demand for additional campsites. The 100-unit campground is usually filled every weekend from the third weekend of May through Labor Day. From July 4th to mid-August, the campground also fills during the week. 1,135 turn - aways were recorded during the 1983 camping season.

3. Primitive Camping. The demand for primitive camping in Region 6 far exceeds the present supply. Three sites now exist and it is estimated that 250 are needed. Some of this need may be met at Hartman Creek.

4. Hiking. Eleven miles of hiking trails are said to exist in Region 6, however, 6.1 miles are known to exist at Hartman Creek. A need for 356 miles of trail is expressed for Region 6.

5. Horseback Riding. The recreation plan lists 56 miles of bridle trail in Region 6, and a need for an additional 11 miles. Of the existing horse trails in the region, 10 miles are state owned, 18 miles are county owned, and 28 miles are privately owned. Existing state trails are located in the Kettle Moraine State Forest Northern Unit, which lies in southern Fond du Lac County.

6. Cross-Country Skiing. A need well in excess of existing supply of trail mileage is expressed. Presently, 186 miles of trail are available in Region 6 and 1,085 miles are needed. Hartman Creek now supplies 9 miles.

7. Snowmobiling. There are 652 miles of snowmobile trail in Region 6 and 1,160 miles are needed. Hartman Creek now supplies 4 miles of pass-through and loop trail.

8. Pleasure Boating. Region 6 has 325 developed access sites and needs an additional 245 according to the plan. Hartman Creek has one low-key facility with parking, giving access to Marl, Pope, and Knight Lakes.

9. Fishing. Hartman Creek's lakes support a diverse and productive fishery as described in previous sections. Sport fishing takes place summer and winter alike.

10. Hunting. Trapping in state parks is prohibited. Under certain circumstances, deer hunting is allowed to control overpopulation. Deer hunting is allowed in certain parts of the park.

11. Canoeing. Canoeing participation in Region 6 is nearly double the statewide average. There is a distinct abundance of opportunity at Hartman Creek.

12. Swimming. Planning Region 6 is shown to have demand and need data comparable to the statewide average. Hartman Creek currently supplies 300 linear feet of developed beach frontage. Carrying capacity can accommodate 75,000 user days per season.

E. ALTERNATIVES

1. Increase the Scope and Intensity of Park Development

Development might include the addition of a larger building at the beach, a snack bar or lunch counter, flush toilets throughout the park, paved trails, rental cabins, or gift shop. Full hookups in the campground would be included. This type of development would, no doubt, draw many additional visitors, however, it may infringe on private sector business initiatives; and also infringe on the preservation and protection themes of the overall park goal.

2. Decrease the Scope and Intensity of Park Development

This alternative would decrease the level of development below the present status quo. Reductions in the overall program would result from closing or removing facilities. Cost savings to the operating budget might be an immediate result, however, long term attendance would suffer, and a reduction of revenue received would result. Ultimately, a reduction of maintenance matching funds would be necessary.

3. Limited Expansion

The basic size, theme, and character of Hartman Creek would be maintained. Limited expansion of facilities to better serve the public needs would be implemented. Among these are additional family camping of the same type now existing at the park, the establishment of 20 backpack campsites, construction of a small log building for interpretation purposes, specified management of vegetation, and slight ski trail lengthening.

4. Status Quo

Hartman Creek State Park could function satisfactorily for some time without many management or development changes. The main impacts would be in missed opportunities for serving the public in the best manner. Unrealized potential is difficult to quantify, but the park would probably continue to be a popular recreation site. It is possible that a continued increase in use without any expansion of facilities could lead to degradation of the park.

2641L

The State of Wisconsin

SCIENTIFIC AREAS PRESERVATION COUNCIL
Box 7921
Madison, Wisconsin 53707

IN REPLY REFER TO: 2100

November 16, 1983

Mr. David Weizenicker
Bureau of Parks and Recreation
Dept. of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707

Dear Dave:

We have reviewed the concept master plan for Hartman Creek State Park and find that the plan adequately covers concerns of the Scientific Areas Preservation Council. We appreciate concurrence in our recommendation for dedication of 80 acres as the Pope Lake scientific area. We also support the proposed conversion of old fields to prairie and oak savanna.

Cordially,

Forest Stearns

Forest Stearns
Chairman

NOV 1983

CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM

STATE OF WISCONSIN

Date: January 20, 1984

File Ref: 1430

To: Dave Weizenicker - P&R/4

From: Dick Lindberg - FOR/4 RR

Subject: Hartman Creek Master Plan

The Wild Resources Advisory Council has reviewed this plan and recognizes no potentials for wild resource designations. However, it does express the following concerns:

1. No mention was made of ways to protect the integrity of the proposed scientific area.

2. Plan was largely oriented to development with no mention of how natural area values were to be protected or enhanced.

DL:dj

CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM

STATE OF WISCONSIN

Date: February 15, 1984 *File Ref:* 2540

To: R. Lindberg - FOR/4

From: J. Treichel

Subject: WRAC Comments on Hartman Creek State Park Master Plan

Our Bureau's response to the Wild Resources Advisory Council concerns on the Hartman Creek Master Plan are as follows:

1. No mention was made of ways to protect the integrity of the proposed scientific area.

Department Response:

The master plan recommends that the 80-acre Pope Lake site be designated as a scientific area for preservation purposes. Pope Lake is a clear marl lake rich in aquatics and the only undeveloped water body in the Chain-O-Lakes complex. The lakeshore and significant related wetland would also be included because of the finite and diminishing nature of this resource. Under the Department's uniform land use classification system the scientific area classification provides for full resource protection in accordance with management guidelines. Specific management plans will be prepared by Scientific Areas staff.

2. Plan was largely oriented to development with no mention of how natural area values were to be protected or enhanced.

Department Response:

In addition to protecting the Pope Lake site, about 100 acres of Whispering Pines and the west shore of Marl Lake will be classified as Scenic Area. A scenic area is defined as those lands and/or water having unique aesthetic qualities, scenic beauty, or distinctive landscapes. The intent of this classification is to protect and maintain these characteristics to the greatest extent possible for public enjoyment.

The master plan also proposes the establishment of 50 acres of oak savannah--prairie through the planting of trees, shrubs, grasses, and wildflowers in a selected area of the park.

Only 13 percent of the area within the park's boundary will be developed. The remainder will be left in a natural state and managed according to the recommendations in the master plan.

We thank the Council for reviewing and commenting on the Hartman Creek Master Plan.

DJK:sb

cc: D. Kulhanek - P&R/4 J. Treichel - P&R/4 C. Higgs - Green Bay

AD-75

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Note: (This revision combines Form 1600-1 and 1600-2 into one form.)

Lake Michigan District
DISTRICT OR BUREAU

DOCKET NUMBER

TYPE LIST DESIGNATION(S)

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
(Reference Information Sources Utilized)

Applicant: State of Wisconsin, Department of Natural Resources

Title of Proposal: Master Plan - Hartman Creek State Park

Location: County Waupaca
Township 21 North, Range 11 East, Section 5 & 6
Range 11 East, Section 31

County Portage
Township 21 North, Range 10 East, Section 1;
Township 22 North, Range 10 East, Section 36

PROJECT SUMMARY

1. General Description (brief overview)

Hartman Creek State Park is a well developed recreation facility offering year-round resource based recreational opportunities. The park, open since 1966, offers fishing, hiking, camping, canoeing, group camping, cross-country skiing, and snowmobiling. In the years since opening both general attendance and camper days have increased steadily.

The park's current acreage goal is 1,345.5 acres of which 1,206.53 acres are state owned.

a. Land Acquisition

Continued acquisition efforts will be made to acquire eight parcels of land from previously approved plans totalling about 118 acres. The plan calls for a small expansion of the park boundary and acreage goal by about 20 acres.

b. Management and Development

Conifer plantations will be managed to correct problems of disease, insects, and site quality. An oak savannah of about 50 acres will be established.

Backpack camping will be added to the recreation activities of Hartman Creek. A maximum of 20 sites will be built.

A 100 unit Class I tent/trailer campground will be constructed including flush toilets and electric service to 50 campsites.

The existing 8 mile cross-country ski trail system will be expanded by about one mile.

A State Scientific Area of about 40 acres will be established surrounding Pope Lake.

2. Purpose and Need (include history and background as appropriate)

It is the policy of the Natural Resources Board that each DNR-owned property shall be managed and developed according to a master plan. To this end a Master Planning Handbook has been developed to insure sound, long-range master planning of DNR properties including state parks. Generally, the duration of a master plan is considered to be 10 years, after which it is reviewed, updated and re-written to cover the next 10-year time period.

In the case of Hartman Creek a formal master plan according to the new handbook format has been prepared for the first time. Various other inputs have guided management and development thus far. Facilities now existing at the park include:

Picnic Areas	- 38.9 acres
Tent/trailer campground	- 100 sites
Outdoor group camp	- capacity: 150
Parking	- 380 spaces
Road System	- 6 miles
Swimming Beach	- 300' marked area
Changing area/toilets	- one set at beach
Flush toilets	- campground
Vault toilets	- other areas
Hiking trails	- 15.6 miles
Nature trail	- 1.0 miles
Ski touring trail	- 7.0 miles
Snowmobile trail	- 4.0 miles
Holding tank sanitary station	- at campground
Shop-storage building	
Park Entrance Visitor Station	

New land acquisition, facilities, or management proposals are the result of experiences gained by park personnel during the operation of the property, input resulting from Citizen Participation programs, and the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. A master plan task force consisting of representatives from the fields of park management, forestry, game management, fish management, and park planning formulates the plan using these inputs as well as the perceptions, judgments, and professional opinions of its members.

Actions proposed in this master plan are backed up by the following reasons:

a. Land Acquisition.

The acquisition of eight parcels totalling about 118 acres is needed to complete goals previously approved by the Natural Resources Board. These lands are needed for various reasons including: direct resource protection through state ownership, control of access, provision of buffer zones for more sensitive areas, and in the case of two small parcels totalling .91 acres, to complete acquisition in an area previously thought to have been all in state ownership. Since these lands are within previously approved boundaries, negotiations are currently underway.

The proposal to expand the park boundary and acreage goal by 20 acres is a move to acquire and thereby preserve a significant portion of undeveloped natural shoreline on Knight Lake.

b. Management and Development

1) Several conifer plantations were established and in some cases neglected. Problems of poor growth, insect infestation, and disease have been noted by local foresters. The management of these plantations must be changed to provide for their continued growth and good health. As the trees mature and are harvested native communities will be encouraged. Oak savannah once covered much of the region around the park. The nature interpretation program of Hartman Creek would benefit from the presence of at least one example of the communities that were experienced by the first pioneers in the area.

2) Primitive or backpack camping needs for the Waupaca area are predicted to be 250 sites by 1984 according to the most recent State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. Presently there are three primitive campsites located in the region. Hartman Creek has remote areas that will lend themselves to this type of camping easily.

3) While the SCORP does not call for any increase in tent/trailer camping within the general region, local deficiencies sometimes occur. A system of analysis has been devised to help determine the feasibility of campground expansion for properties already offering this type of recreation. This system considers such factors as degree of utilization of the existing facility, revenues generated, costs to operate, the availability of nearby private campsites, etc. A point value is assigned for each factor and the point total is used to score the relative feasibility of adding more campsites. The conditions at Hartman Creek indicate a good degree of expansion feasibility.

4) The SCORP calls for a 583# increase in cross-country ski trail mileage by 1984. The ski trails in Hartman Creek have proven to be very popular and a small increase in trail mileage can be accommodated.

Pope Lake has been identified by the Scientific Areas Preservation Council (a citizen advisory council of the Natural Resources Board) as a potential State Scientific Area. Pope Lake is a clear marl lake rich in aquatics and the only undeveloped water body in the Chain-O-Lakes Complex. The lakeshore and significant related wetland should be included due to the finite and diminishing nature of this resource.

3. Authorities and Approvals (list statutory authority and other relevant local, state and federal permits or approvals required)

   a. Statutory authority to initiate - Sec. 27.01 Wis. Stats.
   b. Permits or approvals required - Natural Resources Board, Governor
   c. Participants notified of above requirements ___No X Yes
   d. Floodplain and Local Zoning Compliance ___No X Yes

4. Estimated Cost and Funding Source

   $915,000 ORAP 2000, LAWCON or other available funds

PROPOSED PHYSICAL CHANGES

5. Manipulation of Terrestrial Resources (include relevant quantities - sq. ft., cu. yard., etc.)

   a. Establishment of 20 backpack campsites will entail the preparation of about 400 square feet per site. Preparation will consist of removal of old stumps, debris, and brush. Sites will be chosen that have a relatively level grade and need little work to prepare. In most cases large trees will not be removed unless defective or hazardous. Total campsite area will be about 8,000 square feet. Steel fire rings and registration posts will be the only other additions to the site. Four sealed vault toilets will be constructed. About 15 cubic yards of excavation is needed.

   b. Construction of a Class I Tent/Trailer campground will include the following elements:

      Access Road - two-way blacktop, 1/4 mile long
      Campground Roads - one lane/blacktop 1 1/2 miles
      Campsite Spurs - gravel 20' x 50', 100 units
      Camp Pads - earth clearing 100 units x 400 sq. ft. ea.
      High Capacity Well and distribution system
      Flush toilet/shower buildings(2)
      Septic tank and drainage field
      Underground electric service
      Electric hookup hardware - 50 units

      Estimated total excavation (including roads) for campground construction - 7530 cu. yds.

c. Ski trail expansion will involve brushing out and signing a new trail one mile in length, 8' wide, 7' high - about one acre in total area.

6. Manipulation of Aquatic Resources (include relevant quantities - cfs., acre feet, MGD, etc.)

None

7. Buildings, Treatment Units, Roads, and Other Structures

a. Roads, as mentioned in 5.b. - 1/2 mile blacktop 2-way campground access drive and 1 1/2 mile single lane campground internal roads.

b. Two flush toilet/shower combination buildings, high capacity well, and septic system will be constructed in the new campground (5.b. above).

c. Four single-unit sealed vault toilet buildings will be built to serve the backpack campsites.

8. Emissions and Discharges

a. Temporary engine emissions will occur during construction of facilities. Some fugitive dust may occur during road building.

b. Operation of water heaters in the toilet/shower buildings will cause some stack emissions if fossil fuels are used to heat water. Heat source is not known at present.

9. Other Changes

None

10. Attach Maps, Plans and Other Descriptive Material as Appropriate (list)

a. Locator Map
b. Vegetation Map
c. Land Control Map
d. Development Project Map
e. Existing Facilities Map
f. Soils Map
g. Landform Map
h. Land Use Map

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Information Based On (check all that apply):

X Literature/correspondence
X Personal Contacts (list in item 31)
Field Analysis By: X Author, X Other (list in item 31)
Past Experience With Site By: X Author X Other (list in item 31)

II. Physical (topography - soils - water - air - wetland amounts and types)

a. Geology and Soils

Hartman Creek State Park lies within the Central Plain physiographic region of Wisconsin (Lawrence Martin 1965). Glacially the park is located in an area of Wisconsin Drift. The terminal moraine of the Green Bay Lobe of the Wisconsin Glacier forms the upland portion of the west end of the park. The bedrock of the area is Cambrian sandstone, and the soils of the park are predominently sands and sandy loams. Some pockets of organic soils are present in low areas.

b. Water Resources

Waupaca County is richly endowed with high quality water resources, giving its major recreation attraction. Within the park are three artificial impoundments; Allen Lake 19.3 acres, Middle Lake 11.7 acres, and Hartman Lake 22.1 acres. These spring fed ponds have very good water quality and were once used as a private fish hatchery. In 1939, the state purchased the property and upgraded the hatchery operation. Smallmouth bass, largemouth bass, trout, walleye, and northern pike were reared in the ponds and plated throughout the state. In 1954, the hatchery operation was discontinued because new and better methods of rearing fish had been developed. The nearby Wild Rose Fish Hatchery now carried the load. Hartman Lake has clean water throughout the season making its swimming beach a popular feature.

There are also three natural lakes which are part of the famous Waupaca Chain-O-Lakes are bounded by park property. They are Marl Lake 13.3 acres, Pope Lake 13.8 acres, and Manomin Lake 5.8 acres. A low-key public boat launching site with limited parking is located at the outlet channel of Manomin Lake and provides small boat access to the upper chain. From there it is possible to navigate all of the 22 lakes in the system.

Water quality is good in the Chain-O-Lakes and the recent implementation of a sanitary district assures future high quality. Surface runoff, numerous springs, and seepages and several streams supply the lakes with water.

The aesthetic qualities of the Chain-O-Lakes cause them to be very attractive for resort and cottage development. Development has progressed to the point that nearly every available foot of frontage has been devoted to this type of use. Marl, Pope, and Manomin Lakes are exceptional in that little or no development is present. The connecting channels are too small for large power boats to navigate. The natural shoreline with its variety of vegetation, water quality, and lack of noise combine to create an atmosphere of solitude that stands in refreshing contrast to the rest of the lakes. Undeveloped land on the chain and in the region is a finite and vanishing resource.

Two streams - (Allen Creek and Hartman Creek) - run through the park. Hartman Creek is a short stream that receives drainage from the three artificial ponds and then flows into Pope Lake. Allen Creek is a small tributary to Hartman Creek. A pond forms on Allen Creek during times of high water. The pond is known locally as Grebe Lake. Most of the time Grebe Lake is empty.

A small unnamed spring feeder located in the northwestern part of Section 5 or the southwest corner of Section 32 is also a tributary to Hartman Creek. Little else is known about this stream.

Wetland resources associated with the park are limited mainly to pond edges and Grebe Lake. There are several small pockets of cattail marsh and some areas populated with swamp hardwoods. A few wet potholes exist in the southern part of the park.

c. Air Quality. Ambient air quality at the park is generally consistent with anticipations of fresh country air. Potential sources of occasional air quality degradation are the several paper mills located on the Wisconsin River at least 30 miles to the west. Generally, though, prevailing winds prevent any odor problems from reaching the site.

12. Biological

a. Flora

Hartman Creek has several different vegetative communities, most of which show the result of human activity at one time or other. Included are plantations of white pine, red pine, and white spruce. Several old apple orchards exist in the park, in a declining condition. The other wooded portions of the park contain a second growth of mixed hardwoods. In several areas, especially along road edges, black locust is found. Areas that were formerly cultivated for agricultural crops are now populated with a number of shrub species, forbs, and grasses. Some small patches of bare soil exist. The soils of these sand barrens are extremely well drained and nearly sterile, making both agriculture and silviculture difficult. Some nearby farmers use spray irrigation to grow crops in the Plainfield sand.

Prior to the arrival of white settlers the vegetative pattern of the site would have been oak savannah. Clearing of land for agriculture, and the suppression of wildfires gradually eliminated this fire-perpetuated type of open forest grassland.

One significant area exists called "Whispering Pines." The pines are a mature, naturally occurring stand of white pine.

b. Fauna

The three artificial ponds within the park have a fishery composed mainly of largemouth bass and panfish. Some northern pike and a few hybrid muskellunge are also present.

Allen Creek and Hartman Creek flow through the park and are known to contain a few trout, but their value as a sport fishery is practically nonexistent. The two creeks are identified as being trout streams in the DNR publication "Trout Streams of Wisconsin," however, DNR fish managers indicate that this designation is erroneous and will be deleted from future printings of the publication.

Access to the diverse and productive fishery of the Chain-O-Lakes is available from Hartman Creek State Park. Marl, Pope, and Manomin Lakes are bounded largely by state park land. Both warmwater and coldwater species are present in the chain. Warmwater species such as bass, panfish, and northern pike predominate in the three lakes mentioned above.

There are numerous trout streams in the vicinity of the park. Several nearby streams have been improved through management techniques and the provision of public access. Both Emmons Creek and Radley Creek are high quality trout streams near the park.

Wildlife resources of Hartman Creek include deer, fox, raccoon, opossum, squirrel, skunk, woodchuck, and other small mammals. Muskrat, mink, beaver, and otter are also present. Waupaca County in general has a high concentration of deer compared to other areas.

Amphibians also inhabiting the park include a number of nonpoisonous snakes, painted and snapping turtles, frogs, and toads. No poisonous snakes are known to be present in the area.

The park is rich in bird lift due to the presence of meadow, pond, and forest habitat. Over 175 resident and transient species have been identified as using the site. Commonly encountered are puddle and diving ducks, killdeer, green heron, kingfisher, sandpiper, swallow, red-winged blackbird, meadowlark, sparrow, red-tailed hawk, kestrel, grosbeak, woodpecker, and owl. Occasionally a sandhill crane, red-shouldered hawk, or osprey is sighted. The tall trees and solitude of Whispering Pines recently proved attractive to a nesting red-shouldered hawk. No endangered species of mammal, amphibian, bird, or fish is known to inhabit the park.

13. Social/Economic (include ethnic and cultural groups, and zoning if applicable)

a. Social

The park is located just a few miles west of the City of Waupaca. The region is often referred to as the "Chain-O-Lakes" and is a popular resort and recreation area. The abundant lakes have prompted the development of many cottages and recreational homes.

Park visitation has risen steadily since opening in 1966. Attendance for 1982 was about 200,000.

b. Economic

Tourism is an important part of the local economy near Hartman Creek. Revenues collected at the park are remitted to a segregated fund to offset the costs of repair and maintenance of the state parks.

14. Other Special Resources (e.g., archaeological, historical, endangered/threatened species, scientific areas, natural areas)

a. Historical features of the site are limited to the presence of an old stagecoach road that passes through the park. No significant archaeological sites have been documented within park boundaries, although native americans inhibited the area around the lakes.

b. A proposed State Scientific Area encompasses Pope Lake and about 40 acres of adjacent wetland and shoreline buffer.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES (probable adverse and beneficial impacts including indirect and secondary impacts)

15. Physical (include visual if applicable)

Construction of 1 1/2 miles of one-lane road and 1/2 mile of two-lane road will cause excavation of 5280 cu. yd. of earth. Construction of 100 camp spurs will disturb about 1850 cu. yds of earth. Construction of two flush toilet buildings will cause excavation of 400 cu. yd. of earth. About 15 cu. yd. of earth will be excavated for construction of four single-unit sealed vault toilets for the proposed backpack campsites.

16. Biological

Establishment of prairie/oak savannah and the eventual conversion of pine plantations to native deciduous forest will help return the land to a condition more nearly like that encountered by the earliest pioneers. The value in this is the educational opportunities that will be available rather than the intrinsic value of one species as compared to another.

17. Social/Economic (include ethnic and cultural groups and zoning if applicable)

a. Social

Improvement of park facilities will result in better service to the public. An increase in tent/trailer campsite availability and the establishment of backpack campsites will enable more people to experience camping at Hartman Creek. The number of camping parties turned away due to a filled campground may be significantly reduced.

Educational benefits in the forestry and ecology fields will be realized through the plantation management actions and oak savannah establishment.

b. Economic

Implementation of proposed development projects will cause about $915,000 to be inserted into the regional economy. As park utilization increases it is anticipated that revenues received at the park and remitted into the segregated fund will increase. Secondary economic gains to the local business community will be realized by the increase in tourism.

18. Other Special Resources (e.g., archaeological, historical, endangered/threatened species, scientific areas, natural areas)

Establishment of the Pope Lake Scientific Area will protect from development of the shoreline and supporting wetland of this unspoiled lake.

19. Probable Adverse Impacts that Cannot be Avoided

Increased presence of man within the park as a result of the additional campground development may mean some interference with wildlife habitat and plant damage. The construction stage would expose some soil to water and wind erosion. Some dirt and noise would also be created during construction. Air pollution emissions to the atmosphere would increase slightly due to increased auto traffic into and out of the area. Some minor grading will take place around construction sites; however, this will only minimally alter existing topography and drainage patterns. Some soil erosion could occur at construction sites; however, this would be minimized through the use of appropriate erosion control techniques. Increased use could possibly increase the need for public services such as police and fire protection, as well as medical attention. Gasoline and other fuels will be consumed by people coming to the park, as well as by maintenance vehicles. Traffic will increase on the highway systems leading to the property; however, this increase is so minimal, it is not expected to have any great effect on traffic volume.

Eventually, fire will be used to maintain the 50-acre prairie/savannah project causing a certain amount of smoke emission.

ALTERNATIVES (no action - enlarge - reduce - modify - other locations and/or methods)

20. Identify, describe and discuss feasible alternatives to the proposed action and their impacts. give particular attention to alternatives which might avoid some or all adverse environmental effects.

a. Increase the scope and intensity of park development to luxury status.

This type of development might include the addition of a larger building at the beach, a snack bar or lunch counter, flush toilets throughout the park, paved trails, rental cabins, or gift shop. Full hook-ups in the campgrounds would be included. This type of development would, no doubt, draw many additional visitors, however, this type of development may infringe on private sector business initiatives and also infringe on the preservation and protection themes of the overall park goal.

b. Decrease the scope and intensity of development.

This alternative would decrease the level of development below the present status quo. Reductions in the overall program would result from closing or removing facilities. Cost savings to the operating budget might be an immediate result, however, long-term attendance would suffer and a reduction of revenues received would result. Ultimately, a reduction of maintenance matching funds would be necessary. Reduced service to the public would not be appropriate.

c. No Action

Hartman Creek State Park could function satisfactorily for some time without any management or development changes. The main impacts would be in missed opportunities for serving the public in the best manner. Unrealized potential is difficult to quantify, but the park would probably continue to be popular as a recreation site. It is possible that continued increasing use without any expansion of facilities could lead to degradation of the park.

EVALUATION (Discuss each category. Attach additional sheets and other pertinent information if necessary.)

21. Secondary Effects: As a result of this action, is it likely that other events or actions will happen that may significantly affect the environment? If so, list here and reference their discussion in items 15-18 as appropriate.

No

22. New Environmental Effect: Does the action alter the environment so a new physical, biological or socio-economic environment would exist? If so, list here and reference their discussion in items 5-10 or 15-18 as appropriate.

Yes. New biological components of the environment will be created by the establishment of oak savannah and prairie communities. (See project summary line 2.b.1.)

23. Geographically Scarce: Are the existing environmental features that would be affected by the proposed action scarce, either locally or statewide? If so, list here and reference their discussion in items 15-18 as appropriate.

Undeveloped lake frontage is locally scarce. Pope Lake Scientific Area will preserve some of the last examples.

24. Precedent: Does the action and its effect(s) require a decision which would influence future decisions? Describe.

Some land use categories, i.e., Scientific Area and Scenic Area will prevent certain types of development in the future. This is by design.

25. Controversy: Discuss and describe concerns which indicate a serious controversy or unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources.

None

26. Consistency With Plans: Does the action conflict with local or agency zoning or with official agency plans or policy of local, state or federal government (e.g., NR 1.95)? If so, how? Refer to applicable comments in item 31.

No

27. Cumulative Impacts: While the action by itself may be limited in scope, would repeated actions of this type result in major or significant impacts to the environment?

Not likely to be repeated nearby.

28. Foreclose Future Options: Is the action irreversible? Will it commit a resource (e.g., energy, habitat, historical features) for the foreseeable future?

No

29. Socio-cultural Impacts: Will action result in direct or indirect impacts on ethnic or cultural groups or alter social patterns?

_X_ No

____ Yes, refer to item 17.

30. Other:

None

LIST OF AGENCIES, GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS CONTACTED REGARDING THE PROJECT (Include DNR personnel and Title)

31.

Date	Contact	Comment Summary
1/24/83	R. W. Dexter	Requested Archaeological File Search
1/20/83	C. E. Germain	Consulted on Scientific Area Boundary
	Merle Lang, Park Supt.	Toured proposed development sites for finalization.
3/16/83	Ron Fassbender, LMD Impact Coord.	Document reviewed and minor changes and additions made.

15.48

Hartman Creek Master Plan FEB 1 1984 / Waupaca Q

RECOMMENDATION

EIS Not Required..... X

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

Refer to Office of the Secretary..... ___

Major and Significant Action: Prepare EIS..... ___

Request EIR..... ___

Additional factors, if any, affecting the evaluator's recommendation:

SIGNATURE OF EVALUATOR DATE

[signature] for Dan Rogers 9-28-83

NOTED AREA SUPERVISOR OR BUREAU DIRECTOR DATE

J Theichel for D. Weizenicker 10-4-83

Number of responses to public notice 1

Public response log attached? yes

CERTIFIED TO BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH WEPA

DISTRICT DIRECTOR OR DIRECTOR OF BEI (OR DESIGNEE) DATE

As amended 2/13 [signature] 2/13/84

This decision is not final until certified by the appropriate District Director or the Director of BEI. If you believe that you have a right to challenge this decision, you should know that Wisconsin Statutes and Administrative Codes establish time periods within which requests to review Department decisions must be filed. For judicial review of a decision pursuant to ss. 227.15 and 227.16, Stats., you have 30 days after service of the decision to file your petition for review. The respondent in an action for judicial review is the Department of Natural Resources. You may wish to seek legal counsel to determine your specific legal rights to challenge a decision. This notice is provided pursuant to s. 227.11(s), Stats.

0753D

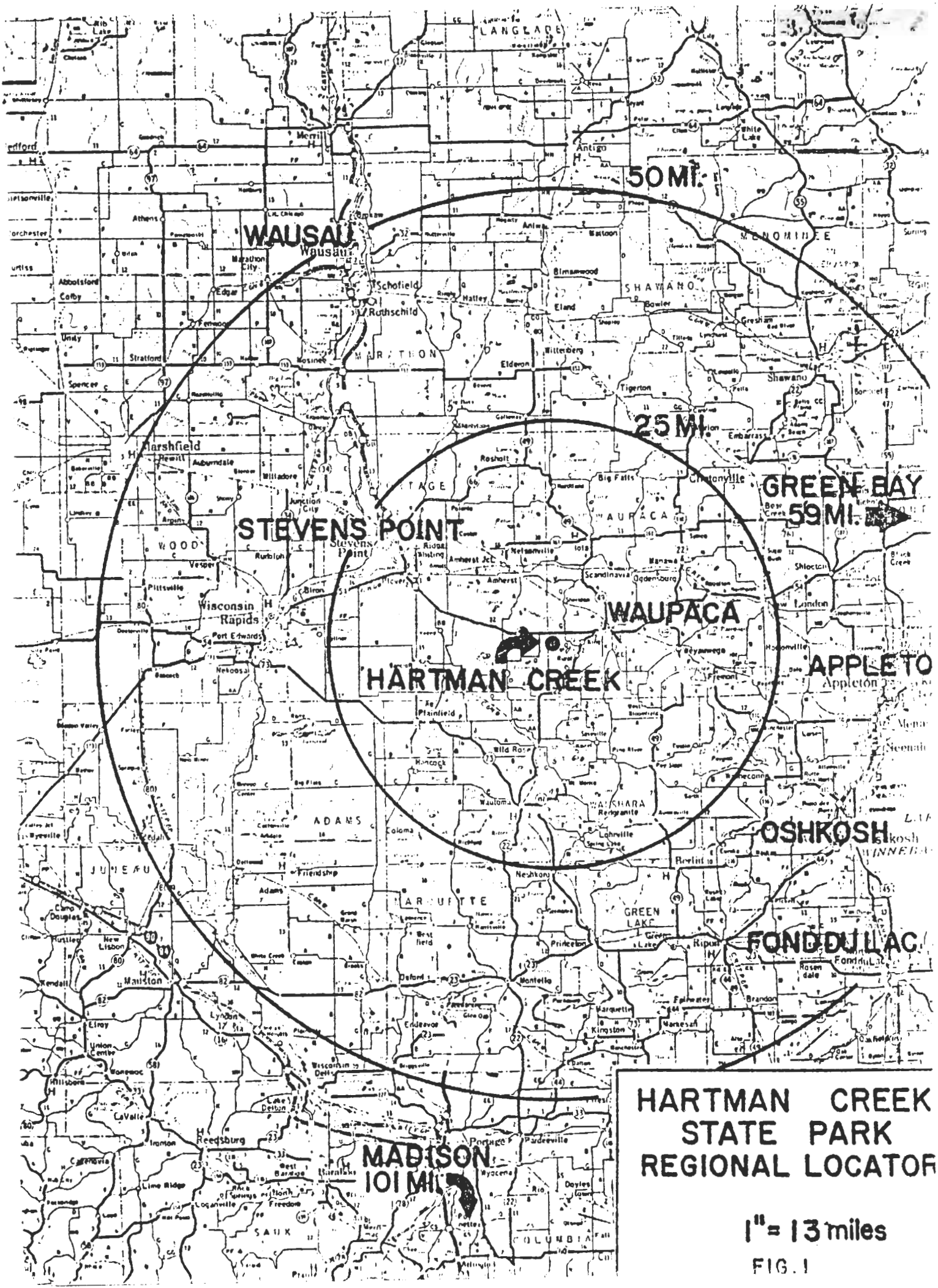
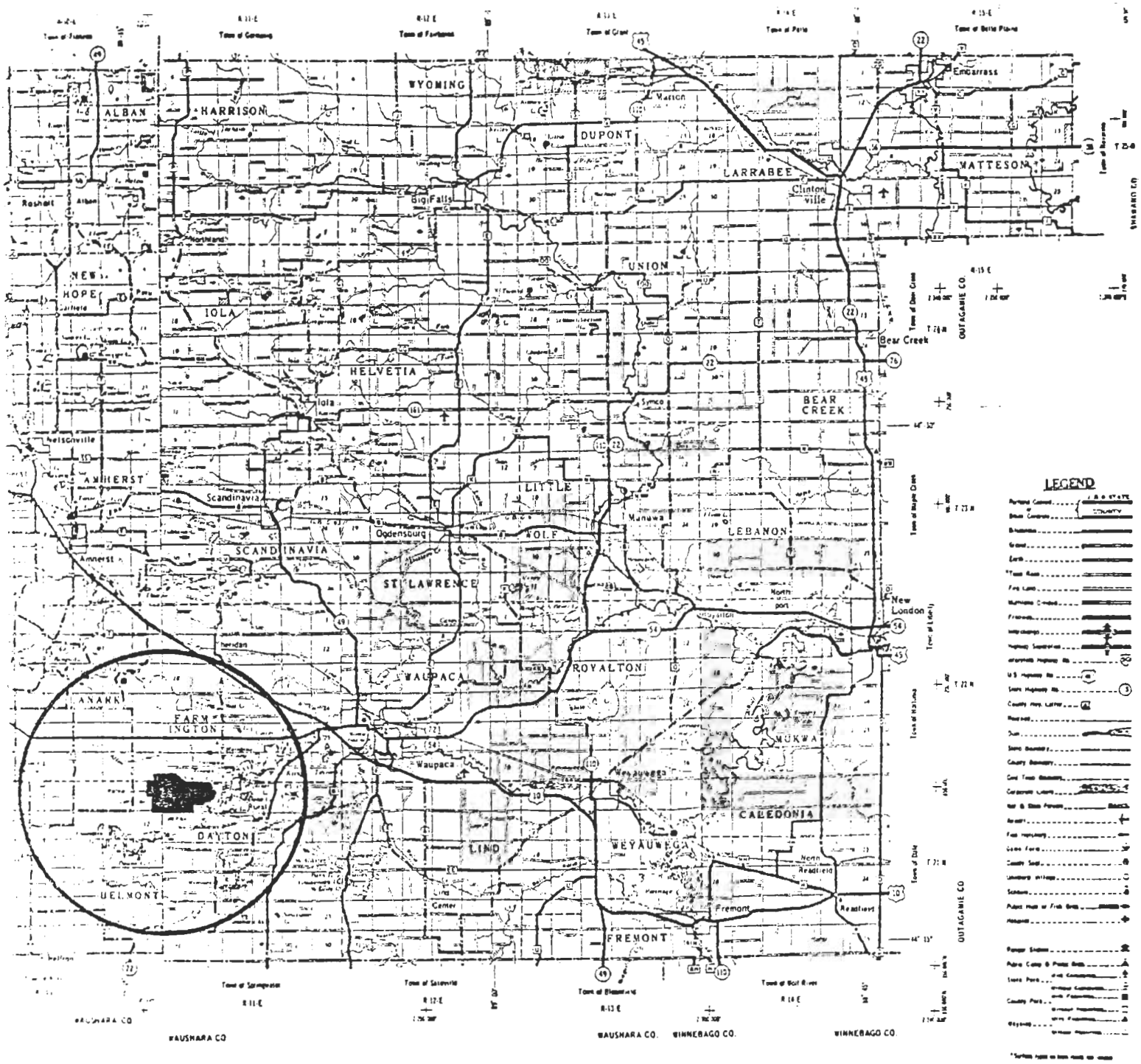
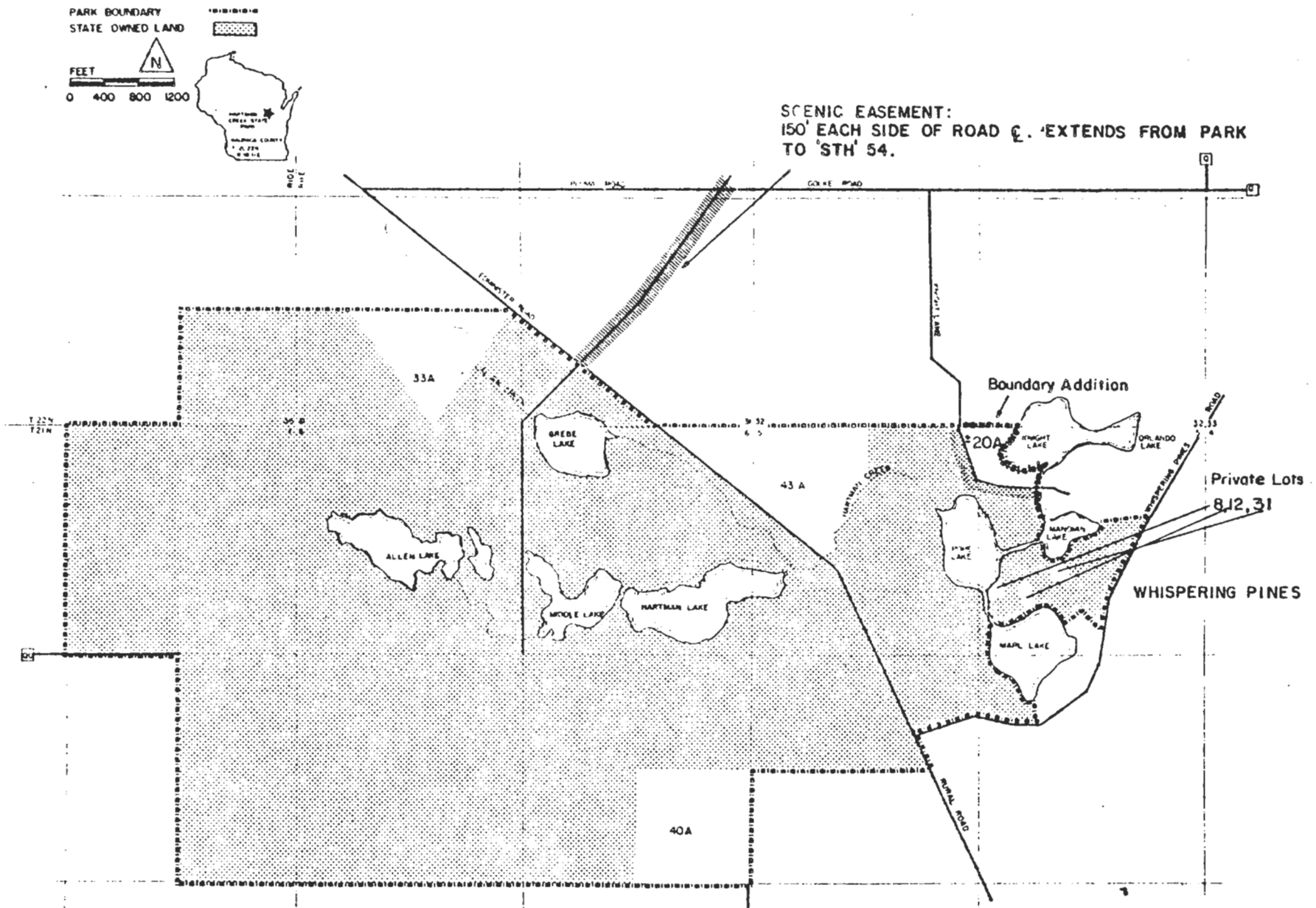

50 MI.
WAUSAU
25 MI.
GREEN BAY
59 MI.
STEVENS POINT
WAUPACA
HARTMAN CREEK
APPLETO
OSHKOSH
FONDDULAC
MADISON
101 MI.
HARTMAN CREEK
STATE PARK
REGIONAL LOCATOR
1" = 13 miles

FIG. 1



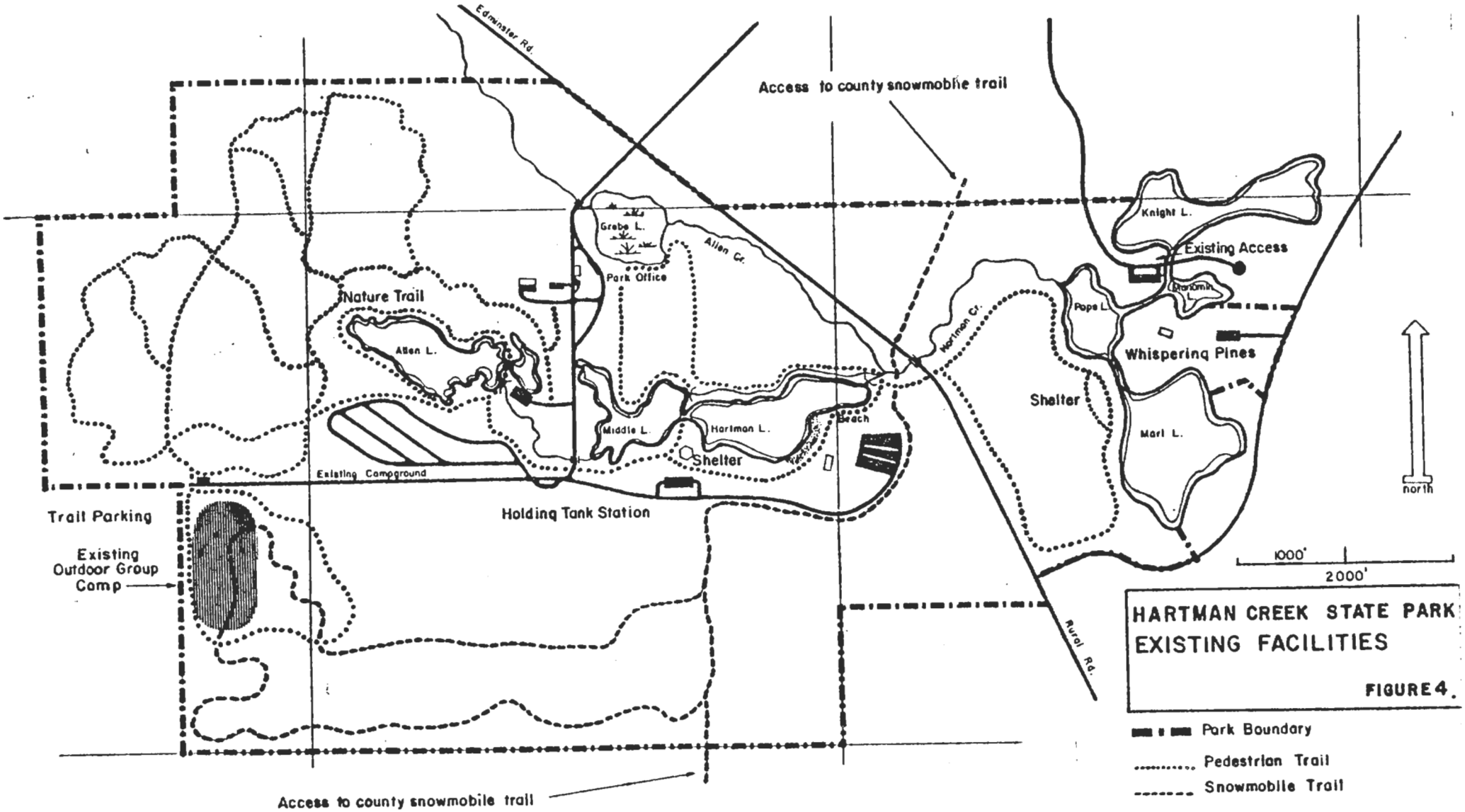
HARTMAN CREEK STATE PARK
LOCATOR MAP

FIGURE 2.



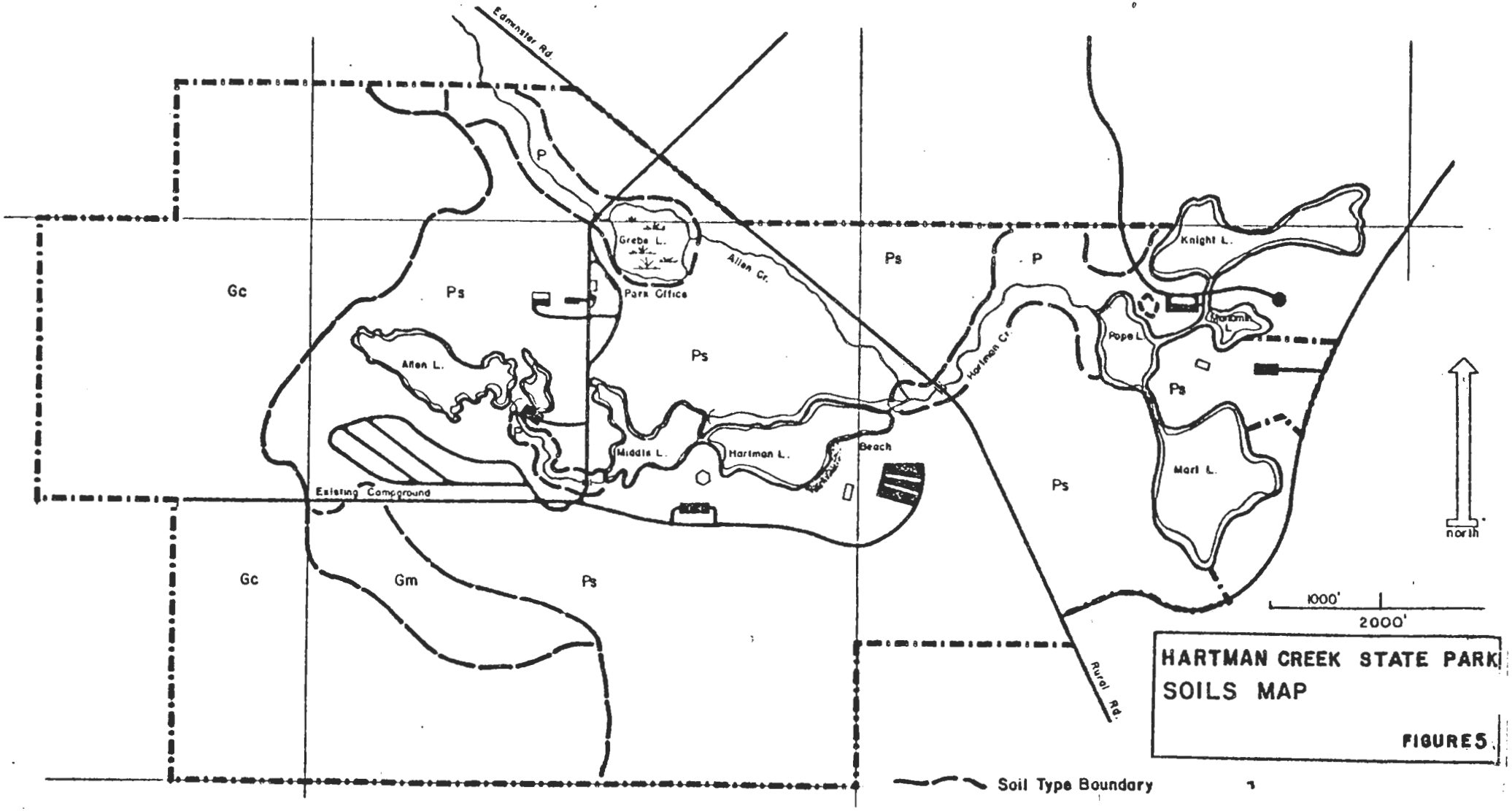
HARTMAN CREEK STATE PARK
LAND CONTROL MAP

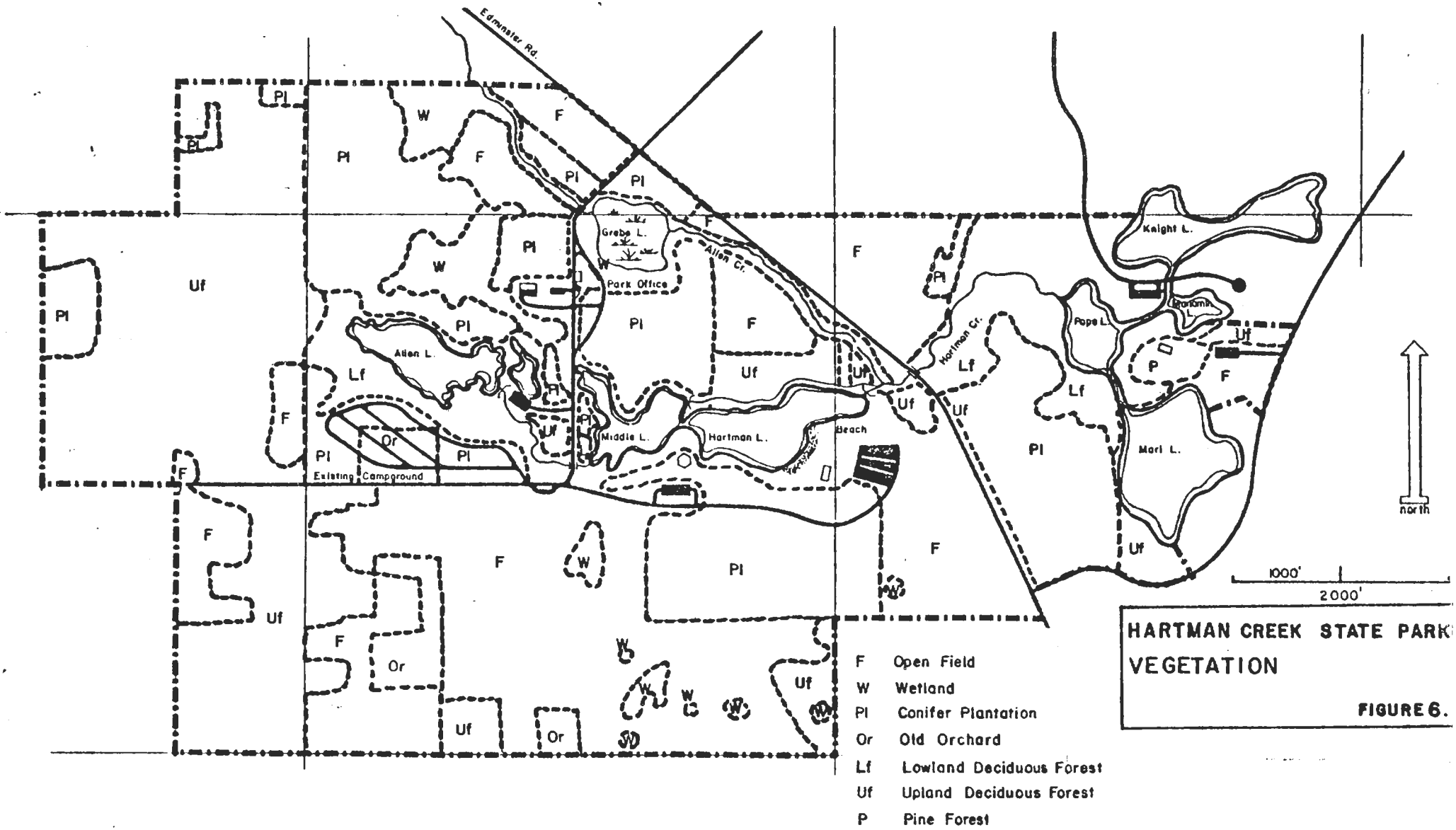
FIGURE 3.



HARTMAN CREEK STATE PARK
EXISTING FACILITIES

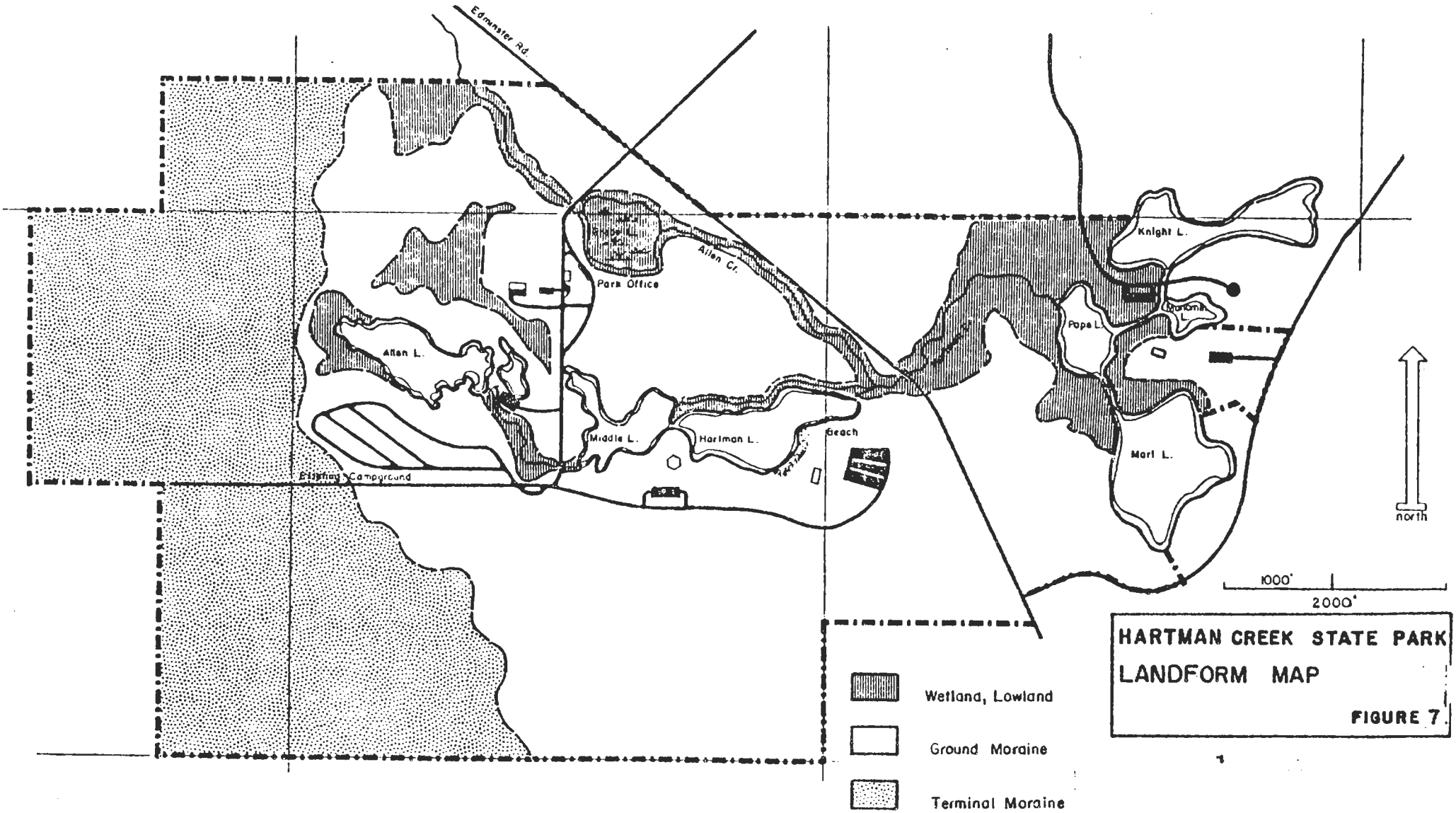
FIGURE 4.


Edmonster Rd.
Grebe L.
Park Office
Allen Cr.
Allen L.
Middle L.
Hartman L.
Hartman Cr.
Beach
Existing Campground
Knight L.
Pope L.
Marl L.
Rural Rd.
Gc
Ps
P
Gm
north
1000'
2000'
HARTMAN CREEK STATE PARK
SOILS MAP
FIGURE 5
Soil Type Boundary
Ps Plainfield Sand
Gc Vilas Sand
Gm Vilas Sandy Loam

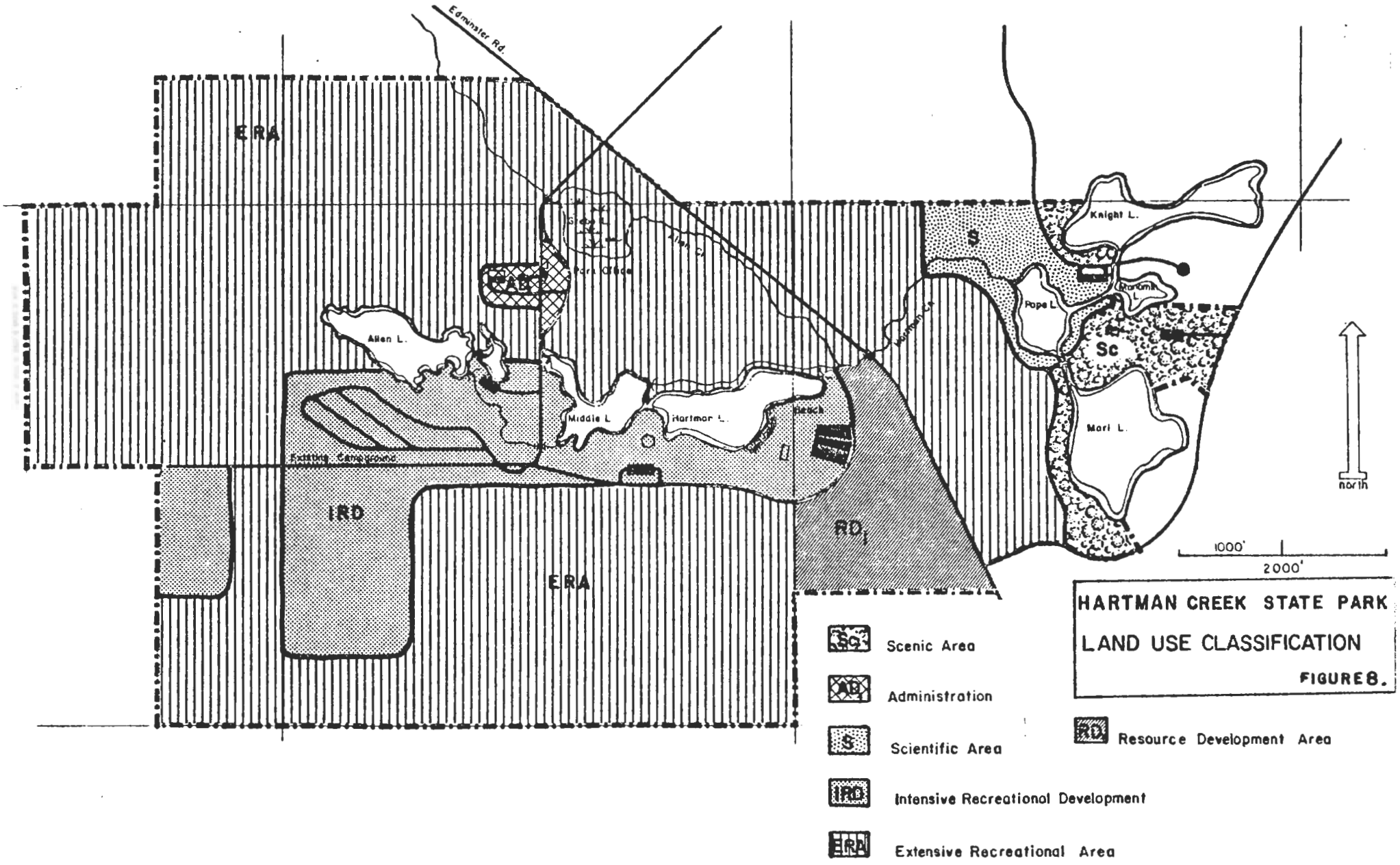


HARTMAN CREEK STATE PARK
VEGETATION

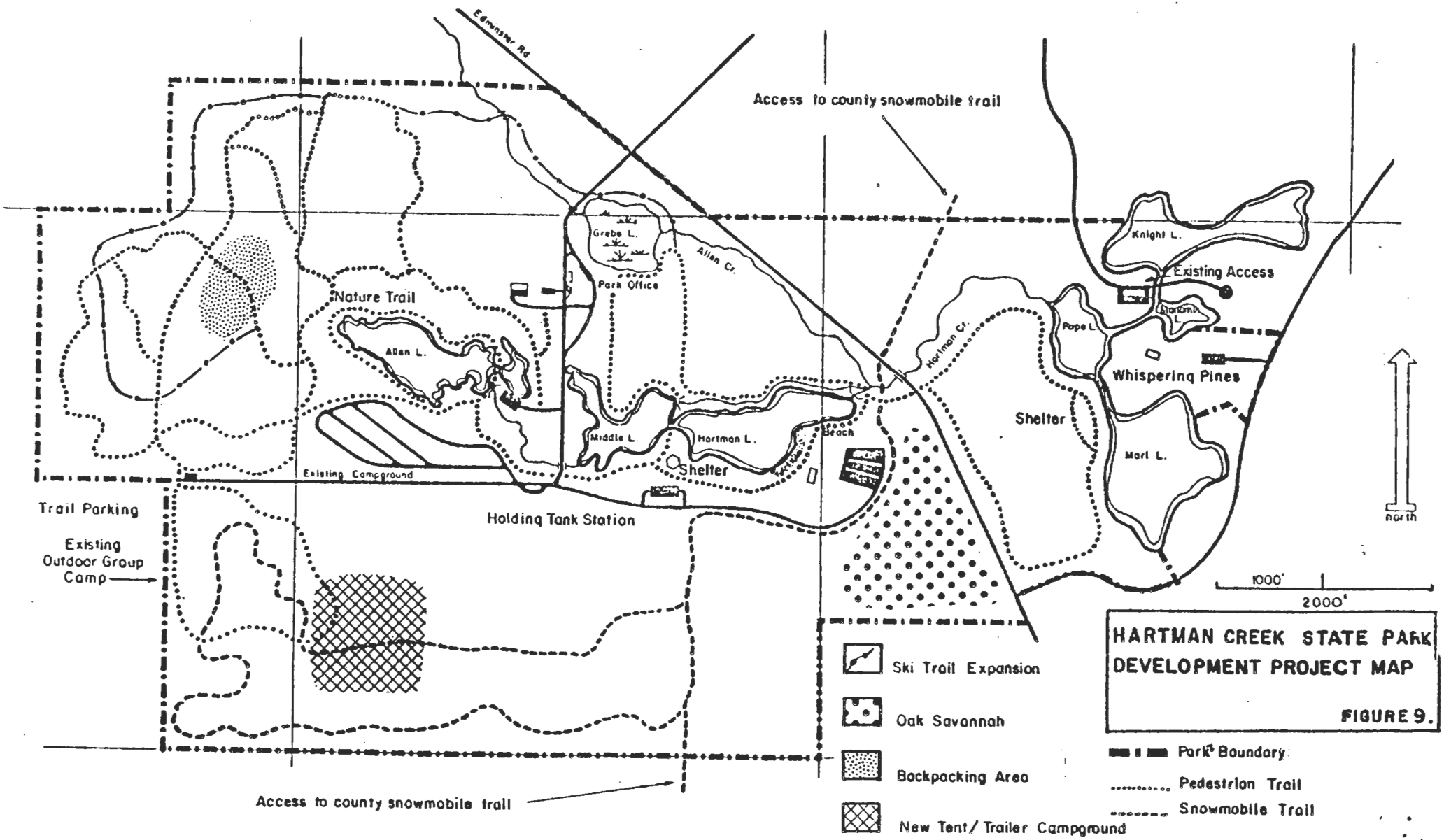
FIGURE 6.



HARTMAN CREEK STATE PARK
LANDFORM MAP
FIGURE 7



HARTMAN CREEK STATE PARK
LAND USE CLASSIFICATION
FIGURE 8.



HARTMAN CREEK STATE PARK DEVELOPMENT PROJECT MAP

FIGURE 9.

CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM

STATE OF WISCONSIN

Date: February 13, 1984 *File Ref:* 2540

To: L. Posekany - EI/3

From: D. Weizenicker

Subject: Amendment to EA #1548 - Hartman Creek State Park Master Plan Concept Element

The following amends environmental assessment #1548 prepared for the Hartman Creek State Park Concept Master Plan.

Page 2, Item 1b - Delete "...and electrical service to 50 campsites."

Page 2, Item 1b - Add "A 600 sq. ft. log nature center building will be constructed to accommodate the park's nature interpretive program."

Page 4, Item 5b - Delete "Electric hookup hardware--50 units."

Page 5, Item 5b - Add "Construction of a 600 sq. ft. log nature center building will necessitate excavation of about 10 cu. yds. of earth to accommodate the concrete slab."

Page 5, Item 7d - Add "A log nature center will be constructed to house the park's nature interpretive program."

Page 9, Item 13b - Add "See page 12, item 25."

Page 9, Item 16 - Add "About 50 white pine trees will be harvested from an existing plantation in the park to provide materials for construction of a log nature center."

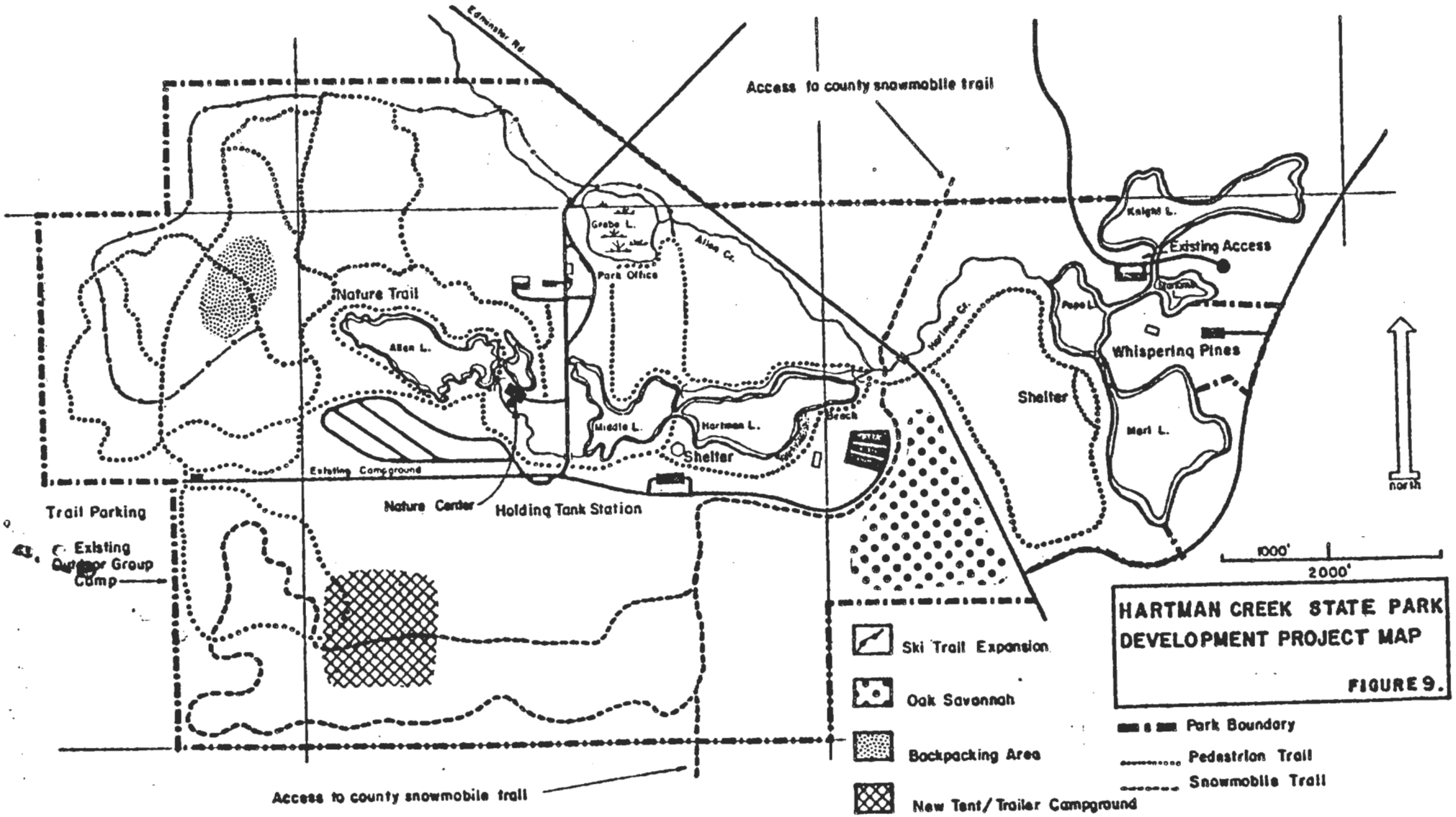
Page 10, Item 17b - Add "See page 12, item 25."

Page 10, Item 19 - Add "About 50 white pine trees will be harvested to provide logs for the log nature center structure."

Page 12, Item 25 - Delete "none" and add "Private campgrounds may consider this to be competition."

After reviewing the original assessment and this amendment, we believe the impacts of the Hartman Creek State Park Master Plan proposals have been adequately addressed.

DJK:sb
Attach.
cc: D. Kulhanek - P&R/4
D. Rogers - Green Bay
R. Fassbender - Green Bay



HARTMAN CREEK STATE PARK DEVELOPMENT PROJECT MAP

FIGURE 9.