

FEASIBILITY ASSESSMENT
AND
ENVIRONMENTAL
ANALYSIS
OF
BEAVER BROOK
WILDLIFE AREA EXPANSION

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
IN COOPERATION WITH
THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

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Executive Summary

This feasibility assessment and environmental analysis examines the potential boundary expansion of the Beaver Brook Wildlife Area in Washburn County, northwestern Wisconsin and the purchase of 536 acres. The proposed purchase area adjoins the south boundary of the wildlife area, 3 miles south of the City of Spooner. The wildlife area's northern boundary is located just ½-mile southeast of the city limits.

The proposal includes only one privately owned tract of land totaling approximately 536 Acres. The land type within the proposed acquisition includes a developed, 81.5-acre cranberry marsh, a 65.5-acre flowage as well as a mixture of undeveloped marsh and upland forestlands. Beaver Brook passes through the northwest quadrant of the property and three portions of its southern boundary front on Lutz Lake.

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR), in partnership with the Department of Transportation (DOT), will acquire, restore and manage the proposed purchase area. The wetland areas will be restored by DOT and used as a wetland mitigation bank site. The DNR will manage the property in its entirety consistent with the Beaver Brook Wildlife Area master plan.

Public opinions on the proposal will be sought from landowners, conservation and farming organizations as well as county planning, local government representatives and state legislators. The proposal is consistent with current local and regional land use plans. It also complements state and federal wildlife management objectives.

The Feasibility Assessment and Environmental Analysis Process

This document is a combined Feasibility Assessment and Environmental Analysis. It is intended to include the required information for both types of studies to avoid unnecessary duplication.

A Feasibility Assessment is used to determine whether it is feasible to establish, acquire, develop, and manage newly acquired property. The study takes into account the physical and biological environment and its capabilities, the views of the public and of landowners adjoining the property, and the availability of funding and staffing to accomplish the project's purpose adequately. Furthermore, a Feasibility Assessment presents boundary alternatives, general land management strategies and ensures integrated ecosystem management principles are considered.

The Feasibility Assessment also must meet the requirements of the Wisconsin Environmental Policy Act (WEPA) and its implementing codes. Certain DNR actions require an Environmental Assessment (EA) or a complete Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The Beaver Brook Wildlife Area expansion requires an EA under Chapter NR 150 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code.

The EA process is used to evaluate the likely impacts of a proposed project, primarily impacts on the natural environment. The EA also helps determine whether an activity's impacts will be significant enough to warrant a complete EIS. Both the EA and the Feasibility Assessment are meant to provide the public and the Department of Natural Resource (DNR) decision-makers with a factual, unbiased analysis of a proposal and must also identify reasonable alternatives to help make an informed decision possible.

After you have read this document, you are invited to send any comments or questions to Nancy Christel, 810 W. Maple St., Spooner 54801, but do so no later than July 31th, 2003. Following this public comment period, DNR staff will analyze the comments and modify the document or proposed project as warranted. If you file comments, you will be notified when the assessment process has been completed.

The final proposal is then forwarded to the DNR Administration for acceptance and presentation to the Natural Resources Board. If the board approves the plan, the DNR is authorized to begin land protection efforts. More detailed planning for management of the property begins next and involves another public participation process.

I. Proposed Project

A. Project Description

This feasibility assessment and environmental analysis examines the potential boundary expansion of the Beaver Brook Wildlife Area in Washburn County, northwestern Wisconsin and the purchase of 536 acres. The proposed purchase area adjoins the south boundary of the wildlife area, 3 miles south of the City of Spooner. The wildlife area's northern boundary is located just ½-mile southeast of the city limits.

The proposed purchase and wetland restoration will be through a partnership between the Department of Transportation (DOT) and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The DOT has an interest to participate in this acquisition through the wetland mitigation program, which allows the DOT to replace wetlands that were lost due to highway projects. DNR and DOT plan to each pay a share of the land acquisition cost based upon the amount of wetlands involved. DOT will restore any wetlands affected by development and the DNR will be responsible for future management.

The proposed acquisition contains cranberry beds, wetlands, a flowage, frontage on Lutz Lake, and forested uplands. Wetland restoration will provide habitat for waterfowl and wetland species. Additionally, the DNR intends to restore almost 2 miles of trout stream that will enhance both fish and wildlife species. These conservation practices will improve water quality and have a positive impact on the watershed downstream from the project area.

Public recreation opportunities for the Beaver Brook Wildlife Area include activities such as hunting, fishing, trapping, wildlife viewing, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing. The proposed 536-Acre acquisition will provide additional opportunities for the public to participate in these outdoor activities.

Description of Existing Project: The Beaver Brook Wildlife Area was established as a state project in 1951. Currently, the land acquisition boundary includes 1,588 acres and the state owns 1,323 acres of that total.

About half of the wildlife area is forested with upland hardwoods (aspen and oak). Swamp conifers, swamp hardwoods and lowland brush are the other major cover types. The lowland cover is associated with Beaver Brook, which flows northwesterly from the dam on the southern boundary across almost the entire length of the project ending at the Yellow River Flowage. A few small tracts of red and white pine are located near the stream.

Beaver Brook is a Class I trout stream and could be among the regions premiere brook and brown trout fisheries. However, the cranberry operation upstream hampers water quality and restricts the fishery. Within the wildlife area, 10 small spring ponds and numerous bank seeps that help to improve water quality feed the stream. Beaver Brook has good in-stream habitat consisting of undercut banks, tag alder roots, boulders and DNR installed devices.

Wildlife found on the property were identified by Department of Natural Resources staff using field observations, inventories and estimates by experienced personnel (see tables below). State

endangered (e), threatened (t) and special concern (sc) wildlife found here further indicates that this is a land type critical to the survival of some species.

Table 1: Birds

American bittern – sc	crested flycatcher	black-throated green warbler
great blue heron – sc	eastern kingbird – sc	pine warbler
Canada goose	tree swallow	cerulean warbler – t
wood duck	rough-winged swallow	black and white warbler,
mallard	bank swallow	American redstart
blue-winged teal	cliff swallow	Ovenbird
turkey vulture	barn swallow	northern waterthrush
bald eagle – sc	blue jay	mourning warbler
northern harrier – sc	northern raven	common yellowthroat
red-shouldered hawk – t	American crow	Canada warbler
common loon – sc	black-capped chickadee	scarlet tanager
broad-winged hawk	white-breasted nuthatch	red-breasted grosbeak
ruffed grouse	house wren	indigo bunting
wild turkey	sedge wren - sc	rufous-sided towhee
Virginia rail	blue-gray gnatcatcher	chipping sparrow
sandhill crane	eastern bluebird	clay-colored sparrow
killdeer	veery – sc	field sparrow – sc
spotted sandpiper	hermit thrush	savannah sparrow
American woodcock	wood thrush - sc	song sparrow
mourning dove	American robin	swamp sparrow
yellow-billed cuckoo – sc	gray catbird	white-throated sparrow
barred owl	brown thrasher	bobolink – sc
ruby-throated hummingbird	cedar waxwing	red-winged blackbird
red-bellied woodpecker	yellow-throated vireo	eastern meadowlark – sc
yellow-bellied sapsucker	warbling vireo	common grackle
downy woodpecker	red-eyed vireo	brown-headed cowbird
hairy woodpecker	blue-winged warbler	northern oriole
northern flicker	golden-winged warbler-sc	purple finch
eastern wood pewee	Nashville warbler - sc	American goldfinch
alder flycatcher	northern parula	trumpeter swan – e
least flycatcher	yellow warbler	
eastern phoebe	chestnut-sided warbler	black-throated blue warbler –
		sc

Table 2: Mammals

white-tailed deer	striped skunk
black bear	Woodchuck
Otter	Fisher
Beaver	snowshoe hare

Muskrat
Eastern chipmunk
Coyote
gray fox

cottontail rabbit
gray squirrel
short-tailed weasel

Table 3: Reptiles and Amphibians

blue-spotted salamander
red-backed salamander
four-toed salamander – sc
spotted salamander
Copes tree frog
chorus frog

leopard frog
gray tree frog
eastern garter snake
brown snake
American toad
wood frog
spring peeper

Public use of the property is considered moderate by statewide standards. Gun and bow deer hunting provides the most popular recreation throughout their respective seasons. Trout fishing is a low use activity, but remains steady throughout the season. Ruffed grouse, woodcock and waterfowl hunting are at constant levels through the fall. Trapping activity is light with muskrat and beaver attracting the most activity.

Winter use of the area has been increasing in recent years when snow conditions are favorable. Cross-country skiing is steady throughout the season. A 5-mile trail provides hunter, snowmobiler and cross-country skier use in conjunction with the Washburn County trail network and is very popular. Some snowshoeing use occurs and participants say the wildlife area is ideal for that type of recreation.

Management of the area evolves around forest habitat improvement aimed at maintaining a good age class distribution within aspen stands as well as installation of in-stream habitat work to improve conditions for trout. An osprey platform was placed in the flowage in 1988. It was active for 6 years and produced young at least 2 of those years. A bald eagle has nested within the wildlife area since 1984 and has produced 18 young.

B. Project Goals

The proposed goal is for the DNR and DOT to purchase 536 acres and incorporate it within the approved land acquisition boundaries of the Beaver Brook Wildlife Area.

C. Need

Statewide: Recreation needs in Wisconsin continue to grow. The *Wisconsin State Wide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2000-2005* provides an assessment of recreational trends and identifies general needs for accommodating future uses in the state and is reflected in the following information.

Trail-based activities continue to be popular with 41% of Wisconsin residents participating. Hiking (675,000 participants) is ranked third among 12 recreational activities. The Ice Age National Scenic Trail has generated renewed interest in hiking according to the Ice Age Park and Trail foundation. The SCORP cites trail based recreation as a high priority need for northern Wisconsin.

Wisconsin ranks fourth in the nation for participation in public hunting and hunting has an economic impact of millions of dollars (combined with wildlife watching and fishing, \$6.4 billion according to *Preserving Wisconsin's Outdoor Legacy* by William J. Vander Zouwen, November, 1998).

Public fishing has always been popular in the state. It is estimated that between 1990 and 1996, an average of 1.5 million state residents age 7 and above took part in fishing activities annually (SCORP, 2000). In addition, another 400,000 nonresidents (16 and older) fish in Wisconsin each year.

Other outdoor recreational activities which continue to be popular in Wisconsin (SCORP 1997 levels) include snowmobiling (460,000 users), cross-country skiing (613,000 users), biking (930,000 users), horseback riding (255,000 users), backpacking (457,000 users), canoeing (230,000 users) and primitive camping (200,000).

The DNR's strategic plan (1999) identifies providing outdoor recreation as one of its four primary goals. The DNR and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (F&WS) strategic plans emphasize wetland wildlife production and public hunting opportunities.

SCORP also identifies four principles effecting future recreational planning:

1. Land-use patterns are shifting
2. Ownership patterns in rural areas are changing.
3. Budgets for operations and maintenance of recreational resources are not expected to increase.
4. State demographics are shifting.

Regional: In Washburn County, the economy is centered on agriculture, recreation, and wood product manufacturing and state-federal government employment. Most of the land is forested, about 17% of the land is classified as agricultural and the county contains 7% of Wisconsin's lakes. The county population growth rate is slow (4%), but recreational use demands are increasing rapidly because of its proximity to the Twin Cities. A high, seasonal population reflected by its 40% seasonal housing occupancy rate indicates the transient nature of people using the area.

The Washburn County Park and Open Space Plan encourages land to be set aside for recreational use. The plan also states important natural resources such as wetlands, plant communities, geological formations, and historical sites should be identified, acquired and preserved.

A variety of state, regional and local planning reports support the concept of more public recreational land in northwest Wisconsin including Washburn County. *Preserving Wisconsin's Outdoor Legacy* indicates over 40% of hunters using public lands in northwest Wisconsin report they feel crowded.

The *Washburn County Parks and Outdoor Recreation Plan* outlines the need to balance public and private efforts in accommodating county recreational needs and cautions that haphazard development can have serious, negative impact on natural resources.

D. Proposed Designation

Because the proposed project adjoins an existing state wildlife area and encompasses a variety of habitats that lend themselves to wildlife management and compatible public recreation including hunting, trapping and fishing, "wildlife area" designation is most appropriate for the proposed purchase area.

In Wisconsin, "wildlife area" designation is consistent with the statutory purpose of lands acquired by the DNR. That authority is "*for shooting, trapping or fishing grounds or waters for the purpose of providing areas in which any citizen may hunt, trap or fish*".

II. Environmental Description

A. Regional Description

The proposed purchase area and the Beaver Brook Wildlife Area are located in northwestern Wisconsin, in the south central portion of Washburn County, Beaver Brook Township (Figure 2). It adjoins the southeast corner of Spooner and also the Village of Beaver Brook. Shell Lake is 2 miles west. The Twin Cities are within a 2-hour drive of the property; Madison is 4 hours southeast. The north south running State Highway 53 passes within ½ mile east of the proposal and State Highway 70 oriented east and west is one mile north.

Washburn County's topography is generally flat to gently rolling as a result of glaciation 13,000 years ago. The underlying sandstone bedrock is 100 to 150 feet below this glacial material and the surface soils are either muck in the lowlands or sand and silt loams in the uplands. Numerous bogs, ephemeral ponds, marshes, lakes and rivers create a richly diverse landscape and its associated wildlife is equally diverse.

B. Site Description

Physical: The Badger Cranberry Company, an active cranberry production operation, owns the proposed purchase area. The entire property contains 586 acres, but the owner will retain 50 acres including the residence and buildings.

Access to the property on the west is from Cranberry Road. A former railroad right-of-way, now maintained as a DNR public trail, follows the entire west edge of the proposed purchase area. Access from the east is from State Highway 53.

Biological: Of the 536 acres proposed for purchase, about 184 acres are considered wetlands, 74 acres open water and the balance is forested uplands. The major wetlands are 81.5 acres of developed cranberry beds located in the northern one-third of the property, a 65.5-acre flowage in the central portion and about 30 acres of scattered wetlands in the southern portion of the property. There are also about 65 acres consisting of 3 irregularly shaped parcels adjoining Lutz Lake, a 19-acre drainage lake west of State Highway 53.

The eastern portion of the land is wooded and sloped uplands. Access along the entire western boundary is difficult because of steep terrain. The core wetlands are comprised of muck soils while the uplands are mostly sandy and silt loams.

Cultural: There is no known cultural or archeological sites located on the property.

III. Proposed Protection Strategies

A. Costs

Land acquisition costs are established by private contract appraisals and will be approximately \$1,350,000 based upon appraisals and the Departments review of other recent sales in Polk County. No high value improvements are included in the purchase.

Taxes on all land purchased by the DNR are paid on a prorated basis at the time of purchase. Subsequently, the Department pays aids-in-lieu-of- taxes each year. Those payments are estimated at \$9,500 per year.

Initial land management costs including site clean-up, initial posting and large sign construction are estimated at \$2,000. Maintenance including annual posting, patrolling, litter pickup, fish structures, nesting structures, prescribed burning, trail mowing and parking lot grading/mowing will average about \$2,000 per year.

Staffing will be provided by the DNR's wildlife management function at Spooner, 2 miles northwest of the wildlife area. One wildlife biologist, one wildlife technician and one half-time limited term employee (wildlife technician) stationed at Spooner are responsible for the wildlife area management program and will manage the expanded wildlife area. One Conservation Warden also stationed at Spooner accomplishes routine law enforcement.

Cost Summary

Land Acquisition	\$1,350,000 (DOT cost-shared)
Taxes (full acquisition)	\$9500/yr.(estimated)
Initial development	\$2,000
Maintenance	\$2,000/yr.

B. Proposed Strategies and Partners

The land will be acquired by DNR with funding assistance provided by DOT. DNR and DOT will each pay a share of the land acquisition cost based upon the amount of wetlands involved.

DOT will restore the wetlands as part of the wetland mitigation bank project. The DNR will manage the land for public use.

C. Funding Sources and Authorities

The DOT has interest to participate under their program of wetland mitigation which allows them to purchase and restore wetland acreage in trade for highway projects that produce a loss of wetlands.

DNR is authorized to acquire land for a variety of public purposes under ss. 23.09(2) and (10), 23.11, 23.14 and 27.01(2)(a) of the Wisconsin Statutes. Such lands are administered consistent with Natural Resources Board policy established in Chapter NR 1 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code.

As a general agency policy, new land acquisition opportunities are identified in long-range plans or presented in agency briefing documents to the Natural Resources Board in advance of initiating any formal planning activity involving public participation.

The Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program provides Land acquisition funding for the DNR. This fund provides \$22.5 million for DNR fee title and easement acquisition for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2003. This program is authorized through the year 2010 at a similar funding level, but is subject to annual appropriations by the Governor and the legislature.

D. Proposed Management Goals

The management regime proposed for this project is to remove the ditches, culverts, dikes and dams and restore the wetlands to a natural condition. Once the dams are removed, it is anticipated that the free-flowing stream will find its natural meander and associated wetlands will improve in quality and function.

The restoration of the normal stream flow, protection of spring discharge areas, natural vegetation and elimination of disturbances caused by the cranberry operation will rejuvenate this cold-water stream and provide the habitat conditions that will again make Beaver Brook one of the region's premiere brook and brown trout fisheries.

III. Public Involvement

Letters and personal contacts will be used to inform area landowners, local officials and various interest groups to alert them of the proposal and to solicit their early opinions about the proposal. News media announcements and letters will be used to notify a broad mix of public participants and legislators of the proposed land acquisition and boundary expansion.

V. Environmental Analysis

A. Environmental Effects and Their Significance

The environmental impacts associated with the proposed land acquisition and management by the DNR is very positive. State ownership will protect habitat for wildlife and ensure public recreational opportunities in a county with an expanding human population and demands for public outdoor recreation opportunities.

Habitat development activities will focus on restoration of about 185 acres of wetland and almost 2 miles of trout stream. The improvement of wetland quality will enhance fish and wildlife populations and have a positive impact on the watershed downstream from the project. Some limited forest management practices will improve conditions for forest wildlife.

Prescribed burning will be used to control vegetation. Burning is essential for maintaining a healthy grassland ecosystem as well as promoting plant and animal species diversity. The use of prescribed burning and herbicides as vegetative control tools can generate some public concern. When done properly, the benefits outweigh costs. Prescribed burning will be carefully controlled to minimize the risk of inadvertently allowing fire to spread to adjoining private lands.

The proposed purchase is not expected to appreciably add to increased traffic or human disturbance to the natural environment. Use levels will increase, but because they will occur over a 12-month use period, the risk of sharp increases occurring from one month to the next will be minimized.

State land purchasing will reduce residential real estate potential. However, opportunities for such development are available within the county. Existing zoning will allow residential development in the immediate vicinity of the wildlife area.

B. Significance of Cumulative Effects

The acquisition of these lands by the DNR and DOT will protect additional wildlife habitat, restore a quality trout stream, improve natural aesthetics in the area and have a positive effect on water quality. The cumulative effect of state ownership over time is significant for wildlife and the human environment when considering the potential loss of wildlife and outdoor recreation benefits.

Payments in lieu of taxes resulting from the DNR ownership will help offset any reduction in actual property tax payments. Further, the DNR generally does not require local governmental services for its properties. In situations where the DNR receives services which are also provided the general public, it typically pays for these services, whether used or not, directly via special agreement with the municipality.

Several independent tax studies have concluded that not only is there little or no impact on the local tax base, but often the public land itself generates dollars for local businesses. The most recent of those studies, *Public Lands and Property Taxes* by Danuel P. Huegel, Wisconsin Department of Revenue, January 2000, clearly documents that taxpayers do not pay higher taxes as a result of public ownership.

C. Significance of Risk

There is little or no risk associated with the proposed purchase of 536 acres of lands by the DNR or its subsequent management. However, there is a risk that if the land is not purchased, water quality will be affected because of the nature of cranberry operations. Weed and disease control chemicals adversely affect ecosystems resulting in reduced fish and wildlife populations. Mechanical disturbances during maintenance and harvest operations also produce less fish and wildlife use of the area.

Endangered, threatened or special concern plant and animal species may not be protected or maintained if this area is not purchased and restored by the DNR and DOT.

There are no known historical or archaeological sites within the proposed purchase area. However, such sites may exist. Archaeological and historic sites, while afforded some protection by state and federal laws are more apt to be at risk if the lands were acquired by the DNR. The risk for a private individual or business to harm or destroy these resources is high because most people are not familiar with historic preservation laws or aware that the resources exist on their land.

Public outdoor recreational activities are expected to increase in the area as a result of the purchase and protection of this land.

D. Significance of Precedent

The proposed land acquisition and management is not precedent setting. The DNR has purchased and manages similar properties in other parts of Washburn County and elsewhere in the state. Partnerships with the DOT have also occurred in several areas of the state and are considered an effective way of protecting and restoring wetlands.

E. Significance of Controversy

No controversial management is proposed for the proposed wildlife area and no controversy is anticipated for the proposed purchase.

VI. Alternatives

A. No Action

Under this alternative, the DNR will not acquire the 536 acres. The property will likely be sold to private citizens interested in continuing the cranberry production operation. This will mean that environmental conditions for fish and wildlife as well as current water quality conditions will likely continue without improvement and may possibly be degraded over time.

Future residential development could negatively impact fish and wildlife habitat and public hunting opportunities in the area. Endangered, threatened and special concern plant and animals present now could be displaced. Residential development could also prevent rare plant and animal species from becoming established. Historic and archaeological sites (if existing on the site) could also be damaged or destroyed. Public use opportunities will also be more restricted.

B. 536-Acre Boundary Expansion

This alternative is explained in the text of this study. It involves the purchase of 536 acres of wetland and forested uplands for protection and management for wildlife and compatible recreation.

C. 1,000-Acre Boundary Expansion

This alternative considers purchase of additional land located adjoining the wildlife area, the cranberry operation and lands adjoining that operation. The acreage is approximate and is used to demonstrate potential for a much larger area than the preferred alternative.

This alternative will expand the wildlife production opportunities as well as increasing public recreation. The trout stream and associated wetlands will be restored to their natural condition. Water quality will likely be improved over a larger area. It will also have a greater impact on preserving the natural aesthetics and rural character of the area. The DNR will have to dispose of most buildings and all residences, increasing acquisition and administrative costs considerably. Buildings sold for salvage return significantly less revenue to the agency than full purchase price.

Larger tracts of land are currently not for sale on the open market and will require time for contact, negotiation, appraisal and purchase. There is no guarantee that additional lands could be purchased at anytime in the near future. Based on similar experiences elsewhere, it's likely that some lands will not be acquired for an extended period of time thereby preventing the DNR from accomplishing project objectives.

Costs for this alternative are estimated in excess of \$3 million for the land with additional costs for staffing, management and development. Most of the expanded acreage will not be cost-shared with the DOT.

VII. Project Feasibility

Based upon the information and evaluation presented in this study, and anticipating a favorable public reaction to the proposal, the DNR staff has concluded that the proposed 536-acre land purchase and wildlife area expansion is feasible from the standpoint of legal authority, ecological soundness, public support and funding.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS DECISION

(This decision is not final until certified by the appropriate DNR authority)

In accordance with s.11.1, Wis. Stats. and Ch. NR 150, Wis. Adm. Code, the Department is authorized and required to determine whether it has complied with these cited regulations (check 1. or 2. below):

- 1. EIS process not required.....()
 Analysis of the expected impacts of this proposal is of sufficient scope and detail to conclude that this is not a major action, which will 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.

- 2. Major action requiring the full EIS process.....()
 The proposal is of such magnitude and complexity with such considerable and important impacts on the quality of the human environment that it constitutes a major action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.

Evaluators Signature _____ Date Signed _____

Regional Director _____ Date Signed _____

Copy of news release or other public notice attached? Yes () No ()

Number of responses to the notice _____

Public response log attached? Yes () No ()

Certified in Compliance with WEPA

Chief of the Environmental Analysis and Liaison Section _____

George Albright

Date Signed _____

Notice of Appeal Rights

If you believe that you have a right to challenge this decision, you should know that Wisconsin law and administrative rules establish time periods within which requests to review Department decisions must be filed.

For judicial review of a decision pursuant to s. 227.52 and 227.53, Stats. you have 30 days after the decision is mailed or otherwise served by the Department to file your petition with the appropriate circuit court and serve the petition on the Department. Such petition for judicial review shall name the Department of Natural Resources as the respondent.

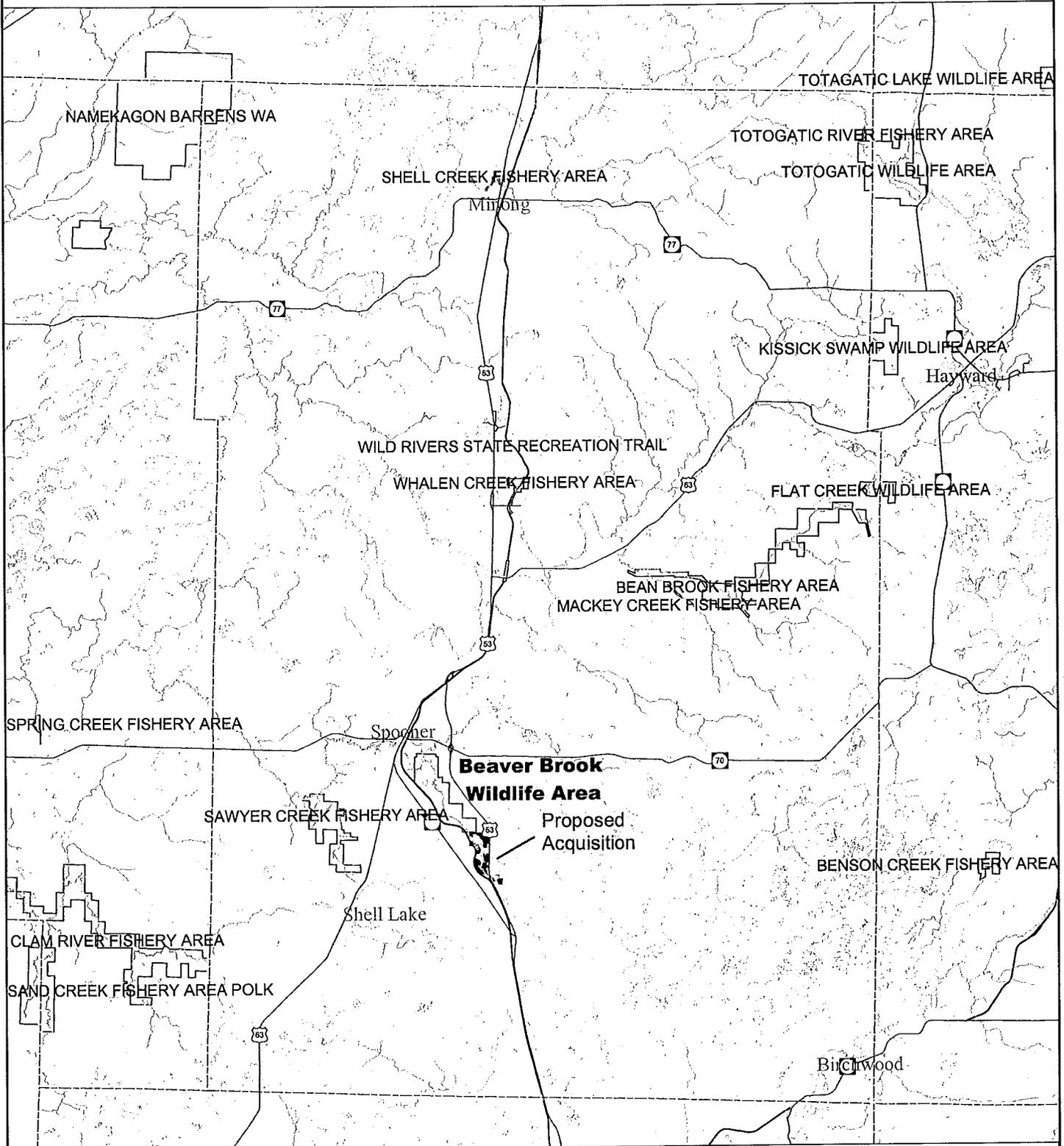
To request a contested case hearing pursuant to 227.42, you have 30 days after the decision is mailed or otherwise served by the Department to serve a petition for hearing on the Department of Natural Resources Secretary. The filing of a request for a contested case hearing is not a prerequisite for judicial review and does not extend the 30-day period for filing a petition for judicial review.

This notice is provided pursuant to section 227.48 (2), Wis. Stats.

County Locator Map

Beaver Brook Wildlife Area Proposed Boundary Expansion

Washburn County, Wisconsin



Legend

-  Proposed Acquisition
-  DNR Project Boundary
-  DNR Managed Land
-  Fee
-  Easement



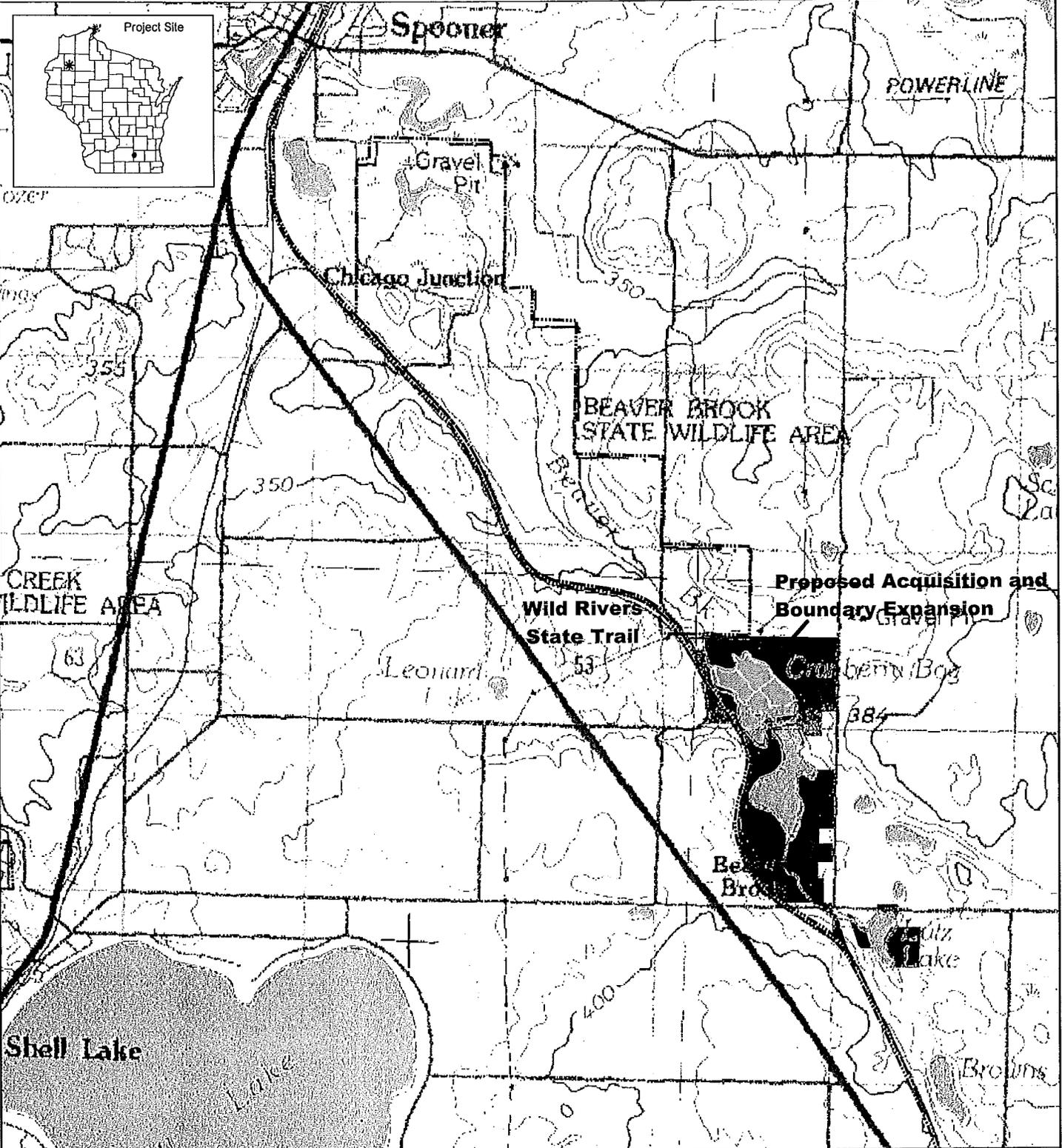
Created by WIDNR Real Estate Section
June 9, 2003



Project Map

Beaver Brook Wildlife Area Proposed Boundary Expansion

Washburn County, Wisconsin



Legend

-  Proposed Acquisition
-  DNR Project Boundary
-  DNR Owned Land



Created by WIDNR Real Estate Section
May 12, 2003

