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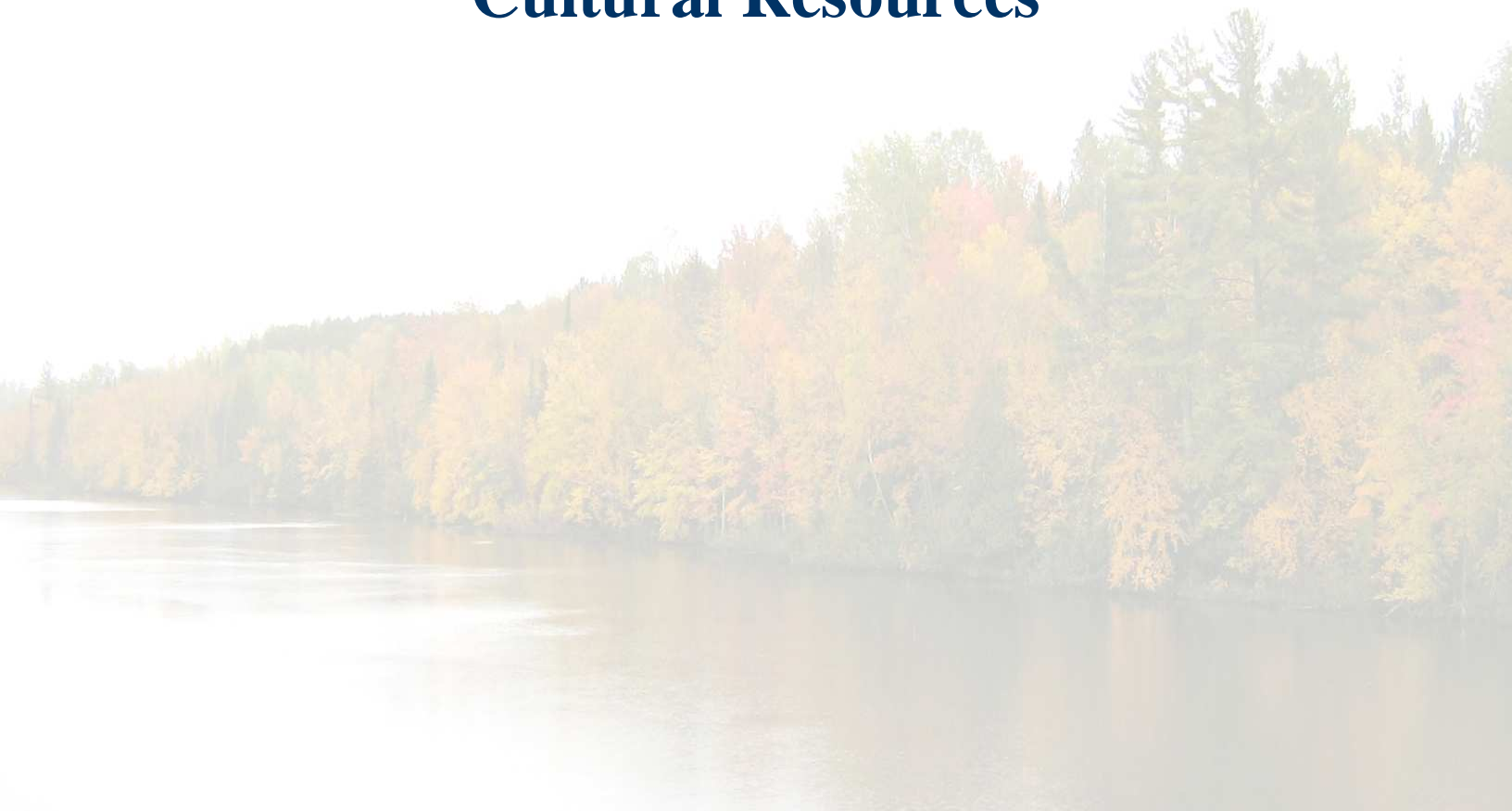
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## **Chapter 6**

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# **Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources**



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## CHAPTER 6 AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

### 6.1 Background

Park Falls has a rich history of natural resources and partnering these resources with industry, as can be related to the city’s motto—“Bridging Nature with Industry.” With headquarters for the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest in the city, the “great outdoors” is truly a priority, concern and treasure for Park Falls. Lush hardwood forests and wetland areas blanket the landscape and offer superb recreational opportunities, scenic beauty and habitat. Often called the “Ruffed Grouse Capital of the World,” many people come to the area to hunt grouse, hunt whitetail deer, musky fish, pick berries and view the gorgeous autumn colors. These contribute to an enjoyable atmosphere and an unsurpassed quality of life in a city with quality job opportunities.

#### **A. Previous Studies**

“Wisconsin’s Floodplain Management Program”

Wisconsin developed this program with the goal of protecting property and people from developing in a floodplain. In turn this program helps prevent costs to society for the enormous damage caused by floods—the most costly natural disaster. Costs include, but are not limited to, rescue and relief efforts, emergency preparedness, clean-up, rebuilding, housing, business interruptions, construction, loan costs, tax base declines, and subsidies.

“Clean Water Act”

Wisconsin initiated this act by amending it into the Constitution in 1972 to ensure clean waterbodies for swimming, fishing and other recreational purposes. Included in the act are administering permits in a timely matter, managing agricultural activities, implementing and enforcing quality standards, managing industry, storm water and sewage systems. The emphasis of the Clean Water Act is to minimize pollution and runoff in the United States. Great strides have been made since the act was put into place with numerous creeks being restored and safe, clean drinking water being offered.

#### **B. Natural and Cultural Resource Issues**

##### RECREATIONAL TRAIL ABUSE

Park Falls and surrounding municipalities are popular locations for snowmobiling and four-wheeling. Numerous trails have been constructed for use but some of these trails have become damaged. Areas both on and off trails have land and forest torn apart by snowmobiles and four-wheelers. These sports compose a significant portion of the economy of Park Falls, yet it is imperative that a balance between preserving nature and recreational use is maintained.

## PRESERVING NATURAL RESOURCES

Park Falls strives to maintain a clean city and show responsibility when dealing with underground storage tanks and contamination sites. It is the City's goal to clean-up these sites to ensure safe groundwater, soil, and rivers for present and future generations. In cooperation with the DNR, these issues continue to be addressed. In addition, industry causes other concerns, even with the careful work of environmental engineers and DNR employees. The Park Falls Paper Mill has a sludge pit south on Hwy 13 along the Flambeau River and this sludge has leaked into the Flambeau River on at least two separate occasions. Although the pit seems controlled, the location of the sludge in relation to the River will always be a concern. There is also a city-run gravel pit on River Road that washes into the Flambeau River. The City has a DNR permit to continue to operate the pit yet erosion is still an issue. Runoff should be included with regards to acts such as fertilizing fields due to the Flambeau River and wetland areas.

## DEVELOPMENT IN WETLANDS

In general, the City of Park Falls and surrounding areas are wetlands. There are very stringent rules for permits since building in wetland areas is not allowed due to Wisconsin statutes and the ecological imbalance it causes. According to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Price County contains 31.6% wetlands. This ranks second, only to Oneida County at 33.0%, of all 72 counties in Wisconsin to contain the highest percentage of wetland areas. The wetlands make it more difficult to develop and expand the area and attract new industry or home builders. Therefore, Park Falls should continue utilizing the available space it has to maximize potential.

## UNIFIED CITY THEME

Park Falls has attempted to update its aesthetic appearance but attraction is still lacking. Hwy 13 travels through Park Falls, and the main downtown area is just off the highway. An outdoor theme has been begun. With the City becoming more of a retirement community, efforts should continue to provide face-lifts to existing infrastructure to encourage passers to stop and explore the resources Park Falls has to offer. More tourist activities such as a city-wide rummage sale, "Explore the Flambeau River Day," or a venison feast may correspond with this theme.

### **6.2 Inventory and Trends**

#### **A. Climate**

Winters are cold and summers are short and mild. Crop production is limited due to the long frost period, and hardy, adaptable crops grow best with such conditions. Snowfall is well above the national average, and precipitation levels are below the national average in the winter months and above throughout the summer. There are moderate temperature differences between day and night with the average span being up to 20 degrees

Fahrenheit throughout the year. Park Falls has a comfort index rating above the national average and overall has a mild and enjoyable climate.

### **B. Physical Geography and Geology**

Price County is in the Northern Highland physiographic region of Wisconsin, and Park Falls is 1,530 feet above sea level. There are two kinds of topography in this Northern Highland region—upland plains and ridges. There are many low, wetland areas along Hwy. 13. Lakes and swamps are prevalent in surrounding areas. The Flambeau River travels through Park Falls and Price County and is a major attraction for all. For more information see the “Issues and Opportunities” chapter.

### **C. Surface Water**

The county is part of the Mississippi River Basin and, more specifically, the Upper Chippewa Unit. In Wisconsin drainage is outflowing, which only a few states in America have. Price County contains a portion of four watersheds:

- Flambeau
- Jump
- South Fork Flambeau
- Upper Wisconsin

In 1998 in Price County the percentage of surface waters with reported problems was 10 percent and the number of waterbodies with reported problems was 88. For rivers, streams and creeks there were two impaired waterbodies but this 1998 count assessed only 40 percent of waters. The number of impaired lakes, reservoirs and ponds was 86 in 1998 and 65 percent of Price County waterbodies were assessed. The grams of Dioxin compounds from toxic release inventory (TRI) in 2000 into Price County water was 0.77 grams. In 2001 and 2002 there were 0 grams released. These statistics were gathered through the Clean Water Act.

### **D. Wetlands**

Wetlands were defined in 1978 by the State Legislature as:

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“An area where water is at, near, or above the land surface long enough to be capable of supporting aquatic or hydrophilic [(water-loving)] vegetation and which has soils indicative of wet conditions.”

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Apart from these essential common characteristics, wetlands - and wetland function - vary. This section describes the basic functions that *can* occur in a wetland. Whether a specific wetland performs these functions depends on many variables (including wetland type, size, and previous physical influences/natural or human-induced) and opportunity (including the location of the wetland in landscape and surrounding land use). Wetlands

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also change over time and may function differently from year to year or season to season. These are very dynamic ecosystems.

### Determining Wetland Value

Standardized assessment methods are used to evaluate the extent to which a specific wetland may perform any given function. The presence or absence of specific characteristics is used to determine the importance of each functional value for the site in question.

These characteristics may or may not be obvious to the casual observer. The changing nature of wetlands can hide many of these traits. Migratory bird use, for example, is not always obvious except in spring and fall.

The occurrence of various wetland plants gives important, yet subtle, clues about habitat, water quality and biodiversity. These types of observations help us evaluate a wetland's intrinsic value and overall importance to society.

### Floral Diversity

Wetlands can support an abundance and variety of plants, ranging from duckweed and orchids to black ash. These plants contribute to the earth's biodiversity and provide food and shelter for many animal species at critical times during their life cycles. Many of the rare and endangered plant species in Wisconsin are found in wetlands.

The importance of floral diversity in a particular wetland is usually related to two factors. First, the more valuable wetlands usually support a greater variety of native plants (high diversity), than sites with little variety or large numbers of non-native species. Second, wetlands communities that are regionally scarce are considered particularly valuable.

### Fish and Wildlife Habitat

Many animals spend their whole lives in wetlands; for others, wetlands are critical habitat for feeding, breeding, resting, nesting, escape cover or travel corridors. Wisconsin wetlands are spawning grounds for northern pike, nurseries for fish and ducklings, critical habitat for shorebirds and songbirds and lifelong habitat for some frogs and turtles. Wetlands also provide essential habitat for smaller aquatic organisms in the food web, including crustaceans, mollusks, insects, and plankton.

Some of the most valuable wetlands for fish and wildlife provide diverse plant cover and open water within large, undeveloped tracts of land. This function may be considered particularly important if the habitat is regionally scarce, such as the last remaining wetland in an urban setting.

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## Flood Protection

Due to dense vegetation and location within the landscape, wetlands are important for retaining stormwater from rain and melting snow rushing toward rivers and lakes, floodwater from rising streams. Wetlands slow stormwater runoff and can provide storage areas for floods, thus minimizing harm to downstream areas.

Preservation of wetlands can prevent needless expenses for flood and stormwater control projects such as dikes, levees, concrete-lined channels and detention basins.

Wetlands located in the mid or lower reaches of a watershed contribute most substantially to flood control since they lie in the path of more water than their upstream counterparts. When several wetland basins perform this function within a watershed, the effect may be a staggered, moderated discharge, reducing flood peaks.

Flood protection may be especially important in cities, where pavement contributes to runoff, and in areas with steep slopes or other land features which tend to increase stormwater amounts and velocity. These functional values can provide economic benefits to downstream property owners and taxpayers.

## Water Quality Protection

Wetland plants and soils have the capacity to store and filter pollutants ranging from pesticides to animal wastes. Calm wetland waters, with their flat surface and flow characteristics, allow particles of toxins and nutrients to settle out of the water column. Plants take up certain nutrients from the water. Other substances can be stored or transformed to a less toxic state within wetlands. As a result, our lakes, rivers and streams are cleaner and our drinking water is safer.

Larger wetlands and those which contain dense vegetation are most effective in protecting water quality. If surrounding land uses contribute to soil runoff or introduce manure or other pollutants into a watershed, the value of this function may be especially high.

Wetlands which filter or store sediments or nutrients for extended periods may undergo fundamental changes. Sediments will eventually fill in wetlands and nutrients will eventually modify the vegetation. Such changes may result in the loss of this function over time.

## Shoreline Protection

Shoreland wetlands act as buffers between land and water. They protect against erosion by absorbing the force of waves and currents and by anchoring sediments. Roots of wetland plants bind lakeshores and streambanks, providing further protection. Benefits include the protection of habitat and structures, as well as land which might otherwise be lost to erosion. This function is especially important in waterways where boat traffic,

water current and/or wind cause substantial water movement which would otherwise damage the shore.

Trout streams and other high quality waterways often depend on shoreland wetlands to protect their characteristic clear, cold waters. Without this wetland buffer, the shoreline becomes undercut and collapses. When this happens, streams often become wider, shallower and turbid. Water temperatures rise and habitat quality deteriorates.

A wetland which reduces erosion can also reduce sedimentation to nearby waterways. If the waterway is a navigational channel, the reduction in sedimentation can help reduce the frequency of dredging to maintain the channel.

#### Groundwater Recharge and Discharge

Groundwater recharge is the process by which water moves into the groundwater system. Although recharge usually occurs at higher elevations, some wetlands can provide a valuable service of replenishing groundwater supplies. The filtering capacity of wetland plants and substrates may also help protect groundwater quality.

Groundwater discharge is the process by which groundwater is discharged to the surface. Groundwater discharge is a more common wetland function and can be important for stabilizing stream flows, especially during dry months. Groundwater discharge through wetlands can enhance of the aquatic life communities in downstream areas. It also can contribute toward high quality water in our lakes, rivers and streams. In some cases, groundwater discharge sites are obvious, through visible springs or by the presence of certain plant species.

#### Aesthetics, Recreation, Education and Science

Wetlands are wonderful places to study, hike or just drive by. They provide peaceful open spaces in landscapes which are under development pressure and have rich potential for hunters and anglers, scientists and students.

Wetlands provide exceptional educational and scientific research opportunities because of their unique combination of terrestrial and aquatic life and physical/chemical processes. Many species of endangered and threatened plants and animals are found in wetlands.

Wetlands located within or near urban settings and those frequently visited by the public are especially valuable for the social and educational opportunities they offer. Open water, diverse vegetation, and lack of pollution also contribute to the value of specific wetlands for recreational and educational purposes and general quality of life.

The information on wetlands above is from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

## ***E. Floodplains***

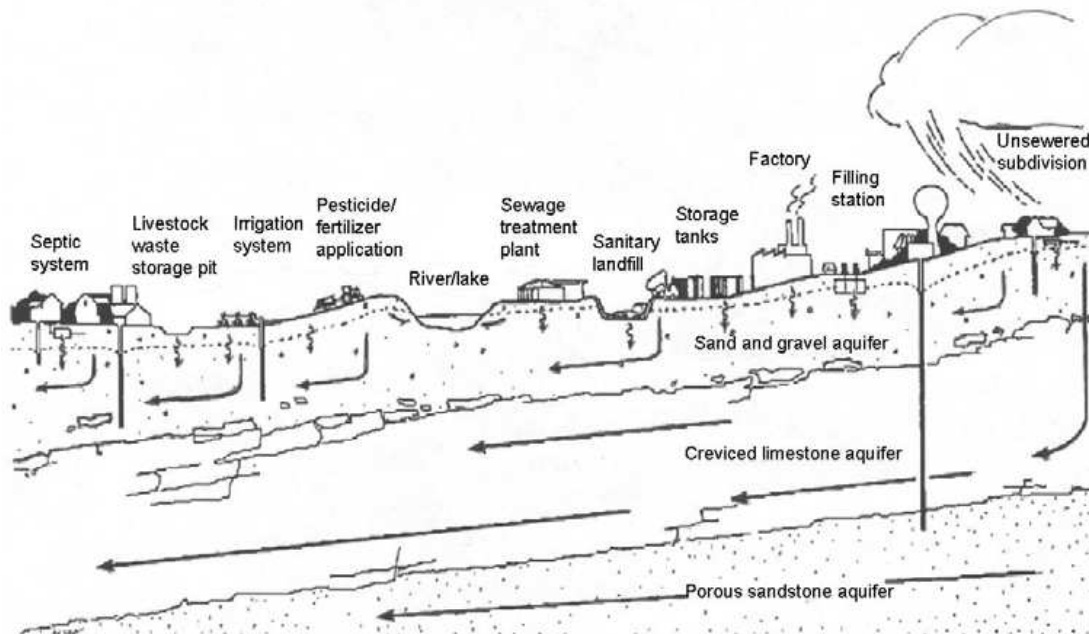
Floodplains are “lands which has [have] been or may be covered by floodwater during the regional flood,” which is also known as the 100-year flood, the 1% chance flood, and the base flood (Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources). They are areas of natural flood control and prove to be very valuable for communities. In addition to providing natural flood and erosion control, floodplains improve water quality by filtration, recharge aquifers, and provide, protect and enhance fish and wildlife habitat.

The two areas of a floodplain are the floodway and flood fringe. The floodway is the moving water aspect of a river channel or stream. On both sides of the floodway are flood fringes. During the regional flood, this area is covered with standing water; therefore, some development is allowed with a permit. By preventing development building dikes, levees and other flood control devices will be saved. City ordinances further ensure the protection of property and people.

## ***F. Groundwater***

The City of Park Falls and Price County strive to provide clean, safe drinking water. Most of the ground water in Price County is obtained from sand and gravel aquifers. However, substances can seep through the soil and contaminate the groundwater within. Contamination will be expanded upon further in a later section of this chapter. Figure 43 represents the sources of possible contamination to groundwater.

**Figure 43: Groundwater Contamination**



Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

A high capacity well is defined by the Wisconsin Administrative Code as “one or more wells...on a property that have a combined approved pump capacity of 70 or more gallons per minute.” Most high capacity wells are 40 to 140 feet deep, and usually yield 15 to 60 gallons per minute per foot of draw down. Park Falls has at least four high capacity wells. The wells’ names are City Well #6, AR313, PUB W2007-0747, and County Hwy B. The County Hwy B Well was approved in 1969, City Well #6 and AR313 in 1992, and PUB W2007-0747 in 2007. These wells are part of the upper Chippewa River basin in the Northern Region. As of July 2008, there are 23 high capacity wells in Price County.

The groundwater quality is generally good. There is iron and manganese in the water naturally so there are aesthetic problems. The content of dissolved solids in the ground water is relatively high throughout the county. The soil is not very permeable so finding a high yield well is difficult.

Wellhead Protection Areas are used to protect groundwater quantity and quality associated with high capacity municipal wells. Wellhead protection programs involve five components:

- 1) *Delineation of a zone of contribution for a five-year time of travel*
- 2) *An inventory of all potential contamination sources within that zone*
- 3) *An education program*
- 4) *A management plan*
- 5) *A contingency plan*

The Wellhead Protection Programs are outside of zoning so Price County has not passed them. The city does have an inventory of all potential contamination sources within the zone and used to have an educational field trip for fifth grade students to the wastewater treatment plant.

## **G. Soils**

Characteristics and properties of soil are dependent on five factors:

- 1) *The composition of parent material*
- 2) *The climate that the soil material has been exposed to*
- 3) *The living organisms, especially vegetation, in and on the soil*
- 4) *Topography*
- 5) *Length of soil formation time*

Complex processes and reactions are affected by these factors, which contribute to defined soil layers. In Price County climate does not greatly affect soil formation because of its uniformity; however, vegetation, parent material (original mineral and organic deposits that soil is created from), relief and time have impacted formation significantly. In addition, glaciers from 9,500 to 25,000 years ago formed diverse parent

material and drumlins. More recent alluvial deposits are seen on county floodplains and wetlands.

Soil characteristics are influenced by numerous factors: the amount of precipitation, temperature, organisms, topography and time. Saturated soils are gray or highly mottled in color while drier soils are brighter. Cold temperatures decrease the rate of reactions that take place within the soil, causing less weathered soil with many nutrients. Price County has cold and moist weather so organic matter accumulation is slow. Much of the soil here is under forest vegetation or wetland grasses and shrubs. Each has their own properties. Topography affects the vegetation present because of its impact on drainage, aeration and erosion.

Parent material in Price County is very young but soil formation is a dynamic process. Future soil will have different properties than present soil. With natural alterations come man-made ones. Humans can affect soil formation greatly, especially with land development and agriculture. Although Park Falls does not have significant agriculture in the city, land development is occurring and changing the soil. Conservation efforts need to be maintained to reduce negative impacts of human activity on the environment.

Soils are classified into categories by the National Cooperative Soil Survey. These six categories are order, suborder, great group, subgroup, family and series. Price County is composed mostly of forested, silty soils; forested, loamy soils; and streambottom and major wetland soils. In the northern part of the county is a tiny area of forested, sandy soils.

## ***H. Contaminated Sites***

Contaminated sites are a component of any city, and Park Falls is no exception. While the city hopes for no contamination and accidents, incidents occur. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and Wisconsin Department of Commerce are the main jurisdictions for contamination. When one does occur, these departments handle the matter promptly and continue monitoring cases, usually over many years, until the matter is no longer an issue. The problem is made aware to people, not hidden, so actions can be made to improve the situation. Park Falls takes great pride in natural resources—Flambeau River, wetlands, Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest, state forests—and, therefore, strives to protect them.

There are 90 closed sites, 2 conditionally closed sites and ten that have an open status in Park Falls. Closed sites are state-approved sites that have been investigated and cleanup actions are done. Open sites are sites where cleanup is necessary or still underway. Conditionally closed sites are waiting for a receipt of documentation for abandonment of wells or soil disposal before they are able to become closed. The status of these wells is dependent upon the substance contamination.

The two major activity types in the open sites are Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) and Environmental Repair (ERP). The Wisconsin DNR defines the terms as:

- A **LUST** site has contaminated soil and/or groundwater with petroleum, which includes toxic and cancer causing substances. However, given time, petroleum contamination naturally breaks down in the environment (biodegradation). Some LUST sites may emit potentially explosive vapors.
- **ERP** sites are sites other than LUSTs that have contaminated soil and/or groundwater. Examples include industrial spills (or dumping) that need long term investigation, buried containers of hazardous substances, and closed landfills that have caused contamination. The ERP module includes petroleum contamination from above-ground (but not from underground) storage tanks.

On the closed list, there are spills. Spills, the “discharge of a hazardous substance that may adversely impact, or threaten to impact public health, welfare or the environment,” usually clean up quickly and pose much less of a threat than LUST and ERP sites (Wisconsin DNR).

#### Ten Open Sites in Park Falls

Name	Type	Juris	Start Yr/Yr of Last Action	Remediation Activity (RA) and Waste Activity (WA)	Contamination (See Key Below)
Johnsons, Inc.	ERP	DNR	1992/2007	1 RA, 0 WA	CC,DC,SC, high GC
Flambeau Oil Co. Bulk PLT	ERP	DNR	1997/2007	2 RA, 0 WA	FP,GC,SC
Quonset Huts	ERP	DNR	2007/2008	2 RA, no WA	SC
Flambeau Oil Co./Schraufnagel Auto Glass	LUST	DNR	1990/2007	1 RA, 1 WA	CC,FP,GC, SC
Gregs Mobil	LUST	DCOM	1992/2000	1 RA, 1 WA	GC,SC
St. Anthonys Church Heating Oil	LUST	DCOM	1993/1996	2 RA, 0 WA	GC,SC
Flambeau Medical Center	LUST	DCOM	1993/1996	0 RA, 2 WA	SC
Anderson Upholstery	LUST	DNR	1997/2006	1 RA, 1 WA	SC
Johnsons Car Wash	LUST	DNR	1997/2007	1 RA, 0 WA	FP,SC,GC

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (BRRTS on the Web), August 2008

\*Co-contamination: CC

\*Soil Contamination: SC

\*Direct Contact: DC

\*Free Product: FP

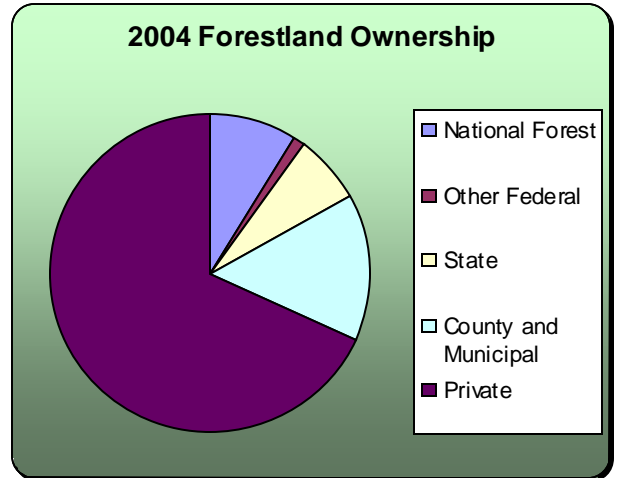
\*Groundwater Contamination: GC

The website <<http://botw.dnr.state.wi.us/botw/BasicSearchAction.do>> offers a complete list of closed sites where contamination has occurred in Park Falls.

## I. Woodlands

Significant woodland areas exist within the City of Park Falls. These areas are 40 acres or more of forested areas. Forest cover provides many vital functions for wildlife, humans and nature. Specifically, they offer recreational opportunities, scenic beauty, and wildlife habitat as well as protection of sensitive environmental areas.

Tree cover assists with erosion control and reducing effluent and nutrient flows into surface water bodies and courses. They occupy national forests, state forest, and County, municipal and private land. See Figure 44 for “Forestland Ownership” in Price County.



Source: WisDNR

Trees can have beautiful scenic colors, add value to land for property owners, help cool buildings and neighborhoods, break the cold winds to lower heating costs, and provide food for wildlife. They are essential components in this community and assist with fuel efficient costs for industry and residential people.

Park Falls is not a Tree City USA member but could benefit by becoming one. The four Tree City USA standards that must be met by Tree Cities are to have:

1. A Tree Board or Department
2. A Tree Care Ordinance
3. A Community Forestry Program with an Annual Budget of at Least \$2 Per Capita
4. An Arbor Day Observance and Proclamation

The benefits of joining include education, public image, citizen pride, financial assistance and publicity. This program involves people of all ages working together to better a community. There is pride in taking this active role and seeing a grown tree prosper several years later. Along with the involvement, this program would support the Department of Natural Resources and Forestry headquarters in Park Falls and coincide with protecting the abundant woodland areas.

## J. Historic and Cultural Assets

Park Falls and surrounding municipalities have several structures identified as historic places and all are open for public viewing. The Round Lake Logging Dam in Park Falls was built in 1878. After long winters of tree cutting, the dam became a scene of the infamous spring log drives onto sawmills along the Mississippi and Chippewa Rivers. It

was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in 1981. The Round Lake Logging Dam was restored in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century due to the collaborative financial efforts of Friends of the Round Lake Dam, Price County Historical Society and the U.S. Forest Service. After many years of work by engineers, volunteers, and historic societies, the restored dam was dedicated on August 21, 1996. Today the dam is thought to be the last of its kind and remains in the midst of a thunderous northern Wisconsin pine forest.

Wisconsin Concrete Park is located in Phillips along Hwy. 13 and is an outdoor museum with 237 concrete sculptures built by Fred Smith, a retired lumberjack. Concrete was used and embellished with glass bottles, insulators, painted surfaces, mirrors and other objects. Fred Smith once said:

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“Nobody knows why I made them, not even me. This work just came to me naturally. I started one day in 1948 and have been doing a few a year ever since...”

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Fred was 63 years old when he began crafting the art pieces. The sculptures portray daily activities, especially of northern Wisconsin, its history, animals and the outdoors. Widely recognized statues include Ben Hur, Sacajawea, Paul Bunyan and Iwo Jima Monument. The park is owned by Price County today and is maintained by the Friends of Fred Smith, Inc. for public viewing.

The Springstead Historic District is located at the end of Stone Lake Road off Hwy. 182, about 20 miles east of Park Falls. This historic district contains five log buildings set in an old forest and overlooks Stone Lake. The first inhabitants were Chippewa Indians, and in 1868 French-Canadian fur traders and loggers settled there. They built a cabin that is still standing today and remains the only one from the era. The Post Office was located in one of the buildings before moving to Park Falls. Currently, the Lodging House is available for rent. The other structures contain historic artifacts and décor representing the era in northern Wisconsin.

The Smith Rapids Covered Bridge is the first Town Lattice Truss Bridge to be constructed in Wisconsin in over 100 years. Town Lattice refers to the diamond-shaped truss pattern originally designed and patented by the Town in the 1820's. A unique feature of this structure is the complete use of glue-laminated lumber in the construction, allowing for the use of continuous chords on the top and bottom of the trusses. The structure, put up by the U.S. Forest Service, spans the 90 foot wide South Fork of the Flambeau River at the crossing of the Smith Rapids campground which has been remodeled to accommodate equestrian users. The close proximity of the horse campgrounds and the covered bridge lend a nostalgic atmosphere to the area.



The South Fork of the Flambeau is a possible candidate to be named a National Scenic River. By constructing this covered bridge, no concrete obstructions had to be placed into the river way. To reach the bridge, take Hwy 70 east from Fifield for 12 miles, then north two miles on U.S. Forest Road 148.

### ***K. Recreational Resources***

The City of Park Falls contains six parks and the Tuscobia Trail, a multi-county recreational trail. Playground facilities are available at the recreational parks and each school campus. The Canadian National Railroad travels through the downtown area, along Hwy. 13, and intersects with major industrial sites. There are numerous snowmobile, all-terrain-vehicle (ATV) and hiking trails passing through Park Falls. Boat launches are also plentiful in surrounding municipality lakes and along the Flambeau River in addition to guided canoe tours of the Flambeau River being offered in Park Falls. Many of these people utilize the motels, dining facilities and gas stations in Park Falls. These are expanded upon in the “Utilities and Community Facility” chapter.

### ***L. Endangered Species***

Both terrestrial and aquatic endangered species habitat exists within the City of Park Falls and occurrences of such species have been documented.

### ***M. Agriculture***

There are no significant agricultural operations within the city limits of Park Falls.

## **6.3 Goals and Strategies**

### **GOAL: PROTECT THE AREA’S NATURAL RESOURCES: WATERBODIES, GROUNDWATER, TREES, WILDLIFE HABITATS, SOIL**

Strategy: Work with the DNR and Forestry offices headquartered in Park Falls to meet laws and regulations

Strategy: Collaborate with industries to use and implement environmentally safe practices

Strategy: Promote safe, responsible outdoor recreational activities

Strategy: Manage City deer herd populations, runoff, and development

### **GOAL: PROMOTE AND PRESERVE THE CITY’S HISTORIC ASSETS**

Strategy: Improve the appearance along Hwy 13 and the downtown area

Strategy: Continue education about Park Falls and surrounding municipalities on the Flambeau River during the logging days

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