VI. LOCATIONAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED CORRIDOR AND ALTERNATIVES

Descriptions of alternative strategies for establishing the Ice Age NST are presented below. Alternative 1, the preferred alternative, is a corridor that is based upon the 20 miles of existing scattered trail segments developed by the Ice Age Park and Trail Foundation over the last decade. These existing trail segments presently provide a recreational corridor and minimal resource protection that could be used as a foundation to complete the trail and create greater user satisfaction through additional site enhancements. A "no action" alternative is also evaluated. A third alternative was considered but rejected.

A. Alternative 1 (Proposed Corridor)

This is the preferred alternative to carry out the intent of Congress and the State Legislature. It was identified in 1993 by the Ice Age NST Waupaca/Portage County Core Planning Team and is based on the extensive research and existing on-the-ground work of the local trail chapters. Under this proposal, a "corridor of opportunity" that is approximately 1 mile to 6 miles in width extending north-south through Waupaca and Portage Counties for over 50 miles has been identified and would receive State and Federal approval. Within this corridor, a trailway that is approximately 200 - 1000 feet in width would be acquired for Ice Age Trail purposes. The corridor was intentionally designed wide enough to allow flexibility in working with cooperating landowners to site the trail. The approved corridor will define areas eligible for purchase using state funds and will serve as advisory information for town and county land-use planning agencies/bodies. Maps that show the preferred corridor alternative are located in Section VII.

The design of the proposed Ice Age NST corridor is based on a number of factors including general adherence to glacial features left by the Wisconsinan advance, linkage to public lands for support facilities and interpretive opportunities, provision for a varied and scenic hiking experience, preservation of significant natural features, and reasonable directness of route.

The northern portion of the corridor generally follows the wooded ridges of the Elderon moraines deposited about 15,000 years ago through the Towns of Alban, New Hope, and Amherst in Portage County. Here it encompasses features typically formed near the edge of the glacier such as kettle ponds and pitted topography. The central portion of the corridor swings east through the Towns of Iola, Scandinavia, and Farmington in Waupaca County revealing a very different landscape than the one found on the moraine. This landscape is dominated by broad serpentine valleys that were cut by large rivers of glacial meltwater flowing eastward and southward. Located in the Town of Farmington is a field of three dozen drumlins perched atop two island ridges. This is the finest example of a drumlin field found along the entire 1,000 mile Ice Age Trail. South, at the Town of Belmont, the corridor moves west back into Portage County and back onto the Elderon moraines. Here a large portion of the trail exists within Hartman Creek State Park and Emmons Creek State Fishery Area. The corridor ends close to Heffron where it can make a direct connection to

the Waushara County School Forest.

The corridor contains the potential to link seven State Fishery Areas, two County Parks, a State Natural Area and a State Park. These areas provide support facilities for hikers such as trailheads, water, parking, camping, and phones. Other outstanding sites include two clusters of kettle lakes: Severson Lake and Skunk Lake complexes and their surrounding natural areas. Among the resource features found within the corridor are high quality, old-growth oak and maple woods, prairie and oak savanna remnants, pothole marshes and tamarack swamps. A dozen scenic overlooks could potentially provide sweeping views of the glacial landscape.

The following is a general description of the corridor starting at its north end in the Town of Alban. The Towns of New Hope and Iola, Amherst and Scandinavia, Lanark and Farmington, and Belmont and Dayton adjoin each other along the county line and will be discussed together. Corridor boundaries tend to follow roads, section lines and property lines. Specific trail route alternatives are described in Section XIV.

Town of Alban

The corridor in the Town of Alban varies in width from 1-1/2 to 3 miles and is contained entirely within Portage County. Beginning at the Marathon County line, its western and eastern boundaries generally follow State Highway 49 and the Portage/Waupaca County line south, respectively. Except for State Highway 49 and County Trunk NN, only quiet town roads and remote driveways cross the corridor.

The northern-most portion of the corridor is composed of a large, scenic, relatively undeveloped portion of the Elderon moraine. This recessional moraine traces the western boundary of the corridor in a north-south direction. Its pitted ridge is dotted with kettle ponds, farms, scattered woodlands, and rural residents. Because of its elevation, the moraine would provide views of the surrounding glacial landscape.

Adjoining the Elderon moraine on its east flank is an extensive river-wetlands complex containing the Little Wolf River State Fishery Area (SFA). Originating as a landscape formed by glacial meltwaters, the Little Wolf River State Fishery Area (SFA) is composed of five tributaries with a proposed project boundary of 2,650.0 acres. Three of these tributaries, the North Branch of the Little Wolf, Bradley Creek, and Flume Creek are within the Ice Age Trail's proposed corridor.

The North Branch of the Little Wolf River enters the corridor's northwest boundary where a trailhead and parking area are located. Here it flows east across the corridor before turning south. This "Class I" river supports a self-sustaining brook and brown trout population. It is a picturesque river, splashing over exposed bedrock, glacial boulders, and surrounded by lush vegetation. Naturally reproducing hemlocks are found along its banks. Aside from game wildlife such as the white-tail deer, cottontail rabbits, woodcocks, gray squirrels, etc.,

other wildlife also inhabit this environment including sandhill cranes, salamanders, crayfish, and a variety of birds. Development in this area consists of rural residences and hunting cottages along limited sections of the river. Aesthetically, the upper stretches of this SFA would provide a beautiful, and fairly remote experience for the hiker. As the corridor continues south through the SFA, the Little Wolf exits the corridor and is replaced by Bradley Creek. Bradley Creek, a small Class I brook trout stream, and its surrounding wetlands flow perpendicular to the corridor. Along a portion of its banks is an outstanding grove of white cedars with a diverse understory of herbs and forbs. This area is also host to a variety of breeding birds. Because of the orientation of the creek, one or two bridges would be needed to allow hikers to cross the water.

Leaving the creek, the corridor moves south across County Trunk NN and State Highway 49/66 traversing morainal ridges, wetlands and outwash plains. Land-use in this area consists of farms, exurban residential homesites, a trailer park and gravel pits. This same west to east pattern of outwash plains, morainal ridges, and drainageways/hummocky topography continues into the northern half of the town of New Hope. However, the distinctive Elderon moraine is now centrally located within the corridor.

Just south of State Highway 49/66, adjoining the east side of the Elderon moraine lies Lake Helen, a kettle pond. It was formed when a large chunk of ice, deposited by the glacier and buried under till, melted leaving a 87-acre depression in the landscape. Today, this kettle pond is surrounded by homes, businesses and a county park. The 10-acre Lake Helen County Park is a potential support facility for through-hikers that could provide parking, food, phones and restrooms. Another option for support facilities for hikers, also located on State Highway 49/66 on the west side of the corridor, is the town of Rosholt.

Following the rolling moraine south, the corridor widens and crosses Lakeview Road, and parallels the west side of Linden Road. Here it is covered with scattered farms, fields and woods. Between County Trunk T and Lakeview Road is a 1/4-mile wide gap in the moraine through which Flume Creek flows. This is one of many gaps cut through the moraines of eastern Portage County by streams of meltwater flowing westward from the waning Elderon Stage glacier. As a tributary of the Little Wolf River SFA, Flume Creek is a high quality, Class I brook and brown trout fishery. West of the moraine and into the adjoining outwash plain, the landscape continues to be dominated by Flume Creek with scattered pockets of vegetation. There is limited state ownership in this area surrounded by large private parcels.

East of Linden Road and the moraine, Flume Creek and its wetlands expand into the landscape. This portion of the Flume Creek SFA contains a scenic natural area composed of white cedar, balsam fir, yellow and paper birch, hemlock, and black ash. However, access for a continuous trail through this area may be difficult because it is bordered by residential lots. Regardless of where the trail is built, it would need to cross Flume Creek, and possibly wetlands, requiring a footbridge and possibly puncheon, turnpike construction or a boardwalk.

Towns of New Hope and Iola

Moving south across Flume Creek Road, the corridor leaves the town of Alban and enters the towns of New Hope and Iola. Varying in width from 1-3 miles, the corridor's northern half is located entirely within the town of New Hope; midway it turns due east and winds through the southwest corner of the town of Iola.

Land-use in this portion of the corridor is undergoing a change from scattered farms to subdivisions and exurban homes. A number of residential lots are located along roads such as County Trunk T and Sunset Lake Road. Finding an alignment for the trail through this area will require some finesse.

A half mile south of the townline an existing segment of the Ice Age Trail begins. The trail follows the pitted glacial topography of the Elderon moraines for approximately 5 miles across primarily private lands. It is developed as a hiking and cross country ski trail and is actively maintained by the Portage County Ice Age Trail Chapter.

Located west of the existing trail, within the corridor, is the New Hope Pines State Natural Area. This site was identified as the largest and least disturbed northern dry-mesic forest left in central Wisconsin. Its overstory is dominated by white pine and red pines, some over 100 feet tall. Its understory is composed of starflower, large-flowered trillium, Canada mayflower, partridge berry, and large-leaved aster. The state's boundary does not capture the entire plant community which extends to the west as well as to the east, close to the existing trail. It would be desirable to protect the remaining portion of this community as well as allow hikers access for aesthetic and educational purposes.

Continuing to follow the existing trail south through scattered fields and woodlands, the corridor narrows until it crosses Krogwold Road. Just south of Krogwold Road, the trail enters a delightful woodland where it follows undulating topography around Severson Lake, a beautiful kettle pond. Highlights of this existing trail include the classic kettle and knob topography, scenic views of scattered lakes and wetlands, and a variety of plant and bird species.

Severson Lake, as well as Skunk Lake, Minister Lake, Sunset Lake, Hintz Lake, and several smaller ponds, are part of a six-mile long and half-mile wide glacial meltwater river channel. This drainageway carried meltwater westward through gaps in the Elderon moraines and over buried stagnant glacial ice. After the buried ice melted, the sand and gravel deposited by the meltwater river collapsed onto the underlying ground forming an irregular landscape of steep hills and knobs interspersed with steep-sided depressions now occupied by lakes. This river channel is an especially scenic and dramatic example of a landscape of glacial meltwater deposition over stagnant ice.

Surrounding some of these kettle ponds is a fairly pristine environment composed of a diversity of plant and animal species. The predominant vegetation type on the uplands is a

northern mixed dry-mesic forest. The dominant trees on the areas which have not been logged, at least not for several decades, are large white pines with some large red pines, as found on the southern side of Severson Lake and near the New Hope Pines State Natural Area. Most of the remaining areas are dominated by a mixture of white pine, red pine, red maple, and red oak. Some smaller areas within or near this dry mesic forest which have been logged or opened more recently have quaking and large-toothed aspen, paper birch, hazelnut, raspberry and blackberry. Some dry ridges are dominated by Hill's Oak and Jack Pine. Peaty marshland on low ground especially at the edge of Severson Lake and around Skunk Lake are composed of various sedges, bluejoint grass, cattails, and bulrushes; shrubby wet thickets of willows, dogwoods, and alders occur at the edges of these scattered wetlands. In addition, a few scattered tiny kettle-hole pockets contain bogs of sphagnum, sedges, and leather-leaf. Landowners in this area are aware of their properties' significant natural values and are concerned with their protection.

Adjoining the west side of the corridor is the Central Wisconsin Environmental Station. It is also located within this kettle pond complex on Sunset Lake. A teaching facility supported by the University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point, the Station is utilized as a conference center and provides environmental programs for all age groups. Overnight accommodations are provided as well as a swimming beach and hiking trails. The Station uses the Ice Age Trail for teaching purposes and may desire a linkage to it. If this happens, accommodations may be provided for long-distance hikers with advanced notice.

Leaving the Severson Lake area, the trail bends due east, exits the woodland, crosses County Trunk T, and heads toward Waupaca County and the Town of Iola. It continues to wind its way through the glacial drainageway and scattered fields for over a mile, before reaching the 160-acre Iola Winter Sports Club. The Sports Club acts as its southern trailhead providing parking and a clubhouse.

Crossing County Trunk MM, the corridor turns south and widens to 2 to 2-3/4 miles. Located within the western half of the corridor is a large wooded hill that spans over a mile east-west and contains a steeply sided cliff; to the southeast, juxtaposed against this hill, is a broad agricultural valley. This setting was created 10 to 15 thousand years ago when the glacier began to melt. As ice turned to liquid, a huge amount of meltwater began to push and wind its way through glacial till, under the glacier, creating a landscape-sized river channel now occupied by Erickson and Trout Creek roads, and Nace Creek, a small state fishery. Regardless of where the trail is located, it would need to cross Nace Creek requiring 1-2 bridges.

This corridor segment ends on the north side of State Highway 161 across from a designated state scenic overlook. This site is the highest point on the trail in Waupaca and Portage Counties. Adjacent to the highway are a number of exurban homes that the trail will need to wind around.

Towns of Amherst and Scandinavia

Crossing State Highway 161, the corridor enters the towns of Amherst and Scandinavia. Because of traffic on State Highway 161, it would be desirable to identify a hiker crossing. Resting on the county line, the corridor shrinks and expands from 1-1/2 to 2-1/2 miles in width except for the southern-most half mile. Here, the corridor stretches to 6-miles to encompass significant natural features.

A dramatic overlook, that adjoins the south side of State Highway 161 near the western border of Waupaca County, provides one of the best places to get a sense of the immense impact the glacier had on the broader landscape. There are few places that give such a comprehensive view of the array of glacial features spread across the landscape. Because of its scenic and interpretive value, this site would be ideal for an Ice Age Trail wayside exhibit. Unfolding to the south and east from this vantage point is the continuation of the sweeping river channel north of STH 161, bounded by rounded, wooded hills. This complex landscape was formed through a series of episodes of erosion and deposition by glaciers, meltwater rivers and post-glacial rivers.

The flat-bottomed river channel, ranging from one-quarter mile to several miles in width and nearly 200 feet deep, cuts through the glacially deposited upland in tight serpentine curves. Although the course of this channel drops from north to south, several tight bends swing its course first east then west then east again wrapping around the hills so they look like wooded islands emerging from the great stream that once filled this channel. The South Branch of the Little Wolf River, Nace, Peterson and Sannes Creeks, kettle ponds, and swamps nestle among the agricultural fields that now occupy most of the channel.

The wooded uplands bounding the channel were formed by several glacial advances. A narrow, discontinuous ridge of an Elderon moraine forms the highest crest atop the western wall of the river channel at the eastern edge of Portage County. The western bends of the channel are blocked by broad areas of hummocky, heavily pitted terrain deposited by westward flowing meltwater rivers atop stagnant sections of the glacier. Glacial meltwater streamed westward through these drainage channels perforating the moraines like gaps in a picket fence, then deposited enough sand and gravel to plug them and force the later river to flow south through the dramatic channel.

The hills along the eastern edge of this channel were streamlined by the scouring of glaciers and rivers. Swarms of small drumlins, perched like turtles on a log, crown the tops of these hills. Both the larger hills and the drumlins are aligned and streamlined east-west along the flow path of the most recent glacier to pass this way 15,000 years ago.

Routed along the morainal crests and flanks of the river channel, the Ice Age Trail would provide a number of opportunities for hikers to see various aspects of this interesting landscape. Contributing to the scenic beauty of this landscape is a diversity of vegetation. Covered predominately with woods, the moraine has areas of high quality maple, basswood

communities. In contrast to the shady, moist environment of the moraine, the valley floor to the east is covered with crops and black ash swamps that occupy the shallower kettles along Peterson Creek. Land-use is predominately agriculture with a few exurban homesites.

As the corridor continues south over the valley, it crosses the Green Bay & Western railroad grade. The Green Bay & Western railroad runs east-west perpendicular to the corridor. Recently this grade from Scandinavia to Plover was abandoned and is currently being acquired by the WDNR. However, only the portion located in Portage County will be developed as a multi-use trail at this time; the portion in Waupaca County is on hold indefinitely. This railroad grade could be used to access the Ice Age Trail from Amherst Junction or Scandinavia, or provide a side trail leading to support services for long-distance hikers in these communities. Dry remnant prairies are found along the railroad grade as well as in the surrounding hillsides. Some of these prairies harbor Lupinius perennis, the sole source plant for the Karner Blue butterfly, an endangered species.

Leaving the railroad, the corridor continues south over a primarily wooded portion of the moraine that contains Johnson Lake, a kettle pond. Lands surrounding Johnson Lake, particularly on its east side, are quite pristine due to the care and stewardship of it owners. This land is used primarily for agriculture, woodcutting, or recreation. It is relatively undeveloped.

Moving south across the broad morainal ridge, the corridor descends into a very picturesque valley occupied by County Trunk V and Sannes Creek. This valley leads into the larger glacial drainageway previously described. Crossing Sannes Creek will require a bridge.

As the corridor continues south it includes the Skunk/Foster kettle lake complex, an outstanding natural area that has been recognized by both the Nature Conservancy and WDNR Bureau of Endangered Resources. Like Severson Lake, this kettle-lake complex displays some of the most beautiful knob and swale topography found in both counties and would provide an exceptional hiking experience. One bridge would be required for the trail to wind around the lakes. The corridor proceeds south for approximately a 1/2 mile where it widens considerably.

Towns of Lanark and Farmington

The corridor in the Towns of Lanark and Farmington averages 1 - 2 miles in width except for the northern quarter which expands to 6-miles. The majority of the corridor lies in the Town of Farmington, Waupaca County. The Town of Lanark was included in the corridor to ensure that the trail would have a crossing when U.S. Highway 10 is rebuilt.

The widest portion along the entire two county corridor begins at the northern edge of Farmington Township. Here the corridor is 6-miles wide and encompasses the only drumlin field included in the entire 1000 mile route of the Ice Age Trail. This swarm of three dozen,

small, narrow, drumlins was sculpted by the late Elderon glacial advances. The drumlins are aligned east-west parallel to the glaciers' flow; many are perched atop the larger glacial upland swells defined by the web of river channels braided across this area. The result of this glacier's action is a curiously beautiful landscape. Today this landscape is covered with picturesque farms and an increasing number of exurban homes desiring to take advantage of the scenery.

The small size of the individual drumlins, their sleek linear shapes, close clustering, and use as farm pastures and hayfields make them readily recognizable as streamlined glacial features. It is unusual to find a suite of glacial features as dramatic as these drumlins at a scale that allows them to be easily seen as a complex rather than as isolated features. This in turn makes it easier to imagine the glacial processes that formed this landscape rather than focussing on the formation of individual features. Winding the trail around these drumlins would provide an outstanding recreational and interpretive experience for hikers.

The corridor through this region has been separated into two distinct areas. The western half, approximately three miles wide, is a continuation of the main Ice Age Trail Corridor. This area contains a swarm of approximately a dozen drumlins. Adjoining the main corridor, east of County Trunk Q, is the Farmington Drumlin Resource Concern Area. The Farmington Drumlin Resource Concern Area encompasses a swarm of two dozen drumlins. The western ends of many of these drumlins, aligned like a school of fish, are visible from the tops of drumlins in the main Trail corridor, providing the sole opportunity for a hiker to see such a landscape on the entire Ice Age Trail.

The purpose of identifying the Farmington Drumlins Resource Concern Area is to acknowledge the outstanding resources and propose that they be further studied to evaluate ways to protect their scenic qualities. Recognizing the interpretive value these drumlin fields have, a road route through them has been identified and could be signed and managed as a scenic or rustic road route.

In the main corridor, amidst the drumlin fields at Grenlie Road, an 11-mile long existing Ice Age Trail segment begins by winding its way south through fields toward U.S. Highway 10. This segment of trail was built and is actively maintained by the Waupaca County Ice Age Trail Chapter. It is primarily a hiking trail with some cross country ski use. It crosses both private and public lands. At U.S. Highway 10 the corridor shrinks back down to 1-1/2 miles in width. The existing trail crosses U.S. Highway 10 about 1/4-mile west of Foley Road. To assure hiker safety, any future improvements to the highway should include a road crossing.

After crossing U.S. Highway 10, the existing trail turns west and presently follows Foley Road south for 1/4-mile. However, the corridor just south of the highway includes a gravel pit that may provide an interesting and educational short off-road alternative to the existing road route. Following the existing trail south for approximately 1-mile is a Log House that was built in 1986 specifically for over night use by long-distance hikers.

South of the Log House, the existing trail meanders along the scenic Waupaca/Tomorrow River for approximately 1-1/2-miles before crossing over it on a town road bridge near Erickson Road. Portions of the trail are located on the Waupaca River State Fishery which provides recreational trout, panfish, catfish, and smallmouth bass fishing. Continuing south, the trail winds southwest around drumlins and pitted outwash plain, and through woodlands and fields before climbing back on the Elderon Moraine as it enters the north end of Hartman Creek State Park. Access to the trail and support facilities are found at Turners Market on State Highway 54.

Land-use is changing fairly rapidly in this area west of Waupaca and north of Hartman Creek State Park from primarily agriculture to agriculture with large lot homesites and rural small-lot subdivisions.

Towns of Belmont and Dayton

The trail corridor in the Towns of Belmont and Dayton varies in width from 1-3 miles. The great majority of the corridor lies in the Town of Belmont, except the northeast corner. Also, the northern half of the corridor consists primarily of Hartman Creek State Park and Emmons Creek State Fishery Area--public lands.

The corridor begins at the north end of Hartman Creek State Park (SP), located six miles west of the City of Waupaca. Hartman Creek SP provides support facilities such as parking, camping, showers, restrooms, and handicapped facilities for users of the trail. The existing trail winds through the western edge of the 1200-acre park through oak woods and meadows following the pitted topography of the Elderon moraine. East of the moraine, located within the park, are five man-made lakes and the headwaters of the Chain-O-Lakes, a kettle pond/drainage complex. Pope Lake, a designated State Natural Area, is part of this system. Because of this area's high scenic and natural values, it is a very popular vacation spot.

As the existing trail winds its way south-southwest along the moraine, the corridor continues to wrap itself around state boundaries by including the Emmons Creek SFA. Emmons Creek SFA is a very high quality Class I brown and brook trout fishery that sustains itself through natural reproduction. It also hosts an annual fall spawning run of brown trout that are residents of the Chain-O-Lakes. The existing trail winds through a variety of habitats and environments on this property, meandering along and eventually crossing Emmons Creek. Vegetation on the public lands surrounding the fishery are composed primarily of black and white oak woodlands and savannas interspersed with fields, pine plantations and an occasional sandblow. Because of the sandy soil, there are also dry prairie remnants that host a number of rare and unusual butterfly species including the Karner Blue. A variety of birds utilize the area for habitat, migration or breeding purposes. Parking and a trailhead can be found off of Stratton Road on the north side of the fishery.

The corridor and trail exit the south side of the fishery and cross private property for approximately three quarters of a mile before ending on 2nd Avenue. As the trail winds south it continues to follow the pitted glacial landscape, and dry oak woodlands/savanna of the moraine.

The remaining portion of Ice Age Trail corridor crosses 2nd Avenue and zigzags its way southwest through Portage County for approximately 3-miles before ending at the Waushara County line. In doing so it crosses over Murray and Pearl Creek State Fishery Areas, requiring 2 bridges. The moraine left by the glacier in this area is very rolling, pitted and scenic. Land-use is primarily irrigation agriculture with scattered oak woodlands and native grasses. Because of its proximity to state lands, City of Waupaca, and abundant natural resources, this area is experiencing an increase in primary and secondary homesites. The corridor ends on Akron Avenue at Heffron in an effort to eventually connect the trail up with the Waushara County School Forest.

B. Alternative 2 (No Action)

Under this alternative, there would be no change from the current approach of developing the trail. An active land protection program where the trail and its significant geologic and biologic features could be permanently secured would not be established. No corridor would be designated within which State Stewardship monies could be used to acquire lands for the trail. Trail management, operation, and development would continue as in the past. The location of the trail would be established wherever expediency suggested. The NPS would take no direct action to establish and administer the trail other then limited technical assistance to volunteers. The WDNR would continue to provide trail segments on lands that it manages, but would not have the authority to accept lands for permanent dedication, acquire lands, or provide match grants for trail acquisition. Trail built on private land by permission only would continue to be vulnerable to loss by development pressures. The goal of establishing the Ice Age NST would best be met by Federal and State agencies having specifically delineated, authorized areas in which to work, such as providing match grants and having the authority to accept land for dedication.

ALTERNATIVE CONSIDERED BUT REJECTED

C. Alternative 3 (Develop Selected, Discontinuous Segments)

Under this alternative, the partners would cooperatively develop separate, discrete portions of the trail around a few significant features. A bounded area around these features would be identified but there would be no corridor for the trail to connect them. No NPS or WDNR actions could occur outside of these limited areas. However, the Federal and State legislative intent for the Ice Age Trail is to develop a continuous recreational trail system. If only discontinuous portions of the route were

established, users going significant distances would be forced to walk along roadways between developed segments. The Ice Age National Scenic Trail was authorized by Congress for the purpose, among others, of creating a scenic trail connecting the units of the Ice Age National Scientific Reserve. Planning discontinuous, isolated segments would fail to meet the legislative intent to provide connections between these significant glacial features. The project is intended to be a recreational trail within a protected trailway approximately 200 to 1,000 feet wide. This alternative would not meet the legislative intent set by Congress when it authorized the Ice Age NST.