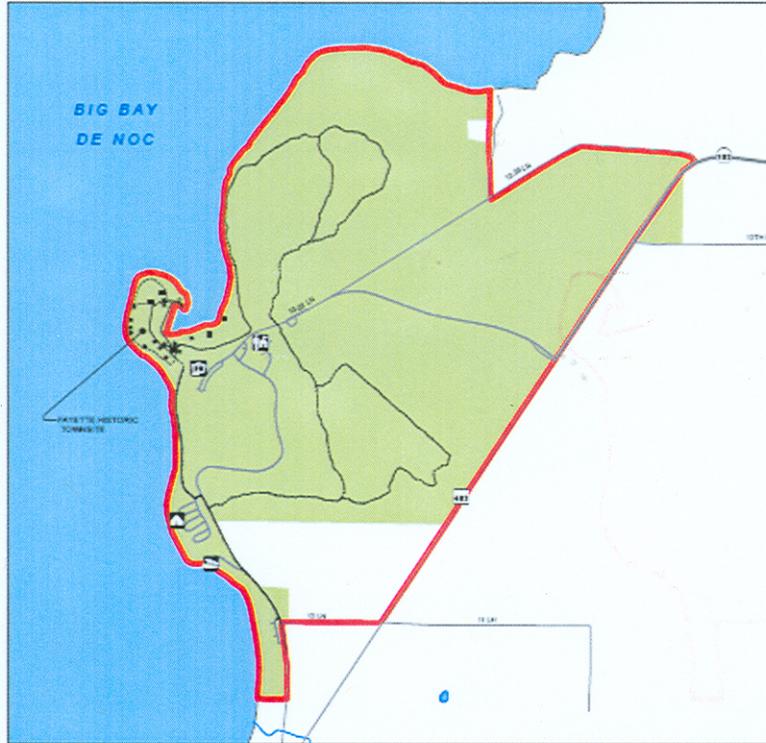


# GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Long-range management guidance focused on the specific natural resources, historic-cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and the education-interpretation opportunities of...

## Fayette Historic State Park



### Base Features

-  Fayette Historic State Park
-  NRC Dedicated Boundary (2004)



0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

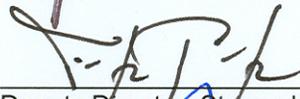
### Prepared by:

Paul N. Curtis, Management Plan Administrator  
Scott Lambert, Planning Student Assistant  
Danielle Glasgow, Planning Intern

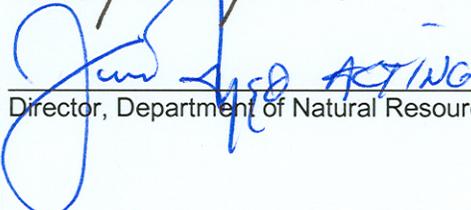
### PLAN APPROVALS:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief, Recreation Division

9/22/10  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Deputy Director, Stewardship

9/24/10  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Director, Department of Natural Resources and Environment

9/28/2010  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



# AERIAL IMAGE



## Legend

-  Fayette Historic State Park
-  NRC Dedicated Boundary (2004)



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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

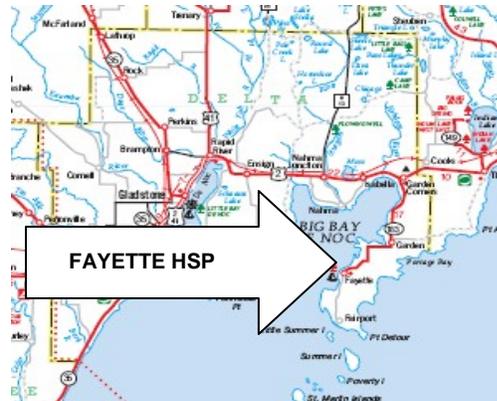
Management Planning is a defined strategic process within the PRD Strategic Plan (2009), reflecting the following Goals and Objectives:

- Goal 1, Objective 1.2: “Strengthen, update, and implement Management Plans.”
- Goal 3, Objective 3.1: “Perform landscape level assessment of recreation opportunities in decision making.”
- Goal 8, Objective 8.1: “Continue to use the CCMSP (Citizen’s Committee for Michigan State Parks), MSWC (Michigan State Waterways Commission), NRC (Natural Resources Commission), SWC (Statewide Council), and Ecoregion Teams and partners to advise in PRD planning, policy development, and issue resolution.”

In Delta County in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, Fayette Historic State Park is located on the west shore of the Garden Peninsula, which in turn defines the east shore of Big Bay de Noc, on Lake Michigan. It is a relatively small park of approximately 721 acres that preserves and protects unique historic and cultural resources while providing active education and interpretation, and natural resource recreation opportunities.



Park Entrance Sign att M-183



Park Location – MDOT Map

Long-range planning for Fayette Historic State Park (HSP) began in September of 2003 as one of four parks statewide where a new planning philosophy was implemented. The process progressed through the “Public Input” stage in September of 2004, at which point, completion of the plan was put on hold for other PRD planning priorities. The completed plan follows.

“Management Planning”, a comprehensive, resource based process, is Parks and Recreation Division’s (PRD) adaptation of National Park Service planning methodology. In our iteration of this process, we focus our attention on the four principles of the PRD Mission Statement. To that end we thoroughly inventory the (1) natural resource values of the park, establish its (2) historic/cultural

resources, identify the (3) recreational opportunities and develop the (4) educational and interpretation opportunities of the park.

With this base of knowledge and with input of the “Planning Team” (made up of Department resource staff, stakeholders and public), we established an ‘identity’ for the park. The key significance of Fayette HSP is:

“Fayette is the most intact, post Civil War-era, charcoal iron-smelting company town in the United States.” (quotes from the ‘Cultural Resource Management Plan’ by SSOE, Inc.)

“Fayette represents the rapid industrialization of the United States. Led by the growth of the iron and steel industries, and the development of a national economy that took place as the industrial frontier moved west. Fayette became a leading producer of Michigan charcoal iron used in the American steel industry. The importance of the contribution made to this nation’s industrial revolution in the late nineteenth century makes the Fayette Town Site historically significant at both the state and national level.”

And, “What is unusual about Fayette, in addition to its beautiful setting, is the variety of historic resources which have been preserved here, the unusually high overall integrity of the site and its historic resources, both above and below ground...the product both of the site’s isolation and its long period of protection as a state park...and the wealth of the written record that has survived that will, in the future, facilitate interpretation of all aspects of the site.”

The historic Town Site lies in the protection of a natural harbor (Snail Shell Harbor) occurring in the Niagaran Escarpment of Silurian aged limestone and dolomite cliffs. The ecological significance of these limestone cliffs is that they provide the habitat for old-growth cedar (in excess of 1,000 years old), the rare slender cliff-brake fern, and three rare land snails.

From the Michigan Natural Features Inventory Report, “...limestone cliffs in the Great Lakes Region have been identified as globally significant habitat for land snail fauna.”

Fayette Historic State Park provides recreational opportunities for camping, boating, swimming, picnicking, trail use, hunting and other outdoor activities.

Fayette Historic State Park offers excellent opportunities for research, education, and interpretation in the areas of:

- Cultural aspects of Native American and European life.
- History of the Fayette Town Site and the surrounding area as part of the Industrial Revolution.
- The unique ecological systems of the limestone cliffs.

Fayette HSP became a state park in 1959 when the Mead Paper Company exchanged the property for other state land more suited to their business. Shortly thereafter, a small campground was developed and a park manager assigned. Not much else happened there until 1974 when the DNR and the Michigan History Division (Michigan Department of State) joined together to conduct an archaeological/cultural resources study and entered into a Memorandum of Understanding that joined these two agencies together for the purpose of stabilizing, renovating, and interpreting the unique historic and cultural resources of this park.

In concert with this effort of establishing an identity for this park, the Planning Team also developed a Management Zone Plan for the park. From a palette of nine standard zones, we utilized seven for Fayette HSP. The Management Zone Plan is found on page 19, and a thorough review of all zones accompanies that graphic. A condensed review of the zones applied at Fayette HSP is as follows: (Note...acreages given are approximate)

- Cultural Landscape Zone – the entire park falls within this zone designation (721 acres). It is established to recognize the historic impact of the entire property as part of the Fayette Town Site and environs. Evidence of that past culture can be found throughout the park.



Map of Town Site

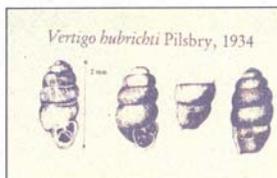


Restored building



Old foundation

- Ecologically Sensitive Zone – Totalling approximately 21 acres (3%), this designation protects three globally significant land snails, and cedar trees that date to over 1,000 years of age, found on the limestone cliffs along Lake Michigan. Public entry into this zone location will be restricted to protect the resource.



Protected land snail



Cedar trees on cliffs

- Natural Resource Recreation Zone – is approximately 583 acres (81%) of land that applies to the majority of the park. This land is characterized by fairly flat terrain, with moderate slopes and change in elevation as it approaches the west. It’s land cover is scattered woods and open areas. In this zone, more active recreation takes place with trail use and hunting.



Trail through wooded area close to cliffs

- History Education Zone – this zone designation applies to two locations, and totals approximately 88 acres (12%) of the park. The largest is the historic Town Site of Fayette, which in cooperative management with the DNR Communications Division (with program formerly housed in Michigan Historical Center), and the Office of the State Archaeologist and the State Historic Preservation Office (both now under Michigan State Housing Development Authority), is under active restoration and educational programming. The second location is at the south end of the park and represents the old cemetery that is home to original settlers of the town.



Visitor Center



Interpretive display in Visitor Center



St. Peter's Church Cemetery

In this zone, archaeology has significantly affected the way Fayette is interpreted, the way it looks, and the way it is managed.

- Scenic Zone – Two areas in the park are designated in this zone. One is the top of the limestone cliffs (along the trail), which offers sweeping panoramic views of the Town Site and Lake Michigan, and the second is the view of these same cliffs from the Town Site. The zone represents approximately 8 acres (1%) of the park and is considered an “overlay” of both the “Natural Resource Recreation Zone” (trail) and the “History Education Zone” (Fayette Town Site).



Limestone cliffs at Snail Shell Harbor



View of Town Site from cliffs



Interpretation along cliff trail

- Developed Recreation Zone – this 25 acre zone (3%) is located along the Lake Michigan shoreline. It incorporates the semi-modern campground, day-use area, boat launch, and the mooring dock in Snail Shell Harbor.



Semi-Modern campground



Day-use shelter



Boat launch to Big Bay de Noc



Mooring dock in Snail Shell Harbor

- Visitor Services Zone – is located just outside the ‘Town Site’ and takes in the headquarters, shop, contact station, and storage area. It totals just over 8 acres (1%) of land.



Park Headquarters

The Department’s Land Consolidation Process identified an expansion of the park boundary to the south for purposes of cleaning up ownership to a well-defined line. As properties are acquired within the new boundaries (and/or with expansion of boundaries), the appropriate zoning will have to be determined and applied.



# INTRODUCTION

**Planning Process Overview** – The Management Planning Process develops a series of planning steps, each built upon the previous, that keep all planning and action decisions focused on (1) the mission of the Parks and Recreation Division, and (2) the specific Purpose and Significance of the park.

There are four stages of planning, implemented in the following order:

- Phase 1 - General Management Plan (GMP) - 20-year zone plan
- Phase 2 - Long-Range Action Goals Plan – 10-year long-range action goals to attain the GMP
- Phase 3 – Implementation Plan - 5-year specific actions to implement
- Annual Work Plan and Progress Report – what will be done this year and what progress was made on last year’s plan

This is the **Phase 1 - General Management Plan**, the first step in our planning process. In this stage of planning, we are defining what the park will look like in twenty years. What will be the condition of flora and fauna? How will we address historic and cultural resources? What recreational opportunities will be provided? What education and interpretation efforts will meet the visitor? What will guide the manager’s operational decisions? What will be the visitor’s overall experience?

A key tool of this plan is the identification of “Management Zones” which define specific characteristics of the land, addressing management for:

- Natural features
- Historic/cultural features
- Education/interpretation
- Recreational opportunities

These four elements represent the primary elements of the PRD Mission Statement, and provide the primary guidance for both planning and management decisions. Within the parameters of this guidance, “Purpose” and “Significance” statements are developed for the park that establishes its unique identity and focus. No two parks are the same and this emphasis is directed at ensuring that the differences found from park to park are acknowledged, highlighted and celebrated.

**Planning Objectives** - The objective of this General Management Plan is to bring together Department staff, impacted and impacting stakeholders, and the public who use the park in a planning process that will define and clarify the unique “Purpose” and “Significance” of the Fayette Historic State Park. Collectively, we will reinforce those attributes in the planning and management

decisions that impact the park through the implementation of the Management Zone Plan. Future action plans, whether focused on a development proposal, a resource improvement initiative, an interpretive program, or day-to-day management of the park will be guided by this General Management Plan.

## **PLANNING TEAM**

Accomplishment of our planning objectives was and is dependent upon the valuable input provided by all members of the 'Planning Team'. Following are the names of those critical participants in this planning process:

<b><u>Name</u></b>	<b><u>Representing</u></b>
Paul N. Curtis, Chair	RD – Park Management Plan Administrator - (Recreation Division)
Mike Cieslinski	RD – Baraga District Supervisor (retired)
Rich Hill Jr.	RD – Baraga District Supervisor (active)
Randy Brown	RD – Manager, Fayette Historic State Park
Keith Cheli	RD – Baraga/Gaylord District Planner
Ray Fahlsing	RD – Stewardship Unit Manager
Lisa Gamero	RD – Stewardship Unit Cultural Specialist
Dan Lord	RD – Development Planner
Kerry Wieber	RD – Resource Analyst (now in FMD)
Scott Lambert	RD – Student Assistant
Danielle Glasgow	RD – Student Intern
Jon Spieles	OEMT – Education Unit (Office of Education, Marketing, and Technology)
Tom Friggens	OEMT – Education Unit
Brenda Laakso	OEMT – Education Unit
Matt Tonello	CGI/SIRC - GIS Specialist (Center for Geographic Imaging/Spatial Information Resource Center)
Brian Conway	MSHDA (Michigan State Housing Development Authority)
John Halsey	MSHDA
Robb McKay	MSHDA

NOTE...review and comment by all DNR resource programs field staff was sought during formulation of the plan and will be solicited and incorporated during the plan review process. This includes input from: Fisheries Division, Forest, Mineral, and Fire Management Division, Wildlife Division, Law Enforcement Division, and the Office of Land and Facilities.

## CORE VALUES

Guidance for the General Management Plan stems from the Mission Statements of the Department and the Division, and the Purpose and Significance Statements that have evolved through the planning process. The core values found in these statements must be reflected in this long-range General Management Plan for Fayette Historic State Park and subsequently reflected in any shorter range action plans:

**DNRE Mission Statement** - *"The Department of Natural Resources and Environment is committed to the conservation, protection, management, and accessible use and enjoyment of the state's environment, natural resources, and related economic interests for current and future generations."*

**RD Mission Statement** - *"The Recreation Division's Mission is to acquire, protect, and preserve the natural and cultural features of Michigan's unique resources, and to provide access to land and water based public recreation and educational opportunities."*

The core values derived from these statements are that PRD will acquire, preserve and protect; (1) natural resources, (2) cultural resources, (3) provide public recreation, and (4) provide educational opportunities.

**Park Purpose** - Park purpose statements are based on park legislation, legislative history, special designations and DNR policies. These statements reaffirm the reasons for which Fayette Historic State Park was identified as part of the State Park system.

- To provide educational and interpretive opportunities for the public that reflect the mission of the DNR, the DNR Communications Division (with program formerly housed in Michigan Historical Center), the Office of the State Archaeologist and the State Historic Preservation Office, and the unique qualities of Fayette Historic State Park.
- To preserve and protect the park's historic/cultural resources for current and future generations
- To preserve and protect the park's unique natural resources for current and future generations
- To provide opportunities for recreational uses and experiences that are compatible with the park's resource(s) base.

**Park Significance** - Park significance statements capture the essence of the park's importance to our state's natural and cultural heritage. These statements describe the distinctiveness of Fayette Historic State Park. Understanding these

distinctions help managers make decisions that preserve those special resources and values necessary to accomplish the park's purposes.

- “Fayette is the most intact, post Civil War-era, charcoal iron-smelting company town in the United States.” (quote from the ‘Cultural Resource Management Plan’ by SSOE, Inc.)
- Additionally, “Fayette represents the rapid industrialization of the United States. Led by the growth of the iron and steel industries, and the development of a national economy that took place as the industrial frontier moved west. Fayette became a leading producer of Michigan charcoal iron used in the American steel industry. The importance of the contribution made to this nation’s industrial revolution in the late nineteenth century makes the Fayette Town Site historically significant at both the state and national level.”
- “What is unusual about Fayette, in addition to its beautiful setting, is the variety of historic resources which have been preserved here, the unusually high overall integrity of the site and its historic resources, both above and below ground...the product both of the site’s isolation and its long period of protection as a state park...and the wealth of the written record that has survived that will, in the future, facilitate interpretation of all aspects of the site.”
- The historic Town Site lies in the protection of a natural harbor (Snail Shell Harbor) occurring in the Niagaran Escarpment of Silurian aged limestone and dolomite cliffs. The ecological significance of these limestone cliffs is that they provide the habitat for old-growth cedar (in excess of 1,000 years old), the rare slender cliff-brake fern, and three rare land snails.

From the Natural Features Inventory Report, “...limestone cliffs in the Great Lakes Region have been identified as globally significant habitat for land snail fauna.”

- Fayette Historic State Park provides recreational opportunities for camping, boating, swimming, picnicking, trail use, hunting and other outdoor activities.
- Fayette Historic State Park offers excellent opportunities for research, education and interpretation in the areas of:
  - Cultural aspects of Native American and European life.
  - History of the Fayette Town Site and the surrounding area as part of the Industrial Revolution.
  - The unique ecological systems of the limestone cliffs.

- Archaeology has significantly affected the way Fayette is interpreted, the way it looks, and the way it is managed.

**Legal Mandates** - For all park General Management Plans, all legal mandates will be identified and will serve to further guide the development of the General Management Plan and subsequent Action Plans. For our planning purposes, the term “Legal Mandates” refers to not only state law, but also the administrative tools of “Policy” and “Directive” of the Natural Resource Commission, the Department, and Parks and Recreation Division. Specific to Fayette Historic State Park, the following legal mandates have been identified:

- PA 451 OF 1994, PART 741 - STATE PARK SYSTEM - NATURAL RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT - This act is the recodification of law that established the Michigan State Park System and defined the powers and duties of same. Notable in this law is Section 324.74102 which identifies the duties of the department and reinforces those core values cited above.

This section reads:

- (1) “The legislature finds:
  - (a) Michigan State Parks preserve and protect Michigan’s significant natural and historic resources.
  - (b) Michigan State Parks are appropriate and uniquely suited to provide opportunities to learn about protection and management of Michigan’s natural resources.
  - (c) Michigan State Parks are an important component of Michigan’s tourism industry and vital to local economies.
- (2) The department shall create, maintain, operate, promote, and make available for public use and enjoyment a system of state parks to preserve and protect Michigan’s significant natural resources and areas of natural beauty or historic significance, to provide open space for public recreation, and to provide an opportunity to understand Michigan’s natural resources and need to protect and manage those resources.”

- PA 368 OF 1978, ARTICLE 12 - ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH, PART 125 – CAMPGROUNDS – This Act was established to protect and promote the public health by establishing health code requirements specifically addressing campgrounds. The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Drinking Water and Radiological Protection Division is the administering agency that is responsible for the promulgation of the Administrative Rules for Campgrounds.

All public (including DNR) and private campgrounds must meet these DEQ regulations.

- MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT (MOA) BETWEEN THE MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, ARTS AND LIBRARIES (HAL) AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (DNR) – This MOA was executed on November 13, 2002, and defines the relationship between HAL and the DNR for collaborative management of historic sites and museum facilities located in specific parks, including: Fort Wilkins State Park, Fayette Historic State Park, Straits State Park, Hartwick Pines State Park, and North Higgins Lake State Park. It specifies department and joint responsibilities.

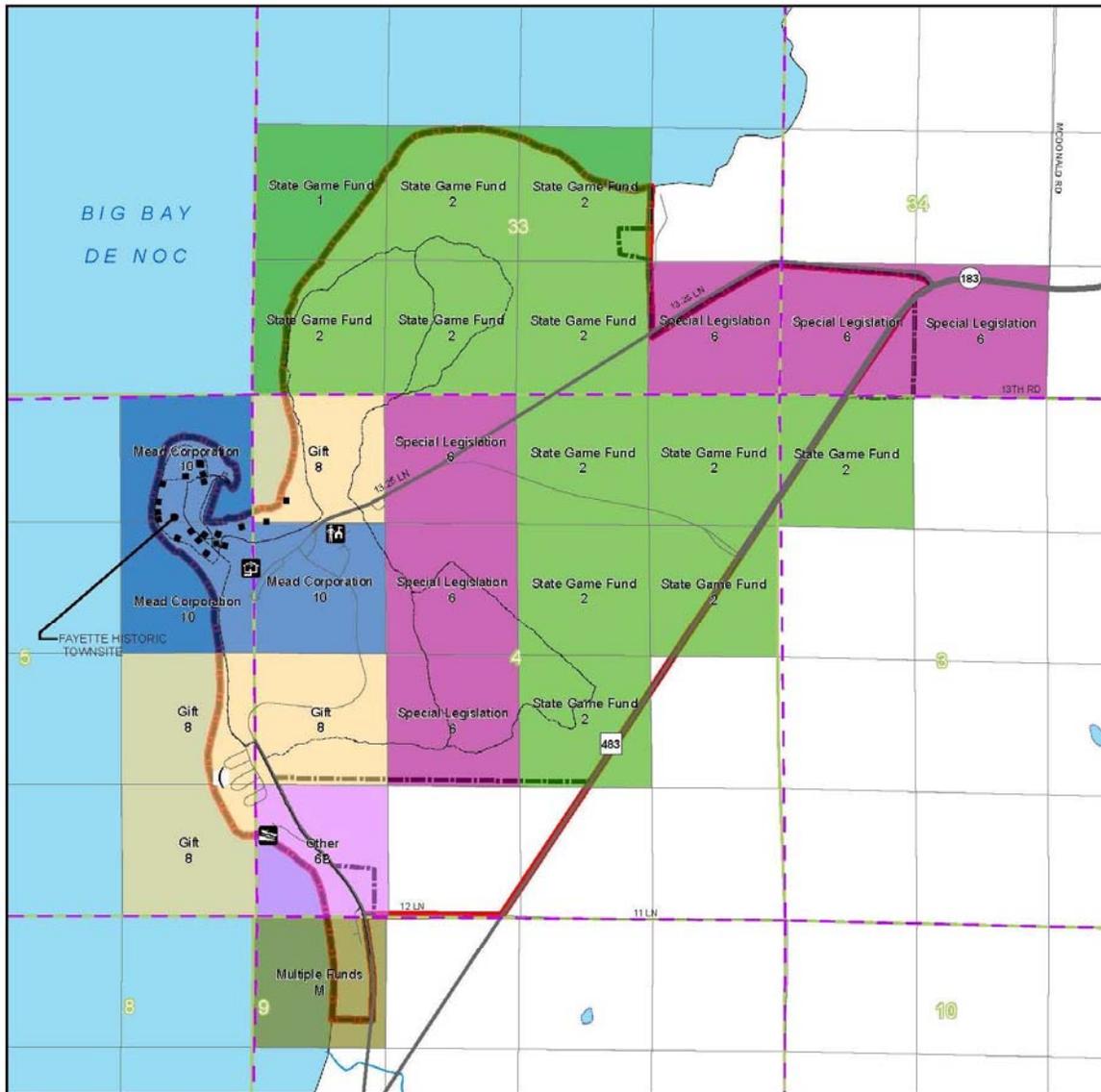
(NOTE...effective October 1, 2009, the Department of History, Arts, and Libraries was abolished by Executive Order No. 2009 – 36. Many of those functions were transferred to the Department of Natural Resources. Additionally, the DNR and DEQ were both abolished by Executive Order No. 2009 – 45, to merge as one department. Under these circumstances, the current MOA is categorically obsolete, and will have to be re-created to fit the new organization. A separate MOA will be required with MSHDA for cooperative management with that organization.)

- DEQ - F5 WATER TREATMENT CERTIFICATION - The potable water for the park is provided through a water treatment process that must follow the strict operational and testing requirements of the F5 Water Treatment Certification. The minimum requirements are as follows:
  - Waterworks System Operator F-5 (other staff can be trained & work in the water plant but a certified operator is responsible)
  - Daily monitoring of water levels in storage & on-line tank(s)
  - Daily check of chlorine residual in on-line & storage tanks
  - Daily check of chlorine residual in furthest locations - campground, town site & picnic area (in season) supervisor residence (off season)
  - Monthly monitoring for Coliform Bacteria per DEQ standards
- LAND OWNERSHIP
  - Special Legislation – Approximately 146 acres of the park was acquired with this fund source. It was a re-direction of funding from acquisition of the Porcupine Mountains Wilderness State Park, and is utilized for general program purposes.
  - State Game and Fish Fund – Approximately 347 acres of the park was acquired with this fund source. Derived from fees assessed on hunting and fishing equipment, this fund source must support habitat and hunting and fishing opportunities.
  - Recreation Bond Fund – 4.5 acres of the park were acquired with this funding source which is utilized for general program purposes.

On the Funding Source Map these are indicated with “Multiple Funds” and “Other” designations.

- Gift – Approximately 70 acres of the park were acquired by gift. It is utilized for general program purposes.

## LAND ACQUISITION FUNDING SOURCES



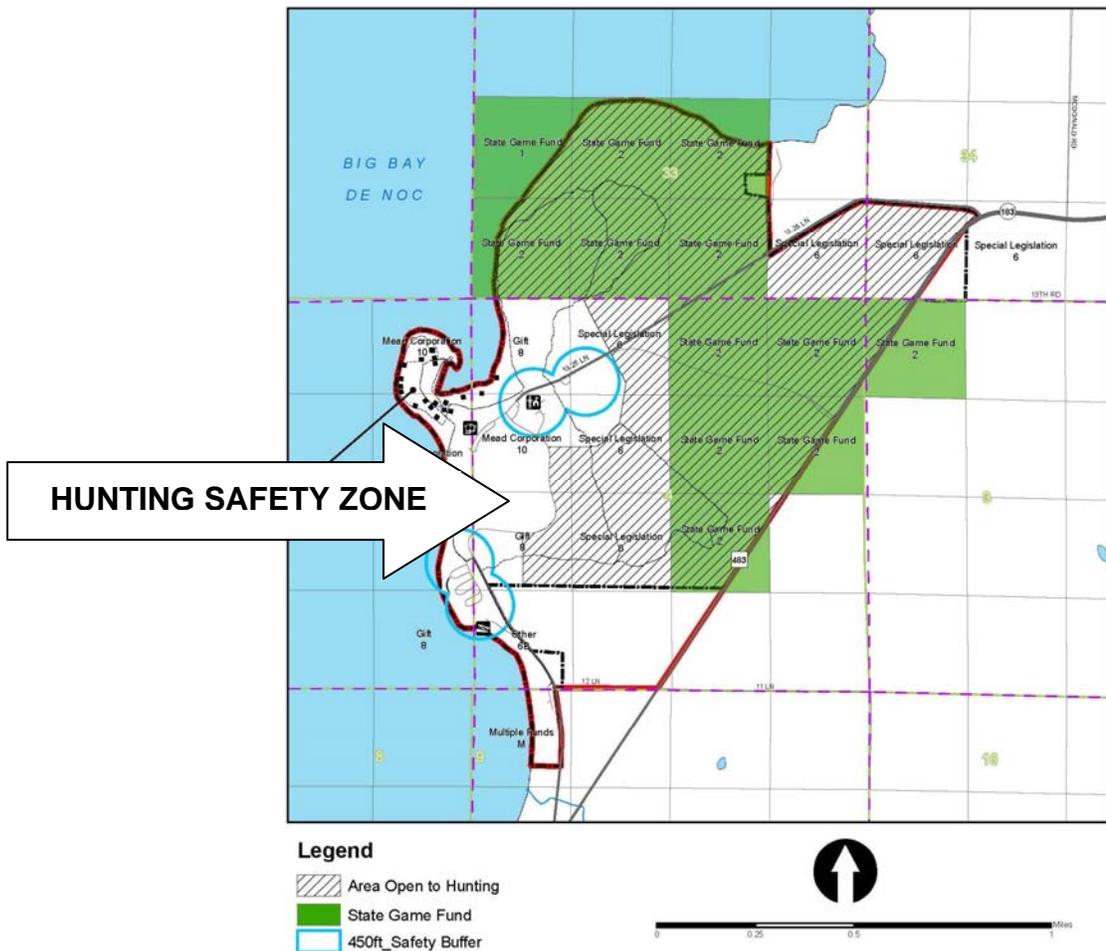
### Land Funding Sources

 Gift	 Special Legislation
 Mead Corporation	 State Game Fund
 Multiple Funds	 Other



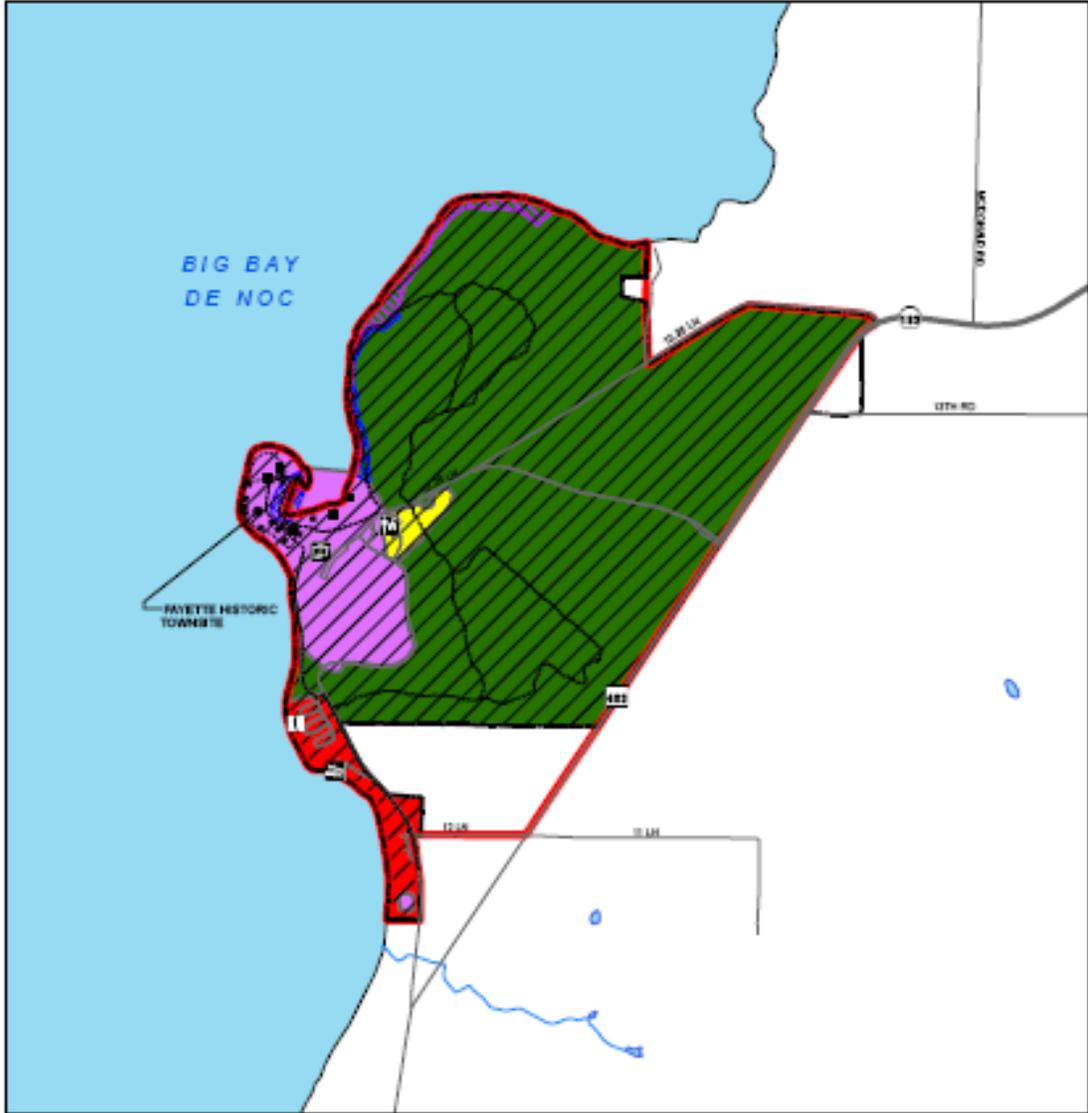
- PA 451 OF 1994, NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (EXCERPT) – 324.41901 Regulation and prohibitions in certain areas; powers of department; area closures; hearings, investigations, studies, and statement of facts; regulations. – This part of PA 451 establishes the powers of the Department to establish safety zones for hunting. In accordance with the Administrative Rules established by Wildlife Division for hunting safety, a 450’ “Safety Zone” is established around all occupied dwellings (which includes campgrounds and cabins). Under the State Land Rules, the Department also has the authority to expand the application of this 450’ “Safety Zone” to encompass “Day-Use Areas” such as beaches, picnic areas, boat launches, and parking areas, should the need arise. This is determined on a case-by-case basis. At Fayette HSP, the Hunting Safety Zones are represented below. Shown on the map is the area where hunting is allowed (hatched area). Those areas within the park that are not hatched are in the “Hunting Safety Zone.”

## HUNTING SAFETY ZONE



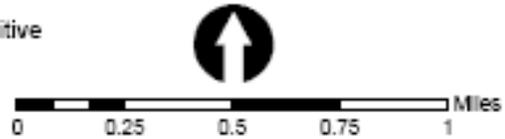
# GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

## MANAGEMENT ZONE PLAN



### PRD Management Zones

- Developed Recreation
- History Education
- Visitor Services
- Natural Resource Recreation
- Cultural Landscape
- Ecologically Sensitive
- Scenic



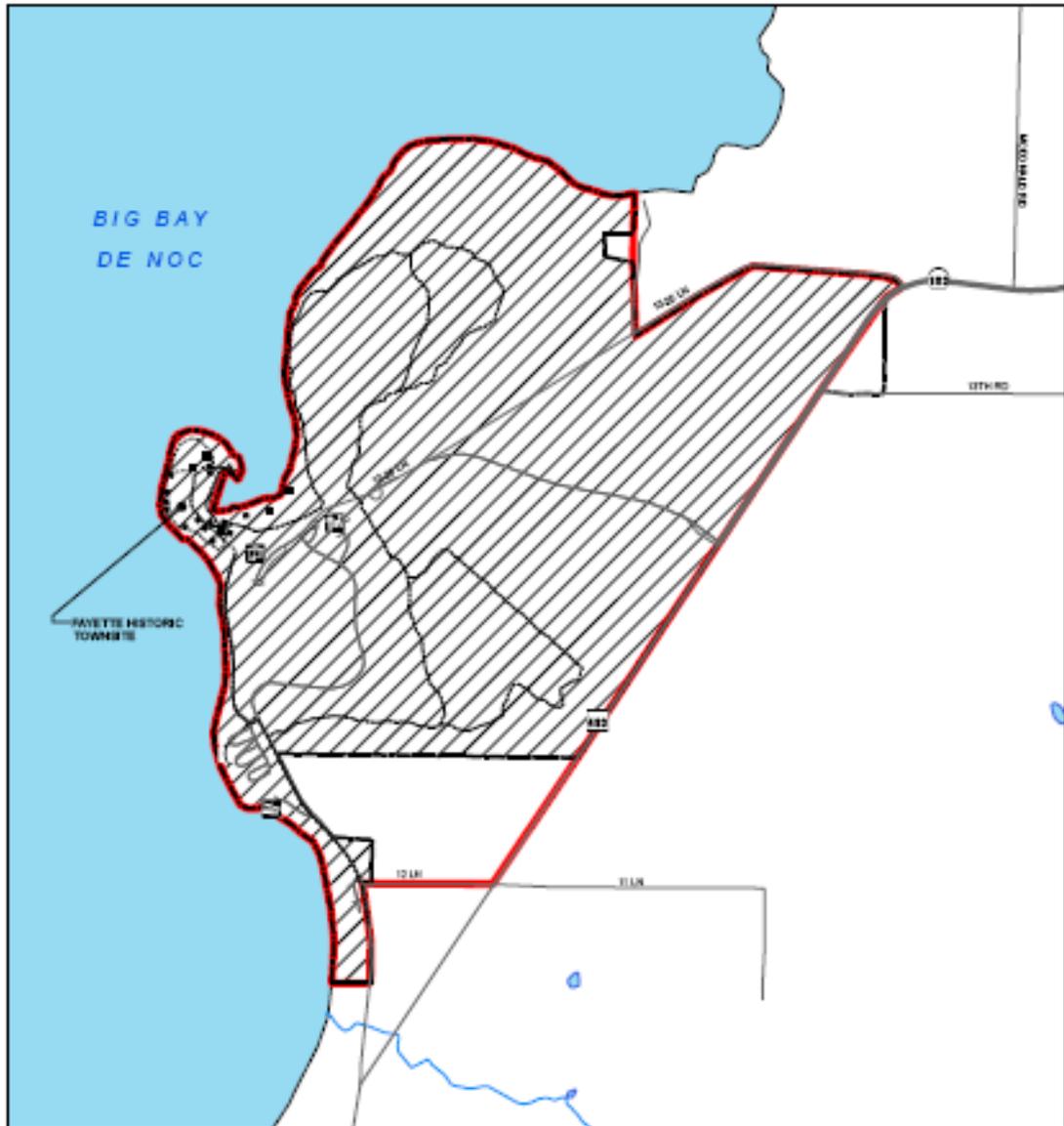
With guidance of the Fayette HSP Planning Team (inclusive Department participation) and input from our stakeholders and the public, the park “Purpose and Significance Statements” were drafted and adopted. This established an

identity for Fayette Historic State Park that highlights; the unique physical and historic qualities of the land from its inception as a iron ore smelting town, to the ecological importance and rarity of the land snails and ancient cedars, highlighted by the magnificent view of the limestone cliffs (a trademark for this park) and the opportunities for educational interpretation, trail use, camping, wildlife viewing, hunting, and fishing.

Based on this 'identity' for the park, a "Management Zone Plan" was developed with stakeholder support and public input. The Management Zone Definitions apply to each zone used, with special considerations highlighted in the descriptive narratives of management guidance for each zone of the park. The management zones applied are:

- Cultural Landscape Zone (Overlay)
- Ecologically Sensitive Zone
- Natural Resource Recreation Zone
- History Education Zone
- Scenic Zone (Overlay)
- Developed Recreation Zone
- Visitor Services Zone

## CULTURAL LANDSCAPE ZONE (OVERLAY)



### PRD Management Zones

 Cultural Landscape



This zone identifies known cultural resources within Fayette HSP and encompasses the entire park, or approximately 721 acres. It is considered an “overlay” of all other zones in the park.

- Natural Resources – The prescriptive description of the underlying zone will apply.
- Historic/Cultural Resources – If any activity in this zone requires earthwork, it must first be reviewed and approved by the Stewardship Unit of Recreation Division. Historic/cultural resources are known to exist throughout the park.
- Recreation Opportunities – This zone is established to highlight the historic and cultural qualities of times past. The recreation opportunities afforded in this zone will not interfere with nor hinder the appreciation of the cultural landscape being preserved.

Hunting will continue to be allowed in the area designated as “Open to Hunting,” and other existing recreational uses in the park will continue as well. These currently include: trail use (hiking and cross-country skiing), camping, boating, and day-use activities.

- Education Opportunities – Information regarding the key elements in this zone can be made available at the Visitor Center, the campground, and at other key locations where people gather. Specific features can be interpreted and the placement of informational kiosks or signs is appropriate. Additionally, electronic means of interpretation can be explored (e.g. MP3 players, etc.)
- Visitor Experience – The cultural features highlighted in this zone are representative of the early settlement of this land. This rich heritage will be appreciated by visitors with an interest in history. The visitor can expect encounters with other park visitors engaged in other activities.
- Management Focus – Preserve the historic integrity of the zone elements identified, incorporate “Universal Access” (including Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements), and implement educational efforts.

Develop new MOA’s for cooperative management of historic resources, and comply with those requirements.

- Development – Development activity will focus on any identified restoration/preservation needs, incorporating “Universal Access” (including ADA requirements) for visitor access to the features, and meeting educational/interpretation needs.



- Natural Resources – Maintaining the integrity of the unique habitat of the limestone cliffs is the purpose of this designation.
- Historic/Cultural Resources – evidence of Native American occupation occur in this general region, and it is believed possible for that to occur in the park.
- Recreation Opportunities – Except for the existing trail at the top of the cliffs (outside of the zone), no active recreation opportunities will be allowed. Passive appreciation of the cliffs from afar is the only form allowed.
- Education Opportunities – Interpretation of the limestone cliff environment and these unique resources can be presented through the use of kiosks at trailheads and interpretive signage along trails and at other locations. Active interpretation can be addressed in the Visitor Center.
- Visitor Experience – This will reflect the high degree of ‘natural’ feel of the zone, a significant sense of solitude, and except for the trail along the bluff, a lack of man-made improvements.
- Management Focus – Management of this zone will be focused on maintaining the low-impact character of the zone, and most significantly, maintaining the integrity of the cliff environment by controlling human disturbances. Maintenance of the existing trails is allowed.
- Development – No development in the zone will be allowed.

# NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION ZONE



## PRD Management Zones

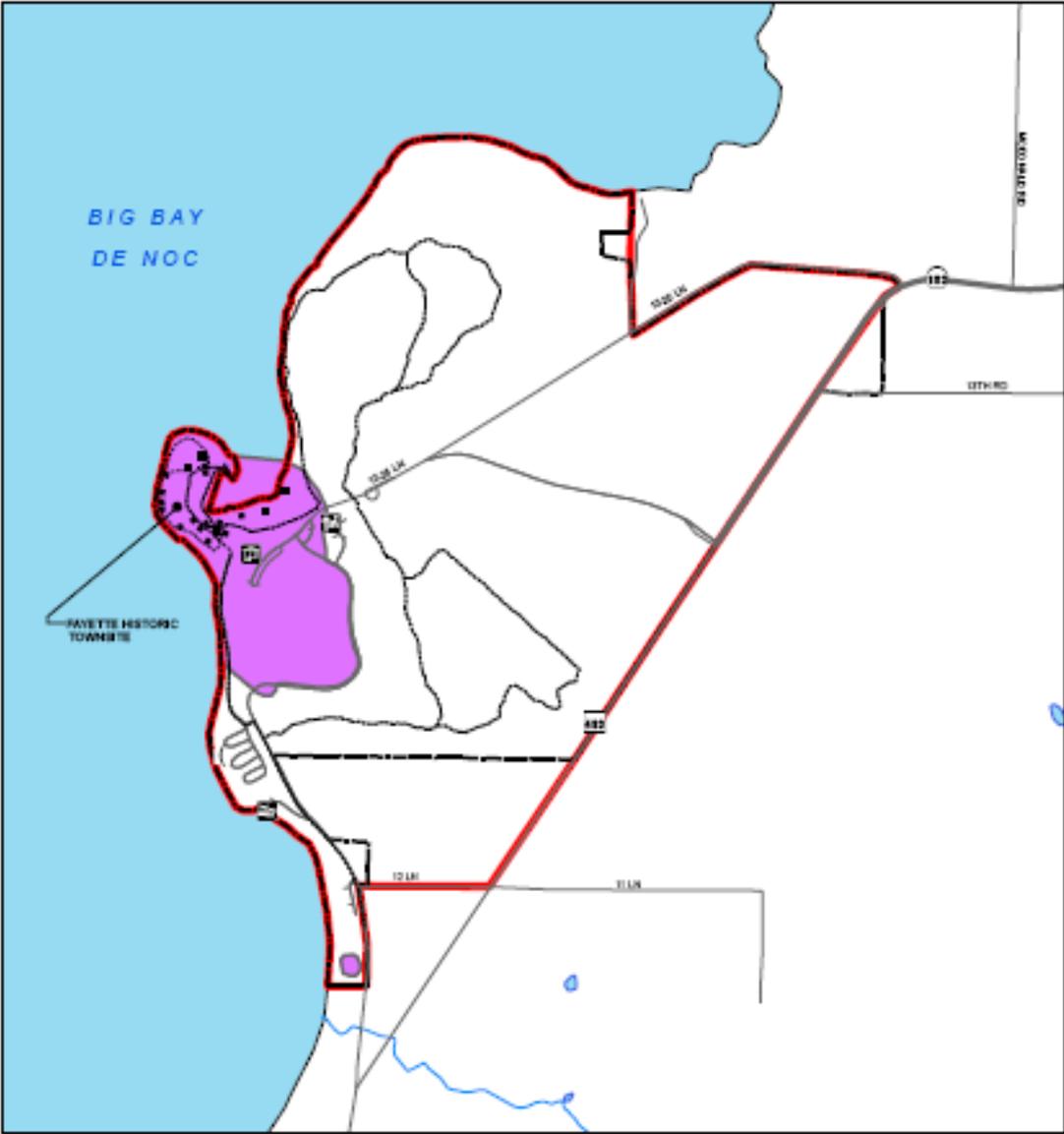
 Natural Resource Recreation



Natural Resource Recreation Zone – is approximately 583 acres (81%) of land that applies to the majority of the park. This land is characterized by fairly flat terrain, with moderate slopes and change in elevation as it approaches the west. Its land cover is scattered woods and open areas. In this zone, more active recreation takes place with trail use, hunting, and snowmobile use in the winter.

- Natural Resources – In general, the natural resources can be modified to support visitor activities. The primary long-term goal for this zone is ecosystem management that promotes the strengthening of native (natural) communities. Most of the mesic northern forest within Fayette HSP was cut at least once, and much was cleared to support agriculture to support the town residents (this is evidenced along the entrance road into the park). Vegetation in this zone will be managed for the benefit of the mesic northern forest, as well as control of invasive species, disease, pests, and hazard tree removal.
- Historic/Cultural Resources – This zone is within the “Cultural Resources Zone (Overlay)” with the recognition that the entire park was impacted by the historic Town Site and related activities.
- Recreation Opportunities – General recreation takes place in this zone. The designated area “Open to Hunting” is in the majority of this zone (see map on page 21), as are the trails used for hiking, cross-country skiing, and snowshoeing. Whitetail deer, fox, squirrel and black bear are the primary game species. Snowmobile use is permitted except for on cross-country ski trails.
- Education Opportunities – The primary means of user access is by the various trails that extend throughout the zone. Informational kiosks at trail heads and along the trails at critical locations are appropriate. Potential themes for educational messages include: the historic/cultural resources of the park and natural resource management themes.
- Visitor Experience – The visitor can expect encounters with other park visitors any time of the year. The trails are a popular component and are used in all seasons. General use of this zone for hunting and other dispersed activities can be expected.
- Management Focus – Maintain public awareness of the educational opportunities in this zone, and develop/maintain universal access to same. Provide/maintain signage for the hunting ‘Safety Zone(s)’. Preserve and protect the identified cultural resources in this area. Mark and maintain clear boundaries of state ownership.
- Development – Development activity will focus on complimenting the educational efforts to interpret the natural and cultural resources. All development will meet the approval requirements of the planning process.

# HISTORY EDUCATION ZONE



## PRD Management Zones

 History Education



This zone designation applies to two locations, and totals approximately 88 acres (12%) of the park. The largest is the historic Town Site of Fayette, which is cooperatively managed with DNR-Communications Division, the Office of the State Archaeologist, and the State Historic Preservation Office (both now under Michigan State Housing Development Authority). The Town Site is under active restoration and

educational programming. The second location is at the south end of the park and defines the St. Peter's Church Cemetery that is home to original settlers of the town.

- Natural Resources – Natural resources that have been identified as important to the historic/cultural landscape are managed to perpetuate those qualities. This can include non-native species specific to the era and/or location.
- Historic/Cultural Resources – Cultural and natural resources (including historic buildings, structures, and landscapes) may be restored to specific time period(s) if essential for the visitor understanding of historic period(s) OR rehabilitated to support visitor and staff activities for in-depth interpretation of historic period(s).
- Recreation Opportunities – This zone is established to highlight the historic and cultural qualities of times past. The recreation opportunities afforded in this zone will not interfere with nor hinder the appreciation of the cultural landscape being preserved.

This zone incorporates Snail Shell Harbor. Recreational diving is allowed in the harbor by permit only. Removal of artifacts is strictly prohibited.

- Education Opportunities – Historic/cultural information at the Visitor Center is the primary source, followed by interpretive information and activities provided in the Town Site. There is opportunity at the Visitor Center for 'Natural Resource' education and interpretation of natural processes, flora and fauna, etc.
- Visitor Experience – The cultural features highlighted in this zone are representative of the early settlement of this land. This rich heritage will be appreciated by visitors with an interest in history. The visitor can expect encounters with other park visitors of similar interests.
- Management Focus – Preserve the historic integrity of the zone elements identified, incorporate "Universal Access" (including Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements), and implement educational efforts. Develop new MOA's for cooperative management of historic resources, and comply with those requirements. Reference the "*Cultural Resources Management Plan, The Hotel @ Fayette Historic Townsite & Restoration and Stabilization for Fayette Historic Townsite.*"
- Development – Development activity will focus on any identified restoration/preservation needs, incorporating "Universal Access" (including ADA requirements) for visitor access to the features, and meeting educational/interpretation needs.

## SCENIC ZONE (OVERLAY)



### PRD Management Zones

 Scenic



Scenic Zone – Two areas in the park are designated in this zone. One is the top of the limestone cliffs (along the trail), which offers sweeping panoramic views of the Town Site and Lake Michigan, and the second is the view of these same cliffs from the Town Site. The zone represents approximately 8 acres (1%) of the park and is considered an “overlay” of

both the “Natural Resource Recreation Zone” (trail) and the “History Education Zone” (Fayette Town Site).

- Natural Resources – The prescriptive description of the underlying zones will apply. In general, the natural resources can be modified to support visitor activities, provided it does not hinder the scenic opportunities provided.
- Historic/Cultural Resources – The prescriptive description of the underlying zones will apply. The Town Site application of this zone requires particular sensitivity to the historic character of that location.
- Recreation Opportunities – The prescriptive description of the underlying zones will apply.
- Education Opportunities – There is a great opportunity for interpretive information at staging areas for the trails and along trails, as well as at key locations in the Town Site.
- Visitor Experience – The scenic viewing within the park is a popular activity, and visitors will encounter others enjoying the views.
- Management Focus – Management must focus on maintenance of the views, and protection of the resource.
- Development – The prescriptive description of the underlying zones will apply. Any development in this zone must compliment the viewing opportunities and not detract or negatively impact the underlying zone.

Educational kiosks and improvements to augment educational opportunities are desirable actions. All development will meet the approval requirements of the planning process.

## DEVELOPED RECREATION ZONE



### PRD Management Zones

 Developed Recreation

This 25 acre zone (3%) is located along the Lake Michigan shoreline. It incorporates the semi-modern campground, day-use area, boat launch, and the mooring dock in Snail Shell Harbor.

- Natural Resources – In this zone, active recreation dominates with natural resource attributes enhanced as possible. In general, this area is not designated for natural resource significance. Pitcher’s thistle, however, does inhabit parts of the beach. This plant ‘likes’ some disturbance (such as human activity of walking through the sand), and no special management for the thistle is recommended. Hazard trees in ‘target zones’ will be identified and removed. Invasive species will be controlled.
- Historic/Cultural Resources – This zone is within the “Cultural Resources Zone (Overlay)” with the recognition that the entire park was impacted by the historic Town Site (adjacent to the north) and related activities. Within the south end of this zone is found the St. Peter’s Church Cemetery, part of the “History Education Zone.”
- Recreation Opportunities – This is the focus of this zone. Camping, picnicking, boating, fishing, trail use, and general day-use activities are accommodated and encouraged. The campground provides semi-modern camping at 61 sites. Hunting is not allowed within this zone.
- Education Opportunities – In this populated and visited zone of the park is found opportunities for guidance on education and interpretation of the entire park. We can take advantage of this in recruiting interest from campers for interpretive programming, and for opportunities provided at the Town Site and the Visitor Center.

Within the zone at the south end of the park is the St. Peter’s Church Cemetery (designated History Education Zone) which is an education opportunity within the Developed Recreation Zone.

- Visitor Experience – With the focus of this zone being the developed campgrounds and other attributes, the visitor will experience a high level of encounters with other park visitors during the summer months.
- Management Focus – Maintain the infrastructure that serves the public uses of this zone. Provide educational opportunities in the zone for the entire park, develop/maintain ‘universal access’ in the zone, and maintain public safety and good hospitality practices.
- Development – Provide ‘universal access’ improvements as needed to attain ‘program’ accessibility. Improve facilities to compliment education. All development will meet the approval requirements of the planning process.



facilities and all related land base required to conduct the business of running a state park or recreation area. At Fayette HSP, additional land immediately north of the current office/shop area has been included in this zone for purposes of future expansion or relocation.

- Natural Resources – In general, the natural resources can be modified to support the needs for administration of the park.
- Historic/Cultural Resources – This zone is within the “Cultural Resources Zone (Overlay)” with the recognition that the entire park was impacted by the historic Town Site (adjacent to the west) and related activities.
- Recreation Opportunities – None.
- Education Opportunities – Educational materials can be made available in the office ‘public space’, and office staff can provide verbal information. There is a great opportunity to direct visitors to other informational locations in the park.
- Visitor Experience – Visitor access at the office is limited to informational purposes.
- Management Focus – Provide public and employee ‘universal access’ (meet or exceed ADA requirements) to the contact station and office from the parking lot, and ‘universal access’ within the building. Assure security of offices, facilities and equipment. Provide a safe working environment for staff.
- Development – Development in this zone will be for purposes of complimenting the administrative needs of the park, and meeting the needs for ‘universal access’ compliance. All development will meet the approval requirements of the planning process.

# FUTURE PLAN INSERTS

**10-Year Action Plan** (LONG-RANGE ACTION GOALS TO ATTAIN GMP) - Phase-2 of the Management Planning Process. Includes review and update of General Management Plan.

**5-Year Implementation Plan** (SPECIFIC ACTIONS TO IMPLEMENT) - Phase-3 of the Management Planning Process. Includes review and update of General Management Plan and Phase 2 Plan.

**Annual Work Plan and Progress Report** - Phase-4 of the Management Planning Process. Plan for upcoming year and report on completion of prior year's plan.

**Operational/Management Resources** - The following categories are established as a guide for the park manager to use to supplement this working document. Other categories can be added as needed.

- Annual Work Plan (NOTE...this should reflect the values and emphasis of the Zones established for the park and tie-in with Phase 4 – Annual Report of Management Planning)
- Staffing
- Budget
- Equipment
- Training
- Public Relations / Marketing / Outreach
- Programming (ie. special events, MCCC, volunteers, etc.)
- Public Health, Safety, and Welfare
  - Water system
  - Wastewater system
  - Electrical system
  - Law enforcement
  - Emergency access plans
  - Wildfire plan
- CRS
- FOIA
- Infrastructure Inventory
- Raster Image Index
- Raster Images of historic park plans
- Other...



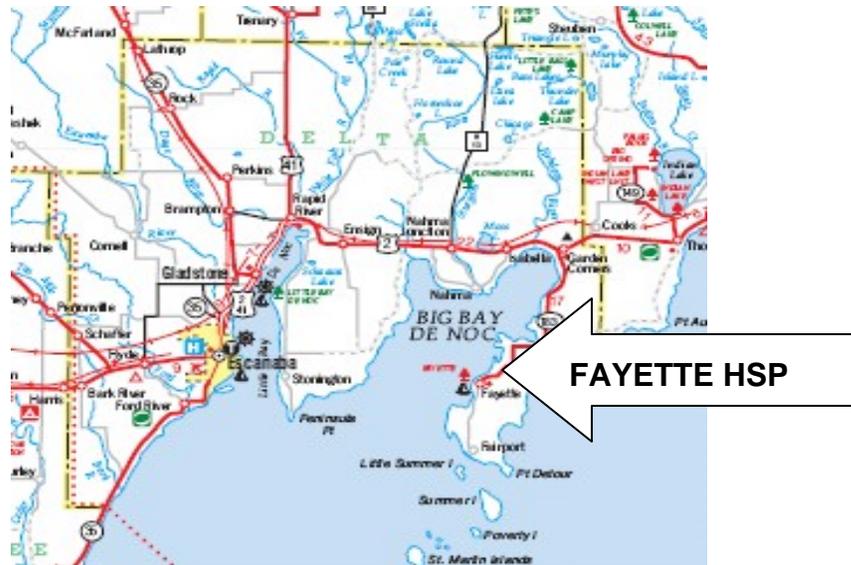
# SUPPORTING ANALYSIS

721 acres  
Latitude: 45.718574  
Longitude: -86.649266

*(Latitude and Longitude at park entrance)*

## **Park Setting** –

- **LOCATION AND SURROUNDING COMMUNITY** – Fayette Historic State Park (HSP) is approximately 721 acres located in Delta County on Michigan’s Upper Peninsula. Fayette HSP lies within Town 38N, Range 19W, Sections 3, 4, 5, and 9, and Town 39N, Range 19W, Sections 33 and 34 on the Garden Peninsula, which encompasses Snail Shell Harbor. Located in Fairbanks Township, the park is accessed at the main entrance by State Highway M-183, off of US-2, which follows the eastern shore of Big Bay De Noc in Lake Michigan. After Fayette’s park entrance, M-183 becomes County Road 483. Another County Road, CR 12<sup>th</sup> Lane, provides access to the park a quarter mile south of the main entrance to the park. Escanaba is 56 miles to the west and Manistique is 34 miles to the east. On the Garden Peninsula, the closest town is the Village of Garden, seven miles northeast of the park. Burnt Bluff, located south of Fayette HSP on the coast of Big Bay De Noc, includes 79.5 acres. There is evidence of Native American occupation throughout the area.



Park Location – MDOT Map

- **DEMOGRAPHICS** – Delta County has a 2000 Census population of 38,520. Fairbanks Township has a 2000 Census population of 321 people. The Village of Garden, which is located seven miles north of Fayette HSP, has a population of 240. Fairbanks Township averages about 6 people per square mile (p/sm). The relative density of Delta County at 9-19 people p/sm is extremely low compared with the state average of 175 people p/sm.

People QuickFacts	Delta County	Michigan
Population, 2004 estimate	38,380	10,112,620
Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2004	-0.4%	1.8%
Population, 2000	38,520	9,938,444
Population, percent change, 1990 to 2000	2.0%	6.9%
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2000	5.5%	6.8%
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2000	23.8%	26.1%
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2000	17.0%	12.3%
Female persons, percent, 2000	50.9%	51.0%
White persons, percent, 2000 (a)	95.8%	80.2%
Black or African American persons, percent, 2000 (a)	0.1%	14.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2000 (a)	2.2%	0.6%
Asian persons, percent, 2000 (a)	0.3%	1.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2000 (a)	Z	Z
Persons reporting some other race, percent, 2000 (a)	0.1%	1.3%
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2000	1.4%	1.9%
White persons, not of Hispanic/Latino origin, percent, 2000	95.5%	78.6%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2000 (b)	0.5%	3.3%

<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/26/26041.html>

<b>EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY (Number of Jobs)</b>				
<b>Components by Type</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>
Total Employment	20,787	21,053	19,923	20,457
Wage and Salary Employment	17,146	17,484	16,268	16,717
Proprietor's employment	3,641	3,569	3,655	3,740
Farm Employment	415	403	418	407
Non-Farm Employment	20,372	20,650	19,505	20,050

<b>Components by Industry</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>
Private	17,912	18,219	17,169	17,686
Ag. serv., forestry, fishing, and other	282	0	0	0
Mining	16	0	0	0
Construction	1,007	1,077	1,204	1,301
Manufacturing	3,535	3,609	3,282	3,428
Transportation and public utilities	1,109	1,139	1,153	1,190
Wholesale trade	505	519	543	562
Retail trade	5,224	5,186	4,122	4,163
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,151	1,083	1,093	1,148
Services	5,083	5,327	5,491	5,573
Government and government enterprises	2,460	2,431	2,336	2,364
Federal, civilian	228	225	222	238
Military	90	79	76	77
State and local	2,142	2,127	2,038	2,049

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce - Economics and Statistics Administration - Bureau of Economic Analysis, Issued May 2002

## **PERSONAL INCOME (In Thousands of Dollars)**

<b>Components by Type</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>
Personal income	808,669	849,792	849,300	896,994
Nonfarm personal income	808,246	848,773	845,911	896,145
Farm income	423	1,019	3,389	849
Population (number of persons)	38,594	38,598	38,448	38,549
Per capita personal income (dollars)	20,953	22,016	22,090	23,269
<b>Components by Industry</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>
Farm Earnings	423	1,019	3,389	849
Non-Farm Earnings	511,758	549,421	536,249	571,304
Private Earnings	421,974	461,716	449,478	481,766
Ag. serv., forestry, fishing, and other	2,980	0	0	0
Mining	194	0	0	0
Construction	26,792	30,259	36,327	43,286
Manufacturing	153,920	166,428	156,497	170,174
Durable goods	0	0	0	0
Transportation and public utilities	43,538	46,411	48,274	48,959

Wholesale trade	13,739	15,908	17,457	16,678
Retail trade	69,077	71,561	54,380	57,005
Finance, insurance, and real estate	18,125	19,040	19,693	21,366
Services	93,609	108,389	112,660	119,657
Government and government enterprises	89,784	87,705	86,771	89,538
Federal, civilian	11,292	11,751	11,997	13,042
Military	1,237	1,053	1,011	1,069
State and local	77,255	74,901	73,763	75,427
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic and Statistics Administration, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Issued May 2002				

- GENERAL HISTORY OF THE PARK –Originally built in 1867 as an iron producing community, Fayette served the needs of the American Steel Industry. In 1890, the Jackson Iron Company had to close its doors due to rising production costs. Over the following decades, Fayette’s population all but vanished except for scattered farmers and fishermen. Utilizing the hotel and homes that remained, Fayette continued as a summer resort. Fayette HSP was established in 1959 after being acquired by the State of Michigan.

Developed by the Jackson Iron Company and named after Fayette Brown, this historic town site contains original roads, buildings, charcoal kilns, and railroad grades, along with numerous other reminiscent signs of a once bustling community. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and Michigan Historical Center (MHC), an office of the Department of History, Arts, and Libraries (HAL), have preserved Fayette HSP as a vital historical and cultural landmark since 1974.

- HISTORY OF THE AREA – A majority of the following information was collected from the “Cultural Resource Management Plan for the Fayette Historic Townsite”. (December 1996)

Archeological evidence, including pictographs found on limestone cliffs, confirm prehistoric activity in the area that would eventually include Fayette HSP. Indian inhabitants along Bay de Noc prior to 1500 may have been referred to as Noquet and later as Menominee. These Woodland Indians were eventually absorbed into the Ojibwa, additionally referred to as the Chippewa.

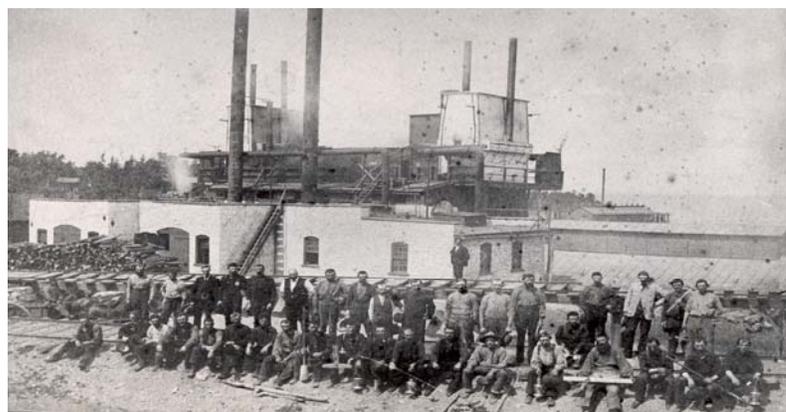
The Menominee first had contact with Europeans through French explorer Jean Nicolet around 1634. Jesuit missionaries settled the area in 1669, while explorers established trade with the Indians. After the French annexed the area in 1671, Indians were declared to be French citizens. Even though numerous peace treaties had been reached, tribes were being relocated to a reservation in Wisconsin by 1852.

Eleven years after this area was first surveyed in 1850, H.G.D Squires acquired over 142 acres of land that encompassed the east side bluff of Snail Shell Harbor. The Squires family resided in this area until they sold the property in 1867 to the Jackson Iron Company. This was an attractive property because of the deep and protected natural harbor, as well as the plentiful limestone, wood, and ore supply that surrounded the vicinity.



Snail Shell Harbor and Town Site

By 1867, the first blast furnace was ready for business, and 200 employees inhabited the area. Around 1870 68 buildings had been constructed in the Fayette Townsite. Shortly after the second blast furnace was installed, Fayette's population had grown to about 500 residents, of which 300 were employees. In 1880, Fayette was considered an economically independent rural district, supplying its own materials. In addition to the resource impacts of the iron smelting operations, the Jackson Iron Company further impacted timber resources by exporting timber as telegraph poles.



The impact of 'Fayette' and the Jackson Iron Company operations was felt area wide. By 1873, kilns were in use at nine locations within ten miles of Fayette for production of the charcoal used in the smelting process. Over

the next ten years that number grew with some estimates of up to 80 kilns in operation including a lime kiln. Countless structures and buildings including a barbershop, post office, town hall, and hotel filled the town. Fayette had three stage lines carrying passengers and mail. The chief water supply came from the bay. In 1879 a half mile race track was built that became overwhelmingly popular.

Economic and social class structure was evident in the construction of peoples' houses. The doctor's house was the only one that had brick ground flooring. The majority of housing was for the workers and was of simple and basic construction.



In April 1887, records show that the Jackson Iron Company purchased a shipment of ore from Lake Angeline as it yielded less phosphorus content than Jackson Iron Company ore at that time. As the mineral content frequently varied, ore samples were routinely analyzed – phosphorus was undesirable – the Bessemer steel industry required less than .1%. (As example, in April 1887 Jackson Iron Company ores showed .153% phosphorus compared to Angeline ore at .037; however, by August 1887 Jackson Iron Company ores were showing only .022% phosphorus.) The purchase of Angeline ore, and ore from other mining companies, was not routine practice for the Jackson Iron Company. As the charcoal iron market began to dwindle by the mid-1880s, to remain a leader in the industry and maintain its contracts with the Bessemer steel industry, the Jackson Iron Company needed to continue production of top quality pig iron – purchase of the Angeline ore attempted to ensure this. However, by and large, Fayette typically smelted Jackson Iron Company ores throughout the town's 24 year existence.

In 1881 the Jackson Iron Company modified Fayette's furnaces to increase productivity. These changes included, enlarging the stacks from 40' to 54' high, moving the two blast ovens from the top of the stacks to the upper level of the furnace complex, and capping off both stacks with a bell and hopper device. Capping off the stacks allowed the company to

safely use softwood charcoal that tended to give off sparks during the smelting process. The company continued to use both hard and soft charcoal throughout the 1880s; the furnace modification allowed the company to begin harvesting softwoods near the vicinity of Fayette, while charcoal kiln sites north and south of the town continued to cut down hardwoods. Dwindling fuel supplies of both hard and softwoods by the end of the decade was a leading factor in the Jackson Iron Company decision to permanently shut down Fayette's furnace operation in December 1890.

From 1892 to 1958 only about 20 people lived in Fayette, who subsided by fishing and farming. In 1905 Jackson Iron Company was consolidated by Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, and during 1907-1914 the land was leased to the Escanaba Gladstone Transportation Company.

During this period, attempts were made to make Fayette a tourist resort and additions were made to Fayette, such as a fish shack. In 1907 the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company conducted a building survey of Fayette that showed at least 50 buildings still standing. Many buildings were lost during the town's resort town era (1916 – 1959) after Fayette was sold in 1916.

In 1916 Fred VanRemortel and brother-in-law Frank Dhooge (of Wisconsin) purchased Fayette. Within a few years Fred VanRemortel became the sole owner and ran a successful summer resort at Fayette for 30 years. VanRemortel sold Fayette in 1946 to Gladys Edwards out of Chicago; however, she lost the site due to back taxes owed. In 1956 the Escanaba Paper Company purchased Fayette at a public auction and by 1957, the only occupants of Fayette were two fishermen and a dog. Escanaba Paper Company traded the site to the Michigan Department of Natural Resources for some timber land. Fayette officially became a Michigan State Park in 1959.

The Mead Corporation, parent company of Escanaba Paper Company, exchanged Fayette with the State of Michigan for timberland in 1958. Shortly after the exchange a campground was developed, and a manager was appointed to operate this newly acquired property as Fayette Historic State Park.

In 1974, the DNR and Michigan History Division did an analysis of the remains and structures in the park resulting in recommendations for the stabilization and restoration of the area. Most of those recommendations have been or are being implemented. Contemporary modifications to the park have been constructed so as not to interfere with the historic context of the Townsite including a ranger residence, main shop, office building, a visitor's center and parking lot, campground, and new docks for transient boaters.

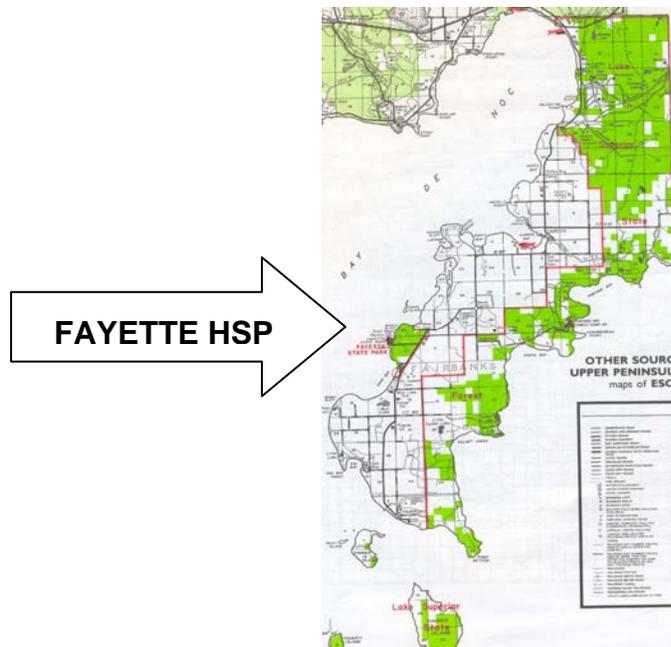


- **RELATIONSHIP OF FAYETTE HSP TO OTHER PARK RESOURCES** – Although there is no other State Park (SP) located in Delta County, Indian Lake SP and Palms Book SP are in closest proximity to Fayette HSP residing in neighboring Schoolcraft County. Indian Lake SP, approximately 60 miles northeast of Fayette, has hiking, hunting, and camping on 847 acres of land. Palms Book SP, located north of Indian Lake, provides boating access and hunting, but does not provide camping.

Alger County borders Delta County on the north where Laughing Whitefish Falls Scenic Site (SS) and Wagner Falls Scenic Site (SS) are found. Laughing Whitefish Falls SS comprises 960 acres and is located close to Marquette. Wagner Falls SS, located approximately 65 miles north of Fayette, contains 22 acres of land. Camping is not offered at either park, but both have opportunities for hiking and site seeing.

Lake Superior State Forest (SF) spreads from the eastern half of the UP into Delta County and the Garden Peninsula. About seven miles east of Fayette HSP is Portage Bay Forest Campground along with the Ninga Aki trailhead, which has 2.25 miles of trails. Lake Superior SF provides many other trail opportunities in Delta County.

### LAKE SUPERIOR STATE FOREST



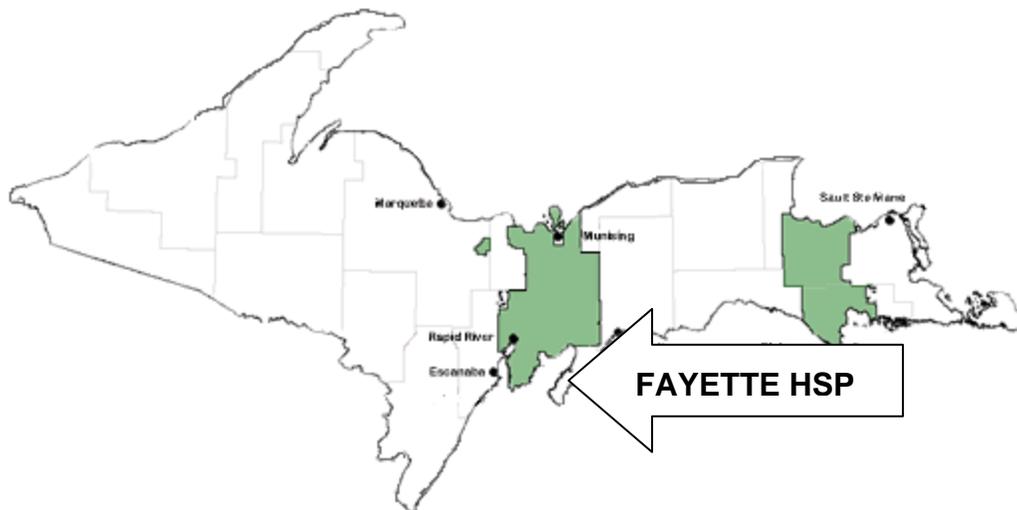
Michigan County Atlas

Escanaba River State Forest is located farther northwest in Delta County in comparison to where Fayette HSP lies. Days River and its nature trail

are located in Escanaba River SF providing 10 miles of hiking, biking, and interpretive trails. Blueberry Ridge, Tyoga, and Cedar River are just a few other trails that have recreational opportunities.

Hiawatha National Forest is located north of the Garden Peninsula in Delta County and comprises approximately 880,000 acres of land combined with this middle section and another section on the east side of the UP. The Little Bay de Noc Recreation Area is a part of the Hiawatha NF in Delta County that offers a wide range of recreational opportunities for guests including camping, hiking, and boating.

### HIAWATHA NATIONAL FOREST



[http://www.fs.fed.us/r9/forests/hiawatha/maps/location\\_map.php](http://www.fs.fed.us/r9/forests/hiawatha/maps/location_map.php)

Recreational boating facilities and opportunities exist along the Big and Little Bay De Noc in Delta County. Over 200 miles of shoreline on Lake Michigan provides campgrounds, public access, recreational harbors, and picnic areas for guests.

County parks are another recreational option in Delta County. Pioneer Trail Park, located about 51 miles northwest of Fayette, is a 74 acre campground and picnic area with shoreline fishing. Located southwest of Escanaba and by Bark River, OB Fuller Park offers 82 wooded acres of fishing and camping on Lake Michigan. Rapid River Falls Park and Sac Bay Beach are parks located in Delta County that offer recreational opportunities.

- **CURRENT LAND USE** – Fayette HSP is considered a multi-use park with recreational opportunities that include semi-modern camping, picnicking,

hiking, cross country skiing, snowshoeing, snowmobiling, and swimming, as well as hunting, fishing, and boating. Surrounding Snail Shell Harbor in the Big Bay De Noc, Fayette offers numerous water related recreational opportunities. This state park is recognized for its rich historical and cultural value that is presented through the archeology of the region.



Snail Shell Harbor – View of limestone cliffs

Fayette has a campground with 61 semi-modern sites, a transient harbor, and a boat launch site. Scuba diving is allowed in the harbor during specific times and by permit. A Day-Use area lies in close proximity to the campground, and Fayette contains over five miles of hiking and cross country skiing trails that present excellent scenic views and lead guests through a considerable area of the park.



Wooded trail

Self and guided tours are available for guests to learn more about the history of Fayette HSP. Interpretation is available year round. Native American culture, the Fayette Town Site, and a unique landscape provide guests with various educational opportunities.

Outlying land use in the Garden Peninsula, which has very low density, is characterized as rural, with primarily agricultural and forest use. Fairport, located almost at the southern tip of the peninsula, is a commercial fishing village. Garden, the hub of the peninsula, is known for fishing and farming, but on a very small scale. Lake State Superior Forest covers a

majority of the land in the peninsula. Burnt Bluff is located to the south of Fayette. This area is undeveloped and contains a director's order that restricts public access for purposes of resource protection.

### Natural Resources –

- ECOREGIONAL CONTEXT – The following information is taken directly from the Michigan Natural Features Inventory Report for Fayette Historic State Park, titled “Inventory and Management Recommendations for Fayette State Park’s Natural Communities, Rare Plants, and Rare Wildlife”. (September 2000)

“The most prominent feature of Fayette State Park is the Silurian age limestone and dolomite that is exposed in two steep Bluffs along the shoreline. These magnificent white cliffs are a part of the Niagaran Escarpment, a broad band of dolomite and limestone bedrock that stretches from the Door Peninsula in northeastern Wisconsin to Drummond Island in the eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan, arcing eastward to the Bruce Peninsula of Ontario. Throughout the remainder of the park, this limestone/dolomite lies near the surface covered with a shallow layer of poorly drained calcareous soils.”



Figure 1. Regional Landscape Ecosystems of Michigan (Albert 1995). Fayette State Park is located in the Escanaba/Door Peninsula (VIII 1.3) sub-section.

Limestone and dolomite set the foundation for Fayette HSP. Lying in an area termed Burnt Bluff Group, Fayette HSP and the surrounding region

are optimal for mining and smelting industrial processes. Cliffs surround Snail Shell Harbor.

The following information is taken directly from “Regional Landscape Ecosystems of Michigan” (Albert 1995) (hotlink)

“The entire sub-subsection is underlain by Silurian- and Ordovician-age sedimentary bedrock, principally limestone and dolomite, but also including less resistant shale and gypsum (Dorr and Eschman 1984, Morey *et al.* 1982). The resistant Niagaran series dolomite and limestone of Silurian age form the Niagaran Escarpment, which is locally exposed as cliffs and flat limestone pavement along the Lake Michigan shoreline of the Stonington, Garden, and Door Peninsulas. Little Bay de Noc and Big Bay de Noc in Michigan and Green Bay in Wisconsin occupy depressions where soft gypsum and shales were eroded, probably by both glacial and lacustrine processes (Sinclair 1960). Devonian limestone, dolomite, and breccia are locally exposed at the southern edge of the sub-subsection. The underlying bedrock is typically less than 50 feet below the surface of the glacial drift (Vanlier and Deutsch 1958; Sinclair 1959, 1960; Vanlier 1963b). Limestone is mined in several places within the sub-subsection.”

Water use was discontinued in Fayette in 1991 due to several years of inconsistent positive testing for coliform. The porosity of the rock structure caused contaminated water to travel down into the water supply. Water had to be brought in to the park from the Village of Garden, until 1998 when a water purification system was constructed and put online.

- WATER RESOURCES – Fayette HSP provides approximately 2,000’ of frontage on Lake Michigan’s Big Bay De Noc, and Delta County boasts more shoreline than any other county in the United States. Delta County’s shores provide many scenic, recreational, and commercial opportunities.

Commercial fishing operates out of Fairport, which is 8 miles to the south of Fayette HSP. Garden, 7 miles to the north, has commercial fishing on a smaller scale with Big Bay De Noc Fisheries. A public access site is available on Garden Bay, located south of Garden. Other public access points, harbors, and campgrounds line the Big and Little Bay De Noc around the shores of Delta County.

Fayette HSP is situated on Big Bay De Noc, which is connected to Green Bay and finally to Lake Michigan. The northern tip of Fayette wraps around Snail Shell Harbor, where the boat dock and transient harbor are situated. Sand Bay borders Fayette on the southern side where there is a boat launch and a beach with a swimming area.

- CLIMATE – The following climate information chart was taken directly from Michigan’s Official Economic Development and Travel Site

CLIMATE		
MONTH	AVG. MIN TEMP	AVG. MAX TEMP.
January	9F/-13C	24F/-4C
July	58F/14C	75F/24C
PRECIPITATION	RAINFALL	SNOWFALL
Average Annual	28in.71cm	50in.127cm.
GROWING SEASON DAYS	DAYS ABOVE 90F/32C	DAYS BELOW 0F/-18C
152	3	20
Source: NOAA Climate Summary, 1995		

Prevailing winds are generally out of the West. Fayette is located in a cold, moist continental climate region, additionally referred to as the Temperate Deciduous Forest Biome.

The peninsula on which Fayette HSP is located experiences a uniquely different climate. On the east side, the ice opens up in February, and on the west side, where the park is located, ice stays into April.

- **SOILS** – Fayette is characterized by exposed and near-surface bedrock. Where soils cover the bedrock, they are described as ‘calcareous and poorly drained’. (Albert 1995)

There are sections of sandy beach, primarily at the south end of the park. Most of the remaining beach is rock. The well drained soil cover tends to be around 1 inch thick.

- **FLORA** – Fayette HSP is predominately maple, beech, birch, ironwood, poplar, ash, and northern white cedar with a scattering of pines. Typical undergrowth includes grasses and young trees. Juniper is also prevalent in the area. A fair amount of open area with scattered trees and grasses is located within the park.

The following information is taken from the Michigan Natural Features Inventory Report for Fayette Historic State Park, titled “Inventory and Management Recommendations for Fayette State Park’s Natural Communities, Rare Plants, and Rare Wildlife” (September 2000)

“Prior to European settlement, vegetation in the area of Fayette State Park consisted primarily of beech-sugar maple-hemlock forest American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) and sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) formed the dominant canopy structure, with hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) and white

pine (*Pinus strobus*) scattered throughout, sometimes forming dominant conifer patches. Steep Bluff along the lakeshore contained spruce-fir-cedar forest sometimes referred to as boreal forest. Northern white-cedar was an especially strong component in areas of alkaline bedrock, like Fayette State Park. Quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) and white birch (*Betula papyrifera*) were also common in these forests. Lowland depressions and swales in this area contained rich conifer swamp dominated by northern white-cedar.”

“Aside from the steep cliffs along the lakeshore where access was difficult, most of the mesic northern forest within Fayette State Park was cut at least once and much of it was cleared for agriculture to support the town residents. Second growth mesic northern forest now dominates level surfaces at the top of the Bluff, while much of the level upland east of the historic town, once cleared for agriculture, persists as open fields.”

“The vegetation on the cliffs and Bluff along the shore retain much of their native character, dominated primarily by northern white-cedar and including significant amounts of balsam fir. Lowland depressions and swales in the area around the park remain rich conifer swamp dominated by northern white-cedar.”

“A fairly sizable population of slender cliff-brake (*Cryptogramma stelleri*), a new species for the park, was documented on the interior limestone cliff.”

“The likelihood of finding additional rare plant species at Fayette State Park is relatively low. Due to the high number of visitors, the heart of the park and the shoreline are well traveled and highly disturbed in many places.”

Rare plants identified by MNFI survey work of Fayette HSP include:

- Ashy whitlow grass (*Draba incana*) – State threatened
- Beauty sedge (*Carex concinna*) – State special concern
- Climbing fumitory (*Adlumia fungosa*) – State special concern
- Dwarf lake iris (*Iris lacustris*) – State threatened
- Green Spleenwort (*Asplenium trichomanes-ramosum*) – State threatened
- Hart’s-tongue fern (*Asplenium scolopendrium*) – State threatened
- Limestone oakfern (*Gymnocarpium robertianum*) – State threatened
- Pitcher’s thistle (*Cirsium pitcheri*) – State threatened
- Purple cliff-brake (*Pellaea atropurpurea*) – State threatened
- Richardson’s sedge (*Carex richardsonis*) – State special concern
- Slender cliff-brake (*Cryptogramma stelleri*) – State special concern
- Walking fern (*Asplenium rhizophyllum*) – State threatened
- Walking fern (*Asplenium rhizophyllum*) – State threatened

- FAUNA – Mammals commonly found at Fayette HSP include white-tailed deer, red fox, skunk, raccoon, and gray, red, and black squirrel. Porcupine, coyote, black bear, and little brown bat are prevalent in the area. Garter and pine snakes as well as a variety of insects inhabit Fayette HSP. Birds prevalent in the area include bluejays, woodpeckers, chickadees, nuthatches, grackles, hummingbirds, and owl. Eagles and hawks frequent this area.

When winter ice recedes, and Big Bay De Noc finally opens, there is a flood of migrating birds following the open water. The sunny south shore of the park is a good place to look for shorebirds and resting gulls and terns. All of the shoreline tree cover is great to check for migrating perching birds. The open areas by the access roads get the pulse of woodcock and open land birds like sparrows. It is a good place to see Fox sparrows and American tree sparrows, which breed up in the tundra.

Additionally, the park is an important stop-over and resting place for migrating species, including the monarch butterfly and various shore birds and waterfowl. Birders have sighted gulls and terns, white pelicans, peregrine falcons, gyrfalcons, warblers and other neo-tropical migrants that move through the area. The unique position of the Garden Peninsula and Fayette's location makes it an interesting place to birders in the winter, in the spring migration, in the breeding season, and in the fall migration.

The following information is taken from the Michigan Natural Features Inventory Report for Fayette Historic State Park, titled "Inventory and Management Recommendations for Fayette State Park's Natural Communities, Rare Plants, and Rare Wildlife"

"During 1998, three rare land snails, were documented in the park by researchers from the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay (Nekola 1998). Three rare snails were documented at Middle Bluff (Appendix 2) including two state special concern species, *Vallonia gracilicosta albula* and *Vertigo hubrichti*, and the rare, but unlisted *Vertigo iowanensis*. *Vallonia gracilicosta albula* is a very rare species for the state of Michigan and the FSP population represents an unusual occurrence for the Great Lakes Region. This species is disjunct in northeastern North America from its range in the Rocky Mountains. In the Midwest, prior to the 1998 Nekola inventory, *Vallonia gracilicosta albula* was known from only 45 sites, where it was restricted to limestone cliffs and talus slopes. As of 1998, it was documented at eight additional sites in the Upper Peninsula, including the FSP occurrence. All of the sites documented in the Upper Peninsula are on wooded limestone cliffs greater than 5 m tall. The occurrence of *Vertigo hubrichti*, also a species of limestone cliffs, is the first documentation of this species in Michigan. The third snail, *Vertigo iowanensis*, although not listed, is noteworthy due to its rarity in the Great

Lakes Region. This species is known from only ten sites in Iowa and Minnesota (Nekola 1998).”



Rare land snails

“The significance of Fayette’s limestone cliffs can not be overstated, in terms of importance to land snails. Within the western Great Lakes region 1/3 of the limestone cliffs harbor 24 or more taxa of land snails (Nekola 1998, Tullersfield 1996). Based on the diversity of land snail taxa on these cliffs and the occurrence of globally and regionally rare species here, limestone cliffs are among the most important habitats for terrestrial gastropod biodiversity on a global scale (Nekola 1998). “

**Historic/Cultural Resources** – For a detailed account refer back to pages 40 - 43, The “History Of The Area” section.

- **PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT** – Remnants remain of the once bustling iron smelting community that occupied Fayette HSP. Buildings, foundations, kilns, a baseball field, and the horse track are just some of the structures that remain from the original Town Site. The flora has changed tremendously over the decades, since it was all cut by the iron company. Limestone cliffs dominate the view at the Townsite and are a “signature” image of this park.
- **CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT** – Native Americans occupied the Fayette HSP area over a long period of history and hunted, fished and farmed the area. European expansion into the area was evident, and eventually the site was used to process iron ore by the Jackson Iron Company that owned the property. The area is now a Historic State Park.
- **ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES** – Numerous prehistoric archaeological sites exist within Fayette HSP including pictographs. Historic resources pertaining to the Town Site include structures and buildings as well as a small cemetery located on the south end of Fayette. This cemetery, situated on a sand bluff and overlooking the lake, accompanied St Peters Catholic Church originally built for the Town Site. For further reference, refer to the “Cultural Resource Management Plan Fayette Historic Townsite Delta County, Michigan” (December 1996)

- **BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES** – A multitude of buildings remain in the park, including original, modern, and restored structures. For further information about these structures, refer to “Cultural Resource Management Plan Fayette Historic Townsite Delta County, Michigan”. (December 1996)



Restored building in Town Site



Restored building in Town Site

### **Education and Interpretation**

- **INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMMING AND DISPLAYS** – Fayette HSP offers a self-guided walking tour narrated by 26 educational stations. Guided tours are offered to school groups (free of charge) and tailored to meet individual group curriculum needs. The tours are interactive with question/answer sessions to promote student involvement, interest and learning.



Model of Townsite

Visits include site orientation at the modern visitor center, viewing a scale model of Fayette accompanied by a 5-minute audio presentation, followed by a guided walking tour into the historic town site (20-30 minutes in length). The scale model provides an accurate

representation of the original Town Site, and gives guests a taste of what existed in the area many years ago. Many of the original structures still exist. DNR-Office of Communications, in conjunction with Fayette HSP, staff the interpretive programs.

- FAYETTE HERITAGE DAY – Held annually the 2<sup>nd</sup> Saturday in August 11:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. This very popular annual event observes Fayette’s rich social and industrial heritage through costumed interpretation, 19<sup>th</sup>-century crafts, period music, and a variety of the era’s children’s games and sporting competitions. Heritage Day is the most well attended event at the park.
- VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS – Fayette HSP offers the ‘Campground Host Program’ which includes volunteers, often retirees, staying at the campground and providing visitor services for the campers. They greet campers, provide information on campground rules and regulations, promote educational and interpretive opportunities in the park, and offer a social gathering (coffee hour) once a week. Fayette has had participation in the past, but there has not been a host in the few previous years.

The “Friends of Fayette Historic Townsite” was established in 2005 as a satellite group under the Friends of Michigan History. This group could prove to be very beneficial to Fayette HSP in long-range planning and support of the park.

### **Recreational Resources**

- DEVELOPED OPPORTUNITIES – Fayette HSP offers a diverse array of recreational opportunities with Day-Use and camping to interpretation of the Fayette Historic Townsite. Following are the recreational features of this park:
  - Camping – Fayette’s one campground is located on the shore with 61 semi-modern sites and a view of Big Bay De Noc. Each site has electrical pedestals, fire rings and picnic tables. Although there is no sanitation station, vault toilets and potable water are available throughout the park as well as trash and recycling bins. ‘Universally accessible’ and pull through sites are also available.
  - Day-Use Picnic Area and Shelter – Located south of the campground, Fayette’s Day-Use area offers recreational opportunities on the beach of Sand Bay. The beach offers swimming, and there is a picnic area adjacent to it with a shelter, grills, and vault toilets. Guests can enjoy the playground and horseshoe pits that are located in the area.

- Hunting and Trapping – Hunting and trapping in Fayette HSP is open to guests with proper permits during all legal seasons. Safety zones buffer the area between 400 acres available for hunting and closed populated use areas of the park, such as the campground and historic sites. Signs are posted for users along trails that go through the hunting area to warn of possible danger. Deer and black bear hunting is popular in the area. Some small game hunting for fox and squirrel and very little trapping also take place.
- Boating and Fishing – Fayette offers guests a transient marina located in Snail Shell Harbor. This docking facility operates on a first come first served basis. A boat launch site is located between the day-use area and campground that provides access to Big Bay De Noc. This area of shoreline offers spectacular views of the limestone cliffs, and is considered to be one of the best places for kayak and canoe enthusiasts along the north shore of Lake Michigan.

Big Bay De Noc offers excellent fishing opportunities for yellow perch, smallmouth bass, walleye, and northern pike. The bay is considered to be a world class walleye fishery to which the boat launch within the park offers access.

Shore fishing is permitted in the harbor and it is popular with day users and campers. The harbor provides good opportunities for yellow perch, walleye, smallmouth bass, and northern pike. The park has conducted some fishing programs in the harbor, and hopes to expand on that.

- Trails – Approximately five miles of trails wind through Fayette HSP, leading guests all over the park, through forests, through the Town Site, and out further towards the boundary of the park. Hiking is available all year round, and well groomed trails invite cross country skiing to the area.
- Snowmobiling – This popular winter activity is allowed ‘off-trail’ in the Natural Resource Recreation Zone.
- Scuba Diving – Snail Shell Harbor offers scuba diving during certain times of the year and between certain hours of the day. A use permit and fees are required to dive.
- Visitor Center – This center includes exhibits showcasing Fayette’s historical importance. Displays and information orient guests to the cultural and natural features unique to the region.

- Fayette Townsite – Visitors can enjoy learning about the bustling iron smelting community that once existed in the area. A walking tour including 26 stations and a scale model representing the original Town Site gives guests an idea of life in the past. Many of the original structures exist within the park, making interpretation an integral part of the park experience. Interpretation and programs are staffed by Communications Division staff.
- AREAS OF CONFLICT – With diverse use for multiple interests comes the potential for conflict between users and/or between users and the natural resource or historic/cultural values of the park. Fayette HSP is no exception. Following are the identified conflict issues for this park:
  - General – Fayette HSP deals with a multitude of small scale situations that are usually dealt with on an individual basis. All of these issues may be common to other state parks, but there are no major issues to be concerned with at this time.

Some of these small issues include four-wheelers encroaching on park property and illegal tree cutting in the park. There is a conflict with guests wanting to swim in the harbor, but swimming (typically scuba diving) is allowed there only by permit. Swimming is allowed on the designated beach south of the harbor. Continuous generator usage by some transient harbor guests is a conflict with boaters who wish to have a quieter stay.

Burnt Bluff, which is located on 79.5 acres to the south of Fayette HSP, has a problem with trespassing. This cliff area has accessibility by water, and it is a closed off area by Director's Order. It is difficult to monitor use at this location.

### **Park Use Statistics and Economic Impacts**

(NOTE...for the following analysis, 2007 data was used.)

- PARK USE – Fayette SP had a total of 62,777 visits in 2007. This total represents campers and day-use statistics. Campers totaled 16,731 with 27% of use. Day-use visits totaled 46,046 with 73% of use. Total revenue was \$121,464 in 2007.

Characterization of park use is described as follows: (based on MDNR-Park Attendance Statistics)

- Summer Use Season – This is defined as the two month period of July and August, when schools are not in session. 68% of all camping and 56% of all day-use takes place during these months.

- Fall Use Season – The fall season is defined by the months of September through November, and accounts for 16% of all camping activity in the park. And the same is true of day-use, with 16% of all activity.
- Winter Use Season – December through April marks a significant decline in park activity, accounting for only 0.2% of camping use and 7% of day-use.
- Spring Use Season – May and June show increasing park use in both categories. Camping use is at 16% and day-use is at 21%. In this season, use continually increases as the weather warms up in June.

From “MI CRS Statistics 2007” report by Spherix, the state contractor that administers the Campground Reservation System (CRS), there were 1,694 campground reservations in 2007 at Fayette HSP.

From the same source, the following statistics (2007 data) are attributable to Fayette HSP:

- Nearly 12% of campground use is from locations in the Upper Peninsula and Wisconsin. The majority of these come from Marquette, Gladstone, Escanaba, Green Bay (WI), Ishpeming, and Grand Rapids.
  - The average amount paid per reservation at Fayette was \$30.60, significantly less than the state average of \$90.30, due to its classification as a “semi-modern” campground and the short season of use.
  - The average number of people per reservation was 1.9, less than the state average of 4.8.
  - The average length of stay was 1.9 days, lower than the state average of 2.5 days. The high in the state was Grand Haven with 4.6 days and the low was Highland RA with 1.6 days.
- ECONOMIC IMPACTS - Michigan State University (Dr. Dan Stynes) developed an economic analysis model known as “MGM2”. This model is an update of the MGM model developed by Dr. Ken Hornback for the National Park System in 1995. The purpose of the updated MGM2 model is to estimate the impact of park visitor spending on the local economy. These economic impacts are reflected in terms of sales, income, employment, and value added.

This analysis tool, like others, relies on three primary factors in the common equation:

Economic Impact of Tourism Spending = Number of Tourists (x)  
Average Spending per Visitor (x) Multiplier (to estimate extended effects of direct spending).

For our purposes of conducting a very basic review of impacts, we have utilized the “MGM2-Short Form” (hotlink) version of the program, which simplifies the extent of analysis required for input, and utilizes more generalized multipliers for spending outputs. For the non economist, this provides an excellent tool for establishing a baseline assessment of the economic impacts of our parks.

Following are the relative economic impacts (based on 2007 data) of Fayette HSP to the economy of Delta County:

#### DIRECT ECONOMIC EFFECTS TO THE COMMUNITY

- Direct spending attributable to Fayette HSP visitors totaled \$1,794,000, of which \$507,000 came from Day-Use, and \$1,287,000 from Camping.
  - Jobs totaled 56, with 16 related to Day-Use activity and 41 to Camping. (Note...jobs are not full-time equivalent. They include part-time and seasonal positions.)
  - Personal Income total is \$610,000, with \$172,400 associated with Day-Use of the park and \$437,780 associated with Camping.
  - Value added (total income plus business taxes) totaled \$921,000. Day-Use accounted for \$260,280 and Camping accounted for \$660,930.
- TOTAL ECONOMIC EFFECTS TO THE COMMUNITY (NOTE...this reflects ‘Direct Effects’ plus the ‘Secondary Effects’ of visitor spending on the local economy. Secondary Effects (sometimes called ‘Multiplier Effects’) capture economic activity that results from the re-circulation of money spent by the park visitors in the community.
    - Total spending = \$2,372,000 (32% over direct spending)
    - Jobs = 66 (18% over direct job impacts)
    - Personal Income = \$803,000 (32% over direct spending)
    - Value added = \$1,277,000 (39% over direct value added)

NOTE....for purposes of updating economic values, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is often used to adjust values over time. Through the following link, [<http://www.bls.gov/home.htm>] a CPI Inflation Calculator is located in the category of “Inflation and Consumer Spending”.

### **Stakeholder Input**

- **DNRE PROGRAMS** – Fayette HSP has a long history of cooperative management with other Department programs, the most significant of which is with Wildlife Division and the Fire Management side of Forest Management Division. There is a fire truck stationed at the park during fire season.

Another DNRE program with a stake in Fayette HSP is the Office of Communications. This division contributes to educational opportunities with the operation of the Visitor Center, and the programming and displays found there and in the Town Site. Additionally, they develop and place the educational kiosks and bulletin boards found in the park.

The Michigan Natural Features Inventory (MNFI) has prepared a study of the area entitled “Inventory and Management Recommendations for Fayette State Park’s Natural Communities, Rare Plants, and Rare Wildlife”.

- **OTHER STATE AGENCY PROGRAMS** – The Michigan State Housing Development Authority (MSHDA) is a co-manager of the park with DNRE. The Office of the State Archaeologist and the State Historic Preservation Office are both housed in MSHDA. (New MOA’s will be required)

The Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) is a stakeholder with M-183 running north/south and ending at the park entrance. The Michigan State Police Manistique Post is another state agency that provides assistance to Fayette HSP.

- **LOCAL AGENCIES** – Delta/Schoolcraft Intermediate School District visits Fayette HSP every year. Other local entities with stakeholder status include Village of Garden, Delta County, Fairbanks Township, Delta/Menominee District Health Department, Fairbanks/Garden Fire Department, Bays De Noc Convention and Visitors Bureau, Delta and Schoolcraft County Chamber of Commerce, and Delta Schoolcraft Intermediate School District.
- **PRIVATE SECTOR** – All adjoining property owners are categorically stakeholders. Additionally, local business interests are with a local restaurant/bar adjacent to the park at the south end and businesses in Garden. Park users do not spend their money just at the park...a

significant amount of commerce takes place at local stores, restaurants, and lodging locations.

- SPECIAL INTERESTS – The “Friends of Fayette Historic Townsite” was established in 2005 as a satellite group under the Friends of Michigan History. This group could prove to be very beneficial to Fayette HSP in long-range planning and support of the park. MUCC is another special interest group with ties to Fayette HSP.
- PUBLIC – There are four to eight tour buses that tour Fayette each year. From the Public Policy Associates 1997 “Michigan State Parks Study”, 35% to 72% of visitors to State Parks in the Upper Peninsula are “Likely” to return to the park within twelve months. These return rates are lower than those for the Lower Peninsula and reflect long-distance travel considerations.

## **PLANNING OVERVIEW**

### REPORTS

- Michigan Natural Features Inventory
- MGM2 Model Shortform

### MEETINGS

- 9/11/2003 Start-up Meeting
- 10/09/2003 Planning Meeting
- 12/09/2003 Stakeholder Meeting
- 9/16/2004 Public Meeting

### PLAN REVIEWS

- (date) PRD Section Chiefs
- (date) PRD Management Team
- (date) EUP Ecoteam
- (date) Statewide Council
- (date) CCMSP (Citizen’s Committee for Michigan State Parks)

# EUP ECOTEAM COMMENTS

(Curtis or Hill responses in indented bold font)

## Fisheries Division:

Very well written document Rich. Thank you for passing it along.

As this Park lies within the jurisdiction of Fisheries Division's Northern Lake Michigan Management Unit, I am forwarding your plan and my comments to Darren Kramer and Jim Dexter.

If there is an acceptance for input, I would suggest a paragraph or two describing the shore-fishing opportunities that are present within the harbor. Shore fishing can be popular with day users and campground visitors, of which the harbor provides good opportunities for yellow perch, walleye, smallmouth bass, and northern pike.

***Included info on fishing in the harbor in the Supporting Analysis section on Recreation Resources/Developed Opportunities/Boating and Fishing (pg. 56)***

If your staff resources are available, this Park could host a fishing pole loan program (see attachment) whereby poles could be checked out from the visitor center. The fishing clubs of Delta County have funded the pole loan program in the past, for Gladstone and Escanaba, so there may be opportunities for your Park Manager to solicit them for a Fayette program...if you so wished.

***Thanks for your input on the Mgmt Plan. We are absolutely accepting comment and I have copied Paul Curtis on this note to share your ideas. Paul is the author of the plan and many others for PRD.***

***I spoke with Randy at Fayette and they are interested in the fishing pole loaner program. They do have a few poles and have done some fishing programs this past summer. They would be interested in expanding the program. Do you have any contact information for Randy to check into the possibilities? I will also check with other Units and if there is an interest I will share the information with them as well.***

***Richard E Hill Jr  
Recreation Division  
Baraga District Supervisor***

Fisheries Division:

In the executive summary, Goal 8: The acronyms used are not identified as to what they are and the casual reader will not get anything out of it.

***Acronyms clarified.***

Page 22, under Historic/cultural resources, earthwork must be approved by "Stewardship". This sentence is the only sentence in the doc. that is bold. Is that important? Also, who or what is "Stewardship?". Is it a committee? If this is a public document it should be spelled out.

***Added...."the Stewardship Unit of Recreation Division (RD), " and un-bolded the text. (this unit is responsible for guiding RD overall management of natural and cultural resources)***

Last comment is on page 23. "Public entry into this zone location will be restricted..." Can "restricted" be defined? Does it mean zero entry? On trails only? Again as a public document I think this should be defined a little more.

***Changed to read..."Public entry into this zone location will not be allowed..."***

Overall I like the way the plan is written. Short and succinct. I should make a point to visit it!

Wildlife Division:

I believe this plan provides a great summary of park history, why it is important, and suggests a reasonable approach to future management of the park. I like the zoning concept that you used. I did not identify alternatives to the recommended direction for management.

***Unlike the National Park Service application of the management planning process (they develop alternatives), we develop a consensus plan through our process inclusive of Department, stakeholder, and public interests. With our limited planning staff, this has been an effective and efficient way to develop our long-range plans.***

It appears a majority of the park was purchased with Fish and Game money. The highest natural resource value of this purchased land may be to provide the opportunity to study vegetation succession and document the change in wildlife species as succession progresses. We could use that management response/impact information as a reference to compare the results of management activities, inside of the park, on ecologically similar areas outside the park. It may be desirable to employ a park naturalist, or at least touch on the

unique wildlife species inhabiting the park, their ecological significance, and the unique opportunities to study vegetation - wildlife relationships, when visitors interact with park personnel during guided tours. In the future, it may be more important to identify the multiple benefits of Fish and Game purchased lands to many native wildlife species.

***These are all great recommendations. In this planning process, we have several phases. The next phase (after Director approval of this Phase 1 Plan) is to develop the Phase 2 – Long-Range Action Goals Plan. In this phase of planning we assess ideas such as those identified above, and with input and collaboration of DNRE staff, stakeholders, and with public input, we develop long-range action goals for each of the prescribed management zones defined in our Phase 1 plan.***

***Those action goals address the following: natural resources, cultural resources, recreation opportunities, education/interpretation opportunities, visitor experience, management focus, and development. Again, all of these are addressed for each management zone defined in Phase 1.***

Forest Management Division:

<http://www.crh.noaa.gov/greatlakes/?c=map&l=lm&p=a> This is an interesting weather tool. The pinkish areas are ice free and have waves. Just two years ago, I realized that this Lake Michigan pattern is an annual event. It affects our climate, wintering deer and other animals, and allows early migrating gulls, terns, and waterfowl access to food sources on open water. This is the time of year to watch for peregrines and gyrfalcons on the cliffs looking for migrating birds. I often go looking for Barrow's Goldeneye this time of year. It does move through Lake Michigan and Huron in small numbers as the ice opens. More often, I'll see Scoters, mallards, common mergansers, and common goldeneye.

When Big Bay De Noc finally opens there is a flood of migrating birds following the open water. The sunny south shore of the park is a good place to look for shorebirds and resting gulls and terns. All of the shoreline tree cover is great to check for migrating perching birds. The open areas by the access roads get the pulse of woodcock and open land birds like sparrows. It is a good place to see Fox sparrows and American tree sparrows, which breed up in the tundra.

***Added the above paragraph to the “FAUNA” text in the Supporting Analysis (pg. 52)***

EUP Ecoteam:

- ⊕ Nice graphics and Descriptions.
- ⊕ Well written for public review
- ⊕ Excellent review of recent American History
  - Was there a Fur Trading-era village here?

**Not that we are aware of...HAL (former History, Arts, and Libraries) input did not mention any.**

- Weak on tribal history; were tribal sources and archeological sources excluded on purpose?

***Nothing excluded or intended to be. Plan text was developed with input from (then) History, Arts, and Libraries staff.***

- ⊕ The Zone type plan is logical.
  - Appreciative of the ecological zone and mention of ancient cedar
  - No mention of management of resources or habitats.

***Each zone description includes a section titled “Natural Resources” which describes the general goal of natural resource management in that zone.***

- No mention of what is available for hunting and what will be done to manage for wildlife for hunting

***Added species to hunt in zone description for the Natural Resource Recreation Zone (area where hunting is allowed). This is also reiterated in the Supporting Analysis, page 56, under the heading “Hunting and Trapping.”***

***Note...RD does not manage species or habitat specifically for hunting. In the Natural Resource Recreation Zone, our primary long-term goal is ecosystem management that promotes the strengthening of native (natural) communities. As stated in the plan, vegetation in this zone will be managed for the benefit of the mesic northern forest, as well as control of invasive species, disease, pests, and hazard tree removal.***

No mention of timber management or salvage options in event of storm, pests or diseases

***Not specifically called out, but RD does use timber contracts to address significant storm event damage (e.g. Fort Custer RA – 130 acres of blow down damage) or to address disease/pest damage that is significant.***

Is there mention of any invasive species control work, or management regarding any pest of any kind? If so, I missed it.

***Yes...this is addressed in the plan.***

- ⊕ I can't recall if I saw any mention or policy regarding ORV or cycle use.

***Land Use Rules do not allow ORV use on state park lands.***

- Any plans to address problems stated on page 57?

***These are addressed by the park manager as they arise...they are sporadic and not considered to be much of a problem.***

- ⊕ Hunting zone is very close to safety zone at the camp ground
  - Is the campground closed during the hunting seasons?

***No...we maintain the minimum 450' Safety Zone from the campground.***

- Is the level of danger considered manageable?

***Yes***

- ⊕ Access to boat launch without coming through the park is appreciated
  - Kayaking is not mentioned or emphasized, but this is one of the best places to paddle on the north coast of Lake Michigan.

***Added this to the "Boating and Fishing" text (pg. 56)***

- ⊕ There is only one vague mention of PRD control of property south of the State Park proper
  - No mention of latest acquisition at Burnt Bluffs
  - Pictographs are noted but no mention of location. Was this done to protect the pictograph sites? If so, should the pictographs be mentioned? Or should they be mentioned as being located in an area with controlled access? Is there a Director's Order? Shouldn't it be in Legal Mandates?
  - Burnt Bluff is finally mentioned on page 57, with a mention of trespass issues, but no mention of responsibility, and no maps.

Should Burnt bluff be included in the ecologically sensitive area map?

- Are there ever tours? Monitoring? Protection? Signs?

***In concert with (then) HAL, we made a deliberate decision to not call attention to Burnt Bluffs (except as noted on pg. 57) and make the focus of the Management Plan on the Townsite property. This was done to protect the Burnt Bluff resource from public attention and potential public use and/or abuse. The Burnt Bluffs property is closed to all public use and entry by Director Order.***

- ⊕ Are all of the rare plants mentioned here located in areas protected from abuse?

***Only those on the cliffs are. The rest are in undisclosed locations, subject to random interaction with the public. No special management is suggested. The pitcher's thistle is on the beach and can be impacted by use, but that plant 'likes' some disturbance, so we did not recommend any change to uses allowed there.***

- ⊕ Really interesting to read of the unique land snails found here
- ⊕ Map on page 49 or other new map should show the island linkage with Fayette to Wisconsin
- ⊕ There is no mention of the uniquely different climate on the east side of the Peninsula, where ice opens in February to the west side where Fayette is located, where ice stays into April.

***Added this.***

- ⊕ There is no mention of the important bird migration that occurs here due to bird's island-hopping from Wisconsin and coastal movement along Lake Michigan.
  - Monarch Butterfly migration is not mentioned; true it is stronger on the Stonington Peninsula, but still occurs here
  - Shore bird migration not mentioned
  - Waterfowl migration is not mentioned
  - Unique Gull and Tern sightings not mentioned
  - Spring and Summer White Pelican sightings not mentioned
  - Spring and Fall Peregrine Falcon sightings not mentioned
  - Gyrfalcon sightings not mentioned
  - Nearby sighting of Whooping Cranes in not mentioned
  - And sadly, the tremendous opportunity for warbler viewing is not mentioned, nor the other neo-tropical migrants that move through here

- The unique position of this peninsula and Fayette's location makes it an interesting place to birders in the winter, in the spring migration, in the breeding season, and in the fall migration.

***Added the above to the section on "FAUNA"***

- More effort and thought should be placed in ecotourism.
- More thought should be placed on areas used by migrating animals and the effect of PRD management upon them.

***If you have knowledge of specific areas for this plan to acknowledge or address, please let me know...***

- ⊕ The Fishery history of this bay is not mentioned
- ⊕ The seasonal movement of Lake Michigan fish, especially whitefish, perch, and lake trout is not mentioned.
- ⊕ The present day sport fishing resources are not discussed. Wouldn't the emphasis of the available shallow water and deep water fishery be important to drawing in users? Is there any monitoring of the catch here?

***We did identify in general, the sport fishing opportunities in the section on "Boating and Fishing"....added additional emphasis to this. Throughout the plan, we tried to keep our focus on the park with more detailed information, and more general information about the surrounding area.***

Overall, a good write up, but elements which might attract certain users are minimized or forgotten. The effects of management on these forgotten resources are not considered.