

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 12th 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>

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY (Number of Jobs)				
Components by Type	1997	1998	1999	2000
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

Components by Industry	1997	1998	1999	2000
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)

Components by Type	1997	1998	1999	2000
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
Components by Industry	1997	1998	1999	2000
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.

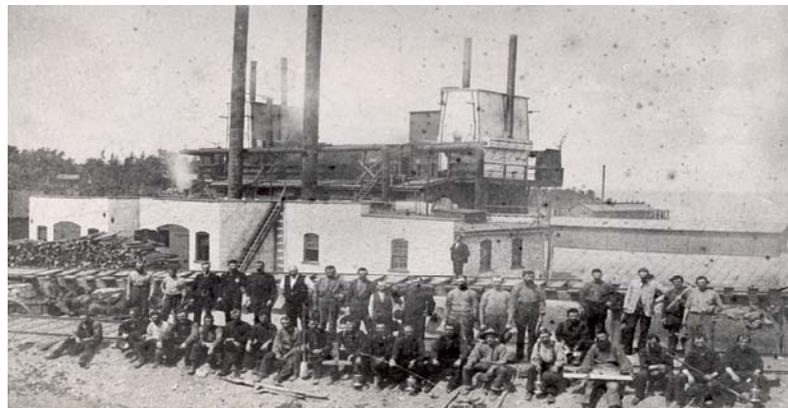
The Menominee first had contact with Europeans through French explorer Jean Nicolet around 1634. Jesuit missionaries settled the area in 1669, while explorers established trade with the Indians. After the French annexed the area in 1671, Indians were declared to be French citizens. Even though numerous 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.

- LAND OWNERSHIP AND ISSUES – The 721 acres of state ownership includes a 2,000' sandy beach, along with limestone and dolomite cliffs. Burnt Bluff includes 79.5 acres in a different area approximately five miles to the south of the Fayette. Various acquisition sources have been utilized over the years, including:
 - Special Legislation – It is utilized for general program purposes. This category includes approximately 146 acres.
 - State Game and Fish Fund – Acquisition of lands with this funding source are for purposes of wildlife habitat and recreation opportunities. State Game and Fish Fund includes approximately 347 acres.
 - Gift – Approximately 70 acres included in this category is utilized for general program purposes.
 - Recreation Bond Fund – Approximately 4.5 acres included in this category is utilized for general program purposes.

The Natural Resource Commission has subsequently approved a recommended boundary change for the park that includes additional land to the south and disposition of a parcel at the northeast corner of the park.

NEW PARK BOUNDARY



Base Features

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



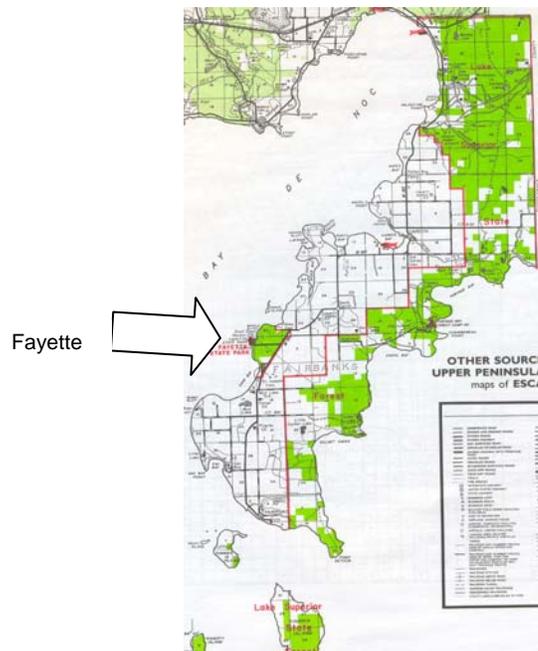
- RELATIONSHIP OF FAYETTE HSP TO OTHER PARK RESOURCES – Although there is no other State Park (SP) located in Delta County, Indian Lake SP and Palms Book SP are in closest proximity to Fayette HSP residing in neighboring Schoolcraft County. Indian Lake SP, approximately 60 miles northeast of Fayette, 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

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 <http://www.michigan.org/medc/miinfo/places/DeltaCounty/?section=all>

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.

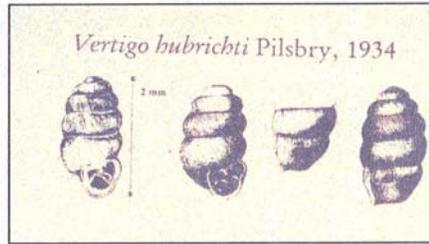
When winter ice recedes, and Big Bay De Noc finally opens, there is a flood of migrating birds following the open water. The sunny south shore of the park is a good place to look for shorebirds and resting gulls and terns. All of the shoreline tree cover is great to check for migrating perching birds. 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 - 44, 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 2nd 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, 19th-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
- 4/19/2010 EUP Ecoteam
- 8/9/2010 Statewide Council
- 8/23/2010 MSPAC (Michigan State Parks Advisory Committee) – Stewardship and Operations Subcommittee
- (date) Michigan State Parks Advisory Committee

EUP EcoTeam Comments

(Curtis or Hill responses in indented bold font)

>>> George Madison 12/08/2009 8:19 AM >>>

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 again for giving us the opportunity to review your plan.

George

**>>> Richard Hill Jr. 12/09/2009 9:19 AM >>>
George,**

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
Parks and Recreation
Baraga District Supervisor
Phone (906)226-1347
Fax (906)228-5245**

>>> James Dexter 12/16/2009 3:23 PM >>>

Aside from Georges comments I have three additional ones.

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!

Darren Kramer may provide additional comments if he can get this in prior to the deadline.

PLEASE NOTE: My email address is changing to:
DexterJ1@michigan.gov

Jim Dexter
Lake Michigan Basin Coordinator
Fisheries Division
621 North 10th Street
Plainwell, MI 49080
269-685-6851, ext 116

>>> Robert Doepker 01/30/2010 9:30 AM >>>

Hi Rich. I finally had a chance to review the Fayette Plan. Overall, 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.

Thanks for the opportunity to review.
Bob

Robert Doepker
Wildlife Supervisor
Western Upper Peninsula Management Unit

Michigan Department of Natural Resources
Marquette Operations Service Center

From Richard Stevenson on Fayette (12/12/2009).....

<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. 54 of revised final plan)

Comments on Fayette State Park Plan, for EUP Ecoteam, Richard Stevenson, February 16, 2010

- ⊕ 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 58, 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) 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. 58)

- ⊕ 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. 59) 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.

- ⊕ 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

I'll take a look at whatever you can provide me.

- ⊕ 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.