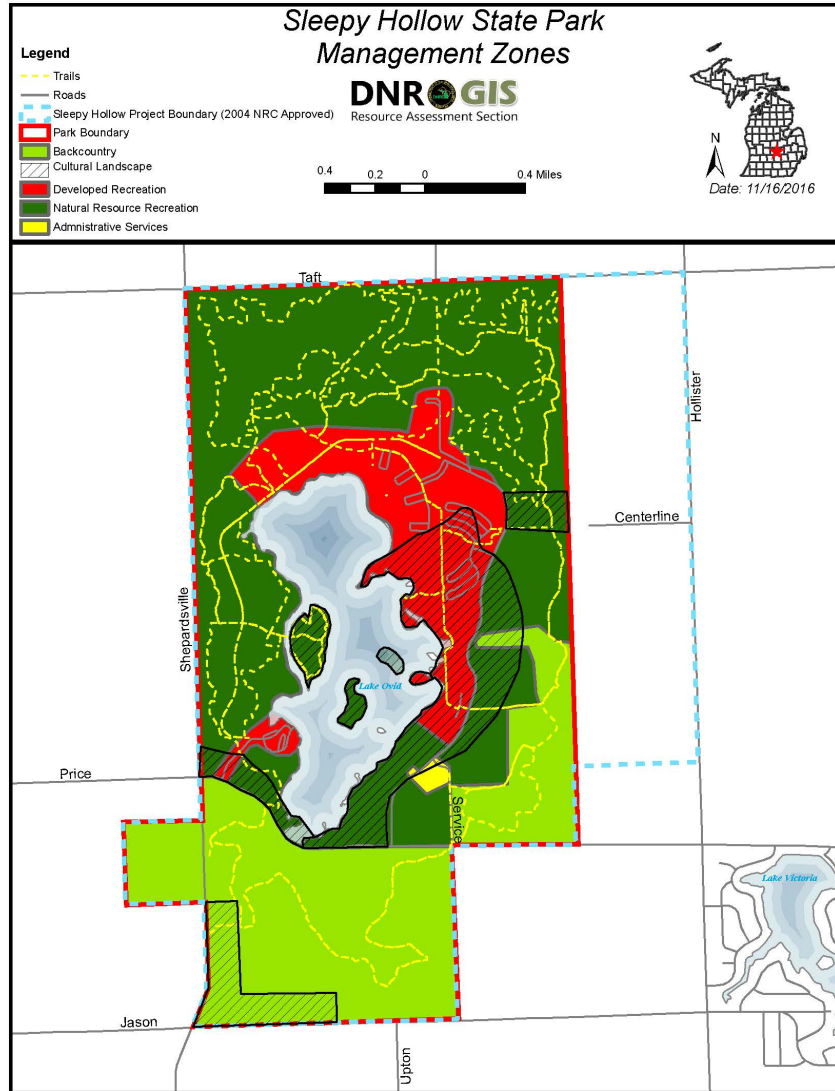


General Management Plan Sleepy Hollow State Park



Michigan Department of Natural Resources,
Parks and Recreation Division
06/05/17

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The project was directed by Deborah Jensen, Management Plan Administrator, Michigan Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Parks and Recreation Division

Plan Approvals:

[Signature]
 Chief, Parks and Recreation Division

5/10/17
 Date

[Signature]
 Natural Resources Deputy

5/24/17
 Date

[Signature]
 Director, Department of Natural Resources

6/5/17
 Date

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PLAN APPROVAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

PRD – SECTION CHIEFS:	2/27/17 Date
DNR - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT BUREAU:	3/13/17 Date
MSPAC – STEWARDSHIP SUBCOMMITTEE:	3/29/17 Date
NRC – MICHIGAN STATE PARKS ADVISORY COMMITTEE:	4/13/17 Date

Resolution

RESOLUTION NO. 04-2017-03

MICHIGAN STATE PARKS ADVISORY COMMITTEE (MSPAC)

RESOLUTION TO RECOMMEND APPROVAL OF THE “SLEEPY HOLLOW STATE PARK GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN”

ADOPTED: April 13, 2017

WHEREAS, the Michigan Department of Natural Resources’ (DNR) Parks and Recreation Division has completed the Management Plan for Sleepy Hollow State Park; and

WHEREAS, the planning process reflects sensitivity to natural resource values, historic and cultural resource values, recreation and education opportunities, and is inclusive of all DNR programs and representative of eco-management; and

WHEREAS, the planning process was further inclusive of stakeholder, constituent, and public input; and

WHEREAS, the General Management Plan represents sound guidance for future planning phases that will be consistent with the mission of the DNR and the Parks and Recreation Division, and reflective of the purpose and significance of Sleepy Hollow State Park; and

WHEREAS, the General Management Plan is consistent with the recommendations of the Michigan State Parks and Outdoor Recreation Blue Ribbon Panel report submitted to Governor Rick Snyder; and

WHEREAS, the General Management Plan has been reviewed and recommended for approval by the Parks and Recreation Division and the MSPAC Stewardship Subcommittee.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Michigan State Parks Advisory Committee recommends approval of the Sleepy Hollow State Park General Management Plan; and

THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Michigan State Parks Advisory Committee further recommends that the DNR Director approve the General Management Plan for Sleepy Hollow State Park;

Submitted by: Chris Graham, Chair, MSPAC Stewardship Subcommittee

Motioned by: Chris Graham

Seconded by: Julie Clark

Yeas: 11
Nays: 0
Abstained: 0
Absent: 4

This Resolution was adopted by the Michigan State Parks Advisory Committee at their regular meeting on April 13, 2017 as Resolution No. 04-2017-03

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Executive Summary

Sleepy Hollow State Park is located in eastern Clinton County, approximately 15 miles north of the City of Lansing in mid-Michigan. The park is 2,678 acres in size with Lake Ovid, a 410-acre dammed lake, in the center. The park offers year-round recreation activities and facilities including hiking, mountain biking, equestrian and cross-country ski trails, modern camping, cabins, a group youth area, day use swimming beach, disc golf course and fishing and hunting opportunities.

The park serves as an important recreational resource for the mid-Michigan area as there are relatively few inland lakes in this region of Michigan.

Future management of this park is guided by the General Management Plan (GMP), which serves two primary purposes. First, it establishes a 20-year Management Zone Plan that provides specific guidance for development, stewardship, public use, education & interpretation and park operations & management at Sleepy Hollow State Park. Second, the Plan provides 10-Year Action Goals that address the desired future condition within the park. Overall, this plan seeks to uphold the Parks and Recreation Division's (PRD) Mission Statement: *"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."*



Lake Ovid is popular for kayaking

The Parks and Recreation Division of Natural Resources (DNR) oversaw the planning process. The Plan was developed with significant and valuable input from the planning team, stakeholders, and the public. Dr. Chuck Nelson of Michigan State University Extension assisted with the community input portion of this plan. Furthermore, several existing planning documents, including the Michigan Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, Michigan State Parks Outdoor Recreation Blue Ribbon Panel Report and the Managed Public Land Strategy were used as guiding references (See Chapter 1 for additional information on guiding references).

While the GMP addresses some specific natural resource goals for the recreation area, a separate Stewardship Plan will be developed to identify targets for conservation and related natural resource goals and management strategies. This plan will be developed by the PRD Stewardship Unit in consultation with Wildlife and other resource divisions as appropriate.

The Supporting Analysis, included as Appendix A of this plan, provides background information to inform this planning initiative. It includes a comprehensive review of the park settings, area demographics, history, land ownership, legal mandates, and cultural, natural and recreation resources.

Significance of Sleepy Hollow State Park

Each GMP developed by the PRD is built upon the park's unique significant features that make it distinct from other parks in the state's system. Sleepy Hollow State Park was determined significant due to the following features and opportunities. (See Chapter 3 for full statements)

- **Park History** – Sleepy Hollow was acquired in the 1960's from primarily agricultural land. The connection between rural land use and agriculture provides interpretation opportunities. The name of the park is derived from a previous landowner who shared the same last name, Crane, with one of the main characters from Washington Irving's classic short story "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow".
- **Strategic Location of Recreation** – The park was created to fill a gap in an area otherwise lacking in water-based recreation opportunities, within easy reach of mid-Michigan population centers and provides a range of traditional and modern recreation activities.
- **Lake Ovid** – This 410 acre man-made lake provides an opportunity for fishing, boating (no-wake) and swimming, all of which have been negatively impacted by aquatic invasive species in recent years.
- **Wildlife** – Forests meadows and wetlands provide valuable habitat for wildlife populations in an area dominated by farmland. This habitat provides opportunities for hunting during established seasons near the population center.
- **Trails** –The park features 28.6 miles of trails, including opportunities for hikers, equestrians, bikers and cross-country skiers. This is the only park within a 40-mile radius open to equestrian use. The Fred Meijer Clinton-Ionia-Shiawassee Trail (FMCIS Trail) is also located 3.4 miles north of the park.
- **Camping** – Sleepy Hollow State Park is the only public campground within a 40-mile radius and features planned natural separation and privacy between sites. The park serves as a "get-away" for southern and mid-Michigan residents close to home. The rustic and modern cabins are unique in the state park system in that they welcome equestrian guests alongside other users.
- **Education** – The park has a history of being a leader in outdoor education through the programs offered by the DNR and its partners, introducing thousands of people to a range of outdoor experiences and service opportunities each year.
- **Green Initiatives** - The Parks and Recreation Division's Green Initiatives program is exemplified at Sleepy Hollow State Park through its comprehensive recycling program and other efforts towards environmental sustainability.



The multi-use trail is suitable for horse carts

Management Zones

A key goal in the development of this General Management Plan is to provide access and to improve recreation opportunities at Sleepy Hollow State Park, while simultaneously protecting the park's resources. Taking this into account, the planning team, with stakeholder and public input, established appropriate Management Zones for the park. From a palette of nine standard zones, four zones and one overlay zone were applied to Sleepy Hollow State Park. The Management Zone Map and a thorough review of each Management Zone are found in Chapter 4 of this Plan. A condensed description of each Management Zone is as follows:

- **Backcountry Zone** – The Backcountry Zone comprises 730 acres (31% of the land area of the park). This zone emphasizes resource quality over recreation, but allows for limited modification of the landscape to accommodate a moderate level of recreational use. Much of the southern third of the park is zoned Backcountry, primarily due to the wetlands, use of the area for dispersed recreation activities such as hunting and the secluded trails within this area.
- **Natural Resource Recreation Zone** – This zone covers 1,216 acres (52% of the land) and allows active recreation with medium-high density of use conducted in natural settings. There is still an emphasis on resource quality over recreation, but higher levels of use are permitted. This zone is located in the north of the park and identifies an area where a higher level of development may be desirable. The majority of the park's trail system is located within this zone.
- **Developed Recreation Zone** - This zone comprises 366 acres (16% of the land) and allows active recreation with high density of use conducted in areas not designated for natural resource significance. In this zone, development dominates with natural resource attributes enhanced as possible. This zone includes the park's boating access site, modern campground, swimming beach, equestrian staging area, and day-use picnic area.
- **Administrative Services Zone** – This zone comprises almost 10 acres (.4% of the land) and allows development to support the operations of the park. The park office is located in this zone along with the maintenance yard and the cold storage building, all of which are accessed from the main park road.
- **Cultural Landscape Overlay** - This Cultural Landscape Overlay comprises 430 acres (16% of the park) along the shores of Lake Ovid and other locations of known cultural resources. The overlay provides a basis for cultural resource interpretation at the park.

10-Year Action Goals

The General Management Plan looks at the park as a whole and each management zone, and identifies 10-Year Action Goals that the planning team believes are necessary to guide management and development in order to achieve the desired user experience and natural resource protection. Action Goals are considered for each of six key considerations: natural resources, historic and cultural resources, recreation opportunities, education and interpretation opportunities, management and development.

The Action Goals are detailed in Chapter 5 of this plan. Natural resource goals focus on creating a stewardship plan and controlling invasive species at the park. Recreation opportunities identified include connecting the park to the Fred Meijer CIS trail, improving the east picnic area and improving camping/ overnight lodging opportunities at the park. Other goals identified include improving trail wayfinding, trail improvements for sustainability, removing abandoned road and parking lot pavement and incorporating interpretive opportunities relating to the park's history.



Modern Cabin constructed in 2014

1. Core Values & Guiding Resources

Core values are the foundation upon which the park management plan is based. Core values are derived from the mission statements of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and Parks & Recreation (PRD), as well as the priorities of the Director, to ensure that the state will acquire, preserve, and protect 1) natural resources and 2) cultural resources, and continue to provide 3) public recreation and 4) educational opportunities throughout the state park system.

1.1 Mission Statements

DNR Mission Statement

The Michigan Department of Natural Resources is committed to the conservation, protection, management, use and enjoyment of the state's natural and cultural resources for current and future generations.

PRD Mission Statement

The Parks & 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.

Five Goals and the DNR

1. Protect the natural and cultural resources
2. Ensure sustainable recreation use and enjoyment
3. Enable strong natural resource-based economies
4. Improve and build strong relationships and partnerships
5. Foster effective business practices and good governance



Fishing at Sleepy Hollow State Park

“The nation behaves well if it treats the natural resources as assets which it must turn over to the next generation increased, and not impaired, in value”

Theodore Roosevelt

1.2 Additional Guiding Resources

The general management planning process is guided and shaped by several resources developed to provide recommendations for managing Michigan's parks and recreation system. In particular, these resources have helped shape the 10-Year Action Goals established in this Plan.

Michigan Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) (2013-2017)

SCORP is a five-year strategic plan that shapes investment by the state and local communities in priority outdoor recreation infrastructure and programming. The Plan's overarching goal is to utilize Michigan's diverse and abundant natural assets to meet the fun, relaxation, and health needs of Michigan's residents and visitors, and the economic development needs of the state and local communities, by:

- Collaboration and cooperation
- Maintenance and continuous improvement of facilities
- Access to and connectivity between facilities
- Integration with economic development plans
- Effective marketing
- Protection and interpretation of natural resources



Michigan State Parks & Outdoor Recreation Blue Ribbon Panel Report (2012)

The Blue Ribbon Panel's report to Governor Snyder identifies a number of recommendations for system-wide changes to programs, management, infrastructure type, and investment strategies that set up the visionary framework for the next 30-50 years of park and outdoor recreation management in Michigan. Several of the recommendations included in the report include:

- Identify and protect important natural, cultural, historic, and prehistoric resources
- Diversify funding
- Prioritize development of statewide and regional systems of connected trail networks
- Connections between communities and their recreational assets to strengthen regional identities
- Integrate tourism and economic development marketing
- Prioritize investment in parks and recreation



Michigan Comprehensive Trail Plan (2013 - 2018)

The Trail Plan, developed by an 11-member committee appointed by Governor Snyder, includes eight priority recommendations with associated key actions that should be implemented to assist in achieving the vision of establishing a high quality, nationally-recognized, state-wide trail system. The eight recommendations are as follows:

- Trails are maintained to ensure a sustainable and quality trail system
- Expand trails and trail experiences and opportunities to ensure accessibility to trail systems, outdoor recreation opportunities and natural and cultural resources
- The Michigan Snowmobile and Trails Advisory Council leads the effort to maintain and enhance Michigan's reputation as the trail state

- Link trails, trail users and adjoining towns to create memorable trail experiences and enhance economic prosperity
- Develop, enhance and celebrate partnerships and collaborations
- Implement a marketing plan including an electronic portal that allows citizens and visitors to be aware of all trails and related amenities
- Develop funding sources and mechanisms for trail maintenance, acquisition and development
- Ensure that the state’s trail system compliments other plans and planning efforts

PRD Strategic Plan (2009-2019)

The PRD Strategic Plan, approved in 2009, was developed to establish one cohesive plan for the division that spells out long-range goals, objectives, actions, and specific tasks for Michigan’s state parks and recreation system. Park General Management Plans are a defined process in the Strategic Plan.

Managed Public Land Strategy (2013)

The DNR-Managed Public Land Strategy provides a framework for the continued conservation, use and management of public lands to provide an enhanced quality of life for Michigan residents, create jobs and protect the essence of Michigan, its woods, waters, wildlife and other natural and cultural assets. The Strategy identifies three broad goals with desired outcomes, metrics, and measurable objectives identified for each goal. These goals are to:

- Provide quality outdoor public recreation opportunities
- Foster regional economic prosperity
- Protect natural and cultural resources for future generations

1.3 Summary of Legal Mandates

For all park General Management Plans, legal mandates are identified that serve to further guide the development of the general management plan, park management, and park operations. 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 the Parks & Recreation Division. There are several general and site specific legal mandates applicable to Sleepy Hollow State Park listed in Appendix A: Supporting Analysis.

The legal mandates that most directly impact planning and management at Sleepy Hollow State Park focus on the following areas:

- Identification of the duties of the DNR in reinforcing its core values concerning preservation, protection and management.
- Dam safety
- Wetlands protection
- Hunting area control
- Requirement for a Recreation Passport for entry into the park
- Campgrounds, swimming areas and swimmers’ itch

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2. Plan Process Overview

2.1 Planning Objectives

Park planning is not a new concept. The DNR has developed Master Plans in the past for many of Michigan's state parks. Most of these plans are now 20-40 years old and do not reflect today's realities or desires of recreational users. Furthermore, past plans put a strong emphasis on development and did not often include stewardship of natural and cultural features or opportunities for education and interpretation.

Sleepy Hollow State Park was purchased in 1965. A Master Plan for the park was completed in 1969 and provided a guide for park development, which was mostly realized by the 1980's. Being development-focused, the Master Plan did not address environmental stewardship or management of existing facilities.

General management planning sets out a framework for protecting park resources while providing for meaningful visitor experiences. The long-range vision and management objectives for the park are derived from applicable legal directives, the purpose of the park, and the park's significant natural and cultural resources.

The objective of the General Management Plan (GMP) is to bring together Parks & Recreation Division staff, staff from other Resource Divisions, stakeholders, and the public into a planning process that defines and clarifies the unique "Purpose and Significance" of Sleepy Hollow State Park. Collectively, those attributes will be reinforced in the planning and management decisions that impact the park through the implementation of the Management Zone Plan and Action Goals.

A GMP develops as a result of a series of planning steps. Each step builds upon the previous, and action decisions focus on (1) the mission of the Parks & Recreation Division (PRD), and (2) the specific Purpose and Significance of the park. There are three stages of planning, implemented in the following order:

- 1) **General Management Plan** that presents a 20-Year Management Zone Plan used to guide park planning decisions and a 10-Year Action Goals Plan that establishes specific action strategies within each management zone.
- 2) **5-Year Implementation Plan** outlines specific actions to implement the General Management Plan.
- 3) **Annual Work Plan** addresses what will be done during a given year, and what progress was made throughout the previous year.

2.2 Planning Process

The Sleepy Hollow State Park planning team met periodically over an eleven-month period to develop the GMP. Extensive public input was sought throughout the planning process to ensure the plan was in-line with park users' needs and desires. Dr. Chuck Nelson from Michigan State University led the community outreach for this project. A series of four Strengths, Weaknesses and Opportunities workshops were held in April and May of 2016 to provide stakeholders, park neighbors, and members of the public an opportunity to comment on the future of Sleepy Hollow State Park. This gave the planning team a baseline of information from which to begin their planning process.

An on-line survey was also developed to solicit input from the public on their use of the park and future desires. The survey was advertised in a DNR press release. This provided an easy opportunity for comment by those with internet access, but is not necessarily representative of the park user base. This was supplemented by a more systematic approach of on-site sampling through the spring, summer and fall of 2016.

A final public meeting presented the draft plan for public comment. The draft plan was also made available for review on the Department’s website, and the public was invited to email, call or mail questions or comments concerning this initiative. The planning team discussed input received and refined the plan as appropriate.

2.3 Planning Team

The Sleepy Hollow State Park GMP would not exist without the valuable input and expertise provided by all members of the planning team. Please refer to the Appendix C for summaries of all planning team meetings.



A series of planning team meetings were held throughout the process

DNR Staff		
Division	Title	Name
Parks and Recreation	Management Plan Administrator	Debbie Jensen
Parks and Recreation	Planning Analyst	Matt Lincoln
Parks and Recreation	Unit Supervisor	Tim Machowicz
Parks and Recreation	District Supervisor	Murdock Jemerson
Parks and Recreation	Regional Planner	Joe Strach
Parks and Recreation	Stewardship Ecologist	Glenn Palmgren
Parks and Recreation	Cultural Resources Analyst	Lisa Gamero
Michigan State Housing Development Authority	Archaeologist	Stacy Tchorzynski
Fisheries	Fisheries Biologist	Scott Hanshue
Law Enforcement	Conservation Officer	Rich Nickols
Forest Resources	Fire Supervisor	Bruce Miller
Marketing and Outreach	K-12 Education Specialist	Natalie Elkins
Office of Minerals Management	Geologist	Peter Rose
Wildlife	Wildlife Biologist	Chad Fedewa
Michigan State University Staff		
Michigan State University	Department of Community	Dr. Chuck Nelson

2.4 Summary of Public Outreach

Public outreach is a critical part of the planning for Sleepy Hollow State Park. Below is a summary of the public input methods that were used to inform the development of the General Management Plan. Several different methods were used to ensure everyone had an opportunity for input. The on-site survey is a new approach used by the Parks and Recreation Division in association with Dr. Chuck Nelson of Michigan State University to get a representative sampling of on-site visitors throughout the primary use season. Full reports for each of the outreach methods are included in Appendix B of this plan.

Community Engagement Meetings

A series of four community engagement meetings were held in April 2016, at Victor Township Hall, Laingsburg, MI. Representatives of area businesses, local governments and recreation groups were invited to the meetings, along with park neighbors and the general public. Dr. Chuck Nelson of Michigan State University asked participants to identify Strengths, Weaknesses and Opportunities regarding Sleepy Hollow State Park. The input was used to inform the planning team as the GMP was developed.

On-site Survey

As part of the master planning process for Sleepy Hollow State Park, an on-site study was conducted to provide a representative sample of park visitors, estimate park use by parking lot and activity, provide an overall estimate of mean user hours per vehicle in day use lots by season and seek the opinion of park users about the future management options and approaches. This on-site approach samples users at systematically selected days and times across May - November of 2016. It uses a windshield survey on their vehicle to ensure representation of the full range of park users in assessing future options for management. This on-site study is done in combination with an on-line survey of park stakeholders conducted in spring 2016 where respondents self-selected and were able to influence who answered the questionnaire (e.g. contact others to go on-line and complete a questionnaire, etc.). In combination, the two approaches provide the active stakeholders a way to ensure their input is recorded (on-line survey) as well as to hear from the full range of users (estimated 400,000 uses in 2015) through the on-site study. It is noteworthy that few park visitors are deeply engaged in park management planning and operations, but all visitors pay the same passport (entry) fee and camping fees (if they camp) to use the park. All users' voices are important and this approach provides a way for them to be heard.

The 2016 On-site Use and User Report for spring, summer and fall is included in Appendix B.

Online Survey

An on-line survey was also conducted to allow stakeholders to provide input about their use of the park, their aspirations for the future and to provide demographic information about the respondents. This on-line approach provides a convenient way for those who have access to the internet to provide feedback and accurately transfers all responses for analysis. However, it is not designed to be representative of Sleepy Hollow State Park users or uses, as respondents self-select. They are not sampled on a random or systematic basis that would ensure accurate representation of users or uses. Nevertheless, the on-line survey does provide valuable information about what certain individuals or groups (those stakeholders who are motivated to comment about the park, those likely to receive DNR communication about the survey, and those who have easy access to the internet) hope to see in the park's future management.

The on-line survey was developed by Dr. Chuck Nelson in cooperation with the DNR Sleepy Hollow Park planning team led by planner Debbie Jensen of the DNR Parks and Recreation Division (PRD) staff. The survey was posted and available for response on the DNR website beginning March 25, 2016 and closed

on May 12, 2016. A copy of the survey and the results can be found in Appendix B. The on-line survey was announced by a DNR press release March 30, 2016, as well as via letters of invitation to a series of four public meetings that targeted known stakeholders of the park including park volunteers/non-profit cooperators, the 81 adjacent property owners, local government officials and local business leaders/interests. In addition, the press release with the survey link was run in local weekly newspapers including the Meridian Weekly and the Clinton County News. A total of 155 individuals responded to the on-line survey.

Draft Plan Review

The Draft Sleepy Hollow State Park General Management Plan was made available to the public for review and comment from November 17 to December 12, 2016. The review was advertised via a DNR press release, which was also sent directly to known park stakeholders and neighbors. A public meeting was held on December 7 at Victor Township Hall to present the draft plan and the results of public input efforts to date and to collect comments for consideration. The meeting was attended by approximately 50 members of the community and DNR staff. A summary of the public input meeting and other comments received via email is included in Appendix B: Public Input Summary.

The planning team reviewed all of the comments received and made the following changes to the plan:

- The general action goal relating to non-motorized connection between Sleepy Hollow State Park and the FMCIS Trail was reworded to specifically include equestrians and add the word “safe”. Sleepy Hollow Trail Riders Association (SHTRA) was added to the “Program Input From” column.
- A statement was added to the introduction to the action goals regarding the desire to maintain current trail separation by use type for equestrians and mountain bikers when considering future FMCIS trail connections and to further explain the trail policy for the park.
- The goal to remove the three beach parking lots was reworded to state “partial” removal.
- An action goal was added to work with user groups to accommodate and support special events.
- Other minor edits and technical corrections.

3. Purpose & Significance

There are over 100 parks in Michigan’s state park system and each park has its own unique and defining characteristics. This chapter describes what makes Sleepy Hollow State Park a significant asset to the state’s park system.

3.1 Park Purpose

Park purpose statements are based on park legislation, legislative history, special designations and DNR policies. These statements reaffirm the reasons for which Sleepy Hollow State Park was identified as part of the state park system.

The park was approved for purchase under authority of Sec. 3, Act 17, Public Acts of 1921, as amended:

- To develop a lake by impounding water sources for fish management and park purposes.
- To create a 410-acre lake in Clinton County for water based recreation in the heart of the most lake-less region in Michigan.
- To provide an outdoor recreational center of fishing, swimming, picnicking, boating and camping in an area where a critical shortage of such facilities now exists.
- To preserve and protect the land’s natural features and wildlife.
- To provide access for recreation and education opportunities pursuant to the PRD’s mission.

3.2 Statements of Significance

Park significance statements capture the essence of the park’s importance to our state’s natural and cultural heritage. These statements demonstrate the distinctiveness of Sleepy Hollow State Park. Understanding the park’s significance helps managers make decisions that preserve those resources and values necessary to accomplish the park’s purpose.

Park History

Sleepy Hollow State Park was acquired and developed by the Department of Conservation in the 1960’s from primarily agricultural land. A portion of the acquisition was performed through the use of eminent domain, which was controversial. The connection between the historic rural use and the rural context today provides an opportunity to interpret Michigan’s agricultural history and life in mid-Michigan.

The name of the park was inspired by Washington Irving’s “The Legend of Sleepy Hollow” through the name of a previous land owner named Crane, which was the name of the main character in the book. It provides a mysterious backdrop to one of the park’s most popular events, Ichabod Crane Days, which features a headless horseman and attracts over one thousand visitors every October.

Strategic Location for Recreation

The park was created to fill a gap in an area otherwise lacking in water-based recreation opportunities, within easy reach of mid-Michigan population centers. Sleepy Hollow State Park is an important recreational resource to both the local and regional communities. It provides a range of traditional and modern recreation activities including camping, fishing, boating, swimming, hunting, hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking, disc golf and nature observation.

Lake Ovid

The 410-acre man-made Lake Ovid provides an opportunity for fishing and boating in an area with very few lakes. The lake features shore fishing access, several large islands and four accessible fishing piers. Fishing opportunities include Bluegill, Largemouth Bass, a significant Muskellunge fishery, Channel Catfish and a variety of other species. Both fishing and boating have been negatively impacted in recent years by the proliferation of aquatic invasive plant species. The lake is managed for no-wake boating, which is attractive to paddlers, swimmers and anglers.

Wildlife

The forests, meadows and wetlands of Sleepy Hollow State Park provide valuable habitat for wildlife populations, including deer, small game, turkey, waterfowl and non-game species, in an area dominated by farmland. The State Park provides opportunities for hunting, during established seasons, close to the population center.

Trails

The Park features a total of 28.6 miles of trail over a land area of approximately 2,250 acres. The trail system provides opportunities for hikers, equestrians, bikers and cross-country skiers. This is the only park open to equestrian use within a 40-mile radius and also features a multi-use trail suitable for horse carts. The Fred Meijer Clinton-Ionia-Shiawassee Trail (FMCIS Trail) is located 3.4 miles north of the park, providing opportunities for non-motorized trail connections in the future.

Camping

Sleepy Hollow State Park has the only public campground within a 40-mile radius. The campground was developed more recently than many in the State Park system, resulting in planned natural separation and privacy between the sites. The park serves as a “get-away” for southern and mid-Michigan residents, many of whom see this as an “up-north” experience close to home. The rustic and modern cabins are unique in the state park system in that they welcome equestrian guests, alongside other users.

Education

Sleepy Hollow State Park has a history of being a leader in outdoor education. The variety of regular programs offered by the DNR and its partners introduces thousands of people to a range of outdoor experiences and service opportunities each year. Connections to the local education system and the close proximity to Michigan State University provide a location for hands-on learning in an outdoor environment.

Green Initiatives

The Parks and Recreation Division’s Green Initiatives program is exemplified at Sleepy Hollow State Park. With a comprehensive recycling program for visitors and staff, the use of bio-diesel and electric vehicles, green cleaning products and conservation efforts, the park has made visible progress towards environmental sustainability.

3.3 Public Affirmation of Significance Statements

Stakeholder and public input assisted the planning team with identifying significant features and opportunities at Sleepy Hollow State Park. The feedback they provided via the survey, the workshops, and email, affirmed that the lake, trails and conveniently located recreation opportunities are key aspects of the park. Comments from survey respondents regarding the significance of the park are provided below.

What are people saying about Sleepy Hollow State Park?

“I love the continued improvements to this park.”

“Nice walking trails”

“I really like the atmosphere.”

“Very friendly staff”

“Sleepy Hollow State Park is very convenient.”

“Very nice campground and a lot of activities are available.”

“It's a terrific park with terrific staff!!!!”

“Sleepy Hollow is a great park, and I am very thankful to have such a park near my residence.”

3.4 Connection to the Community

The feedback provided via the on-line survey, the workshops, and email, affirmed that the surrounding communities recognize the park as an asset. Local residents demonstrate a passion for Sleepy Hollow State Park, evidenced by the work and dedication of groups such as the Friends of Sleepy Hollow State Park and the Sleepy Hollow Trail Riders, among others. In addition, memories of the homesteads and farmland now encompassed by the park are still alive today.

Although there are few businesses located immediately adjacent to Sleepy Hollow, the City of Laingsburg and the City of Ovid are located within 4 miles of the park. Businesses in those communities regularly cater to park visitors and the on-site survey confirms a significant amount of spending in the local area by park visitors, particularly campers. Furthermore, the Fred Meijer Clinton-Ionia-Shiawassee (FMCIS) Trail is located 3.5 miles from the park and provides physical recreation connections to other mid-Michigan communities. The Clinton County Non-motorized Facilities Plan and Michigan Department of Transportation University Region Non-Motorized Plan propose further connections between Sleepy Hollow State Park and surrounding communities in the future.

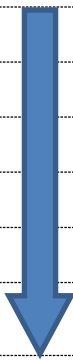
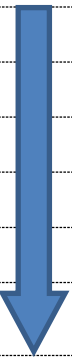
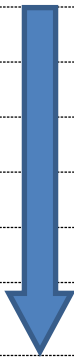
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4. Management Zones

The 20-Year Management Zone Plan was developed in keeping with the park’s significance, identity, and purpose. The primary goal in the development of the management zones is to protect and enhance the park’s natural and cultural resources while also supporting outdoor recreation opportunities at the park. From a palette of nine management zones, the planning team studied the park and applied zones that best fit each area of the park. Management zones describe a variety of activities that **may be** appropriate within the zone and address the desired future condition for the following categories:

- Natural Resources
- Historic/Cultural Resources
- Recreation Opportunities
- Education/Interpretation Opportunities
- Visitor Experience
- Management Focus

The resource condition, visitor experience, and development level varies in each zone, as indicated in the figure below.

Management Zone Progression			
Management Zone	Resource Condition	Visitor Experience	Development Level
Ecologically Sensitive	Pristine	Restricted	None
Primitive			
Backcountry			
Cultural Landscape			
History Education			
Scenic			
Natural Resource Recreation			
Developed Recreation			
Administrative Services			

Sleepy Hollow State Park was divided into the following four zones with one overlay:

- Backcountry Zone
- Natural Resource Recreation Zone
- Developed Recreation Zone
- Administrative Services Zone
- Cultural Landscape Overlay

During the General Management Plan process, the planning team evaluated the existing park boundary and the 2004 NRC approved project boundary. A project boundary is a geographic area in which the DNR is seeking to acquire property that supports the mission of the DNR on a willing seller/willing buyer basis. For Sleepy Hollow State Park, the 2004 project boundary proposed additional land to the east out to Hollister Road. The planning team reviewed this proposal and felt that no changes to the boundary are necessary and that the additional land illustrated in the 2004 project boundary would help provide additional recreation land and access to the park from Hollister Road. This land, should it become available, would add recreational value to the park with the potential for additional trail mileage and enable more comprehensive management of the wetland complex and watershed in the area. This area would also provide additional hunting land and is important in maintaining water quality. The 2004 Project Boundary is illustrated on the Management Zone Map which follows. Appropriate zoning for this land will be determined as it is acquired. The planning team also discussed the possibility of expanding the project boundary to the west and south and concluded that the 2004 project boundary is adequate for the park. Although protection of the watershed is considered important, this can be handled through local watershed initiatives.










A detailed description of each management zone follows. The acreage given only includes the land currently within the existing park boundary.



Deciduous woodland in the Backcountry Zone

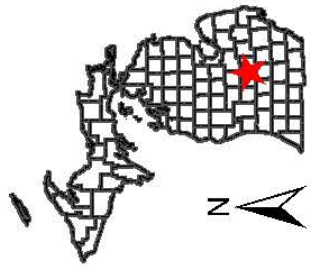
Sleepy Hollow State Park Management Zones

Legend

-  Trails
-  Roads
-  Sleepy Hollow Project Boundary (2004 NRC Approved)
-  Park Boundary
-  Backcountry
-  Cultural Landscape
-  Developed Recreation
-  Natural Resource Recreation
-  Administrative Services



Resource Assessment Section



Date: 11/16/2016



4.1 Backcountry Zone

The Backcountry Zone comprises 730 acres (27.25% of the park). This zone emphasizes resource quality over recreation, but allows for limited modification of the landscape to accommodate a moderate level of recreational use. This zone is located primarily south of Price Road and is comprised of wetlands, meadows, and wooded upland. This land should be managed to preserve the natural character of the zone. A proportion of the land within this zone was purchased using State Game Funds, which mandates primary use for hunting and fishing purposes with restrictions on other land uses.

Natural Resources

Native Michigan natural communities/ecosystem components and processes should be maintained, restored and protected. Tolerance for natural resource impacts in this zone is low. The Stewardship Plan will determine the appropriate habitat management for the park.

Historic/Cultural Resources

There are known historic resources present in the southwest portion of the zone, which is designated with a Cultural Resource Overlay. These resources were once homesteads that have since been raised. All development that may impact potential resources should be cleared by PRD Stewardship Unit and the State Archaeologist before proceeding.

Recreation Opportunities

Moderate levels of activity compatible with the natural character of the zone are allowed, including hiking, cross-country skiing, nature observation, hunting/trapping/fishing, and other low impact, non-motorized recreation activities. These activities are reflected in the low-density trail use currently occurring within the zone and should be maintained as such.

Education Opportunities

Future opportunities include providing education in the form of interpretive signage and/or programming relating to habitat restoration and conservation. On-site interpretation should generally be limited to trailheads to allow for self-discovery.

Visitor Experience

Moderate visitor encounters can be accommodated in the Backcountry Zone. Visitors may be engaged in self-reliant non-motorized activities. Moderate challenge and adventure should be expected, with low noise tolerance and interaction with DNR staff.

Management Focus

The management focus is to maintain the low-impact character of this zone, with emphasis on natural resource quality and maintaining/enhancing the hunting opportunities.

Development

While low-level development to support visitor access, such as trails, trailhead parking, vault toilets, and water pumps would be appropriate, future development in this zone should be limited to existing trails. This may include site hardening (for example boardwalks, fencing and paths) which may be necessary to protect sensitive resources. Development will be unobtrusive and blend into the natural environment.

4.2 Natural Resource Recreation Zone

This zone covers 1,216 acres (45.5% of the park) and allows active recreation with medium-high density of use conducted in natural settings. There is still an emphasis on resource quality over recreation, but higher levels of use are permitted. This zone is the largest zone within the state park and identifies an area where a higher level of development currently exists and may be desirable in the future.

Natural Resources

Natural resources support visitor activities with only moderate impacts. Natural resources may be managed or modified to support visitor activities, but protected to the degree possible and appear natural. This zone will reflect natural processes, with vegetative management to restore and maintain natural ecological structure and processes (such as removing of invasive species), to address hazard trees, and to manage pests and disease. Vegetation may also be managed to facilitate recreational use and to maintain an aesthetically appealing landscape.

Historic/Cultural Resources

There are known historic resources in this zone and are reflected in a Cultural Resource Overlay. These resources are tied to the past use of the land for farming activities. All development that may impact potential resources should be cleared by PRD Stewardship Unit and the State Archaeologist before proceeding.

Recreation Opportunities

A moderate to high level of recreation compatible with the natural character of the zone can be supported. Visitors may be engaged in outdoor activities in diverse land and water settings (ie. hiking, rustic camping, bicycling, canoeing, kayaking, equestrian use, nature observation, cross-country skiing, and snowshoeing).

Education Opportunities

Interpretation may be provided at trailheads, on the trail and at overlooks.

Visitor Experience

The visitor can expect moderate to high encounters with other park visitors and diverse activities, with a moderate noise tolerance and moderate interaction with DNR staff.

Management Focus

The management focus in this zone will be on providing a high-quality recreational experience while taking into consideration the Cultural Resource Overlay in specific locations. Public safety, protection of resources and providing universal accessibility will be primary considerations in this zone.

Development

Moderate levels of development of facilities for support of visitor activities are permitted and may include restrooms, concrete/asphalt/gravel walkways and parking, trails, benches, picnic tables, rustic campsites, rustic cabins and shelters.

4.3 Developed Recreation Zone

This zone comprises 366 acres (13.7% of the park) and allows active recreation with high density of use conducted in areas not designated for natural resource significance. In this zone, development dominates, with natural resource attributes enhanced as possible. This zone includes the modern campground, day-use beach, modern cabin area, group youth area, equestrian staging area, the sanitary sewer lagoons and the dam.

Natural Resources

Natural resources may be actively managed and modified to support visitor activities. Vegetative management in this zone will address hazard trees, invasive species, and pests and disease, and will also be allowed for purposes of facilitating development and recreational use and maintaining an aesthetically appealing landscape.

Historic/Cultural Resources

Known historic and cultural resources in this zone include the sites of farmsteads, and vacated road rights-of-way. These areas are reflected in the Cultural Resource Overlay.

Recreational Opportunities

High levels of recreation in a highly structured environment are allowed in this zone. Visitors may engage in recreation activities in diverse and modified land and water settings. Parking lots, day-use areas, trail heads and modern camping opportunities may be located in this area.

Education Opportunities

Interpretive signage and information could be provided at the existing parking areas. Active programming is encouraged within this zone, and is a location where people can be expected to congregate.

Visitor Experience

A high level of visitor encounters can be accommodated and are to be expected. Activities for visitors to engage in could offer a variable time commitment, challenge and adventure. High noise tolerance and high interaction DNR staff can be expected in this zone.

Management Focus

Management focuses on providing increased access, information and visitor services for those wishing to enjoy Sleepy Hollow State Park. Public safety, law enforcement, protection of resources, and universal access are management priorities.

Development

A high level of development of facilities for support of visitor activities is permitted in this zone. Examples of development include restrooms, paved walkways, modern camping, parking, trails, benches, picnic tables, and shelters for recreation and educational opportunities. Site hardening is allowed as necessary to facilitate activities, protect natural resources, and provide accessibility.



Modern Cabin in the winter

4.4 Administrative Services Zone

This zone comprises of 9.85 acres (.36% of the park) and encompasses the developed areas required for program administration, operations, and the business of running Sleepy Hollow State Park. The Administrative Zone includes the park headquarters and shop buildings.

Natural Resources

Natural resources may be actively managed and modified to support administrative and support activities.

Historic / Cultural Resources

There are no known historic or cultural resources within this zone.

Recreational Opportunities

There are no recreational activities provided in this zone.

Education Opportunities

Person to person contact at park headquarters for general information; informational kiosk may be available.

Visitor Experience

Visitors typically access the zone for business and information only. High noise tolerance and high interaction with others can be expected.

Management Focus

Management focuses on the business of running the park and providing appropriate facilities for staff, equipment, and materials.

Development

A high level of development of facilities for support of administrative and management activities is permitted in this zone. Examples of development include office space, meeting rooms, employee locker room, eating area, shop space, and storage space. A high level of accessibility is expected.

4.5 Cultural Landscape Overlay

This Cultural Landscape Overlay comprises 430 acres (16% of the park) along the shores of Lake Ovid and other locations of known cultural resources. The overlay ensures that any development, guided by the underlying zone designation, is sensitive to the cultural resources present. The public interpretation of these cultural resources should also be considered.

Natural Resources

Natural resource modification, compatible with the underlying zone, is allowed to support visitor use and viewing. Vegetation may also be managed to enhance or protect the cultural resources found in the zone.

Cultural Resources

Cultural resources in this zone will generally be preserved and protected.

Recreational Opportunities

Levels of recreation opportunities will be consistent with the underlying zone. High levels of accessibility are expected at cultural resource interpretive areas and access points to provide equal opportunities.

Education Opportunities

Interpretive signage may be used at key viewing points, trailheads, or observation areas. There may be opportunities for off-site interpretation as well, such as audio tours.

Visitor Experience

Low to high visitor encounters, noise tolerance and time commitment may be expected, depending on the underlying zone.

Management Focus

Management focuses on maintaining and preserving the cultural resources in the area consistent with the underlying zone.

Development

Development will be consistent with the underlying zone.



The Dennison Schoolhouse once stood on the site

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5. 10-Year Action Goals Plan

The planning team, with stakeholder and public input, has developed 10-Year Action Goals that it believes are necessary to guide management and development within the park in order to achieve the desired user experience. Action goals are recommended that address the following categories:

- Natural Resources
- Historic/Cultural Resources
- Recreation Opportunities
- Education/Interpretation Opportunities
- Management Focus
- Development

These goals apply either to the whole park (General Action Goals) or to specific locations within the park, as appropriate and according to the management zone. Refer to the zone descriptions in Section 4 for appropriate activities in each zone.

In reviewing potential action goals for this plan, the planning team carefully considered the level of trail development at Sleepy Hollow State Park. With over 28 miles of designated trails in a land area of 2,268 acres (3.5 square miles) it was determined that the trail system should not be expanded any further. Future actions should concentrate on upgrading the existing trails to improve wet areas and to make key trails accessible, improved trail signage and connection of the park to the regional FMCIS Trail to the north. Currently Sleepy Hollow State Park has a variety of users seeking different experiences, which is reflected in the different levels of trail development and designated use types across the park. New trail development within the park will only be considered when reviewing non-motorized connections to the FMCIS and regional trails, as it is recognized that maintaining the trail separation by use type for equestrians and mountain bikers that currently exists is important to both user groups. Other improvements will focus on activities and experiences that will appeal to multiple generations, such as offering a variety of different overnight lodging/camping experiences.

The planning team and regional stakeholders identified a goal to provide a non-motorized connection between the Fred Meijer Clinton-Ionia-Shiawassee Trail (FMCIS Trail), which has been recently developed and is located 3.5 miles north of Sleepy Hollow State Park. This connection is supported by the Clinton County Non-Motorized Facilities Plan as well as Michigan Department of Transportation's (MDOT) University Region Non-Motorized Plan. These regional plans further support connections between the FMCIS, Sleepy Hollow and the greater Lansing trail network. DNR plans to work collaboratively with local partners towards achieving these goals. Additional information, including a map of these connections, can be found on page 9 of Appendix A, Supporting Analysis.

Management Plans do not guarantee future PRD funding to achieve the actions identified, but are based on funding realities and sound investment policies. PRD will seek internal funding, alternative funding sources, partnerships and other potential mechanisms for implementing the desired future conditions defined in this plan. On an annual basis, PRD districts determine priorities for project planning and capital outlay. Each District's top projects are then evaluated at a state wide level for available funds.

In addition to the goals that follow, the planning team also explored longer-term goals which are desirable but may not be practical within the 10 year timeframe of the plan. These include:

1. Replacement of restroom building at the beach.
2. Development of a cold storage building for the park.

General Action Goals

Many of the 10-Year Action Goals for Sleepy Hollow State Park are general in nature and apply within all of the management zones. These often deal with park-wide issues, such as invasive species control, universal access, developing Stewardship and Emergency plans, or marketing the park's many recreational opportunities to a wider audience of potential users. Many of the overall maintenance and operational issues of running a state park also result in the need for actions across all zone boundaries, such as law enforcement.

Action Goals	Target Completion Date	Program Input From	Responsible Program Position
Natural Resources			
Develop a Stewardship Plan to identify targets for conservation and related natural resource management strategies.	5-10 Years	Park Supervisor Stewardship	Stewardship Ecologist
Implement early-detection invasive species control congruent with the Stewardship Plan.	Ongoing	Park Supervisor	Park Supervisor
Develop a lake management plan and carry out the recommendations of the plan to control aquatic weeds in high-use areas of Lake Ovid.	Ongoing	Park Supervisor Stewardship Fisheries	Aquatic Invasive Species Coordinator
Work with local conservation and watershed partners to develop a strategy for reducing nutrient loading into Lake Ovid	Ongoing	Park Supervisor Stewardship Local Partners DEQ MDARD	Park Supervisor
Establish native vegetation in gas pipeline corridor in partnership with Consumers Energy and other local partners.	5-10 years	Park Supervisor Stewardship Local Partners Wildlife	Park Supervisor
Cultural Resources			
Review all proposed earthwork activities park wide for potential impact on cultural resources.	Ongoing	Stewardship Regional Planner State Archaeologist	Cultural Resource Analyst
Continue monitoring known cultural resource sites.	Ongoing	Park Supervisor Stewardship State Archaeologist SHPO	Cultural Resource Analyst

Action Goals	Target Completion Date	Program Input From	Responsible Program Position
Recreation Opportunities			
Support Clinton County's efforts to develop a safe non-motorized and equestrian route(s) from the park to the FMCIS Trail, working with local partners.	Ongoing	Park Supervisor Trail Specialist Local Partners SHTRA	Trails Specialist
Evaluate and make recommendations to improve peripheral parking areas.	3-5 years	Park Supervisor Regional Planner	Regional Planner
Education/Interpretation/Outreach			
Continue to provide quality interpretation and education and explore opportunities to expand programming in coordination with local partners.	Ongoing	Park Supervisor Recreation Programmer Local Partners	Park Supervisor
Continue to develop and expand collaborative marketing and fundraising opportunities with local partners.	Ongoing	Park Supervisor Local Partners	Park Supervisor
Develop and implement a mission-driven quality interpretive plan for the park that utilizes best management practices and incorporates information on the history of the park and the region.	5 Years	Park Supervisor Marketing & Outreach	Marketing & Outreach
Management Focus			
Continue to implement and review Emergency Plan including the Safety Plan and the Wildfire Plan.	Annually	Park Supervisor Stewardship	Park Supervisor
Maintain undeveloped, quiet areas of the park for habitat, hunting and wildlife viewing.	Ongoing	Park Supervisor	Park Supervisor
Evaluate and make recommendations for improvements to the existing trail system in partnership with trail stakeholders to make the trail system more sustainable.	Ongoing	Park Supervisor Stewardship Regional Planner SHTRA WMMBA MSU	Park Supervisor
Continue to address encroachment issues with adjacent landowners and mark park boundaries in key locations west of Shepardsville Road.	Ongoing	Park Supervisor	Park Supervisor
Work with user groups to ensure the needs of special events are met and supported at the park.	Ongoing	Park Supervisor Local Partners	Park Supervisor

Action Goals	Target Completion Date	Program Input From	Responsible Program Position
Continue to communicate with adjacent landowners within the dedicated park boundary should they wish to divest of their property in the future.	Ongoing	Park Supervisor Land Liaison	Park Supervisor
Update trail maps using 2016 GIS data.	1 Year	Park Supervisor	Park Supervisor
Create a trail signage plan for the park and upgrade trail markers to improve safety and confidence for trail users, exploring new technologies to achieve this.	1-3 years	Park Supervisor SHTRA WMMBA	Park Supervisor
Development			
Continue to evaluate and improve accessibility to park facilities for all visitors.	Ongoing	Park Supervisor Regional Planner	Regional Planner

DEQ- Department of Environmental Quality
 FMCIS – Fred Meijer Clinton-Ionia-Shiawassee
 MDARD – Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
 MSU – Michigan State University
 SHPO - State Historic Preservation Office
 SHTRA - Sleepy Hollow Trail Riders Association
 WMMBA - West Michigan Mountain Bike Alliance

Backcountry Zone

The character of the Backcountry Zone is intended to be natural, with minimal evidence of human impact. The zone allows for various low-intensity, non-motorized recreational opportunities such as hiking, cross-country skiing and mountain biking. The natural features of this zone also provide opportunities for hunting and nature observation. The Backcountry Zone allows for slight modifications of the landscape (such as trails) to accommodate a use where it is consistent with the protection of the resource.

Action Goals	Target Completion Date	Program Input From	Responsible Program Position
Natural Resources			
Repair water control structure for the wetland impoundment to the south and east of the lake in partnership with local partners.	1 - 3 years	Park Supervisor Wildlife Stewardship Local Partners	Park Supervisor

Natural Resource Recreation Zone

The Natural Resource Recreation zone allows active recreation, at medium to high density of use, conducted in a natural setting. There is still an emphasis on resource quality over recreation, but in this zone, higher levels of use are allowed. Vegetation may be managed to facilitate recreational use and to maintain an aesthetically appealing landscape, as well as to address such things as hazard trees, and to manage pests and disease. In general, the Natural Resource Recreation Zone at Sleepy Hollow is well-developed, with a comprehensive network of existing trails, resulting in few 10-year Action Goals specific to this zone.

Action Goals	Target Completion Date	Program Input From	Responsible Program Position
Recreation Opportunities			
Evaluate options for improvements to the island trail to better accommodate existing uses, such as trail widening, vegetation removal or one-way system.	1-2 years	Park Supervisor WMMBA SHTRA	Park Supervisor
Evaluate and make recommendations for the development of individual rustic campsites considering hike-in, bike-in, equestrian and/or paddle-in use.	1-3 years	Park Supervisor Regional Planner Stewardship	Park Supervisor

Developed Recreation Zone

Active recreation with high density of use, conducted in areas not designated for natural resource significance, is characteristic of the Developed Recreation Zone. In this zone, recreation dominates with natural resource attributes enhanced where possible. The campground and primary day use areas are located in the Developed Recreation Zone.

Action Goals	Target Completion Date	Program Input From	Responsible Program Position
Recreation Opportunities			
Evaluate feasibility of providing additional lodging and camping opportunities to appeal to a variety of users (such as tent only sites).	1-3 years	Park Supervisor Regional Planner	Regional Planner
Evaluate disc golf and related opportunities for potential improvements.	2-5 years	Park Supervisor Regional Planner Recreation Partner	Regional Planner
Design and determine location for an universally accessible 3-D archery range.	3-5 years	Park Supervisor Regional Planner	Park Supervisor
Improve East Picnic Area and group camping area by exploring the development of water access, shade, recreation opportunities and electric supply.	5-10 years	Park Supervisor Regional Planner	Regional Planner
Management Focus			
Continue to implement maintenance of dam embankments and infrastructure in accordance with DEQ inspection report.	Ongoing	Park Supervisor	Park Supervisor
Work towards the removal of the former road on the multi-use trail and restore the edges to native vegetation.	3-10 years	Park Supervisor Regional Planner Stewardship	Park Supervisor
Work towards the removal, or partial removal, of three closed beach parking lots, considering existing uses, and restore to native vegetation.	3-10 years	Park Supervisor Regional Planner Stewardship	Park Supervisor
Development			
Repair/resurface day use and campground pavement as needed.	Ongoing	Park Supervisor Regional Planner	Regional Planner
Expand universally accessible campsite opportunities.	1-5 years	Park Supervisor Regional Planner	Regional Planner

Action Goals	Target Completion Date	Program Input From	Responsible Program Position
Develop a fenced-in dog beach.	3-5 years	Park Supervisor Regional Planner	Park Supervisor
Work towards the development of an accessible trail connecting the East Picnic Area, Campground and Beach using the existing trail system.	5-10 years	Park Supervisor Regional Planner Local Partners	Regional Planner
Expand playground opportunities at the beach.	5-10 years	Park Supervisor Regional Planner Local Partners	Park Supervisor
Provide Wifi for campground/park.	5-10 years	Park Supervisor	Park Supervisor
Renovate two campground toilet/shower buildings including roofs, ceilings, plumbing and ventilation.	5-10 years	Park Supervisor Regional Planner	Regional Planner
Implement phased recommendations to upgrade electrical service in campground.	5-10 years	Park Supervisor Regional Planner	Regional Planner

Administrative Services Zone

The Administrative Zone encompasses the developed areas required for program administration and operations. It includes the headquarters offices and maintenance facilities with the associated land required to conduct the business of running the park.

Action Goals	Target Completion Date	Program Input From	Responsible Program Position
Management Focus			
Evaluate park staffing levels to ensure adequate support.	Ongoing	Park Supervisor	Park Supervisor
Development			
Replace headquarters sewage lagoon system with a septic field.	5-10 years	Park Supervisor Regional Planner	Regional Planner

Cultural Landscape Overlay Zone

This zone recognizes known cultural resources within the current park boundary. A cultural resource is defined as an object/artifact, structure, archaeological remain, site, landscape, or natural feature of significance to a traditionally associated community, or that is, or may be, historically significant under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. While interpretative opportunities within the overlay should be explored, the recommendations of the underlying Zones are the primary focus.

Action Goals	Target Completion Date	Program Input From	Responsible Program Position
Education/Interpretation Opportunities			
Refer to General Action Goals and the underlying zones			