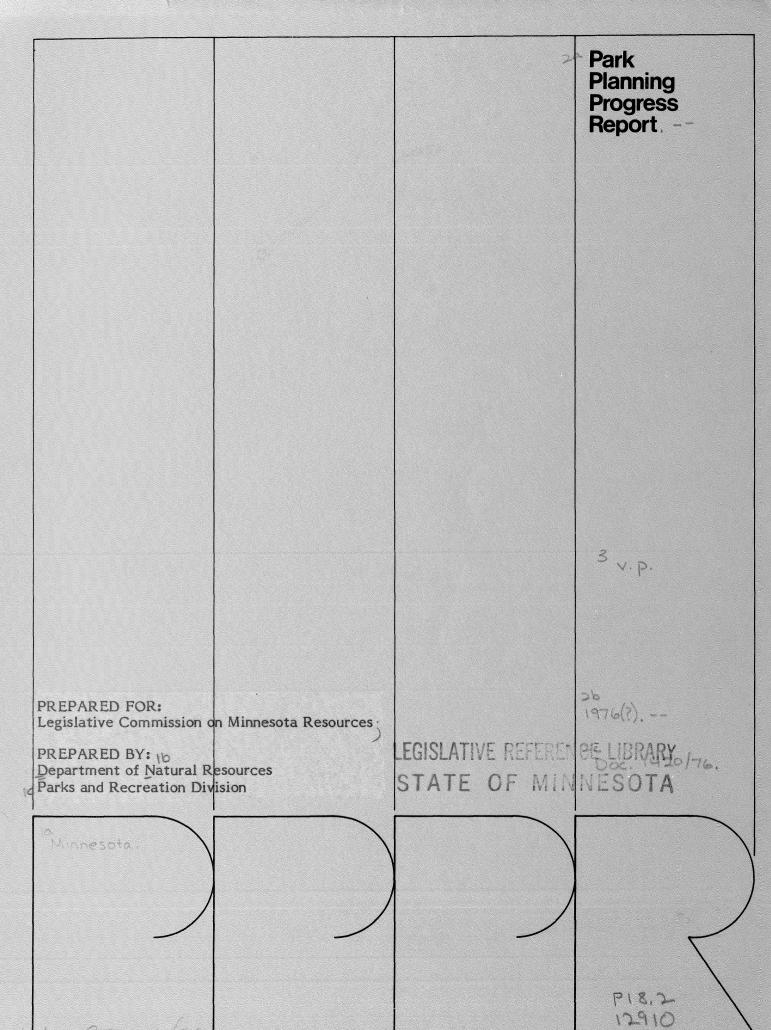
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IMPLEMENTATION

OF THE

OUTDOOR RECREATION ACT OF 1975

SEMI-ANNUAL STATUS REPORT

for the period

JULY 1, 1975 THRU DECEMBER 31, 1975

Prepared For: Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources

> Prepared By: State Planning Agency

SEMI-ANNUAL STATUS REPORT TO THE LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION ON MINNESOTA RESOURCES

PROGRAM TITLE: Implementation of the Outdoor Recreation Act of 1975. ML75, Chap. 204, Sec. 55, Subd. 7(d).

DATE OF THIS REPORT: January 1, 1976

DATE WORK PROGRAM APPROVED BY LCMR: July 11, 1975

I. FINANCIAL

A. Budget:

1. Amount of appropriation: \$600,000

2. Appropriation Account No.: 12001:84-10

3. Expended to Date:

a. SPA Transactions (AID 600817)

Transferred Transferred Balance		Society:	\$265,000 30,000 305,000
			\$600,000

b. DNR Transactions (APID 31602.42 Fund 10)

	AID	Allotments	Encumberances	Balance to be Encumbered
Parks Fish & Wildlife Balance	3 37287 3 29649	\$181,711 75,000 8,289	\$103,093 8,935 0	\$78,618 66,065 <u>8,289</u>
Total		\$265,000	\$112,028	\$152,972

c. Historical Society Transactions:

			Balance to be
AID	Allotments	Encumberances	Encumbered
gen See	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$30,000

B. Non-state monies employed or obligated: None to date. A request for funds will be submitted to the Upper Great Lakes Regional Development Commission to finance the preparation of a system plan for all existing and proposed units on the North Shore.

II. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION -

A. Objectives of this Program:

To implement the Outdoor Recreation Act of 1975 by:

 Preparing master plans of twenty-eight existing units of the Minnesota Outdoor Recreation System.

Twenty of these units are administered by the Division of Parks and Recreation, five are administered by the Division of Fish and Wildlife and three are administered by the Minnesota Historical Society.

- 2. Examining existing units of the Outdoor Recreation System to determine the appropriate classification and administrative agency.
- 3. Preparing a registry of units in the Outdoor Recreation System.
- 4. Preparing a brochure for public distribution explaining the features of the 1975. Act and the steps being taken to implement its provisions.
- 5. Organizing an Outdoor Recreation Advisory Council.

- B. Significant problems to date: None.
- C. Staffing Plan: Included under E below.
- D. Time Schedule: The time schedule for certain elements of this program is outlined in the attached Agreements with the DNR and Minnesota Historical Society. No time schedule for completion of master plans has been established because each plan will vary according to its complexity, availability of information and other factors. All plans must be completed by June 30, 1977.

Division of Parks and Recreation

The Division has completed the organization of its three master plan teams. All six members are hired and the positions of Parks Specialist and Recreation Planner Coordinator are filled.

Favorable fall weather permitted the team members to visit the units in their respective Regions. They familiarized themselves with the conditions in each unit and had an opportunity to exchange ideas with the Park managers and familiarize them with the Outdoor Recreation Act. Meetings have also been held with the personnel in each Regional Headquarters to explain the Act and solicit support. Team members were extremely pleased with the results of these meetings.

Criteria for selecting units to be planned this biennium have been developed in cooperation with the State Planning Agency, DNR field staff and the Council of State Parks. Units in each of the six DNR Regions were weighed against these criteria to determine their priority for planning. A few adjustments were made when DNR staff felt there was justification in raising or lowering the planning priority of certain units. The criteria and rating procedure are explained in Part E.

The 21 units to be planned this biennium include:

Region I: Northwest
Hayes Lake
Naplewood
Lake Bemidji
Lake Bronson

Region II: Northeast
Gooseberry Falls
Jay Cooke
Scenic
NcCarthy Beach

Region III: Central
Interstate
Lake Maria
Father Hennepin

Region IV: Southwest
Minneopa
Sibley
Camden

Region V: Southeast
Whitewater
O.L. Kipp
Frontenac
Forestville

Region VI: Metro
Fort Snelling
Minnesota River Valley Trail
Afton

The Division of Parks and Recreation staff has also developed an outline of the contents of their Management (master) Plans. This outline has been reviewed by field staff and the State Planning Agency.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

This agreement is entered into between the State Planning Agency and the Department of Natural Resources concerning the expenditure of funds appropriated to the State Planning Agency in Minn. Laws 1975, Chapter 204, Sec. 55, Subd. 7d for implementing the Outdoor Recreation Act of 1975.

The Department of Natural Resources agrees to the following responsibilities and procedures.

- The Department shall prepare master plans for a minimum of 15
 existing state park and recreation units and 5 wildlife management
 areas with resident managers.
- 2. Master plans prepared pursuant to this agreement will vary in comprehensiveness depending on the size, purpose and resources of the unit. Master plans shall mean narrative and graphic materials of sufficient detail to document the importance and role of the unit within the Outdoor Recreation System, the resources encompassed by the unit, and a long range program for land acquisition, facility development, resource management including vegetation, fish and wildlife, historical and archeological resources, visitor use, interpretation, maintenance, operations and the estimated costs and schedules related thereto for 10 years.
- 3. In preparing master plans, the Department will seek and utilize the professional expertise and information available through federal, state and local government agencies, the University of Minnesota and other relevant public or private sources.
- 4. Master plans shall be prepared in accordance with the following procedure:
 - a. Within 60 days from the effective date of this agreement, the Agency and the Department shall jointly develop criteria for selecting units to be planned this biennium and their priority for planning. The Department shall select the units.
 - b. Within 90 days from the effective date of this agreement, the Agency and the Department shall determine the scope, content and format of the master plan for each unit.
 - c. The Department will collect, inventory, and portray the most reliable data available that is necessary in preparing a master plan of the scope and content agreed to for each unit.

This information may include but is not limited to:

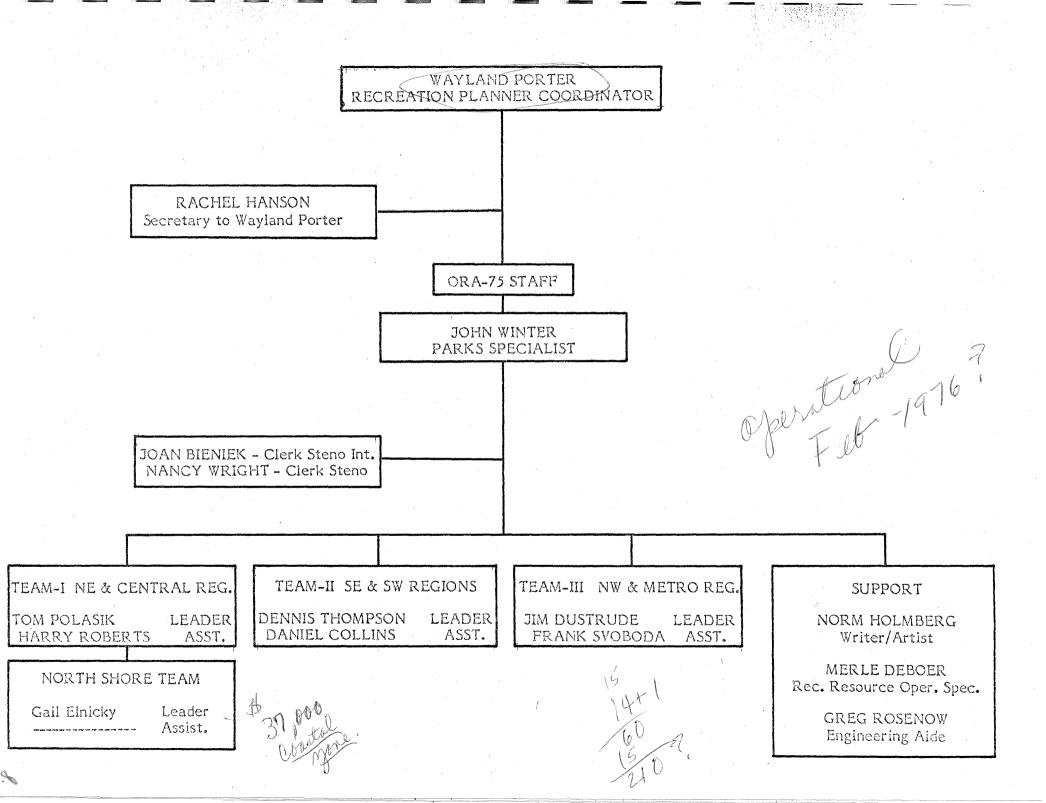
cultural features
land ownership by tract
soils
topography
geology
climatological factors
water characteristics (quantity and quality)
vegetative resources (past and present)
fish wildlife resources (past and present)
historical and archeological features

- d. The Department shall present its data and preliminary findings to the Agency for review. The Agency and the Department may invite professional or interested parties to participate in the review process.
- e. The Agency and the Department shall jointly determine the appropriate recommended classification of each unit reviewed in accordance with Section 5 of the Outdoor Recreation Act of 1975.
- f. The Department shall prepare a master plan of the proper scope, content and format for the unit consistent with its agreed upon classification.
- g. The Department shall announce the completion of each master plan to the public, make copies of the plan available for public review and provide copies to members of the Outdoor Recreation Advisory Council. For major units, the Department shall hold at least one public hearing in the vicinity of the unit. The Department shall allow at least 30 days for public comment after announcing completion of the plan and before submitting the plan to the Agency.
- h. The Department shall present its final master plan together with a summary of comments from the public to the Agency for review. The Agency and the Department may invite professional or interested parties to participate in the review proceedings.
- i. The Agency shall review the master plan for each unit in accordance with Section 9, Subd. 3 of the Outdoor Recreation Act of 1975. Within 60 days after receiving the master plan and after consulting with other agencies, the Agency shall notify the Department that the plan has been reviewed and shall forward its recommendations for any changes it might suggest.
- j. The Department shall review the recommendations and notify the Agency of the disposition made of them.
- k. If the Agency feels that the moster plan fails to comply with the provisions of the Outdoor Recreation Act of 1975, the Agency may request review by the Governor.

- The Department shall cooperate with the Commissioner of Highways, the Director of the Minnesota Historical Society and the Agency in reviewing all state parks, monuments, recreation areas and waysides established. confirmed and designated as such in N.S. Sections 85.012 and 85.013 and all historic sites enumerated in the historic sites registry, M.S. Sections 138.53 and 138.55 and state monuments enumerated in M.S. Section 138.585 to determine the most appropriate classification and managing agency pursuant to Section 5 of the Outdoor Recreation Act of 1975 and to submit recommendations to the legislature by January 1, 1976 and January 1, 1977.
- The Department shall design, compile, maintain and publish a current registry of the name, location, size and description of all units of the Outdoor Recreation System by June 30, 1977.
- The Department shall consult with the Agency in promulgating rules relating to units of Outdoor Recreation System.
- The Department shall cooperate with the Agency in seeking additional funding from non-state sources for the purposes of this agreement.
- At the end of each quarter, the Department shall furnish the Agency with an accounting of actual expenditures for the quarter, including but not limited to expenditures for personnel, equipment and materials, travel, printing, hearings, services by others and such other expenses which may be incurred in carrying out the terms of this agreement.
- The Agency shall not reimburse the Department for any costs resulting from agreements for services with any party unless the Agency has approved such arrangements in writing prior to the Commencement of work.
- 11. The Department shall prepare and furnish the Agency with copies of spending plans for all anticipated expenditures pursuant to this agreement.
- 12. The Department shall not allocate more than \$387,500 for work pertaining to state recreational units under the jurisdiction of the Division of Parks and Recreation, nor more than \$142,500 for state wildlife management areas.

missioner, Department of Natural Resource

Attorney General



ORA 75 PLANNING STAFF

RESUME FROM OCTOBER 22, 1975 THROUGH JANUARY 15, 1976

October 22

The major portion of the Planning Staff was appointed by October 22, 1975. From this point, great progress has been made in selecting units for management plans and meetings with field personnel and interested private citizens involved in the planning process. The attached diagram illustrates the organizational responsibilities of the staff.

October 26, 27, 28

Meetings were held with a number of St. Paul departments who explained the availability of existing data and material and their potential relationship to the planning process.

They included Commissioner Herbst and Assistant Commissioner Archie Chelseth, and Director Don Davison as well as other Resource personnel.

October 29

Regional meetings were commenced at Grand Rapids-Northeast Region, to explain ORA 75 to the Regional Administrators and Supervisors, in order to request their assistance by the assignment of field resource personnel to the Planning Team for each selected unit. Wayland Porter conducted the program defining the vital nature of their role in the management plans. This format continued through the balance of the following regional meetings:

October 30

Central Region - Brainerd

November 4

Northwest Region - Bemidji

November 5

Metro Region - St. Paul

November 6

Southwest Region - New Ulm

November 7

Southeast Region - Rochester

After the regional meetings, the teams made a complete tour of all the units in their respective regions.

November 3 thru
25

These visits started November 3rd and were completed by November 25th. Regional Park Supervisors accompanied the teams to give them an onsite visual impression. They explained the important aspects of the unit, including problems associated with it and introduced them to the park manager. The short visits also gave the park manager some information about the program and its possible effect on their unit.

November 17

The next step initiated November 17, was establishing the criteria to evaluate the units, arrange their planning priority, and to outline the format of the management plan.

December 1

The criteria and format were then reviewed by Don Davison, Milt Krona and Wayland Porter.

December 2

A combined review with representatives of S.P.A., and the Department of Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation staff was conducted to finalize the criteria and the format.

Attending the meeting were: Don Davison, Milt Krona, and Wayland Porter for the Division, Roger Williams and Don Yaeger, State Planning, and John Winter, Merl DeBoer, Jim Dustrude, Tom Polasik and Dennis Thompson. Roger Williams indicated that the State Planning Agency would accept both documents satisfying the agreement dated October, 1975, between SPA and DNR.

December 3

The units were selected for Regions 2, 5 and 6 with the Regional Park Supervisors and each team using set criteria, see attached.

December 4

Regions 1, 3 and 4 parks were selected using the same process. After the selections were completed, they were reviwed by the Regional Park Supervisor, Don Davison, Milt Krona, Wayland Porter, John Winter, Merle DeBoer and the assigned team, to discuss specific problems which required changes in priority.

December 12

Minnesota Council of State Parks members Sam Morgan,
Ed Bray, Al Marshall and Tom Savage, along with John McKane,
met with Don Davison and the ORA 75 staff to review the
criteria for selection, the units selected, and the management plan format. Indications are that the reports were
well received. The Council was asked to contribute the
names of any of its members who might be available on the
local and regional level to participate in the planning
and classification process.

December 19

Presently, the team leaders and assistants are meeting with the Regional Administrators and Regional Park Supervisors to review the park selections and to set up the resource field personnel to be assigned to the Planning Team for each selected unit. They are also reviewing the management plan format for more input and changes.

January 15

All initial meetings with each parks' Planning Team will be completed. The initial meeting is to inform the members of the team as to what the ORA of 75 is and what will be required from them in preparing the management plan. The outline for the management plan will be reviewed and assignments will be made for the gathering of various inventory data.

A special request will be submitted to the Regional Development Commission Directors to assist each planning team within their regions. This request will be a joint effort on the part of the Department of Natural Resources and State Planning Agency (See Attached Questionnaire).

IMPLEMENTING THE OUTDOOR RECREATION ACT OF 1975:

PLANNING TO MEET THE CHALLENGES OF THE FUTURE

From all indications, natural resource managers have a big job to do to ensure suitable recreation opportunities for the increasing numbers of people that are looking to public land to satisfy diverse recreational needs. More popular areas are already experiencing the severe problems associated with high, often competing, use demands that many are likely to encounter in the future. Reservations and other restrictions are becoming management necessities. With a statement that increasingly applies to state parks as well, the Christian Science Monitor recently concluded: "The (U.S. National) Park System ... is on the verge of being loved to a frazzle."

Aware of the potential severity of recreation-related problems in Minnesota, the Legislature has enacted the Outdoor Recreation Act of 1975 (ORA '75) which mandates comprehensive management and development planning for all major components of the Outdoor Recreation System.

Through this legislation, the State of Minnesota has a great opportunity to meet the future challenges of recreation in a way that will help not only to avoid problems currently being faced by other areas but to ensure a choice of quality opportunities for the individual recreationist.

UNIT CLASSIFICATION

DNR will review the existing Outdoor Recreation Unit Classification and make recommendations to the Legislature on each unit's most appropriate classification within the Recreation System. The Outdoor Recreational System, as stated in ORA '75, provides a means for evaluating existing and proposed recreational units and allows the selection of management principles which are most appropriate to the characteristics of each unit. This system is comprised of 11 different recreational components. The purposes of each component are as follows:

UNIT CLASSIFICATIONS AS DEFINED BY THE OUTDOOR RECRATION ACT OF 1975

Natural State Park A natural state park shall be established to protect and perpetuate extensive areas of the state possessing those resources which illustrate and exemplify Minnesota's natural phenomena and to provide for the use, enjoyment, and understanding of such resources without impairment for the enjoyment and recreation of future generations.

Recreational State Park A recreational state park shall be established to provide a broad selection of outdoor recreation opportunities in a natural setting which may be used by large numbers of people.

State Trail A state trail shall be established to provide a recreational travel route which connects units of the outdoor recreation system or the national trail system, provides access to or passage through other areas which have significant scenic, historic, scientific, or recreational qualities or reestablishes or permits travel along an historically prominent travel route or which provides transportation.

State Scientific and Natural Areas A state scientific and natural area shall be established to protect and perpetuate in an undisturbed natural state those natural features which possess exceptional scientific or educational value.

State Wilderness Area A state wilderness area shall be established to preserve, in a natural wild and undeveloped condition, areas which offer outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive types of outdoor recreation.

State Forests and State Forest Sub-Areas A state forest, as established by Minnesota Statutes, Section 89.021, shall be administered to accomplish the purposes set forth in that section, and a state forest sub-area shall be established to permit development and management of specialized outdoor recreation at locations and in a manner consistent with the primary purpose of the forest.

State Wildlife Management Area A state wildlife management area shall be established to protect those lands and waters which have a high potential for wildlife production and to develop and manage these lands and waters for the production of wildlife, for public hunting, fishing, and trapping, and for other compatible outdoor recreational uses.

State Water Access Site A state water access site shall be established to provide public access to rivers and lakes which are suitable for outdoor water recreation and where the access is necessary to permit public use.

State Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers State wild, scenic, and recreational rivers shall be established to protect and maintain the natural characteristics of all or a portion of a river or stream, or its tributaties, or a lake through which the river or stream flows which together with adjacent lands possesses outstanding scenic, scientific, historical, or recreational value.

State Historic Sites A state historic site shall be established to preserve, restore, and interpret buildings and other structures, locales, sites, antiquities, and related lands which aptly illustrate significant events, personalities, and features of the history and archaeology of the state or nation.

State Rest Area A state rest area shall be established to promote a safe, pleasurable, and informative travel along Minnesota highways by providing areas and facilities at reasonable intervals for information, emergencies, or the rest and comfort of travelers.

MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Department shall prepare management plans for existing state parks and recreation units.

Management plans will vary in comprehensiveness depending on the size, purpose and resources of the unit. Management plans shall mean narrative and graphic materials of sufficient detail to document the importance and role of the unit within the Outdoor Recreation System.

The management plan will include an intorduction (intent of plan), a regional analysis, a resource inventory, an analysis of the inventory, a zoning plan, a development schedule, acquisition priorities, cost estimates, and management program for each of the following: wildlife, fish, recreation, forestry, water, soils, minerals, enforcement, history and archaeology, and operations. The information used to develop the management plan may include, but is not limited to: cultural features, land ownership by tract, soils, topography, geology, climatological factors, water characteristics, (quality & quantity), vegetative resources (past & present), fish wildlife resources (past & present), historical and archaeological features,

In preparing management plans, the Department will seek and utilize the professional expertise and information available through federal, state and local government agencies, the University of Minnesota and other relevant public or private sources.

FIELD PERSONNEL RESPONSIBILITIES

The management plans that are developed for the individual management units will be primarily based on the information that is provided by field personnel. A resource inventory will be done for all of the major resources for each of the management units. Project 80 staff will compile the inventory data provided by the field personnel. After the inventories are completed, the field personnel will continue to be part of the planning team that develops the comprehensive management plan for the unit. The field people will prepare that part of the management plan particular to their area of expertise. Each of these parts will be intergrated into a comprehensive management plan for the unit.

MANAGEMENT PLAN DEVELOPMENT PROCEDURE

The Department of Natural Resources and the State Planning Agency shall jointly develop criteria for selecting units to be planned this biennium and their priority for planning. The Department shall select the units. •

CRITERIA FOR PARK SELECTION

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will develop management plans for fifteen to twenty state park and recreation management units during the present biennium. Careful selection is important because development funds will no longer be allocated to units without management plans after August 1, 1977. Within each DNR region three or four recreational units will be selected for planning, thus providing a state wide geographical distribution. The following criteria will be used to rank the units within each region as to their relative need to be planned during the current biennium:

- 1. Current stage of development
- 2. Current level of use
- 3. Condition of natural resources and man-made facilities
- 4. Future use
- 5. Present data availability

CRITERIA DESCRIPTION

1. CURRENT STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT

By evaluating a management unit's current stage of development, an assessment can be made whether or not a total management plan is needed immediately to assure sound and orderly development. A management unit that has been developed for many years with the major desired facilities in place would not receive as high a rating for early planning as would a management unit that is in the early stages of development and acquisition (parcent of state ownership) is nearing completion.

2. CURRENT LEVEL OF USE

Due to the restrictions placed on development after August 1, 1977, it is necessary to give early planning consideration to those units with the heaviest use. If such use continues without proper management, damage to natural resources and significant deterioration of facilities may result. "Total visitations" is not an appropriate statistic in and of itself, but rather the amount of use each unit receives relative to it's facility capacity is the important factor.

3. CONDITION OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND MAN-MADE FACILITIES

Those units whose natural resources and/or man-made facilities are deteriorating, or need to be replaced and those units whose facilities pose a threat to the user's safety and health should receive early planning consideration. If the facilities or the natural resources are being damaged because of conflicting uses, or because of improper management practices, it would be desirable to make these corrections as soon as possible according to a plan. By preparing a management plan, problems can be identified and corrective measures can be

taken to eliminate the conflicts, or changes in management policy can be made to prevent continued deterioration.

4. FUTURE USE

It is important to evaluate and take into consideration the future use each unit is expected to receive. Needed facilities must be planned and/or proper management practices implemented to meet the expected use. This criterion will take into consideration improved unit accessibility, proximity to population centers and the emergence of external developments that may affect unit attendance.

5. PRESENT DATA AVAILABILITY

Availability of current resource data will be of importance in unit selection. Availability of useable data will save time and effort for project personnel.

Some criterion are considered more important than others in determining the need for planning. For instance, criterion 3, Condition of Natural Resources and Man-Made Facilities (rated 3) is considered twice as important than Criterion 2, Current Level of Use (rated 1.5). However, each criterion will retain the same level of importance when appled to any unit. (Criterion 2 will always have a weight of 1.5). The individual differences between units will be measured by the degree to which it satisfies the criterion. For example, in criterion 1, Stage of Development, an adequately developed unit (rated 0) is judged to have a lower priority for planning than one which has development in progress (rated 7). For criterion 1, then, a developed unit will receive a point score of 2.4 x 0= 0, while the developing unit will receive a score of 2.4 x 7= 16.8. Units which receive the highest total point score will be planned first.

FINAL REVIEW

All management units have individual characteristics and have differing problems that can't be weighed or applied on a general basis, such as public interest, special features, and other unique variables. After the numerical weighting process has been completed, some common sense judgements may have to be made to reassess the planning priority of the units.

A situation may arise in the future which would necessitate planning an additional unit during the current biennium. Although this is most unlikely, the planning staff will have to be flexible enough to deal with an occurrence of this type. The decision to include another unit will be made only after considerable justification has been shown.

The following documents show how the process outlined in the "Criteria for Park Selection" was executed.

The "Management Unit Rating Form" on pages 4 and 5 depicts the values assigned to each criteria and to the levels of criteria satisfaction within each. The Unit Selection Formula on page 6 is a work sheet that shows how these values were numerically combined to end up with a total. This total indicates the relative need each unit has to be planned this biennium as compared to other units within it's DNR region. The units in each region were then organized in numeric order for the "Initial Planning Priority listings". (See page 7)

VALUE	OF
CRITER	RION

2.4	1)	CURRENT	STAGE	OF	DEVELOPMENT

Current stage of development is assigned a numeric rating based on actual development and percent state ownership within the statutory boundary.

STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT

- O Adequately developed
- 4 Not developed
- 5 Under developed
- 6 Over developed
- 7 Major development in progress, will not be completed by 8-1-77.

Percent Ownership

- 0 0-40% owned
- 1 41-60% Owned
- 2 61-80% Owned
- 3 81-100% Owned

1.5 2) CURRENT LEVEL OF USE

Current level of use is based on actual visitations versus facility capacity for both summer and winter.

Summer		Winter	
O Low Use 3.5 Medium Use 7 High Use	0 1.5 3	Low Use Medium Use High Use	

3) CONDITION OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND MAN-MADE FACILITIES

Condition of natural resources and man-made facilities is a function of their actual condition versus their desired condition.

Nati	ural Resources	Man-made facilities
0	Excellent	O Excellent
0		0
2	Fair	1 Fair
5		3
6	Poor	4 Poor

1.8 4) FUTURE USE

Future use is based on the expected changes in external development, improved unit, accessibility, fuel price and availability, and population distribution.

	VALUES			
		No change in use		Heavy increase in use
External Developments		0	1	3
Improved Unit Accessibility		<u> </u>	1	3
Proximity to Population Centers		0	1	4

1.3 5) PRESENT DATA AVAILABILITY

Present data availability is a direct function of existence of needed information and/or presence of an existing plan.

SUFFICIENT

DATA AVAILABLE

	High Quality Data Available	Data Available	No Data
SOILS	1	•5	<u> </u>
FORESTRY	1	•5	0
WILDLIFE	1	<u>•5</u>	0
FISHERIES	1	•5	0
HYDROLOGY	1	5	0
HISTORY/			
ARCHAEOLOGY	1	.5	0
GEOLOGY	1	5	0
OTHER	1	•5	0
ORGANIZED DATA	2	.1	
(Thought Process)			

UNIT SELECTION FORMULA

Unit Name	
Criterion 1	Criterion Score
Annual Control of the State of	
	Current stage of development
Criterion Weight	2.4 (Stage of Development Score + % Ownership Score =)=
Criterion 2	
	Current Level of Use
Critorian Waight	
Clifelion weight	1.5 (Summer Use Score + Winter Use Score =) =
Criterion 3	
	Condition of Natural Resources & Man-Made Facilities
Criterion Weight	3 (Natural Resources Score + Man-Made Facilities =) =
Criterion 4	
	Future Use
Criterion Weight	1.8 (External developments score + Improved Unit
	Accessibility Score + Proximity to Population Centers)
Criterion 5	
	Present Data Availability
Criterion Weight	1.3 (Availability of: Soils Data+ Forestry Data+
	Wildlife Data + Fisheries Data +
	Hydrology Data + History/Archaeology Data +
	Geology Data + Existing Management Plan =) =
	Sum of Criterion Scores

LEGISLATIVE REPORT OF THE CONTAIN

Planning Priority Listing

The following pages depict the planning priority lists,

by DNR regions that were developed through the selection

process explained in the preceding pages. Both the initial

planning priority based only on the criteria, and the final

list which was formed during a review process are shown.

Where changes were made in the initial list, a justification

for this changes is given. Those units that will receive

management plans this biennium are typed in all capital letters.

REGION I Northwest

Initial Planning Priority

Based on Criteria Only

HAYES LAKE

MAPLEWOOD

LAKE BEMIDJI

LAKE BRONSON

Itasca

Buffalo River

Glacial lakes

Lake Carlos

Zippel Bay

Old Mill

Franz Jevne

Little Elbow Lake

The Parks Planning Team believes that the planning priority sequence for Region I as derived by the unit selection formula represents sound reasoning. Parks in earliest development stages with corresponding highest potentials for planning effectiveness are included (Hayes Lake, Maplewood, Lake Bronson). Parks currently experiencing high use with corresponding development pressure and existing or potential resource deterioration are also included (Lake Bemidji). The team feels that other units, which have not received the highest planning priority. are most able to continue operations under the status quo.

The planning team plans to take advantage of the planned two year time lag on management planning for Itasca to initiate what we anticipate to be a long inventory phase of the eventual Management Plan.

REGION II

Initial Planning Priority Based on Criteria only

*Gooseberry Falls S.P. Jay Cooke S.P. Scenic S.P.

Moose Lake S.P. McCarthy Beach S.P.

*Temperance River S.P.

*Cascade River S.P.

*Judge C.R. Magney

2 Tower Soudan S.P.

3 *Splitrock Lighthouse S.P.

*Crosby-Manitou S.P.

*Baptism River S.P.

Savanna Portage S.P.

Bearhead Lake S.P.

Way-sides

*Caribou Falls

*Flood Bay

*Kodonce River

*Ray Berglund

*Devil's Track Falls

*Cross River

Justification for changes in initial priority list.

Planning McCarthy Beach before Moose Lake is justified because:

- 1. McCarthy Beach has real access control problems. The park is cut-up by county and state forest roads and one portion is completely separated. Also, an adjacent forestry campground is now being administered by park staff.
- 2. Rules and Regulations Enforcement problems exist in the forestry campground. his campground is located in another county so the authorized enforcement officers are quite a distance from the unit. Plus the campground has different regulations because it is owned by the Department of Lands and Forestry.
- 3. There is a use conflict in the forestry campground which has a heavily used day use area located within the campground itself.
- * Indicates those units included on the North Shore. Although Gooseberry Falls has top priority for Management Planning as determined by the Unit Selection Formula, an attempt will be made to secure funding from the Upper Great Lakes Regional Commission to do an additional overall recreational study of the North Shore region of scope consistent with the intent of the Outdoor Recreation Act of 1975.

Final Planning Priority
Based on Criteria and Review

GOOSEBERRY FALLS
JAY COOKE S.P.
SCENIC S.P.
McCARTHY BEACH S.P.
Moose Lake S.R.A.
Tower Soudan S.P.
Savanna Portage S.P.
Bearhead Lake S.P.

REGION III

Central

Initial Planning Priority
Based on Criteria Only

Interstate Park
Lake Maria State Park
Banning State Park
Father Hennepin State Park
Charles A. Lindbergh State Park
Mille Lacs Kathio State Park
Crow Wing State Park
Schoolcraft State Park

Final Planning Priority
Based on Criteria and Review

INTERSTATE PARK
LAKE MARIA STATE PARK
FATHER HENNEPIN STATE PARK
Banning State Park
Charles A. Lindbergh State Park
Mille Lacs Kathio State Park
Crow Wing State Park
Schoolcraft State Park

The Upper St. Criox Resource management plan is expected to satisfy the requirements of the "ORA 75" for St. Croix State Park and the St. Croix Wild River State Park. However, addendums may be added if any changes are necessary.

Justification for changes in initial priority list.

Father Hennepin should be moved into 3rd place because:

- 1. It is located on Mille Lacs Lake an important water resource for such activities as fishing, swimming and water skiing.
- 2. The present park has been developed to its potential.

 The existing use the park receives and its future demand requires a management plan to be prepared for it immediately to determine possible boundary expansion.
- 3. A proposed boundary expansion would allow the park planning staff to develop the park to better handle increasing use without damaging the resources. Existing facilities could also be spread out, allowing for a more natural and esthetic experience for the user.
- 4. Most of the land surrounding the existing statutory boundary of the park is owned by willing sellers.
- 5. A management plan is needed to justify requesting the legislature to expand a park boundary.

REGION IV

Southwest

Initial Planning Priority Based on Criteria only

Minneopa
Sibley
Camden
Flandrau
Fort Ridgely
Blue Mounds
Split Rock Creek
Upper Sioux Agency
Lake Shetek
Traverse Des Sioux
Big Stone Lake
Lac Qui Parle
Kilen Woods
Birch Coulee

Final Planning Priority
Based on Criteria and Review

MINNEOPA
SIBLEY
CAMDEN
Flandrau
Fort Ridgely
Blue Mounds
Big Stone Lake
Split Rock Creek
Upper Sioux Agency
Lake Shetek
Traverse Des Sioux
*Lac Qui Parle
Kilen Woods
Birch Coulee

*May be planned this biennium instead of Camden if the Lac Qui Parle Wildlife Refuge is planned.

Justification for changes in initial priority list

Planning Big Stone Lake before Traverse Des Sioux, Lake Shetek, Upper Sioux Agency, and Split Rock Creek is justified because of the difficult management security problem created by the 13 mile separation between the two park areas. A major decision has to be made reasonably soon that will direct the park's future development and land acquisition, this can best be accomplished within a management plan process. The priority list change suggested will allow a management plan to be developed on this unit during the 1977-1979 biennium.

REGION V

Southeast

Initial Planning Priority Based on Criteria only

Whitewater
O.L. Kipp
Helmer Myre
Frontenac
Forestville
Carley
Lake Louise
Sakatak
Rice Lake
Nerstrand Woods
John A. Latsch

Beaver Creek Valley

Final Planning Priority
Based on Criteria and Review

WHITEWATER
O.L. KIPP
FRONTENAC
FORESTVILLE
Helmer Myre
Carley
Lake Louise
Sakatak
Rice Lake
Nerstrand Woods
John A. Latsch
Beaver Creek Valley

Justification for changes in initial priority list

Planning Frontenac before Helmer Myre is justified because:

- 1. Highway 61 alignment is being changed, the Highway Department needs to know DNR's development plans as a partial basis for their alignment decision.
- 2. Frontenac is severely cut up by roads, creating a difficult situation to supervise use due to the many access points.
- 3. Scattered small parcel home sites are being developed within the statutory boundary, creating possible future acquisition problems.

Planning Forestville before Helmer Myre is justified because:

- 1. The historical redevelopment is underway and will be stopped unless it is planned this biennium.
- 2. The Memorial Hardwood Forest is being expanded now so that much of the park will be bounded by it. The planning of this part of the forest and the park should be done at the same time.
- 3. Moving some of the activities currently being accommondated within the park to the forest land is being considered. A management plan should be developed prior to this shift.
- 4. The road through the park creates a difficult situation to supervise use due to the many access points.

REGION VI

Metro

Initial Planning Priority

FORT SNELLING
MINNESOTA VALLEY TRAIL
AFTON
Wm O'Brien

The Park Planning Team believes that the planning priority sequence for Region VI as derived by the unit selection formula represents sound reasoning. Parks in earliest development stages with corresponding highest potential for planning effectiveness are included (Afton, Minnesota River Valley). Parks currently experiencing high use with corresponding development pressure and existing or potential resource deterioration are also included (Fort Snelling). The Team feels that other units, which have not received the highest planning priority, are most able to continue operations under the status quo.

UNITS SELECTED TO RECEIVE MANAGEMENT PLANS THIS BIENNIUM

REGION I Northwest Region

Hayes Lake Maplewood Lake Bemidji Lake Bronson

REGION II Northeast Region

Gooseberry Falls Jay Cooke Scenic McCarthy Beach

REGION III Central Region

Interstate
Lake Maria
Father Hennepin

REGION IV Southwest Region

Minneopa Sibley Camden

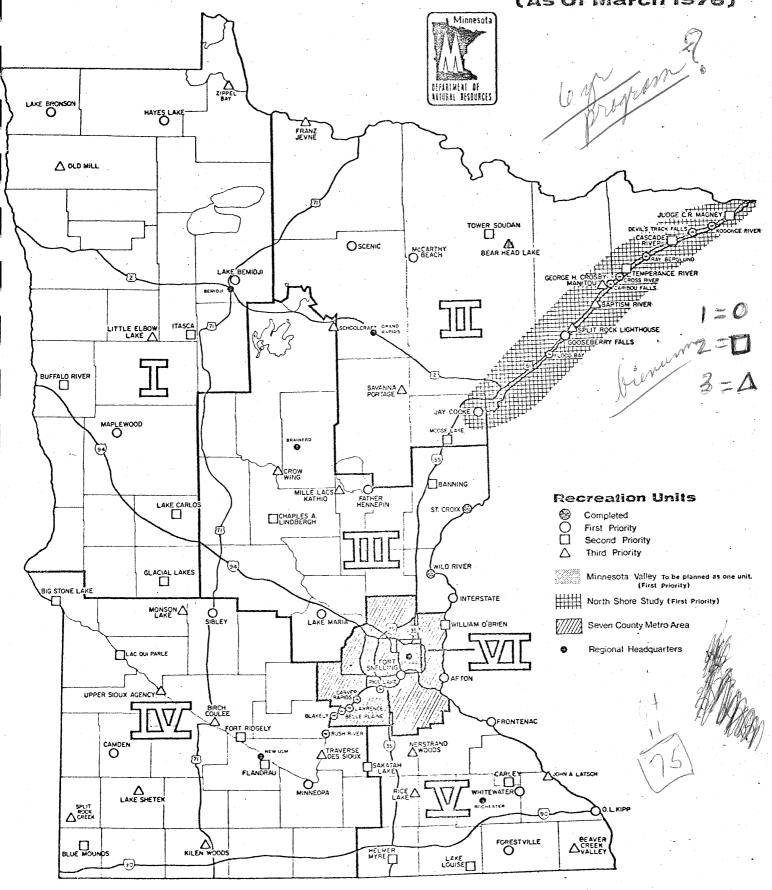
REGION V Southeast Region

Whitewater O.L. Kipp Frontenac Forestville

REGION VI Metro Region

Fort Snelling Minnesota Valley Trail Afton

Priority For Management Planning (As of March 1976)



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	Park Planning Progress Report

PLANNING PROCEDURE

January - April

All teams gathered and organized inventory data. Several meetings were required by each team with private individuals, regional personnel, and other agencies to obtain this data.

March 1st

All teams began rewriting rough inventory information into final form, preparing base maps and final art work for inventory portion of management plans.

April 1st

All teams began to set up public discussion meetings for their parks to be planned this biennium. These meetings are presently being implemented and are to inform the interested public of the requirements the Outdoor Recreation Act has required the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Recreation to complete in relation to the Act. Through these meetings, the public and legislators have been brought up to date in relation to the planning process and what has been completed for each plan. They have also had the opportunity to voice their opinions and make any suggestions they may have for the management of the park they are attending the meeting for.

The following is a calendar of the dates and locations of these meetings:

The follo	wing is a calend
•	V Gre per
1 wet	P
. J. W.	April 5
	April 12
VIN'	April 13
, N.M.	April 19
N. Y	April 20
M. M	April 21
h my	April 22
MA STAN	April 21
N WENT OF THE PERSON OF THE PE	April 28
	April 29
W. W.	April 30
X	May 4
	May 5
	May 6
	May 17
	May 18
	May 20
	May 21 May 26
	may 20

May 27

May 28

Interstate State Park Lake Maria State Park Father Hennepin State Park Jay Cooke State Park Gooseberry State Park McCarthy State Park Scenic State Park Frontenac State Park Sibley State Park Camden State Park Minneopa State Park Whitewater State Park Forestville State Park O. L. Kipp State Park Lake Bemidji State Park Hayes Lake State Park Lake Bronson State Park Maplewood State Park Afton State Park Minnesota Valley Trail (pending) Fort Snelling State Park

Page 2 - Planning Procedure

May 15

Northshore Study

Just recently, funds were obtained through Minnesota's Coastal Zone Planning Program to do an overview study of the lands administrated by the Division of Parks and Recreation along the Northshore. This study will be completed in one year, starting May 15, 1976 - May 15, 1977. The Park Planning staff will be hiring two (2) additional park planners to complete this study.

June 30

All inventory to be completed final form and sent to State Planning for their review.

CLASSIFICATION

December - June

The Park Planning staff has been continuously working on a procedure for the classification of the recreational units. This has taken a great deal of time considering the complexity of the problem. Several different approaches in relation to classification have been established, however, only the most recent procedure has been acceptable, see Summary of State Park Classification Verification Procedure, attached.

December - March

Two different procedures for classification were developed, however, neither of these two procedures were acceptable.

March 22

Most recent procedure for classification was established and reviewed with Roger Williams and Don Yaeger on March 23.

March 23

Manual - Policy Guidelines for Recreation and Natural State Parks started.

April 15 and 16

Review of Policy Manual By Central Office Planning Staff and Director, Don Davison

May 4

Regional Park Supervisors review of Policy Manual and classification procedure.

May 6

Classification of recreational units being planned this biennium-Metro Region.

May 10

Classification of recreational units being planned this biennium-Southeast Region.

Classification of recreational units being planned this biennium-Southwest Region.

May 11

Classification of recreational units being planned this

May 12

biennium-Central Region.

May 13

Classification of recreational units being planned this biennium-Northeast Region.

May 14

Classification of recreational units being planned this biennium-Northwest Region.

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Recommendation for classification 21 units to be sent to State Planning Agency for their review.

June 7

Summary of State Park Classification Verification Procedure

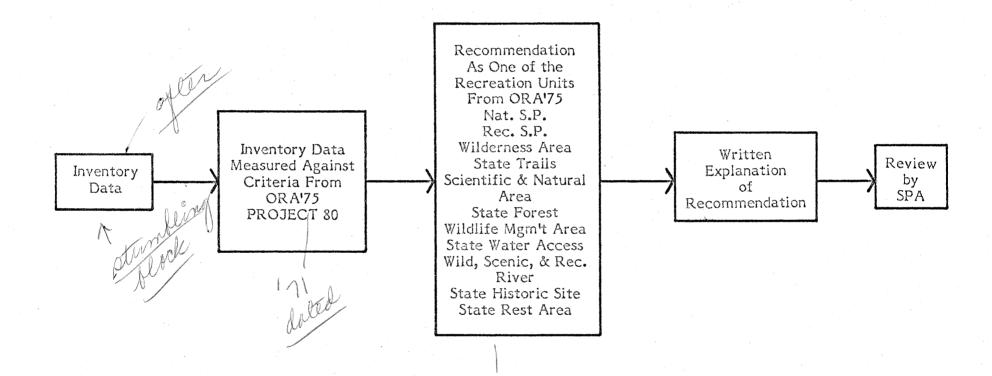
It is the proposal of the Parks Planning staff of the Department of Natural Resources to employ the following procedures in verifying state park classification pursuant to ORA '75. The Planning staff has chosen 21 units for detailed management and development planning during the current biennium. For the past several months they have been engaged in gathering inventory data on these units. The bulk of this data has now been collected and the task of analyzing it has begun. When complete, this process will afford an excellent overview of the resource potential of these units. Without such data any classification process would be based on incomplete information, thus, the Planning staff proposes to classify only these 21 units during the current biennium.

Concurrent with the inventory process, the Planning staff has formulated general policy statements on both natural and recreational parks. The purpose of these documents is to transform the legislative intent set forth in ORA '75 into policy guidelines which will apply to natural state parks in general or recreational state parks in general. The policy documents are presently in the final stages of review and revision. On May 4 they will be reviewed by the Regional Park Supervisors and following any revisions necessitated by that review, they will be forwarded to State Planning for review.

During the month of May the Planning staff will conduct classification verification meetings to classify the 21 units chosen for study. This classification will be done by region and will include members of the Planning staff and the Regional Park Supervisor from the region under consideration.

These initial classification will be reviewed by the Director of Parks and Recreation and his executive staff, after which written recommendations will be sent to the State Planning Agency. The recommendation document for each unit will contain the recommended classification and a statement correlating the unit's resources with the criteria for the recommended classification as set forth in ORA '75. Any secondary recommendations, such as the establishment of a scientific and natural area within the unit, will also be presented in this document. This process should be completed in early June.

CLASSIFICATION VERIFICATION PROCESS



NOTE:

These recommendation forms are included as examples only. Each unit will be given consideration for each classification in ORA '75.

CLASSIFICATION		
NATURAL	STATE	PARK

The classification for this unit was determined on the inventory data compiled by the Park Planning staff, the Management Guideline and Policy Manual for a Natural and Recreational State park, the requirements established in the ORA '75 and other available information.

The classification committee that classified the unit consisted of the Park Planning staff, Regional Park Supervisor, Park Manager, Director of Parks and Recreation and other department supporting staff.

The unit has been reviewed in detail as to the requirements set forth in the ORA '75 to meet the status required for a Natural State Park. The following questions and answers are to justify its classification as a Natural State park.

1. How does _____State park exemplify the natural characteristics of its major landscape region?

Answer must include present condition of unit, ability of unit to be restored and it's sufficienty to meaningfully contribute to the board illustration of the state's natural phenomea.

- 2. State park contains natural resources, sufficiently diverse and interesting to attract people from throughout the state?
- 3. How can _____ State park sufficiently large enough to permit the protection of the plant and animal life and other natural resources which give the park its qualities and provide for a broad range of opportunities for human enjoyment of these qualities?

4. Other reasons for classifying ______State park as a Natural state park.

CLASSIFICATION

DECD	FA	TION	AT	STATE	PARK
R CUR	ΓP	LLUIN	Λ L	31A1E	CARR

The classification for this unit was determined on the inventory data compiled by the Park Planning staff, the Management Guideline and Policy Manual for a Natural and Recreational State Park, the requirements established in the ORA '75 and other available information.

The classification committee that classified the unit consisted of the Park Planning staff, Regional Park Supervisor, Park Manager, Director of Parks and Recreation and other department supporting staff.

The unit has been reviewed in detail as to the requirements set forth in the ORA '75 to meet the status required for a Recreational State park. The following questions and answers are to justify its classification as a Recreational State park.

- 1. What natural or artificial resources within the park provide outdoor recreation opportunities that will attract visitors from beyond the local area?
- 2. Do the park resources permit intensive recreational use by large numbers of people?
- 3. Does the surrounding area have a serious deficiency in puclic outdoor recreational facilities?
- 4. Other reasons for classifying _____State Park as a Recreational State park.

CLASSIFICATION

WIL	DER	NESS	AREA
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The classification for this unit was determined on the inventory data compiled by the Park Planning staff, the Management Guideline and Policy Manual for a Natural and Recreational State Park, the requirements established in the ORA '75 and other available information.

The classification committee that classified the unit consisted of the Park Planning staff, Regional Park Supervisor, Park Manager, Director of Parks and Recreation and other department supporting staff.

The unit has been reviewed in detail as to the requirements set forth in the ORA '75 to meet the status required for a Wilderness area. The following questions and answers are to justify its classification as a Wilderness area.

- 1. Does the area appear to be primarily affected by the forces of nature, or can it be practically restored to this condition?
- 2. Other reasons for classification as a Wilderness area.

CLASSIFICATION

SCIENTIFIC & NATURAL AREA

The classification for this unit was determined on the inventory data compiled by the Park Planning staff, the Management Guideline and Policy Manual for a Natural and Recreational State Park, the requirements established in the ORA '75 and other available information.

The classification committee that classified the unit consisted of the Park Planning staff, Regional Park Supervisor, Park Manager, Director of Parks and Recreation and other department supporting staff.

The unit has been reviewed in detail as to the requirements set forth in the ORA '75 to meet the status required for a Scientific and Natural Area. The following questions and answers are to justify its classification as a Scientific & Natural area.

- 1. Does the area contain natural resources of exceptional scientific and educational value?
- 2. Is the area large enough to permit effective research and educational functions while preserving the inherent natural values of the area?
- 3. Other reasons for classification as a Scientific & Natural area.

	Park Planning Progress Report

I. NATURAL STATE PARK — INTRODUCTION TO POLICY GUIDELINES

This document is intended to be a policy guide to the acquisition, development and management of natural state parks. Each chapter will include first a brief discussion of the subject matter, and will then concentrate on specific issues covered under this topic.

Above all, each unit will be guided by the principals established by the Outdoor Recreation Act of 1975. It defines natural state parks in the following manner:

A natural state park shall be established to protect and perpetuate extensive areas of the state possessing those resources which illustrate and exemplify Minnesota's natural phenomena and to provide for use, enjoyment, and understanding of such resources without impairment for the enjoyment and recreation of future generations."

No unit shall be authorized as a natural state park unless its proposed location substantially satisfies the following criteria:

"Exemplifies the natural characteristics of the major landscape regions of the state, as shown by accepted classifications, in an essentially unspoiled or restored condition or in a condition that will permit restoration in the foreseeable future; or contains essentially unspoiled natural resources of sufficient extent and importance to meaningfully contribute to the broad illustration of the state's natural phenomena; and "

I. RECREATIONAL STATE PARK — INTRODUCTION TO POLICY GUIDELINES

INTRODUCTION

This document is intended to be a policy guide in the acquisition, development and management of recreational state parks. Each chapter will include first a brief discussion of the subject matter, and will then concentrate on specific issues covered under this topic.

Above all, each unit will be guided by the principals established by the Outdoor Recreation Act of 1975. It defines recreational state parks in the following manner:

"A recreational state park shall be established to provide a broad selection of outdoor recreation opportunities in a natural setting which may be used by large numbers of people."

No unit shall be authorized as a recreational state park unless its proposed location substantially satisfies the following criteria:

- Contains natural or artificial resources which provide outstanding outdoor recreational opportunities that will attract visitors from beyond the local area;
- " Contains resources which permit intensive recreational use by large numbers of people; and "
- "May be located in areas which have serious deficiencies in public outdoor recreation facilities, provided that recreational state parks should not be provided in lieu of municipal, county, or regional facilities."

- Contains natural resources, sufficiently diverse and interesting to attract people from throughout the state; and
- If Is sufficiently large to permit protection of the plant and animal life and other natural resources which give the park its qualities and provide for a broad range of opportunities for human enjoyment of these qualities.

Natural state parks shall be administered by the Commissioner of Natural Resources in a manner which is consistent with the purposes of the subdivision to preserve, perpetuate, and interpret natural features that existed in the area of the park prior to settlement and other significant natural, scenic, scientific, or historic features that are present. Management shall seek to maintain a balance among the plant and animal life of the park and to reestablish desirable plants and animals that were formerly indigenous to the park area but are not missing. Programs to interpret the natural features of the park shall be provided. Outdoor recreation activities to utilize the natural features of the park that can be accommodated without material disturbance of the natural features of the park or the introduction of undue artificiality into the natural scene may be permitted. Park use shall be primarily for aesthetic, cultural, and educational purposes, and shall not be desined to accommodate all forms or unlimited volumes of recreational use. Physical development shall be limited to those facilities necessary to complement the natural features and the values being preserved.

Recreational state parks shall be administered by the Commissioner of Natural Resources in a manner which is consistent with the purposes of this subdivision primarily to provide as broad a selection of opportunities for outdoor recreation as is consistent with maintaining a pleasing natural environment. Scenic, historic, scientific, scarce, or disappearing resources within recreational state parks shall be recommended for authorization as historic sites or designated scientific and natural areas pursuant to section 8 of this act to preserve and protect them. Physical development shall enhance and promote the use and enjoyment of the natural recreational resources of the area.

NATURAL STATE PARK — MANAGEMENT PLAN POLICY

Parks do not exist in a vacuum. In planning a park, one must take into account the total environment or region in which the park exists. Of particular significance are the plans for other park and recreation facilities within the region at all levels of government, as well as the role of private enterprise in the recreation industry, transportation and access, socio-economic factors, wildlife considerations, and others. Accordingly, a first step in management planning is to gather and analyze information on the area in which the natural state park is located and the many factors that may influence its management. Management planning must take particular note of the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (S.C.O.R.P.) as well as any regional and/or county recreation open space plans in which the area is located. These plans can provide a great deal of guidance, not only about other related recreation areas and facilities, but also about the expected demand for the facilities and resources offered by the park under study.

Moreover, where parks adjoin other public outdoor recreation resources, a joint effort must be made to analyze the total resource base and visitor needs. Plans to accommodate these requirements should then be developed cooperatively to insure compatible and complimentary development of both areas.

The purpose of a management and development plan is to apply the general mandates of OR A'75 and the policies of DNR to specific situations within an individual unit. This is accomplished by providing a unified planning concept for the management, use, and development of the unit. The plan should also complement other recreation programs within the region.

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MANAGEMENT PLAN

A management plan will be prepared for each unit. It shall cover all programs of resource and visitor use, resource management and physical development. Further, it shall zone land and water for various types and intensities of use. An approved management plan is required before any development program may be executed in any major unit. Management plans should be kept current and revised as necessary to reflect changing conditions.

The management planains may establish zoning based upon a number of individual resources on park lands. The unit's assets and limitations will be analyzed to develop a zoning map for the entire park. Permissable development will be based upon the guidelines established by this process. Any conflicts that may arise between divisions within DNR will be resolved through

MANAGEMENT PLAN TEAMS

Management planning teams will be composed of members having different professional backgrounds and experience appropriate to the problems of the area under study. Assistance from additional professionals or persons knowledgeable in recreation programs will be sought as needed. In particular, those working in, or with specialized knowledge of the surrounding region, should be consulted. This includes professionals from other public land managing agencies on the local, State, and Federal level. The purpose of the multidisciplinary team approach is to insure adequate consideration of all the resources and of the visitor's needs and use of these resources in the development of an economically, aesthetically, and administratively sound plan.

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The management planning teams will establish zoning based upon a number of individual resources on park lands. These limitations will be analyzed to develop a zoning map for the entire park. Permissable development will be based upon the parameters established by this process. Any conflicts that may arise between divisions within DNR will be resolved through the procedures outlined in Operational Order #.

II. NATURAL STATE PARK — DEVELOPMENT OF ACQUISITION PRIORITIES, AND DELETION AND EXPANSION OF PARK BOUNDARIES

Natural state parks

are established to preserve scenic beauty, wilderness, native wildlife, indigenous plant life, and areas of scientific significance or antiquity for the enjoyment of present and future generations. Sound management in these instances requires that the parks be preserved in their natural condition. Usually, this management objective is best achieved when conflicting private users are eliminated by acquisition of the property by the State of Minnesota.

Situations

may arise, however, where it is in the best interest of all parties to delete a portion of a park. If an area has been heavily developed since the establishment of the park boundaries, it may be prudent to avoid acquiring the land. On the other hand, a situation may arise which dictates further boundary expansion, in order to enhance the quality of experience for the users and/or to protect the resource.

Once boundaries are set, it will also be necessary to generate priorities for acquisition to ensure orderly unit development. These priorities should be flexible enough to accommodate the changing requirements of the unit. I

RECREATIONAL STATE PARK — DEVELOPMENT OF ACQUISITION PRIORITIES, AND DELETION AND EXPANSION OF PARK BOUNDARIES

Recreational state parks are established to provide a high quality leisure experience for their users while minimizing damage done to the scenic beauty, native wildlife and indigenous plant life. Sound management in these instances requires that the parks be preserved, as much as possible, in their natural condition. In the long run, this management objective is best achieved when conflicting private uses are eliminated by acquisition of the property by the State of Minnesota.

Situations may arise, however, where it is in the best interest of all parties to deletea portion of a park. If an area has been heavily developed since the establishment of the park boundaries, it may be prudent to avoid acquiring the land. On the other hand, a situation may arise which dictates further boundary expansion, in order to enhance the quality of experience for the users and/or to protect the resource.

Once boundaries are set, it will also be necessary to generate priorities for acquisition to ensure orderly unit development. These priorities should be flexible enough to accommodate the changing requirements of the unit.

LAND ACQUISITION AND RESTORATION

As funds permit, the DNR will acquire property interest in non—state lands within the statutory boundaries needed for effective management, development, or protection of the unit. All physical improvements of land uses on acquired property that are detrimental to or inconsistent with the purpose, management, or visitor use of an area should be removed or discontinued.

To achieve these objectives with a minimum of disruption and inconvenience to the private property owners involved, the following framework has been developed for setting acquisition priorities.

- a. Land needed for preservation or protection of park values.
- b. Land needed for development of facilities.
- c. Unimproved buffer land needed to prevent threatened development or use which would be incompatible with existing or potential park purposes.

Within each of these priorities, the DNR will give primary consideration to the acquisition of land which the owner needs to dispose of for hardship reasons; and land which the owner, voluntarily, has placed, or intends to place, on the market for sale.

The

land acquisition program is executed in accordance with the specific legislative policies, if any, set forth in the act authorizing the area. In the absence of specific legislation, the program is executed as follows:

- 1. Purchases are negotiated on the basis of competent appraisals of fair market value.
- 2. Less than fee interests may be acquired when such interest will meet the needs of the DNR and are justified on cost. The potential for scenic easements along access corridors and in buffer areas outside the boundaries should be considered.
- 3. Reserved use and occupancy by the owner for life or for a term of years is allowed if purchase on this basis will meet the needs of the DNR and is justified on cost.
- 4. 'Except where legislatively authorized, eminent domain proceedings will not be utilized in the acquisition of lands.
- 5. Where applicable and feasible the DNR will apply for Federal funding to finance acquisition.

EMINENT LUMAIN

Without the power of eminent domain, this priority schedule is contingent on the willingness of an owner to sell his land. Once a State unit is authorized, it should be designed and developed to the highest standards and made operable within the shortest time possible. This can be accomplished only if administrative agencies have the means of acquiring those lands that are required and are best suited for the purposes of each unit. The past 80 years of recreation administration in Minnesota have resulted in the removal or relocation of many facilities that were originally constructed in the wrong location simply because the most desirable tract of land could not be optioned at the proper time.

The public good versus the hardship imposed on land owners should be considered by the Legislature in authorizing units of the Outdoor Recreation System. When a State unit is authorized, land owners should receive the fairest treatment possible, including the payment of fair market value for their property at its highest and best use and the right to elect continued occupancy where it is compatible with the purpose of the unit. However, the public should have the right to recreate in a unit that is developed and managed with a total purpose and plan in mind, rather than one which is developed strictly around successfully negotiated options. Private land should be acquired before it is developed or its value inflates to prohibitive levels.

It is recommended that the Legislature give serious consideration to relaxing the restrictions on the use of eminent domain. Administrative agencies could be permitted to use eminent domain in acquiring a certain percentage of the total statutory acreage within a unit. Within this limit, the agency would have the prerogative of using condemnation in acquiring key parcels which could not be successfully negotiated for purchase. If desirable, a "panel," comprised of administrative and/or legislative personnel, could be created to review requests for using the power of eminent domain.

BOUNDARY EXPANSION

Periodic review of statutory boundaries is essential in identifying emerging recreation potentials in park units. Consideration for boundary expansion may be given in those cases where:

- 1. User control will be improved (e.g., a private entrance road into the park could be eliminated).
- 2. Resource management could be improved.
- 3. Better circulation through the park could be provided.
- 4. Private development of key resources is imminent.
- 5. Users would be provided an additional experience.
- An additional facility would be provided to users.
- 7. High use suggests a need for additional area.
- 8. Buffer areas are needed to protect resources or facilities from encroachment.
- 9: Simplification of boundaries would facilitate enforcement within the park.

BOUNDARY DELETION

In reviewing present park boundaries and in establishing new ones, consideration will be given to deleting portions of the statutory acreage. Not only will this save taxpayer monies, but it may also eliminate lands which are impossible to administer.

Consideration for deletion may be given when a unit;

- 1. has a portion that is not essential to the purpose for which the unit was established.
- 2. has a portion that is too small or is difficult to administer (e.g., causes enforcement problems)
- 3. has a portion that is already developed for other purposes, and the cost to convert it over would be prohibitive.

4. has a portion that has been separated FROM THE

park (e.g., a highway)

5. has a portion that could be managed more efficiently by another division of DNR (forestry, fish and wildlife, etc.) or other managing agency.

NATURAL STATE PARK — PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Physical developments within natural state parks should be limited to those that are necessary for adequate protection and management of the natural resources and for appropriate park use and enjoyment. Moreover, these necessary facilities should be provided only under carefully controlled safeguards against unregulated and indiscriminate use so that the least damage to park values will be caused. The location, design, and materials, to the highest practible of degree, should be consistent with the preservation and conservation of the grandeur of the natural environment.

Administrative facilities, including roads and trails, are usually needed in all parks for proper management. In most parks, public accommodations are needed so that the public may have adequate opportunity to enjoy and use the parks that have been set aside for them.

Such facilities, if wesely located, designed, and constructed, can serve, moreover, to protect park values by focusing and directing the use of the park. For example, a road, a trail, or a formal campgroundcan serve to channel use to specific locations, thus preventing indiscriminate use of a larger area which could damage or destroy some of the very values for which the park has been dedicated and set aside.

Facilities can be designed to be compatible with the natural environment; those which are in discord with their surroundings can be avoided. It is the purpose of the administrative policies which guide the DNR in its physical development programs to achieve this objective.

RECREATIONAL STATE PARK — PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

The administrative policies relating to physical developments within recreation areas are more liberal than those for natural or historical areas. This is os since outdoor recreationis the primary resource management purpose of recreation areas. The development of physical facilities thus becomes a significant part of the recreation area program to promote this management objective and to accommodate a wide variety of recreational uses. It is of particular importance. however, that the scope and type of developments, as well as their design, materials, and construction, enhance and promote the use and enjoyment of the areas resources and does not harm those resources. Resource preservation is still a very major concern. As a resutl, particular care must be taken in locating facilities in areas where impact is least noticable and where resources are least subject to damage.

Imaginative design, innovations in the use of materials, and construction techniques can promote the realization of the management and use objective. Facilities which are in discord with their environment will be avoided. It is the purpose of the administrative policies which guide the DNR in its physical development planning and construction to enhance the quality of the outdoor recreational experience for each visitor.

ARCHITECTURAL THEME

Only those physical facilities needed for management and appropriate public use and enjoyment shall be provided in a natural state park and then only at sites designated on the approved management plan for the area. An architectural theme (statement of design philosophy) shall be prepared for each park. Particular attention shall be devoted to the harmonizing of such developments with their natural environment, consistent with utility, economical construction and maintenance costs. In all cases, maximum creativity in color, design and materials, preferably those native to the region, shall be used to insure that the man-made facility is subservient to and not competitive with or dominant of the natural features of the area.

ARCHITECTURAL THEME

LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

Programs of landscape management which may be carried out in natural I state parks (except as designated otherwise) for purposes of enhancing aesthetics generally may include, but are not limited to:

- 1. encouragement of certain species of plants.
- 2. increasing the ability of certain areas to absorb recreational use through vegetative management.
- 3. maintaining a certain stage of plant succession.
- 4. retention or provision of open areas, meadows, vistas, etc., or the planting of open areas to trees or shrubs.
- 5. enhancement of roadside vegetation.
- 6. management of landscape for educational or interpretive purpose.
- 7. rearrangement as necessary of land contours, in areas formerly denuded, mined, or excavated. Minimal modification will be permitted where necessary to develop facilities.

BORROW PITS

Only when economic factors make it impractical to obtain material elsewhere will borrow pits be created in state park units, or present pits further utilized.

LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT



PUBLIC

In natural state parks public camping accommodations may be developed so as to provide a camping experience based on the natural environment. The emphasis will be on a widely spersed, minimum developed sites which will provide a definite natural atmosphere. based on the ability (carrying capacity) of the resources and still provide for preservation for future generations. Camping areas will be located and designed to provide the highest quality camping experience with the least amount of impact on the site. Campgrounds will be located only in those natural state parks where there is a clear demonstrated need which cannoot be met by private enterprise or other public facilities. The table below summarizes the three types of campgrounds and the facilities that may be available in each.

PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS

In recreational state parks, public camping accommodations may be developed which provide a broad range of camping experiences. Highly developed camping areas which provide for social and recreational experiences may be constructed in recreation state parks where the need has been demonstrated and where it is not in conflict with private enterprise. Campsites will be located in a setting which will provide the highest quality of camping experience consistent with the designated carrying capacity of the site. The table below illustrates the four types of campgrounds and the facilities that may be available in each.

NATURAL STATE PARK

	WALK-IN & CANOE CAMPSITES	UNIMPROVED VEHICULAR CAMPGROUND	IMPROVED VEHICULAR CAMPGROUND
VEHICULAR ACCESS		YES	YES
PIT TOILETS	YES	YES	YES
FLUSH TOILETS			YES
WATER-HANDPUMP	YES	YES	YES
WATER-RUNNING			YES
WATER-HOT & COLD			YES
SHOWERS			YES
PICNIC TABLES	YES	YES	YES
FIRE RINGS	YES	YES	YES
DUMP STATIONS		YES	YES
TENT SPURS		YES	YES
SPUR SPACING	WIDELY DISPURSED	120'-150'	120'-150'
ELECTRICAL OUTLETS			
REMARKS	SOME SITES MAY BE CLOSE TO PARKING WHILE OTHERS ARE QUITE REMOTE	SPURS VISUALLY ISOLATED	SPURS VISUALLY ISOLATED



RECREATIONAL STATE PARK

	WALK-IN & CANOE CAMPSITES	UNIMPROVED VEHICULAR CAMPGROUND	IMPROVED VEHICULAR CAMPGROUND	SEMI-MODERN VEHICULAR CAMPGROUND
VEHICULAR ACCESS		YES	YES	YES
PIT TOILETS	YES	YES	YES	YES
FLUSH TOILETS			YES .	YES
WATER-HANDPUMP	YES	YES.	YES	YES
WATER-RUNNING		•	YES	YES
WATER-HOT & COLD			YES	YES
SHOWERS			YES	YES
PICNIC TABLES	YES	YES	YES	YES
FIRE RINGS	YES	YES	YES	YES
DUMP STATIONS		YES	YES	YES
TENT SPURS	·	YES	YES	YES
SPUR SPACING	WIDELY DISPURSED	120'-150'	120'-150'	80'-100'
ELECTRICAL OUTLETS				YES
REMARKS	SOME SITES MAY BE CLOSE TO PARKING WHILE OTHERS ARE QUITE REMOTE	SPURS VISUALLY ISOLATED	SPURS VISUALLY ISOLATED	REC. S.P. ONLY SPURS NOT VISUALLY ISOLATED

ORGANIZED GROUP CAMPS

Permanent camping facilities, including buildings for use by organized groups and for hostel—type use may be provided in natural state parks.

Full use over as much of the year as possible should be an objective of these facilities. The facilities should be located and designed in such a way as to facilitate their use for educational and environmental activities. Man—made swimming areas, court or field game facilities should not be provided.

Space for organized group camping should be allocated to serve the greatest number of groups interested. To accommodate demand, advance reservation of facilities and limitations on length of continuous use by one camping party may be imposed. In allotting camping privileges, preference should be given to public groups over semi-public groups, and semi-public groups over nonprofit groups, and nonprofit groups over private groups.

Less developed group camps may also be provided in Natural State Parks. These installations may be primitive may include such facilities as showers, hot and cold water, and a central shelter, but permaner sleeping facilities will not be provided.

The group camping experience in a natural state park will stress education and interpretation of the natural resources within the park. Group camps will be provided only in units whose resource are compatible with such facilities, and then only after careful study of the impact these facilities would have on the resources.

ORGANIZED GROUP CAMPS

Permanent camping facilities, including buildings for use by organized groups and for hotel-type use may be provided in recreational state parks. Full use over as much of the year as possible should be an objective of these facilities. The facilities should be located and designed in such a way as to facilitate their use for a broad range of recreational and educational activities. Man-made swimming areas and minimal court game facilities may be provided.

Space for organized group camping should be allocated to serve the greatest number of groups interested. To accommodate demand, advance reservation of facilities and limitations on length of continuous use by one camping party may be imposed. In allotting camping privileges, preference should be given to public groups over semi-public groups, and semi-public groups over nonprofit groups, and nonprofit groups over private groups.

Less developed group camps may also be provided in natural state parks. These installations may include such facilities as showers, hot and cold water, and a central shelter, but permanent sleeping facilities will not be provided.

The group camping experience in a natural state park will stress education and interpretation of the Natural Resources within the park. Group camps will be provided only in units whose resources are compatible with such facilities, and then only after careful study of the impact these facilities would have on the resources.

HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBILITY

It is DNR policy to privide recreational opportunities for all people within the state. However, extreme topographic relief in some units precludes extensive use by the handicapped. If the DNR were to make lands of this type accessible, (Dweed require an extensive system of "switch-backs" and hard surfacing—thereby destroying the "natural" atmosphere for which the unit was established. Therefore, the DNR will concentrate its efforts upon providing accessibility in parks which have the most potential for utilization by the handicapped. Keeping in mind the potential of providing recreational opprtunities for all individuals. A systematic approach within the selected units will be followed in order to remove barriers for the disabled to use.

All future park facilities will be handicapped accessible according to the Minnesota State law building code, Chapter 55. An attempt, will be made to upgrade existing park facilities for better accessibility for all individuals including the handicapped, where it is not detrimental to the natural resources.

ACCESSIBILITY FOR THE ELDERLY

The attempt by the DNR to provide recreational opportunity accessibility for all individuals will allow the plans to incorporate the needs and desires of the elderly. The input from the elderly will help broaden opportunity accessibility to all individuals wherever possible.

HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBILITY

Same

ACCESSIBILITY FOR THE ELDERLY

UTILITIES

Utility lines should be placed underground, except where to do so causes excessive damage to the natural ecological associations of the area. When placed above ground, utility lines and appurtenant structures should be carefully planned and located to minimize their impact on park resources and visitor enjoyment of the natural aesthetic scene. Whereever possible, utilities should be included in the transportation corridor.

NON-PARK USES AND DEVELOPMENTS

Except where they involve existing rights recognized in legislation or agreement prior to the establishment of the area, or where they are authorized as being clearly in the states interest after all reasonable alternatives have been exhausted, the installation of electrical power transmission lines, gas and oil pipelines, sewer lines, railroads, non park roads and highways, and other structures and facilities not directly related to park management and visitor use will not be allowed unless beneficial to the park user. When it is necessary to authorize electrical power transmission lines, the authorization will conform with the applicable requirements and stipulations. Where such non-park users exist, they should be eliminated as rapidly as possible through orderly and cooperative procedures with the permittees concerned.

RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Refer to DNR policy.

UTILITIES

Same

Non-Park Users and Developments

Same

RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

NATURAL STATE PARK - ACCESS AND CIRCULATION POLICY

It is the policy of the Parks and Recreation Division to make the recreational and educational opportunities provided by Natural State Parks available to all citizens of Minnesota now and in the future.

Because approximately 95 percent of all trips to recreation resources are currently made in private vehicles, accommodation of this mode of transportation presently serves the needs of a substantial portion of the state population. However, exclusive reliance on this form of transportation can have undesirable effects on a park environment, when excessive, and on accessibility of the park and its facilities by limiting recreational mobility to auto-owning persons. The adverse effects of this reliance are currently felt by low income people; the number of people affected in this way is expected to increase as a result of measures being undertaken to reduce national gasoline consumption and the rapidly rising costs of automobiles and gasoline.

This suggests the desirability of continuing and expanding the use of alternative modes of transportation.

RECREATIONAL STATE PARK -- ACCESS AND CIRCULATION POLICY

GENERAL ACCESS AND CIRCULATION

To accommodate current use, potential use by current non—auto owners, and to prepare for the changing national energy situation, the Division of Parks and Recreation will strive:

1. to encourage the development and use of public transit and non-motorized trails to provide access to Natural State Parks from population centers.

2. to accommodate reasonable access to Natural State Parks by private automobiles, and

3. to develop public transit and/or non-motorized trails systems to areas and facilities within Natural State Parks so that persons who arrive at the park without a private vehicle are not immobile and have access to individual facilities and attractions within the park.

PARK FACILITY LOCATION

Use areas and facilities shall be located to encourage and facilitate access between them by non-motorized vehicles and/or public transportation where possible when such locations do not sacrifice opportunities for high quality recreational experiences.

ROADS

It is not the plan to have the park gridironed by roads, but to serve the needs of management and the reasonable requirements of visitor access to major park facilities by private vehicles and public transportation. Care must be taken to balance the needs for accessibility with encroachment upon the leisure experience of the park user.

ROUTING OF ROADS

Routing of access roads should serve to introduce the visitor to the park experience by providing views of, and passing through, areas of scenic and educational value. A professional determination must be made that the resulting effects on recreational values – including such aspects as wildlife habitat and mobility, drainage, stream flow, and the micro—climatic effects of paved areas – will be minimal.

ROAD DESIGN

The design of access roads should facilitate the psychological transition from high speed highways and the fast pace of modern life to the natural environment of the park by enouraging low speeds and by creating a sense of intimacy with the landscape through which it is passing. Such an aesthetically pleasing road is one which lies lightly upon the land, utilizing natural support wherever possible. Moreover, heavy cuts and fills must be avoided. In effect, the road is molded to the terrain through which and upon which it is passing. Monotony is avoided, and maximum advantage taken of recreation values, by eliminating long tangents, by changes in elevation, and by providing viewpoints and overlooks as well as close range views of local scenes.

In forested terrain, clearing limits should be carefully controlled and selective cutting should be used to produce variation and indentation in the tree line.

ROAD SURFACES AND MATERIALS

The type of materials used in road construction will be chosen to harmonize with the general character of the landscape.

SIGNS

Roadside signing, whether regulatory, information, or interpretive, is an integral part of the visitor experience. Care should be exercised to insure that the quality and design of all signing enhances the visitor experience. On CSAH's, CSAH criteria will apply. All sign formats will be reviewed by the DNR Sign Committee.

PARKING AREAS

The placement of parking areas where they intrude, by sight or sound, on significant features, must be avoided. Moreover, the size of parking areas should be limited to the greatest extent possible for effective operation. Where large parking areas are necessary they should be broken up with plantings and screenings, if possible.

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

The aim of traffic management should be to enhance the quality of the outdoor recreational experience. Where traffic volumes and safety standards indicate a need, speed limits should be lowered below design speed to achieve safe travel. Vehicles that cannot safely negotiate recreation area roads – either because of size or design of vehicle will be subject to regulation.

INTERNAL TRAIL SYSTEMS

Trails which encourage non-automobile circulation should be developed to provide access to facilities and points of interest, and access through the variety of environments, within the park. Trails should be provided for general circulation as well as for directed educational and/or interpretive experiences. Where volume of use warrants, separate trails should be provided for conflicting uses. Moreover, where intensity of use threatens

recreational values, limitations on size of parties and frequency of trips to specific locations may be imposed.

TRAIL DESIGN

Trails shall be designed to provide high quality experiences by conforming to similar guidelines as have been outlined for roads in "Routing of Roads" and "Road Design" (see above). Horizontal and vertical alignments shall facilitate that use for which the trail is intended.

TRAIL SURFACES AND MATERIALS

The type of trail surface materials will be chosen to harmonize with the general character of the landscape and to facilitate the use for which it is intended.



. NATURAL STATE PARK — RESOURCE MANAGEMENT POLICY

Natural state parks were "established to protect and perpetuate extensive areas of the state... without impairment for the enjoyment and recreation of future generations." Their management, therefore, looks first to the care and management of the natural resources of a park. The concept of preservation of a total environment, as compared with the protection of an individual feature or species, is a distinguishing feature of natural state parks.

In earlier times, the establishment of a park and the protection of its forests and wildlife from careless disturbance were sufficient to insure its preservation as a natural area. The impact of man on the natural scene was negligible since the parks were surrounded by vast undeveloped lands, and there were comparatively few visitors. This condition prevails no more, for the parks are fast becoming islands of primitive Minnesota. The parks are increasingly influenced by resource use practices around their borders, and by the impact of increasing millions of visitors.

Passive protection is not enough. Active management of the natural environment, plus a sensitive application of discipline in park planning, use, and development are requirements for today.

Resource

- . management includes:
 - 1. Safeguarding forests, wildlife, and natural features against impairment or destruction.
 - 2. The application of ecological management techniques to neutralize the unnatural influences of man, thus permitting the natural environment to be maintained essentially by nature.

RECREATIONAL STATE PARK — RESOURCE MANAGEMENT POLICY

Recreational state parks include a wide variety of areas having diverse resource values. In some of these areas, the natural resource significance is the primary basis for their inclusion in the Minnesota Park System. In others, man-made features are the central features for recreational use. A reservoir may be an example of such a resource. Whether natural, or man-made, these units will be attractive enough to draw people from beyond the local area, and be capable of supporting large numbers of users.

In the management of recreational state parks, outdoor recreational pursuits shall be recognized as a primary resource objective. Managing an area to emphasize its recreational values, however, does not mean that its natural and historical values are to be ignored.

QUALITY OF ENVIRONMENT

To achieve the purpose of a natural state park, i.e., preservation and appropriate public use, planning and management should be related to the total environment in which the area is located.

The DNR should be alert to peripheral use and development proposals that impinge on the environment of a natural area. Moreover, it should cooperate with and encourage joint and regional planning among public agencies, organizations, and individuals having responsibility for maintaining the quality and aesthetics of the environment surrounding natural state parks.

AIR POLLUTION

The DNR will work with others within the region to reduce air pollution from sources within the unit and elsewhere in the region. Fumes and smoke from refuse burning, and other kinds of combustion will be controlled in public—use areas to the extent necessary to maintain clean air.

QUALITY OF ENVIRONMENT

Same

AIR POLUTION

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

Programs may be conducted for the prevention, correction or interpretation of erosion and soil or vegetation deterioration.

WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT AND CONTROL

The DNR will strive to maintain quality of all waters:

- 1. Originating within the boundaries of natural state parks through;
 - a. provision of adequate sewage treatment and disposal for all public use facilities.
 - b. regulation and control, as necessary, of fuel-burning watercraft;
 - c. avoidance of contamination by lethal substances, such as certain insecticides and herbicides.
 - d. regulation of the intensity of use in certain areas and at certain times when determined as being necessary based on water quality monitoring;
- 2. Flowing through or bounding on natural state parks.
 - a. by applying the methods listed under 1 (a) to (d) above;
 - b. consistent with the purposes of the natural area and the policies for its management and use by entering into cooperative agreements or compacts with other agencies and governing bodies for cooperative measures to avoid water pollution.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

Same

WATER AND POLLUTION ABATEMENT AND CONTROL

SOLID-WASTE DISPOSAL

Refuse generated from operations within a natural state park shall be disposed of by PCA-approved methods.

PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES

"Natural" systems of control are definitely preferred.

Only after such means have been considered and judged inadequate, will the use of herbicides and insecticides be contemplated. Written authorization must be obtained from the Regional Administrator and the Director of Parks and Recreation prior to their use.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

BIOLOGICAL RESOUVEE POLICY

PLANTAND ANIMAL BESOURCES

Natural state parks shall be managed so as to conserve, perpetuate, and portray as a composite whole the indigenous aquatic and terrestrial fauna and flora and scenic landscape.

Management will minimize, give direction to, or control those changes in the native environment and scenic landscape resulting from human influences on natural processes of ecological succession. Missing native life forms may be re-established, where practicable. Native environmental complexes will be restored, protected, and maintained, where practicable, at levels determined through historical and ecological research of plant-animal relationships. Non-native species will not be introduced into natural state parks except where no other alternative exists (e.g. in high use areas, native vegetation may not be able to survive). Where it is impossible to do so, only species that do not readily naturalize will be permitted. Where non-native species have become established or threaten invasion of a natural state park, an appropriatemanagement plan should be developed to control them.

Agricultural uses, including domestic livestock raising, may be permitted in natural state parks only where they are desirable to perpetuate an ecological diversity which is essential to the survival of certain rare or endangered wildlife species or are required pursuant to acquisition agreements or similar documents.

PLANT AND ANIMAL RESOURCES

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Management will minimize, give direction to, or control those changes in the native environment and scenic landscape resulting from human influences on natural processes of ecological successions. Missing native life forms may be re-established, where practicable. Native environmental complexes will be restored, protected, and maintained, where practicable, at levels determined through historical and ecological research of plant-animal relationships. Non-native species will not be introduced into natural state parks except where no other alternative exists (e.g. in high use areas, native vegetation may not be able to survive). Where it is impossible to do so, only species that do not readily naturalize will be permitted. Where non-native species have become established or threaten invasion of the park, an appropriate plan should be developed to control them.

INSECTS AND DISEASES

Control operations of native insects and diseases will be limited to;

- 1. out—breaks threatening to eliminate the host from the ecosystem or posing a direct threat to resources outside the area;
- 2. preservation of scenic values;
- 3. preservation of rare or scientifically valuable specimens or communities;
- 4. maintenance of shade trees in developed areas and
- 5. preservation of historic scenes. Where non-native insects or diseases have become established or threaten invasion of a natural area, an appropriate management plan should be developed to control or eradicate them wehre feasible.

There will be no large scale chemical control of human nuisance insects.

INSECTS AND DISEASES

Control operations of native insects and diseases will be limited to;

- 1. outbreaks threatening to eliminate the host from the ecosystem or posing a direct threat to resource outside the area;
- 2. preservation of scenic values;
- 3. preservation of rare or scientifically valuable specimens or communities;
- 4. maintenance of shade trees in developed areas;
- 5. preservation of historic scenes.

Where non-native insects or diseases have become established or threaten invasion of a recreation area, an appropriate management plan will be developed to control or eradicate them when feasible.

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT TIMBER HARVESTING

Harvesting of timber is not permitted except where the cutting of timber is required to control the attacks of insects or diseases, eradicate a potentiall dangerous situation, to conserve the scenery of the natural or historic objects in a natural state park (e.g. blowdowns, Dutch Elm, Dead and dieing trees).

TIMBER HARVESTING

Harvesting of timber is not permitted except where the cutting of timber is required to control the attacks of insects or diseases, eradicate a potentially dangerous situation, to conserve the scenery of the natural or historic objects in a natural state park (e.g. blowdowns, Dutch elm, dead and dieing trees).

Because of the wide variety of resource uses acceptable in recreational state parks active resource management in such areas as habitat for fish and wildlife, agricultural uses, forest management, and maintenance of meadowlands, is required to achieve desired results. In these cases, however, effective management requires the application of sound ecological principles to permit the achievement and maintenance of the desired conditions.

Exotic species of plants may be controlled, eradicated, or introduced into recreational state parks as part of various management programs for purposes of public recreational use and enjoyment except that no species particularly those new to the country or region, may be introduced unless there are reasonable assurances from the U.S. Department of Agruculture and responsible state agencies that the species will not become a pest or disrupt desirable natural plant and animal communities and associations of particular scenic significance.

Harvesting of timber, in accordance with sound forest management principles, is permitted where compatible with fulfilling the area's recreation mission or is not significantly detrimental to it.

Forest management will consist mostly of removing timber and utilizing the logs commercially in the following circumstances:

1. Salvage of hazardous trees in public use areas or trees with insect or disease infestation that cannot otherwise be controlled and which endanger adjacent healthy plants.



- 2. Salvage of blowdown or fire—killed timber which might precipitate insect outbreaks or create serious fire hazards.
- 3. Harvesting of timber for vista clearing and similar aesthetic cultural treatment along roads, parking areas, lakeshores, and developed sites, keeping in mind the scenic, and ecological considerations.
- 4. Selective harvesting of timber in development and maintenance or recreational sites such as roads, trails, campgrounds, picnic areas, boat ramps, winter use areas, and visitor centers, as well as maintenance, residential, and administrative sites.
- 5. Removal of trees when desirable to enhance the wildlife resource.
- 6. Harvesting of timber pursuant to the best forest management practices in other designated areas to maintain a dynamic, healthy forest when harvesting will promote or is compatible with, or does not significantly impair, public recreation and conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, or other values contributing to public enjoyment.

Agricultural uses, such as demonstration farms, and grazing and raising of domestic livestock, may be permitted when they contribute to maintaining a desired condition or scene; contribute to visitor use and enjoyment in terms of recreation, interpretation, and education; or, do not impair significant scientific, scenic, and cultural resources that contribute to the recreational opportunities of the area.

FIRE AND FIRE CONTROL

The presence or absence of natural fire within a given habitat is recognized as one of the ecological factors contributing to the perpetuation of plants and animals native to that habitat.

Fires in vegetation resulting from natural causes are recognized as natural phenomena. When they can be easily and safely contained, these fires may be allowed to run their course if they will contribute to the accomplishment of approved vegetation and/or wildlife management objectives.

Prescribed burning to achieve approved vegetation and/or wildlife management objectives may be employed as a substitute for natural fire.

Any fire threatening cultural resources or physical facilities of a natural state park or any fire burning within a natural state park and posing a threat to any resources or physical facilities outside that park will be controlled and extinguished.

The DNR will cooperate in programs to control or extinguish any fire originating on lands adjacent to a natural state park and posing a threat to natural or cultural resources or physical facilities of that area.

Any fire in a natural state park other than one employed in the management of vegetation and/or wildlife of that area will be controlled and extinguished. During periods of high fire danger, open fires may be banned. Fire policy will also conform to Operational Order #.

FIRE AND FIRE CONTROL

Same

NATURAL STATE PARK — FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT POLICY

The Outdoor Recreation Act of 1975 states that for natural state parks "Management shall seek to maintain a balance among the plant and animal life of the park and to reestablish desirable plants and animals that were formerly indigenous to the park area but are now missing."

Therefore, management of a natural state park for a few game species, raising their population numbers relative to other non—game species should not be the intent of natural state park management.

Natural state parks are intended to be utilized primarily for aesthetic, cultural, and educational purposes. Therefore, only those recreational activities that facilitate these uses while leaving the integrity of the natural systems relatively unimpaired should be allowed.

FISHING

Sport fishing is permitted in natural state parks. All fishing shall be carried out in accordance with applicable state laws and regulations.

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

Fisheries management programs will be directed toward maintenance and enhancement of habitat for native aquatic species whose presence in the natural state park is of value for aesthetic, recreational, interpretation, or educational purposes. In the future, native species will be encouraged.

RECREATIONAL STATE PARK — FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT POLICY

The Outdoor Recreation Act of 1975 states that "Recreational state parks shall be administered by the Commissioner of Natural Resources in a manner which is consistent with the purposes of this subdivision primarily to provide as broad a selection of opportunities for outdoor recreation as is consistent with maintaining a pleasing natural environment..."

This act also defines "outdoor recreation" as including among other things hunting, fishing, and trapping. This definitely indicates that wildlife harvestingas a recreational pastime may be allowed where it doesn't infringe on the ability of the recreational state park to provide other aspects of outdoor recreation.

The DNR within its outdoor recreational classification system has another classification, wildlife management area, whose prime function is wildlife production for recreational harvest. This reinforces the consideration that although recreational state parks may allow for wildlife harvesting where it is necessrary, it should never be considered a primary or mandatory recreational use.

FISHING

Sport fishing is encouraged in recreational state parks. All fishing shall be carried out in accordance with applicable state laws and regulations.

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

Fisheries management programs will be directed toward maintenance and enhancement of habitat for aquatic species whose presence in the recreational state park is of value for aesthetic, recreational, interpretation, or educational purposes.



WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Wildlife management programs will be directed toward maintenance and enhancement of habitat for native wildlife species whose presence in a natural state park is of aesthetic, interpretive, or educational value. Insofar as possible, wildlife population control through natural predation will be encouraged. Public hunting is recognized as a means of controlling wildlife populations where other alternatives are not ecologically practical. Other control measures, as necessary, shall be undertaken as follows:

- 1. Live trapping in localized problem areas may be utilized to control nuisance animals. Any animals so captured will be donated to appropriate agencies within DNR for scientific study or to other recognized resource management agencies or research institutions.
- 2. DNR personnel may be authorized by the regional park supervisor to reduce populations of species which are in poor condition because of excessive numbers or which are threatening soil, vegetation or other component of the ecosystem. Except in emergency situations, local wildlife personnel will be consulted before any such action is taken. Reduction may also be required where a species or individual is creating a nuisance, damaging property, or endangering park users within a use area. In other areas it may be appropriate to close off sections of the park from human use. Meat and hides will be submitted to the local enforcement officer for deposition.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Wildlife management programs will be directed toward maintenance and enhancement of habitat for wildlife species whose presence in recreational state park is of aesthetic, interpretive, or educational value. In the recreational state parks and portions there of where public hunting is not allowed wildlife population control through natural predation will be encouraged. Public hunting outside of the area is recognized as a desirable means of controlling wildlife populations. The control measures, as necessary, shall be undertaken as follows:

- 1. Live—trapping in localized problem areas may be utilized to control nuisance animals. Any animals so captured will be donated to appropriate agencies within DNR for scientific study or to other recognized resource management agencies or research institutions.
- 2. DNR personnel may be authorized by the regional park supervisor to reduce populations of species which are in poor condition because of excessive numbers or which are threatening soil, vegetation or other component of the ecosystem. Reduction may also be required where a species or individual is creating a nuisance, damaging property, or endangering park users within a use area. In other areas it may be appropriate to close off sections of the park from human use. Meat and hides will be donated to charitable organizations or institutions.



3. Natural state parks should be opened for public hunting only under rigid control to include but not be limited to the issuance of a specified number of permits, registration of all harvested animals, reporting species sighted and not taken. Hunting procedures favoring handicapped persons may be authorized utilizing specialized techniques. Season length will be determined by the Commissioner of Natural Resources and Director of Parks and Recreation, but, in general, will be as short as possible.

The above policies will be reviewed to insure that they are consistent with current ecological findings as they relate to wildlife and habitat relationships.

PUBLIC HUNTING

Public hunting will be allowed in state natural parks only to maintain the health of the species, or to prevent impairment of the soil, vegetation or to the habitats of other species in the area, and when it can be implemented in such a way that it will not constitute a hazard to other park users. No public hunting will be allowed in a state park except by the order of the Commissioner of Natural Resources.

3. Recreational state parks should be opened for public hunting harvesting only under rigid control to include but not be limited to the issuance of a specified number of permits, registration of all harvested animals, reporting species sighted and not taken. Harvesting procedures favoring handicapped persons may be authorized utilizing specialized techniques. Season length will be determined by the Commissioner of Natural Resources, but, in general, will be as short as possible.

The above policies will be reviewed to insure that they are consistent with current ecological findings as they relate to wildlife and habitat relationships.

PUBLIC HUNTING

Public hunting will be allowed in state recreational parks only to maintain the health of the species, or to prevent impairment of the soil, vegetation or to the habitats of other species in the area, and can be implemented in such a way that will not constitute a hazard to other park users. No public hunting will be allowed in state parks except by the order of the commissioner of Natural Resources.

NATURAL RESOURCE RESEARCH POLICY

The following regulations will apply to research stations within state parks.

- 1. The existing station at Itasca State Park will be permitted to remain, but no new research stations will be established.
- 2. The study area will be returned to the state it was in when research began.
- 3. A written permit must be obtained from the Director of Parks & Recreation to conduct research within a state park.
- 4. A written permit must be obtained from the Commissioner of Natural Resources to collect specimens.
- 5. Yearly reports on the progress of research projects within the park will be submitted to the DNR. Copies of all final reports and research results will be submitted to the DNR.
- 6. The DNR will determine the research policies, research orientation, and operating policies appropriate for use within state parks.

RECREATIONAL STATE PARK — NATURAL RESOURCE RESEARCH POLICY

Same



NATURAL STATE PARK — RESOURCE AND VISITOR USE POLICY

Natural state parks have been established for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. The mission of a natural state park is to provide enjoyment, refreshment, and knowledge. Implicit in this concept is that the use of a park and its resource is to be of a special kind and quality. Accordingly, it is clear that park forests, waters, wildlife, and minerals will not be available for consumptive, exploitative use as a material resource.

The quality of park use depends upon a creative understanding of the park and its resources by the visitor. An imaginative and meaningful information and interpretive program which provides this understanding is essential to park management.

A variety of interpretive and informational activities and facilities are needed, such as visitor centers, museums, publications, wayside exhibits, overlooks, and trails.

Appropriate visitor use includes both interpretation and wholesome recreation in an outdoor, natural setting. This does not mean, however, that they are designated to accommodate all varieties of recreational use, nor in unlimited volume. Outdoor recreation involves a broad spectrum of activities ranging from participation in outdoor sports to moments of quiet meditation in a solitary walk among the big trees.

A natural state park is not a scenic location for a golf course, amusement park, or a spectator sports event. Such recreational events have their own "built—in" values and rewards, and need not be enjoyed within a natural state park.



RECREATIONAL STATE PARK — RESOURCE VISITOR USE POLICY

A wide range of recreational uses, facilitated by varying kinds of development and management techniques, will be encouraged. Some desirable activities will require intensive—use facilities which may necessitate some site modification. Such activities will nonetheless derive their meaning in large part from a natural setting. Among these are swimming (where developed beaches are required), camping, picnicking, outdoor games, and certain cultural activities.

Activities will vary from those of high intensity on limited areas of land, such as swimming beaches, and campgrounds, to those of low intensity that require considerable natural area or open space in order to provide meaningful recreation experiences (fishing, hiking, etc.). As a rule, every recreation area will be so planned, developed, and managed as to accommodate varying intensities and kinds of use.

Minnesota Statutes declare that parks will be established to provide for the enjoyment of users "in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." Recreational state parks should provide a quality recreational experience which transcends that which is normally associated with local or county parks. These units should be capable of attracting users from beyond the local area. Above all, outdoor recreation is recognized as the dominant resource management purpose in a recreational state park.

This is the test — is the activity inspired by, and are its rewards derived from, the natural character and features of the park?

Appropriate park use falls dominantly in the aesthetic, cultural, and educational end of the recreational spectrum. Park use should lean heavily upon individual participation and response.

The goal of interpretive programs should be to create greater awareness and understanding of the natural park environment. In general, interpretation of natural features is more effective in an outdoor, on—site setting.

VISITOR CENTERS

For the purpose of providing orientation for visitors, and for other management purposes, visitor center facilities may be developed at appropriate locations. Publications, manned and self—help information desks, and maps may be provided in visitor centers.

INTERPRETATIVE FACILITIES

A variety of facilities interpreting history, archeology, geology, natural or cultural features worthy of interpretation should be encouraged. The facilities can take the form of interpretive buildings, formal teaching trails (guided and self-guided) hiking or walking trails, and special use trails.

INTERPRETATIVE FACILITIES

A variety of facilities interpreting history, archeology, geology, natural or cultural features worthy of interpretation should be encouraged. The facilities can take the form of interpretive buildings, formal teaching trails (guided and self-guided) hiking or walking trails, and special use trails.

WILDLIFE OBSERVATION

Opportunities should be provided for visitors to view park wildlife. Overlooks on park access roads, wildlife trails, unobtrusive observation blinds, improved information techniques, and special publications are encouraged. Those activities which harass wildlife and misuse wildlife habitat will not be permitted.

ENVIRON MENTAL EDUCATION

A broad program to promote environmental education should be a part of the interpretive program. Cooperation with schools, colleges, publishers, and other organizations is encouraged for the purpose of communicating an environmental consciousness both within and beyond the park.

INFORMATION AND INTERPRETATION

The objectives of the interpretive services program is to provide users a better understanding of, and appreciation for, the natural environment and assist them in their quest for a quality outdoor recreational experience.

Audiovisual programs, publications, museums, wayside exhibits, amphitheaters, campfire circles, visitor centers, and contact stations are among the interpretive facilities that may be provided.

EDUCATION

A broad program to promote environmental education should be a part of the interpretive services program. Cooperation with schools, colleges, publishers, and other organizations is encouraged for the purpose of communicating an environmental consciousness both within and beyond the area, including the establishment of conservation/education centers.

OFF-ROAD USE OF MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT

Public use of motor vehicles shall be confined to designated park roads or other designated overland routes. Use of power saws and similar noise—producing equipment will be restricted to park personnel or state—authorized contractors within specifically designated areas.

The off-road use of motorized equipment for official purposes shall be carefully planned and controlled to meet the requirements of area management with due regard for the protection of human life and park resources. Riding trail systems will not be allowed in natural state parks, however, access to designated corridor trails may be permitted where noise and other impacts can be minimized. Bicycle trail systems may be encouraged as a means of transportation within the parks.

Policy concerning off-road motorized vehicles will be determined by the resource suitability and size of the individual park as well as compatibility with other activities. Also, Section 13 of ORA'75 with other activities. Also, Section 13 of ORA'75 empowers the Commissioner of Natural Resources to establish recreation areas on state-owned or leased land under his jurisdiction. These areas may be used to accommodate off-road vehicles (including ATV's & trail bikes) as well as specialized activities such as field dog trials.

OFF-ROAD USE OF MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT

Public use of motor vehicles shall be confined to designated park roads or other designated overland routes exclusive of foot trails and bridle trails. Public use of portable power equipment, such as generators may be permitted in specifically designated areas,

The off-road use of motorized equipment for official pruposes shall be carefully planned and controlled to meet the requirements of area management with due regard for the protection of human life and park resources.

Snowmobile trail systems may be allowed in recreational state parks, provided that their use does not significantly interfere with other park users. Care will be taken to minimize any resultant noise generated by these machines.

RECREATION ACTIVITIES

In natural state parks, activities that can be accommodated without significant alternation or disturbance of environmental characteristics and which are consistent with natural state parks policy are to be encouraged, and provision shall be made to facilitate public participation in them. Water—oriented recreation activities shall be planned to facilitate public participation in them. Water—oriented recreation activities shall be governed by applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations. Vessels that are to be used as residential facilities may not be placed on waters under the jurisdiction of the DNR within naturals tate parks.

SPECIAL EVENTS

The use of lands or facilities in natural state parks for organized athletic events or competitive recreational events characterized as public spectator attractions should not be permitted. Pageants, anniversary observances, and the like, may be permitted when there is a meaningful association between the area and the event, and its observance contributes significantly to visitor understanding and enjoyment and when it can be staged without undue impact on the park's resources. To insure protection of the resources as well as to facilitate cooperation by the park staff, written permission must be obtained, in advance, from the Director of Parks and Recreation.

SPECIAL RECREATION PROGRAMS

The DNR encourages special recreation programs for those who, for economic or other reasons, would not be able to obtain them elsewhere.

SPECTATOR SPORTS AND SPECIÉAL EVENTS

Spectator sports and special events, such as regattas and ski competitions, as a part of a total recreation program, may be permitted pursuant to written authorization in each case by the Director. Such events should be sponsored by public or nonprofit organizations. Because emphasis is on active, outdoor recreation in these park units, spectator sports and special events should be complementary to, and not supersede first-priority activities involving individual participation of recreation state park users. Written permission must be obtained, in advance, from the Director of Parks and Recreation.

OUTDOOR GAMES

Participation in active, outdoor sports is a desirable use of these park units and opportunities will be provided for such activities. These activities may be provided for in combination with campgrounds, beaches, or other intensive activity areas, or may be provided separately.

SAFETY AND PUBLIC HEALTH

The recommended standards for safety and public health prescribed by Federal or State authorities having jurisdiction shall be observed in providing for the health, safety and well—being of visitors and those employed in natural state parks.

Safety equipment should be carefully planned and located to prevent impairment of the scenic and scientific values of natural areas. Facilities such as viewing platforms, outdoor stairs, trails, and railings, if they are essential should be as unobtrusive as possible so as to minimize or eliminate the adverse effect of such installations on the integrity and interpretation of the area. Strong consideration will be given to limiting the use of areas where users cannot be adequately protected while maintaining the natural character of the park.

CULTURAL PROGRAMS

Cultural productions, as part of a total recreation program, are encouraged. These could include, but need not be limited to, musical productions, films, lectures and plays. Since emphasis is on active, outdoor recreation in recreational state parks, cultural activities should be complementary to, and not supersede, these first-priority activities. Written permission must be obtained, in advance, from the Regional Park Supervisor.

SAFETY AND PUBLIC HEALTH

The recommended standards for safety and public health prescribed by Federal, State or local authorities having jurisdiction shall be observed in providing for health, safety, and well—being of visitors and those employed in recreational state parks.

MOTION PICTURES AND STILL PHOTOGRAPHY

The making of still and motion pictures involving the use of professional casts, settings, and crews may be permitted under conditions which protect and perpetuate the integrity of the area and minimize the impact on the resources and the public's normal use of the area. To insure protection of the resource as well as to facilitate cooperation by the park staff, written permission must be obtained, in advance, from the Director of Parks and Recreation.

SIGNING

All sign formats must be approved by the DNR Sign Committee and must be consistent with the natural character of the park. The DNR and its concessioners may participate in signing and other public information programs to the extent necessary to acquaint the public with means of access to the areas it administers and with the facilities and services available in them.

ORGANIZED GATHERINGS

Where facilities for organized gatherings are not readily available in nearby communities, the DNR may cooperate with established groups and organizations by permitting the use of park facilities for these gatherings, provided they do not interfere with the use of such facilities for their primary purpose.

MOTION PICTURES AND STILL PHOTOGRAPHY

The making of still and motion pictures involving the use of professional casts, settings, and crews may be permitted under conditions which protect and perpetuate the integrity of the area and minimize the impact on the resources and the public's normal use of the area. To insure protection of the resource as well as to facilitate cooperation by the park staff, written permission must be obtained, in advance, from the Director of Parks and Recreation.

ADVERTISING

The DNR may participate in signing and other public information programs to the extent necessary to acquaint the public with means of access to the areas it administers and with the facilities and services available in them. All signing must be approved by the DNR Sign Committee.

ORGANIZED GATHERINGS

Where facilities for organized gatherings are not readily available in nearby communities, the DNR may cooperate with established groups and organizations by permitting the use of park facilities for these gatherings, provided they do not interfere with the use of such facilities for their primary purpose.

PARK HOURS

Parks will be open each day of the year from 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. However, when designated snowmobile trails are open for use, snowmobiles may be operated by them from daylight to 11:00 p.m.

The preceding policies are intended as broad guidelines. For specific regulations, refer to the Parks and Recreation Rules and Regulations Manual.

ICESSIONAIRES

The sale of appropriate handicraft articles associated with or interpretive of an area may be permitted in approved parks. Such articles shall be clearly labeled as to origin and displayed separately from commercially or mechanically produced souvenirs. Archeological specimens may not be sold regardless of their place of origin. Mechanical devises such as vending machines shall only be permitted in approved locations.

COOPERATING ASSOCIATIONS

Formation and operation of cooperating associations or agencies of existing associations to facilitate the conservation, education and interpretive programs of an area, shall be encouraged where where they contribute to the management of the area.

MAINTENANCE

Physical facilities will be maintained and operated in a manner which will protect the facility and encourage its intended use. If no longer needed for park or other purposes, the facility should be eliminated. Also, refer to Operations Manual.

MAINTENANCE

Same

	Pa Pla Pro Re	rk Inning Ogress Port

NANAGEMENT PLAN OUTLINE

To be used as a guide in developing management plans for Minnesota State Recreation Units under the auspieces of the Outdoor Recreation Act of 1975.

FOR DISCUSSION

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES PARKS & RECREATION / PLANNING JANUARY 5, 1976

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SUDMARY, PROBLEM STATEMENT, AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- I Management plan summary
- II Purpose of plan
 - A. Philosophy
 - B. ORA '75-Review
 - C. Process Review

III Introduction to Unit

- A. Geographical Perspective
 - 1. County, Township and Range
 - 2. Location map
 - 3. Acres
 - 4. Highway access
- B. Regional Perspective
 - General relationship to other recreational facilities (public and private)
 - 2. Proximity to Population Centers
 - 3. Current economic effect of the Unit on general population
 - 4. General land use
 - 5. Vehicular circulation
- C. General geological, ecological and cultural History
- D. Park History
 - 1. When was it established
 - 2. Why was it established
 - 3. By whose efforts was it established
 - 4. What function has it served
 - 5. What use has it received

IV Unit Management Goals:

Implications of ORA '75 and Unit Classification

UNIT RESEARCH, ANALYSIS , AND MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES

V. Individual Natural and Cultural Resource Capabilities

A. Climate

- 1. Inventory objectives
 - a. To inventory aspects of climate that may affect recreational facility locations.
 - b. To inventory aspects of climate that may affect the feasibility of including specific recreational types within the unit.

2. Inventory

- a. Precipitation
 - i. Rain: Average inches/month
 - ii. Snow: Average inches/month
 - Days with recreationally
 - sufficient snowbase
 - Location of drifting problems

b. Temperature

- i. Average monthly temperature
- ii. Average number of days between 0° & -20° windchill
- iii Average number of days between -20° and -40° windchill
 - iv Average number of days below -40 windchill

c. Wind

- i Direction of prevailing winds
- ii Prevalence of days with strong breezes
- iii Areas affected

Capabilities (cont'd) Responsible:

- d. Exposure to sun
 - i Slope orientation
 - ii Overstory vegetation
- B. Geologic History
 - 1. Inventory objectives
 - a. Knowledge of a units geologic history should be available for interpretative purposes.
 - b. Mineral potential should be assesed prior to boundary expansion/delation because Minnesota statutes prohibit the sale of mineral rights within state parks.
 - 2. Inventory: Location and Significance
 - a. Glacial History
 - i. Morains
 - end morains
 - retreatal morains
 - ground morains
 - ii. Ice contact deposits
 - eskers
 - drumlins
 - iii. Outwash plains
 - iv. Glacial Lake and Rivers
 - b. Bedrock geology
 - c.Mineral potential.
 - d. Topography (Map)
- C. Soils
 - 1. Inventory objectives
 - a. Locate soils most s itable for various recreational facilities
 - b. Locate soils with high erosion potential
 - c. Locate soils most suitable for various vegetation types.

V. Individual Natural and Cultural Resources Capabilities (cont'd)

Persons Responsible:

2. Inventory

- a. Soil type map (when available)
- b. Soil stability (bearing strength)
- c. Soil porosity
- d. Soil erodeability
- e. Soil with frost heavage problems
- f. Shoreline characteristics
- g. Rock outcrops
- 3. Carrying capacity: degree of sensitivity to human use
- 4. Management policies
- 5. Management alternatives/effects

D. Underground Hydrology

- 1. Inventory objectives
 - a. Locate the aquifer recharge areas in order to plan compatable land uses with in them.
 - b. Organize aquifer information in order to minimize well construction and operation expenses and problems.

2. Inventory

- a. Recharge locations
- b. Depth to potable water
- c. Water table fluctuations/levels
- d. Water purity (where available)
 - i.- Nitrates
 - ii.-Cloriform count
- e. Water volume
- f. Location of existing wells
- 3. Management policies

- E. Surficial Hydrology
 - 1. Inventory objectives
 - a. Locate and describe surficial water bodies for use in the fisheries and wildlife management sections.
 - b. Locate and describe surficial water bodies for use in determining recreation and fisheries potential.
 - 2. Inventory
 - a. Streams
 - i. Name
 - ii. Location
 - iii. Widths
 - iv. Depths
 - v. Gradient
 - vi. Bottom types
 - vii. Pools
 - Locations
 - Depths
 - Types
 - viii. Flowage Volume
 - ix. Direction of flow
 - x. Water level fluctuations
 - xi. Riffles
 - xii. Rapids
 - xiii. Dams and other obstructions
 - xiv. Navigability
 - xv. Water quality
 - (1) Color/clarity/turbity
 - (2) Alkalinity
 - (3) Mineral content

.V. Individual Natural and Cultural Resources Responsible: Capabilities (cont'd)

(4) Pollutant types, sources

(5) Dissolved oxygen content

(6) Temperature profile relative to air temperature

b. Lakes

- i. Name
- ii. Location
- iii Surface area
 - iv. Maximum depth
 - v. Contour map
 - vi. Water level flucturation
- vii. Water level control structures
- viii. Lake inlets and outlets
 - ix. Navigability
 - x. Percent of Lakeshore controlled by unit
 - xi. Shoreline character to a 4' depth eg. rocks, boulders, cliffs, sand, marsh, gravel.
- xii. Water quality
 - (1) Color/Clarity/Turbity
 - (2) Alkalinity
 - (3) Mineral content
 - (4) Pollutant types, sources
 - (5) Dissolved oxygen content
 - (6) Temperature profile relative to air temperature

c. Wetlands

- i. Location
- ii. depth

V. Individuals Natural and Cultural Resources Capabilities (cont'd)

Persons Responsible:

- d. Water Sheds
 - i. Size
 - ii. General and use
 - iii. Flood plain
 - 50 year high water line 100 year high water line
 - . Land use
 - . Flood potential.
 - iv. Flash flood potential
- 3. Recreational carrying capacity judgements
- 4. Management policies
- 5. Management alternatives/effects

F. Fisheries

- 1. Inventory objectives
 - a. Identify existing fish populations that can be managed for recreational fishing, interpretation, biome ballance.
 - b. Identify those fish species that are indiginous but not currently existing in the water body.
 - c. Collect information on fish habitat that can be managed
- 2. Inventory
 - a. Emergent acquatic plants.
 - i. Percent of lake covered
 - ii. Principle species abudence
 - iii. Extent location of species
 - b. Submerged & floating acquatic plants
 - i. Depth to which they grow
 - ii. Principal species and abundance
 - iii. Extentand location of species.

V. Individuals Natural and Cultural Resources Capabilities (cont'd)

Persons Responsible:

- c. Fish population
 - i. Identify species located in water body.
 - ii. Location of fish populations
- iii. Abundance of each species
 (Written discription)
- iv. Fish sizes
- v. Locate and identify spawning areas.
- 3. Carrying capacity: Degree of sensitivity to human proximity
- 4. Carrying capacity: Fishing pressure sensitivity
- 5. Management policies
- 6. Management alternatives/effects
- G. Vegetation
 - 1. Inventory objectives
 - a. Inventory vegetation in a form useable by other disciplines.
 - b. Identify interpretation potentials:
 Native virgin communities, highly scenic
 or unusual vegetation
 - 2. Inventory
 - a. Grassland
 - Native Prairie
 - short grass prairie
 - wet prairie
 - side hill prairie
 - Fallow field
 - b. Brushland
 - Brush Prairie
 - Aspen-Oak land
 - Brush understory
 - Alder-Wilow

V. Individuals Natural and Cultural Resources
Capabilities (cont'd)
c. Hardwood Forest

Responsible:

- Big Woods
- River Bottom Forest
- Aspen-Birch (Hardwoods)
- Oak Opening Barrens (Oak Savanna)
- Open Hardwood
- Northern hardwoods
- d. Pineries
 - Mixed Hardwood and Pine
 - Pine Groves
 - Jack Pine Barrens and Openings
 - Spruce Fir
 - Aspen-Birch (Conifer)
- e. Bogs and Swamps
 - Conifer Bogs and Swamps
 - Open Muskeg
 - Hardwood Swamps
- f. Aquatic systems
 - Wet Meadow
 - Marsh
 - Lakes
 - Streams and Rivers
- g. Agricultural Lands
 - Wooded pasture
 - Open Pasture
 - Orchards and Nurseries
 - Cultivated
 - Meadow
- h. Vegetation sparce or completely lacking

V. Individuals Natural and Cultural Resources Capabilities (cont'd)

Persons Responsible:

- Rock Outerops and Cliffs
- Sand Beaches
- i. Identify and locate toxic plant communities
- . j. Identify and locate disease, stands
- 'k Identify and locate rare or endangered species and plant communities.
 - 1. Identify and locate mature and overmature stands
- 3. Carrying capacity: degree of sensitivity to human use
- 4. Management policies
- 5. Management alternatives/effects

H. Mammals

- 1. Inventory objectives: Identify existing and potential mammal populations and existing and potential habitat/location for management and interpretive purposes
- 2. Inventory
 - a. Locate or develop checklist of species normally occurring within or adjacent to the park, their relative abundance, and the different areas they frequent.
 - b. Identify areas inhabited by rare or endangered species.
 - c. Compile harvest statistics and a history of hunting for the unit if applicable.
 - d. Identify mammals that may become troublesome if left unmanaged.
- 3. Carrying capacity: Degree of sensitivity to human proximity
- 4. Management policies
- 5. Management alternatives/effects

. Individuals Natural and Cultural Resources Capabilities (cont'd)

I. Birds

Persons Responsible:

1. Inventory objectives: Identify existing and potential mammal populations and existing and potential habitat locations for management and interpretive purposes.

2. Inventory.

- a. Locate or develop checklist of bird species normally occurring within or adjacent to the park and their relative abundance.
- b. Identify areas inhabited by rare or endangered species.
- Identify time(s) of year species are present,
 if migratory.
- d. Compile harvest data and hunting history, if applicable
- 3. Carrying capacity: degree of sensitivity to human proximity.
- 4. Management policies
- 5. Management alternatives/effects

J. Reptiles and amphibians

- 1. Inventory Objectives
 - a. Identify existing and potential reptile and amphibian populations and existing and potential habitat locations, for management and interpretive purposes.

2. Inventory

- i. Locate or develop a checklist of reptile and amphibian species normally occurring within or adjacent to the park and their relative abundance.
- ii. Identify areas inhabited by rare or endangered species.
- iii. Identify areas inhabited by poisonous reptiles
- 3. Carrying capacity: degree of sensitivity to human proximity
- 4. Management policies
- 5. Management alternatives/effects

V. Individuals Natural and Cultural Resources Capabilities (cont'd)

Persons Responsible:

K. Insects

- 1. Inventory
- a. Locate areas of high concentrations of insects that are human nuisances.
- b. Note existance of disease carringing insects
- c. Note existance and location if possible of rare, endangered, or otherwise interesting insect species.
- 2. Management policies
- 3. Management alternative/effects

L. History

- 1. Inventory objectives
 - a. To locate areas of historical and archaeological significance within the statutory boundaries that should not be destroyed by park policies.
 - b. To locate areas of historical and archaeological significance within the statutory boundaries

2. Inventories

- a. Name
- b. Area, event, or site
- c. Regional or state significance
- d. Size
- e. Location
- f. Time of event
- g. People, or Groups involved
- h. Present condition
- i. Present use
- j. Current publications available
- 3. Carrying capacity: Degree of sensitivity to human use.

V. Individuals Natural and Cultural Resources Capabilities (cont'd)

4. Management policies

Persons
Responsible:

5. Management strategies

M. Archaeology

- 1. Inventory objectives
 - a. To locate areas of historical and archaeological significance within the statutory boundaries that should not be destroyed by park policies.
 - b. To locate areas of historical and archaeological significance within the statutory boundaries

2. Inventories

- a. Name
- b. Area, event, or site
- c. Regional or state significance
- d. Size
- e. Location
- f. Time of event
- g. People, or Groups involved
- h. Present condition
- i. Present use
- j. Current publications available
- 3. Carrying capacity: Degree of sensitivity to human use.
- 4. Management policies
- 5. Management strategies

VI Unit Character

A. Scenic Quality

V. Individuals Natural and Cultural Resources
Capabilities (cont'd)
Persons
Responsible:

2. Topography

3. Water bodies

4. Rock outcroppings

5. Cliffs

B. Spatial Character

1. Enclosed

2. Enclosed at eye level, open above

3. Scattered small openings

4. Generally open

5. Open

6. Vistas

C. Amount of human impact

1. Not noticeable

2. Light

3. Medium

4. Heaviy

VII Off Site Impacts

A. Adjacent Lands

1. Use

i. Agriculture

ii. Residential

iii. Commercial

iv. Recreational

2. Ownership

i. Private

ii. Quasipublic

iii. Public

B. Access Corridor

- 1. Roadway
 - a. Paved or gravel
 - b. Type of road (i.e. country, state, U.S.)
 - c. Distance from park to major through road,
- 2. Right-of-way Vegetation
 - a. Solid woods
 - b. Solid prairie
 - c. Solid swamp
 - d. Mix of above
- 3. Roadside Development
 - a. Agriculture
 - b. Residential
 - c. Commercial
 - d. Recreation
- C. Through Site Developments
 - 1. Utilities
 - a. Electric
 - b. Gas
 - c. Telephone
 - d. Railroads
 - 2. Roads
 - a. County
 - i. Gravel
 - ii. Paved
 - b. State
 - i. Controled access
 - ii. Limited access

VIII Classification Verification

RECREATION RESEARCH, ANALYSIS, AND MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES

IX Demand Determiniation

- A. Existing use of unit
- B. Maximum potential demand on Unit (consider recreation in its broadest possible sense)
 - 1. Maximum potential demand on/in region
 - 2. Portion of regional demand logically accommodated by other recreational units

X User Control (Enforcement)

- A. Past, existing, potential problems
- B How to "plan them out"

XI.Existing Unit Development Inventory

- .A. Buildings
 - -- Maintenance
 - -- Utility
 - -- Sanitation
 - -- Residences
 - -- Recreational
 - -- Concessions
 - -- Interperative
- . B . Roads Internal
 - -- Access
 - -- Service
- C . Campgrounds
 - --Primitive Pioneer
 - ---Family
 - --Group

- D. Picnic Grounds
- E. Trails
 - -- Interpret
 - --Hiking-Backpacking
 - --Biking
 - -- Snowmobiling
 - --Skiing
 - --Horse
- F. Water Oriented Facilities
 - --Boat Ramp
 - -- Cance Landing
 - -- Canoe Route
 - -- Swimming Beach
- G. Utilities-Internal
 - 1. Power lines
 - a. Above ground
 - .b. Buried
 - 2. Telephone
 - a. Above ground
 - .: b. Buried
 - 3. Water lines
 - 4 Sewer Lines
- XII Recreation policies (based on Unit Classification)
- XIII Recreation management alternative/effects

SYNTHESIS OF ALL RESOURCE AND RECREATION MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES

- XIV Composite management priorities
- XV Composite carrying capacities
- XVI Selection of best management alternatives considering the total unit

XVII Individual resource management plans

- A. Soils management plan
- B. Surficial hydrology management plan
- C. Fisheries management plan
- D. Vegetation management plan
- E. Mammal management plan
- F. Bird management plan
- G. Reptile and amphibiam management plan
- H. Insect management plan

XIX Management Plan Implementation

- A. Procedure
- B. Schedule/phasing
- C. Costs
- D. Equipment and personnel
- E. Management plan revision procedure

XX Operations Manual

- A. Reference to statewide operations manual
- B. Operations procedures unique to unit

XXI References

- A. Source documents
- B. Acknowledgements

XXII Index

Note: In order to make this management plan outline as comprehensible and useable as possible the logical thought process is documented:

This detailed Management Plan Outline is only a framework in which to insert data pertinent to any given unit and is not intended to be binding.

MANAGEMENT PLANS 1976-1977

INTERPRETIVE SERVICES PROGRAM PLANS OUTLINE

(TO BE INCORPORATED INTO FINALIZED OVERALL MANAGEMENT PLANS)

I. INTERPRETIVE THEME FOR SPECIFIC PARK

- A. Existing theme for specific park
 - 1. Each park will have an architectural theme, example, Savanna Portage State Park.
- B. Interpretive sub-theme
 - 1. Characteristics of specific parks
 - a. Natural features in and around park (not restricted to boundary of park).
 - b. Prehistorical and historical features in and around the park.
 - c. Social features in and around the park (i.e. Itasca State Park's Brower Inn, Fort Snelling State Park's Rendezvous).

II. INTERPRETIVE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

- A. Visitation analysis
 - 1. General public state and national
 - 2. Community
 - a. School
 - b. Handicapped
 - c. Others, i.e. garden clubs, scouts
- B. Park Facilities (buildings)
 - 1. Existing
 - 2. Proposed
 - a. Examples nature centers, photographic blinds, board walk trails, hanging bridges, other low keyed structures.
 - b. Relate style to theme, indicating phasing that will be implemented for structures.

C. Park Trails

Interpreted trails (self-guiding trails)

- a. Existing relate to interpretation
- b. Proposed relate to interpretation
- 2. Program trails (naturalists will use for group programs)
 - a. Existing relate to interpretation
 - b. Proposed
 - 1. General alternatives

Give specifics, such as this proposed trail would go through a meadow, following through a marsh, etc.

(Proposals for trails expressed in the plans for interpretive purposes will be incorporated with the trail plans which the park planners are presently developing for each park. The total trail proposals will then be reviewed and revised if necessary.)

- D. Personnel/Staffing (specific positions)
 - 1. Existing
 - 2. Proposed

(Support and the why's, expressed here, for proposed staffing must be explicit, detailed, and strong.)

- E. Specific types of programing
- F. Schedule/Phasing
- G. Costs
- H. Equipment needs

Suggested maximum of eight single-spaced, typed-written, pages for each interpretive park plan will be inserted to add to total management plan.

Rough drafts due to Rita Plourde by June 1st.

MANAGEMENT PLANS - 20 PARKS 1976-1977

PROPOSED HANDICAPPED AND ELDERLY ACCESSIBILITY OUTLINE (TO BE INCORPORATED INTO FINALIZED OVERALL MANAGEMENT PLANS)

- I. Demand Determination for Specific Park Accessibility
 - A. Existing use of unit
 - B. Maximum potential demand on unit
 - 1. Maximum potential demand on/in region
 - 2. Portion of regional demand logically accommodated by other recreational units
- II. Surrounding Unit Community Inventory
 - A. Community facilities (i.e. state/county institutions, schools, nursing homes, universities)
 - B. Community users (handicapped & elderly) population
 - C. Users needs
 - 1. Recreational accessibility
 - 2. Outdoor accessibility
 - 3. Outdoor educational/recreational programing availability
- III. User Control
 - A. Past, existing, potential problems (with possible handicapped/ elderly accessibility)
 - B. How to "plan them out"
- IV. Existing Unit Accessibility Inventory
 - A. Buildings exterior & interior accessibility
 - 1. Sanitation

- 2. Recreational
- 3. Concessions
- 4. Interpretive
- B. Parking Lots Internal
 - 1. Surfacing
 - 2. Parking lot width
- C. Campgrounds (site dimensions, site surfacing, sanitation accessibility)
 - 1. Primitive
 - 2. Family
 - 3. Groups
 - 4. Pioneer
- D. Picnic Grounds
 - 1. Accessible picnic tables
- E. Trails
 - 1. Gradient
 - 2. Width
 - 3. Surfacing
 - 4. Interpreted
- F. Water Oriented Facilities
 - 1. Swimming accessibility
 - 2. Fishing accessibility
- V. Recreational/Educational Programing
 - 1. Interpretation
 - 2. Naturalist Program

VI. Accessibility Implementation

- 1. Procedure
- 2. Schedule/phasing
- 3. Costs
- 4. Equipment & personnel

	T	
		Park Planning Progress Report

PEOPLE FIRST PARK DISCUSSION MEETING

DNR REGIONS II and III

INTERSTATE - Monday, April 5th

Duane Eilertson
Helen White
Duane Schroeder
Paul Magner
Jerald Anderson
John Clawson

Park Manager
Council of State Parks
Chisago County Extension Agent
Chisago County Commissioner
Senator - North Branch
Representative-Center City

LAKE MARIA - Monday, April 12th

Allen Henderson Mike Stratton Otto Christensen Malcolm Watson Marcus Zum Brunnen Willard Kreitlow Donald Repke James Iten Roy Simms Ralph Peterson Beverly Johnson Tom Johnson Dave Fricke Paul McAlpine Bill Gillhan Robert McEarchern Robert Dunn John Bernhagen Harold Dahl

Park Ranger Park Laborer Hennepin County Park Reserve Distric Council of State Parks Former Supt.-Wright County Parks Wright County Park Board Supt. Wright County Parks Wright County Planner Wright County Commissioner Silver Creek Township Supervisor Representative-St. Michael Senator-Princeton Senator-Hutchinson Representative-Howard Lake

FATHER HENNEPIN - Tuesday, April 13th

George Terzich
Mike Steele
Howard Welty
Ray Cash
Stephen Wenzel
Myrton Wegener
Winston Borden
Howard Smith
Walt Habeck

Park Manager
Park Laborer
Council of State Parks
Council of State Parks
Representative-Little Falls
Senator-Bertha
Senator-Brainerd
Representative-Crosby
Mille Lacs County Commissioner

People Invited to First Park Meeting (cont'd.) Page 2

JAY COOKE - Monday, April 19th

John Lindell Dan Breva Henry Roberts Wayne Purcell Ralph Hammitt Fran Roy

Park Manager Ass't. Park Manager Council of State Parks Carlton County Commissioner Carlton County Commissioner Carlton City Mayor Wesley Harkins
Duluth Ski-Touring Club
Leanne Rutherford
Bob Clough
Marvin Ketola
Florian Chmielewski
Duluth Ski-Touring Club
Carlton County Snowmobile Club
Representative-Cloquet
Senator-Sturgeon Lake

GOOSEBERRY FALLS - Tuesday, April 20th

Frank Wotring Milt Mattson Lenore Johnson Lloyd Houle Douglas Johnson A.J. Perpich Virginia Hills

Robert W. Anderson

Park Manager Council of State Parks Lake County Commissioner
Lake County Commissioner
Representative-Cook
Senator-Eveleth
Sec. West Lake Co. Chapter of NEMEEC Pres. West Lake Co. Chapter of NEMEEC

Park Manager, Scenic

SCENIC-McCARTHY BEACH - Thursday, April 22nd

Keith Karels Mike Schmidt Ronald Karels Randy Gordon Oscar Bergstrom Wesley Libbey Sigrud Olson Bill Marshall Jim Sullivan Lloyd Nesseth Irvin Anderson Norbert Arnold Bernie Kocian Fred Barrett H.R. Weber Dr. George Perpich Peter Fugina Wiley Boone Ray Potami

Ass't. Park Manager, Scenic
Park Manager, McCarthy Beach
Ass't. Park Manager, McCarthy Beach
Council of State Parks Council of State Parks Council of State Parks Red Campbell or Alternate Itasca County Commissioner Itasca County Land Commissioner Itasca County Zoning Administrator Itasca County Administrator Representative-Int'l. Falls Senator-Pengilly Bigfork Commercial Club St. Louis County Commissioner Lake Propoerties Protective Ass'n. Senator-Chisholm Representative-Virginia French Township Supervisor French Township Supervisor

PEOPLE ATTENDING FIRST PARK DISCUSSION MEETING DNR REGIONS ILLAND III

INTERSTATE - Monday, April 5th

Duane Eilertson

Helen White

Duane Schroeder

Paul Magner

Park Manager

Council of State Parks

Chisago County Extension Agent

Chisago County Commissioner

LAKE MARIA - Monday, April 12th

Allen Henderson

Mike Stratton

Otto Christensen

Malcolm Watson

Park Ranger Park Laborer

Hennepin County Park Reserve District

Council of State Parks

Marcus Zum Brunnen Former Supt.-Wright County Parks Donald Repke Wright County Park Board Tom Johnson Supt.-Wright County Parks
Paul McAlpine Wright County Commissioner
Bill Gillhan Silver Creek Township Supervisor
Robert McEarchern Representative- St. Michael

FATHER HENNEPIN - Tuesday, April 13th

George Terzich

Mike Steele

Howard Welty

Ray Cash

Stephen Wenzel

Myrton Wegener

Park Manager

Park Laborer
Council of State Parks
Council of State Parks
Representative-Little Falls
Senator-Bertha

JAY COOKE - Monday, April 19th

John Lindell

Denny Olson George Goad

Park Manager

Dan Breva Ass't. Park Manager
Henry Roberts Council of State Parks
Fran Roy Carlton City Mayor
Wesley Harkins Duluth Ski-Touring Club

Leanne Rutherford Duluth Ski-Touring Club

Former Naturalist, Jay Cooke Interested Citizen, Carlton

GOOSEBERRY FALLS - Tuesday, April 20th

Frank Wotring

Milt Mattson

Howard Pierce

Virginia Hills

Robert W. Anderson

Park Manager Council of State Parks Interested Citizen-Beaver Bay Sec. West Lake Co. Chapter

of NEMEEC

Pres. West Lake County Chapter

of NEMEEC

People Attending First Park Meeting (cont'd.) Page 2

SCENIC - McCARTHY BEACH - Thursday, April 22nd

Keith Karels Mike Schmidt Ronald Karels Randy Gordon Oscar Bergstron Wesley Libbey Bernie Kocian Ralph Olson Dave Hakala Fred Barrett Wiley Boone Ray Potami

Park Manager, Scenic Ass't. Park Manager, Scenic Park Manager, McCarthy Beach Ass't. Park Manager, McCarthy Beach Council of State Parks Council of State Parks Bigfork Commercial Club Interested Citizen, Grand Rapids
Interested Citizen, Grand Rapids
Interested Citizen, Grand Rapids
St. Louis County Commissioner
French Township Supervisor French Township Supervisor Andrew J. Magnusson Former French Township Supervisor

PEOPLE ATTENDING FIRST PARK DISCUSSION MEETING

DNR - REGIONS IV & V

FRONTENAC STATE PARK, April 27, 1976

Bob Johnston Mark Eichten

Brian Shriver

Representative Vic Schulz

Bruce Ause

Mrs. and Reverend Wells

Al Marshall

Charles Richardson Mrs. Elinora Maytum

Dave Marlow

Jeff Edmonds

Arnold F. Vogel Mr. & Mrs. Siewert

Clarence Peterson

Mary Ann Eichten

Park Supervisor Park Manager

Goodhue Co. Agent

Goodhue County

Environmental Learning Center

Frontenac

Council of State Parks

Pres. Frontenac Park Association

Rochester

DNR, Trails Coordinator

DNR, Forestry

Red Wing

Lake City Frontenac-farmer

Frontenac Park

SIBLEY STATE PARK, April 28, 1976

Charles Mitchell

Dave Lais

Rona Lambing

Henry Vegdahl

Chuck Gernes

Ben Thoma

Senator Alec G. Olson

Representative John C. Lindstrom Willmar

Ken Erickson

Carl Hulten

Ken Gravely

Kent G. King

Pam Landers

Barb Mossberg

Regional Supervisor

Park Manager

Region 6E-Environmental

Education Council

Commercial Club

Pres. Park Association

Manager Fish Hatchery

Naturalist/Biology Instructor

Spicer, Minn.

New London

New London

Ass't. Park Manager

New London

Regional Environmental

Education Council

Ass't. Park Naturalist

CAMDEN STATE PARK, April 29, 1976

Charles Mitchell

Harold Becker

Irid Bjerk

Prof. Lee A. Halgren

Jean Replinger

Representative Russell P. Stanton

Carol Stassen

Bob Johnson

David Cady

Francis Giefer

Park Supervisor

Park Manager

Luverne

Mankato State

Mankato State

Park Naturalist

DNR, Fisheries

Lyons Township

Lyons Township

People Notified of First Park Meeting (cont'd.) Region IV & V Page 2

CAMDEN STATE PARK, April 29, 1976

Charles Mitchell Harold Becker Irid Bjerk Don Hively Tom Rustand

Prof. Lee A. Halgren

Alan Holmes Jerry Chasteen

Senator A.J. Josefson

Dr. William Merrit Jean Replinger

Wally Seldon

Representative Russel P. Stanton

Carol Stassen

Park Supervisor Park Manager

Luverne

Mankato State

Biology Professor

Lyon Co. Park Board Chairman

Mankato State

Community Ed. Director

Arco

Park Naturalist

MINNEOPA STATE PARK, April 30, 1976

Charles Mitchell

Walt Benson Bob Ripley

Charles & Marge Wallace

Dudley Parsons Dale Hedlund Phil Anderson

Gary Haden Jim Degiovanni

Don Buchanan

Jim Jack

Ted Baumann

Senator Earl W. Renneke

Senator Arnulf Jr. Ueland North Mankato

Representative Carl M. Johnson St. Peter

Lloyd Vollmer

Regional Supervisor

Home Magazine, Mankato

Delevon St. James

Environmental Ed. Council

County Commissioner Mankato Free Press R.D.C. Mankato

Chairman, Recreation, Parks and Com. Ed.-Mankato State

Instructor, Recreation Parks & Com. Ed.-Mankato

Valley Voyageurs

LeSueur

Representative Richard E. Wigley Lake Crystal

Pioneerland Director

FORESTVILLE STATE PARK, May 4, 1976

Bob Johnson Jim Sletten Ted Lindquist Willie Eppen Meril Vrieze Duane Root

Senator Lew W. Larson Lester Brelsford

William Bryson O.H. Amdahl

Park Supervisor Park Manager

Council of State Parks City Council, Chatfield

Harmony

Spring Valley

Mabel

Chairman of Art Festival in Park

Council of State Parks

Register of Deeds, Region 10 Planning Board, County open

space committee

People Notified of First Park Meeting (cont'd.)
Page 3

Forestville State Park

Milt Hoberg Co. Agent for Fillmore County
Ruben Grabau Town Board
Dr. Samuel F. Haines Rochester
Representative Neil S. Hangerud Preston
Bob Hysell University of Minnesota

O.L. KIPP STATE PARK, May 5, 1976

Park Supervisor Bob Johnston Dave Novitsky Park Manager Biology Prof.-Winona State Cal Fremling James Papenfuss C. Commissioner Quarrey Hill Naturalist Harry Buck Representative A. Jr. Wieser LaCrescent Senator Lew W. Larson MabelAlbert M. Marshall Council of State Parks Brother Charles Biology Prof.-St. Mary's of Winona Senator Roger Laufenburger Lewiston Janet Albe Winona County Agent

Harry Burcalow Winona County
Representative Richard R. Lemke Lake City

WHITEWATER STATE PARK, May 6, 1976

Harry Buck

Bob Johnston Park Supervisor Don Logan Park Manager Council of State Parks T.R. Lindquist Leo McCarthy Council of State Parks Rochester Dr. Malcolm B. Hargraves Rochester Elinora Maytum Arnold Prudoehl Town Board-St. Charles Lewiston Senator Roger Laufenburger Donald Kingsley Council -St. Charles Joe Emmanual Biology - Winona State University Representative Richard R. Lemke Lake City Rodger Stienberg Ag. Extension Winona Co. Agent Janet Albe Assistant Co. Agent Harry Burcalow

Quarrey Hill Naturalist

notified PEOPLE ATTENDING FIRST PARK DISCUSSION MEETING

DNR-REGIONS IV & V

FRONTENAC STATE PARK, April 27, 1976

Bob Johnston Mark Eichten

Representative Jim F. White Farmington

Brian Shriver

Dick Walter

Senator George R. Conzemius Cannon Falls Representative Richard R. Lemke Lake City

Representative Vic Schulz Goodhue

Kurtis Sauder

Bruce Ause

Mrs. and Reverand Wells

Al Marshall

Charles Richardson

Morris Wurst

Mrs. Elinora Maytum

Park Supervisor Park Manager

Goodhue County Agent

Red Wing

Lake City

Environmental Learning Center

Frontenac

Council of State Parks

Pres. Frontenac Park Association

Lake City Rochester

SIBLEY STATE PARK, April 28, 1976

Charles Mitchell

Dave Lais

Rona Lambing

Ron Erpelding

Earl Larson Dorothy Davis

Dick Carlstrom

Henry Vegdahl Chester Johnson

Chuck Gernes

Ben Thoma

Senator Alex G. Olson

Representative John C. Lindstrom Willmar

Ken Gravely

Pam Landers

Barb Mossberg

Regional Supervisor

Park Manager

Region 6E-Environmental

Education Council

Willmar

County Commissioner

Willmar

R.D.C. land use planner

Commercial Club

County Assessor

Pres. Park Association Manager Fish Hatchery

Naturalist.Biology Instructor

Spicer, Minn.

Ass't. Park Manager Regional Environmental

Education Council

Ass't. Park Naturalist

People Attending First Park Meeting (cont'd.) Regions IV & V Page 2

MINNEOPA STATE PARK, April 30, 1976

Jack Jones

Charles Mitchell Regional Supervisor Walt Benson County Commissioner Phil Anderson Gary Haden Mankato Free Press RDC, Mankato Jim Degiovanni Valley Voyageurs Ted Baumann Senator Earl W. Renneke LeSueur North Mankato Senator Arnulf Jr. Ueland Representative Richard E. Wigley Lake Crystal Pioneerland Director Lloyd Vollmer Joe Potilla Cities Conservation Club Brian Gould No. Mankato Mrs. Ken Hangen No. Mankato Mankato Fred Lutz Paul L. Stevens Mankato Fred Lutz, Jr. Mankato Dave Wolff DNR, Trails Coordinator Charles Wallace Delevon Mankato Al Hodapp Brad Gusyler Mankato Barbara Heigl Mankato

County Zoning Commission

	Park Planni Progre Repor	ng ess t

NATURAL RESOURCES-Parks & Recreation Hice Memorandum Park Planning

TO

: Peter Vanderpoel, Director

State Planning Agency

DATE:

March 8, 1976

FROM

Robert L. Herbst, Commissioner

Department of Natural Resources

Russell W. Fridley, Director V

Minnesota Historical Society

SUBJECT: Outdoor Recreation Act of 1975-Classification PHONE:

The attached recommendations are being made jointly between Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Recreation and the Minnesota Historical Society. These recommendations are in accordance with the requirements of classification spelled out in the Outdoor Recreation Act of 1975.

There are many other units within the recreation system that are not included in this list. The DNR is, however, reviewing the classification of these units and in some cases is in the process of preparing detailed management plans. As additional data is collected and more information becomes available, the remaining units will be recommended for a specific classification as per the Minnesota Outdoor Recreation Act of 1975.

RLH: RWF

cc: Frank Marzitelli, Commissioner Department of Highways

Don D. Davison, Director Division of Parks and Recreation

State Waysides

1. Chippewa Mission

-Present Status:

This wayside is presently under the jurisdiction of the Historical Society, however, is maintained by the Department of Natural Resources.

Recommendation:

This site should remain under the jurisdiction of the Minnesota Historical Society and should be classified as a State Historical Site in accordance with the O.R.A. of 1975, Sec. 5, Classification and Purposes. The Historical Society, having jurisdiction over this site, should maintain it.

2. Joseph R. Brown

Present Status:

This wayside is maintained, and under the jurisdiction of the Department of Natural Resources.

Recommendation:

Site should be transferred to the State Historical Society and should be classified as a State Historical Site in accordance with the O.R.A. of 1975, Sec. 5, Classification and Purposes.

3. Old Crossing Treaty

Present Status:

This wayside is maintained, and under the jurisdiction of the Department of Natural Resources.

Recommendation:

The major portion of this site should remain under the jurisdiction of the Department of Natural Resources with the monument site being transferred to the State Historical Society. The monument site should be classified as a State Historical Site in accordance with the O.R.A. of 1975. The portion of the wayside remaining under the jurisdiction of the Department of Natural Resources and possibly the adjacent N.S.P. land would then be used in conjunction with a designated canoe and boating route. The related facilities would be located near the mouth of the Black River.

4. Samuel J. Brown State Wayside

Present Status:

This wayside is maintained, and under the jurisdiction of the

State Waysides (cont'd.)

Department of Natural Resources.

Recommendation:

Site should be transferred to the State Historical Society and should be classified as a State Historical Site in accordance with the O.R.A. of 1975, Sec. 5, Classification and Purposes.

State Monuments

1. Acton State Monument Present Status:

This monument is maintained, and under the jurisdiction of the Department of Natural Resources.

Recommendation:

Site should be transferred to the State Historical Society and should be classified as a State Historical Site in accordance with the O.R.A. of 1975, Sec. 5, Classification and Purposes.

2. Brook Park State Monument

Present Status:

This monument is under the jurisdiction of the State Historical Society.

Recommendation:

This site should remain under the jurisdiction of the Minnesota Historical Society and should be classified as a State Historical Site in accordance with the O.R.A. of 1975, Sec. 5, Classification and Purposes.

3. Camp Release State Monument

Present Status:

This monumnt is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Natural Resources with the custodian agreement with the State Highway Department to maintain it.

Recommendation:

Site should be transferred to the State Historical Society and should be classified as a State Historical Site in accordance with the O.R.A. of 1975, Sec. 5, Classification and Purposes.

4. Chief Sleepy Eyes

Present Status:

This monument is under the jurisdiction of the State Historical Society.

Recommendation:

Site should remain with the State Historical Society and should be classified as a State Historical Site in accordance with the O.R.A. of 1975, Sec. 5, Classification and Purposes.

5. Court Beltrami Monument

Present Status:

This monument is maintained, and under the jurisdiction of the Department of Natural Resources. A bill has been prepared to have this monument transferred to the Turtle Lake Township.

Recommendation:

Site should be transferred over to the Township and should be classified as a State Historical Site in accordance with the O.R.A. of 1975, Sec. 5, Classification and Purposes.

6. Hinckley Fire State Monument

Present Status:

This monument is maintained, and under the jurisdiction of the Department of Natural Resources.

Recommendation:

Monument should be transferred to the State Historical Society and should be classified as a State Historical Site in accordance with the O.R.A. of 1975, Sec. 5, Classification and Purposes.

7. Milford State Monument

Present Status:

This monument is maintained and under the jurisdiction of the Department of Natural Resources.

Recommendation:

Monument should be transferred to the State Historical Society and should be classified as a State Historical Site in accordance with the O.R.A. of 1975, Sec. 5, Classification and Purposes.

8. Moose Lake State Monument

Present Status:

This monument is maintained and under the jurisdiction of the Department of Natural Resources.

Recommendation:

Monument should be transferred to the State Historical Society and should be classified as a State Historical Site in accordance with the O.R.A. of 1975, Sec. 5, Classification and Purposes.

9. Schwandt State Monument

Present Status:

This monument is maintained, and under the jurisdiction of the Department of Natural Resources.

Recommendation:

Monument should be transferred to the State Historical Society and should be classified as a State Historical Site in accordance with the O.R.A. of 1975, Sec. 5, Classification and Purposes.

10. Sioux Indians State Monument

Present Status:

This monument is already under the jurisdiction of the State Historical Society.

Recommendation:

This site should remain under the jurisdiction of the Minnesota Historical Society and should be classified as a State Historical Site in accordance with the O.R.A. of 1975, Sec. 5, Classification and Purposes.

11. Wood Lake State Monument

Present Status:

This monument is maintained and under the jurisdiction of the Department of Natural Resources.

Recommendation:

Monument should be transferred to the State Historical Society and sould be classified as a State Historical Site in accordance with the Q.R.A. of 1975, Sec. 5, Classification and Purposes.

State Historic Sites

1. Alexander Rainsey House

Present Status:

This State Historic Site is under the jurisdiction of the State Historical Society.

Recommendation:

Site should remain under present status.

State Historic Sites (cont'd.)

2. Bourassa's Fur Post

Present Status:

This State Historic Site is under the jurisdiction of the State-Historical Society.

Recommendation:

Site should remain under present status.

3. Burbank - Livingston - Griggs House

Present Status:

This State Historic Site is under the jurisdiction of the State Historical Society.

Recommendation:

Site should remain under present status.

4. Charles A. Lindbergh House

Present Status:

This State Historical Site is under the jurisdiction of the State Historical Society.

Recommendation:

This Historic Site is within the statutory boundary of Charles A. Lindbergh State Park and has direct impact on the park's use and management. It is recommended that all proposed plans that the Historical Society has for this Historic Site be reviewed by the Department of Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation, before any action is taken.

5. Connor's Fur Post

Present Status:

This State Historic Site is under the jurisdiction of the State Historical Society.

Recommendation:

Site should remain under present status.

6. Jeffers Petroglyphs

Present Status:

This State Historic Site is under the jurisdiction of the State Historical Society.

State Historic Sites (cont'd.)

Recommendation:

Site should remain under present status.

7. Lac Qui Parle Mission State Historic Site

Present Status:

State Historical Society presently has jurisdiction over the Mission Chapel that is within the statutory boundary of Lac Qui Parle State Recreation Area.

Recommendation:

Site should remain under present jurisdiction and classification but that all proposed plans the Historical Society has for this Historic Site must be reviewed by the Department of Natural Resources because of it's relationship to the Lac Qui Parle State Recreation Area.

8. William G. LeDuc House

Present Status:

This State Historic Site is presently under the jurisdiction of the State Historical Society.

Recommendation:

Site should remain under present status.

9. Lower Sloux Agency

Present Status:

This State Historic Site is presently under the jurisdiction of the State Historical Society.

Recommendation:

Site should remain under present status.

10. Marine Mill

Present Status:

This State Historic Site is presently under the jurisdiction of the State Historical Society.

Recommendation:

Site should remain under present status.

11. Mille Lacs - Kathio

Present Status:

State Historical Society presently has jurisdiction over this Historic

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State Historic Sites (cont'd.)

Site and is located north of Mille Lacs-Kathio State Park.

Recommendation:

Site should remain under present status.

12. Fort Renville

Present Status:

This State Historic Site is presently under the jurisdiction of the State Historical Society and located within the Lac Qui Parle Wildlife Management Area.

Recommendation:

Site should remain under present status.

13. Fort Ridgely

Present Status:

This Historical Site is presently under the jurisdiction of the Minnesota Historical Society and is within the statutory boundary of Fort Ridgely State Park.

Recommendation:

Site should remain under present jurisdiction and classification but that all proposed plans the Historical Society has for this Historic Site must be reviewed by the Department of Natural Resources because of it's relationship to the Fort Ridgely State Park.

14. Fort Snelling

Present Status:

This Historical Site is presently under the jurisdiction of the Historical Society and is within the statutory boundary of Fort Snelling State Park.

Recommendation:

This site which is in the statutory boundary of Fort Snelling State Park should remain under present status but all proposed plans that the Historical Society has for this site must be reviewed by the Department of Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation, because of its interrelationship with the park. It is extremely important that the State Historical Society and the Department of Natural Resources work together in the interpretation and planning of this major recreation unit.

15. Grand Mound

Present Status:

This State Historic Site is presently under the jurisdiction of the State Historical Society.

Recommendation:

Site should remain under present status.

16. Hawkin Store

Present Status:

This State Historic Site is presently under the jurisdiction of the State Historical Society.

Recommendation:

Site should, remain under present status.

17. Minnehaha Depot

Present Status:

This State Historic Site is presently under the jurisdiction of the State Historical Society.

Recommendation:

Site should remain under present status.

18. Morrison Mounds

Present Status:

This State Historic Site is presently under the jurisdiction of the State Historical Society.

Recommendation:

Site should remain under present status.

19. Oliver H. Kelley Homestead

Present Status:

This State Historic Site is presently under the jurisdiction of the State Historical Society.

Recommendation:

Site should remain under its present status and should consider providing for the needs of the Alississippi River Management Plan recently completed by the Department of Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation.

20. Solomon G. Comstock House

Present Status:

This State Historic Site is presently under the jurisdiction of the State Historical Society.

Recommendation:

Site should remain under present status.

21. Stumme Mounds

Present Status:

This State Historic Site is presently under the jurisdiction of the State Historical Society.

Recommendation:

Site should remain under present status.

22. Upper Sioux Agency

Present Status:

This Historic Site is presently under the jurisdiction of the State Historical Society and is within the Upper Sloux Agency State Park.

Recommendation:

This Historic Site is within the statutory of Upper Sioux Agency State Park and has a direct impact on it's use and management. It is recommended that all proposed plans that the Historical Society has for this Historical Site be reviewed by the Department of Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation, before any action can be taken.

23. W. H. C. Folsom House

Present Status:

Historical Site is under the jurisdiction of the State Historical Society.

Recommendation:

Site should remain under present status.

24. William W. Mayo House

Present Status:

Historical Site is under the jurisdiction of the State Historical Society.

Recommendation:

Site should remain under present status.

State Parks

1. Birch Coulee

Present Status:

This site is presently a State Park under the jurisdiction of the Department of Natural Resources, however, a bill is being presented to the 1976 Legislature for it's transfer to the State Historical Society.

Recommendation:

Site should be transferred over to the State Historical Society and should be classified as a State Historical Site in accordance with the O.R.A. of 1975, Sec. 5, Classification and Purposes.

2. Split Rock - Lighthouse and Former Government Structures

Present Status:

The site is presently within Split Rock Lighthouse State Park and under the jurisdiction of the Department of Matural Resources. A bill has been prepared for the 1976 Legislative Session to have this site transferred to the State Historical Society.

Recommendation:

If this bill passes in the Legislature, the Historical Society must work very closely with the Department of Natural Resources in establishing maintenance and management procedures for this proposed historic site. The plans that the Historical Society has for this site and the plans the Department of Natural Resources has for the remainder portion of the park must be reviewed between both agencies.

3. Traverse des Sioux

Present Status:

This site is presently a State Park under the jurisdiction of the Department of Natural Resources.

Recommendation:

That the historical town site and treaty site be transferred over to the Historical Society and the remainder of the site be classified as a State Water Access Site, under a designated canoe and beating route under the jurisdiction of the Department of Natural Resources.

State Parks (cont'd.)

This Water Access Site would offer access to the Minnesota River, and related facilities. The Minnesota Valley Trail could also be aligned through this site taking advantage of its' facilities. Plan reviews by both agencies must be made prior to development of these sites.

	Park Planning Progress Report

PARKS & RECREATION RECLASSIFICATION AND PLANNING PROGRAM

BIENNIUMS 76/77 & 78/79



PRELIMINARY PARK SYSTEM CLASSIFICATION REVIEW

Scenic

State Parks (34)

Savanna Portage

Afton Sibley Banning Tower Soudan Baptism River Whitewater Bear Head Lake William O'Brien Beaver Creek Valley Zippel Bay St. Croix Wild River Blue Mounds Buffalo River Recreation Areas (10) Camden Big Stone Lake Crow Wing Father Hennepin Forestville Helmer Myre Fort Snelling Kilen Woods Frontenac Lac Oui Parle George Crosby-Manitou Lake Bemidji Glacial Lake Lake Bronson Lake Carlos Gooseberry Falls Hayes Lake Lake Louise Moose Lake Itasca Jay Cooke Forest Recreation Areas (3) Judge C. R. Magney Carley Little Elbow Lake Lake Maria Minnesota Valley Trail Maplewood McCarthy Beach(as/future plans) Further Study Required Prior to Classification (25) Mille Lacs Kathio Caribou Falls O. L. Kipp Cascade River St. Croix Charles A. Lindbergh Sakatah Lake

Continued
Further Study Required
Prior to Classification

Cross River

Devils Track

Flandrau

Flood Bay

Fort Ridgely

Franz Jevne

Inspiration Peak

Interstate

John Latsch

Kodonce River

Lake Shetek

Minneopa

Nerstrand Woods

Old Mill

Ray Berglund

Rice Lake

St. Croix Islands

Schoolcraft

Split Rock Lighthouse

Temperance River

Traverse des Sioux

Upper Sioux Agency

Possible Transfers to:

*Historic Society(14)

Acton Monument

Birch Coulee

Brook Park Monument

Camp Release

Chippewa Lac Qui Parle Mission

Count Beltrami

Hinckley Monument

Joseph R. Brown

Milford Monument

Moose Lake Monument

Old Crossing Treaty

Sam Brown Monument

Schwandt Monument

Wood Lake Monument

*County (3)

Monson Lake

Pine Tree (Transferred)

Split Rock Creek

PLANNING TEAM

76-77 Biennium

(a

Palisade

78-79 Biennium

	<u>lst year</u>	2nd year	<u>lst year</u>	2nd year
	Parks	<u>Parks</u>	(c)Temperance (c)Split Rock	Lindbergh Flandrau
	Afton	Bear Head	(c) Berglund	Franz Jevne
	Blue Mounds	Beaver Creek	(c)Flood Bay	John Latsch
	Camden	Buffalo River	(c) Kodonace	Shetek
	Forestville	Crow Wing	(c)Baptism	Nerstrand
	Frontenac	Fort Snelling	(c) Gooseberry	Rice
	Itasca	Hayes Lake	(c) Judge Magney	St. Croix Isla
	Jay Cooke	Mille Lacs Kathio	(c) George Crosby	Schoolcraft
	Lake Maria	O. L. Kipp	(c)Caribou Falls	Fort Ridgely
	Maplewood (b))St. Croix	(c)Cascade	Inspiration
	McCarthy Beach (b))St. Croix Wild River	(c)Cross	Interstate
	Whitewater	Savanna	(c)Devils Track	Minneopa
	Helmer Myre	Scenic		Old Mill
		Sibley		Traverse
		O'Brien	Parks	Upper Sioux
	Recreation Area	Tower Soudan	Banning	
			Glacial Lakes	
	Moose Lake		Sakatah	
		Recreation Area	Zippel Bay	
	Trails	Father Hennepin		
		Kilen Woods	Recreation Area	
	Minnesota Valley	Lake Bemidji		
ł)	Rivers	Big Stone	Lac Qui Parle	
		Lake Bronson	Carley	
		Lake Carlos	Little Elbow	
	Proposed Park	Lake Louise		

- (a) If additional assistance is required to complete river management plans, it may be gained through this program.
- (b) A Comprehensive Management Plan for each unit has been completed as a part of the Upper St. Croix Resource Management Plan.
- (c) North Shore Units to be classified and planned as one integrated system.

CLASSIFICATION TEAM

76-77 Biennium

78-79 Biennium

<u>lst year</u>	2nd year	
*Temperance	Lindbergh	Forest Recreation Units Review
*Split Rock	Flandrau	
*Ray Berglund	Franz Jevne	
*Flood Bay	John Latsch	
*Kodonace	Lake Shetek	
*Baptism	Nerstrand	
*Gooseberry	Rice	
*Judge Magney	St. Croix Islands	
*George Crosby		
*Caribou Falls		
*Cascade	Inspiration Peak	
*Cross	Interstate	
*Devils Track	Minneopa	
DOVELD TEROIT	Old Mill	
	Traverse des Sioux	
•	Upper Sioux	
	opper broux	
		·

^{*}North Shore Units to be classified and planned as one integrated system.

		76-77 Biennium	78-79 Biennium	4 year total
Salary	• ,	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$600,000
Equipment		50,000	O	50,000
Travel & subsistence		60,000	60,000	120,000
Transportatio	on	15,750	15,750	31,500
Printing		35,000	36,000	71,000
Hearings		35,000	36,000	71,000
Inter-Agency Assistance (Historical	Society	17,500	17,500	35,000
Soil Cons. etc.)	Service		Annua manda, manada di Maria da Maria da Annua d	
	Sub-total	- \$513,250	\$465,250	\$978,500
CLASSIFICATION	TEAM - 6 ME	MBERS		
Salary		\$150,000	\$150,000	\$300,000
Equipment		25,000	0	25,000
Travel & Subsistence		40,000	40,000	80,000
Transportatio	on	10,500	10,500	21,000
Printing		10,000	10,000	20,000
Hearings		10,000	10,000	20,000
Inter-Agency Assistance (Historical Soil Cons. etc.)		7,500	7,500	15,000
	Sub-total	- \$253,000	\$228,000	\$481,000
	TOTAL -	\$766,250	\$693,25 0	\$1,459,500

Dec. 1974

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

This agreement is entered into between the State Planning Agency and the Department of Natural Resources concerning the expenditure of funds appropriated to the State Planning Agency in Minn. Laws 1975, Chapter 204, Sec. 55, Subd. 7d for implementing the Outdoor Recreation Act of 1975.

The Department of Natural Resources agrees to the following responsibilities and procedures.

- 1. The Department shall prepare master plans for a minimum of 15 existing state park and recreation units and 5 wildlife management areas with resident managers.
- 2. Master plans prepared pursuant to this agreement will vary in comprehensiveness depending on the size, purpose and resources of the unit. Master plans shall mean narrative and graphic materials of sufficient detail to document the importance and role of the unit within the Outdoor Recreation System, the resources encompassed by the unit, and a long range program for land acquisition, facility development, resource management including vegetation, fish and wildlife, historical and archeological resources, visitor use, interpretation, maintenance, operations and the estimated costs and schedules related thereto for 10 years.
- 3. In preparing master plans, the Department will seek and utilize the professional expertise and information available through federal, state and local government agencies, the University of Minnesota and other relevant public or private sources.
- 4. Master plans shall be prepared in accordance with the following procedure:
 - a. Within 60 days from the effective date of this agreement, the Agency and the Department shall jointly develop criteria for selecting units to be planned this biennium and their priority for planning. The Department shall select the units.
 - b. Within 90 days from the effective date of this agreement, the Agency and the Department shall determine the scope, content and format of the master plan for each unit.
 - c. The Department will collect, inventory, and portray the most reliable data available that is necessary in preparing a master plan of the scope and content agreed to for each unit.

This information may include but is not limited to:

cultural features
land ownership by tract
soils
topography
geology
climatological factors
water characteristics (quantity and quality)
vegetative resources (past and present)
fish wildlife resources (past and present)
historical and archeological features

- d. The Department shall present its data and preliminary findings to the Agency for review. The Agency and the Department may invite professional or interested parties to participate in the review process.
- e. The Agency and the Department shall jointly determine the appropriate recommended classification of each unit reviewed in accordance with Section 5 of the Outdoor Recreation Act of 1975.
- f. The Department shall prepare a master plan of the proper scope, content and format for the unit consistent with its agreed upon classification.
- g. The Department shall announce the completion of each master plan to the public, make copies of the plan available for public review and provide copies to members of the Outdoor Recreation Advisory Council. For major units, the Department shall hold at least one public hearing in the vicinity of the unit. The Department shall allow at least 30 days for public comment after announcing completion of the plan and before submitting the plan to the Agency.
- h. The Department shall present its final master plan together with a summary of comments from the public to the Agency for review. The Agency and the Department may invite professional or interested parties to participate in the review proceedings.
- i. The Agency shall review the master plan for each unit in accordance with Section 9, Subd. 3 of the Outdoor Recreation Act of 1975. Within 60 days after receiving the master plan and after consulting with other agencies, the Agency shall notify the Department that the plan has been reviewed and shall forward its recommendations for any changes it might suggest.
- j. The Department shall review the recommendations and notify the Agency of the disposition made of them.
- k. If the Agency feels that the master plan fails to comply with the provisions of the Outdoor Recreation Act of 1975, the Agency may request review by the Governor.

- 5: The Department shall cooperate with the Commissioner of Highways, the Director of the Minnesota Historical Society and the Agency in reviewing all state parks, monuments, recreation areas and waysides established, confirmed and designated as such in M.S. Sections 85.012 and 85.013 and all historic sites enumerated in the historic sites registry, M.S. Sections 138.53 and 138.55 and state monuments enumerated in M.S. Section 138.585 to determine the most appropriate classification and managing agency pursuant to Section 5 of the Outdoor Recreation Act of 1975 and to submit recommendations to the legislature by January 1, 1976 and January 1, 1977.
- 6. The Department shall design, compile, maintain and publish a current registry of the name, location, size and description of all units of the Outdoor Recreation System by June 30, 1977.
- 7. The Department shall consult with the Agency in promulgating rules relating to units of Outdoor Recreation System.
- 8. The Department shall cooperate with the Agency in seeking additional funding from non-state sources for the purposes of this agreement.
- 9. At the end of each quarter, the Department shall furnish the Agency with an accounting of actual expenditures for the quarter, including but not limited to expenditures for personnel, equipment and materials, travel, printing, hearings, services by others and such other expenses which may be incurred in carrying out the terms of this agreement.
- 10. The Agency shall not reimburse the Department for any costs resulting from agreements for services with any party unless the Agency has approved such arrangements in writing prior to the Commencement of work.
- 11. The Department shall prepare and furnish the Agency with copies of spending plans for all anticipated expenditures pursuant to this agreement.

12.	The Department shall not allocate more than \$387,500 for work pertaining
	to state recreational units under the jurisdiction of the Division of
	Parks and Recreation, nor more than \$142,500 for state wildlife management
	areas.

Director, State Planning Agency

Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources

Attorney General

By (Ship 10-27)

STAFF REPORT TO SPECIAL STUDIES COMMITTEE CHAIRED BY REPRESENTATIVE IRVIN ANDERSON

From: Robert E. Hansen Executive Director

Re: Special Studies Committee Meeting scheduled for Wednesday, December 18, Room 112, Capitol at 1 P.M.

PROJECT 80 (MINNESOTA OUTDOOR RECREATION ACT 1974 - SF 3585)

MRC staff meetings have been held with Roger Williams, State Planning; Peter Watson, Senate Counsel; Don Davison, State Parks Director; and Senator Willet, Chairman of the sub-committee concerned with Project 80. These meetings brought forth the following discussions:

- A. It was agreed upon by everyone involved that an attempt should be made to adopt legislation which would begin the implementation of the intent of MRC Project 80 (Minnesota Outdoor Recreation Act 1974 SF 3585).
- B. A realistic time frame should be adopted along with a source of funding needed to implement an acceptable program. The attached has been submitted as a beginning by Davison (see attached).
- C. It is felt because of the emphasis placed on the creation of an "Outdoor Recreation Advisory Committee" during the sub-committee hearings that it would be difficult to remove this material from SF 3585 without again holding hearings. Agreement was tentatively reached that if the committee structure is to be retained, that additional language is required which would further delineate the authority of the committee, the term of appointment, etc.
- D. It was generally agreed upon that because MRC provided the initial funds for "Project 80" (\$50,000), that funding for the implementation of Project 80 by MRC would be consistent with MRC purpose and mission. The amount of work to be accomplished per biennium would be proportionate with the amount of funds allocated. Personnel to be hired to carry out the initial accelerated planning would be hired under the unclassified personnel system.

The MRC Special Studies Committee, therefore, may wish to consider the following:

Recommend to the full Commission that funds be provided to carry out the implementation of the Minnesota Outdoor Recreation Act - SF 3585 (Project 80) at a set dollar amount per biennium suggesting a 4 year time frame for final completion and further that MRC be charged with monitoring the program. (This proposal does not include any acquisition of land.)

It is the feeling of your staff that the providing of funds to carry out the intent of Project 80 would bring to a successful conclusion what was thought and projected to be of an urgent matter when the original monies were spent to formulate the "Project 80 Staff Report #1, July, 1971."

12/18/74 attached

Projected Program for Implementation of Project 80 (Minnesota Outdoor Recreation Act 1974 - SF 3585), rough draft as per Don Davison, Director of State Parks.

Time required -

4 years - 2 bienniums at an estimated cost of \$600,000 per biennium.

Total cost -

\$1,200,000.

Project Development -

- A. A 12 man team composed of unclassified personnel whose goal is to develop master plans for each existing unit. (73 units total)
- B. A team of 6 unclassified personnel whose goal is to supplement and implement the information previously gathered together under Project 80 concerning the classification of existing units.

CONCLUSION: It should be fully understood that the amount of work accomplished per biennium is directly proportionate to the amount of dollars provided per biennium. Example: if \$400,000 per biennium is provided, three bienniums would be required to complete the projected work load.

COST SUMMARY

MINNESOTA OUTDOOR RECREATION SYSTEMS CLASSIFICATION AND PLANNING PROGRAM

SENATE FILE #206 HOUSE FILE #343

BIENNIUMS 76/77 & 78/79



April 4, 1975

To the Minnesota Legislature:

The purpose of this document is to acquaint Minnesota Legislators with the financial specifics in implementing the Minnesota Outdoor Recreation Act of 1975. The sections of this Act dealing with the responsibilities of the Department of Natural Resources entail the comprehensive planning and classification of recreation units under the Department's administrative control. The program is presented in sections as illustrated here with estimated cost of each.

	76-77 Biennium	78-79 Biennium	<u>Total</u>
Park and Recreation Units	1,019,560	795,560	1,815,120
Wildlife Management Units	962,500	417,500	1,380,000
Historical Sites	150,000		150,000
	2,132,060	1,213,060	

Total - 3,345,120

PARK AND RECREATION UNITS



RECLASSIFICATION AND PLANNING PROGRAM

76-77 Biennium

2nd year

1st year

Tettagouche

78-79 Biennium

2nd year

1st year

Parks	Parks	(c)Temperance	Lindbergh
		(c)Split Rock	Flandrau
Afton	Bear Head	(c)Berglund	Franz Jevne
Blue Mounds	Beaver Creek	(c)Flood Bay	John Latsch
Camden	Buffalo River	(c)Kodonace	Shetek
Forestville	Crow Wing	(c)Baptism	Nerstrand
Frontenac	Fort Snelling	(c)Gooseberry	Rice
Itasca	Hayes Lake	(c)Judge Magney	St. Croix Islands
Jay Cooke	Mille Lacs Kathio	(c)George Crosby	
Lake Maria	O. L. Kipp	(c)Caribou Falls	Fort Ridgely
Maplewood	(b)St. Croix	(c)Cascade	Inspiration
	(b) St. Croix Wild River		Interstate
Whitewater	Savanna	(c)Devils Track	Minneopa
Helmer Myre	Scenic		Old Mill
	Sibley		Traverse
	O'Brien	<u>Parks</u>	Upper Sioux
Recreation Area	Tower Soudan	Banning	
		Glacial Lakes	
Moose Lake		Sakatah	() ***
Minn. Valley	Recreation Area	Zippel Bay	(a) Wild and Scenic Rivers
Scientific &	Father Hennepin		
Natural Areas	Kilen Woods Lake Bemidji	Recreation Are	<u>ea</u>
	Big Stone	Lac Qui Parle	Forest Recreation
	Lake Bronson	Carley	Units
	Lake Carlos	Little Elbow	OTT CO
Proposed Park	Lake Louise	HICCIG LIDOW	
TTOPOSEG TALK	DOLLDOLL SAIDLE		(a) Authorized Trails
			- 19/44UUIUI I ZCU 1 L Q L L C

- (a) If additional assistance is required to complete river and trail management plans, it may be gained through this program.
- (b) A Comprehensive Management Plan for each unit has been completed as a part of the Upper St. Croix Resource Management Plan.
- (c) North Shore Units to be classified and planned as one integrated system.

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING COST ESTIMATES FOR MAJOR PARK & RECREATION AREAS FY 1976-77 & 1978-79

NE	EDS:	SERVICE REQUIRED		JM COST
			1976-77	1978-79
I.	Inventory and Research			
	Resource Inventory (soils, hydrology, vegetation, etc.)	Field recconissance, user demands, total system anaylsis	\$314,140	302,140
	<pre>Interagancy assistance (SCS, Historical Society, etc.)</pre>	Technical information & interpretation	30,000	30,000
	Purpose: Identify capabilities for planning and management options			
II.	Mapping			
	Aerial Topographic Surveys	aerial photographs of major units - approx. 40,000 acres	200,000	
	Purpose: Provide Base Maps of existing characteristics to assist interpretation & planning			
CII.	Interpretation and Planning			
	Reclassification where applicable, management plans (development), and technical report writing	Field investigation anaylsis, and conclusions	249,820	237,820
	Inter- agency assistance (Historical Society, HWY Dept)	30,000	30,000
	Purpose: Interpret, review, and provide recommendations for recreational planning and management			
IV.	Hearings			
	Public and informational hearings	regional review by affected public	65,600	65,600
	Purpose: To recieve public input providing a coordinated effort in achieving planning programs of each unit.			

programs of each unit.

V. Printing

Providing the publication of plans, reports, etc.

data inventory maps narration

130,000 130,000

Purpose: To provide a consolidate anaylsis of each major unit

(cost based on 500 copies of each major unit)

SUB-TOTAL

1,019,560 795,560

TOTAL

1,815,120

153

WILDLIFE
MANAGEMENT
UNITS



COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING COST ESTIMATES FOR MAJOR WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS FY 1976-77 & 1978-79

NEEDS:	SERVICES REQUIRED	BIENNIU 1976-77	M COST 1978-79
I. Water and land resource inventory Hydrologic Studies	Studies Rainfall, evaporation & gaging stations	\$17,500 9 0,000	\$17,500 10,000
Land Use Studies (Agricultural, Timber, commercial, etc.)	photo interpretation	10,000	
Land Use Planning and Zoning Purpose: Identify capabilities for management and development options.	Search of local regulations	10,000	10,000
deveropment operons.		\$87,500	\$77,500
II. Determine recreational use of lands and waters A. Quantify hunting, trapping & fishing			
use by species B. Quantify non- consumptive uses of areas	Sampling of users Sample design	10,000	
1. Bird watching 2. Nature inter- pretation	conduct survey	50,000	
3. Photography 4. Cross-country skiing, snow-	analysis & conclu- sions		25,000
shoeing, etc. Purpose: Identify the current use of the			
<pre>consumptive and non- consumptive use of wildlife management</pre>			
areas.		\$60,000	\$25,000
III. Identification of physical features Topography, mapping,	aerial photographs and mapping 2' contour 800,000 acres*	600,000	
photo coverage of areas Soil Type mapping	field surveys	100,000	75,000
Vegetative Community Composition and distribution	surveying and mapping	100,000	100,000

^{*} No contouring for Red Lake, Roseau and Thief Lake areas

	Wildlife species identification, abundance and distribution	field surveys	10,000	10,000
	Big and small game Raptors and song birds Reptiles, fish, etc.			
	Identification of archeological and historical sites (Historical Society)	Records & field checks	5,000	
	Purpose: Inventory, exist- ing physical character istic and biological data within major wildlife management areas		\$815,000	\$185,000
IV.	Data Interpretation Computer analysis and data input Review of results and recommendations	Data programming Data inputs Narration		100,000 30,000 \$130,000
	Purpose: Review and test for developing data in the management and recreational planning	SUB-TOTAL	\$1,002,500	\$377,500
		•		

TOTAL

1,380,000

HISTORICAL SITES





MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Business Office-Research Center, 1500 Mississippi Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 • 612-296-2155

April 1, 1975

Mr. Donald D. Davidson
Director, Division of Parks and Recreation
Department of Natural Resources
Third Floor
Centennial Office Building

Dear Donald:

This letter is in regards to Senate File #206, specifically section #42 titled Appropriation.

The Minnesota Historical Society requests that \$150,000 for the biennum ending June 30, 1977 be added to the amount requested by the Department of Natural Resources.

The funds requested by the society would be used for planning, research, photogrammetry and publication of a State Registry of Historic Sites.

Please transmit the above funding request also to the appropriate House authors.

Thank you for your cooperation on this request.

Sincereign

Russell W. Fridley

Director

RWF:tm

cc: Senator Gerald L. Willet

Room 205

State Capitol

John J. Wood Deputy Director

	P. P. P. R	ark lanning rogress eport

OUTDOOR RECREATION SYSTEM

CHAPTER 353

H.F.No.343

[Coded in Part]

An Act relating to outdoor recreation; establishing an outdoor recreation system; classifying units of the outdoor recreation system and specifying the purposes and administration of each class of units; providing for authorization, acquisition, and establishment of units; requiring master plans for all units; establishing an outdoor recreation advisory council; requiring a registry of units and reports on existing units and new units; providing for review of present classifications; changing names; amending Minnesota Statutes 1974, Sections 84.029, Subdivision 1; 84.03; 84.033; 97.48, Subdivisions 13, 15 and 25; 97.481; 99.251; 104.35, Subdivision 3; 104.37; 138.09; 138.52, Subdivision 1; 138.53, Subdivision 49, and by adding subdivisions; 138.56, Subdivision 1, and by adding subdivisions; 138.585, Subdivision 1, and by adding subdivisions; 138.60, Subdivision 2; 161.10; and repealing Minnesota Statutes 1974, Sections 85.013, Subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 55, 6, 7, 11, 17, 18, 25, 25a, and 27; 85.20, Subdivisions 2, 3, 4, and 5; 92.46, Subdivision 2; 138.08; 138.52, Subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6; 138.53, Subdivisions 4, 11, 12, 17, 30, 48, and 61; 138.54; 138.55, Subdivisions 18 and 19; 138.57, Subdivisions 6 and 7; 133.60, Subdivision 3.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:
Section 1.

86A.01 Citation

Laws 1975, Chapter 353 may be cited as the outdoor recreation act of 1975. Sec. 2.

86A.02 Policy

Subdivision 1. The legislature finds that the unique natural, cultural, and historical resources of Minnesota provide abundant opportunities for outdoor recreation and education, and finds that these opportunities should be made available to all citizens of Minnesota now and in the future.

5 Minn.Sess.Laws '75-4

1017

Subd. 2. The legislature further finds that the preservation and proper utilization of Minnesota's outdoor recreational resources is becoming increasingly important to the health, welfare, and prosperity of the citizens of Minnesota due to the growing demand for outdoor recreational facilities and the spread of development and urbanization in the state.

Subil. 3. The legislature further finds that the outdoor recreational needs of the people of Minnesota will be best served by the establishment of an outdoor recreational system which will (1) preserve an accurate representation of Minnesota's natural and historical heritage for public understanding and enjoyment and (2) provide an adequate supply of scenic, accessible, and usable lands and waters to accommodate the outdoor recreational needs of Minnesota's citizens.

Subd. 4. Nothing in sections 86A.01 to 86A.11 shall be deemed or construed to abolish, repeal or negate any of the ongoing programs, approved by law, or the authority or activities of the commissioner of natural resources in improving, maintaining and developing fishing, hunting, or other recreational activities conducted upon the public waters and lands of the state or on private lands in cooperation with the owners thereof, except as the uses of the lands or waters may be in express conflict with the provisions of sections 86A.01 to 86A.11.

Subd. 5. The legislature hereby determines that the establishment of an outdoor recreation system will serve these needs and will thus serve a valid public purpose for the people of this state.

Sec. 3.

86A.03 Definitions

Subdivision 1. For the purposes of the outdoor recreation system, the terms defined in this section shall have the meanings given them.

- Subd. 2. "Managing agency" means the organization or person which, pursuant to section S6A.05, is given responsibility for the administration of a particular unit or class of units of the outdoor recreation system.
- Subd. 3. "Outdoor recreation" means any voluntary activity, including hunting, fishing, trapping, boating, hiking, camping, and engaging in winter sports, which is conducted primarily for the purposes of pleasure, rest, or relaxation and is dependent upon or derives its principal benefit from natural surroundings; "outdoor recreation" shall also mean any demonstration, structure, exhibit, or activity which is primarily intended to preserve, demonstrate, or explain a significant aspect of the natural and cultural history, and archaeology of Minnesota.
- Subd. 4. "Administration" or "administer" means the process, or any part thereof, of the preparation, operation, and management of a unit, including but not limited to the following:
 - (a) management of natural resources and visitors;
- (b) construction and development of structures, service facilities, and programs for visitor and administrative use;
 - (c) maintenance of natural resources and facilities:
 - (d) operations.
- Subd. 5. "Landscape region" means an identifiable geographic region with generally homogeneous natural characteristics which exemplify the natural processes which formed the geography, geology, topography and biology of the state.
- Subd. 6. "Facility" or "facilities" means any building, structure, modification, or improvement made or built upon the land or waters of a unit.

Sec. 4.

85A.04 Content of system

The outdoor recreation system shall consist of all natural state parks; recreational state parks; state trails established pursuant to Minnesota

Statutes, Sections 84.029, Subdivision 2, and 85.015; state scientific and natural areas; state wilderness areas; state forests: state wildlife management areas; state water access sites, which include all lands and facilities established by the commissioner of natural resources or the commissioner of highways to provide public access to water; state wild, scenic, and recreational rivers; state historic sites; and state rest areas, which include all facilities established by the commissioner of highways for the safety, rest, comfort and use of the highway traveler, and shall include all existing facilities designated as rest areas and waysides by the commissioner of highways. Each individual natural state park, recreational state park, and so forth is called a "unit".

Sec. 5.

86A.05 Classification and purposes

Subdivision 1. Classification. The outdoor recreation system shall be comprised of units classified as follows, and each unit shall be authorized, established, and administered to accomplish the purpose and objectives of its classification.

- Subd. 2. Natural state park; purpose; resource and site qualifications; administration. (a) A natural state park shall be established to protect and perpetuate extensive areas of the state possessing those resources which illustrate and exemplify Minnesota's natural phenomena and to provide for the use, enjoyment, and understanding of such resources without impairment for the enjoyment and recreation of future generations.
- (b) No unit shall be authorized as a natural state park unless its proposed location substantially satisfies the following criteria:
- (1) Exemplifies the natural characteristics of the major landscape regions of the state, as shown by accepted classifications, in an essentially unspoiled or restored condition or in a condition that will permit restoration in the foresceable future; or contains essentially unspoiled natural resources of sufficient extent and importance to meaningfully contribute to the broad illustration of the state's natural phenomena; and
- (2) Contains natural resources, sufficiently diverse and interesting to attract people from throughout the state; and
- (3) Is sufficiently large to permit protection of the plant and animal life and other natural resources which give the park its qualities and provide for a broad range of opportunities for human enjoyment of these qualities.
- (c) Natural state parks shall be administered by the commissioner of natural resources in a manner which is consistent with the purposes of this subdivision to preserve, perpetuate, and interpret natural features that existed in the area of the park prior to settlement and other significant natural, scenic, scientific, or historic features that are present. Management shall seek to maintain a balance among the plant and animal life of the park and to reestablish desirable plants and animals that were formerly indigenous to the park area but are now missing. Programs to interpret the natural features of the park shall be provided. Outdoor recreation activities to utilize the natural features of the park that can be accommodated without material disturbance of the natural features of the park or the introduction of undue artificiality into the natural scene may be permitted. Park use shall be primarily for aesthetic, cultural, and educational purposes, and shall not be designed to accommodate all forms or unlimited volumes of recreational use. Physical development shall be limited to those facilities necessary to complement the natural features and the values being preserved.
- Subd. 3. Recreational state park; purpose; resource and site qualifications; administration. (a) A recreational state park shall be established to provide a broad selection of outdoor recreation opportunities in a natural setting which may be used by large numbers of people.

- (b) No unit shall be authorized as a recreational state park unless its proposed location substantially satisfies the following criteria:
- (1) Contains natural or artificial resources which provide outstanding outdoor recreational opportunities that will attract visitors from beyond the local area;
- (2) Contains resources which permit intensive recreational use by large numbers of people; and
- (3) May be located in areas which have serious deficiencies in public outdoor recreation facilities, provided that recreational state parks should not be provided in lieu of municipal, county, or regional facilities.
- (c) Recreational state parks shall be administered by the commissioner of natural resources in a manner which is consistent with the purposes of this subdivision primarily to provide as broad a selection of opportunities for outdoor recreation as is consistent with maintaining a pleasing natural environment. Scenic, historic, scientific, scarce, or disappearing resources within recreational state parks shall be recommended for authorization as historic sites or designated scientific and natural areas pursuant to section 8 of this act to preserve and protect them. Physical development shall enhance and promote the use and enjoyment of the natural recreational resources of the area.
- Subd. 4. State trail; purpose; resource and site qualifications; administration; designation. (a) A state trail shall be established to provide a recreational travel route which connects units of the outdoor recreation system or the national trail system, provides access to or passage through other areas which have significant scenic, historic, scientific, or recreational qualities or reestablishes or permits travel along an historically prominent travel route or which provides commuter transportation.
- (b) No unit shall be authorized as a state trail unless its proposed location substantially satisfies the following criteria:
- (1) Permits travel in an appropriate manner along a route which provides at least one of the following recreational opportunities:
- (i) travel along a route which connects areas or points of natural, scientific, cultural, and historic interest;
 - (ii) travel through an area which possesses outstanding scenic beauty;
- (iii) travel over a route designed to enhance and utilize the unique qualities of a particular manner of travel in harmony with the natural environment:
- (iv) travel along a route which is historically significant as a route of migration, commerce, or communication;
- (v) travel between units of the state outdoor recreation system or the national trail system; and
- (2) Utilizes, to the greatest extent possible consistent with the purposes of this subdivision, public lands, rights-of-way, and the like; and
- (3) Provides maximum potential for the appreciation, conservation, and enjoyment of significant scenic, historical, natural, or cultural qualities of the areas through which the trail may pass; and
 - (4) Takes into consideration predicted public demand and future use.
- (c) State trails shall be administered by the commissioners of highways or natural resources as specified by law in a manner which is consistent with the purposes of this subdivision. State trails established by the commissioner of natural resources shall be managed to provide a travel route through an area with a minimum disturbance of the natural environment and recognizing other multiple land use activities. Trail markers shall be limited to those providing safety information and interpretation.
- (d) Facilities for the rest and comfort of trail users shall be provided primarily within units of the outdoor recreation system through which the

trail passes. When additional facilities are required to insure the rest and comfort of the traveler, the managing agency may develop such facilities along the trail and shall designate the facilities as trail waysides. In addition to the foregoing purpose, trail waysides shall be developed for the preservation and interpretation of the trail's natural, historic, or scenic values, and may include facilities for primitive camping, picnicking, sanitation, and parking for access to the trail.

- Subd. 5. State scientific and natural areas; purpose; resource and site qualifications; administration; designation. (a) A state scientific and natural area shall be established to protect and perpetuate in an undisturbed natural state those natural features which possess exceptional scientific or educational value.
- (b) No unit shall be authorized as a scientific and natural area unless its proposed location substantially satisfies the following criteria:
- (1) Embraces natural features of exceptional scientific and educational value, including but not limited to any of the following:
- (i) natural formations or features which significantly illustrate geological processes;
 - (ii) significant fossil evidence of the development of life on earth;
- (iii) an undisturbed plant community maintaining itself under prevailing natural conditions typical of Minnesota;
- (iv) an ecological community significantly illustrating the process of succession and restoration to natural condition following disruptive change;
- (v) a habitat supporting a vanishing, rare, endangered, or restricted species of plant or animal;
 - (vi) a relict flora or fauna persisting from an earlier period; or
- (vii) a seasonal haven for concentrations of birds and animals, or a vantage point for observing concentrated populations, such as a constricted migration route; and
- (2) Embraces an area large enough to permit effective research or educational functions and to preserve the inherent natural values of the area.
- (c) State scientific and natural areas shall be administered by the commissioner of natural resources, in consultation with qualified persons, in a manner which is consistent with the purposes of this subdivision to preserve, perpetuate and protect from unnatural influences the scientific and educational resources within them. Interpretive studies may be provided for the general public. Physical development shall be limited to the facilities absolutely necessary for protection, research, and educational projects, and, where appropriate, for interpretive services. An area designated as a state scientific and natural area shall not be altered in designation or use without holding a public hearing on the matter at a time and place designated in the notice of the hearing, which shall be published once in a legal newspaper in each county in which the lands are situated at least seven days in advance of the hearing. At the hearing the commissioner shall provide an opportunity for any person to be heard.
- (d) At the discretion of the managing agency, each scientific and natural area shall be designated as one of the following types:
- (i) Research unit. Use is limited to programs conducted by qualified scientists and college graduate and post-graduate students.
- (ii) Educational unit. Permitted uses include all activities specified in paragraph (i) above and primary, secondary, and college undergraduate programs.
- (iii) Public use unit. Permitted uses include all uses permitted in paragraphs (i) and (ii) above and interpretive programs for the benefit of the general public.

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- Subd. 6. State wilderness area; purpose; resource and site qualifications; administration. (a) A state wilderness area shall be established to preserve, in a natural wild and undeveloped condition, areas which offer outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive types of outdoor recreation.
- (b) No unit shall be authorized as a state wilderness area unless its proposed location substantially satisfies the following criteria:

Appears to have been primarily affected by the forces of nature, with the evidence of man being substantially unnoticeable or where the evidence of man may be eliminated by restoration.

- (c) State wilderness areas shall be administered by the commissioner of natural resources in a manner which is consistent with the purposes of this subdivision, and shall be managed only to the extent necessary to control fire, insects, and disease, and to preserve existing wilderness or reestablish wilderness conditions. There shall be no development of public roads, permanent dwellings, or recreational facilities except trails for nonmotorized traffic. Motorized traffic shall not be allowed. No commercial utilization of timber or minerals shall be allowed. Facilities existing at the time of establishment shall be removed.
- Subd. 7. State forests and state forest sub-areas; purpose; resource and site qualifications; administration. (a) A state forest, as established by Minnesota Statutes, Section S9.021, shall be administered to accomplish the purposes set forth in that section, and a state forest sub-area shall be established to permit development and management of specialized outdoor recreation at locations and in a manner consistent with the primary purpose of the forest.
- (b) No unit shall be authorized as a state forest sub-area unless it is located within a state forest and contains suitable natural resources to accommodate any of the following uses:
- (1) Day use areas. Areas which permit recreational use of the forest in its natural state, not requiring an overnight stay, including but not limited to picnicking, fishing, swimming, boat launching, hiking, interpretation, and nature observation.
- (2) Campground. Provide minimum facilities to accommodate overnight camping.
- (c) Outdoor recreation sub-areas located within state forests shall be administered by the commissioner of natural resources in a manner which is consistent with the purposes of this subdivision.
- Subd. 8. State wildlife management area; purpose; resource and site qualifications; administration. (a) A state wildlife management area shall be established to protect those lands and waters which have a high potential for wildlife production and to develop and manage these lands and waters for the production of wildlife, for public hunting, fishing, and trapping, and for other compatible outdoor recreational uses.
- (b) No unit shall be authorized as a state wildlife management area unless its proposed location substantially satisfies the following criteria:
- (1) Includes appropriate wildlife lands and habitat, including but not limited to marsh or wetlands and the margins thereof, ponds, lakes, stream bottomlands, and uplands, which permit the propagation and management of a substantial population of the desired widlife species; and
- (2) Includes an area large enough to ensure adequate wildlife management and regulation of the permitted recreational uses.
- (c) State wildlife management areas shall be administered by the commissioner of natural resources in a manner which is consistent with the purposes of this subdivision to perpetuate, and if necessary, reestablish quality wildlife habitat for maximum production of a variety of wildlife species. Public hunting, fishing, trapping, and other uses shall be consistent with the limitations of the resource, including the need to preserve an adequate brood

stock and prevent long term habitat injury or excessive wildlife population reduction or increase. Physical development may provide access to the area, but shall be so developed as to minimize intrusion on the natural environment.

- Subd. 9. State water access site; purpose; resource and site qualifications; administration. (a) A state water access site shall be established to provide public access to rivers and lakes which are suitable for outdoor water recreation and where the access is necessary to permit public use.
- (b) No unit shall be authorized as a state water access site unless its proposed location substantially satisfies the following criteria:
- (1) The body of water to which access is being provided and surrounding lands can withstand additional recreational use without undue damage to the environment or undue risks to the health and safety of water users;
 - (2) Public access to the body of water is either nonexistent or inadequate.
- (c) State water access sites shall be administered by the commissioner of natural resources or the commissioner of highways in a manner which is consistent with the purposes of this subdivision to provide public access to water. Access roads, off-road parking areas, refuse containers, sanitary facilities, and facilities for limited picnicking and primitive camping may be provided when the commissioner determines that these activities are justifiable and are compatible with the resource and the natural environment.
- Subd. 10. State wild, scenic, and recreational rivers; purpose; resource and site qualifications; administration; designation. (a) State wild, scenic, and recreational rivers shall be established to protect and maintain the natural characteristics of all or a portion of a river or stream, or its tributaries, or lake through which the river or stream flows which together with adjacent lands possesses outstanding scenic, scientific, historical, or recreational value, as provided by sections 104.31 to 104.40.
- (b) State wild, scenic, and recreational rivers shall be administered by the commissioner of natural resources in a manner which is consistent with the purposes of this subdivision and sections 104.31 to 104.40.
- Subd. 11. State historic sites; purpose; resource and slie qualifications; administration; designation. (a) A state historic site shall be established to preserve, restore, and interpret buildings and other structures, locales, sites, antiquities, and related lands which aptly illustrate significant events, personalities, and features of the history and archaeology of the state or nation.
- (b) No unit shall be authorized as a state historic site unless it is historically important for any of the following reasons:
- (1) Is the site of or directly associated with a significant historical event; or
- (2) Is associated with persons whose lives and accomplishments are historically unique or important; or
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of an architectural style or method of construction which represents a particular and significant historical period, or the work of a master builder, designer, or architect; or
- (4) Has yielded, or is likely to yield, historical or archaeological artifacts, records, or other original data or information; or
- (5) Is a geographical feature of outstanding significance and includes, by way of example, the highest point in the state, the continental divide, and the source of the Mississippi river.
- (c) State historic sites shall be administered by the commissioner of natural resources, the Minnesota historical society, the beard of regents of the University of Minnesota, governmental subdivisions of the state, or by county historical societies jointly or independently as designated by law in a manner which is consistent with the purposes of this subdivision to maintain and, if necessary, restore the historical integrity of the site to commemorate or il-

lustrate its historical importance. Ancient features of significance shall be protected from disturbance until archaeological research has been completed. Interpretive programs for visitors shall be provided including, where practicable, interpretation of research programs under supervised conditions. Recreational use of natural features shall be permitted only where this can be accomplished without detriment to historical values. Physical development shall be limited to those facilities necessary to achieve the management and use objectives.

- Subd. 12. State rest area; purpose; resource and site qualifications; administration. (a) A state rest area shall be established to promote a safe, pleasurable, and informative travel experience along Minnesota highways by providing areas and facilities at reasonable intervals for information, emergencies, or the rest and comfort of travelers.
- (b) No unit shall be authorized as a state rest area unless its proposed location substantially satisfies the following criteria:
 - (1) Is adjacent to or in near proximity to a trunk or interstate highway;
- (2) Is developed at appropriate intervals based on the type of road system, traffic and traffic projections and known or projected usage of the proposed development;
- (3) May be near or associated with a place or area of natural, scientific, cultural, or historic interest.
- (c) Rest areas shall be administered by the commissioner of highways in cooperation with other agencies as appropriate in a manner which is consistent with the purposes of this subdivision. State rest areas may be managed to provide parking, resting, restroom, picnicking, orientation, travel information, and other facilities for the convenience of the traveling public. Where located in conjunction with features of interest, state rest areas shall provide interpretive exhibits or other facilities if appropriate to promote understanding and enjoyment of the features.

Sec 6

86A.06 Rules and regulations

Each managing agency, in consultation with the state planning agency, shall promulgate rules relating to the units of the outdoor recreation system within its jurisdiction, which shall provide for administration of the units in the manner specified in section 86A.05 and the laws relating to each type of unit. The authority provided by this subdivision does not amend or repeal authority possessed by the commissioner of natural resources pursuant to section 97.53, subdivision 2, and in no way is intended to modify or diminish authority possessed by the commissioner in relation to section 97.53, subdivision 2.

Sec. 7

86A.07 Authorization and acquisition of units

Subdivision I. Legislative authorization. A unit of the outdoor recreation system shall be deemed to be authorized upon the enactment of a law (1) describing the land, water, or facility which shall comprise the unit; (2) designating the unit's classification pursuant to section 5; (3) directing and authorizing acquisition of the unit thus described; and (4) specifying the methods of acquisition and the types of interests in land that may be acquired.

- Subd. 2. Acquisition. Upon authorization of a unit pursuant to subdivision 1, the managing agency shall as soon as possible acquire the lands, waters, or facilities as authorized.
- Subd. 3. Authorization by designation. In any instance where a managing agency, or the commissioner of administration on behalf of the managing agency, is specifically empowered by law to acquire lands or waters or any interest in lauds or waters for the purpose of establishing units of the outdoor recreation system a unit may be authorized upon (1) the acquisition of land and waters pursuant to the lawful exercise of the power to acquire and (2)

the designation by the managing agency of the land and waters as a classified unit of the outdoor recreation system.

Sec. 8.

85A.08 Authorization of secondary units

Subdivision 1. Secondary authorization; when permitted. A unit of the outdoor recreation system may be authorized wholly or partially within the boundaries of another unit only when the authorization is consistent with the purposes and objectives of the respective units and only in the instances permitted below:

- (a) The following units may be authorized wholly or partially within a natural state park: historic site, scientific and natural area, wilderness area, wild, scenic, and recreational river, trail, rest area, and water access site.
- (b) The following units may be authorized wholly or partially within a recreational state park: historic site, scientific and natural area, wild, scenic, and recreational river, trail, rest area, and water access site.
- (c) The following units may be authorized wholly or partially within a state forest: natural state park, recreational state park, historic site, wildlife management area, scientific and natural area, wilderness area, wild, scenic, and recreational river, trail, rest area, and water access site.
- (d) The following units may be authorized wholly or partially within a state historic site: wild, scenic, and recreational river, trail, rest area, and water access site.
- (e) The following units may be authorized wholly or partially within a state wildlife management area: state water access site.
- (f) The following units may be authorized wholly or partially within a state wild, scenic, or recreational river: natural state park, historic site, scientific and natural area, wilderness area, trail, rest area, and water access site.
- (g) The following units may be authorized wholly or partially within a state rest area: historic site, trail, wild, scenic, and recreational river, and water access site.
- Subd. 2. Administration of secondary units. A unit shall be administered by the managing agency to which it is assigned by section \$6A.05 even when located wholly or partially within another unit administered by a different managing agency, unless otherwise specifically provided by law or by agreement between the agencies involved.

Sec. 9.

86A.09 Development and establishment of units

Subdivision I. Master plan required. No construction of new facilities or other development of an authorized unit, other than repairs and maintenance, shall commence until the managing agency has prepared and submitted to the state planning agency and the state planning agency has reviewed, pursuant to this section, a master plan for administration of the unit in conformity with this section. This requirement shall not apply to an existing unit until August 1, 1977. No master plan is required for wildlife management areas that do not have resident managers, for water access sites, or for rest areas.

Subd. 2. Master plan; preparation and content. The managing agency shall supervise preparation of the master plan and shall utilize the professional staffs of any agency of the state when the expertise of the staff of such agency is necessary to adequately prepare the master plan; the master plan shall present the information in a format and detail that is appropriate to the size and complexity of the authorized unit. When the master plan has been completed the managing agency shall announce to the public in a manner reasonably designed to inform interested persons that the master plan

is available for public review and in the case of any major unit shall hold at least one public hearing on the plan in the vicinity of the unit. The managing agency shall make the master plan available for review and comment by the public and other state agencies for at least 30 days following the announcement and before submitting the master plan to the state planning agency. Copies of the plan shall be provided to members of the outdoor recreation advisory council and to any other person on request.

Subd. 3. Master plan; review and approval. All master plans required by this section shall be submitted to the state planning agency for reviewpursuant to this subdivision. The state planning agency shall review the master plan to determine whether the plan: (a) provides for administration of the unit in a manner that is consistent with the purposes for which the unit was authorized and with the principals governing the administration of the unit, as specified in section SSA.05 and the statutes relating to each type of unit; (b) recognizes values and resources within the unit that are primarily the responsibility of another managing agency to protect or develop, and provides for their protection or development either through a cooperative agreement with the other managing agency or through designation of the appropriate area as a secondary unit. In reviewing any master plan, the state planning agency shall consult with other state agencies. Within 60 days after receiving the master plan, the state planning agency shall notify the managing agency that the plan has been reviewed and forward its recommendations for any changes it might suggest. The managing agency shall review the recommendations and notify the state planning agency of the disposition made of them. Failure to comment on a master plan within the time specified shall be considered approval of the plan by the state planning agency. If the director of the state planning agency feels that the master plan still fails significantly to comply with this subdivision, he may request review of the master plan by the governor. In that event review shall not be deemed completed until after the master plan has been approved by the governor or 60 days have elapsed without action by the governor to approve or reject the plan, whichever occurs first.

Subd. 4. Development. Construction of necessary facilities and other development of the unit shall commence as soon as practicable after review of the master plan by the state planning agency, and the governor if requested, and shall be carried out in conformity with the master plan.

Subd. 5. Establishment. When, in the opinion of the managing agency, acquisition and development of the unit are sufficiently complete to permit operation and administration of the unit in substantial conformity with the master plan as approved, the managing agency shall declare the unit established and ready for use.

Sec. 10.

86A.10 Outdoor recreation advisory council

Subdivision I. Membership. Each regional development commission and the netropolitan council shall designate one of its members to serve on the outdoor recreation advisory council, which is hereby created. The governor shall appoint the chairman of the council to serve at his pleasure. Seven of the initial members of the council shall be appointed to terms ending January 1, 1979; the remaining members shall be appointed to terms ending January 7, 1930. Thereafter, members shall be appointed to terms ending the first Monday in January four years after the scheduled end of the prior terms. If a successor has not been appointed for a member by July 1 after the scheduled end of the member's term, the term of that member for whom a successor has not been appointed shall be extended until the first Monday in January four years after the scheduled end of his term.

Subd. 2. Duties. The council shall advise the commissioner of natural resources, the Minnesota historical society and the commissioner of highways

concerning the administration of each type of unit of the outdoor recreation system and shall review the master plans for major units.

- Subd. 3. Compensation. Members of the council shall receive \$25 per day spent on council activities plus expenses in the manner and amount as provided for state employees.
- Subd. 4. Removal; filling vacancies. A member may be removed at any time by the appointing authority (1) for cause after notice and hearing or (2) after missing three consecutive meetings. The chairman of the council shall inform the appointing authority of a member missing the three meetings. The secretary of the council shall inform in writing a member after the second consecutive missed meeting and before the next meeting that he is subject to removal if he misses the next meeting. The appointing authority shall fill a vacancy for the remainder of the unexpired term.

Subd. 5. Termination date. The council shall terminate on June 30, 1983.

Sec. 11.

86A.11 Registry of units

The commissioner of natural resources shall compile and maintain a current registry of the name, logation, size, and description of all units of the outdoor recreation system under his jurisdiction and under the jurisdiction of the Minnesota historical society and the commissioner of highways. The commissioner of natural resources shall publish and distribute the information contained in the registry in a form and manner suitable to assist persons wishing to use these units. The Minnesota historical society and the commissioner of highways shall cooperate with and assist the commissioner of natural resources in preparing and distributing the registry.

Sec. 12. Review of classifications

Subdivision I. State parks, monuments, recreation areas, and waysides. The commissioner of natural resources, the commissioner of highways, the director of the Minnesota historical society, and the director of the state planning agency shall review all state parks, monuments, recreation areas, and waysides which have been established, confirmed, and designated as such in Minnesota Statutes, Sections 85.012 and 85.013, to determine the most appropriate classification and managing agency for each unit pursuant to the purposes and criteria of section 5 and shall submit their recommendations to the legislature on or before January 1, 1976 and January 1, 1977. Until such time as a unit's classification or managing agency is changed by law, the unit shall be managed under present policies and recain its present classification and managing agency.

Subd. 2. Historic sites. The director of the Minnesota historical society, the commissioner of natural resources, the commissioner of highways, and the director of the state planning agency shall review all historic sites enumerated in the state historic sites registry, Minnesota Statutes, Sections 138.53 and 138.55, and the state monuments enumerated in Minnesota Statutes, Section 133.585, to determine the most appropriate classification, managing agency, and designation pursuant to section 5 and shall submit their recommendations to the legislature on or before January 1, 1976 and January 1, 1977. Until such time as a unit's classification, designation, or managing agency is changed by law, the unit shall be managed under present policies and retain its present classification, designation, and managing agency.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section \$4.029, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:

84.029 Recreational areas on public land

Subdivision 1. Establishment, development, maintenance and operation. In addition to other lawful authority, the commissioner of natural resources may establish, develop, maintain, and operate recreational areas, including but not limited to trails and canoe routes, for the use and enjoyment of the public on any state owned or leased land under his jurisdiction. Each em-

player of the department of natural resources, while engaged in his employment in connection with such recreational areas, has and possesses the authority and power of a peace officer when so designated by the commissioner.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 84.03, is amended to read: 84.03 Additional duties and powers

So far as practicable the commissioner shall collect and arrange statistics and other information in reference to the lands and general and special resources of the state.

He is hereby authorized and empowered to take such measures as he may deem advisable to advertise, both within and without the state, sales of all state lands, and to secure, compile, and issue such valuable statistics of the resources of the state.

He may adopt and promulgate reasonable rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, governing the use and enjoyment of state land reserved from sale, state parks, state water access sites, state trails, state monuments, state scientific and natural areas, state wilderness areas, and recreational areas owned by other state, local and federal agencies and operated under agreement by the department of natural resources, which shall have the force and effect of law. A reasonable fee may be fixed, charged, and collected by the commissioner for the privilege of the use of any or all of the foregoing privileges and facilities.

The commissioner, on or before November 15 of each even numbered year, shall report to the legislature his acts and doings, with recommendation for the improvement or conservation of state parks, state water access sites, state trails, and state monuments, state scientific and natural areas, state forests, state wildlife management areas, public hunting grounds, public shooting grounds, food and cover planting areas, wildlife lands, recreational or public hunting areas, state wild and scenic rivers, state wilderness areas, and all other recreational lands under the jurisdiction of the department of natural resources, and for desirable accessions thereto, such report to include an inventory of the tracts and parcels of land, and rights, interests, and easements therein, held by the state or withdrawn from sale for any of these purposes, with the value thereof, and a list of the name, location, size, and description of each state trail, state scientific and natural area, state wildlife management area, state water access site, and state wild, scenic, or recreational river designated by him, and each public hunting grounds, public shooting grounds, food and cover planting area, wildlife lands, and recreational or public hunting area acquired by him since his last report. He shall maintain a long range plan governing the use of the public domain under his jurisdiction.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 84.033, is amended to read: 84.033 Scientific and natural areas

The commissioner of natural resources may acquire by gift, lease, easement, or purchase, in the manner prescribed under chapter 117, in the name of the state, lands or any interest in lands suitable and desirable for establishing and maintaining scientific and natural areas. The commissioner shall designate any land so acquired as a scientific and natural area and shall administer any land so acquired and designated as provided by section 864.05.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 97.48, Subdivision 13, is amended to read:

Subd. 13. The commissioner shall acquire by gift, lease, easement, purchase, or condemnation in the manner prescribed under sections 117.011 to 117.232, in the name of the state, lands or any interest in lands suitable and desirable for establishing and maintaining public hunting grounds, game refuges and food and cover planting areas, and to make all improvements thereon deemed by him advisable, provided that at least two thirds of the total area so acquired in any county for a public hunting grounds, game refuge, food and cover planting area, or other wildlife management area shall be open to public

hunting. The commissioner may designate lands or interests in lands acquired pursuant to this subdivision as wildlife management areas for the purposes of the outdoor recreation system.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 97.48, Subdivision 15, is amended to read:

Subd. 15. The commissioner shall acquire by gift, lease, purchase, or condemnation in the manner prescribed by chapter 117, in the name of the . state, state water access sites, not to exceed five acres, adjacent to public waters to which the public theretofore had no access or where the access is inadequate and upon which the public has a right to hunt and fish, and such casements and rights of way as may be required to connect such sites with public highways, provided, no acquisition costing over \$1,000 shall be made without first obtaining the approval of the executive council, and provided further that the authority herein granted shall not extend to lakes completely . surrounded by lands owned and maintained for the purpose of conducting an educational or religious institution, or to lakes which are unmeandered or which contain less than 200 acres within the meander lines; provided, that in the case of any lake containing less than 200 acres but not less than 150 acres within the meander lines, the authority herein granted shall apply where the lands, easements, or rights of way required are acquired by gift or purchase but not by condemnation and provided further, that public easements and public right of way may be acquired other than by condemnation to lakes of any size which are to be thereafter managed intensively for fishing. All sites, easements, and rights of way acquired hereunder shall be maintained by the commissioner, except that the commissioner may make agreements with the county board if the connecting public highway is a county state-aid highway or county highway and the town board if the connecting public highway is a town road for the maintenance of the easements and rights of way to the sites. The county board and town board may expend money from their respective road and bridge funds for such maintenance in accordance with the agreement.

Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 97.48, Subdivision 25, is amended to read:

Subd. 25. The commissioner may, for purposes of identification, post any land under his jurisdiction acquired for public hunting grounds, food and cover planting areas, game refuges, wildlife lands and conservation area lands, so as to indicate the management purpose thereof.

Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 97.481, is amended to read: 97.481 Acquisition of wlidlife lands

The commissioner of natural resources is hereby authorized and empowered to acquire, in the name of the state, by gift, lease, purchase and transfer of state lands, any such wildlife lands, such as marsh or wetlands, and the margins thereof, including ponds, small lakes and stream bottom lands, which he finds desirable to acquire in the interests of water conservation relating to wildlife development programs, and, he may also acquire for this purpose from any state agency, itself included, lands now in state ownership or taxforfeited which are suitable for wildlife purposes, and when such lands are so acquired, he is authorized to develop the same in the interest of wildlife. recreational or public hunting areas as he shall deem desirable. No such lands shall be acquired until first approved for such purchase, or lease, by a majority of the members of the board of county commissioners in the counties where the land to be purchased, or leased, is located. In the counties in which a soil and water conservation district is organized the supervisors will act as counsellors to the board of county commissioners regarding the best utilization and capability of the land proposed for purchase, including the questions of drainage and flood control. The commissioner in the purchase of such wetlands must recognize that when a majority of land owners, or owners of a majority of the land in the watershed, petition for a drainage

outlet, that the state should not interfere, or unnecessarily delay such drainage proceedings when such proceedings are conducted according to the Minnesota Drainage Code. In no case should state lands, so purchased, or leased, be used to produce crops which are in a surplus as defined by the federal government unless such crops are needed to sustain wildlife. No lands described herein shall be acquired unless there is acquired simultaneously therewith a right-of-way or easement from said lands to a public road so as to make entry upon said lands available to the public. The commissioner may designate lands or interests in lands acquired pursuant to this section as wildlife management areas for the purposes of the outdoor recreation system.

Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 99.251, is amended to read:

99.251 Maintenance of cemetery in Whitewater wildlife management area. The commissioner of natural resources of the state of Minnesota shall keep and maintain in a proper and decent manner and keep free of weeds any cemetery in the Whitewater state wildlife management area.

- Sec. 21. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 104.35, Subdivision 3, is amended to read:
- Subd. 3. Following the public hearing, and such additional public hearings as the commissioner shall deem necessary, and following review by the state planning agency as required by section 86A.09, he may by order designate the river or segment thereof as a wild, scenic, or recreational river and shall adopt a management plan to govern the area. The commissioner shall notify and inform public agencies and private landowners of the plan and its purposes so as to encourage their cooperation in the management and use of their land in a manner consistent with the plan and its purposes.
- Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 104.37, is amended to read: 104.37 Acquisition of interests in land; development

Subdivision 1. To further the purposes of sections 104.31 to 104.40, the commissioner of administration, for the commissioner of natural resources, may acquire the title, scenic easements or other interests in land, by purchase, grant, gift, devise, exchange, lease, or other lawful means. "Scenic easement" means an interest in land, less than the fee title, which limits the use of such land for the purpose of protecting the scenic, recreational, or natural characteristics of a wild, scenic or recreational river area. Unless otherwise expressly and specifically provided by the parties, such easement shall be (a) perpetually held for the benefit of the people of Minnesota; (b) specifically enforceable by its holder or any beneficiary; and (c) binding upon the holder of the servient estate, his heirs, successors and assigns. Unless specifically provided by the parties, no such easement shall give the holder or any beneficiary the right to enter on the land except for enforcement of the easement.

- Subd. 2. The commissioner of natural resources may designate and develop appropriate areas of public land along wild, scenic, and recreational rivers as water waysides for facilities compatible with the class of river, including, as appropriate, primitive campsites, picnic sites, portages, water access sites, sanitation facilities, and interpretive display.
- Subd. 3. The commissioner of natural resources may mark cance and boating routes along a wild, scenic, or recreational river, consistent with the classification and characteristics of the river, including points of interest, portages, campsites, dams, rapids, waterfalls, whirlpools, and other hazards to navigation. Cance routes, boating routes, campsites, and portages marked under this subdivision shall not be subject to the provisions of section 160.06.
- Subd. 4. The commissioner of natural resources may designate all or a portion of a state wild, scenic, or recreational river that possesses the necessary qualifications as a state trout stream, and make habitat improvement as may be necessary, desirable, and consistent with the classification of the river.

Sec. 23. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 138.09, is amended to read: 133.09 County boards may acquire historic sites

The board of county commissioners of any county is hereby authorized to acquire and maintain tracts of land within the county which are designated as having historical or archeological significance and whose acquisition and maintenance are approved by the Minnesota historical society and to aid in the construction of markers on such lands.

Sec. 24. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 138.52, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:

138,52 Definitions

Subdivision 1. Land or water areas containing historic or archeological value for the purposes of sections 138.51 to 138.63 are designated as "state historic sites." The term "state historic site" includes the items defined in section 138.72.

Sec. 25. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 138.53, Subdivision 49, is amended to read:

Subd. 49. Lac qui Parle Mission, owned by the state, is in Chippewa county and is hereby renamed from Chippewa Mission State Wayside.

Sec. 26. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 138.53, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 62. Fort Suelling, owned by the state, is in Dakota, Hennepin, and Ramsey counties and is located within the boundaries of Fort Snelling state park.

Sec. 27. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 138.53, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 63. Cantonment New Hope, owned by the state, is in Dakota county and is located within the authorized boundaries of Fort Snelling state park.

Sec. 28. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 138.53, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 64. Camp Coldwater, owned by the state, is in Hennepin county.

Sec. 29. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 138.53, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 65. Old Fort Snelling historic district is in Hennepin county, and consists of the area described in section 138.73, subdivision 13.

Sec. 30. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 138.56, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:

138.56 State historic sites; registry, lands owned by the cities and counties of Minnesota

Subdivision 1. The land and water areas enumerated in this section are hereby designated by law as "state historic sites," and this section is a registry of state historic sites situated on property owned by the cities and counties of the state of Minnesota.

Sec. 31. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 138.56, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 9. Browns Valley Man, owned by the city of Browns Valley, is in Traverse county and consist of block 23, Platteau Addition, city of Browns Valley.

Sec. 32. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 138.56, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 10. Washington County Courthouse, owned by Washington county, is in Washington county and consists of block 39, original town plat of Stillwater, township 39 north, range 20 west.

Sec. 33. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 138.56, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 11. Wasioja Seminary, owned by Dodge county, is in Dodge county and consists of one rectangular acre embracing the old seminary walls and the evergreens in front, whose dimensions are 11 rods east and west and 14 ½ rods north and south, lying along the middle of the north line of the public square in the city of Wasioja.

Sec. 34. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 138.56, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 12. Taylors Falls Public Library, owned by the city of Taylors Falls, is in Chisago county and is located at 417 Bench Street in the city of Taylors Falls.

Sec. 35. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 138.585, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:

138.585 State monuments

Subdivision 1. The monuments, memorials, tablets, markers and conotaphs enumerated in this section are "state monuments", officially established as such by the state of Minnesota since 1873.

Sec. 36. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 138.585, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 25. Count Beltrami State Monument, in Beltrami county, in honor of Count Beltrami to commemorate the discovery of the height of land on the Continental Divide on August 23, 1823, established in 1945.

Sec. 37. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 138.585, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 26. Chief Sleepy Eyes State Monument, in Brown county, a 20-foot granite shaft in the city of Sleepy Eye, honoring Santee Sioux Chief Sleepy Eyes (Ishtaba), for whom the city is named, established in 1971.

Sec. 38. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 138.585, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 27. Sioux Indians State Monument, in Renville county, a 50-foot granite shaft overlooking trunk highway 19 near Morton honoring the Indians who were friendly to white settlers during the Sioux Uprising of 1862, established in 1971.

Sec. 39. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 138.60, Subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Prohibitions. Neither the state nor any of the instrumentalities of government enumerated in subdivision I shall cause to change or alter the physical features or historic character of any site designated in sections 138.53 or 138.56 as a "state historic site" without first obtaining the prior approval thereof in writing of the Minnesota historical society. The state or such instrumentalities of government may appeal to the executive council from any ruling or action of the Minnesota historical society, within 30 days after receiving notice thereof, and after a hearing on the matter the executive council may take such action as it deems necessary including a decision as to whether or not the change or alteration should be approved.

Sec. 40. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 161.10, is amended to read: 161.10 Investigations; recommendations; reports

When practicable the commissioner shall investigate and determine the location of road material in the state, ascertain the most approved methods of construction and improvement of roads, investigate the most approved laws in relation to roads in other states and hold public meetings throughout the state when deemed advisable. On or before November 15 on each even-numbered year he shall make a printed report to the governor and the legislature stating the condition, management, and financial transactions of his

department, including a statement of the expense incurred in maintaining such department: the number of miles of roads built or improved during the preceding two fiscal years and their cost; the general character and location of material suitable for road construction; the general character and needs of the roads of the state; the name, location, size, and description of each state trail, state water access site, and state rest area established by him since his last report: and recommend such legislation as he deems advisable. The report shall be transmitted by the governor to the legislature.

Sec. 41. Repealer. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Sections 85.013, Subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5b, 6, 7, 11, 17, 18, 25, 25a, and 27; 85.20, Subdivisions 2, 3, 4, and 5; 92.46, Subdivision 2: 138.08; 138.52, Subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6; 138.53, Subdivisions 4, 11, 12, 17, 30, 48, and 61; 138.54; 138.55, Subdivisions 18 and 19: 138.57, Subdivisions 6 and 7; and 138.60, Subdivision 3 are repealed.

Approved June 4, 1975.

