



STATE OF

MINNESOTA

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DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DEVELOPMENT & ACQUISITION STATUS

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Hayes Lake
State Park

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MINNESOTA STATE PARK SYSTEM

The mission of the Division of Parks and Recreation is to provide a state park system that perpetuates Minnesota's scenic beauty and its natural and cultural resources, while being responsive to public needs and expectations, and providing a diversity of recreational opportunities.

The Division of Parks and Recreation manages 64 state parks across Minnesota. The state park system is vital to Minnesota's tourism, an industry that is becoming the backbone of many economies in greater Minnesota. Our most unique and valuable cultural and natural resources are found within state park boundaries. It is the Division of Parks & Recreation's responsibility to acquire, protect and interpret these unique resources.

Prior to the 1989 legislative session, funding constraints and increasing visitor use seriously eroded the Division of Parks and Recreation's ability to provide quality recreational experiences and services. Since then the Governor and state legislators have responded to the need for increased funding for the operations budget. However, financing the maintenance of existing facilities and new development in the face of increasing visitor use remains a problem. This will be addressed during the 1990 legislative session when a capital bonding bill is considered.

The state park system has the Department of Natural Resource's (DNR) largest physical plant with over 2,800 major facilities requiring major rehabilitation. The Division of Parks & Recreation has identified more than \$55 million in capital budget needs. These projects include land acquisition, resource management, major rehabilitation or replacement of existing facilities and a few new facilities. Legislative funding requests to meet this need will be spread throughout future bienniums.

A recent study conducted by the Minnesota Historical Society identifies 515 historic structures located in the state park system. These structures are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Most of these structures are of Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and Work Progress Administration (WPA) vintage. The CCC/WPA structures were constructed in the 1930's. These facilities are over 50 years old and many are in need of major rehabilitation which includes the electrical, sewage, and water systems associated with these buildings.

Many years of intensive use is also a consideration when looking at the current condition of campgrounds, picnic areas, group camps and trail systems. Lack of development and rehabilitation of these and other state park facilities will reduce park use. A reduction in state park use will adversely impact the economic development of adjacent communities and Minnesota's effort to improve tourism.

As capital development funds have become available we have completed the highest priority projects. As additional needs are identified, they are reviewed and placed on the statewide priority list for future completion.

In 1991, Itasca, Minnesota's oldest state park, will be 100 years old. For 100 years Minnesota has had a park system to be proud of. The present challenge is to manage the park resources and recreational development to ensure that Minnesotans will be proud of their state park system for another hundred years.

AN OVERVIEW OF HAYES LAKE STATE PARK

Hayes Lake State Park is located in northwestern Minnesota in Roseau County. The park is 22 miles southwest of the city of Roseau on the north fork of the Roseau River. The park's statutory boundary encompasses 2950 acres. Of these 80 acres are privately owned.

Hayes Lake is situated in an area that was once the bed of glacial Lake Agassiz. Glacial Lake Agassiz was an enormous body of water created by a melting glacier some 10,000 years ago. It covered an area of over 120,000 square miles in parts of northwestern Minnesota, northeastern North Dakota, and extensive areas in Manitoba. When the lake retreated it left the landscape essentially flat. The only prominent topographic features on this level terrain are beach ridges and river valleys formed as the ancient lake receded.

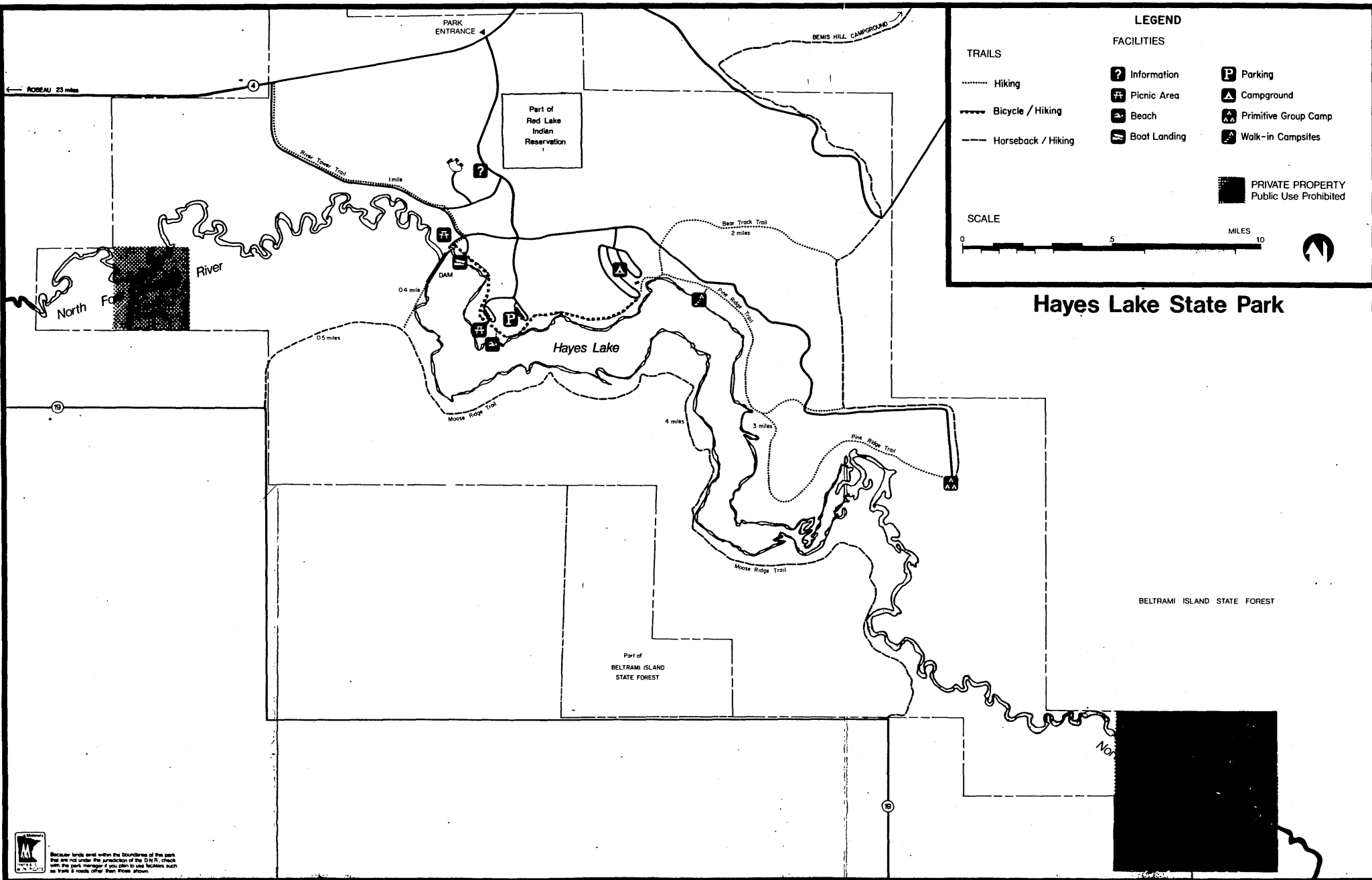
The park is in a transitional area between the prairie lands to the west and the boreal forest to the east. When glacial Lake Agassiz retreated the flat areas that remained had poor drainage. As a result hundreds of square miles of land from the park eastward developed into muskeg and bog communities. To the west the original vegetation included prairie, oak savanna, and jack pine barren communities. The present vegetation in the park is the result of extensive fires which burned the area between 1900 and 1920. Currently jack pine and aspen/birch are the dominant communities.

Located within the wildlands of Beltrami Island State Forest, Hayes Lake State Park offers visitors a chance to observe some of Minnesota's less common wildlife. Black bears are residents in the area and are seen occasionally in the park. Moose, fisher, otter, bobcat, lynx, and timber wolf are known to inhabit the park area. Other more common animals include: white-tailed deer, red fox, raccoon, porcupine, beaver, mink, and striped skunk.

Many species of birds inhabit and visit the park. Hayes Lake is popular with migrating waterfowl and is an excellent place to view loons, herons, grebes and cormorants. Many other birds use the park including the bald eagle, marsh hawk, cooper's hawk, great-horned owl, long-eared owl, and saw-whet owl, merlin, belted kingfisher, black-backed woodpecker and raven.

Hayes Lake State Park was established in 1967. The park was named in honor of Mr. A.F. Hayes who was a long time park advocate and whose family were early settlers on land included in the park. A dam was constructed on the north fork of the Roseau River in 1973 creating Hayes lake and the park was officially dedicated later that same year.

Today, Hayes Lake State Park offers visitors a variety of recreational experiences in a wilderness setting. Miles of trails provide opportunities to study rare bog plant communities and to observe wildlife not commonly seen in more populated areas. Hayes Lake and the north branch of the Roseau River provide water-based recreation. Even though Hayes Lake is relatively new, good populations of northern, walleye, and pan fish provide opportunities for anglers. Other popular activities are swimming, camping, hiking and canoeing.



Hayes Lake State Park

Because lands are within the boundaries of the park that are not under the jurisdiction of the DNR, check with the park manager if you plan to use facilities such as trails & roads other than those shown.

EXISTING FACILITIES

The following is an inventory of the existing physical plant of Hayes Lake State Park.

Acres in Statutory Boundary - 2,950

Acres of state land - 2,870

Acres of private land - 80

Campsites

Drive in - 35

Back Pack - 2

Showers

Modern toilets

Campsites with electricity - 9

Miles of Trails

Self-guided Interpretive - .5

Hiking - 12

Horse - 3

Bicycle - 6

Cross Country Ski - 6

Snowmobile - 6

Beaches - 1

Miles of Road

Asphalt - 2

Gravel - 6

Number of Picnic Tables - 25

Trailer Dump Station

Water Accesses

Number of Buildings

Over 100 sq.ft. - 6

Under 100 sq.ft. - 14

Miles of Posted Boundary - 5

Park Utilities

Number of Sewage Lift Stations - 1

Number of Septic Tanks - 5

Number of Wells - 6

Number of Individual

Water Distribution Systems - 2

Miles of State Owned Power Line - .2

PROBLEMS FACING HAYES LAKE STATE PARK

There are many public recreational facilities in Hayes Lake State Park to maintain. Many are in need of replacement or major rehabilitation. Most were constructed in the 1960's, and are now in need of rehabilitation. Many new facilities are needed to meet growing recreational demands.

The parks natural and cultural resources are also in need of protection and management to perpetuate Hayes Lake's resources. In the past, facilities were developed in prehistoric and historic use areas. These areas must be protected and interpreted.

Very few improvements have been completed at Hayes Lake State Park in recent years. The goals identified in the ten year old management plan have not been achieved.

RECENT DEVELOPMENT IN HAYES LAKE STATE PARK

Major development projects over the past few years have included:

1. Trailer dump station installation.
2. Installation of a hypolimnetic system to relieve anoxic conditions in the lake.

HAYES LAKE STATE PARK CAPITAL NEEDS

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Forest Management - \$3,000

Planting appropriate species in areas where trees have been damaged by development.

Wetland Management - \$1,200

Monitoring and eliminating exotic species, and creating wildlife openings in the marsh.

Prairie Maintenance - \$1,000

Maintain native grasses and prevent tree encroachment in the area of the dam.

Subtotal \$5,200

MAJOR REHABILITATION

Office/Contact Station Remodel - \$30,000

Increase size of existing office to improve efficiency. Also insulate and improve existing utilities.

Campground Rehabilitation - \$15,000

Project includes landscaping, electrical, erosion control and gravel and grade existing roads.

Subtotal \$45,000

NEW DEVELOPMENT

All Season Shelter - \$120,000

Project includes the construction of a heated trail shelter which will have interpretive and orientation displays.

Fish Cleaning Facility - \$15,000

New fish cleaning building to be used by campers and visiting day use.

Garage - \$8,000

New park manager residence garage.

Outdoor Amphitheater - \$6,000

Project includes construction of new outdoor amphitheater to facilitate outdoor interpretive programs.

Subtotal \$149,000

TOTAL DEVELOPMENT NEEDS - \$199,200.

LAND ACQUISITION

There are approximately 20,000 acres of private land within the boundaries of Minnesota State Parks. Acquisition of these lands is an ongoing process that occurs as parcels become available for purchase and funds are available. Present acquisition costs are averaging about a \$1,000 per acre across the state. It would cost about \$20,000,000 to acquire all the private land within state parks at present values.

The park map shows the location of private holdings within the park. These properties should be purchased before private development increases within the park's statutory boundary.

The following issues highlight problems associated with private property within state parks.

- * Private lands within state parks are being sought out by developers.
- * Subdivision for residential use will cause such lands to be too expensive to acquire in the future.
- * Land uses such as gravel extraction and extensive clear cut logging adversely impact state parks and adjoining public lands.
- * Some private lands limit public use of existing park facilities and lands because of their location.

These issues associated with privately owned lands within state parks threaten existing public investment and limit public use.

PRIVATE LANDS TO BE ACQUIRED IN HAYES LAKE STATE PARK

Parcel #	Acres
12	40.00
13	40.00

Total 80.00 acres.

PARK POTENTIAL

What efforts will the completion of resource management, rehabilitation and new development projects have on Hayes Lake State Park? These projects along with the acquisition of private lands within the park will assure the preservation of these unique resources and facilities for future generations. Active management will be required to maintain and regenerate existing forest stands. These will ensure that future visitors will be able to experience the diverse nature of Minnesota's forests.

Some improvements will not only increase park use but will greatly increase the quality of the visitors experience. Many of the rehabilitation projects will increase staff efficiency and cut the costs of maintaining facilities.

New facilities will improve customer service while giving the visitor a greater opportunity to learn about Minnesota's natural and cultural resources.

The acquisition of private lands within the park will assure that private and commercial development do not detract from the natural beauty of Hayes Lake State Park.

A stable funding source is essential for effective long term resource management and capital budget planning for the Minnesota State Park system and Hayes Lake State Park.

SUMMARY

Currently, statewide capital needs for development and acquisition are **\$55,000,000**. The mission of the Minnesota State Park System can be achieved by funding support to meet this need over the next several bienniums.

Hayes Lake State Park acquisition costs will be determined by appraisals.

Hayes Lake State Park development needs - **\$199,200**.

**Help us celebrate the 100th anniversary of the
Minnesota State Park System in 1991!**

