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Appendix A - Property Analysis

The Menominee River State Recreation Area (MRSRA) encompasses 7,652 acres of land in Dickinson and Menominee Counties, Michigan, and Marinette County, Wisconsin. Both parks are currently managed from nearby locations:

Michigan Contact:
Bewabic State Park
720 Idlewild Road
Crystal Falls, MI 49920
Phone #: (906) 875-3324

Wisconsin Contact:
Governor Thompson State Park
N10008 Paust Lane
Crivitz, WI 54114
Phone #: (715) 757-3979

Land Ownership

The following table illustrates the total acreage of the park and the ownership.

Ownership	Acres
State of Wisconsin *State Park and Recreation Area*	4,773
State of Michigan *State Recreation Area*	2,879
Total	**7,652**

Land Acquisition

In 1997, 1,922 acres and 2,549 acres were gifted to the states of Wisconsin and Michigan, respectively, by the Richard King Mellon Foundation and The Conservation Fund. The Michigan land became part of the Escanaba State Forest Unit.

In 2010, Wisconsin purchased 2,714 acres for the Recreation Area from the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Fund. This acquisition established the Menominee River State Recreation Area and project boundary.

In 2011, 2,354 acres in Menominee and Dickinson counties was purchased by the Michigan DNR from WE Energies using funding from the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund (MNRTF) and the Michigan DNR Land Exchange Facilitation Fund. This included the Piers Gorge tract (145.35 acres) located 1 mile south of the community of Norway, and Quiver Falls tract (2,208.83 acres) located 8 miles south of Piers Gorge.
Wisconsin DNR purchased an additional 46 acres of river frontage in 2012 in the Northern Quiver Falls Unit with a combination of Knowles- Nelson Stewardship Funds and private grants.

In 2016, 525 acres of Michigan State Forest land was transferred from the Forestry Division to the Parks and Recreation Division to be managed as the Pemene Falls Unit of the Recreation Area.

Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund (MNRTF)

The MNRTF provides a source of funding for the acquisition of land for public outdoor recreation uses or protection of the land for its environmental importance or scenic beauty. The source of the funds is the sale of oil, gas, and mineral leases and royalties from their extraction on state lands.

Land restrictions associated with MNRTF lands include:

1. The site shall have an entrance sign designating it open to the public. In addition, an official MNRTF sign must be installed in a prominent location
2. Keep the land open to the general public
3. Keep the land in public, outdoor recreation use in perpetuity.
4. Non-recreational uses are prohibited.

Wisconsin Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Fund

The Wisconsin Legislature created the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program in 1989 to preserve valuable natural areas and wildlife habitat, protect water quality and fisheries, and expand opportunities for outdoor recreation.

The conservation and recreation goals of the Stewardship Program are achieved through the acquisition of land and easements, development of recreational facilities, and restoration of wildlife habitat.

Wilderness Shores Settlement Agreement (WSSA)

We Energies' hydropower licensing settlement agreement provided temporary, partial protection for non-Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) jurisdictional lands which included Piers Gorge and Quiver Falls. The obligations under the WSSA for the Quiver Falls tract were terminated by amendment to the WSSA in 2010, whereby all obligations or restrictions pertaining to the conservation or use of the property once conveyed to the State of Michigan and the State of Wisconsin were removed. .

Deed Restrictions

In accordance with the Warranty Deed, the Piers Gorge tract must be managed under the following conditions 1) manage the property for old growth, 2) continue to allow public access to the property, 3) not allow development that impacts the Property's natural scenic beauty. The property is also subject to the permitted exceptions listed in Exhibit B of the warranty deed Liber 705, Page 339 of Menominee County and Liber 743, Page 252 of Dickinson County.

Easements

No easements have been granted by the Michigan DNR since the acquisition of the property. Easements retained with the purchase of the property include the following:

- WE Energies retained a 30-foot wide line access easement on the west end of the Piers Gorge tract on WDNR and MDNR lands for the purposed of maintaining electrical transmission lines.
- Wisconsin has issued two private landowner access easements

Mineral and Surface Rights

In Michigan and Wisconsin, 100% of surface rights were acquired. In Wisconsin, ownership includes the majority of mineral rights, which vary by parcel. In Michigan, approximately 30% of mineral rights within the Recreation Area are privately owned. Refer to the warranty deeds listed above for individual parcel information.

Land Use Agreements

There are no Land Use Agreements or Lease Agreements associated with the Wisconsin or Michigan property of the Menominee River Recreation Area.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Lands

A total of 16 islands exist within the Menominee River corridor in the recreation area. These islands are owned and managed by the federal government under the Bureau of Land Management. The State of Wisconsin has a management agreement with BLM.

Existing Recreational Facilities and Use

Piers Gorge is accessible by public roads in both Michigan and Wisconsin. A maintained road and parking lot is located on the Michigan side at Piers Gorge. Other roads within the property boundary are not routinely maintained. Quiver Falls is also accessible by paved roads in both Michigan and Wisconsin and Pemene Falls in Michigan. There is an extensive unimproved road system throughout the property that was developed for past forest management activity. These unimproved roads were maintained only occasionally for harvest operations.

Administrative rules in both states are in effect that govern allowable uses on state land.

Appendix A - Property Analysis

Current recreation activities occurring on the land include, but are not limited to, fishing, rafting, kayaking, canoeing, camping, hiking, hunting, gathering, snowshoeing, mountain biking and sightseeing. Specific recreation facilities, uses and use requirements are as follows:

Boat Access Sites (motor and non-motor):

- 3 total boating access sites provide river access within the Wisconsin Menominee River State Recreation Area.
- No boat access sites currently exist on Michigan State Recreation Area land. There are 2 boat access sites (launch ramps) managed by the Michigan DNR adjacent to the Recreation Area and proposed for inclusion within the Proposed Project Boundary.

Camping

- For State of Wisconsin lands, camping is allowed at designated sites only. There are two primitive camping locations along the river accessed by foot and boat which includes a fire ring and pit toilet. For State of Michigan lands, camping is allowed at designated sites only. There are currently no designated campsites on State of Michigan land in the park.

Fee Areas

- Michigan: Recreation Passport is required for vehicle entry.
- Wisconsin: No fees currently charged

Rafting Companies

- 5 private companies provide white-water rafting opportunities on the river.
- Use permits are required for commercial use of Michigan DNR lands.

Designated Trails

- Snowmobile – 10 miles on Wisconsin property
- Seasonal ATV- 10 miles on Wisconsin property open year round
- Hiking - 4.5 miles on Wisconsin property
- Menominee Watershed Canoe Trail (We Energies and National Park Service)
- Although miles of trails exist on State of Michigan land in the park, none are officially designated by the DNR. These trails have historically been used for hiking and ORV/ATV use.

Hunting / Trapping

- Hunting and trapping is allowed in established seasons in accordance with current state regulations. Licenses are required in the respective state in which you are hunting.
- Michigan does not permit target shooting in the Recreation Area (Administrative Rule R299.927).

Fishing

- Boundary water fishing regulations are jointly managed. All residents of Michigan and Wisconsin holding a resident sport fishing license from their respective state, or residents of states other than Michigan and Wisconsin holding a sport fishing license issued by either Michigan or Wisconsin, may fish in the boundary waters.

Canoeing and Kayaking

- No registration is needed for a non-motorized canoe or kayak in Michigan or Wisconsin.

Motorized Boating

- All motorized boats need to be registered.

Metal Detecting

- Metal Detecting in State Parks and Recreation Areas is prohibited in Michigan, except in designated areas. No areas have been designated at this site. (DNR Policy # 8.18). Metal detecting in the recreation area is prohibited in Wisconsin (NR 45.04(3)(i).

Fishing on the Menominee River

Appendix A - Property Analysis

Water Resources

Rivers and Streams

The Menominee River Recreation Area includes approximately 17 miles of Menominee River frontage along with approximately 2 miles of frontage on the Pemebonwon River, and approximately 1.25 miles of frontage on Mullaney Creek. Additional unnamed streams emerge from the property before joining the Menominee River. This section of river is mostly undeveloped and very scenic with several natural waterfalls, including Quiver Falls and Pemene Falls, and numerous rock outcrops, rapids, and deep pools.

The flow rate of the Menominee River is controlled by the hydro-electric dams and varies seasonally with natural flow rates of the river.

Rapids / falls within the Recreation Area include:
Piers Gorge: 2.9 miles (Class II-IV)
- Sand Portage Falls (Pier 4)
- Mishicot Falls (Pier 3)
- Two Sisters (Pier 2)
- Terminal Surfer (Pier 1)

Quiver Falls Rapids: 0.3 miles (Class II-IV)
Pemene Falls: 0.2 miles (Class III-IV)

Piers Gorge

Wetlands

Several wetlands are scattered throughout the property, the majority of the wetlands being Palustrine forested wetlands according to the National Wetland Inventory. The second most common wetland type is Riverine, located along the river bank consisting of lower perennial and open water. Smaller Palustrine Emergent wetland pockets are found consisting of scrub-shrub.

Small Creek in the Quiver Falls Unit

Vegetation and Natural Communities

Historical Vegetation

The 1800's vegetation cover of the recreation area varied greatly in terms of land cover, dictated by the changing topography. Hemlock–white pine forest and white pine–red pine forest were the dominant vegetation types. Mixed conifer swamp was typical of the depressions. Bedrock knobs and thin soils also supported jack pine, big tooth aspen and red oak. Northern hardwoods, including beech and maple, could also be found in the sandy till areas. Sugar maple-basswood forest was typical in the northern section.

Logging has changed the landscape over the last two centuries, with the harvesting of pine and the protection of aspen.

Vegetation Management

WE Energies, the former land owner, managed the Quiver Falls area with three management zones: Forest Biodiversity Management, Managed Old Growth and Old Growth, No Management. These zones are defined below:

No Management – No active management, includes a minimum 200 foot shoreline buffer, all lowland forest types and certain areas with limited old growth potential.

Old Growth Management – Forest areas designated to be managed to improve old growth potential. Management could include commercial timber harvest or non-commercial operations geared toward encouraging old growth characteristics.

Forest Biodiversity Management – Forest areas designated to be managed with standard forestry practices, similar to other WE Energies properties. Management focuses on encouraging age and species diversity and stand structure diversity.

Natural Communities

The following natural communities are located within the recreation area:

- Northern Mesic Forest (WI) – Mesic Northern Forest (MI)

  This is a forest type of moist to dry-mesic sites lying mostly north of the climatic tension zone, characterized by the dominance of northern hardwoods, particularly sugar maple and American beech. Conifers such as hemlock and white pine are frequently important canopy associates.[2]

- Northern Dry-Mesic Forest (WI) – Dry-mesic Northern Forest (MI)

  In this forest community, mature stands are dominated by eastern white and red pines, sometimes mixed with northern red oak and red maple. Common understory shrubs are

hazelnuts, blueberries, wintergreen, and partridge-berry. Among the dominant herbs are wild sarsaparilla, Canada mayflower, and cow-wheat.[1]

Northern Wet-Mesic Forest (WI) – Rich Conifer Swamp (MI)

This forested minerotrophic wetland is dominated by northern white cedar, and occurs on rich, neutral to alkaline peats and mucks throughout much of northern Wisconsin [and Michigan]. Balsam fir, black ash, and spruces are among the many potential canopy associates.[1]

Northern Wet Forest (WI) is a grouping of the three communities below

Northern Hardwood Swamp (WI & MI)

The northern hardwood swamp is a deciduous forested wetland that occurs along lakes or streams, or in insular basins in poorly drained morainal landscapes. The dominant tree species is black ash, but in some stands red maple, yellow birch, and (formerly) American elm are also important. The tall shrub speckled alder may be locally common.[1]

Black Spruce Swamp (WI) – Poor Conifer Swamp (MI)

An acidic conifer swamp forest characterized by a relatively closed canopy of black spruce and an open understory in which Labrador-tea and sphagnum mosses are often prominent, along with three-leaved false Solomon's-seal, creeping snowberry, and three-seeded sedge.[1]

Tamarack (poor) Swamp (WI) – *not classified in MI*

These weakly to moderately minerotrophic conifer swamps are dominated by a broken to closed canopy of tamarack and a frequently dense understory of speckled alder. The understory is more diverse than in Black Spruce Swamps and may include more nutrient-demanding species such as winterberry holly and black ash.[1]

Floodplain Forest (WI & MI)

Floodplain forest is a bottomland, deciduous or deciduous-conifer forest community occupying low-lying areas adjacent to streams and rivers of third order or greater, and subject to periodic over-the-bank flooding and cycles of erosion and deposition. Species composition and community structure vary regionally and are influenced by flooding frequency and duration. Silver maple and green ash are typically major overstory dominants.[2]

Forested Seep (WI) – *not classified in MI*

These are shaded seepage areas with active spring discharges in (usually) hardwood forests that may host a number of uncommon to rare species. The overstory dominant is frequently black ash, but yellow birch, American elm and many other tree species may be present including conifers such as hemlock or white pine.[1]

Oak-Pine Barrens (MI) – Pine Barrens (WI)

Oak-pine barrens is a fire-dependent, savanna community dominated by oaks and pines, having between 5 and 60% canopy cover, with or without a shrub layer. The predominantly graminoid ground layer contains plant species associated with both prairie and forest.[2]

Bedrock Glade (WI) – Volcanic Bedrock Glade (MI)

This community consists of an open forested or savanna community found where basaltic bedrock and conglomerates are exposed. The sparse vegetation consists of scattered open-grown trees, scattered shrubs or shrub thickets, and a partial turf of herbs, grasses, sedges, mosses, and lichens.[2]

Hillside Prairie (MI) – *not classified in WI*

Hillside prairie is a grassland or savanna community that occurs on moderate to steep exposed slopes and crests of hills associated with river valleys, streams, or kettle lakes, surrounded by oak forest or oak savanna. This natural community is almost always found on south- to west-facing slopes, where exposure to sunlight is highest. Soils are typically strongly acid to neutral loamy sand or sandy loam, and often mixed with gravel. Hillside prairie is notable for supporting several state-listed plant species largely restricted to this community type.[2]

Michigan Natural Features Inventory has mapped eight high-quality natural communities (element occurrences) on the Michigan side of the recreation area:

- 1 Dry-mesic Northern Forest
- 1 Rich Conifer Swamp
- 1 Floodplain Forest
- 1 Oak-Pine Barrens
- 3 Volcanic Bedrock Glades
- 1 Hillside Prairie

[1]*Epstein, E.J., E.J. Judziewicz, and E.A. Spencer. 2002. Wisconsin Natural Community Abstracts. Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Endangered Resources, Madison, WI.*

[2]*Kost, M.A., D.A. Albert, J.G. Cohen, B.S. Slaughter, R.K. Schillo, C.R. Weber, and K.A. Chapman. 2007. Natural Communities of Michigan: Classification and Description. Michigan Natural Features Inventory, Report No. 2007-21, Lansing, MI.*

Rich Conifer Swamp
Photo by Josh Cohen, MNFI

Volcanic Bedrock Glade
Photo by Josh Cohen, MNFI

Appendix A - Property Analysis

Current Vegetation and Natural Communities

	Cover Type	North (acres)	% of Total	Middle (acres)	% of Total	South (acres)	% of Total
WISCONSIN	Aspen	30.34	17.06%	1089.82	44.03%	1193.31	58.62%
	Bottomland Hardwood			94.43	3.82%	6.47	0.32%
	Developed			1.06	0.04%		
	Grassland	11.98	6.74%	14.63	0.59%		
	Lowland Shrub			2.68	0.11%	43.03	2.11%
	Oak			233.76	9.44%	68.88	3.38%
	Rock Outcrops					49.72	2.44%
	Shrub	3.78	2.13%	33.06	1.34%	4.19	0.21%
	Swamp Conifer	4.85	2.73%	130.80	5.28%	165.60	8.14%
	Swamp Hardwood					58.39	2.87%
	Upland Conifer	31.16	17.52%	129.89	5.25%	370.49	18.20%
	Upland Hardwood	95.73	53.83%	707.72	28.59%	52.08	2.56%
	Water					15.83	0.78%
	Wetland-Non-Forested			37.12	1.50%	7.60	0.37%
	Acreage Total:	177.84		2474.98		2035.59	
MICHIGAN	Cultivated Crop			0.17	0.01%		
	Deciduous Forest	95.45	53.28%	562.91	32.64%	317.13	60.32%
	Developed, Low Intensity			5.25	0.30%		
	Developed, Open Space	0.07	0.04%	37.88	2.20%	7.31	1.39%
	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands			1.28	0.07%		
	Evergreen Forest	18.73	10.45%	273.44	15.86%	15.26	2.90%
	Herbaceous	2.16	1.20%	4.25	0.25%	2.70	0.51%
	Mixed Forest	33.65	18.78%	285.51	16.56%	45.02	8.56%
	Open Water	9.01	5.03%	148.49	8.61%	33.18	6.31%
	Woody Wetlands	20.09	11.21%	405.37	23.51%	105.16	20.00%
	Acreage Total:	179.16		1724.55		525.75	

Appendix A - Property Analysis

Wildlife Resources

Primary Fish and Game Species

According to the Menominee River Fisheries Plan[1], fish populations residing in the Menominee River are generally stable, but at lower levels than before hydroelectric dams blocked access from Green Bay to the upper river. Lake sturgeon have maintained isolated populations in sections of the Menominee River, but careful management is required to maintain their numbers. Resident walleyes, northern pike, smallmouth bass and panfish are the principal sport fish found in the river system.

The fish population in this stretch consists primarily of smallmouth bass, walleyes, rock bass, and suckers. Lake sturgeon were historically abundant in the river, and Wisconsin and Michigan are working to reestablish a viable population through supplemental stocking below Sturgeon Falls Dam.

Primary Bird Species Confirmed or Probable Near or Within the Recreation Area [2, 3]

Alder Flycatcher
American Crow
American Goldfinch
American Kestrel
American Redstart
American Robin
American Woodcock *Sw
Bald Eagle *SCm,Sw,Sm
Baltimore Oriole
Bank Swallow
Barn Swallow
Barred Owl
Belted Kingfisher
Black-and-white Warbler
Black-billed Cuckoo *Sw
Black-capped Chickadee
Black-throated Green Warbler
Blue Jay
Blue-headed Vireo
Bobolink *Sw
Broad-winged Hawk
Brown Creeper
Brown Thrasher *Sw
Brown-headed Cowbird
Canada Goose
Canada Warbler *Sw
Cedar Waxwing
Chestnut-sided Warbler
Chimney Swift
Chipping Sparrow
Clay-colored Sparrow
Cliff Swallow
Common Grackle
Common Loon *Tm,Sm
Common Nighthawk **Sm
Common Raven
Common Yellowthroat
Cooper's Hawk
Downy Woodpecker
Eastern Bluebird
Eastern Kingbird
Eastern Meadowlark *Sw
Eastern Phoebe
Eastern Towhee
Eastern Whip-poor-will Sm
Eastern Wood-Pewee
European Starling
Evening Grosbeak *
Field Sparrow *Sw
Golden-crowned Kinglet
Golden-winged Warbler *Sw,Sm,SOC
Grasshopper Sparrow SCm,Sm

Gray Catbird
Great Blue Heron *
Great Crested Flycatcher
Green Heron
Great Horned Owl
Hairy Woodpecker
Hermit Thrush
Hooded Merganser
House Sparrow
House Wren
Indigo Bunting
Killdeer
Least Flycatcher *Sw
Mallard
Mourning Dove
Mourning Warbler
Nashville Warbler
Northern Cardinal
Northern Flicker
Northern Parula
Northern Rough-winged Swallow
Northern Waterthrush
Ovenbird
Pied-billed Grebe
Pileated Woodpecker
Pine Siskin
Pine Warbler
Purple Finch
Red-bellied Woodpecker
Red-breasted Nuthatch
Red-eyed Vireo
Red-winged Blackbird
Red-shouldered Hawk **Tm,Sw,Sm
Rock Pigeon
Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Ruby-crowned Kinglet **
Ruby-throated Hummingbird
Ruffed Grouse
Sandhill Crane
Savannah Sparrow
Scarlet Tanager
Sedge Wren
Sharp-shinned Hawk
Song Sparrow
Spotted Sandpiper
Swamp Sparrow
Tree Swallow
Trumpeter Swan **Tm,Sw,Sm
Turkey Vulture
Upland Sandpiper **Sw
Veery *Sw
Vesper Sparrow *Sw
Virginia Rail
Warbling Vireo
Whip-poor-will *Sw
White-breasted Nuthatch
White-throated Sparrow
Wild Turkey
Wilson's Snipe
Winter Wren
Wood Duck
Wood Thrush *Sw
Yellow Warbler
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Yellow-rumped Warbler
Yellow-throated Vireo

***** Not actively tracked species in Wisconsin, designated as special concern, but observation data is still collected. Data submission is encouraged to the Wisconsin Natural Heritage Program: http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/nhi/. The Wisconsin Natural Heritage Working List contains species known or suspected to be rare in the state and natural communities native to Wisconsin.

****** Actively tracked species in Wisconsin, legally designated as endangered, threatened, or special concern. Data submission is encouraged to the Wisconsin Natural Heritage Program: http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/nhi/. The Wisconsin Natural Heritage Working List contains species known or suspected to be rare in the state and natural communities native to Wisconsin.

Tm Threatened Species in Michigan. Legally protected.

SCm Special Concern species in Michigan.

Sw Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) based on Wisconsin's Wildlife Action Plan (WWAP). For more information see http://dnr.wi.gov, keywords "Wildlife Action Plan".

Sm Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) based on Michigan's Wildlife Action Plan. For more information see http://www.michigan.gov/dnr, then click Wildlife & Habitat, then Wildlife Action Plan.

SOC Federal Species of Concern are those species that may be in need of concentrated conservation actions, which vary depending on the health of the population and degree and types of threats. They receive no legal protection and are not necessarily species that will eventually be proposed for listing as threatened or endangered.

[1] *Thuemler, T. F. and G. Schnicke. 1992. Menominee River fisheries plan. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and Michigan Department of Natural Resources. 54 pp*

[2] *Wisconsin Breeding Bird Atlas. 2002. Wisconsin Society for Ornithology.* *http://www.uwgb.edu/birds/wbba/index.htm*

3Wisconsin Breeding Bird Atlas II. 2015. Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, http://ebird.org/content/atlaswi/

Habitat Needs and Capabilities

The historical context for habitat management by the previous landowner, Wisconsin Electric, at the Piers Gorge unit of the recreation area was primarily for aesthetic conditions through old growth forest conditions, or a 'no management' philosophy, that entailed minimal intensity management activity. Management was primarily associated with hiking trail and power line easement maintenance. The forest composition on the Michigan side, with mostly south facing aspects, is primarily un-even aged northern mixed hardwood forest favoring more conifers along the shoreline. Many of the forest stands date back over a century when the area was logged off to support the local areas appetite for timber to be used in the early iron mining industry. Red oak, maple, and aspen are the dominant tree species in many hardwood stands. Where soil quality is poorer, especially on shallow sandy soils over bedrock jack pine is present. Balsam fir, spruce, white birch, yellow birch, black cherry, cedar, hemlock, red and white pine and even an occasional American beech are present in the mixed stands. There are several large natural red and white pine stands as well as several

smaller hemlock groves (<5 acres in size) located along the riparian corridor. By allowing natural forest process to proceed, many of the trees attain large size and eventually become decadent, decline, and provide significant woody debris on the forest floor. These trees provide a wide variety of feeding, nesting habitats for bird species such as pileated woodpeckers and cavity nesters such as wood ducks and several owl species. Large downed trees form nurse logs for future forest growth and feeding foraging sites for furbearers such as American marten and fishers. Red backed salamanders are common in the forest litter. Forest wildlife species which favor old growth conditions coupled with minimal edge conditions do well here. Forest bats species such as the red and hoary bats have been seen here. Little brown, big brown, and northern bats, which hibernate in abandoned mines just a few miles to the north near Norway and Vulcan Michigan, have also been observed here and potentially may find the area's many decadent large trees favorable as roost and maternity colony sites.

The riparian corridor along the river naturally serves as a movement corridor for many wildlife species, especially furbearers such as mink and river otter and large carnivores such as wolves, black bears, and bobcats. White tailed deer are common inhabitants and can increase in seasonal abundance as oaks produce crops of highly nutritious acorns. Seasonal gatherings of up to a dozen bald eagles have been observed in and near the lower falls. Bald eagles and ospreys are commonly observed feeding on the river and have been verified nesting near all units of the Menominee River State Recreation Area.

The Quiver Falls unit of the area was previously owned and managed by Wisconsin Electric (WE). In recent decades it was actively managed as working forest in accordance with Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) guidelines. These FERC guidelines required annual collaboration with both the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to review and solicit input on land management planning.

The general forest age on the MI side of the river in the Quiver falls unit is younger in comparison to the Piers Gorge unit: here silvicultural management emphasized a blending of retention of aesthetic character and timber product production. Previous working forest management was based on uneven-aged management for northern hardwood types, and even-aged management for aspen and red pine plantations. Historically aspen rotation age averaged 70 years. Previous implementation of Best Management Practices (BMP's) and buffers along the river corridor functioned to maintain the aesthetic character of the riparian area and avoid promotion of aspen which would in-turn favor beaver activity.

Early successional forest species (i.e. aspen) have been promoted on favorable soils. The resulting significant acreage of even-aged aspen benefits game species such as white tailed deer, grouse and American woodcock. Stands of red pine plantation and mixed natural red and white pine are also present and have been intensively managed for forest products. Balsam fir and spruce are significant forest stand components in nearly all forest types. Cedar is also common, especially in low wet

areas. The northern hardwood stands were typically managed on an un-even aged basis for pulp production rather than saw log. The resulting stands often lack large diameter trees (>16 in Diameter at Breast Height-DBH) but still retain favorable tree species diversity. Red oak is an important hard mast producing component in many stands and is highly desirable by many wildlife species.

Sudden oak wilt disease is common in the area of Norway, within a 1/2 mile of the Piers Gorge unit, and is also found near the Quiver Falls area. In both cases it threatens to devastate the oak resources which would have dramatic negative impacts on many wildlife species.

Many species of waterfowl can be found in seasonal abundance along the river corridor and cavity nesting species such as wood ducks and hooded mergansers are common. Canada geese and mallards utilize the many islands within the river system as nesting areas and the wetland back waters the river provide excellent brood rearing habitat. Common loons have been identified feeding on the river.

For Wisconsin, the Recreation Area is located within the Northeast Sands Ecological Landscape. Extensive forest coverage plays an important role in the landscape's high water quality, providing extensive forest habitat, supporting local economies and offering many management opportunities. Opportunities exist to maintain large habitat patches and improve connectivity between smaller forest patches; both of these would help avoid problems associated with fragmentation and isolation and should benefit area-sensitive species. Older forests are scarce here, as they are in most of the state, and working forests could include areas with extended rotations, the development of old-growth characteristics and/or stands of "managed old-growth."

Dry forest types are prevalent, but many other types are also significant. Many forests here are now managed for aspen, but there are good opportunities to maintain dry forests of other early successional species such as jack pine and scrub oak, as well as older mesic forests of beech-hemlock, dry-mesic forests of white and red pine and wet-mesic forests of white cedar. Northern Wet-mesic Forests dominated by white cedar are common here; these forests have high ecological value and support numerous rare or uncommon plants and animals, but they are susceptible to negative impacts from hydrological modifications and excessive browse pressure. Good opportunities to protect this fragile natural community occur on the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest, within several state wildlife areas and on the Marinette and Oconto County Forests.

Barrens and bracken grassland communities, once a much more common feature here, represent important restoration and management opportunities, and active projects are underway at several locations. Some of these projects could be expanded and/or made more compatible with management of adjoining dry forests. Where possible, early successional forests could be managed in association with remnant barrens and bracken grasslands to increase connectivity between open areas that are now isolated, increasing effective habitat size, reducing undesirable edge impacts and supporting additional open country animals.

Appendix A - Property Analysis

Threatened, Endangered and Special Concern Species

The following rare plants and animals have been recorded in the Menominee River State Recreation Area.

Plants

Scientific Name	Common Name	Michigan Status	Wisconsin Status	Federal Status
Asplenium rhizophyllum	Walking Fern	Threatened	None	None
Woodsia obtusa	Blunt-lobed woodsia	Threatened	None	None
Eleocharis quinqueflora	Few-flowered Spike-rush	None	Special Concern	None
Parnassia palustris	Marsh Grass-of-Parnassus	Threatened	Threatened	None

Animals

Scientific Name	Common Name	Michigan Status	Wisconsin Status	Federal Status
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle	Special Concern	Watch List	None
Acipenser fulvescens	Lake Sturgeon	Threatened	Special Concern	None
Ophiogomphus howei	Pygmy Snaketail (dragonfly)	Threatened	None	None
Alasmidonta marginata	Elktoe (Mussel)	Special Concern	Special Concern	None
Vertigo tridentata	Honey Vertigo (Snail)	Special Concern	Special Concern	None
Planogyra asteriscus	Eastern Flat-whorl (Snail)	Special Concern	Special Concern	None
Vertigo paradoxa	Mystery Vertigo (Snail)	Special Concern	None	None
Empidomax minimus	Least Flycatcher (Bird)	None	Special Concern	None
Hylocichla mustelina	Wood Thrush (Bird)	None	Special Concern	None
Buteo lineatus	Red-Shouldered Hawk (Bird)	Threatened	Threatened	None
Glyptemys insculpta	Wood Turtle (Turtle)	Special Concern	Threatened	None
Emydoidea blandingii	Blanding's Turtle (Turtle)	Special Concern	Special Concern	None

Geology and Mineral Resources

Surface sediments within the recreation area generally consist of medium- and coarse-textured till, glacial outwash sand and gravel, and postglacial alluvium, which can be thin to discontinuous in places. The edge of a drumlin field extends into the southern portion of the recreation area. The glacial drift thickness varies but is typically less than 100 feet in the area. Bedrock is exposed at the southern end of the recreation area and in other places along the banks of the Menominee River. Beneath the glacial drift are primarily mafic igneous and metamorphic rocks, which are Archean in age. Some felsic volcanic and intrusive rocks may also be present. There is no known commercial development of these rocks in Michigan. However, in Marinette County, Wisconsin, near the southern end of the park, two quarries are mining rhyolite for roofing granules outside of the recreation area. The nearest active sand/gravel pits are located around the abandoned iron mines of the Loretto-Vulcan area, greater than three miles from any portion of the park. Gravel potential appears to be good on the uplands. There is currently no potential for economic oil and gas production in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Within Wisconsin, the Department may permit any town, county, or state agency to obtain nonmetallic mine material for road purposes from a Department-owned "pit" if the material is unavailable from a private vendor within a reasonable distance of the worksite.

Abandoned iron mines of the East Menominee Iron District are located north of the park. There may be some potential for iron-bearing minerals in the northern portion of the southern unit, but probably nothing like the iron formations exposed around Iron Mountain. The recreation area is north of the Back Forty prospect (gold-zinc-copper), where the geology is different. The greatest mineral potential in this area may be for non-metallic products similar to what is being produced nearby in Wisconsin. There has been no recent leasing of state minerals in this area in Michigan. The State of Michigan currently controls roughly 70% of the mineral rights within the recreation area. The remainder of mineral rights beneath State surface on the Michigan side are privately owned.

Appendix A - Property Analysis

Cultural Resources

A number of archaeological sites are known to exist at various locations along the Menominee River in Michigan. However, no archaeological surveys have been performed in the recreation area, so no archaeological sites have been officially documented.

No cultural resources have been identified on the Wisconsin property at this time.

Structures

The Canadian National Railroad Company owns and operates a railroad track and bridge that cuts through the recreation area. The railroad bridge is private property.

A trapper's cabin exists on the southern unit on the Michigan side of the river. The cabin has been historically used by anglers, hunters, trappers, ORV/ATV users, hikers etc. and is not accessible by truck or car.

Abutments and piles exist on the banks of and within the Menominee River at the Peneme Falls site. These are remnants of a road/railroad bridge spanning the river.

Pile mounds exist within the Menominee River north of Quiver Falls. These mounds are in the river to divert and control water flow.

Appendix B - Regional Analysis

Public Lands

Public lands are abundant within the region, with over 50 local recreational assets located within Marinette, Dickinson and Menominee Counties. As shown in Table B-1, over 1.3 million acres of public lands are adjacent to or nearby the project area. These lands offer a variety of outdoor recreation activities including hiking, hunting and snowmobiling.

Table B-1: **Major Public Lands within the Region**

Property	***Owner***	***Size***
Escanaba Forest Management Unit	State of Michigan	142,000 acres
Crystal Falls Forest Management Unit	State of Michigan	300,000 acres
Nicolet National Forest	Federal	656,000 acres
Marinette County Forest	Marinette County	213,000 acres
Pike / Popple / Pine Wild Rivers	State of Wisconsin	9,400 acres

Hiking, camping, hunting, canoeing/kayaking, rafting and fishing are the most popular recreation activities in the area.

Outdoor recreation within the tri-county area is supported by the following facilities:

Municipal and County Parks

Marion Park – City of Norway, MI
Fairlawn Park – City of Kingsford, MI
Cowboy Park – Kingsford, MI
Iron Mountain Park – Iron Mountain, MI
Lake Antoine Park – Dickinson County, MI
Lake Fumee Natural Area – Dickinson County, MI
Airport Park – Menominee County, MI
Faithorn Township Park – Faithorn Township, MI
Morgan Park – Pembine, WI
12-ft Falls Park – Dunbar, WI
Dave's Falls Park – Amberg, WI
Pembine Township Park – Pembine, WI
Goodman Park – Goodman, WI
McClintock Park – Silver Cliff, WI
Veteran's Memorial Park – Crivitz, WI
Twin Bridge Park – Crivitz, WI

State Campgrounds

Gene's Pond Campground (Dickinson County, MI) – 14 rustic sites, boat launch, fishing

Carney Lake Campground (Dickinson County, MI) – 16 rustic sites, boat launch, fishing

Cedar River North Campground (Menominee County, WI) - 14 rustic sites, boat launch, fishing

Peshtigo River State Forest (Marinette County, WI) – 10 canoe campsites and one rustic family campground with 16 sites

Trails

Merriman East Pathway (Dickinson County, MI) – 9.5 miles, hike, ski, bike

Felch Grade Trail West (Dickinson and Menominee Counties, MI) – 20+miles, ORV

Norway Trail (Dickinson County, MI) 27 miles, ORV, Snowmobile

Escanaba to Hermonsville State Trail, (Menominee County, MI) - Undeveloped 25+ miles, hike, bike, ski

Fumee Lake Natural Area (Dickinson County, MI) - 19 miles, hike, ski

Marinette County Snowmobile and ATV Trails

Morgan Park Scenic Walking Trails (Marinette County, WI) – 2.2 miles, hike

Lake Noquebay Trail (Marinette County, WI) – 5 miles, hike, snowshoe

Thunder Mountain Overlook – 2.0 miles, hike, bike

State Parks

J.W. Wells State Park (Menominee County, MI) – modern campground, rustic cabin, trails and sandy beach on Green Bay

Governor Thompson State Park (Marinette County, WI) – semi-modern campground, 3 boat-in campsites, trails, beach, fishing, hunting

Natural Areas

Miscauno Cedar Swamp (Marinette County, WI)

Town Corner Cedars (Marinette County, WI)

Lake Noquebay Sedge Meadows (Marinette County, WI)

Pike Wild River (Marinette County, WI)

Dunbar Barrens (Marinette County, WI)

Kirby Lake Hardwoods (Marinette County, WI)Johnson Falls (Marinette County, WI)

Peshtigo Harbor (Marinette County, WI)

Spread Eagle Barrens (Florence County, WI)

Fumee Lake Natural Area (Dickinson County, WI)

Wildlife and Fishery Areas

Amberg Wildlife Area (Marinette County. WI)

Lake Noquebay Wildlife Area (Marinette County, WI)

Town Corner Wildlife Area (Marinette County, WI)

Miscauno Wildlife Area (Marinette County, WI)

North Branch Beaver Creek Fishery Area (Marinette County, WI)

North Branch Pemebonwon Fishery Area (Florence County, WI)
Green Bay West Shores (Marinette, Oconto County, WI)
Upper Middle Inlet Fisheries Area (Marinette County, WI)

Water Access Sites (Boat Landings, Boat Launches, Boating Access Sites MI & WI)

Norway Reservoir
Faithorn
Gerald Welling Memorial
City of Norway Power Dam
Sturgeon Falls
Niagara Small Boat Access (Power)

Regional Landscape

The following information was obtained from Regional Landscape of Michigan and Wisconsin, A Working Map and Classification, Dennis Albert, September 20, 1995.

Menominee River Recreation Area is located in Section IX, subsection 1, referred to as Spread Eagle - Dunbar Barrens. This region is characterized by steep Precambrian bedrock knobs, which rise 200 feet or more from the surrounding outwash plains. These include iron-bearing rocks, which were mined in the past, but all mines have now been abandoned. Soils of the region are typically droughty outwash sands, thin sandy soils on bedrock or sandy loams and loamy sands on ground moraine and end moraine. The plains are typically well-drained, although wetlands with peat deposits are common in the outwash plain depressions.

The climate of the region has an annual average precipitation of 28 to 32 inches, with annual snowfall average of 52 to 80 inches. The growing season ranges from 100 to 130 days and mean temperatures range from 12F in January to 68F in July. Record temperature extremes recorded in Kingsford/Iron Mountain are a low of -39F in February and a high of 103F in July.

For a more extensive discussion on the Wisconsin regional landscape, please referee to the Northeast Sands Ecological Landscape handbook located here:
http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/landscapes/index.asp?mode=detail&Landscape=9

Appendix B - Regional Analysis

Population and the Basis for Local Economy

The project region is sparsely populated, with between 20 and 35 people per square mile on average. The 2010 census figures show a total population of 91,946 for the three county area. This area has shown a steady population decline since the 1990's, especially Menominee County, which saw a decline of over 5% between 2000 and 2010. The City of Marinette, the Marinette County seat, has a population of nearly 12,000, representing almost 30 percent of the county population.

The largest employment sectors within the tri-county area are manufacturing, social services and retail trade. The cities of Marinette, Menominee, and Iron Mountain provide a broader industrial base. These industries have helped diversify the economies of the cities located at either end of the river, bringing a more stable economy to the area. The agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining sector, accounts for less than 3% of total employment.

The economic value of tourism has shown a steady growth in the past 30 years. What at one time were only summer vacations on the rivers and lakes have turned into year-round use of the abundant public lands.

Recreation Supply and Demand

The following sections describe the recreation demand in the region, the supply of opportunities, and trends and issues for future use.

Recreation Demand

Analysis of the Menominee River State Recreation Area regional recreation demand and supply shortages is drawn primarily from *The 2005-2010 and 2011-2016 Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans* (SCORP). SCORP classifies and measures the preferences and needs of a statewide recreating public for understanding the supply and demand of regional recreation preferences. SCORP is updated every five years, informing and shaping recreational planning on state properties.

The Wisconsin SCORP divides the state into eight planning regions based on a collection of natural resources and tourism assets. This property exists in the Upper Lake Michigan Coastal SCORP Region. Because of the access this region offers to Lake Michigan and other waterways, water-based recreation is an important element of its recreation supply. Compared to the other regions, the Upper Lake Michigan Coastal SCORP Region contains the fewest number of state parks.

Recreational demands can be determined, in part, by the level of participation, or the most popular activities in an area. The 10 most popular activities in this region are shown in Table B-2.

Table B-2: **Regional Recreational Preferences for the Upper Lake Michigan Coastal Region**

Walk for Pleasure	Boating (any type)
Family Gathering	Freshwater Fishing
Driving for Pleasure	Visit a Beach
Picnicking	Snow/Ice Activities (any type)
Bicycling	Swimming in Lakes, Streams, Etc.

Source: 2005-2010 WI SCORP

The 2013-2017 Michigan SCORP identified the 10 most popular activities statewide, as shown below.

Table B-3: **Top 10 Outdoor Recreation Activities in Michigan**

Rank	***Activity***	***Percentage Participating***
1	Biking - all types combined	25%
2	Camping	24
3	Fishing	23
4	Walking outdoors (including dog walking)	21
5	Hiking - all types combined	20
6	Play outdoor games/sports	17
7	Hunting or trapping	15
8	Swimming - all types combined	13
9	Boating	11
10	Visit playgrounds	10

Source : Michigan DNR, SCORP, Outdoor Recreation Telephone Survey, April 2012.

Recreation Supply

The popularity of a specific region is largely based on the supply of the region's recreational activities. One way to analyze a region's recreational supply is to use a recreation location quotient (RLQ). The RLQ is a method used to study the relative abundance or scarcity of a recreation resource in a region compared to the same resource supply at the state level (Equation 1). This allows regions to be compared to each other and compared to the overall state supply. The RLQ is not solely based on the size or number of recreational activities in a region, but rather the size and number per capita of a given resource.

Overall, the Upper Lake Michigan Coastal has lower supply levels of nature based (with 21 unique supply elements) and snow and ice based (with 24 unique supply elements) as defined in the SCORP.

Equation 1. RLQ = % resource in a given locale / % resource in a reference region

This analysis only relates to Wisconsin.

Regional Recreational Trends, Issues, and Needs

Understanding the supply and demand of recreational resources is an important component of planning for recreational opportunities. If there is a demonstrated shortage of a particular resource, it is important to know what the future demand for that resource will be. According to the Wisconsin SCORP, recreation supply shortages exist in the Upper Lake Michigan Coastal Regional for:

- campsites - nonelectrical
- carry-in boat launches
- trails (cross-country ski, bicycle, snowmobile, and horseback riding)

Another way to understand this demand is by gauging user perceptions of a particular recreation amenity. SCORP also assessed visitor perceptions on their top recreation needs. For the Upper Lake Michigan Coastal these needs are as follows:

- better maps/signage for trails
- more electric campsites
- more trails

As part of the planning effort for the Michigan *DNR Public Land Management Strategy Plan (2013)* the DNR Director initiated meetings with the ten counties that contain the highest percentage of state-owned public land. Key themes from the meeting with Dickinson County included:

- Acquisition of trail connections in the area, including across the state border with Wisconsin, should continue to be a priority (includes a priority bike trail)
- Would like more township level engagement

Appendix C - Zone Descriptions

Management Zones, or Land Management Classifications, define the level of natural resource modification, recreation opportunities offered and development appropriate to each part of the Recreation Area. A summary of the zones/classifications used is illustrated by the following table.

Appendix C - Zone Descriptions

Menominee River State Recreation Area
Land Management Classifications (Management Zones)

Below is a summary of the Land Management Classifications in terms of: Natural Resources – Recreation – Development
The proposed level of natural resource modification, recreation opportunities offered, and development is represented by the following scale: 0 = very low 1 = low 2 = moderate 3 = high

	Recreation Management – Backcountry 1-2-1	**Recreation Management – Natural Resources 2-3-2**	**Recreation Management – Developed 3-3-3**	**Primitive / Natural Management 0-1-0**	**Scenic Resource Management 1-2-2**	**Native / Ecological Community Management 3-2-1**	**Habitat Management 3-2-1**
Natural Resources	Natural resources may be modified slightly to support visitor use, but tolerance for natural resource impacts is low. Zone will reflect natural processes, with vegetative management only allowed to restore and maintain natural ecological structure and processes.	Natural resources support visitor activities with only moderate impacts. Natural resources managed or modified to support visitor activities and maintain aesthetically appealing landscape, but are protected to the degree possible and appear natural.	Natural resources may be actively managed and modified to support visitor activities and maintain an aesthetically appealing landscape. Vegetation management will be allowed to facilitate development. Passive management may also be employed where appropriate.	Native species and natural processes take precedence over visitor accommodation. Vegetative management only allowed to restore and maintain natural ecological structure and processes.	Natural resources may be modified slightly to support visitor use and viewing, but tolerance for natural resource impacts is low. Zone will reflect natural processes, with vegetative management only allowed to restore and maintain natural ecological structure and processes or to enhance the viewscapes.	Natural resources are established to represent, restore and perpetuate native plant and animal communities. Areas that initially do not have the desired community conditions but have a reasonable potential to be restored to those conditions may be included under this classification.	Natural resources may be modified to support habitat improvement or restoration. This zone can reflect either natural or perspective processes as defined by the vegetative or habitat management objectives within the master plan.
Recreation	Low to Moderate levels of recreation compatible with natural character of zone. Visitors may be engaged in outdoor recreation activities in diverse and natural land and water settings. Low to moderate visitor encounters can be expected. Snowmobiling and motorized activities are not permitted.	Moderate to High levels of recreation compatible with natural character of zone. Visitors may be engaged in outdoor recreation activities in diverse and natural land and water settings. Moderate to high visitor encounters can be expected. Snowmobiling is permitted unless stated otherwise and motorized activities are permitted on designated routes.	High levels of recreation in a highly structured environment. Visitors may be engaged in recreation in diverse and modified land and water settings. High visitor encounters can be expected. Hunting is allowed only in approved areas. Snowmobiling is permitted unless stated otherwise and motorized activities are permitted on designated routes.	Low density, dispersed, off-trail or trailed, self-reliant (no bicycle, equestrian or motorized use) outdoor activities (i.e. hiking, backpacking, primitive camping, cross-country skiing, hunting, trapping, fishing, nature observation).	Moderate levels of recreation compatible with the purpose of viewing. Non-motorized activity in trail and observation point access and motorized activities in the form of scenic road designations.	Low to Moderate levels of recreation compatible with the purpose of habitat improvement. This may include both motor and non-motorized activity on trails and waterways	Low to Moderate levels of recreation compatible with the purpose of habitat improvement. This may include both motor and non-motorized activity on trails and waterways.
Development	Low level of development to support visitor access to outdoor recreation activities (i.e. trails, trailhead parking, backcountry campsites, rustic cabins, pit toilets and water pumps) and educational opportunities. Development will be unobtrusive and will blend with the natural environment. Site hardening (i.e. boardwalks, fencing, and surfaced pedestrian paths) only as necessary to protect sensitive resources.	Moderate level of development of facilities for support of visitor access and activities (i.e. restrooms, parking areas, trails, picnic shelters, rustic campgrounds, cabins and shelters) for recreation and educational opportunities. Site hardening (i.e. boardwalks, fencing, and surfaced pedestrian paths) as necessary to protect sensitive resources and moderate levels of accessibility are expected.	High level of development of facilities for support of visitor access and activities (i.e. restrooms, walkways and parking, trails, picnic shelters, modern and semi-modern campgrounds, cabins and shelters) for recreation and educational opportunities. Site hardening (i.e. boardwalks, fencing, and surfaced pedestrian paths) and high levels of accessibility are expected.	Very low level of development to support visitor access to outdoor recreation activities (i.e. foot trails, primitive campsites). Site hardening (i.e. boardwalks) only allowed protecting sensitive resources.	Moderate level of development to support visitor access, transit, interpretive activities, and sightseeing (i.e. roads, trails, parking, restrooms, overlooks, small picnic areas, interpretive media).	Low level of development to support visitor access, primary recreation activities and sightseeing (i.e. roads, parking and trails)	Low level of development to support visitor access, primary recreation activities and sightseeing (i.e. roads, parking and trails).

Appendix D - Allowable Vegetation Practices (Wisconsin)

The following vegetation management practices are allowing in Wisconsin.

- Give aesthetic and recreational values preference when making decisions on timber and other management with primary focus on the timing of management actions to minimize negative visual and audio impacts on recreational users.
- Trees and shrubs may be removed as needed for the development or redevelopment of designated public use areas or sites. Planting and maintenance of native trees and shrubs may be done on these sites for screening and for scenic, wildlife, or recreational enhancement of the site.
- Public areas may be mowed
- Commercial timber sales may be conducted using techniques described in the department silviculture handbook including coppice regeneration, shelterwood, and selective harvest to accomplish property goals and objectives. Ground flora can be augmented by planting appropriate native species.
- Ecologically appropriate native tree species may be planted where afforestation or cover type conversion is needed to meet property objectives.
- Non-commercial silvicultural practices such as timber stand improvement.
- Prescribed fire, whether used for site preparation for planting or for habitat maintenance or conversion or other purposes, will be conducted following standard department procedures.
- To maintain or restore scenic values, conduct salvage harvests and take other actions as necessary to restore sites following natural disturbances. Planting appropriate native tree species may be used.
- Management of invasive and aggressive native species should follow integrated pest management principles. Techniques can include manual, mechanical, pesticides, and biological controls.
- Shrubs may be sheared or otherwise mechanically removed and treated with herbicides for habitat management and cover type conversion.
- Other than invasive species control, Primitive/Natural Management zones will be managed passively.

Appendix E - Planning Team

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Appendix E - Planning Team

The General Management Plan was developed with valuable input and expertise provided by all members of the "Planning Team." The planning team is made up of Michigan and Wisconsin DNR personnel representing all different areas of expertise.

Michigan Planning Team		
Division	**Name**	**Title**
Parks and Recreation	Debbie Jensen	Management Plan Administrator
Parks and Recreation	Matt Lincoln	Planning Analyst
Parks and Recreation	Eric Cadeau	Regional Field Planner
Parks and Recreation	Bill Doan/ Doug Rich	W UP District Supervisor
Parks and Recreation	Kasey Mahoney	Unit Supervisor
Parks and Recreation	Ray Fahlsing	Stewardship Unit Manager
Parks and Recreation	Ron Yesney	Trails Coordinator
Fisheries	Darren Kramer	Fisheries Supervisor (N. Lake Michigan)
Forest Resources	Eric Thompson	Escanaba Unit Manager
Law Enforcement	Brian Bacon	Dickinson Co. Conservation Officer
Law Enforcement	Marvin Gerlach	Menominee Co. Conservation Officer
Education and Outreach	Bob Wild	Park Interpreter
Wildlife	Bill Scullon	Wildlife Biologist
MSHDA	Dean Anderson	State Archaeologist

Appendix E - Planning Team

Wisconsin Planning Team		
Section/Unit	**Name**	**Title**
State Parks	Jeff Prey	Lead Planner
State Parks	Maggie Kailhofer	Property Manager
State Parks	Craig Anderson	Ecologist
Wildlife	Janet Brehm	Wildlife Biologist
Endangered Resources	Carly Lapin	Conservation Biologist
Fisheries	Mike Donofrio	Fisheries Regional Supervisor
Forestry	Bruce Djupstrom	Forester
Real Estate	Tim Mella	Real Estate Specialist
IS Data Services	Daniel Buckler	Mapping
IS Business Automation	Joe Warren	Website / SharePoint

Appendix F - Public Comments

Over the duration of the Menominee River State Recreation Area planning process, a variety of opportunities were provided for public input and feedback. A summary of comments received for each opportunity follows.

Public Input Workshop, September 6, 2012 - Norway Public Schools
Members of the public were invited to learn about the management plan process and to provide initial input on the Recreation Area and its importance and provide ideas for future management.

Online Public Input Survey, September/ October 2012
A survey was developed to gather general information about primary interests in the park: how visitors currently use the park, what are the most significant aspects, and recommendations for preservation and recreation enhancements.

Public Input Open House, June 11 and 12, 2014
Draft planning concepts were presented for comment at two public meetings in Faithorn Township Mi, and Green Bay, Wi. The draft documents were also available on the project website for a period of 30 days.

Public Input Open House, August 23 and 24, 2016,
Two public meetings were held in Norway, Mi and Pembine, Wi, to present the full draft plan for review and comment prior to plan approval. The draft documents were also available on the project website for a period of 30 days.

Appendix F - Public Comments

Menominee River State Recreation Area
Public Planning Meeting #1
Norway, MI
9/26/12

Public Comments

The following is a summary of the comments received at the public meeting, which was attended by over 60 members of the community, including representatives of local government, local businesses, recreation and conservation organizations, local landowners and interested citizens.

Recreation

Camping:

- Would like modern camping on south side
- No modern camping by Piers
- Please open the closed campsites in the central location on the Wisconsin side as the river is now the only way to get to designated sites.
- Need more disbursed camping
- Want disbursed camping north of Pier 4
- Need pit toilet at the campsite above pier 4 for rafters
- Need more camping access for rafters
- Want to see remote camping
- Want southern units with disbursed camping opportunities
- Like the gorge the way it is, minor improvements to existing facilities only

Safety:

- Need a lock box at Pier 3 for safety equipment in case of emergency
- Need to hold and coordinate annual emergency response meetings
- Need a Menominee River Rafting Commission formed for the rafting companies for safety and collaboration purposes
- Rafting needs to be regulated for safety

Access:

- Would be nice to have a pedestrian suspension bridge across the river
- Want to see boardwalk access to all Piers due to overuse of this land

Rafting:

- Need raft put-in above Pier 4 on the Wisconsin Side
- Rafters need 2 points of access at a minimum on each side of the river
- Wisconsin's central Sailor Launch needs work
- The Gorge's identity is rafting

- Better parking and better raft take-out situation needed at Pier 1 on Michigan side. Need a spot for designated raft use only
- Rafting company, we would like to run rock climbing excursions at the Pier 4 cliffs. (comparable to the popular Devil's Lake in Wisconsin

Other Recreation:

- I like how Wisconsin closed access to the river to all vehicles to protect the natural resources on the south side
- Don't want to see ATV/ORV trails
- No ORV, snowmobile and ATV use in the gorge, by the Piers
- Would like a sustainable single-track mountain bike trail near the gorge.
- Please do not add equestrian trails at the gorge
- Want a sustainable single-track mountain bike trail in the central
- Like snowshoeing

*Camping: describes opportunities to improve camping availability, amenities offered, and site specific improvements.
*Safety: describes safety issues related to the site's recreational patterns
*Rafting: describes all issues related to rafting
*Other Recreational: describes recreation use related issues for use types other than rafting
*Access: describes land resource access

Boundary

- Michigan side, turn-around area at Pier 1 is being overused and clogging access to the rafters. People are parking there to avoid the Passport fee.
    - MI needs to buy this property – Verso Property and improve the boat launch facility to include commercial and private interests.
    - This area had 2000 rafters on July 4th, and needs facilities to accommodate them
- Keep the property the same as it exists today
- Buy more river frontage to preserve the corridor

Planning (General)

Land Management:

- Look at erosion and trail layout at Piers Gorge, specifically the 4th pier
- Consider control of invasive plants, especially March Thistle
- Wild River Invasive Species Coalition – Dickinson Conservation District, partnership on both sides of the river
- Would like to see new property management similar to the existing Menominee NRA in Wisconsin.
- Where is access of Zaidel RP located?
- Will the DNR force me to sell my property?

Communication:

- Need better communication between DNR and town zoning offices regarding lands being considered for acquisition
- Provide contact list of DNR specialists to the public so they can be contacted with relevant questions.
- Provide a CD with Powerpoint and associated maps to folks without internet

Recreation:

- Promote catch and release bass fishing
- Will private land adjacent to public land be required to be open for hunting/trapping?
- This plan should address the potential for commercialization for the natural resources (zip lines, rock climbing and other guide services)
- ATV use for trapping, bear bates, etc.
- Would like to see the park stay rustic and less commercialization

*Land Management: describes issues associated with the acquisition, access to, and maintenance of land

*Communication: describes forms of communication that could enhance public awareness of DNR activities

*Recreation: describes recreational opportunities and desires for the site

Appendix F - Public Comments

1. What are your primary interests in the Menominee River SRA?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Camping	56.8%	54
Education/Interpretation	15.8%	15
Equestrian trail use	1.1%	1
Fishing	47.4%	45
Hiking	**62.1%**	**59**
Hunting/Trapping	20.0%	19
Mountain bike trail use	22.1%	21
ORV trail use	11.6%	11
Personal kayak/rafting	52.6%	50
Provided kayak/rafting	10.5%	10
Scenery	55.8%	53
Skiing	15.8%	15
Snowmobile trail use	5.3%	5
Snowshoeing	29.5%	28
Wildlife Observation	51.6%	49
	Other (please specify)	11
	answered question	**95**
	skipped question	**2**

Other Comments:

- Keeping our private land that is surrounded by the MRSRA private.
- Photography
- Tent Camping NOT RV camping
- Botanizing
- Wilderness-like experience
- Preservation of natural area
- Canoeing

- Photography
- Berry Picking
- Canoe trips and dispersed camping
- canoe based camping

2. How often do you visit the Menominee River SRA?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Never Visited	15.1%	14
Once a year	9.7%	9
Twice a year	20.4%	19
3 to 5 times a year	22.6%	21
More than 5 times a year	**32.3%**	**30**
	answered question	**93**
	skipped question	**4**

3. What section of the Menominee River SRA do you visit the most?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Piers Gorge (Michigan Side)	**51.3%**	**41**
Piers Gorge (Wisconsin Side)	11.3%	9
Quiver Falls (Michigan Side)	10.0%	8
Quiver Falls (Wisconsin Side)	27.5%	22
	answered question	**80**
	skipped question	**17**

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4. When visiting the Menominee River SRA, how often do you stay?

	Response Percent	Response Count
1 hour or less	9.9%	8
2 to 4 hours	**46.9%**	**38**
4 to 8 hours	24.7%	20
2 to 3 days	14.8%	12
4 to 5 days	0.0%	0
More than 5 days	3.7%	3
	answered question	**81**
	skipped question	**16**

5. What do you feel is the most significant aspect of each category listed below in the Menominee River SRA?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Historic/Cultural Resources	50.0%	30
Education Opportunities	50.0%	30
Local/Regional Economy	55.0%	33
Natural Resources	73.3%	44
Recreation Opportunities	**86.7%**	**52**
	answered question	**60**
	skipped question	**37**

What is the most Significant aspect of the Historical and Cultural Resources?

- Native American heritage, history, traditional use of area (26%)
- Hydropower production (4%)
- Logging Era (31%)
- Public education of area history (7%)
- Geological history (7%)
- Undeveloped nature of area (10%)
- Iron mining history (4%)
- Keep it free (4%)
- River (7%)

What is the most significant aspect of educational opportunities?

- Ecosystem and Habitats (18%)
- Natural Sciences (18%)
- Geology (14%)
- Water Quality (11%)
- Cultural History (11%)
- Local School Resource (11%)
- Preservation (7%)
- Signage/Brochures (7%)
- All (3%)

What is the most significant aspect of the local and regional economy?

- Local business (25%)
- Tourism (18%)
- Attracts visitors without compromising the environment (12%)
- Rafting and Kayaking (12%)
- Piers Gorge access (9%)
- Camping (6%)
- Preservation (6%)
- Logging (3 %)
- River (3%)
- Keep it free (3%)
- Fishing (3%)

What is the most significant aspect of the natural resources?

- Undeveloped scenic beauty (50%)
- Forests (9%)
- River (9%)
- Biodiversity (6%)
- Rock Formations (6%)
- Sturgeon and small mouth bass fishing (6%)
- High water quality (4%)
- Natural shoreline (4%)
- Limited access (2%)
- Recreation opportunities (2%)
- Grouse habitat (2%)

What is the most significant aspect of the recreation opportunities?

- Piers Gorge (1.5%)
- Camping (11%)
- Rafting/Kayaking/Canoeing (30%)
- Hiking (14%)
- Hunting/Trapping (9%)
- Quiet Reflection/Natural Beauty Viewing (14%)
- Fishing (16%)
- ATV/ORV (3%)
- Snowmobile (1.5%)

6. **What defines the identity of the Menominee River SRA?**

- Natural Scenic Beauty (31%)
- Quiet/Secluded serenity (20%)
- Piers Gorge (14%)
- River (13%)
- Unique Geology (7%)
- Recreation Opportunities (7%)
- History (5%)
- Preservation (3%)

7. What is more important to you regarding the Menominee River SRA?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Develop more recreation opportunities	30.1%	28
Preserve and conserve natural resources	**69.9%**	**65**
	answered question	**93**
	skipped question	**4**

8. <u>What do you most want to see preserved?</u>

- Habitat, Wildlife, Animals (19.6%)
- Scenic beauty (13.6%)
- The shorelines (12%)
- Piers Gorge (12%)
- Access and trails (10.6%)
- Freedom (8.2%)
- River Corridor (7.5%)
- Water Quality (6%)
- Sustainable harvested forest lands (4.5%)
- Old growth trees (3%)
- Hunting (1.5%)
- Pemenee Falls (1.5%)

9. <u>What types of existing recreation activities would you like to see improved?</u>

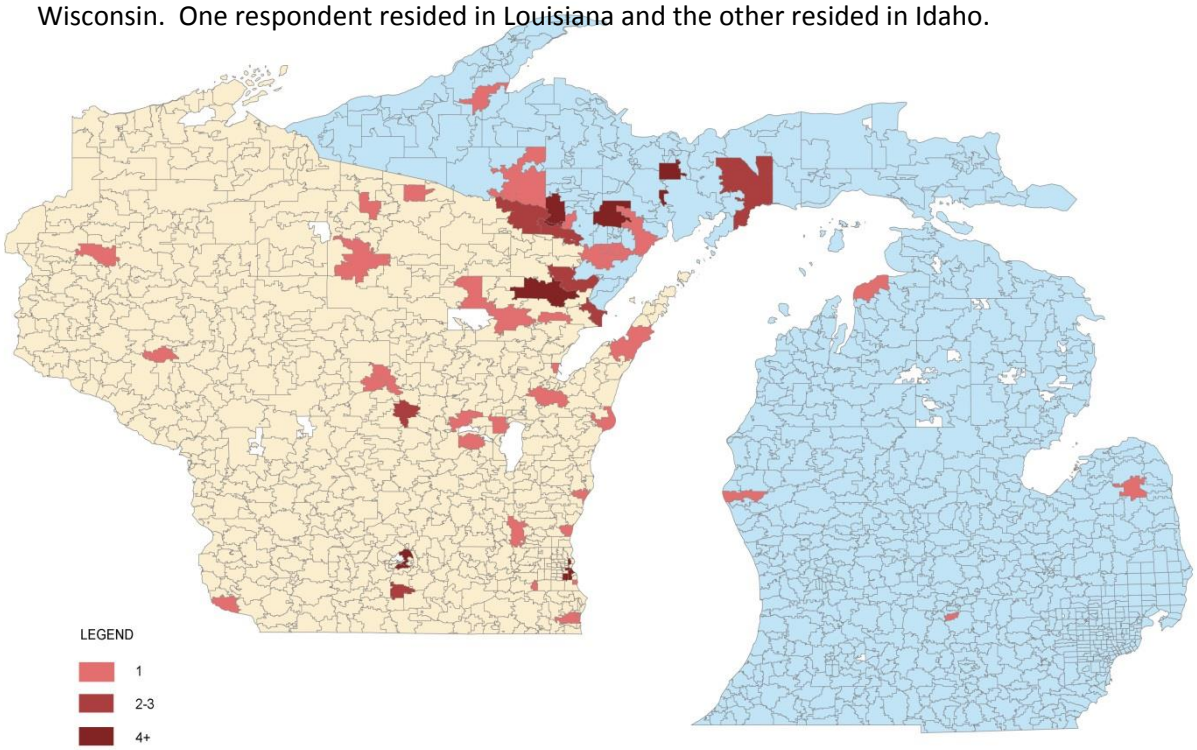
- Hiking Trails (27.4%)
- None (24%)
- River Access (11.3%)
- River access camping (10%)
- Campgrounds (4.8%)
- ORV Trail (4.8%)
- Rafting (4.8%)
- Kayaking (3.3%)
- Interpretive signage (4.8%)
- Keep it free (1.6%)
- Parking (1.6%)
- River Viewing Areas (1.6%)

10. <u>What recreation would you most like to see added?</u>

- None (21.2%)
- Camping, all types (12%)
- ORV/ATV Trails (9%)
- Hiking Trails (9%)
- Bike Trails (6%)
- Mountain Bike Trails (6%)
- Parking (4.5%)
- Hike-in campsites (4.5%)
- Designated dispersed campsites for backpacking (4.5%)
- River Access Camping (4.5%)
- Wildlife viewing opportunities (3%)
- Cross-country ski trails (3%)
- Quiet (3%)
- River Access (3%)
- ATV/ORV Campsites (3%)
- Interpretive Signage for historic education (1.5%)
- Boat Launch (1.5%)
- Wayfinding Signage (1.5%)
- Shuttle Service for kayakers (1.5%)

11. <u>What is your zip code?</u>

All but two respondents were from Wisconsin or Michigan with the majority being from Wisconsin. One respondent resided in Louisiana and the other resided in Idaho.



12. What is your age?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Under 18	0.0%	0
18 to 29	6.3%	6
30 to 39	23.2%	22
40 to 49	22.1%	21
50 to 59	**27.4%**	**26**
60+	21.1%	20
	answered question	**95**
	skipped question	**2**

13. Are you male or female?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Male	**73.4%**	**69**
Female	26.6%	25
	answered question	**94**
	skipped question	**3**

Appendix F - Public Comments

MENOMINEE RIVER STATE RECREATION AREA
GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

DRAFT CONCEPT REVIEW JUNE 2014
Summary of Public Comments

The Draft Plan concepts for Menominee River State Recreation Area were available on the project website for review for a period of one month from May 27, 2014, until June 30, 2014. Comments were invited via phone, Email, mail or at one of two public meetings held to present and solicit input on the Draft Plan Concepts. The meetings and review opportunities were advertised by press releases from both Wisconsin and Michigan.

Plan Concepts provided for review are listed below. These materials were available on both the website and at the public meetings, unless noted otherwise.

Menominee River Area planning documents

- Draft Management Summary
- Draft Significance Statements (Existing Conditions)
- Draft Future Condition Statements (Goals)
- Draft Land Management Classifications (Management Zones)

Menominee River Area planning maps

- Map A: Regional Locator and Public Lands

The following maps were provided for each of the three planning units; Piers Gorge, Quiver Falls and Pemene Falls:

- Map B: Existing Facilities (website only)
- Map C: Land Covertypes (website only)
- Map D: Proposed Land Management Classifications
- Map E: Existing and Proposed Recreation Developments
- Map F: Proposed Project Boundary Modifications

PUBLIC MEETING SUMMARY
Faithorn Township Hall, Faithorn, MI
Wednesday June 11, 2014
5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. (CT)

A brief presentation was given outlining the purpose of the joint plan, key site features and the draft plan concepts. This was followed by a question and answer session.

Q: Is the plan consistent with WE Energies recreation plan?
A. The proposed recreation activities are generally in line with those that occurred under WE Energy but will be evaluated to ensure they are appropriate and in line with state land use rules. FERC regulations do not apply.

Q. Does the State pay property taxes to the Township?
A. The state pays a percentage of the taxes – PILT (payment in lieu of taxes)

Q. Explain the Property Boundaries
A. The proposed project boundaries reflect a long-term vision and are based on a willing seller, willing buyer basis.

Q. Safety concerns with the City of Norway Dam. No sirens alerting to water release. Should have the same regulations as other dams.
A. Dam safety and regulations are not the responsibility of the DNR. All dams operate under FERC (Federal Energy and Regulatory Commission) licensing.

Q. Why are the rafting companies charged a Use Permit fee when they do not launch or takeout of State of Michigan land?
A. The land is being used by a commercial business for access during rafting trips. This is standard Mi DNR operating procedure.

Q. Will ATV use be allowed?
A. Currently shown as not being allowed in the Quiver Falls middle unit, but is proposed in the south. Final outcome will take public input into account.

Attendees were then invited to visit each of the stations set up for Piers Gorge, Quiver Falls and Pemene Falls and provide comment on the plans using sticky notes, to park staff, or on comment sheets. Input received at the meeting is summarized below.

Appendix F - Public Comments

Map Comments

- Map D2: Remove cement abutments at Harter Creek (MI)
- Map E2: Maintain access, trail and parking off County Rd. 577 (MI, proposed parking area)
- Map E-2A: Protect City of Norway property within proposed project boundary as undeveloped (WI)
- Map E-2B: ATV and horse access (MI, north of Granger Point)

Written Comments

- Keep the old trapper cabin (MI)

Comments received on comment cards are included in combined written comments below

Verbal Comments (all relate to MI)

- Allow use for equestrian trails
- Safety concerns with no vehicular access
- Cabin has been a tradition for many years, please maintain.
- Maintain vehicular access to cabin (typically from Spruce Road)
- Concern over proposed parking area and access off Orchard Lane – may exacerbate trespass on private land
- Brandts Creek needs a new bridge
- Trespass issues – define boundaries
- Work with landowner to resolve mutual access issues in south unit of Quiver Falls (north of Orchard Lane)

Appendix F - Public Comments

PUBLIC MEETING SUMMARY
Brown County Public Library Weyers-Hilliard Branch, Green Bay, Wisconsin
Thursday June 12, 2014
5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. (CT)

The meeting was an open house format with attendees invited to visit each of the stations set up for Piers Gorge, Quiver Falls and Pemene Falls and provide comment on the plans using sticky notes, to park staff, or on comment sheets. Input received at the meeting is summarized below.

Map Comments

- Map E2: Campground at Stoney Point (WI)
- Map F2: Would like to have drive-in sites. We aren't getting any younger (MI, north of Granger Point)

Written Comments

Included in combined written comments below

Verbal Comments

Included in combined written comments below

See attached record of meeting attendees.

COMBINED WRITTEN COMMENTS

Michigan and Wisconsin

- Plan reflects the need to preserve the wilderness setting that currently exists
- Truly primitive campsites along the river are appropriate to accommodate needs of river travelers (no picnic table or privy)
- Avoid "if we build it, they will come" philosophy. Ensure all proposals are truly justified
- Need legal access for ATVs to cross from Michigan to Wisconsin
- Property boundary concerns impacting Verso Paper's infrastructure
- Well thought out plan – keep an amount of solitude
- Proposals look good for all 3 areas
- Consider hunting use and young forest habitat for ruffed grouse and American woodcock in future management – planned maintenance of young forest types like aspen
- Area is an important migratory bird route – consider in future management
- Like the new plan and the additional access and campsites etc.
- Assist in the promotion and information provided on whitewater rafting
- Consider a bridge that spans from the overlook at Pier 3 between Michigan and Wisconsin. This would be a "show piece" for the park, improve access from both states, including in the case of emergencies.
- Explore the removal of the Sturgeon Falls Dam

Wisconsin

- Boat launch/campground/parking at Rattie Road – not needed at this time and would have a negative impact on the river
- Scenic overlook/toilet/parking lot/fee collector/canoe launch at Quiver falls – this area should stay rustic. Only address impacts with specifics if use increases
- Would like to see equestrian camping and trail riding
- Will existing walking trails at Piers Gorge be used?
- Keep ATV use out of Piers Gorge unit
- Add campsite at Stoney Point

Michigan

- Granger Point property owners – concern over how the plan affects their private property rights (5 comments)
- Is an emergency access road to pier 3 really necessary?
- Would like to see wheelchair access at Piers Gorge from parking area to Pier 2
- Faithorn fishing site is beautiful but with horrendous access – needs a new access road and would be beautiful for camping
- Cement berms should be removed by Harter Creek. Told that WE Energies put the berms in as a condition of the sale

- Opportunities to partner/collaborate with City of Norway (trails, interpretation, education etc.)
- Request that the road to Piers Gorge not be paved - the gravel road serves as a means of slowing down traffic.
- Request back country/primitive campsites in the area near 4th Pier.

Appendix F - Public Comments

Menominee River State Recreation Area: Public Meeting Input
Faithorn Township Hall, Michigan, Wednesday June 11, 2014

Name	Organization
Kathy Branz	Faithorn Township Clerk
Li Dale McNam	Sencha Tour Caspian
Jensan Kanlenski	
Gerald Kiliush	
Ron Le Grane	
Braian Bousley	Menominee County
Jim Wash	Menominee County
Matt Walli	
Allan Burklund	Faithorn Resident
Brad Suheski	Hunter
Adam Gunville	Hunter
Ross Cayemberg	Hunter
John Gunville	Hunter
Andrew Peterson	
Jim Vivio	
Warren Suchovsky	CARE TWSP Citizen
Jim Buthorn	
Kelly Matteir	
Scott Guffey	
Eva Reid	IM Daily News
Dale Guerniere	Kosirs Rafting
Marge Petreck	
Greg Petreck	
Tammy Kiser	
Greg & Yuonne Bichanich	
David Jarman	
John Hamel	
Terry Spencer	City of Norway
Susan DeVoe	Faithorn Resident
Tim Miller	

Menominee River State Recreation Area: Public Meeting Input
Green Bay, Wisconsin, June 12, 2014

Name	Organization
Richard Duffer	
Michael Mikolas	
Frank BoFay III	

MENOMINEE RIVER STATE RECREATION AREA
GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

DRAFT PLAN REVIEW AUGUST 2016
Summary of Public Comments

The Menominee River State Recreation Area Draft Management Plan was available for review for a period of one month beginning August 5, 2016. Comments were invited via Email, mail or at one of two public meetings held to present and solicit input on the Draft Plan. The meetings and review opportunities were advertised by press releases from both Wisconsin and Michigan and sent to individuals who had expressed an interest in the recreation area.

Public Open House Meetings were held as follows:

- **Norway High School, Michigan, August 23, 2016, 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.**
- **Pembine Town Hall, Wisconsin, August 24, 2016, 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.**

The August 23rd Public Open House, held in Norway, Michigan, was attended by approximately 26 members of the community and DNR staff representatives. The August 24th meeting in Pembine, Wisconsin, was attended by approximately 20 members of the community and DNR staff representatives. (See list of attendees)

Both meetings began with a brief presentation on the Draft Management Plan which defined the significance and future vision of the recreation area and prescribed management zones and potential improvements for each area of the park. Verbal comments following the presentation included the following:

- Faithorn Township expressed concern about the lack of revenue from PILT payments for land owned by the state within the Township compared to the taxable value
- Dickinson County Commissioner commented that the high percentage of land owned by the DNR in the county affects land available for development.
- Can the Trappers Cabin be preserved/ maintained?
- Interest was expressed in including equestrian access at Piers Gorge
- Concern over private land being shown within the Proposed Project Boundary. This should be more clearly labelled as private.
- Consider the needs of bicyclists by adding a bike path through the recreation area that connects to the Iron Belle trail system
- Clarification on the need for rafters to obtain a use permit to access land in Michigan was given.
- Public comments requesting drive-in day use access to the Menominee River

Appendix F - Public Comments

The meeting attendees were then asked to review the draft project maps and provide written comments regarding specific areas of the plans. Michigan and Wisconsin DNR staff members were available to answer any questions.

General Recreation Area Comments

- Fire & rescue needs equipment, access for fire and rescue [in] Faithorn
- Sturgeon Bend Park not noted
- Some warning on river or on a map about distance to falls to ease concerns of non-locals about how far
- Interested in the proposed location for emergency river access on MI side.
- Orchard Lane, poorly maintained road
- Formulate historic campsites
- Looking forward to this addition to Recreation Area, would like to see trail access
- What determines the need for a campground at end of Rattie? In many trips there, I've only seen 1 other vehicle.
- Is there a need for a toilet at Quiver? Describe the overlook at Quiver. Is it cantilevered over the river?

Appendix F - Public Comments

Public Open House Attendees, August 23rd Meeting, MI

Name	Address	Organization
James Campbell	Vulcan, MI	
Kathy Branz	Vulcan, MI	Faithorn Township Clerk
Kelly Palm	Vulcan, MI	Faithorn Township
Jason Asselin		UP News & Video
Barbara Kramer	Iron Mountain, MI	Dickinson County Commissioner
Scott Guffey	Vulcan, MI	Faithorn
Pat Leary	Iron Mountain, MI	
Ray Anderson	Norway, MI	City of Norway
Gino Venditti	Iron Mountain, MI	Wildlife Unlimited
Bernard Walli		
Matt Walli		
James Wash		
Bob Werner		Dickinson County Bike Path
Susan DeVoe	Vulcan, MI	
Robert Hoheisel	Norway, MI	
Chuck Adams		Waucedah Township Supervisor
Kimmo Lampela	Beecher, WI	
Daniel Okerlund	Iron Mountain, MI	Northwoods Adventures
Terry Spence	Norway, MI	City of Norway Parks & Rec
Jim Vivio	Vulcan, MI	
Pam Behnke	Niagara, WI	Silent Sporting Group
Gary Carr	Iron Mountain, MI	
Sarah Davy	Vulcan, MI	
Joan E. Duncan	Skandia, MI	Superior Heartland Horse Trails
Zac Krull	Niagara, WI	All Around Adventures- rafting
Dave & Nancy Johnson	Quinnesec, MI	UPSA etc.

Appendix F - Public Comments

Public Open House Attendees, August 24th Meeting, WI

Name	Address	Organization
Zac Krull	Niagara, WI	All Around Adventures- rafting
Frank BeFry III	Suamico, WI	Hunt Fish Camp
Will Dutter	Cedar Grove, WI	Local area recreational property owner
Ray & Diane Soderberg	Niagara, WI	
Mario Potratti	Niagara, WI	
Dan Spelman		
Bruce & Eileen LaLiberte	Niagara, WI	
Greg & Yvonne Bichanich	Niagara, WI	
Joseph Geldmeyer	Niagara, WI	
Dennis Marchly	Dunbar, WI	
Scott & Tracy Hallyren	Niagara, WI	
Ron VanderVelden	Wausaukee, WI	
Cynthia Dixon-Miller	Kingsford, MI	
Pat Hyland		
Rodger Palmcook		
Tammy Kiser		
Roseann Gunville		
Mark Pontti		
Tony Edlebeck		City of Kingsford Boy Scotts
Warren Suchovsky		WUPCAC

Appendix F - Public Comments

E-mail Comments and Letters

Below is a record of the written comments received via mail or Email during the one month plan review period.

- Pleased to see Harper Creek is proposed as a parking area. The old road system is a wonderful opportunity for a hiking trail.
- Would like to see some of this area opened to ATV/snowmobile use on designated trails. This is a growing sport but is limited because Michigan's ineffective trail system. Many enthusiasts would possibly utilize the hiking trails and wilderness camp sites.
- Nice to see a shift in the "vision" towards being more user friendly for local area folk that enjoy the area, such as boat launch and additional accommodations (Wi)
- Include campsite at Stony Point (Wi)
- Wonderful plan – please implement in stages, beginning with hiking trails, swinging bridges, campsites and then snowmobile trails last (or not at all).
- Please protect and preserve the cabin.
- Add information on area history (Anishinabeg) nature and geology
- Find ways to encourage local governments that this wonder will bring them money - not tax losses
- Promote the area
- Concerned that there is nothing in your plan regarding ATV trails. There are a lot of local people that enjoy a riding out to the Trappers Cabin or other areas along the Menominee River. There are far more local people that have ATV's that would utilize the area than there are bicycle riders or hikers.
- Make an effort to save the Trappers Cabin. It is a great destination spot and a big part of the local history.
- Take locals and visitors into consideration when making these decisions, remember we are in the UP and we like it here for a reason. We do not need to have everything all fixed up for us to use it.
- Improve the abundance, availability, and safety of ROAD BIKING (vs. mountain/off road biking) MILES.
- There is a need for an Off-Highway vehicle recreation area in Upper Michigan. The terrain and location would attract people from all over the country to camp and drive their off road vehicles. Please consider the idea.
- Provide access at Piers Gorge for horse riders by coming in directly from the north, with a trail/path to a point about ¼ miles from the river. At that point there would be a hitching rail system that would prevent horse access but allow for walking access for riders.
- Would like to see a "nice" canoe put in at the top of Quiver Falls. This would reduce the erosion on the high sand bluff that leads to the river. People fishing would be able take out without having to run the rapids and whitewater enthusiasts could then use it as a play spot

- Consider having the old trappers cabin displayed at the Jack Menghini museum in Norway.
- Why would you want to open more campgrounds when you had a beautiful place like Lake Ellen that was closed. DNR should take care of what they have instead of trying to get more.
- No desire to engage in a discussion about any sale of the Walli Camp property. Reflect the Walli Camp property as private property and exclude from any possible future boundary adjustment.
- Remove the parking lot at the end of Orchard Lane – cause of concern close to private land.
- Please take action to prevent trespass onto private property.
- Consider adding a non-ATV forest road connection between the two most southern Pemene Falls Unit parking areas (WI).
- Consider horse camp and trails
- Connect the area through motorized and no-motorized trails
- Money coming in to the community through recreation use will increase business opportunities
- Invasion of Russian Olive on trails
- Trappers cabin is a very special place