



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Superintendent's Compendium
Of Designations, Closures, Permit
Requirements and Other Restrictions
Imposed Under Discretionary Authority.

Pictured Rocks
National Lakeshore

P.O. Box 40
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Approved:

Date: April 6, 2016
Laura Rotegard, Superintendent

A. INTRODUCTION

(a) Superintendent's Compendium Described

The Superintendent's Compendium is the summary of park specific rules implemented under 36 Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR). It serves as public notice, identifies areas closed for public use, provides a list of activities requiring either a special use permit or reservation, and elaborates on public use and resource protection regulations pertaining specifically to the administration of the park. The Superintendent's Compendium does not repeat regulations found in 36 CFR and other United States Code (U.S.C.) and CFR Titles, which are enforced without further elaboration at the park level.

The regulations contained in 36 CFR, Parts 1-7, are the basic mechanism used by the National Park Service (NPS) to preserve and protect the natural and cultural resources of the park and to protect visitors and property within the park. Parts 1 through 6 are general regulations applicable to all areas of the National Park System, and Part 7 contains special regulations specific to individual parks. Each of these Parts has many sections and subsections articulating specific provisions. Within some of these Part 1-7 sections and subsections, the Superintendent is granted discretionary authority to develop local rules to be responsive to the needs of a specific park resource or activity, park plan, program, and/or special needs of the general public.

As an example, 36 CFR 1.5(a) *Closures and Public Use Limits* provides the Superintendent certain discretion in allowing or disallowing certain activities. The authority granted by the Section, however, requires the Superintendent to comply with the Administrative Procedures Act (6 U.S.C. Section 551), which requires public notice on actions with major impact on visitor use patterns, park resources or those that are highly controversial in nature.

Another example is 36 CFR 1.6 *Permits*, which allows the Superintendent to require a permit for certain uses and activities in the park. This Section, however, requires that a list of activities needing a permit (and a fee schedule for the various types of permits) be maintained by the park.

A final example is 36 CFR 2.1(c) (1) *Preservation of Natural, Cultural and Archeological Resources*, which provides the Superintendent the authority to designate certain fruits, nuts, berries or unoccupied seashells which may be gathered by hand for personal use or consumption. This activity can occur, however, only if a written determination shows that the allowed activity does not adversely affect park wildlife, the reproductive potential of a plant species, or otherwise adversely affect park resources.

This Compendium should be used in conjunction with Title 36 CFR, Parts 1-7, to more fully understand the regulations governing the use and enjoyment of all the areas of the National Park System.

A copy of Title 36 CFR can be purchased from the U.S. Government Printing Office.

Superintendent of Documents
P.O. Box 371954
Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954

The CFR is also available on the Internet.

http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_05/36cfrv1_05.html

2. Laws and Policies Allowing the Superintendent to Develop This Compendium

The National Park Service (NPS) is granted broad statutory authority under 16 U.S.C. Section 1 *et. seq.* (Organic Act of 1916, as amended) to "...regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations...by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purposes of the said parks...which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment for future generations" (16 U.S.C. Section 1). In addition, the NPS Organic Act allows the NPS, through the Secretary of the Interior, to "make and publish such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or proper for the use and management of the parks, monuments, and reservations under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service" (16 U.S.C. Section 3).

In 1970, Congress amended the NPS Organic Act to clarify its intentions as to the overall mission of the NPS. Through the General Authorities Act of 1970 (16 U.S.C. Sections 1a1-1a8), Congress brought all areas administered by the NPS into one National Park System and directed the NPS to manage all areas under its administration consistent with the Organic Act of 1916.

In 1978, Congress amended the General Authorities Act of 1970 and reasserted System-wide the high standard of protection defined in the original Organic Act by stating, "Congress further reaffirms, declares, and directs that the promotion and regulation of the various areas of the National Park System, as defined by Section 1 of this Title, shall be consistent with and founded in the purpose established by Section 1 of this Title, to the common benefit of all people of the United States."

16 U.S.C. Section 1c defines the National Park System as "...any areas of land and water now or hereafter administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service for park, monument, historic, parkway, recreational, or other purposes."

In addition to the above statutory authority, the Superintendent is guided by established NPS policy as found in the *NPS Management Policies* (2006). The Superintendent is also guided by more specific policies promulgated by the Director, National Park Service, in the form of Director's Orders. As stated in the Management Policies, the primary responsibility of the NPS is to protect and preserve our national natural and cultural resources while providing for the enjoyment of these resources by visitor and other users, as long as use does not impair specific park resources or overall visitor experience. The appropriateness of any particular visitor use or recreational experience is resource-based and will vary from park to park; therefore, a use or activity that is appropriate in one park area may not be appropriate in another. The Superintendent is directed to analyze overall park use and determine if any particular use is appropriate. Where conflict arises between use and resource protection, where the Superintendent has a reasonable basis to

believe a resource is or would become impaired, then that Superintendent is obliged to place limitations on public use.

3. Consistency of this Compendium with Applicable Federal Law and Requirements

The Superintendent's Compendium is not considered a significant rule requiring review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Order 12866. In addition, this Compendium will not have a significant economic effect on a number of small entities nor impose a significant cost on any local, state or tribal government or private organization, and therefore does not fall under the requirements of either the Regulatory Flexibility Act or the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

The actions and requirements described in this Compendium are found to be categorically excluded from further compliance with the procedural requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) in Department of the Interior (DOI) Guidelines 516 DM 6 and as such, an Environmental Assessment will not be prepared.

4. Development of the Requirements of the Superintendent's Compendium

As outlined above, the NPS has broad authority and responsibility to determine what types of uses and activities are appropriate in any particular National Park System area. The requirements of the Superintendent's Compendium are developed through an analysis and determination process. The decision criteria used during this process are:

- Is the use or activity consistent with the NPS Organic Act and NPS policy?
- Is the use or activity consistent and compatible with the park's enabling legislation, management objectives, and corresponding management plans?
- Will the use or activity damage the park's protected natural and cultural resources and other protected values?
- Will the use or activity disturb or be in conflict with wildlife, vegetation, and environmental protection actions and values?
- Will the use or activity conflict with or be incompatible with traditional park uses and activities?
- Will the use or activity compromise employee or public safety?

5. Applicability of the Compendium

The rules contained in this Compendium apply to all persons entering, using, visiting or otherwise present on Federally owned lands, including submerged lands, and waters administered by the NPS within the legislative boundaries of the park. This includes all waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, including all navigable waters.

6. Enforcement of Compendium Requirements

NPS Law Enforcement Park Rangers enforce the requirements of the United State Code, 36 CFR, and this Superintendent's Compendium.

7. Penalties for Not Adhering to the Compendium Requirements

A person who violates any provision of the regulations found in 36 CFR, Parts 1-7, or provisions of this Compendium, is subject to a fine as provided by law (18 U.S.C. 3571) up to \$5,000 for individuals and \$10,000 for organizations, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months (18 U.S.C. 3559), or both, and shall be adjudged to pay all court costs associated with any court proceedings. You may receive a list of fines associated with any particular provision by contacting the Chief Ranger at the park address found below.

8. Comments on the Compendium

The Compendium is reviewed annually and revised as necessary. The park welcomes comments about its program and activities at any time.

Written comments on the Compendium may be submitted to:

Superintendent
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore
P.O. Box 40
Munising, MI 49862

9. Effective Date of the Superintendent Compendium

The Superintendent's Compendium is effective on the approval date listed on the first page of this document, and remains in effect until revised for a period up to one year.

10. Additional Information

Some of the terms used in this Compendium may have specific meaning defined in 36 CFR 1.4 *Definitions*.

11. Availability

Copies of the Compendium are available at Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore headquarters, N8391 Sand Point Road, Munising, Michigan. It may also be found at <http://www.nps.gov/piro/parkmgmt/lawsandpolicies.htm>.

B. SUPERINTENDENT'S COMPENDIUM

In accordance with regulations and the delegated authority provided in Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations ("36 CFR"), Chapter 1, Parts 1-7, authorized by Title 16 United States Code, Section 3, the following provisions apply to all lands and waters administered by the National Park Service, within the boundaries of Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. Unless otherwise stated, these regulatory provisions apply in addition to the requirements contained in 36 CFR, Chapter 1, Parts 1-7.

Written determinations, which explain the reasoning behind the Superintendent's use of discretionary authority, as required by Section 1.5(c), appear in this document identified by italicized print.

I. **36 CFR §1.5 – VISITING HOURS, PUBLIC USE LIMITS, CLOSURES, AND AREA DESIGNATIONS FOR SPECIFIC USE OR ACTIVITIES**

(a)(1) The following visiting hours and public use limits are established for all or for the listed portions of the park, and the following closures are established for all or a portion of the park to all public use or to a certain use or activity:

Public Use Limits

- **Launching Watercraft:**
The launching of any watercraft, that has not been decontaminated prior to launch into NPS administered waters within the Lakeshore Zone (federally owned lands and waters, including the surface waters of Lake Superior)-within the National Lakeshore is prohibited. For purposes of this regulation, "launching" shall be defined as the initial launch upon either entering Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, or upon moving a boat over land between bodies of water within the Lakeshore. For purposes of this requirement, "decontamination" shall be defined as cleaning and drying the boat and all associated equipment so that they are dry and free of any vegetation, animals and mud, and that the bilges, live wells and other compartments are also clean, dry and free of all organic material.
 1. *Reason for the restriction: Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia (VHS) virus is a viral fish disease that has caused large scale fish mortalities. These restrictions are necessary to prevent the introduction of VHS and other aquatic nuisance species (ANS) into waters currently VHS-free and to slow the spread of the virus in Lake Superior.*
 2. *Why less restrictive measures will not suffice: The virus that causes VHS can be transmitted from one body of water to another through moving infected water from one area to another in bilge water, ballast water, or live wells. The virus can also be moved in organic materials left on the vessel such as mud, aquatic vegetation, and fish or fish parts from infected bodies of water. To prevent the spread of the virus, vessels, their live wells, and all associated equipment must be cleaned and dried. The State of Michigan's current VHS regulations require that boaters drain all water from live wells and bilges upon leaving any body of water. While this addresses standing water in boats, it does not address the potential for sediments, fish remains, and/or fish excrement to be carried in a boat between fishing trips in separate bodies of water. VHS transported via sediments on recreational boats (anchors, etc) is identified as a moderate vector risk in the Emergency Prevention and Response Plan for Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia (Plan). Therefore, the park is requiring that recreational boats be decontaminated prior to launching. Decontamination options are hot water wash or extended drying on land. All decontamination activities should be conducted where the runoff cannot enter surface water. Though there has been considerable support for voluntary disinfection and treatment outside NPS jurisdictions, these programs are not mandatory. Non-native species and pathogens of aquatic organisms represent a substantial threat to the Great Lakes ecosystem.*
 3. *Public notice: Public notice will be given by the use of signs at each area affected, printed media such as newspapers and brochures, and through this compendium.*

Firewood

- The import of all ash firewood in the Lakeshore is prohibited.
- All imported firewood shall be burned on site within the Lakeshore.
 1. *Reason for the restriction: Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) is an invasive species that has decimated the ash tree population in the Lower Peninsula of Michigan. Once introduced into the area, the EAB rapidly spreads through the ash population causing mortality to the tree species.*
 2. *Why less restrictive measures will not suffice: Once infected, the tree cannot be saved and the EAB is nearly impossible to eliminate. Once the EAB is in the wood it can only be detected by close visual inspection by trained personnel. Inspection of all firewood is not financially or*

logistically feasible. Isolation and quarantine have been proven to be the most effective methods at preventing the spread of EAB. The Upper Peninsula of Michigan is geographically isolated from the Lower Peninsula making the prohibition of transporting firewood a very effective means of fighting this invasive species.

3. *Public notice: Public notice will be given by the use of signs at each area affected, through printed media such as brochures and newspapers, on the Lakeshore's website, and through this compendium.*

Winter Use Activities

- Skiing and snowshoeing are allowed on all backcountry Lakeshore trails.
- Snowshoeing, walking, pulling or pushing of sleds, toboggans, or similar devices are prohibited on the tracked portion of Lakeshore's groomed cross-country ski trails.
- Dogs, except certified service dogs accompanying an impaired person, are prohibited on winter use trails. Service dogs must be clearly marked with a vest or other means of identification.
 1. *Reason for the restriction: The pet restrictions are consistent with the pet policy throughout the year. The restriction on snowshoeing, walking, pulling or pushing of sleds, toboggans, or similar devices on the tracked portion of Lakeshore's groomed cross-country ski trails is intended to protect the track set by Lakeshore maintenance crews specifically for the purpose of cross-country skiing.*
 2. *Why less restrictive measures will not suffice: Use of the groomed cross-country ski trails by means other than skiing destroys the set track. These other forms of winter activities are not restricted elsewhere in the Lakeshore, meaning this restriction applies to only a small percentage of available backcountry trails.*
 3. *Public notice: Public notice will be given by the use of signs at each area affected, through printed media such as brochures and newspapers, on the Lakeshore's website, and through this compendium.*

Closures

Hiking or pedestrian traffic is restricted to the trail or walkway in these areas

- Munising Falls area: Travel is prohibited off paved or boardwalk trails and trail structures from the visitor center to the three viewing areas at the Munising Falls.
 1. *Reason for the restriction: These are high visitor use areas where dangers are present in the form of falling hazards, uneven and slippery walking surfaces, and overhead rock falls. These areas are also susceptible to resource damage from heavy foot traffic and climbing activity causing erosion and plant life damage.*
 2. *Why less restrictive measures will not suffice: The safety hazards are part of the natural environment and cannot be corrected without adversely changing the natural character of the areas. The resources, such as soils and plants, are fragile and are easily damaged or displaced by foot traffic.*
 3. *Public notice: Public notice will be given by the use of signs at each area affected and through the compendium.*
- Miners Castle area: Travel is prohibited in all areas off or outside of the boardwalk trail and trail structures on Miners Castle pinnacle/point.
 1. *Reason for the restriction: These are high visitor use areas where dangers are present in the form of falling hazards, uneven and slippery walking surfaces, and overhead rock falls. These*

- areas are also susceptible to resource damage from heavy foot traffic and climbing activity causing erosion and plant life damage.
2. *Why less restrictive measures will not suffice: The safety hazards are part of the natural environment and cannot be corrected without adversely changing the natural character of the areas. The resources, such as soils and plants, are fragile and are easily damaged or displaced by foot traffic.*
 3. *Public notice: Public notice will be given by the use of signs at each area affected and through the compendium.*
- Any endangered species nesting area: Travel is prohibited in any endangered species nesting area, such as piping plover or bald eagle, identified with signing and/or defined with barriers.
 1. *Reason for the restriction: Endangered species nesting areas are critical to species perpetuation and human activity in or near to these areas can cause damage or nest/den abandonment.*
 2. *Why less restrictive measures will not suffice: Since it is unknown exactly what degree of human activity might adversely affect an individual nest, precautions to avoid disturbance must be taken.*
 3. *Public notice: Areas will be identified with signs and/or barriers, and through the compendium.*
 - Chapel Rock area: Travel is prohibited on all land area surrounding Chapel Rock, including Chapel Rock and the entire area between Lake Superior and the "Area Closed" signs and/or the split rail fence. Chapel Rock may not be walked on, climbed, ascended, descended, or traversed by persons in any manner.
 1. *Reason for the restriction: These are high visitor use areas where dangers are present in the form of falling hazards, uneven and slippery walking surfaces, and overhead rock falls. These areas are also susceptible to resource damage from heavy foot traffic and climbing activity causing erosion and plant life damage.*
 2. *Why less restrictive measures will not suffice: The safety hazards are part of the natural environment and cannot be corrected without adversely changing the natural character of the areas. The resources, such as soils and plants, are fragile and are easily damaged or displaced by foot traffic.*
 3. *Public notice: Public notice will be given by the use of signs at each area affected and through the compendium.*

Roads for Vehicle Use

- All roads within the Lakeshore fee boundary are closed to public vehicular operation and/or possession at the point they enter the Lakeshore fee boundary, where they intersect a road that is open to public vehicular use, and/or where they traverse the Lakeshore fee boundary, except those roads designated in this Compendium as open to public vehicular operation and/or possession under the authority of 36 CFR 1.5(a)(2).
 1. *Reason for the restriction: Within the shoreline zone, certain roads are closed to vehicular use to protect natural resources, to encourage an aesthetic natural setting, and for visitor safety.*
 2. *Why less restrictive measures will not suffice: The roads are old abandoned two-tracks which are currently unsafe or impassable and proper road maintenance would be impractical and cost prohibitive. Negative impacts to park resources would occur with motorized travel.*
 3. *Public notice: Posting of signs, hunting/fishing brochure, barriers, and through the compendium.*

Unmanned Aircraft

Launching, landing or operating an unmanned aircraft from or on lands and waters administered by the National Park Service (NPS) within the boundaries of Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore is prohibited except as approved in writing by the Superintendent.

Definition: The term “unmanned aircraft” means a device that is used or intended to be used for flight in the air without the possibility of direct human intervention from within or on the device, and associated operational elements and components that are required for the pilot or system operator in command to operate the device (such as cameras, sensors, communication links.) This term includes all types of devices that meet this definition (e.g. model airplanes, quadcopters, drones) that are used for any purpose, including for recreation or commerce.

Determination: Pursuant to Policy Memorandum 14-05 issued on June 19, 2014 by NPS Director Jonathan B. Jarvis, this interim policy is necessary to maintain public health and safety in units of the National Park System and to protect park resources and values until the NPS can determine whether specific uses of unmanned aircraft on land and waters administered by the NPS are appropriate and will not cause unacceptable impacts on resources and values.

In addition, the use of unmanned aircraft within the boundaries of Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore has the potential to harm visitors, disturb wildlife, impact viewsheds, cause excessive noise, and interfere with other visitors' enjoyment of the area. A less restrictive approach is not appropriate at this time due to the impacts the devices could potentially present to visitor safety, park values and to park resources. The interim closure will safeguard these values while the NPS considers how to address this new use on a long-term basis.

Cliff Jumping

It is prohibited for any person to jump or dive off of rock cliffs, ledges, bridges, or man-made structures (excluding vessels) within the boundaries of Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. The National Park Service does not advocate or promote the activity of cliff jumping or diving regardless of the height from the water surface.

Definition: For the purpose of this restriction, cliff, ledge, bridge, or man-made structure is defined to mean any formation of rock or soil, or engineered construction, or combination thereof having a height of 15' or more from the surface of the water.

Determination: This restriction is necessary for the maintenance of public health and safety. Due to the number of injuries sustained from cliff jumping and diving, Pictured Rocks NL is prohibiting this activity. Variable water depths and submerged hazards make cliff jumping and diving extremely dangerous. In addition, as cliff height increases, the speed at which one hits the water also increases, and the risk for serious injury goes up substantially. This speed is great enough to cause spinal compression, bone fractures, or concussions. Landing even slightly off center can be deadly.

Motorized watercraft

- All water areas within the Lakeshore fee boundary are closed to the operation and/or possession of motorized watercraft, except those water areas designated in this Compendium as open to the operation and/or possession of motorized watercraft under the authority of 36 CFR 1.5(a)(2).
 1. *Reason for the restriction: Within the shoreline zone certain water areas are closed or have restricted motorized watercraft use limits, to protect natural resources, to encourage an aesthetic natural setting, and for visitor safety.*

2. *Why less restrictive measures will not suffice: These water areas are remote locations with limited access where motors can affect water quality, shoreline nesting sites, and aesthetic qualities. Negative impacts to park resources would occur without these restrictions.*
3. *Public notice: Posting of signs, hunting/fishing brochure, barriers, and through this compendium.*

Bait Restrictions

- The possession or use as bait for fishing, any fish or fish part, including fish roe (eggs), amphibians, or crayfish, in NPS administered waters within the Lakeshore Zone (federally owned lands and waters, including the surface waters of Lake Superior within the National Lakeshore are prohibited except that:
 - The use of fish, fish parts and roe (eggs) may continue to be used for ice fishing on the surface of Lake Superior within the Lakeshore boundaries if the bait is:
 - Clearly certified as VHS free by the State of Michigan or by the commercial manufacturer
 - Is in the original retail container
 - The angler is in possession of a receipt that provides proof that the bait was purchased from a State-licensed baitfish retail operation, and
 - The receipt is dated no more than seven (7) days from the date of sale.
1. *Reason for the restriction: The purpose of this emergency restriction is to avoid severe damage to park fisheries resources and loss of recreational fishing opportunities that would occur from the introduction and spread of Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia (VHS), a non-native fish disease, to the waters of Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. VHS and other non-native aquatic species can be spread via the use of infected bait fish or parts of infected fish, including roe, by recreational anglers, either directly via bait fishing or via water from bait buckets and bilges on recreational vessels.*

Background

The virus that causes VHS is a non-native fish pathogen that was first diagnosed in the Great Lakes in 2005, though it is now known to have been present since 2003 through diagnosis of archived fish samples. VHS has been responsible for causing large fish kills in Lake Huron, Lake St. Clair, Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence and Detroit Rivers, and inland lakes in Wisconsin, the lower peninsula of Michigan, New York, and Ontario in 2005 and 2006. The virus is classified as Type I – IV with unique strains or isolates occurring within each type. The virus found in the Great Lakes is classified as Type IV-b and appears to have mutated from the marine isolate known previously from the Atlantic coast of North America. European isolates have caused massive mortalities in rainbow trout hatcheries and in wild populations of brown trout. VHS was discovered in the Lake Superior Basin from fish samples collected in 2009 by academic and governmental researchers.

VHS has the potential to be more devastating ecologically than the invasive sea lamprey, which caused the extirpation of lake trout in three Great Lakes. The damage from sea lamprey has cost hundreds of millions of dollars in losses to fisheries throughout the Great Lakes. Sea lamprey control efforts by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service costs approximately \$18 million annually. The estimated cost to control all aquatic non-indigenous species, including zebra and quagga mussels, in the United States are approximately \$2.5 billion per year.

Most significant and unusual about the invasion of VHS to the Great Lakes is that it has infected and killed at least 28 species of fish across several taxonomic families, including trout and other salmonids, as well as families of fish that were not known to be affected by other variants of the virus. The Great Lakes variant has caused fish mortality in at least twelve species of fish in the Great Lakes including commercially and recreationally important species like northern pike, walleye, smallmouth bass, and yellow perch. Of the 56 species of fish documented at Pictured

Rocks National Lakeshore, 19 are species known to be susceptible to VHS. These include rainbow trout, Chinook salmon, whitefish, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, rock bass, northern pike, walleye, bluegill, burbot, spottail shiners, and emerald shiners. Preliminary investigations of the Great Lakes variety of VHS show that it does cause moderate levels of mortality in salmonids, including lake trout, Chinook salmon and steelhead (rainbow trout). The VHS virus is readily transmissible to fish of all ages, and those that survive infection can become lifelong carriers that shed virus with urine, sexual fluids, and eggs. Transmission of the disease occurs most frequently when fish densities are high. Mortality is greatest at 3° to 5°C (37-41°F). The optimum temperature for virus replication is 14-15°C; little replication occurs below 6°C or above 20°C. Because the virus replicates and is particularly virulent at cooler temperatures, Lake Superior could provide an ideal environment for large scale replication of the virus that causes VHS. Impacts could include considerable decline of recreational fishing opportunities at Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore.

Current Protective Measures

One significant vector of VHS is the transportation of bait fish, fish parts, roe (fish eggs) from one body of water to another. The virus that causes VHS can be transmitted in the tissue of infected fish, fish parts, and/or roe. Anglers can unknowingly collect infected bait while fishing for bait fish or collecting roe from infected bodies of water. The USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service has placed restrictions on the movement of fish (including bait species) throughout the Great Lakes States. Michigan, Wisconsin, and Ontario have all established regulations to reduce the risk of VHS transmission via bait, while New York has voluntary rules. The State of Michigan has enacted special regulations for the collection, sale, and use of bait fish in its waters to reduce the threat of spreading VHS to uncontaminated waters. The Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) has divided its waters into three Management Areas: VHS-Positive; VHS Surveillance; or VHS-Free.

It uses these zones, plus the Prohibited Species list (a list of species which have been shown to be susceptible to VHS) as the foundation for its regulations. For prohibited species, the new regulations require that bait dealers either certify that their bait is virus-free, or provide a receipt to buyers indicating in which Management Area(s) the bait can be used. Receipts must be kept by anglers and presented upon request during the fishing trip and are valid for seven days. Uncertified bait cannot be used in a Management Area that is less contaminated than that in which it was collected or reared. The same restrictions apply for personal collection of wild bait which is on the Prohibited Species List. For those species not on the list, there are no VHS restrictions. "Clean boat" initiatives have been established by state resource agencies in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, in an effort to reduce the spread of aquatic invasive species (AIS), including VHS.

Transporting mud, aquatic plants, and water on recreational boats from one body of water to another has been identified as a vector of several non-native aquatic species, including VHS.

2. Why less restrictive measures will not suffice:

The virus that causes VHS can be transmitted from one body of water to another through moving infected water from one area to another, by moving infected fish, or by using infected fish or fish products as bait. Fish that consume infected fish are also a likely vector for the transmission of the disease. Therefore, the use of fish or fish products as bait is a significant risk factor for introducing VHS to a fishery. Fish cannot be visually diagnosed as having, or not having VHS; clinical testing is required, making it impossible in the field to determine if fish products are infected. Since the Lakeshore is geographically close to VHS positive waters like Lake Michigan, it is highly likely that anglers may have fished in VHS positive waters the same day as fishing in the Lakeshore's VHS free waters. Being unable to determine where the bait fish or fish products were caught, it is necessary to restrict the use of fish or fish products as bait.

3. *Public notice: Public notice will be given by the use of signs at each area affected, printed media such as newspapers and brochures, and through this compendium.*

Ballast Water Exchange

- The uptake and/or discharge of ballast water by all ships within the authorized boundary of Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, which extends one-quarter mile from land from just northeast of Munising, Michigan, to just west of Grand Marais, Michigan, is prohibited.
 1. *Reason for the restriction: The purpose of this emergency restriction is to avoid severe damage to park fisheries resources and loss of recreational fishing opportunities that would occur from the introduction and spread of Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia (VHS), a non-native fish disease, and other non-native aquatic species to the waters of Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. VHS can be spread via the use of infected bait fish or parts of infected fish, including roe, by recreational anglers, either directly via bait fishing or via water from bait buckets and bilges on recreational vessels. Other non-native aquatic species (e.g., spiny water flea) have been introduced to the Great Lakes almost certainly via release of ballast water from ships coming from foreign ports. These invasive species affect competitive interactions and food webs of native species which alter their population sizes, health, and growth.*

Background

The virus that causes VHS is a non-native fish pathogen that was first diagnosed in the Great Lakes in 2005, though it is now known to have been present since 2003 through diagnosis of archived fish samples. VHS has been responsible for causing large fish kills in Lake Huron, Lake St. Clair, Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence and Detroit Rivers, and inland lakes in Wisconsin, the lower peninsula of Michigan, New York, and Ontario in 2005 and 2006. The virus is classified as Type I – IV with unique strains or isolates occurring within each type. The virus found in the Great Lakes is classified as Type IV-b and appears to have mutated from the marine isolate known previously from the Atlantic coast of North America. European isolates have caused massive mortalities in rainbow trout hatcheries and in wild populations of brown trout. VHS was discovered in the Lake Superior Basin from fish samples collected in 2009 by academic and governmental researchers.

VHS has the potential to be more devastating ecologically than the invasive sea lamprey, which caused the extirpation of lake trout in three Great Lakes. The damage from sea lamprey has cost hundreds of millions of dollars in losses to fisheries throughout the Great Lakes. Sea lamprey control efforts by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service costs approximately \$18 million annually. The estimated cost to control all aquatic non-indigenous species, including zebra and quagga mussels, in the United States are approximately \$2.5 billion per year.

Most significant and unusual about the invasion of VHS to the Great Lakes is that it has infected and killed at least 28 species of fish across several taxonomic families, including trout and other salmonids, as well as families of fish that were not known to be affected by other variants of the virus. The Great Lakes variant has caused fish mortality in at least 12 species of fish in the Great Lakes including commercially and recreationally important species like northern pike, walleye, smallmouth bass, and yellow perch. Of the 56 species of fish documented at Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, 19 are species known to be susceptible to VHS. These include rainbow trout, Chinook salmon, whitefish, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, rock bass, northern pike, walleye, bluegill, burbot, spottail shiners, and emerald shiners. Preliminary investigations of the Great Lakes variety of VHS show that it does cause moderate levels of mortality in salmonids, including lake trout, Chinook salmon and steelhead (rainbow trout). The VHS virus is readily transmissible to fish of all ages, and those that survive infection can become lifelong carriers that shed virus with urine, sexual fluids, and eggs. Transmission of the disease occurs most frequently when fish densities are high. Mortality is greatest at 3° to 5°C (37-41°F). The optimum temperature for virus replication is 14-15°C; little replication occurs below 6°C or above 20°C. Because the virus

replicates and is particularly virulent at cooler temperatures, Lake Superior could provide an ideal environment for large scale replication of the virus that causes VHS. Impacts could include considerable decline of recreational fishing opportunities at Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore.

Transporting sediment and/or water that contains plankton, eggs or propagules of plankton, or infected fish in ballast water from one body of water to another has been identified as a vector of non-native aquatic species, including the virus that causes VHS.

2. *Why less restrictive measures will not suffice:*
 - a. *The virus that causes VHS can be transmitted from one body of water to another through moving infected water or organic matter (sediment) from one area to another or by moving infected fish from one body of water to another; ballast water does both. Since the Lakeshore is geographically close to VHS positive waters like Lake Michigan, it is highly likely that any vessel that uptakes ballast water in Lake Michigan or other VHS positive waters could introduce the virus by discharging that ballast water in the Lakeshore's VHS free waters.*
 - b. *Non-native species like spiny water flea (Bythotrephes longiramous) can be transmitted from one body of water to another through live transport of adults and/or eggs or propagules that may be in the sediment that accumulates at the bottom of ballast tanks. The viable eggs of some non-native species may be transported in the digestive tract of fish carried in ballast water. These non-native aquatic species may be discharged into the Lakeshore's jurisdictional boundary.*
 - c. *Although there has been considerable support for voluntary disinfection and treatment outside NPS jurisdictions and the USCG is researching mitigation options, these programs are currently not mandatory. Non-native species and pathogens of aquatic organisms represent a substantial threat to the Great Lakes ecosystem.*
 - d. *The National Park Service has the authority and responsibility to protect the waters within its jurisdiction, even though non-native species can move into the waters within the boundary of the Lakeshore via waves, currents, and turn-over of the water column of Lake Superior.*
3. *Public notice: Public notice will be given by the use of maritime guidance, printed media such as newspapers and brochures, and through this compendium.*

Picnicking

- Picnicking is prohibited within government buildings or on steps of government buildings. This does not apply to government employees in designated lunchrooms or government residences.
 1. *Reason for the restriction: To permit the orderly operation of government buildings, avoid accumulation of litter around buildings, avoid damage to cultural resources, and provide unrestricted passage to and from the buildings.*
 2. *Why less restrictive measures will not suffice: These restricted areas are inappropriate for this activity due to better facilitate their administrative functions and maintain the integrity of the cultural resources.*
 3. *Public notice: Posting of signs and through this compendium.*

(a)(2) The following areas have been designated for a specific use or activity, under the conditions and/or restrictions as noted:

Water Areas open to the operation and / or possession of motorized watercraft

- Little Beaver Lake: electric motors only.
 - Beaver Lake: electric motors only.
 - Grand Sable Lake, up to and including fifty horsepower (50 HP).
 - Lake Superior.
1. *Reason for the restriction: Little Beaver and Beaver Lakes are restricted to electric motors only in accordance with their protection under the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, which established the Beaver Basin Wilderness. The electric motor restriction protects the natural aesthetics and soundscape of the area while allowing for anglers to access the area by boat. The Grand Sable Lake is restricted to 50HP to keep speeds at a safe level on the small inland lake as well as to prevent shoreline erosion and impact on nesting areas by excessive wake.*
 2. *Why less restrictive measures will not suffice: These restrictions are at the lowest thresholds necessary to provide for the resource protection required for the affected areas. The water areas are remote locations with limited access where motors can affect water quality, shoreline nesting sites, and aesthetic qualities*
 3. *Public notice: Public notice will be given by the use of signs at each area affected, through printed media such as brochures and newspapers, on the Lakeshore's website, and through this compendium.*

Camping

- Camping is permitted only in designated areas. Please refer to §2.10 for detailed camping area designations.
1. *Reason for the restriction: To address activities or conditions which may create safety concerns or cause visitor use conflicts, to protect park resources, to provide for collection of statistical information, and as an opportunity to communicate related information to permit applicants.*
 2. *Why less restrictive measures will not suffice: To allow for safe and enjoyable visitor experiences, protection of park resources, and control of impacts caused by humans.*
 3. *Public notice: Public notice will be provided through this compendium, signs, maps, brochures, and the Lakeshore's website.*

Pets

- Pets are allowed in the Lakeshore's drive-in campgrounds, Lake Superior beaches directly in front of the drive-in campgrounds, picnic areas, and at the Sand Point and Miners Beach areas as defined by the current "Pets at the Lakeshore" brochure.
1. *Reason for the restriction: To provide for public health and safety, to protect wildlife from pets and pets from wildlife, to help prevent the introduction of invasive species, and to prevent public nuisance situations.*
 2. *Why less restrictive measures will not suffice: Less restrictive measures would increase the potential for tort claims resulting from injuries to pets or injuries to visitors and may have a negative impact on the visitor experience or the resources. Wildlife would not be adequately protected.*
 3. *Public notice: Public notice will be provided through various park publications, postings, brochures, the Lakeshore's website, and through this compendium.*

Public assemblies, meetings

- Public assemblies, meetings, gatherings, demonstrations, parades, and other public expressions of views are allowed by a permit issued by the Superintendent or his/her designated representative. If the activity is an expression of First Amendment rights, and the group size is less than 25 people, a permit is not required. Otherwise, the permit must be in the possession of the highest-level organizer or leader of the public assembly or meeting that is on site within the Lakeshore fee boundary. The areas/locations where these types of activities can occur are described on a map available at the Office of the Superintendent and are generally identified as:

- Sand Point Area
- Miners Castle Area
- Miners Beach
- Munising Falls Area
- Au Sable Light Station grounds
- Chapel Beach
- Mosquito Beach
- Log Slide
- Sable Lake Overlook
- Sable Falls
- Grand Sable Visitor Center
- Grand Marais Ranger Station
- Lower Hurricane River Picnic Area
- Twelvemile Beach Day Use Area
- Superior View Overlook

1. *Reason for the restriction: To monitor public assemblies or meetings which may create safety concerns, cause visitor use conflicts, and to protect park resources.*
2. *Why less restrictive measures will not suffice: To allow public assemblies or meetings to occur in the park, a permit is required to assure resource protection, protection of participants, and visitor use enjoyment. Conflicts between groups may be controlled by the issuance of a permit that identifies the criteria under which an assembly, public meeting, or public expression of views may occur.*
3. *Public notice: Public notice will be provided through visitor information centers, brochures, the Lakeshore's website, and this compendium.*

Sale or distribution of printed matter

- The sale or distribution of printed matter, that is not solely commercial advertising, is allowed by a permit issued by the Superintendent or his/her designated representative. If the activity is an expression of First Amendment rights, and the group size is less than 25 people, a permit is not required. Otherwise, the permit must be in the possession of anyone selling or distributing printed matter within the Lakeshore fee boundary. The areas/locations where these types of activities can occur are described on a map available at the Office of the Superintendent and are generally identified as:

- Sand Point Area
- Miners Castle Area
- Miners Beach
- Munising Falls Area
- Au Sable Light Station grounds
- Chapel Beach
- Mosquito Beach
- Log Slide
- Sable Lake Overlook

- Sable Falls
- Grand Sable Visitor Center
- Grand Marais Ranger Station
- Lower Hurricane River Picnic Area
- Twelvemile Beach Day Use Area
- Superior View Overlook

1. *Reason for the restriction: To monitor the sale of printed matter which may create safety concerns, cause visitor use conflicts, and to protect park resources.*
2. *Why less restrictive measures will not suffice: Permitting unregulated sale or distribution of printed matter would inhibit the Lakeshore's ability to allow this activity while maintaining protection of park resources and visitors, this activity will only be allowed to take place in designated areas that will not impede traffic flow, impede visitors, reduce safety, or degrade park resources.*
3. *Public notice: Public notice will be provided through maps available in the superintendent's office and through this compendium.*

The following restrictions and/or conditions are in effect for the specific uses or activities noted.

Diesel engines or any vehicle which produces noxious exhaust

- Allowing vehicles with diesel engines or any vehicle that produces noxious exhaust to idle, except while actively loading or unloading passengers, is prohibited.
 - This does not preclude vehicles from reasonable warm-up times away from concentrated visitor use or residential areas.
 - In developed areas or parking areas, loading or unloading passengers, engine warm-up or idling is limited to 10 minutes.
1. *Reason for the restriction: The idling of bus engines adds unnecessary exhaust fumes to the air and diminishes the enjoyment by visitors of the peace and tranquility of the park.*
 2. *Why less restrictive measures will not suffice: Negative impacts to park resources and visitor enjoyment would occur with idling diesel engines.*
 3. *Public notice: Posting of signs, visitor information centers, park newspapers, the Lakeshore's website, and through this compendium.*

II. 36 CFR §1.6 – ACTIVITIES THAT REQUIRE A PERMIT

(f) The following is a compilation of those activities for which a permit from the superintendent is required.

- §1.5(d) The following activities related to Public Use Limits:
 - Beaching and leaving any boat unattended for over 24 hours only at designated locations. Locations for which permits can be obtained to leave a boat for greater than 24 hours can be found in §2.22 Property on page 22 of this document.
 - ❖ Permits can be requested by contacting park headquarters at N8391 Sand Point Road, Munising, Mich. Contact information can be found on the cover page of this document.
- §2.4(d) Carry or possess a weapon, trap, or net
 - Possessing, carrying, or using a weapon is authorized only at times and locations and in those manners described in non-conflicting laws of the State of Michigan or other applicable federal laws.
 - Possessing or carrying trap, net, or otherwise prohibited weapon at times and locations other than those authorized by 36 CFR 2.4(a)(2)(i)(A) and 36 CFR 2.4(a)(2)(i)(B) is only authorized by a permit issued by the Superintendent or his/her designated representative. The permittee must have the permit in his/her possession while on lands and waters within the federally owned lands of the Lakeshore.
 - At present, the only application of this relaxation of 36 CFR 2.4(d) is for possessing a trap or net for collecting research specimens. Permission to do so must be listed as a condition on a COLLECTING PERMIT, issued by the Superintendent or his/her designated representative. Activities of the park's education outreach program and ranger led interpretive programs do not need a collecting permit.
 - ❖ Research permits can be requested by contacting the Science and Natural Resources division chief at 604 W. Munising Ave., Munising, Mich. All other permits can be requested by contacting park headquarters. Contact information is located on the cover page of this document.
- §2.5(a) Specimen collection (Take plant, fish, wildlife, rocks or minerals)
 - Taking plants, fish, wildlife, rocks, or minerals not in accordance with other 36 CFR regulations is permitted pursuant to the terms and conditions of a COLLECTING PERMIT issued by the Superintendent or his/her designated representative. The permittee must have the permit in his/her possession while collecting within the federally owned lands of the lakeshore.
 - ❖ Research permits can be requested by contacting the Science and Natural Resources division chief at 604 W. Munising Ave., Munising, MI 49862.
- §2.10(a) The following camping activities.
 - Backcountry Camping
 - Overnight camping is permitted only in designated backcountry campgrounds by valid Backcountry Use Permit. The permittee must have the Backcountry Use

Permit in his/her possession while camping in the Lakeshore. The permit must be properly filled out, signed and validated for payment, and openly displayed on an outer garment, backpack, or tent.

- Camping time limitations.
 - No persons, parties, or organizations shall be permitted to camp longer than 14 days per calendar year within the Lakeshore, and not more than three consecutive days at any one designated backcountry campground.
 - Maximum party size permitted at each site in a designated backcountry campground is 6 persons, and 20 persons at a designated group campsite.
 - Organized groups of more than six persons who wish to split up in order to utilize regular sites may do so, but must camp at separate campgrounds. Only family groups of up to 12 people may split and occupy no more than two sites in the same campground.
 - ❖ Backcountry camping permits can be obtained at either the Interagency Visitor Center at 400 E. Munising Ave., Munising, Mich., or at the Grand Sable Visitor Center located at E21090 County Rd. H-58, Grand Marais, Mich.
- Winter Backcountry Camping Regulations
 - A Backcountry Permit and fee are required.
 - A snow depth of six inches is required for these rules to take effect.
 - Winter camping is allowed at drive-in campgrounds without charge.
 - Winter camping must be at least 100 feet off park roads.
 - Winter camping must be at least 100 feet from any creek, river, or lake.
 - Campfires are not allowed. Backpack stove use is allowed.
 - Camping is not allowed in areas shown as closed to hunting on the approved Lakeshore Hunting Closure Map.
 - ❖ Winter backcountry camping permits can be obtained at the Interagency Visitor Center at 400 E. Munising Ave., Munising, Mich. (906) 387-3700
- Drive-in campgrounds
 - Camping is limited to 14 days per calendar year within the Lakeshore.
 - Campers must fill out a fee envelope and campground permit and pay the appropriate overnight camping fee posted at the campground bulletin board immediately after selecting a vacant site. Instructions printed on the fee envelope and campground permit are adopted as part of this Compendium. Failure to follow printed instructions on the fee envelope and campground permit is prohibited.

- Handicap accessible campsites designated with the blue handicap symbol are reserved for handicapped persons until 6 p.m. If unoccupied by a handicapped person at that time, the sites are open to non-handicapped persons. The campsite must be vacated by the non-handicapped person(s) by 12:00 p.m. (noon) of the following day.
 - ❖ Permits are obtained through a self-service kiosk on site and all camp sites are available on a first come, first served basis. Sites cannot be reserved.
- §2.37 Soliciting or demanding gifts, money goods or services (Pursuant to the terms and conditions of a permit issued under §2.50, §2.51 or §2.52)
- §2.50(a) Conduct a sports event, pageant, regatta, public spectator attraction, entertainment, ceremony, and similar events
 - ❖ Permits can be requested by contacting park headquarters at N8391 Sand Point Road, Munising, Mich. Contact information can be found on the cover page of this document.
- §2.51(a) Public assemblies, meetings, gatherings, demonstrations, parades and other public expressions of views (required only for groups larger than 25 people)
 - ❖ Permits can be requested by contacting park headquarters at N8391 Sand Point Road, Munising, Mich. Contact information can be found on the cover page of this document.
- §2.52(c) Sale or distribution of printer matter that is not solely commercial advertising
 - ❖ Permits can be requested by contacting park headquarters at N8391 Sand Point Road, Munising, Mich. Contact information can be found on the cover page of this document.
- §2.62 Memorialization
 - Erection of monuments (Requires approval from Regional Director)
 - Scattering ashes from human cremation
 - ❖ Permits can be requested by contacting park headquarters at N8391 Sand Point Road, Munising, Mich. Contact information can be found on the cover page of this document.
- §4.11(a) Exceeding of established vehicle load, weight and size limits
 - ❖ Permits can be requested by contacting park headquarters at N8391 Sand Point Road, Munising, Mich. Contact information can be found on the cover page of this document.
- §5.1 Advertisements - Display, posting or distribution
 - ❖ Permits can be requested by contacting park headquarters at N8391 Sand Point Road, Munising, Mich. Contact information can be found on the cover page of this document.

- §5.3 Engaging in or soliciting any business (Requires a permit, contract or other written agreement with the United States, or must be pursuant to special regulations.)
 - Engaging in or soliciting any business within the Lakeshore is authorized only by a permit issued by the Superintendent or his/her designated representative. Any person engaging in or soliciting any business within the Lakeshore must have the permit in his/her possession while in the Lakeshore.
 - ❖ Permits can be requested by contacting park headquarters at N8391 Sand Point Road, Munising, Mich. Contact information can be found on the cover page of this document.

- §5.5 Commercial Photography/Filming
 - (a) Commercial filming of motion pictures or television involving the use of professional casts, settings or crews, other than bona fide newsreel or news television
 - (b) Still photography of vehicles, or other articles of commerce or models for the purpose of commercial advertising.
 - The permit must be in the possession of the photographer while he/she is taking such film within the Lakeshore.
 - ❖ Permits can be requested by contacting park headquarters at N8391 Sand Point Road, Munising, Mich. Contact information can be found on the cover page of this document.

- §5.6(c) Use of commercial vehicles on park area roads (The superintendent shall issue a permit to access private lands within or adjacent to the park when access is otherwise not available.)
 - ❖ Permits can be requested by contacting park headquarters at N8391 Sand Point Road, Munising, Mich. Contact information can be found on the cover page of this document.

III. GENERAL REGULATIONS

36 CFR §2.1 – PRESERVATION OF NATURAL, CULTURAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

(a)(4) Dead wood on the ground may be collected for use as fuel for campfires within the park in the following areas:

- All areas of federally owned lands of the Lakeshore are open for the collecting of dead wood on the ground, including driftwood, for campfires by picnickers at NPS picnic areas and legally permitted campers at designated NPS campgrounds and provided grills or communal metal fire rings within the Lakeshore, except:
 - Grand Sable Dunes Research Natural Area.
 - Within 1/2 mile of the designated backcountry campgrounds at:
 - Mosquito River campground area
 - Chapel Beach campground area

(a)(5) The following conditions are in effect for walking, climbing, entering, ascending or traversing the listed archeological or cultural resource, monuments or statues:

- The Au Sable Light Station and associated building interiors may be entered, ascended, descended, or traversed by the public only when the structures are open to the public and only when accompanied by an NPS employee or VIP. Touching or handling of the Fresnel lens or its components is prohibited. No person shall smoke, eat, drink, or chew gum inside these buildings. No pets are allowed inside these buildings except service dogs accompanying an impaired person. Service dogs must be clearly marked with a vest or other means of identification. The handling of any museum object and/or artifact is prohibited, unless that object or artifact is signed for handling. The basement and dormitory are closed to the public.
 - This section shall not be interpreted to prohibit National Park Service employees, U.S. Coast Guard personnel, or contractors from entering these structures in the performance of their duties. Residents of the light station may eat, drink, or chew gum in compliance with housing policies while in the residential area; smoking and pets are still prohibited.
- The Munising Range Light front and rear towers are generally not open to the public. Public entry may be granted only when accompanied by a NPS employee or VIP as staffing permits. No person shall smoke, eat, drink, or chew gum inside these buildings. No pets are allowed inside these buildings except service dogs accompanying an impaired person. Service dogs must be clearly marked with a vest or other means of identification.

(b) Hiking or pedestrian traffic is restricted to the trail or walkway as listed in Section 1.5 of this document.

- Certain areas have been closed to picnicking and are listed in section 1.5(a)(1) "Closures".

(c)(1), (c)(2) The following fruits, nuts, berries or unoccupied seashells may be gathered by hand for personal use or consumption, in accordance with the noted size, quantity, collection sites and/or use or consumption restrictions:

- Native fruits and berries: all species (not listed as nationally or state threatened or endangered species) and in quantities not greater than one (1) gallon per person per week.

- Mushrooms: all edible mushrooms (not listed as nationally or state threatened or endangered species) and in quantities not greater than one (1) gallon per person per week.
- Apples: in quantities not greater than five (5) gallons per person per week.
 - The gathering of fruits, nuts, berries, mushrooms, and apples in the quantities identified will not have an adverse effect on the species population using the traditional harvest methods of hand gathering. Gathering the aforementioned items can be done without harming the source plant species or substantially impacting the surrounding natural resources. The allowable species exists in quantities that will sustain the established harvest amounts.

36 CFR §2.2 - WILDLIFE PROTECTION

(d) The transporting of lawfully taken wildlife through the park is allowed under the following conditions and procedures.

- In compliance with applicable laws of the State of Michigan.

(e) The following areas are closed to the viewing of wildlife with the use of an artificial light.

- All lands and waters within the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore boundary, owned in fee by the NPS, are closed to the viewing of wildlife with an artificial light. The only exception to this is that artificial lights may be used during the night while engaged in legal fishing and hunting activities, according to state regulations.

36 CFR §2.3 – FISHING

(a) The following State fishing laws and/or regulations, as noted, do not apply in the listed areas:

- All waters within the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore boundary, owned in fee by the NPS, are open to fishing in accordance with non-conflicting laws and regulations of the State of Michigan as directed by 36 CFR 7.32(b).

(d)(2) Possession or use of live or dead minnows or other bait fish, amphibian, non-preserved fish eggs or roe is allowed in the following fresh water areas:

- The possession or use as bait for fishing, any fish or fish part, including fish roe (eggs), amphibians, or crayfish, in NPS administered waters within the Lakeshore Zone (federally owned lands and waters, including the surface waters of Lake Superior within the National Lakeshore are prohibited as explained in §1.5.
- The use of fish, fish parts and roe (eggs) may continue to be used for ice fishing on the surface of Lake Superior within the Lakeshore boundaries if the bait is:
 - Clearly certified as VHS free by the State of Michigan or by the commercial manufacturer.
 - Is in the original retail container.
 - The angler is in possession of a receipt that provides proof that the bait was purchased from a State-licensed baitfish retail operation, and
 - The receipt is dated no more than seven (7) days from the date of sale.

(d)(4) In accordance with federal statutory law, commercial fishing is authorized in the following areas, under the conditions noted:

- Commercial fishing is allowed only on Lake Superior, and only by established tribal fishing entities in accordance with tribal fishing guidelines.

(d)(8) Fishing is allowed in or from the following otherwise prohibited areas:

Public boat docks

- Fishing from the National Park Service boat dock on Grand Sable Lake is allowed, providing it does not interfere with the safe and orderly landing of vessels or the safe and orderly management of other authorized activities.

36 CFR §2.4 – WEAPONS, TRAPS, AND NETS

(a)(2)(i) Weapons, traps, or nets may only be carried, possessed or used at the following designated times and locations:

- Possessing, carrying, or using weapons, traps, or nets is prohibited, except where authorized by non-conflicting laws of the State of Michigan adopted under 36 CFR 2.3(a) and 36 CFR 7.32(b).
- Hunting is prohibited parkwide during the period of April 1 through Labor Day 36 CFR 7.32
- Hunting is prohibited year-round in developed areas as defined in 36 CFR 7.32(c)(1)(2)

36 CFR §2.10 – CAMPING and FOOD STORAGE

(a) The sites and areas listed below have been designated for camping activities as noted. A permit system has been established for certain campgrounds or camping activities, and conditions for camping and camping activities are in effect as noted:

- Authorized backcountry campgrounds are:
 - Cliffs*
 - Potato Patch
 - Mosquito River*
 - Chapel Beach
 - Coves*
 - Lowney Creek (Beaver Lake)*
 - Beaver Creek
 - Trappers Lake*
 - Pine Bluff
 - Sevenmile Creek*
 - Benchmark
 - Au Sable Point East*
 - Masse Homestead
 - Grand Sable Lake (boat-in site)
- * indicates group site at this campground

- The Superintendent has established the following conditions which apply to all backcountry camping permits:
 - Tents or hammocks must be within 15 feet of numbered site post.
 - Maximum of two tents or hammocks, or combination thereof, per numbered individual site.
 - All trash must be carried out.
 - Wood fires are prohibited at the Chapel and Mosquito campgrounds.
 - Glass bottles and containers and axes are prohibited in backcountry campsites.
 - A backcountry permit allows occupancy of the campsite until noon of the day the party is scheduled to leave.

- Winter Backcountry Camping Regulations
 - A Backcountry Permit and fee are required.
 - A snow depth of six inches is required for these rules to take effect.
 - Winter camping is allowed at drive-in campgrounds without charge.
 - Winter camping must be at least 100 feet off park roads.
 - Winter camping must be at least 100 feet from any creek, river, or lake.
 - Campfires are prohibited. Backpack stove use is allowed.
 - Camping is prohibited in areas shown as closed to hunting on the approved Lakeshore Hunting Closure Map.

- Drive-in campgrounds
 - Camping is limited to 14 days per calendar year within the Lakeshore.
 - Campers must fill out a fee envelope and campground permit and pay the appropriate overnight camping fee posted at the campground bulletin board immediately after selecting a vacant site. Instructions printed on the fee envelope and campground permit are adopted as part of this Compendium. Failure to follow printed instructions on the fee envelope and campground permit is prohibited.
 - Handicap accessible campsites designated with the blue handicap symbol are reserved for handicapped persons until 6 p.m. If unoccupied by a handicapped person at that time, the sites are open to non-handicapped persons. The campsite must be vacated by the non-handicapped person(s) by 12 p.m. (noon) of the following day.
 - Authorized drive-in campgrounds are:
 - Little Beaver Lake
 - Twelvemile Beach
 - Hurricane River

- These drive-in camping conditions are established by the Superintendent:
 - Only one screened porch/tent may be placed over the picnic table per site. A screened tent does not count towards the two tents per site limit.
 - No more than eight persons per site, except for a family, which is defined as the permit holder, their spouse, their parents, and/or their children.
 - No more than two vehicles per site, including towed trailers.
 - No more than two tents or hammocks, or combination thereof, per site. One tent must be on the pad and the second must be within ten feet of the pad. Any hammocks must be within ten feet of the tent pad.
 - Overflow camping is prohibited.
 - Quiet hours are from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. No generator use or any unreasonable noise disturbance is permitted during this time.
 - Generator use is not allowed at any time of day in the west-end loop of Twelvemile Beach Campground nor in sites designated as generator free at Hurricane River Campground.
 - Campground daily use fees permit occupancy until 12 p.m. (noon) of the following day. Sites must be vacated no later than noon on the day the permit expires.
 - Registration for any sites(s) other than the one you physically occupy is prohibited.

(d) Conditions for the storage of food are in effect, as noted, for the following areas:

- When not in immediate use, day or night, all food, animal bait, lawfully taken fish or wildlife, garbage, and equipment used to cook or store food must be kept sealed in a vehicle, or in a camping unit that is constructed of solid, non-pliable material, or suspended at least 10 feet above the ground and 4 feet horizontally from a post, tree trunk, or other object, or shall be stored as otherwise designated. when not in immediate use, day or night; or in a camping unit that is constructed of solid, non-pliable material; or suspended from government provided bear poles at backcountry campsites. Campers not having proper storage vehicles must suspend their food, cooking equipment, and garbage from trees.

36 CFR §2.11 – PICNICKING

- Certain areas have been closed to picnicking and are listed in section 1.5(a)(1) "Closures".

36 CFR 2.13 – FIRES

(a)(1) The lighting or maintaining of fires is generally prohibited, except as provided for in the following designated areas and/or receptacles, and under the conditions noted:

Designated Areas

- At designated drive-in and backcountry campgrounds and at designated picnic areas in government metal fire rings and government fire grills only at the locations where they are provided, or in the same designated locations in privately owned fire grills.

- Outside provided grills in all parking lots, on all beaches or communal metal fire rings, and immediately outside Lakeshore offices and employee residences in privately owned grills as long as no fire or burning material touches the ground.

Established Conditions for Fires

- Fires must be completely contained by the fire ring or grill being used.
- Fires may not be left unattended.

(b) Fires must be extinguished according to the following conditions:

- Cold to the touch with a bare hand.
- No detectable flames or smoldering embers.

36 CFR §2.14 – SANITATION and REFUSE

(b) Conditions for the disposal, containerization, or carryout of human body waste have been established as follows:

- Where toilet facilities are not provided, human wastes will be disposed at least 100 feet from a trail, campsite, or water source; in a hole at least six inches deep; and covered with earth.

36 CFR §2.15 – PETS

(a)(1) The following structures and/or areas are closed to the possession of pets:

- All areas except as noted in 36 CFR 1.5 (a)(2)

(b) The use of dogs in support of hunting must be in accordance with Federal and State laws and the following conditions:

- Used in accordance with Michigan State Law for hunting purposes and in areas within the Lakeshore and during periods when and where hunting is allowed, dogs may travel unrestrained on federally owned lands within all backcountry and all non-developed areas of the Lakeshore. This also includes the training of hunting dogs. It is prohibited for the owner of a hunting dog(s) to allow his/her hunting dog(s), legally traveling unrestrained through federally owned lands of the Lakeshore, to damage or disturb any federally or state listed threatened or endangered species, or any other natural feature except the species being legally hunted. It is prohibited for the owner of a hunting dog(s) to allow his/her hunting dog(s) legally traveling unrestrained through federally owned lands of the Lakeshore to harm or injure humans using the Lakeshore or to damage their property. In developed areas, hunting dogs must be restrained on a six-foot leash. When not engaged in legal hunting activities, whether in the front country or backcountry, a hunting dog must be restrained on a six-foot leash.
- Any hunter losing a dog(s) [unable to retrieve] shall notify the Superintendent's office within 12 hours after loss, giving descriptions of the lost dog(s), time and location last seen, and where and how the owner can be contacted. Failure to notify the Superintendent's office of a lost or non-retrievable hunting dog(s) within 12 hours removes the exception for hunting dogs defined in subpart A of this section.

(e) Pets may be kept by park residents under the following conditions.

- In accordance with Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore Pet Policy.
- In accordance with housing rules for their assigned housing unit.

36 CFR §2.16 – HORSES and PACK ANIMALS

(a) The following animals are designated as pack animals for purposes of transporting equipment:

- burros
- mules
- llamas
- or other hoofed mammals

(b) The use of horses or pack animals is allowed on the following trails, routes or areas.

- Horses and pack animals are prohibited in the backcountry and on front country trails.

36 CFR §2.18 – SNOWMOBILES

(c) Snowmobiles may be operated only on routes designated in section 36 CFR 7.32 [Attached at the end of this document]

- Snowmobiles may be operated only on designated routes identified in 36 CFR 7.32(a)
- Snowmobile use outside designated routes is prohibited. This prohibition shall not apply to emergency administrative travel by employees of the National Park Service or law enforcement agencies.

36 CFR §2.21 – SMOKING

(a) The following portions of the park, or all or portions of buildings, structures or facilities are closed to smoking as noted:

- All flammable liquid storage areas.
- Within 50 feet of fueling station or L.P. gas storage areas.
- All government owned buildings.
- All government vehicles.

36 CFR §2.22 – PROPERTY

(a)(2) Property may be left unattended for periods longer than 24 hours in the following areas and under the following conditions:

- Visitors with valid backcountry use permits may leave their vehicles unattended for periods specified on their permit.

- Ice fishing shacks may be left unattended on frozen lakes pursuant to State of Michigan regulations.
- Portable hunting stands (except the use of climbing screw-in steps) and ground blinds, and their use, are allowed pursuant to non-conflicting State of Michigan regulations.
- To support fishing activities, boats may be left unattended over 24 hours at three locations in the park after first obtaining a permit from the superintendent: Miners Beach, Mosquito Beach, and Sevenmile Creek areas. The issuance of the permit includes a sticker that must be affixed to the boat if it is to be left unattended for more than 24 hours. Boats may be left, pursuant to the permit, from March 1 to May 15.

36 CFR §2.23 – RECREATION FEES

(b) Recreation fees, and/or a permit, in accordance with 36 CFR part 71, are established for the following entrance fee areas, and/or for the use of the following specialized sites, facilities, equipment or services, or for participation in the following group activity, recreation events or specialized recreation uses:

Daily Site Use Fee Areas

- Fees are collected at the drive-in campgrounds between the Friday on or just prior to May 15 through the Monday on or just after October 31.
- Fees are collected at the Au Sable Light Station for guided tours of the Light Station's structures.

36 CFR §2.35 – ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES and CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

(a)(3)(i) The following public use areas, portions of public use areas, and/or public facilities within the park are closed to consumption of alcoholic beverages, and/or to the possession of a bottle, can or other receptacle containing an alcoholic beverage that is open, or has been opened, or whose seal has been broken or the contents of which have been partially removed:

- All public information buildings within the Lakeshore are closed to the possession, use, or consumption of alcoholic beverages.

36 CFR §2.62 – MEMORIALIZATION

- The scattering of human ashes from cremation is allowed throughout the federally owned lands of the Lakeshore in accordance with conditions of a permit issued by the Superintendent or his/her designated representative. The permit must be in the possession of the permittee while scattering ashes within the Lakeshore.

36 CFR §3.8 – BOATING OPERATIONS

(a)(2) The following areas/sites are designated for the launching or recovery of vessels using a trailer.

- Lake Superior
- Boat ramp, Little Beaver Lake Campground
- Boat ramp, Grand Sable Lake

(a)(3) The following water areas are designated for the operation of motorized vessels:

- Lake Superior
- Little Beaver Lake (electric motors only)
- Beaver Lake (electric motors only)
- Grand Sable Lake (maximum 50hp)

36 CFR §3.20 – WATER SKIING

(a) The towing of persons by vessels is allowed in the following areas under the terms and conditions noted.

- Grand Sable Lake
- Lake Superior

36 CFR §3.21 – SWIMMING AND BATHING

(a)(2) The following restrictions apply to all swimming and bathing activities.

- Using or possessing any form of soap
- Bathing in any park waters or within 100 feet of a water source
- Bathing within 100 feet of the high water mark of a body of water

36 CFR §4.10 – TRAVEL ON PARK ROADS AND ROUTES

(a) Park roads, open for travel by motor vehicle are those indicated below, and/or as indicated in the following publication or document (attached hereto):

- The maintenance shop and quarters no. 57 access road in Township 49 North, Range 14 West, Section 1, from its junction with Alger County Road H-58 to its terminus at the maintenance shop.
- The Sable Falls access road and parking area in T49N, R14W, Section 2, from its junction with Alger County Road H-58 to and including the parking lot serving Sable Falls and the Grand Sable Dunes.
- The Grand Sable Lake boat ramp and picnic area access road and parking area in T49N, R14W, Section 14, from the point where it leaves Alger County Road 770 to and including the parking area and its terminus at the Grand Sable Lake boat launching ramp.
- The South Grand Sable Lake road, starting at Towes Creek (T49N, R14W, Sections 14 and 23), heading south in and out of the fee zone area.
- The Grand Sable Visitor Center access road and parking areas in T49N, R14W, Section 11, from their junction with Alger County Road H-58 to and including the parking lots.
- The Grand Sable Lake picnic area access road and parking area in T49N, R14W, Section 11, from its junction with Alger County Road H-58 to and including the parking area.
- The Grand Sable Lake overlook loop road in T49N, R14W, Section 15, from both entrance and exit points of Alger County Road H-58 for its entire length.

- The Log Slide Road and parking area in T49N, R14W, Sections 18 and 7, from its junction with Alger County Road H-58 to and including the parking lot serving the Log Slide, the Grand Sable Dunes, and the Lakeshore Trail.
- The upper Hurricane River Campground loop road in T49N, Range 15 West, Section 10, from its junction with Alger County Road H-58 for its entire length, except when the road is closed at the gate.
- The lower Hurricane River Campground access road and parking areas in T49N, R15W, Sections 10 and 3, from its junction with Alger County Road H-58 to its terminus at the gate to Au Sable Point.
- The Sullivans Cabin driveway in T49N, R15W, Section 9, from its junction with Alger County Road H-58 to its terminus at Sullivans Cabin, except when the gate is closed.
- The Martin Camp Road, T49N, R15W, Section 16, from the point where it intersects with H-58 and heads east until it exits the fee zone in the east half of Section 16.
- The Twelvemile Beach Campground and picnic area access road in T49N, R15W, Section 17, from the point where it enters the Lakeshore fee boundary to and including the picnic area and to its terminus at the west end of the campground loop, except when gate to western portion of campground is closed.
- The Sevenmile area roads in T49N, R16W, and T48N, R16W, including:
 - The Beaver rim two-track road in Sections 11, 14, 15, and 21.
- The Beaver Basin overlook road in T48N, R16W, Section 16 and 21, from the point where it enters the Lakeshore fee boundary to the Beaver Basin overlook.
- The Little Beaver Campground road in T48N, R16W, Section 30, from its junction with Alger County Road H-58 to the Little Beaver Lake Campground and boat ramp, including the backpacker parking lot with the following size restrictions:
 - Single unit vehicles in excess of thirty-six (36) feet
 - Vehicle/trailer combined units in excess of forty-two (42) feet
- The Chapel road in T48N, R17W, Section 32, from the point where it enters the Lakeshore fee boundary to and including the Chapel area parking lot.
- The Miners Beach road in T47N, R18W, Section 10, from its junction with the Miners Castle road to its western terminus at and including the Miners Beach parking lot and its eastern terminus at and including the Lakeshore Trail parking area.
- The Miners Falls road in T47N, R18W, Section 15, from its junction with the Miners Castle road to and including the Miners Falls parking lot.
- The Miners Castle road in T47N, R18W, Sections 15 and 16, from the point where it enters the Lakeshore fee boundary to and including the Miners Castle parking lot.
- The Munising Ski Trail entrance roads and parking lots in T47N, R18W, Section 31, from their junctions with City Limits Road and Alger County Road H-58 to their termini at and including the parking lots.
- The Munising Falls access road from its junction with Sand Point Road, including the parking area, in T47N, R19W, Section 36.

- The Sand Point Road in T47N, R18W, Section 30, from the point where it enters the Lakeshore fee boundary to its termini at Sand Point, including adjoining parking areas.
- The frozen waters of Lake Superior within the Lakeshore's 1/4 mile surface jurisdiction.
- The frozen waters of Grand Sable Lake in T49N, R14W.
- The last 300 feet at the northern terminus of City Limits Road, T47N, R18W, Section 31.
- Those roads that, through existing agreements, cross NPS property to access private and other publicly owned land.

36 CFR §4.11 – VEHICLE LOAD, WEIGHT AND SIZE LIMITS

(a) The following load, weight and size limits, which are more restrictive than State law, apply to the roads indicated under the terms and conditions, and/or under permit as noted:

- The Little Beaver Lake Campground Road is closed to the following vehicles:
 - Single unit vehicles in excess of thirty-six (36) feet
 - Vehicle/trailer combined units in excess of forty-two (42) feet

36 CFR §4.21 – SPEED LIMITS

(b) The following speed limits are established for the routes/roads indicated:

- Speed limit within drive-in campgrounds at Little Beaver, Twelvemile Beach, and lower and upper Hurricane River is 15 MPH.
- Speed limit for all park owned roads where they enter the Lakeshore fee boundary, including Sand Point, Miners Castle, Little Beaver Lake, Twelvemile Beach, Log Slide, and Sable Falls, is 25 MPH maximum, unless posted otherwise.