COLLIER MEMORIAL STATE PARK

Master Plan Summary 1990
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## BACKGROUND

- Purpose of the Master Plan ............................................. 1
- The Master Planning Process ............................................. 1
- Master Planning Process Chart ........................................... 3
- Notebook and Plan Summary Documents ............................... 4
- Location Map ................................................................ 5
- The Setting - Klamath and Lake Counties ............................. 6

## LAND USE SUITABILITY

- General Information .......................................................... 11
- Suitability Classification Chart ......................................... 13

## INDIVIDUAL PARK ANALYSES AND PROPOSALS

- **Collier Memorial State Park** ........................................... CHAPTER 3
  - Vicinity and Topographic Map ...................................... 15
  - Existing Conditions .................................................... 17
  - Existing Conditions Map ............................................. 17
  - Land Use Suitability Plan ............................................ 17
  - Land Use Suitability Map ............................................ 17
  - Park Issues ............................................................... 19
  - Recreation Opportunities and Needs ............................. 21
  - Development Plan ........................................................ 22
  - Development Plan Map ................................................ 22
  - Costs and Phasing Summary ........................................ 27
  - Park Management ....................................................... 31

- **Booth Wayside** .............................................................. CHAPTER 4
  - Vicinity and Topographic Map ...................................... 35
  - Existing Conditions .................................................... 37
  - Existing Conditions Map ............................................. 37
  - Land Use Suitability Plan ............................................ 37
  - Land Use Suitability Map ............................................ 37
  - Park Issues ............................................................... 39
  - Recreation Opportunities and Needs ............................. 39
  - Development Plan ........................................................ 39
  - Development Plan Map ................................................ 39
  - Costs and Phasing Summary ........................................ 41
  - Park Management ....................................................... 41
BACKGROUND

CHAPTER 1

PURPOSE OF THE MASTER PLAN

In accordance with the Oregon Revised Statutes, park master plans are prepared to guide the development and use of each state park. Each plan includes "an assessment of resources and a determination of the capacity for public use and enjoyment of each park."

ORS 390.180

Master plans are developed to provide information and guidance to managers and staff involved in the decision-making process, as well as to the general public. The plans are a tool to be used in day-to-day management and long-range planning. They are useful references for information on all aspects of park resources and agency coordination.

The process of developing park master plans is continually evolving and improving as pressures increase to provide more and better recreation facilities and yet preserve our natural heritage.

The master plans allow these two occasionally conflicting needs to be addressed rationally and clearly. The completed plans provide for the development of the most appropriate recreation facilities while protecting those natural and cultural features which are the basis for the State Park System.

THE MASTER PLANNING PROCESS

Public Announcement

This action initiates the master planning process. Appropriate state and local media, various agencies and groups are notified that master plans are being prepared for particular state parks.

Site Research and Analysis/Mapping

Information is gathered about the natural and cultural features found in and around the park. Public agencies and private experts are contacted as are local governments, special-interest groups and concerned citizens.

Existing features such as topography, buildings, and boundaries are mapped on park base maps.

Inventory Maps and Composite

The information gathered during the research phase is mapped on a series of transparent overlays. Mapped information includes geology and geologic hazards, soil types, land forms, water features, vegetation, wildlife habitat, scenic resources, and relevant historic and cultural data. The quality of each resource and its ability to withstand development impacts is evaluated and noted in the text. The overlays are placed on top of one another and a composite map is formed.
Land Use Suitability Plan

The information from the composite map is used to formulate the Land Use Suitability Plan. This map shows which areas of the park are suitable for development and which areas need protection.

The land use suitability plan is the basis for future park development and management.

Park Use Issues

Issues relating to recreational use, management needs or local concerns are collected from surveys, from public comment and from staff interviews.

Recreation Needs Analysis

A determination is made about the recreation capacity of the park and the recreation needs of the park visitors. Park staff are interviewed for their views on recreational needs. The local planning department is contacted for information on recreational needs and uses. SCORP and the Park Visitor Survey are researched for relevant data. Recreation needs are then combined with solutions to land use issues to determine the development proposal for the park.

Preliminary Plan

The Land Use Suitability Plan and the information gathered from the Recreation Needs Analysis and Issues are used together as the basis for the preliminary development plans. These plans outline park development for the next 20 years.

Public Input and Plan Review

After the preliminary plans are prepared, they are presented to the general public, government agencies, and various organizations. Comments are received and analyzed, and incorporated into the plan if appropriate.

Draft Final Plan

The draft final master plan is prepared for administrative and commission approval.

APA Adoption

The final approved master plan is adopted by Administrative Rule under the Administration Procedures Act. If an additional public meeting is requested, it is held at this time and necessary changes are made before the plan is adopted.
STATE PARKS
MASTER PLAN
PROCESS

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT

SITE RESEARCH & ANALYSIS
MAPPING

INVENTORY
MAPS & COMPOSITE

LAND USE
SUITABILITY
PLAN

PARK ISSUES/
RECREATION
NEEDS
ANALYSIS

PRELIMINARY
PLAN

PUBLIC INPUT
& PLAN REVIEW

STAFF REVIEW
& ANALYSIS

DRAFT
FINAL PLAN

PARK
COMMISSION
REVIEW
PUBLIC MEETING
(If required)
A.P.A. ADOPTION

FINAL PLAN
print & distribute
NOTEBOOK AND PLAN SUMMARY DOCUMENTS

There are two major parts to each master plan. One is the summary document prepared for the general public and the other is the detailed management notebook prepared primarily for park staff use.

Plan Summary Document

The summary document describes briefly the existing conditions, the proposed land use suitability plan and the general development plan for each park. This document is sent to all affected public agencies and interested citizens.

The Detailed Master Plan

The detailed master plan provides the detailed background information necessary for park management. It is a tool for the park manager, the planning staff and the park administration to use in future park planning and day-to-day management.

The detailed master plan also includes an analysis of the natural and cultural resources of the parks.

Most master plans cover more than one park. When this is the case, the general information which pertains to all parks is presented first in the Background section. The specific information for each park is presented under that park's heading. General planning data for all parks is placed together after the specific park information. Appendix data for all parks follows this.

Additional Information

Each master plan also lists references and people to contact if further information on a particular topic is needed.

The staff who prepared the master plans are a good source of information. These landscape architects, planners, natural resource and forest management specialists, region coordinators and others can be contacted at any time for further clarification and information on planning, development and management issues.
THE SETTING

The setting describes the region, in south Central Oregon, where the Collier District parks are located. The region is bounded by Lakeview on the east and by Klamath Falls and the edge of Crater Lake National Park on the west. It occupies the western half of the Basin and Range physiographic province. The parks covered in this master plan are widely scattered over Klamath and Lake Counties. Goose Lake State Recreation Area and J.F. Kimball State Park are 150 miles apart.

Topography

The Basin and Range country is characterized by flat-topped, fault-block mountains alternating with basins that have no external drainage to the ocean. The region under consideration is surrounded by broad ice-age lake beds: Pluvial Lake Modoc (present-day Klamath and Modoc Lakes) to the west and south, Klamath Marsh to the northwest, Sycan Marsh to the north, Pluvial Lake Chewaucan (present-day Summer and Abert Lakes), and Pluvial Goose Lake to the east and south.

The lowest point in the region is Klamath Falls at 4,105 feet, and the highest points are Mt. Scott on the east rim of Crater Lake (8,939 ft.) and in the Gearhart Mountain Wilderness (8,364 ft.), which is northwest of Booth State Park. The elevation ranges between 4,105' and 5,400' within the portion of the region which includes the Collier district is 4,105' to 5,460'.

Climate

Eastern Oregon has wide extremes of day time and night time temperatures. Nights can be 30 to 40 degrees Fahrenheit colder than days. Summers are very dry, and the frost-free period is short because of higher elevations. Rainfall is lower in eastern Oregon because of the rain-shadow effect of the Cascades and other mountains. Eastern Oregon is subject to more lightning storms and flash floods than western Oregon. The highest creek flow in the Collier District region is from February to April. During the summer many creeks are dry. The climate within the region is quite variable.

Much of the western part of this region has a climate similar to that of Collier Memorial, Kimball and Booth Parks, characterized by a cold sub-humid climate with cold moist winters and cool dry summers. Average annual precipitation is 12-16" at Booth and about 18" at Collier and Kimball. Snowfall accounts for 30% of the moisture in the valleys and 50% in the mountains. Chiloquin averages 65 days per year with an inch or more of snow cover. In the Collier Park area the average maximum temperature for July is 81-84°F. January mean minimum temperature is 13-16°F. The frost-free period is 10-50 days, but frost may occur year-round.

The mountainous parts of the eastern half of the region have a cold sub-humid climate with cold, moist winters and cool, dry summers. The annual precipitation varies from 12 to 50", and the frost-free period lasts from 30 to 70 days.

The parks in the eastern part of the region, Goose Lake, Chandler and Klamath Falls-Lakeview Wayside, have a mild, sub-humid climate with cold, moist winters and warm, dry summers. The wayside gets 16" of precipitation annually, while Lakeview and Goose Lake get about 14". The average yearly snowfall in Lakeview is 54".

At Goose Lake and Klamath Falls-Lakeview Wayside the average maximum temperature in July is 84-88°F. The average minimum temperature in January is 12-16°F (16°F at Goose Lake). During the winter, strong northwest winds blow across Goose Lake to the park. The Basin and Range region has experienced significant climatic fluctuations in the last million years. The size of Goose Lake is an
indicator of these fluctuations. Even within recorded history, the lake size has varied greatly, from overflow (into California's Pit River drainage basin) to desiccation. It was nearly dry in the late 1920s and the early 1930s. The lake overflowed twice in the latter half of the 19th century. The water level was high again in the 1980s.

**Geology**

In the Basin and Range country the earth's surface was broken into a series of large blocks that moved up and down along major fault lines to form the mountains and valleys that we see today. Movement still continues along these faults. The resulting abrupt fault escarpments (such as Modoc, Winter Ridge, Abert Rim) contribute to the scenic grandeur of the region.

Many areas in the Basin and Range region, including Goose Lake, Chandler and Kimball, were covered by Pleistocene rain-filled lakes about 10,000 years ago. Booth State Park is situated one-quarter mile from the shoreline of an ancient Goose Lake.

The caldera or rim of Crater Lake is all that remains of the lofty, snow-capped Mt. Mazama. Evidence shows this ancient peak was probably higher than Mt. Hood. An unusually violent eruption about 6,750 years ago blanketed surrounding land with a deep layer of pumice. Mt. Mazama ash deposits can still be seen many hundreds of miles away. At the time, Native Americans must have experienced several days of darkness due to ash in the atmosphere.

Oregon's largest uranium mine is 10 miles north of Booth State Park and 15 miles west of Chandler. There are mercury and gold deposits near Quartz Mountain. Diatomite, perlite and pumicite deposits are scattered around the region. Great geothermal resources exist in the Klamath Falls/Bonanza area and in the Lakeview/Summer Lake area. Rockhounds find agates, opal and thundereggs in the region.

**Soils**

The soils in this region can be divided into two main groups: those in the western area that developed under forest vegetation and those in the east that are associated with grassland-shrub vegetation. The soils in the northwest part were derived from Mt. Mazama pumice. These soils have a moderately thick surface layer with some accumulation of organic matter, overlying nearly unweathered yellow and buff-colored pumice particles.

The soils in the eastern part are dominantly Haplargids and Durargids great groups. The former were derived from basalt and generally have a very stony loam surface, underlain by either clay or stony loam. The Durargids developed from basalt and consist of a very stony loam surface over a clay subsoil. A cemented hardpan is present at depths of 8 to 20".

The ancient dry lake beds have deep, silty lacustrine deposits. They generally have a cemented hardpan within three feet of the surface. These soils are often alkaline.

The depth of soil varies from extremely slight, in those areas known as scablands, to very great where there is an accumulation of volcanic ash.

**Water Features**

The region is divided into two drainage basins. The majority of the region in occupied by the Klamath Basin, which drains to the Pacific, via the Klamath River in California. The major rivers are the Sprague, Williamson, Wood, Poe and Sycan. The Goose and Summer Lakes Basin drains the eastern
edge of the region. It has no outlet to the ocean. Many streams dry up before they reach the lakes. The major streams are Thomas Creek and the Chewuacan River. South of Booth State Park is Drews Reservoir, which is eight miles long.

Vegetation

Crater Lake is in the Subalpine Forest Zone. Kimball State Park is in the Grand Fir and Douglas-fir Zone, which forms a strip immediately downslope from the subalpine fir forest. The rest of the region is in the Shrub - Steppe Zone (with big sagebrush) or the Ponderosa Pine Forest Zone. The Pine Forest is associated with bitterbrush in shallow soils, juniper in dry sites and lodgepole pine in disturbed or severe sites. Some of the southern area has grasslands with bluebunch wheatgrass and Idaho fescue.

Wildlife

The Klamath Basin hosts the largest concentration of wintering bald eagles in the lower 48 states, but eagles are present year-round. They roost in Bear Valley, and large numbers of the huge birds fly out at dawn.

Upper Klamath National Wildlife Refuge and Goose Lake are important stopping places for many bird species along the Pacific Flyway in the spring and fall. The lakes and marshes in the Klamath Basin are crucial nesting areas. Many species of waterfowl and shorebirds can be seen at lakes and marshes throughout the region.

The following mammals are easily seen in the area: mule deer, golden-mantled ground squirrels, chipmunks and porcupines. Sharp-eyed visitors can spot badgers, coyotes, marmots, skunks, raccoons, lizards and snakes. Fishing is popular in a number of lakes and streams, particularly in the Williamson River. Rainbow trout, smallmouthed bass, crappie, perch and catfish can be caught in the region.

History and Archeology

Just north of the Collier District Park region, near Fort Rock State Park, evidence has been found that humans lived in the area more than 10,000 years ago. At the time when Euro-Americans arrived in the region, Northern Paiutes (Snakes) lived in the eastern part of the region, and Klamath and Modoc Indians lived in the western part. The Klamath Indian population was fairly small, numbering about 1,500, when settlers arrived.

Many Native Americans lived along the ancient lake shores, which were rich with waterfowl, tules and other resources. As many as 5,000 Native Americans once lived around the shores of Lake Abert. Many large camps have been found associated with the Sprague and Williamson Rivers and at the springs in the western part of the region.

The Klamath people wintered around lowland waters in villages with large semi-subterranean lodges. In the summer they traveled in family groups to hunt, fish and gather. The Klamath Tribe was part of the Chinook trading system, traveling to Warm Springs and The Dalles to trade.

Collier Memorial Park and Klamath Falls-Lake Wayside are within the boundaries of the old Klamath Indian Reservation, and the Tribe retains hunting, fishing, gathering and water rights on these lands in accordance with the Treaty of 1864. The Tribe claimed the area where Kimball Park lies as part of their rightful reservation lands, but the U.S. government never recognized it as such.
The first explorers in the Klamath and Lake County areas were Finan McDonald and Thomas McKay leading a party from the Hudson’s Bay Company (1825); Peter Skene Ogden, Hudson’s Bay Company (1825 and 1826); and U.S. Army Captain John C. Fremont (1843 and 1846).

In 1864, the U.S. Congress approved the construction of the Oregon Central Military Wagon Road from Eugene to Boise via Willamette Pass, Beaver Marsh, Sprague River Valley, Drews Creek, the north end of Goose Lake Valley, Warner Valley, Crump Lake and northeast to Idaho across Owyhee Plateau. A group of Eugene businessmen got the government contract to build the road, which included hundreds of square miles of land as payment. Most of the road was never built, but they kept the land anyway. The government inadvertently granted a good deal of Klamath Indian land to the fraudulent road-building company, which in turn sold it to Euro-American settlers. Portions of the road were roughed out by others over the years and more or less completed in 1872. The road was actually used by the Army in 1871 to haul supplies.

Fort Klamath was a large settlement, established in 1863 for the protection of both Indians and settlers. It was an important military post during the Modoc, Snake and Paiute Wars. The fort was abandoned in 1889.

Range wars among cattlemen, sheep men and settlers occurred from 1885 to 1906. Logging was a booming industry during the same period. Cattle replaced sheep as the primary range animal in 1946.

New Pine Creek, located about a mile east of the Goose Lake State Recreation Area, is said to be the oldest town in Lake County. The post office was established in 1876. The town straddles the Oregon-California state line.

Between 1870 and 1880 there was a rapid influx of settlers. Lake County was established in 1874.

In 1912, the Nevada-California-Oregon Railroad reached Lakeview. It still operates on a limited basis.

Visual Resources

The scenic qualities of this region are striking due to the dramatic geological formations including volcanic mountains and immense sheer cliff plateaus. Huge, shallow lakes reflecting the blue sky create a unique mirage-like appearance over hundreds of acres in several of the valleys. Large, lush wet meadows and marshes with crystal clear rushing rivers provide a dramatic contrast to the surrounding dry sage and pine forests.

Cultural Background

The region has number of important natural wonders which attract large numbers of tourists. Crater Lake National Park and the Lava Lands National Monument and Fort Rock State Park are the some of the most significant. The High Desert Museum, south of Bend offers an excellent exhibit of life through the ages in the high desert area. The region is known for excellent hunting and fishing, and for the viewing of migrating birds along the marshy lake-filled valleys.

Klamath Falls is the largest town in the area. It is the largest rail and distribution center in southern Oregon and northern California. Lakeview and a handful of small, isolated communities and rural residences comprise the remainder of the population of the region. There are a number of remote ranches with very large acreage.
The major highways in the area include Hwy 97, Klamath Falls to Bend, Hwy 395, Alturas, CA to Burns or Bend, and Hwy. 140, Winnemuca, NV to Klamath Falls. Highway 97 is heavily travelled during most of the year while the other highways receive light to moderate traffic. Klamath Falls has a large airfield with daily flights to Portland, San Francisco and Sacramento.

The U S Forest Service manages much of the land in this region, the Winema National Forest in the western part and the Fremont in the eastern part.

People in this area earn their living in the timber industry, in irrigation farming, in cattle ranching, and there is a small amount of mining. The region lags behind central Oregon in its attraction for tourists to date. But there is a potential to attract tourists to points of interest near Hwy 97 if marketed and marked properly.

Recreation Opportunities

The Weyerhauser Woods Railroad which runs 60 miles north from Sycan (near Beatty) to Thompson Valley is undergoing abandonment proceedings this Fall, 1990. This runs through the Sycan Marsh which is regarded as one of the premier waterfowl viewing areas in the state.

Linear parks, such as those developed along railway rights-of-way are useful resources for accommodating recreational trail development. Trail development, particularly bridal trails and hiking trails are in extremely high demand in this region.

Thompson Valley, the end destination of this railway has the Thompson Reservoir and National Forest Service campgrounds.
GENERAL INFORMATION

The Land Use Suitability Plan identifies both the quality and distribution of the park's resources as well as site opportunities and restrictions for facility development.

There are five designations used in the Suitability Plan. A description of each designation is outlined on the chart which follows this section. This chart explains in general terms the five designations. The chart describes the features, the typical activities, the kinds of development and the management objectives of each designation.

The examples cited in these descriptions are given to illustrate what may typically happen in a particular designation, not to limit what could occur in that class or to define what will happen in any specific park.

The specific activities, developments and management goals for individual parks and waysides are given in the master plan prepared for each park.

The land use plan is derived from a composite of the information gathered for all the natural and cultural resources. Each resource is evaluated independently for its protection needs an ability to withstand development impact.

The resources are classified as suitable for protection, management of development according to the following general guidelines:

**Features and Hazards, Geologic and Water:**
- **Protection** - Rare or Unique Features
  - Frequent hazardous conditions

- **Management** - Average features
  - Seasonal or moderate hazards

- **Development** - Common features
  - No hazards

**Soils:**
- **Protection** - Many soil restrictions (SCS data sheets)
  - Prone to erosion
  - Steep slopes - 12% +
  - Poor ratings for development or recreation uses under certain conditions
  - Rare or unusual soils

- **Management** - Some restrictions
  - Suitable for development or recreation uses under certain conditions
  - Slopes of 7% - 12%

- **Development** - Minor restrictions
  - Slopes of less than 7%
Vegetation and Wildlife:
Protection - Community or habitat in excellent or pristine condition
           Area contains a species rare in the world or region
           Area is a major migration corridor

Management - Good to common quality community or habitat
              Species common in region

Development - Common to poor quality community or habitat

History and Archeology:
Protection - Valuable historic or archaeologic site or resource

Management - Some historic interest in area or region

Development - No sites of interest

Scenic Qualities/Visual Resources:
Protection - Unique or unusual features
           High quality features
           High amount of scenic variety
           Development would adversely impact visual quality

Management - Average features
           Moderate quality
           Development would blend in or not adversely affect visual quality

Development - Poor visual quality
           Little variety
COLLIER MEMORIAL STATE PARK

CHAPTER 3

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Location: Klamath County. Thirty miles north of Klamath Falls on Highway 97 at milepost 244.

Acreage: 855.62 Acres.

Description: The park lies at the confluence of the Williamson River and Spring Creek. Majestic Ponderosa pines shade the upland areas adjacent to the clear bluegreen waters of Spring Creek.

Day-Use Facilities: An outdoor display area containing hundreds of artifacts depicting the evolution of logging is adjacent to parking, a gift shop and restrooms. A broad green lawn equipped with picnic tables, restrooms and water invite picnicking next to Spring Creek. A roadside pulloff from Highway 97 has restroom facilities and picnic tables and play equipment.

Day-Use Attendance: In 1988-89 the yearly attendance was 277,404.

Overnight Facilities: 50 improved campsites with full trailer hookups and 18 tent sites are located east of Highway 97 at the confluence of Spring Creek and the Williamson River. Showers, water and flush toilets are provided.

Overnight Attendance: In 1988-1989 the annual attendance was 21,489. During the peak season, in July and August, only 76% of the sites were occupied.

Manager's Residence: A residence for the manager is located south of the museum off Highway 97. A shop building and yard are located on the west side of Highway 97.

Recreation Activities: Camping, picnicking, interpretation of the open-air historic logging museum and pioneer cabins. Bank fishing for rainbow, brown and brook trout. Canoe launch area is available at the north picnic area into Spring Creek or from the wayside area into the Williamson River. Nature study and wildlife watching of an active bald eagle and red-tailed hawk nests. Spawning grounds for rainbow trout can be viewed from November through May.

Handicap Accessibility: The campsites are accessible by wheelchair. Most of the outdoor museum exhibit area can be accessed by wheelchair, but viewing of some of the exhibits may not be possible. Resting spots and benches are not provided. Wheelchair access to day-use picnic facilities and Spring Creek viewing area is possible although not ideal. No facilities are provided to accommodate the hearing and visually impaired.
LAND USE SUITABILITY PLAN

PROTECTION ........................................ 137 Acres 20%
Riparian vegetation, wet soils and eagle habitat

CONSERVATION ...................................... 302 Acres 46%
Ponderosa forest and pumice soils

INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT ............................. 91 Acres 14%
Areas of existing disturbance or proximity to development or roads

SURPLUS ........................................ 125 Acres 20%
Excess forest on the east end of park

ACQUISITION RECOMMENDATIONS ................. 0 Acres
None
PARK ISSUES

1. The existing manager's residence is inadequate for residential occupation. It is small and located too close to the highway noise.

The existing office in the shop building is too small and is inadequate for a district park office.

There is a need for a new manager's residence, located an appropriate distance from the road in the vicinity of the shop building and a need for a district park office with sufficient square footage.

2. Parking for the rest stop area is inadequate to accommodate large trucks and buses.

There is a need to redesign and expand the parking area to accommodate the turning radius of large trucks and busses.

3. The existing horse rest area provides water and a hitching post, but is poorly defined and does not have a fenced area to contain the animals.

There is a need for several small corrals to separate and contain the horses. Parking needs to be defined and covered with gravel.

4. The existing tent camping is located in the center of the camp loop, and is subject to vehicle traffic from the camp road and pedestrian traffic crossing through the sites to use the toilet and shower buildings. There is no tent camping which is away from the traffic flow.

The existing campground does not accommodate group camping. As the park develops it is anticipated that more camp sites will be needed. There will be a need for walk-in tent camping, group camping and two additional RV loops.

5. Campground users have no way to access the outdoor exhibit except to cross Highway 97, a dangerous unmarked route used by large trucks.

People from the day-use wayside often cross Highway 97 to access the outdoor exhibit area, even though there is an alternative route which crosses under the bridge.

There is a need to eliminate pedestrian traffic across Highway 97.

6. There is insufficient security around the outdoor logging exhibits giving rise to theft and vandalism of artifacts. The outdoor exhibit area is bounded by Highway 97 and the park service road and the north dayuse area. There is a potential for people to drive into the exhibit area from the road or parking lot and take small objects or deface exhibits. The park service road is also used by residents who have an easement to their property west of Spring Creek and by the tribe for their hunting and gathering access.

There is a need to secure the outdoor museum from vehicular traffic without restricting access to the residential areas or limiting access for the tribe.

7. Many of the exhibits have deteriorated and could become hazardous. Children often climb upon exhibits and could slip and injure themselves.
There is a need to survey the exhibits and repair or remove those exhibits posing an immediate hazard. A policy must be adopted to prevent people from climbing onto the exhibits. An alternative play area could be established at the sitting areas.

8. There is insufficient protection of some of the artifacts from the weather and elements. There are collections of photographs and personal papers from Cap Collier, founder of the logging exhibit, which need to be properly archived and cared for.

There is a need to store some of the artifacts in secure buildings. There is a need to shield other artifacts from the weather. There is also a need to have a building accessible to the public where the Cap Collier archive collection can be appreciated by the public.

9. There is a lack of organization of the artifacts in the outdoor display area. There is no defined starting point and no understandable route to follow while viewing the exhibits. Many of the routes and exhibits have been overgrown with shrubs and appear "abandoned".

There is a need to develop an understandable organizational structure in the exhibit which routes the visitor though the artifacts in a rational and comprehensive manner. A single or several prominent orientation points are needed to assist in directing the visitor. There is a need to define the route and clear the brush in those areas intended for circulation. Trail improvements are needed.

10. There is a lack of interpretation of artifacts in outdoor exhibit area.

There is a need for a comprehensive interpretation program which would explain to the visitor the significance of each of the artifacts in the outdoor exhibit.

11. The parking area for the outdoor exhibit area is often filled and can not accommodate overflow.

There is a need to expand the parking facilities. The existence of parking and access for the exhibits directly across from the highway rest area lures visitors to walk across the dangerous highway.

12. The exhibits are crowded. The area is bounded by the residential service road, Highway 87, Spring Creek and the day use area. It is further congested by the parking lot and service facilities on site. There is a large undeveloped area across Spring Creek.

There is a need to plan for more area to properly display the outdoor artifacts.

13. No interpretation of regional geology, vegetation, or culture is currently provided.

Interpretation of regional geology, vegetation and history is needed.

14. Collier Memorial State Park is zoned forestry use. Klamath County planners indicated that an interpretive center would be considered a non-forest conditional use under the resort or lodge exception. These types of uses are approved only when there are findings that the use is located on land that is generally unsuitable for timber management and is not needed for other forestry uses. This issue would be better addressed independently with a county zone change which recognizes lands committed to outdoor recreation.

According to the existing F.I.R.M. maps for Spring Creek, the interpretive center is sited within the 100 year floodplain. The floodplain is not delineated by elevation and does not appear to correspond to any topographic or empirical evidence. Detailed floodplain mapping does not include Spring Creek. Siting of the building will be approved if findings can be made to show that the site is out of the floodplain.
The outdoor exhibit area and related structures at Collier were established prior to the enactment of the zoning laws and are considered pre-existing uses. No additional permanent structures are proposed for that area.

All other current uses at Collier fall within the permitted or conditional uses defined by the zone.

RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES AND NEEDS

Current Use

Collier Memorial State Park serves four distinct uses; as a rest stop on the east side of Highway 97, as a day use area to the west of Highway 97, as a logging museum and as a campground north of spring creek east of Highway 97.

Day use is the most substantial use at Collier. While numbers fluctuate each year, day use has attracted over 400,000 people annually. Visitor attendance decreases in years when the mosquito population is high.

Much of the dayuse is attributed to the rest stop area. Picnic tables, water and children’s play equipment are provided. A horse watering trough and hitching post are located on the campground entrance road for those travelers with horses.

A day use picnic area with a large parking lot and restroom is located to the north of the outdoor exhibit. This spot is used to host an annual Klamath County picnic late in July. Spring Creek is known for its excellent trout fishing and anglers from the area fish on both sides of the creek. Most use the north dayuse parking lot and facilities.

An extensive and valuable collection of historical logging artifacts is displayed west of the highway and draws many visitors, traveling the highway. A gift shop, parking lot and restroom building are provided for this activity.

The campground hosts about 21,000 campers annually. The attendance has been constant between 1984 through 1988. Camping use increased 8% in the past year. However, the campground remained only 75% full during the peak season. Most campers come to Collier to relax and enjoy the solitude, and scenery. Many campers also follow trails to Spring Creek and the Williamson River to fish.

Opportunities

Collier is located on a major travel corridor connecting Bend to Crater Lake National Park and Lava Beds National Monument in California. Almost a half million people visit Crater Lake annually. The majority of the traffic occurs in the three summer months. Surprisingly, Crater Lake restricts its interpretation to the unique lake feature at the park and has no plans to expand its interpretation themes. There is no facility along that corridor or within the region that interprets the unique natural resources and cultural influences of the Klamath County region. Collier’s location on Highway 97 provides a good opportunity for developing a regional interpretive center. Collier, itself also has some unusual natural areas and wildlife habitat areas to be interpreted. Foot and bridle trails can be developed on site to take visitors safely to interesting areas of the park. The tourist season could be expanded two months on either side of the summer season by providing interpretation for traveling school groups. Beautiful springs and a rare algae formation are located in the headwaters of Spring Creek. Winema National Forest Service is encouraging cooperative agreements to develop trails between Collier Memorial State Park and the headwaters located on Forest Service land.
**Needs**

Additional trail connections are encouraged between the Collier campground and the Forest Service campground located north on the Williamson River.

The existing outdoor logging exhibit and displays need interpretation, some organization and restoration. With improvements, the exhibit will draw the summer traveler and become another major highlight on Highway 97.

**DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

**Objectives**

1. Construct a new manager’s residence away from the highway. Rehabilitate current residence to serve as the park district office.

2. Redesign the wayside parking area to accommodate the big rigs.

3. Upgrade the horse rest area.

4. Expand campground to accommodate walk-in tent camping, group camping and two more RV loops, as demand develops.

5. Develop trail connections to the Winema National Forest Campground and to the headwaters of Spring Creek.


7. Upgrade the outdoor exhibit and provide museum and support facilities.
   - Construct a storage building/workshop to safely store and restore artifacts.
   - Build an enclosed interpretive building to house the Cap Collier collection.
   - Develop a plan to usher visitors through the outdoor exhibit area. Develop existing sheds into orientation points for interpretation. Establish a clear hierarchy of pathways to provide direction.
   - Provide meaningful interpretation of outdoor exhibits.
   - Relocate parking for outdoor exhibit to parking to other side of creek. Connect with footbridge.
   - Relocate dayuse facilities and parking to other side of creek. Expand outdoor exhibits into current dayuse area and parking area.
   - Develop a central interpretive center to house regional interpretation displays, information to commemorate Cap Collier and to introduce visitors to the logging exhibit. Accommodate the interpretive administration and Friends group’s facilities needs.
- Designate areas where equipment can be handled.
- Develop designated areas for children to play within the interpretive exhibit.

8. Separate use areas from Indian archeological areas.

**Design Guidelines**

1. The manager’s residence should be sited to minimize the removal of trees. Select colors and materials to harmonize with the surrounding area. The house should be sited to share access with the service road. It should be situated as to have visual advantage of shop and outdoor exhibit area.

2. Structures in the outdoor display area should be constructed using materials which harmonize with the natural colors of the site and represent an architectural and style and historic context appropriate to the display area.

3. The interpretive center, access road and parking must be sited to avoid destruction of the forest environment and to minimize the cutting of trees. The building should be oriented away from the highway and take advantage of views of Spring Creek and any large specimen ponderosa pines.

4. Interpretive center to exhibit the rustic style reflective of the regions’ vernacular adaptations of turn-of-the-century architecture. It might include a large outdoor porch and patio, stone construction, gabled pitched roof and large ponderosa pine supports and horizontal members. The building will be used as a visitor’s center, a regional interpretive center, and to display, commemorate and archive the collection of Cap Collier. This later use might include an introduction to the outdoor logging exhibit. The building must have ample restroom facilities, an office and gift shop and a gathering area/auditorium. It is anticipated that 5000 square feet are needed. The building will be handicap accessible.

5. The restoration shop should be sited to the east of the existing shop yard. The shop shall contain a minimum of 500 square feet of climatically controlled storage space. This will accommodate the wood and paper artifacts currently stored in cabins and other inappropriate areas. A minimum of 800 square feet of storage space which is not climatically controlled is needed to store small artifacts such as leather harnesses which need to be placed out of the elements and direct sunlight. An additional pole barn may needed later to store duplicate artifacts out of the elements.

6. The footbridge, across Spring Creek connecting the interpretive center with the outdoor displays, should be a simple structure to reduce its visual impact. The design may be reflective of the type of bridge used by logging interests at the advent of the logging industry in eastern Oregon. It must be accessible by wheel chairs. There should be sufficient clearance beneath the bridge to allow flotation of canoes and small boats.

7. Create an hierarchy of path use. The path leading from the interpretive center to the outdoor exhibit area should be hard surfaced. The path used throughout the outdoor exhibit area should accommodate wheelchair travel. The path should be wide enough to accommodate service vehicles. The paths leading to picnic areas and along the creek should be unpaved but stable. Trails should be routed to avoid wet soils and to remedy existing erosion problems and to prevent future erosion.

8. Direct pedestrian traffic from the campground to the underpass under the Spring Creek bridge and to the proposed footbridge across Spring Creek to the outdoor exhibit area. Separate rest stop access from access to the outdoor exhibit area. Relocate outdoor exhibit access to undeveloped area east of
Spring Creek and connect with footbridge. Downplay current service road access. Clearly delineate with road signs access to each area. Plant vegetation along the west edge of the rest stop area to screen the highway from sight, decreasing the temptation to cross the highway. Likewise screen outdoor exhibit area from highway. Provide safe alternative access for pedestrians who insist upon walking over to the outdoor exhibit area by routing them under the underpass to the outdoor exhibit area. Mark this route clearly with signs and with a clearly defined pathway.

9. Benches should be located throughout the outdoor exhibit area to provide for seating. Two large seating areas to be located at either end of the outdoor exhibit area adjacent to existing restrooms to allow for resting and for group gathering areas. A similar areas should be provided at the interpretive center.

10. A play area should be established in at least the north end of the exhibit area. A second one could be established at the south end. The play areas and equipment should reflect a logging theme and be safe for children to use.

11. Interpretive signs should be coordinated throughout. These should be useable by the disabled, including those with sight, hearing, mental, and mobility impairments. Signs should be constructed of durable, vandal-resistant materials. Additional signs requesting visitors not to climb upon easily damaged exhibits should be posted where appropriate.

12. Fence the boundary of the outdoor exhibit area along the east side of the service residential road, the northern boundary of the site and along highway 97. Fence to be vinyl clad. It should be carefully sited to avoid the removal of trees.

13. Construct several small corrals in horse watering area. Design and define parking area. Cover with gravel.

14. Develop trails which will avoid sensitive wildlife areas. Provide adequate viewing platforms to allow views into the sensitive areas. Final siting of trails to be coordinated by Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife. Work with the Winema Forest to expand trail links. Work with the Park Land Supervisor to obtain easements over private parcels north of the park on the east side of Spring Creek.

Impacts of Proposed Park Development

1. The new manager’s residence will have a moderate impact on trees and brush in the immediate area. This will have a minimal visual impact from the public areas.

2. Rehabilitation of the existing house into a district manager’s office will have no effect on the existing site.

3. The new shop building/storage building will have a minor impact on the site. Although no trees will be removed, some fill may be brought in.

4. The construction of the interpretive center, access road and parking will have a major impact upon the site. The road, parking lot and building will be sited to avoid removal of large trees. However, some areas of small trees and brush will be removed. The building will be designed to compliment the site and will be visible from both sides of Spring Creek. The access road, and parking lots will be screened from the west side of Spring Creek, but may be visible from the highway. Plantings along the highway can screen the parking.
5. The footbridge will have a significant impact upon the visual quality of Spring Creek. The construction will have a minimal impact upon the river environment if scheduled carefully. Construction should occur in August or September to reduce interference with trout spawning. All efforts should be taken to reduce turbidity impacts on the stream. The bridge abutments would be constructed outside the wetland areas, as far as possible.

6. The expansion of the campground will have a moderate impact upon the forest environment. Most of the trees will remain, but there will be an increase in use and in paving.

7. The redesign of the rest stop parking will have a minor impact on the area. Some lawn area will be eliminated as the lot is expanded.

8. The relocation of the dayuse area will have a moderate impact on existing shrubs. It will improve the organizational aspect of the park, clearly delineating use areas and avoid user conflicts.

9. The fence will define and contain the exhibit area and reduce distractions from the highway. Installation will have a minor impact upon the site. There will be no tree loss.

10. The site development will have no impact upon the fishing potential at Spring Creek.
COLLIER MEMORIAL STATE PARK

Development Plan

Legend:
- Proposed Building
- Proposed Improved Road and Parking
- Proposed Trails
## COSTS & PHASING SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Capitol Improvement Project</th>
<th>Costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Fence</td>
<td>52,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Build storage shed/shop</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Develop interpretation for first shed</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Build access road and parking at new dayuse area.</td>
<td>34,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Build road to interpretive center</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Build phase 1 parking at interpretive center</td>
<td>18,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Build foot bridge</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Architectural fee for design of interpretive center</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Equipment and tools for restoration and volunteer efforts</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Construct interpretive center (50/50 matching funds to be obtained from grants)</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Develop interpretation for second shed</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Build day use restroom</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Build new manager’s residence</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Develop seating areas/remove parking lot at existing dayuse area.</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Develop group camp loop</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Develop park/walk in tent area</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Develop horse camp area</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Realign rest stop area parking area</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Add 2 kitchen shelters to picnic area</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>Rehabilitation Projects</td>
<td>Costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Locate artifacts to safe storage</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Relocate railroad equipment</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Restore RR equipment and provide interpretation</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Relocate cabins and restore</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Restore and develop interpretive displays for old logging techniques and modern spar pole.</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Rehabilitate house into district park office</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Restore equipment and develop interpretive displays for saw mill exhibit. (50/50 matching funds)</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Staffing Projects</th>
<th>Costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Hire consultant for project coordination and restoration.</td>
<td>85,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Hire interns to assist in restoration</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Hire Ranger 1</td>
<td>71,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Hire Ranger (half biennium)</td>
<td>39,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Phasing Schedule**

The proposed phasing and development schedule was devised to address the immediate needs of the outdoor exhibit area and to assist in the development of an interpretive center. The most important need is to secure the artifacts from outside vandals and from the weather. Installation of the fence around the perimeter of the outdoor exhibit area and construction of a storage shed and shop will achieve this objective. Employment of a professional consultant who can plan for interpretation and restoration of the artifacts is critical to begin work on the outdoor exhibit area. It is anticipated that
this professional will need at least six months to develop a comprehensive plan to address this aspect.

In order to accommodate the new expansion of the outdoor exhibit area, the new access road, parking and footbridge must be constructed. In the interim, the existing parking lot and day use area can be used but will be gated and monitored by park management to avoid theft and vandalism.

The design, fund raising and construction of the interpretive center is a process which will take a minimum of three years. Funding the design of the center, up front, commits to the concept and provides a document to aid fund raising efforts.

The restoration of the outdoor exhibits areas will serve as an impetus for fund raising for the construction of the interpretive center, and expansion of the friends volunteer group. Exhibits will continue to be developed, and the cost of restoration should gradually be shifted to outside fund raising sources.

**Phase 1**

1. Secure site
   - Install fence 52,500
   - Build storage shed 50,000
   - (shop, climate control storage open storage sheds, temporary office)

2. Hire consultant and interns for project restoration. 90,000

3. Fund restoration efforts
   - Relocate artifacts to safe storage 20,000
   - Move railroad equipment 30,000
   - Build RR interpretive area 30,000
   - Provide interpretation at first shed 50,000
   - Move cabins 35,000
   - Seed volunteer equipment needs 10,000

4. Develop new dayuse area and connection to outdoor exhibit
   - Construct road and parking to day use area (1000 LF @ 22’ wide) 34,000
Construct road to interpretive center (1700 LF @ 12' wide) 40,000
Construct dayuse parking 18,500
Construct footbridge 50,000

5. Design and engineering for Interpretive Center
  Architectural fee for design of Interpretive Center 90,000

Phase 1 Total 600,000

Phase 2

1. Construct Interpretive Center building and displays
   (Fund 50%/50% matching funds) 1,000,000

2. Continue restoration efforts
   Restore remaining outdoor displays in exhibit area 150,000
   (Old logging techniques, modern spar pole)
   Provide interpretation at shed 50,000

3. Construct day use restroom (Type 4) 80,000

4. Manager's residence
   Construct new manager's residence 120,000
   Renovate current house into office 20,000

Phase 2 total 1,420,000
Phase 3

1. Continue Restoration Efforts
   - Restore Mill (50/50 matching funds) 40,000
   - Develop special exhibits (grants)

2. Develop outdoor resting/gathering area
   - Remove parking lot 15,000
   - Provide for vegetative screening 5,000
   - Develop seating area 15,000

Phase 3 Total 75,000

Staffing notes:
- Increase staff requirements
- Consultant would be replaced with a FTE (Historian)
- Outdoor exhibit area to be staffed with a FTE (Ranger 1)
- Interpretive Center to be staffed with a FTE (Ranger 2 for half of biennium)

PARK MANAGEMENT

Maintenance and Operation

Collier Memorial State Park is a district park headquarters. Six other parks: J.F. Kimball State Park, Booth Wayside, Chandler Rest stop, Goose Lake State Recreation Area and Klamath Falls-Lakeview Forest Wayside and Beaver Marsh are managed from Collier.

Maintenance Facilities

A maintenance shop/garage with seven enclosed bays and five open bays and an office is situated upon the knoll at the southeast end of the site. A large maintenance yard with a gas pump and storage shed services the shop. A manager’s residence is located at the outdoor exhibit entrance adjacent to Highway 97.

Staff

A district park manager, two assistant managers, six park aides and two conservation aides are responsible for the maintenance and repair of the district parks. See phasing for future staff needs.

Management Goals

To safely protect and maintain the park. To upgrade park facilities to enhance park experience and to protect wildlife. To establish positive public relations and efficient management.
Interagency Coordination

Fire: Chiloquin Volunteer Fire Department, U.S. Forest Service, Oregon Forest Service. Park has fire pumper with 200 gallon tank. Employees are trained to use and maintain pumper.

Rescue: Klamath County Search and Rescue

Police: State Police, 911 is available from three phones in park.

Other: "Friends of Collier" State Park, Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, (Bend), State Highway Department.

Emergency Procedures Program

State Park field staff have established emergency procedures to handle fire, medical and other emergencies in the park.

Management Issues

1. Currently there is insufficient staff to maintain and provide adequate supervision of the outdoor exhibit area. There is no professional guidance to direct the management of the outdoor artifacts and exhibits. An inventory is currently being conducted to document all artifacts on display at the museum. This inventory does not include documentation of papers and artifacts stored off site. There is an active and dedicated Friends group which has been responsible for the acquisitions of artifacts, the on-site displays and they operate the gift shop. They serve as an important living link to the history of the artifacts and the outdoor museum and are an invaluable resource for interpretation.

There is a need to hire professional assistance to develop an interpretive program and displays for the outdoor logging exhibit.

There is a need to hire additional staff to help with the restoration efforts and to help with the development and ultimately the maintenance of the outdoor displays.

2. Currently, there is insufficient staff and expertise to develop interpretation for the district. Should a regional interpretive center be developed onsite, as suggested by the 2010 plan and the 6 year plan. There is a need to hire professional staff to develop an interpretive program and promote this program to the schools and tourism groups throughout the northwest.

3. The public use of the residential access road and the day use service road results in vandalism and theft of artifacts.

There is a need to eliminate recreational use from the outdoor exhibit area. Removal of the dayuse area, fencing of the outdoor exhibits, and leaving the access road for park maintenance access and as an access road for the residential area will resolve the conflicts. There will be a need for staff to educate the public and provide essential signage of the changes in traffic circulation when it occurs.

4. Trails are eroding.

There is a need to stabilize trails.
5. There is a need to develop a single access route to provide for the stocking of fish in a less destructive manner.

6. There is a recurring trespass on the east side of the site in the natural area near the bald eagle protection area. As a result of some fencing practices, there is no access to one portion of the park in the southern region.

The land supervisor is working on an agreement to resolve these issues. (1990)

**Natural Resource and Vegetation Guidelines**

1. Native vegetation needs to be planted along the east side of the highway at the rest stop to keep pedestrians from viewing the outdoor exhibit area and attempting to access it by crossing highway 97. Likewise, natural vegetation should be planted along the outside of the fence on the west side of the highway to visually secure the site from the highway.

2. Native shrubs and trees should be planted between campsites to increase privacy.

3. Native trees should be planted adjacent to parking areas for shade and for replacement of diseased trees.

4. Reduce lawn areas where possible. Maintain a natural riparian edge along the river and stream. When the north picnic area is moved allow lawn to die back and replace with appropriate native grasses, forbes and shrubs as needed to enhance outdoor exhibit area. Limit the amount of lawn to be introduced in the new day use area. It may be appropriate for the area immediately adjacent to the parking area and restroom. However, the picnic table pads and trails should be gravel to prevent erosion and to protect shrubs in the area.

5. All development should identify and protect root zones of desirable trees. Trees should be surveyed for diseases and hazardous conditions and trimmed or removed.

6. Coordinate and communicate regularly with U.S. Fish and Wildlife and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife about the management of the bald eagle and its nest.

**Cultural Resource Guidelines**

1. The district park manager should cooperate with the tribal community regarding hunting and fishing rights.

2. The State archeologist should determine ownership of Indian artifacts. These should be secured in proper storage.

3. The district park manager to continue to coordinate with the tribal community and state archeologist to assure that important archeologist sites are not disturbed by the public.
Interpretive Guidelines

1. Manage the artifacts in the outdoor exhibit. Hire a professional who will:

   - Hire appropriate technical staff.
   - Develop an interpretive development plan. Determine how best to display artifacts, in what manner and how best to interpret artifacts.
   - Develop an acquisition policy for artifacts. It should establish criteria for acquisitions, and recommendations for dispositions and trade. It should reflect the amount of onsite storage space available.
   - Develop a plan for the relocation and placement of individual artifacts in the outdoor exhibit area.
   - Coordinate and supervise the implementation of the restoration and development efforts of the interpretive displays. Establish an area and obtain equipment needed for restoration efforts.
   - Inventory and properly care for and secure all portions of the collection.
   - Develop and coordinate the interpretive program needed to explain the displays. Coordinate printed and written materials.
   - Provide onsite interpretation programs.
   - Coordinate and expand volunteer efforts.
   - Promote the outdoor exhibit. Work with parks public relations department to actively promote the cultural resource. Establish groundwork for funding and donations to the outdoor exhibit.
   - Supervise and advise related park staff.

2. The park itself has a potential for natural and cultural interpretation. Themes include: trout spawning, eagle nesting, plant communities, geological formations including the pumice soils, and the history of the Indians. The focus of this interpretation would occur on the trails and in conjunction with the programs at the campground amphitheater and those established at the interpretive center.

3. The State Parks interpretation coordinator at Parks Headquarters should determine appropriate themes, material, space needed and staffing for the regional interpretive section of the center. This work should be coordinated with the on-site consultant.
EXISTING CONDITIONS

Location: Lake County. 28 miles east of Bly or 25 miles west of Lakeview. Park straddles Highway 140.

Acreage: 310.59 acres.

Description: Park includes 1.6 miles of highway along Highway 140 and Antelope Canyon east of Quartz Mountain. Ponderosa pines shade grassy picnic area near pulloff. Wetland meadow and Antelope Creek support riparian vegetation south of highway. Forest and open scablands make up the majority of the park land.

Day-Use Facilities: Picnicking, flush toilets and water adjacent to parking area.

Day-Use Attendance: During the 1988-89 fiscal year, 39,152 people visited this wayside. Over the past five years use of this wayside has increased 57%.

Overnight Facilities: None.

Overnight Attendance: Some unofficial, unrecorded camping occurs.

Recreation Activities: Picnicking.

Handicap Accessibility: Restrooms are not fully accessible by wheelchair.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>80.87</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prime forest areas, wet soils and historic areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation</td>
<td>229.72</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil limitations, open grassy areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensive Development</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition Recommendations</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Land Use Suitability Legend

C Conservation
P Protection

BOOTH STATE WAYSIDE
Land Use Suitability

OREGON STATE PARKS 1990
T39S R26E SEC4.15 LAKE COUNTY
Park Issues

1. The park is currently not used for recreational/interpretive purposes and serves primarily as a highway rest area.

   Future trail use, in conjunction with Forest Service lands should remain an option.

2. This park is zoned A-2 Agriculture Use Zone in Lake County. All existing uses are expressly permitted or allowed as conditional uses within the zone. The park is overlayed by a flood plain zone.

Recreation Opportunities and Needs

Current Use

Limited dayuse

Opportunities

The majority of the park consists of forest and open scabland areas which are located together with an historic military road. This area has some potential for trail use for hiking and horses and for interpretation.

Needs

Currently there is no need to develop trails. In the next 25 years, there could be a change in that need.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Objectives

1. Eventual trail access and interpretation.

Design Guidelines

1. Trailhead should be small, graveled and open to view from the highway. Trailhead should be located on the south side of the highway in the current rubbish dump area. There is a need to construct enough trail to connect the trailhead to the historic road and create a return loop.
Impacts of Proposed Park Development

1. Construction of trails would have a minor impact on wildlife use of the south portion of the property due to daytime disturbance. Horse use of the trails could result in erosion problems which could be moderated by trail construction.
COSTS & PHASING SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Capitol Improvement Project</th>
<th>Costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Trail &amp; trailhead construction</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Rehabilitation Projects</th>
<th>Costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>none</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Staffing Projects</th>
<th>Costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>none</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PARK MANAGEMENT

Maintenance and Operation

Booth State Wayside is operated as a satellite park from Collier Memorial Park. Maintenance is coordinated from the Goose Lake State Recreation Area.

Maintenance Facilities

Maintenance Facilities: None. The restrooms have storage capacity.

Staff

There is no staff assigned to this park. A seasonal park aide devotes 35% time to the maintenance and repair of this park. The Manager devotes 10% of his time to this park.

Management Goals

To protect, maintain and improve the qualities of the park, public and employee health and safety, to provide developments to improve recreational benefits and to maintain good relations with the public and local agencies. To protect scenic values for the highway traveler.

Interagency Coordination

Police: Lake County Sheriff, State Police.

Rescue: Lake County Search and Rescue.

Other: U.S. Forest Service, State Forest Department, Oregon Department of Transportation.
Emergency Procedures Program

Park staff have established emergency procedures for handling fire, medical and other emergencies at the park.

Management Issues

1. Trees in the dayuse area are dying prematurely and are in need of analysis and management to save those trees that can be saved.

2. Antelope Creek has a progressive erosion and gully problem in need of attention.

3. Local residents use a pull-off area on the south side of the highway for dumping garbage and for access across the creek with heavy equipment. Access controls are necessary.

4. The historic military road runs through alternating sections of park, US Forest Service and private lands. It is open to public 4 wheel drive traffic. Currently public access through the park from this road is not a problem. If problems develop, parks staff should work with Forest Service staff to find ways of protecting park lands from access via the old road.

5. There is a dispute as to the location of the south boundary with adjacent property owner. This issue has been referred to State Lands to resolve.

Natural Resource Management Guidelines

1. The district manager should work with Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service in a comprehensive program to stop gully erosion on the Antelope Creek drainage. Gully moderating techniques should be used in the creek on park property according to ASCS advice.

Cultural Resource Management Guidelines

1. The location of archeological sites should not be disclosed to the public and signs of trail access to them should be obliterated to discourage further access.

2. The historic military road should be preserved.

Interpretation

1. There is future potential to interpret the plant communities and wildlife of the park and the history of the military road and related trail construction through the southern portion of the park.
CHANDLER STATE WAYSIDE

CHAPTER 5

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Location: Lake County. Located on the west side of Highway 395, 15 miles north of Lakeview.

Acreage: 85.09 acres.

Description: The wayside is nestled between steep canyon walls along the narrow Crooked Creek stream corridor. Towering Ponderosa pine shade a grassy picnic area. A wetland meadow opens up to the north.

Day-Use Facilities: Picnic tables, water and camp stoves and flush toilets.

Day-Use Attendance: In 1988-89 the yearly attendance was 49,612.

Overnight Facilities: None. In Fall of 1980, the camploop was closed.

Overnight Attendance: No official camping, but overnight camping is known to occur regularly and permitted for periods not to exceed 18 hours. People with horses camp in the northerly meadow; others camp in the parking lot for the day-use area.

Recreation Activities: Picnicking and camping under large Ponderosa pines.

Handicap Accessibility: Toilet facilities are accessible by wheelchair. No provisions for other disabilities.
LAND USE SUITABILITY PLAN

PROTECTION 27.96 Acres 33%
Steep slopes, wet soils and wetland vegetation

CONSERVATION 41.84 Acres 49%
Developed areas

INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT 10.28 Acres 12%
None

SURPLUS 5.0 Acres 6%
Excess property which is not contiguous

ACQUISITION RECOMMENDATIONS 0 Acres
None
Park Issues

1. The park is primarily used as a rest area for Highway 395 in cooperation with the Highway Division. There is a need to determine whether it is in the interests of State Parks to continue this use.

2. The park is also used for overnight use by visitors with horse trailers and is used as a base camp for rides in the surrounding area. Camping is not a designated use at the park, but is allowed. No camping facilities exist in the park. There is a need to determine whether the camping use should be continued and whether facilities are needed.

3. This park is zoned A-2, Agricultural Use Zone in Lake County. All existing uses are expressly permitted or allowed as conditional uses within the zone. The park is overlayed by a flood plain zone.

Recreation Opportunities and Needs

Current Use

1. Camping is the only current use of the park associated with a recreational activity, however, no trails exist in the park and there is no direct access to trails outside of the park.

2. Limited picnicking occurs in conjunction with the rest area toilet building.

Opportunities

1. The park has little potential for additional recreation or interpretation.

Needs

1. Several horse groups have said that they would like to see Chandler continue to be used as a base camp for rides in the area. It is used for several organized group outings each season.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Objectives

1. Install access controls to keep vehicles in roadside areas and to allow horses into only those areas which can withstand the use.
Design Guidelines

1. Use strong fencing and provide several small separate wooden corrals in the open area adjacent to the access road for horses. Indiscriminate vehicle access beyond the road should be controlled.

Impacts of Proposed Park Development

1. Fences, corrals and boulders will have a moderate visual impact on the site. Confining horses to less wet areas will prevent erosion and damage of wetland areas.
COSTS & PHASING SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Capitol Improvement Project</th>
<th>Costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Fences and Corrals</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Rehabilitation Projects</th>
<th>Costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Staffing Projects</th>
<th>Costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PARK MANAGEMENT

Maintenance and Operation

Chandler State Wayside is operated as a satellite park from Collier Memorial State Park. Maintenance is done out of Goose Lake State Recreation Area.

Maintenance Facilities

None. Restroom building does have a storeroom.

Staff

There is no staff assigned. A seasonal park aide devotes 35% of time and the park manager devotes 10% of the time to the maintenance and repair of this park. This is coordinated from Goose Lake State Recreation Area.

Management Goals

To protect, maintain and improve the qualities of the park, public and employee health and safety and to provide development to improve recreational benefits, and to maintain good relations with the public and the local agencies.

Interagency Coordination

Police: Lake County Sheriff, State Police.

Rescue: Lake County Search and Rescue

Other: U.S. Forest Service, State Department of Forestry, Oregon Department of Transportation.
Emergency Procedures Program

Park staff have established emergency procedures for handling fire, medical assistance and other emergencies at the park.

Management Issues

1. The dayuse area is flooding as a result of highway construction adjacent to the park. Large trees in the dayuse area are dying as a result. The park manager needs to work with the district highway manager to locate the source of the flooding problem and correct it. (1990)

2. Currently camping in the park is not officially allowed and no fee is collected. Due to local interest in the camping it should be continued. A self-registration fee should be charged similar to Kimball State Park.

Natural Resource Management Guidelines

This park has an erosion problem which needs to be corrected. The park manager needs to work with Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service to develop methods for moderating the erosion in the park without causing further flooding.