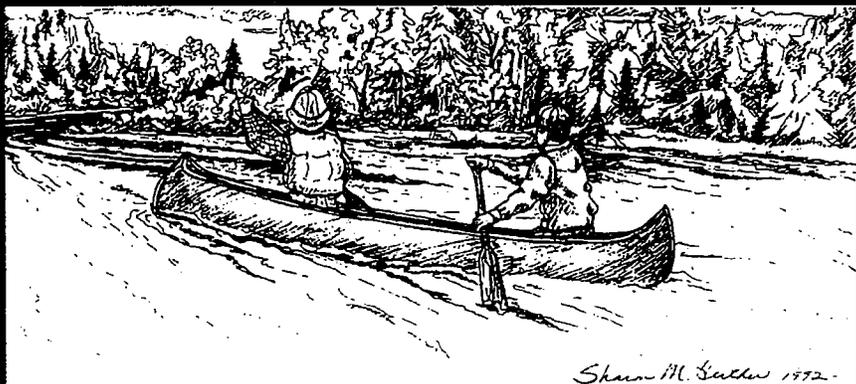
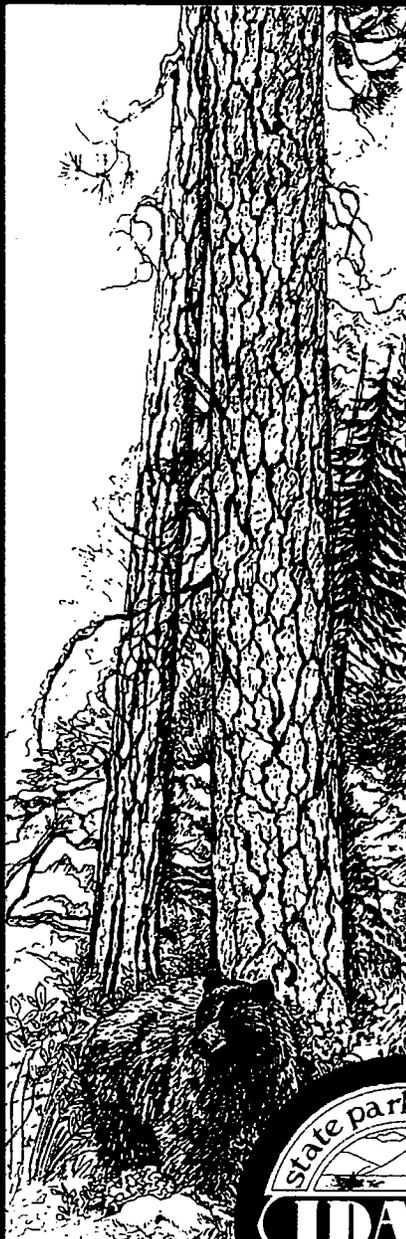
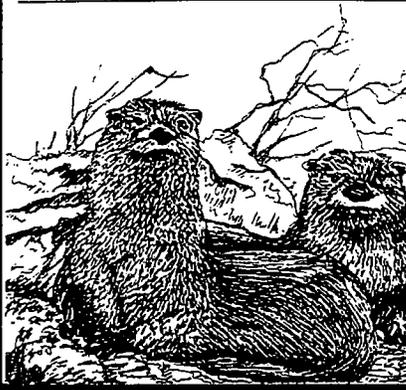


Ponderosa State Park

General Development Plan



Shawn M. Satter 1992



The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation mission as defined by the Idaho Legislature

To formulate and put into execution a long-range, comprehensive plan and program for the acquisition, planning, protection, operation, maintenance, development and wise use of areas of scenic beauty, recreational utility, historic, archaeological or scientific interest, to the end that the health, happiness, recreational opportunities, and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people may be further encouraged.

Ponderosa State Park General Development Plan



Cecil D. Andrus, Governor
Yvonne S. Ferrell, Director

Park and Recreation Board Members

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Region VI, St. Anthony

Sheila Robertson
Region III, Boise

Robert M. Haakenson
Region I, Coeur d'Alene

Glenn Shewmaker
Region IV, Kimberly

Tom Neal
Region II, Moscow

Ren E. Thomson
Region V, Malad

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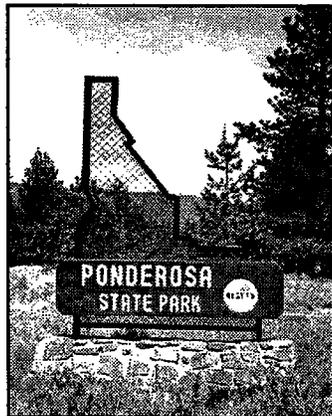
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A GREETING TO READERS

The document before you is the final draft of the Ponderosa State Park General Development Plan. It represents the combined input and effort of many concerned and knowledgeable individuals, all dedicated to the preservation of the parks resources and the satisfaction of its visitors.

Early in the planning process, I found that an almost "symbiotic" relationship exists between Ponderosa State Park, Payette Lake, and the city of McCall. Consequently, the study of a single entity would be incomplete without a corresponding understanding of the others. In response, the scope of this document has been expanded to include an overview of the recreational opportunities and challenges facing not only the park, but the community and its exceptional water resource.

There are two major differences between this document and the preliminary draft; the presentation format and



*Sign at entrance to
Ponderosa State Park.*

the level of detail depicted in the conceptual land-use plans.

As to format, I initially appreciated the artistic freedom offered by the original 11" x 17" layout; however in actual use it proved to be impractical and cumbersome. This awkwardness was eliminated by the adoption of the present 8-1/2" x 11" format.

As the process unfolded, it became evident that the conceptual plans presented in the preliminary draft contained an excessive level of speculative detail. This proved to be counterproductive; it unintentionally encouraged reviewers to shift the focus of their analysis and comment. Topics of regional and park-wide significance became secondary to a premature debate centering on the merits of specific details of site design. These issues must eventually be addressed to the satisfaction of all concerned; but this is not the time or place. As a result of this experience, the conceptual plans now appear in the form of "bubble-diagrams", and provide a reduced level of detail more appropriate for presentation in a general planning document.

I have attempted to present the material in an interesting, graphic and easy-to read manner; not only to depict the what and where, but to also explain the why and how. I am confident that the end result is a document that reflects this agency's continuing effort to improve and refine both its planning process and products.

David F. Okerlund

David F. Okerlund
IDPR Development Planner

RESOLUTION

**GENERAL
DEVELOPMENT
PLAN,
JUNE 1994**

Adopted by the Idaho
Park and Recreation
Board at a special
meeting in Boise
Idaho, June 23, 1994.

WHEREAS, the Director of the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation (IDPR) has presented to this Board for approval the final draft of the General Development Plan (GDP) for Ponderosa State Park; and

WHEREAS, the actions proposed in this document reflect a reasoned synthesis of input received from the general public, the Ponderosa GDP Citizens Advisory Committee, the IDPR Ponderosa GDP Planning Team, Ponderosa State Park staff, and agencies of state and local government; and

WHEREAS, the preliminary draft of the plan was presented to, and favorably received by, the Idaho Park and Recreation Board during its work session held in Boise on February 4, 1993; and

WHEREAS, a brochure summarizing the principle concepts and proposals to be included in the final draft plan, and an opportunity for final review and comment were available to the public during all-day open houses held in McCall on December 7, 1993 and in Boise on December 14, 1993; and

WHEREAS, the concepts and proposals to be outlined in the plan were reviewed and approved, subject to some modification, by the Valley County Board of County Commissioners, the McCall City Council, the McCall Planning and Zoning Commission and the McCall Parks and Recreation Department subsequent to their presentation to meetings of these bodies held in McCall on April 25, 1994; and

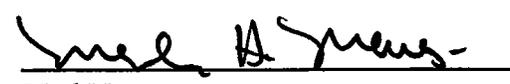
WHEREAS, the concepts and proposals to be outlined in the final document were reviewed and approved at the regular meeting of the Idaho Park and Recreation Board at their meeting in McCall, April 29, 1994, and

WHEREAS, the Board finds that the final draft of the Ponderosa GDP supports the mission of the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation as defined by the Idaho Legislature by presenting long-range acquisition, development and management direction that will provide for the optimum use and enjoyment of the park while safeguarding its qualities;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Idaho Park and Recreation Board approves the General Development Plan for Ponderosa State Park dated June 23, 1994.


 Monte Q. Luter
 Chair, Idaho Park and Recreation
 Board


 Yvonne S. Ferrell
 Director, Idaho Department of Parks
 and Recreation


 Merl Mews
 Chief, Development Bureau


 Bill Dokken
 Chief, Operations Bureau

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I express my appreciation to the following members of the Ponderosa GDP Planning Advisory Committee for their assistance and support in this effort: Joan Babineau, Jae Emery, Gayle Wilde, Jack Kappas, Jack Burton, Rick Fereday, Tracy Howard, Larry Shake, Karen Doyle, Mary Naylor, David Kalange, Curt Spalding, and Judsen Zenzic.

And my thanks to the following:

Almost 800 park visitors who participated in the 1992 Ponderosa visitor survey;

Rosemary Hardin for capturing the essence of Ponderosa State Park and North Beach in her introductory remarks, and for editing, preparing, and designing the final document;

the Brown family and the Idaho State Historical Society for providing historical photographs of the area;

Ponderosa State Park Interpreter Joan Lee for many hours of research, and for assembling the Ponderosa GDP slide program;

Walter Dunn of the University of Idaho College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences for facilitating the McCall public meeting;

former IDPR Boating Program Manager Jeff Hoedt for his analysis of boating facilities on Payette Lake;

Chet Bowers of Aero-Photo for providing the aerial oblique photographs;

Idaho Department of Fish and Game Regional Wildlife Biologist Steve Nadeau for his report on the wildlife of

the North Beach Unit;

Sharon Herther for producing the original art work for the document cover;

former Ponderosa managers Herman Koppes, Gene Eyraud and Rick Cummins for sharing their feelings about the park;

Margaret Hillhouse for her hydrologic evaluation and recommendations for the North Beach Unit.

IDPR Interpretive Specialist Larry Mink for preparing the chapter on interpretation;

IDPR Development Planners John Crowe and Jim Thomas and Engineering Technician Todd Lovell for their insight and assistance.

Region III Board Member Sheila Robertson, IDPR Director Yvonne Ferrell, Deputy Director Frank Boteler, Development Chief Merl Mews, Operations Chief Bill Dokken, and South Region Manager Larry Stevens for their participation in the marathon "Preferred Alternative Selection Process;"

IDPR board members for their contribution to this effort at the February 4, 1993 work session;

Ponderosa State Park Manager Dennis Coyle, assistant managers Chris Hoosick and Richard Taplin; rangers Rhonda Peckham and Kristi Stephens; and aides Darlene Binder and Tracy Osborne for their assistance, field work, and written contributions that were vital to the planning effort;

Clerical Specialist Rose Thies and Information Assistant Kathy Muir for their preparation of the preliminary and final draft documents.





CHAPTER 1

Introduction

Park and recreation planning and development in Idaho	3
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Camping at Payette Lake. Photo courtesy of the Idaho State Historical Society

**PARK
AND RECREATION PLANNING
AND DEVELOPMENT
IN IDAHO--
AN OVERVIEW**

Authority

In 1965 the Idaho State Legislature enacted legislation creating the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation (IDPR). The legislation reads, in part:

It is the intent of the Legislature that the Department of Parks and Recreation shall formulate and put into execution a long range, comprehensive plan and program for the acquisition, planning, protection, operation, maintenance, development and wise use of areas of scenic beauty, recreational utility, historic, archeological or scientific interest, to the end that the health, happiness, recreational opportunities and wholesome enjoyment of life of the people may be further encouraged.

The Park and Recreation Board is responsible for administering, conducting and supervising the IDPR. The Legislature has given the Board the power to:

- Make expenditures for the acquisition, care, control, supervision, improvement, development, extension, and maintenance of all lands under the control of the department.
- Appoint local or regional advisory councils to consider, study, and advise the department in the development, use and maintenance of any areas to be considered as future park

sites.

- Cooperate with the federal government and local governments of the state for the purpose of acquiring, developing, extending or maintaining lands which are designated as state parks.

- Construct, lease or otherwise establish public park or recreational facilities and services, and charge and collect reasonable fees to operate these facilities and services.

- Apply to any appropriate agency or officer of the federal government for aid from any federal program respecting outdoor recreation, and obligate the state regarding the responsible management of any federal funds transferred to it for the purpose of federal enactment.

Policy

The Park and Recreation Board has established operational policies to guide the IDPR staff in the acquisition, planning, development, and protection of land for public outdoor recreation use. They are as follows:

Acquisition. Acquisition of recreation lands is vital to the state park system and should occur in tandem with the needs of a growing population. Public use of these acquired areas should be made possible as soon as the department is able.

Planning. Few responsibilities of a state park system are more important than planning. To ensure peoples' recreating needs will be met by the state park system, there should be current and advance planning for recre-

ation facilities and services. Such planning shall follow *The Planning and Development Process* document adopted by the Board. Planning shall be in conformance with the supply, demand, and needs as outlined in the Idaho Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP).

A state-park classification system has been adopted to aid in the proper planning, development, and management of park lands. Five classifications have been defined: Natural, Recreational, Historical, Cultural, and Off-Road Vehicle.

In all stages of planning and in the allotment of priorities, the use of existing water-based areas for recreational development shall be emphasized.

The department shall plan for appropriate conservation-education facilities and activities that will enhance the public's use and enjoyment of the system.

The department shall plan for creative and informative interpretive programs. In the planning, development, and implementation of interpretive programs, the department shall identify and emphasize the values which are of primary importance for each park.

Development. Services and facilities shall be in accordance with the general development plan and classification for use and development of each park. Considerations for facilities and service shall be:

1. Within the park system, provision shall be made for a wide range

of interests and activities enjoyed by Idaho residents and tourists.

2. Each park will be developed for as many activities as is consistent with its classification, and will be managed to insure the wise use, and protection of the facility or resource.

3. To allow full park use by individuals who may or may not own recreational equipment, IDPR may consider the rental and sale of items appropriate in parks.

4. Park facilities developed to facilitate service and provide recreational opportunity shall be architecturally suited to the theme and purpose of the park.

5. No facilities or services shall be permitted within a park which encourages or contributes to rapid deterioration of the park environment or adjacent property.

Protection. Lands acquired for the state park system should remain dedicated to that use and protected against exploitation.

Goals

SCORP has established long-range planning guidelines which help IDPR in the development of outdoor recreation programs. The SCORP identifies six goals for the implementation of outdoor recreation programs:

1. Ensure that Idahoans and visitors continue to have adequate amounts of quality outdoor recreation opportunities with special emphasis on urban centers.

2. Maintain, identify, and protect outstanding examples of Idaho's natu-

ral, cultural, recreational, and historical resources for the future enjoyment of Idahoans and visitors.

3. Enhance Idaho's outdoor recreation environment.

4. Encourage nonconsumptive energy-related outdoor recreation programs.

5. Ensure the provision of a full range of environmental interpretation services.

6. Ensure that outdoor recreation programs and development are compatible with land-use policies and resource limitations in Idaho.

In addition to these goals, IDPR has adopted three goals related to energy, life-cycle costing, and revenue-generating recreation facilities.

Innovation and new technology in energy conservation relative to park and recreation areas and facilities. This would include project elements that would demonstrate innovative and cost-effective on-site generation of energy in forms which are not dependent on extractive fuels (e.g., solar hot-water systems and active solar-heat systems). It also includes project elements which demonstrate innovative and cost-effective methods of conserving energy through the design of sites and buildings (i.e. the use of natural features such as the sun, wind, landscaping, and topography to passively heat, cool, and illuminate.

To initiate life-cycle costing as a technique whereby the long-term maintenance and operating costs of a building or product are considered in

addition to its original purchase price or construction costs.

To develop revenue-generating recreation facilities. Operating budgets for all Idaho state agencies, including IDPR, are limited. For IDPR, it means increasing difficulty in fulfilling the growing demand and need for recreational facilities and services. To combat current economic trends--budget limitations and inflation--IDPR has suggested that recreation facilities capable of generating revenue be developed to supplement or sustain operating budgets.

**PRELIMINARY POLICY
STATEMENTS:
PONDEROSA STATE PARK
GENERAL DEVELOPMENT
PLAN**

Introduction

Prior to beginning the planning process, the following policy statements were developed to guide participants, outline planning goals, establish limits, and to provide a yardstick to measure the success of the final product:

1. The General Development Plan will follow the IDPR *Planning and Development Process Guidelines* and be consistent with all policies adopted by the Park and Recreation Board.

2. The GDP will comply with the provisions of the Valley County and McCall city comprehensive plans and land-use/development ordinances.

3. A Citizens' Advisory Committee will be an integral component of the

planning team. Public participation will be encouraged during the planning process.

4. The GDP will inventory the existing natural systems within the parks' boundaries to determine the limitations and opportunities presented by the site.

5. The GDP will establish the classification of the park using the criteria outlined in *The Classification System for the Recreational Resources in the State of Idaho*.

6. The GDP will identify and promote recreational activities, compatible with the park's classification, that address Region Three recreation needs as identified in the 1990 SCORP.

7. The GDP will protect the outstanding examples of mature ponderosa pine and preserve the Payette Peninsula Natural Area designated by the Park and Recreation Board.

8. The GDP will recognize the relationship between the park and the city of McCall, and be sensitive to the needs of the park's host community.

9. The GDP will analyze and respond to the growing recreational demand exerted upon Payette Lake.

10. The GDP will provide future development and

management direction.

11. The GDP will establish a park design theme, and provide a construction cost estimate based upon a phased acquisition and development program.

12. The GDP will include an interpretive prospectus which will identify interpretive opportunities, outline major topics, and present a program for implementation.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC INPUT

McCall Public Workshop

In March 1992, 48 concerned citizens and 11 IDPR staff members gathered at the McCall Smokejumper Base to participate in the Ponderosa General Development Plan public workshop.

IDPR Director Yvonne Ferrell and five members of the IDPR staff traveled from Boise to participate in the process. Ponderosa State Park Manager Dennis Coyle and several park employees were there to respond to questions.

Walter Dunn, team leader from the University of Idaho, College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences, spearheaded the three-member U of I contingent that donated their time to serve as facilitators. Issues, concerns, and opportunities were identified and prioritized during the two-hour workshop.

Members of the general public cast 402 votes to prioritize the issues of greatest concern. IDPR personnel did not participate in the voting. The following concerns received the most votes:

- 161 votes (40 percent) voiced concern about the potential for over use and over development of the park, and

Advertisement in the McCall Star-News.

PUBLIC MEETING TO ADDRESS:

Issues and concerns involving Ponderosa State Park as the park drafts its 20-year plan.

Monday, March 30

6:45 to 7:00 P.M. View maps and charts.

7:00 P.M. Meeting starts promptly.

McCall Smokejumper Loft Conference Room

SUBJECTS TO BE ADDRESSED:

- North Beach
- Peninsula Section
- Lakeview Village
- Other Issues



For more information contact
PONDEROSA STATE PARK
 634-2164

PAGE 7 THE STAR NEWS - THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1992

Ponderosa sets meeting on development plan

The public will get a chance to comment on the future of Ponderosa State Park at a public meeting set for Monday, March 30.

The meeting on the park's general development plan is set to begin at 7 p.m. on March 30 at the McCall Smokejumper Base on Mission Street. Early arrivals will get a chance to view maps and charts to be displayed.

The comments received that night will help park officials draw up the development plan, which is intended to guide the park for the next 20 years.

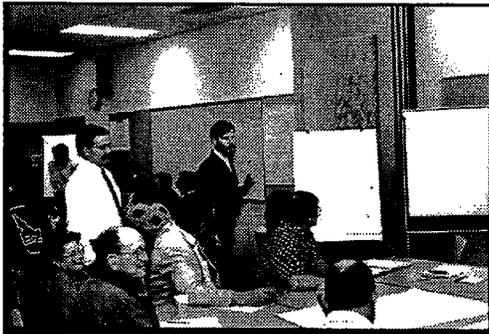
Ponderosa State Park not only

includes the main peninsula located northeast of downtown McCall, but also North Beach at the end of Payette Lake and Lakeview Village, which the park has recently leased from the Idaho Department of Lands.

Those who cannot attend the meeting should send their comments in writing to GDP, Ponderosa State Park, Box A, McCall, ID 83638. Comments should include name, address and telephone number. Comments without names will not be considered.

For more information on the public meeting or the proposed plan, call 634-2164.

This news release appeared in the McCall Star-News about 10 days prior to the public



Ponderosa Park Manager Dennis Coyle (standing, left) and Ranger Rich Taplin (standing, right) assist with the public workshop in McCall.

emphasized resource protection, conservation, and restoration.

- 85 votes (21 percent) expressed the need for more park-land acquisition in the area, continued park expansion, and the purchase of existing in-holdings.

- 66 votes (16 percent) addressed concern about resource deterioration at the North Beach Unit and proposed construction of adequate user facilities there.

- 41 votes (10 percent) voiced the desire for continued IDPR management

of Lakeview Village, and eventual acquisition of the facility by IDPR.

- 31 votes (8 percent) centered on lake and river issues-- access, user conflict, noise--and supported limitation of the river to nonmotorized watercraft.

- 25 votes (6 percent) supported the establishment of mountain bike trails on the peninsula.

The complete list of prioritized issues and concerns, and the tabulation of voting results are outlined in Table 1.1 and 1.2.

Citizens' Advisory Committee

Public involvement is being increasingly recognized as a necessary foundation to good planning; and people need to participate in all stages of the planning process for it to be responsive to their needs.

In February 1992, a 13-member Citizens' Advisory Committee was as-

Citizens' Advisory Committee at "kick-off" picnic at Ponderosa day-use shelter.



PUBLIC MEETING RESULTS

Points Awarded	% of Total	ISSUES AND CONCERNS
49	12.2	All want State Parks to acquire as much land as quickly as possible.
39	9.7	Integrity of the park maintained.
29	7.2	Protection of park from over-use/over-development.
29	7.2	Keep park from being over-run/over-used.
25	6.2	Development of off-road Mtn. bike paths in an ecologically sound manner.
23	5.7	Protect (accommodate) Lakeview residents (natural expansion of the park).
19	4.7	Preservation of natural features & ecological process.
18	4.5	Parking at North Beach reforestation & bathrooms & firepits if it remains a camping area.
16	4.0	Wild/development (separate pristine & use).
15	3.7	Keep Lake View Village with IDPR.
13	3.2	Developing N. beach of Day Use (toilets, tables, garbage cans).
13	3.2	Lakeview Village 19 acres managed for wildlife habitat - put in trail.
13	3.2	Natural resource. Don't deteriorate & begin restoration, e.g., N. Beach.
11	2.7	More boat-free swimming zones especially N. Beach.
8	2.0	Work toward full State Park ownership of entire park (Peninsula) including leased lands.
8	2.0	Keep forest as forest, marsh as marsh.
7	1.7	N. Beach (sanitary facilities) wetland problems, boat launch, erosion control.

Tables 1.1 shows the tabulated results of the McCall public workshop held in March, 1992.

PUBLIC MEETING RESULTS

Points Awarded	% of Total	ISSUES AND CONCERNS
6	1.5	All access to Payette Lake regulated by State Parks.
5	1.2	Continue expansion of park & acquire in-holdings.
5	1.2	More programs to educate public about ecological responsibility and behavior.
5	1.2	Public access to the lake.
5	1.2	Speed limit for motorized traffic (boat, skis).
5	1.2	Park remain a quiet place to be. Stop developing park-like development point. Be on beach without noise.
4	1.0	Prohibit motorized watercraft on the river.
4	1.0	Access to highways.
3	.74	Boat landing (motor, canoe, sail) for picnicking.
3	.74	Swimming and noise control of motorboats and jet skis.
3	.74	How will Lakeview Village be managed.
3	.74	Develop formal group camp facilities.
3	.74	Sanitation problem @ North Beach - establish campground restroom facilities.
2	.50	Improve Visitor Center facilities and services.
2	.50	Improve road surfaces (smooth).
2	.50	Conservation of riparian & wetlands.
2	.50	Limit motorized boat traffic (boat, skis).
2	.50	Manage user conflict (water related).
1	0.25	Protect natural resources at N. Beach.
1	0.25	Pedestrian bridge across river @ N. Beach.
<u>1</u>	<u>0.25</u>	Proper mix of use (Water Ski vs. Swimming).
402 pts.	100.00	

Table 1.1, continued

sembled to assist IDPR's Development Bureau staff identify issues of concern to Ponderosa State Park and formulate potential solutions. A series of six Advisory Committee workshops were conducted.

The value of the committee's input cannot be over-stated. Many of the proposals presented by this group were implemented during the Preferred Alternative Selection Process.

Park Manager Insight

Since IDPR assumed operation of Ponderosa State Park in 1965, the park's management has been entrusted to five park managers. In an attempt to capture their cumulative insight, each former manager was asked to prepare a statement outlining their personal concerns about the park and its future. This historic perspective was solicited to help set the stage as additional public involvement was sought at the outset of the planning process.

Herman Koppes - 1966 to 1969

When we started rebuilding the park, it was a shambles, garbage everywhere, dirty toilets, no water, and not too many campers. During the 1966-67 years, through new construction and hard work, we changed the parks image to that of a beautiful place to rest and enjoy the scenery.

Gene Eyraud - 1969 to 1977

Ponderosa is uniquely situated in a transition ecological zone, in close proximity to both arid desert types and high alpine tundra types. This transi-

tion zone is characterized by the great profusion of vegetation in the park; and one of the few places it is easily accessible. This is why the University of Idaho established their Forestry Summer Camp on Payette Lake.

It is a rarity to see such large trees in their natural setting so close to civilization yet spared from the harsh impact of modern man. The scientist who helped establish Lily Marsh as a Natural Area had evidence that domestic animals also have had no impact on the area.

Because of the heavy use by urban visitors, an environmental ethic needs to be taught through a better understanding of the environment; depicting people as a part of it, rather than separated from it. I realize that the heavy use is demanding on the park staff, but environmental education should grow in step with the park's attendance.

Several specific concerns of mine:

1. We should be running a group environmental camp.
2. The Nazarene Church camp site should be acquired.
3. Cabin sites in or close to the park should be purchased and removed.
4. The campground shoreline should be rehabilitated from erosion.
5. The camp sites close to the shore should be removed.
6. The vault toilet in Aspen loop should be removed.
7. The program area is in a poor location. In 1975 the staff found a

natural bowl near the present program area surrounded by dense forest that could be developed and would be a natural amphitheater with no outside noise interference.

The above falls into the for-what-it's-worth category; I realize some of the suggestions are not possible in the real world.

Rick Cummins - 1977 to 1986

Ponderosa State Park will always hold a special place in my heart. The peninsula holds a wide array of natural beauty from large trees, lily ponds, to wondrous expansive views from the basaltic ridges. The variety of plant life found in the park, with very little intrusion by invader species, is most impressive. The true natural condition of the vegetation along the basaltic ridge warrants some very special attention.

I realize that recreation issues will be a driving force with much of the public in this planning process, I just hope special consideration is given to the fact that Ponderosa State Park is a very unique place, containing some of the highest numbers of plant species recorded on a site this size.

Dennis Coyle - 1989 to present

No other place that I have worked has been as ecologically diverse and aesthetically pleasing- while offering the numerous recreational opportunities of Ponderosa State Park. It is truly unique. The challenge of managing this park can be simply stated as finding the balance between protecting its uniqueness and providing an opportunity for the public to experience it. This balancing act will become much more difficult as demands on the resource continue to increase.

nity for the public to experience it. This balancing act will become much more difficult as demands on the resource continue to increase.

The park manager and staff of Ponderosa have a duty and a tradition to uphold that is over 100 years old. The significance of this piece of land has been apparent to all who have managed it. It is our duty to ensure that the uniqueness is protected; it has been a tradition to leave the operation in a position that fosters its continued success. Both have been accomplished to date and the skill and abilities of the Idaho State Park Managers I have followed is obvious.

Public Open House Presentations

During December 1993, two public open house meetings were conducted to provide the public with an opportunity to review and comment on the final draft of the Ponderosa General Development Plan. Prior to the open house in McCall, Park Manager

This news release ran in The Idaho Statesman prior to the open house in Boise.

2C Thursday, December 9, 1993

METRO

PARKS OFFICIALS INVITE PUBLIC TO DISCUSS MC-CALL PLAN: The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation will host an open house to allow review and comment on the proposed general development plan for Ponderosa State Park near McCall. The open house is scheduled from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Tuesday at the department headquarters, 7800 Fairview Ave., Boise. Copies of a summary brochure outlining the plan will be available, and department personnel will respond to questions and comments. For more information, contact Dave Okerlund at 327-7444.

Flyer posted in McCall to inform citizens about the public meeting.

PONDEROSA STATE PARK
PUBLIC OPEN HOUSE
for the purpose of final public review of the
GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

FOR

PONDEROSA STATE PARK
including
NORTH BEACH
and
LAKEVIEW VILLAGE

WHERE: PONDEROSA STATE PARK VISITOR CENTER

WHEN: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1993

TIME: 10:00 A.M. TO 8:00 P.M.

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION EMPLOYEES WILL BE AVAILABLE TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS OR CONCERNS YOU MAY HAVE.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT: PONDEROSA STATE PARK, 634-2164.

Dennis Coyle distributed copies of the GDP Summary Brochure and posted flyers throughout the local community inviting the public to attend the meeting.

The first open house was held at the Ponderosa State Park visitor center; the second was held at IDPR Boise headquarters. Public notices were published in the Star-News in McCall and The Idaho Statesman in Boise.

Although both events were staffed from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., attendance was light. Fifteen people came to the events. Copies of the *GDP Summary Brochure* were given to all who attended. This summary, in conjunction with the preliminary draft plan and aerial photographs of the park, was used to present the proposed concepts.

The majority of the comments were supportive of the plan. One couple questioned the reduction of

campsites on the peninsula campground and the value of the proposed commons area. Local cross-country ski enthusiasts proposed installing lighted tracks to facilitate nighttime cross-country skiing in the park. The canoe rental concessioner at North Beach petitioned for the retention of the lagoon and for the elimination of motorized boating from the river.

Two landowners adjoining the proposed long-term RV campground at Lakeview Village expressed specific concerns regarding the design of the conceptual site plan presented in the preliminary draft document. An owner of one of the eight private summer homes (adjacent to "C" loop and identified for future acquisition) requested that these acquisitions be deleted from the final general development plan.

Subsequent to these open-house presentations, IDPR received several letters of comment from open-house attendees and others. These letters appear in Appendix B of this document.

Associated Planning Documents

The *Ponderosa General Development Plan* is not a stand-alone document. It must operate within a larger framework and cannot be developed in a planning vacuum. Adjoining lands and waters, and the park itself, lie within the jurisdiction of governing bodies with planning documents already in hand. Successful implementation of the development proposals and management policies outlined in this plan can be assured only if they

are in concert with those previously formulated. In the park environs, land use, land management and water quality fall under the jurisdiction of the following governmental bodies:

Valley County. Land situated outside the McCall city limits is under the jurisdiction of the Valley County board of Commissioners. The vision of the future of Valley County is presented in the *Valley County Comprehensive Plan*; land use is regulated by the Valley County Zoning Ordinance.

City of McCall. Land lying inside the McCall city limits is under the jurisdiction of the McCall City Council. Land use is regulated by the City of McCall Zoning Ordinance.

Idaho Department of Lands. Management policies for all land below the ordinary high-water mark of Payette Lake, all school endowment lands and all other properties owned by the Idaho Department of Lands is outlined in the draft *Payette Lakes State Forest Land Use Plan, 1992.*

McCall Parks and Recreation Master Plan 1993-1998

The city of McCall has prepared this plan to guide their recreational program. The plan states their philosophy and outlines their strategies for park funding, development, programming and maintenance.

Payette Lake Water Quality Management Plan

A water quality management plan for Payette Lake is currently being developed. The intent of the plan is

to safeguard the lake and its watershed from deterioration caused by expanding development and use. Further details regarding the development and objectives of this plan are provided in Chapter Two.

In an attempt to assure compliance, compatibility and a coordination of effort, the proposals outlined in this plan were formulated with the goals, objectives and regulatory policies in the previously mentioned documents in mind.

Excerpt from Valley County Comprehensive Plan

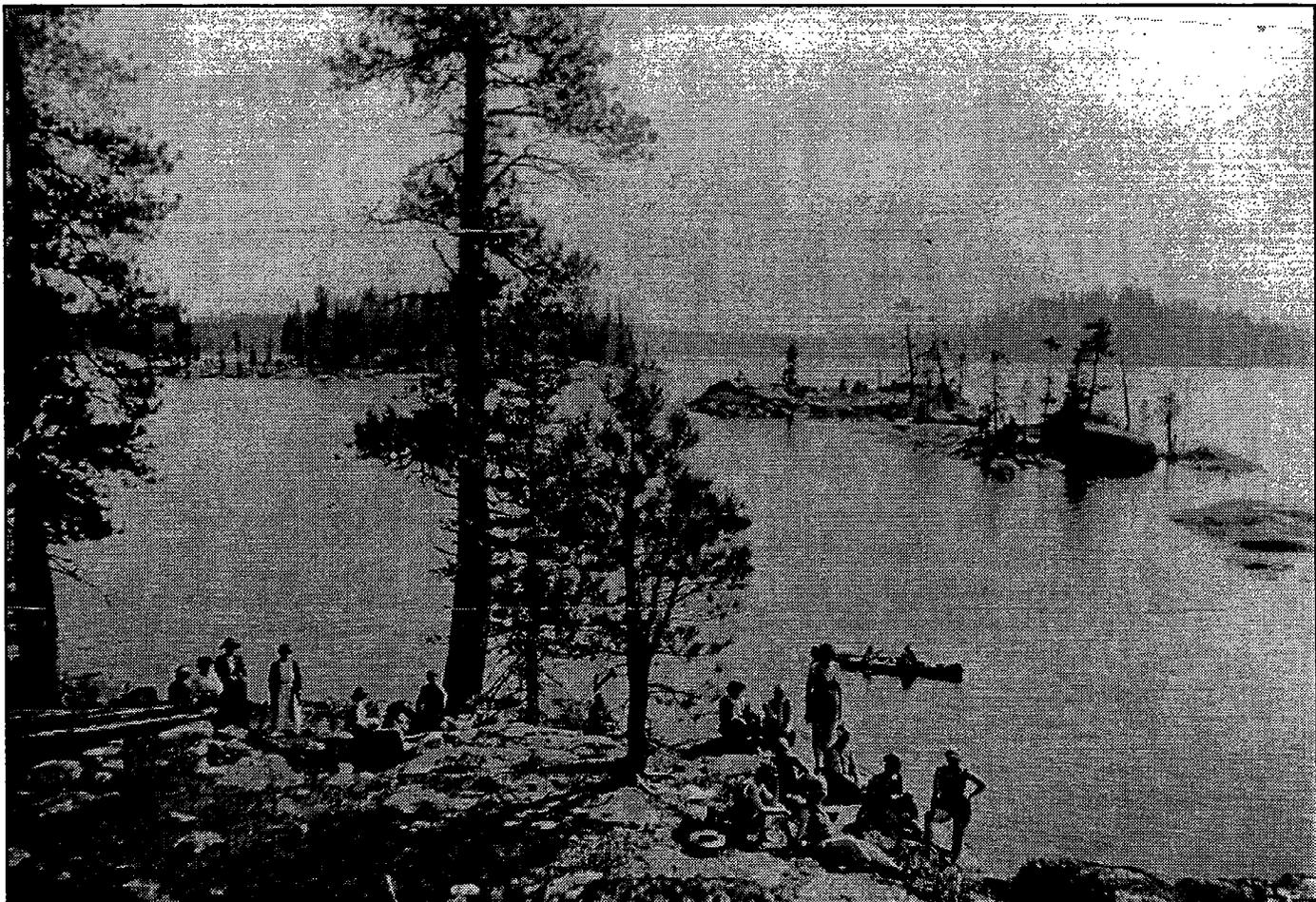
Recreation Potential

Valley County has traditionally had an agriculture-lumbering economy. Only recently has the potential for a recreation-based economy made itself apparent. The recent trend of Americans having more leisure time and money combined with the county's natural beauty and closeness to a growing urban area created, almost overnight, a new sector for economic growth. Already the county is experiencing rapid recreation, home and subdivision development, increased population, growth of recreation-related industries and a change of life-style. Although the county is rich in natural recreational resources, it is unlikely that it is yet able to fully capitalize on the growing tourist and recreation market. As the population and tourism grows, the demand for recreation facilities will increase, causing a strain on the existing facilities and decreasing the quality of the natural areas being used by the public. Therefore, an effort should be made to coordinate recreation planning in the county to promote the development of needed recreation facilities and to set aside unique areas from development of any kind. It would be unwise to invite more tourists into the area than there were campgrounds to accommodate them; to permit subdivision development to reach such a point that the public has no access to the lakes and rivers; to have overcrowded and dangerous snowmobile trails; or to let recreation reach such a point that it disturbs the peace and private property. Recreation planning, in the case of Valley County, is essential and must be closely tied in with land-use planning.



CHAPTER 2
Local Context

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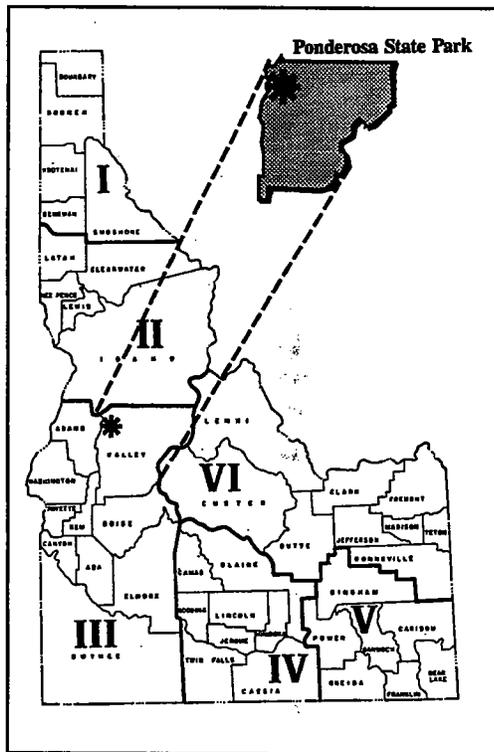


Swimming at Payette Lake (Paradise Point?). Photo courtesy of Idaho Historical Society

LOCATION AND REGIONAL HISTORY

Location

Ponderosa State Park is located in Valley County, two miles northeast of McCall, on the shores of Payette Lake. The park's North Beach Unit sits squarely astride the 45th parallel, the line of latitude midway between the Equator and the North Pole. For regional planning purposes, Valley County and nine adjacent counties have been grouped together and designated as Region Three of the state's six planning regions, shown on map 2.1.



Map 2.1 Valley County vicinity map

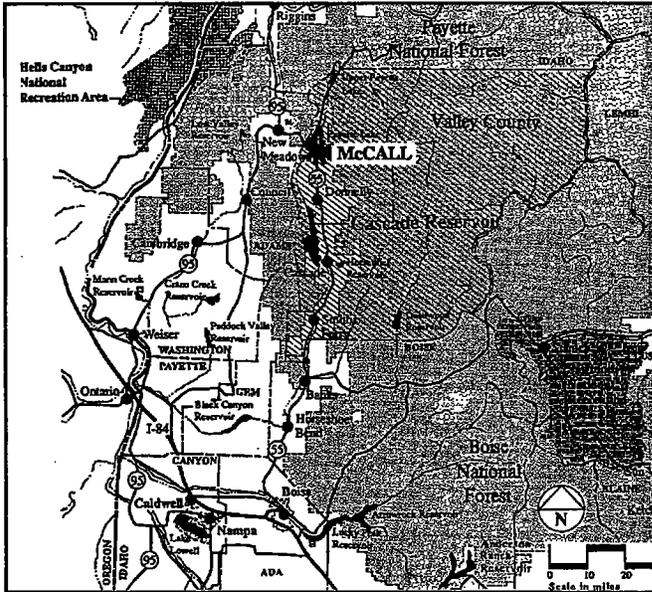
History

The early history of Valley County centers around Long and Round valleys and begins with the 1860s gold rush. Packer John Welch, a contractor who hauled supplies from Umatilla Landing on the Columbia River to miners in Idaho City, blazed a trail through the wilderness, and entered Long Valley at Payette Lake. He established a way station near what later became the town of Cascade. During the 1870s prospectors and miners followed in his footsteps.

During this period there was considerable Indian activity; Long and Round valleys were popular hunting and council grounds, and Indians frequented the area to hunt and to dry camas roots. Many traces of Indian campgrounds can still be found today; but none are known to exist in the vicinity of the park. In 1879, during their flight across Long Valley, Sheepeater Indians ambushed and murdered four white men. Their eventual defeat and transfer to a reservation marked the end of Native American life in Valley County.

As gold sources dwindled, a few miners began to take up squatters' rights. During the 1880s over 30 families moved to the valley and in 1888, the first post office in Valley County opened at Alpha. By 1890, as many as 750 people may have been living in Valley County.

During the 1890s a Finnish community began to build east of Lake Fork, and by the 1930s the community had grown to 400.



Map 2.2
McCall vicinity map

In 1896 the Warren Dredge Co., opened a sawmill on Payette Lake, and in 1893 gold was discovered at Thunder Mountain, although large-scale mining didn't begin until 1902. As 3,000 miners swarmed into the region, the town of Roosevelt sprang up. It was destroyed by a landslide in 1908. A lake formed behind the slide and eventually flooded the town.

The most important event in the counties' history was the coming of the railroad in 1914. The Union Pacific pushed its tracks from Emmett to McCall. This made commercial logging in the area profitable. Towns far from the rails withered and died; towns on the rails-- Donnelly and McCall--thrived and became the population centers of Valley County. Logging, farming, and ranching remained the economic mainstays of the area for many years.

History of McCall

Long Valley pioneer Tom McCall and his family arrived at the southern shore of Payette Lake and acquired "squatters' rights" to the first cabin site in 1891. The town's roots are in timber, mining, and cattle ranching. Lumber was produced in mills on Payette Lake for 80 years until Boise Cascade closed the last one in 1977. The arrival of Idaho Northern Pacific Railroad in June, 1914 and the construction of State Highway 55 opened up the region to recreating masses. In the 1920s the state Land Board began leasing vacation homesites along the lake. Currently, there are 241 cottage-site lease lots, primarily located at the southern end of the lake.

Francois Payette

Payette Lake was named in honor of Francois Payette, the man after whom the city and county of Payette, the Payette River system, Payette National Forest, and Upper and Little Payette lakes are named.

Francois Payette was a French-Canadian mountain man who first arrived in the Oregon Territory in 1812. Although admired for his remarkable hunting and trapping skills, Payette became renowned for his service as manager of Fort Boise, from 1835 to 1844.

THE MAGIC OF McCALL

Introduction

The quaint alpine community of

McCall is located a scenic two-hour, 108-mile drive north of Boise, Idaho's capital city and is in an area referred to as "Idaho's Heartland."

McCall is renowned for its picturesque setting on 5,337-acre, crystal-clear Payette Lake. Nestled in a high-mountain valley, its 5,027-foot average elevation receives a mean annual snowfall of 151 inches, the most of any town in the state. Downhill ski runs at Brundage Mountain and Little Ski Hill, and miles of groomed cross-country trails at Ponderosa State Park attract skiers from all over the Northwest.

Campgrounds, swimming beaches, hot springs, and trails also beckon area recreationists. Power boating, water skiing, snowmobiling, sailing, canoeing, kayaking, and white-water rafting opportunities abound.

The endless variety of recreational activities, along with many overnight accommodations and growing number of tourist facilities have transformed McCall into one of Idaho's premiere, four-season destination resorts.

A TIME OF TRANSITION

Tourism explosion

The area's once-fledgling tourism trade has mushroomed into its second largest industry. McCall's population of 2,005 (1990 census) full-time winter residents balloons dramatically with the influx of 8,000 to 12,000 summer home owners and vacationers. At one time considered an unknown "Lake Tahoe," McCall has now been discov-

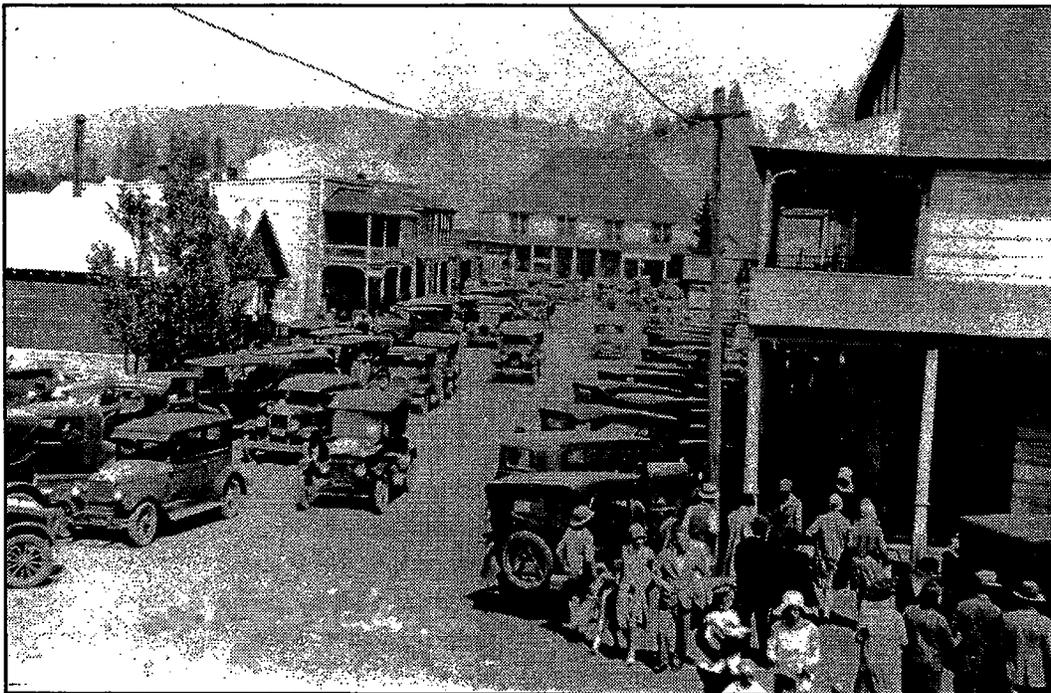


Photo 2.1 Lake Street in downtown McCall, circa 1920. Photo Courtesy Idaho State Historical Society.

ered and the value of lake-front property has soared to \$4,000 per foot of shoreline.

San Diego developer Douglas Manchester has renovated the Shore Lodge and has a major development planned for the old mill site. O'Neill Enterprises of Boise, developer of River Run in Boise and Lane Ranch in Sun Valley, has plans to construct a 400-acre, 750-home development-Spring Mountain Ranch subdivision a half-mile from the park boundary.

Woodlands Development Inc., has entered the development frenzy with its 120-acre, 243-home Woodlands subdivision project. Developments of this magnitude attest to the pressure being exerted on this once sleepy mountain Shangri-la.

CITY AND PARK - AN EVOLVING RELATIONSHIP

Background

Twenty-five years ago, Ponderosa State Park was located two miles outside of McCall in "the land that time forgot." There were few tourist facilities in town, and little development had occurred in the hinterlands that separated the two entities. Regional visitors to this destination campground stopped in McCall for supplies on the way to the park, and stopped again to gas up as they left for home. At that time, their recreating was done within the park's boundaries.

The times and people have changed. Suburban development has crept toward the park and is now at its

gates. A new breed of user, day-use visitors who are based in McCall, are clamoring to the park in ever-increasing numbers.

The average campground visitor leaves the park almost twice daily for supplies or to pursue other forms of recreation in McCall. Traffic corridors, pedestrian paths, and bicycle trails currently in the planning stages will weave the park even more tightly into the fabric of the community. Once-clear boundaries, market, and mission have become ambiguous as people entrusted with the park's management have struggled to understand and adapt to its newly emerging role. Ponderosa State Park will no longer serve primarily as a regional destination campground. In the future, its focus will inevitably shift toward that of an integral, day-use provider to a burgeoning, year-round resort community.

PAYETTE LAKE

Early Recognition

The scenic and recreational opportunities afforded by Payette Lake were highly rated even before there was a road to McCall. Soldiers involved in the Bannock and Sheepeater Indian wars of 1878 and 1879 camped along Payette Lake and brought back reports of beautiful scenery, blue water, and fabulous fishing. By 1889, the recreational values of the lake were fully recognized and shrewd businessmen were beginning to cater to the fledgling tourist trade. In 1892 Boiseans were regularly venturing to Payette

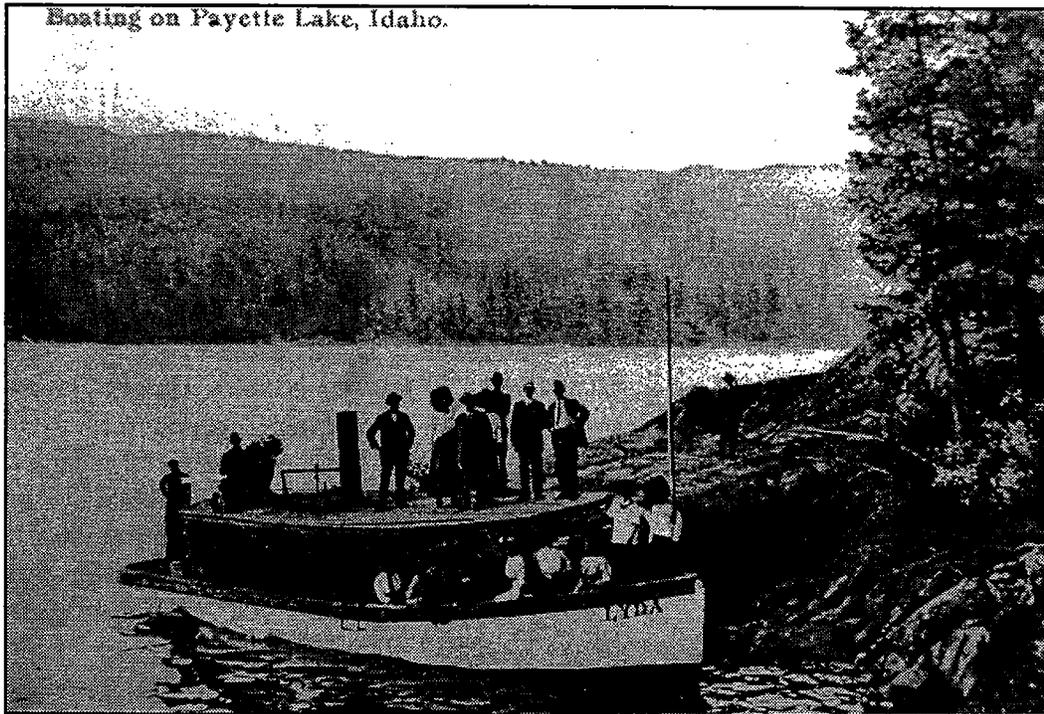


Photo 2.2 Steamboat Lyda tugged many a "dancing barge" around Payette Lake in the early 1900s. Photo Courtesy Idaho State Historical Society.

Lake for summer vacations. An early entrepreneur of the tourism trade was Anneas Wyatt.

Wyatt constructed a hotel and operated the resort and a 30-foot sailing yacht "for the use of parties who may visit the lake on a pleasure bent." Wyatt also built and operated the steamboat *Lyda* to take up to 125 passengers on lake cruises. On calm summer evenings the *Lyda* would tow the "dancing barge" while patrons danced on its deck.

Glacial Origin

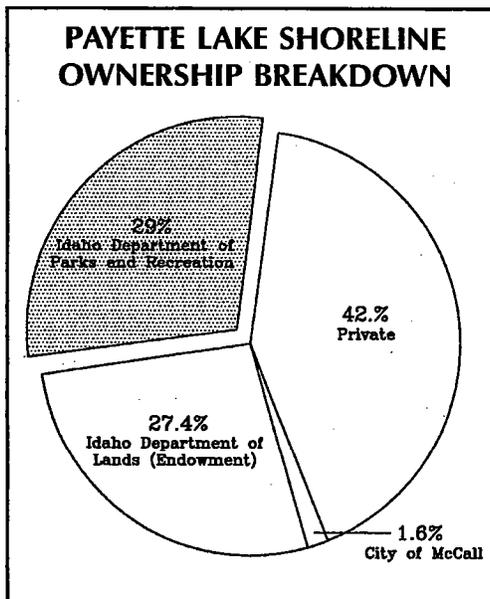
The valley of the North Fork of the Payette River above Payette Lake was formed by a large glacier about 15,000 years ago during a period of long, wet, cold winters and short, cool

summers. As these cold conditions persisted, the glacier grew and crept slowly down the valley, gouging and scouring the granitic and basaltic rock formations, gradually creating the U-shaped topography typical of glaciated valleys. Geologists have estimated that at one time, the glacier was 900 feet thick, and averaged 2.5 miles wide and eight miles long.

As climatic conditions moderated, the glacier began its retreat up the valley. As the ice melted, rock and sediment were deposited and formed a terminal moraine--the farthest downstream point which the ice field reached--and the material on which the town of McCall is built.

Meltwater filled the glacially gouged basin to 40 feet above the lake's

Figure 2.1 Shoreline ownership chart.



current elevation. At this level "The Point," located at the north end of the peninsula, would have been an island. The continued erosion of the outlet stream through the glacial deposits lowered the lake level to its current elevation.

Shoreline Ownership

There are 21.64 miles of shoreline around Payette Lake. Of this, 9.09 miles (42 percent) are estimated to be in private ownership; 6.29 miles (29 percent) are owned by IDPR; 5.92 miles (27.4 percent) are endowment lands managed by the Idaho Department of Lands; and .34 miles (1.6 percent) are owned by the city of McCall. Only .8 miles (3.7 percent) of this shoreline are public swimming beaches.

Payette Lake Outlet Structure

Further lowering of the lake by this natural process was halted in 1944

when the Payette Water Users Association reconstructed the dam just below the Lardo bridge on Idaho 55. This dam maintains a summer surface elevation of 4,989 feet above mean sea level, until water is needed for irrigation in the Emmett area, usually during August and September.

Lake Characteristics

Payette Lake is approximately 5,337 surface acres, has a storage capacity of 41,000 acre feet, and is ringed by nearly 22 miles of shoreline. Generally oriented along a north-south axis, the lake is approximately 6.3 miles long and 1.8 miles across at its widest point.

The predominate topographic feature in the area is the basaltic peninsula which juts northward into the lake, naturally dividing it into two large water bodies, known as the west basin and the east basin. These two basins are joined at the Narrows, which is located just off the western tip of the peninsula.

Sonograms of the lake have determined that its deepest point, 304 feet, is located in the east basin northeast of the peninsula's tip. Each year the surface of Payette Lake freezes in December, and usually thaws in April.

The Islands

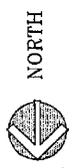
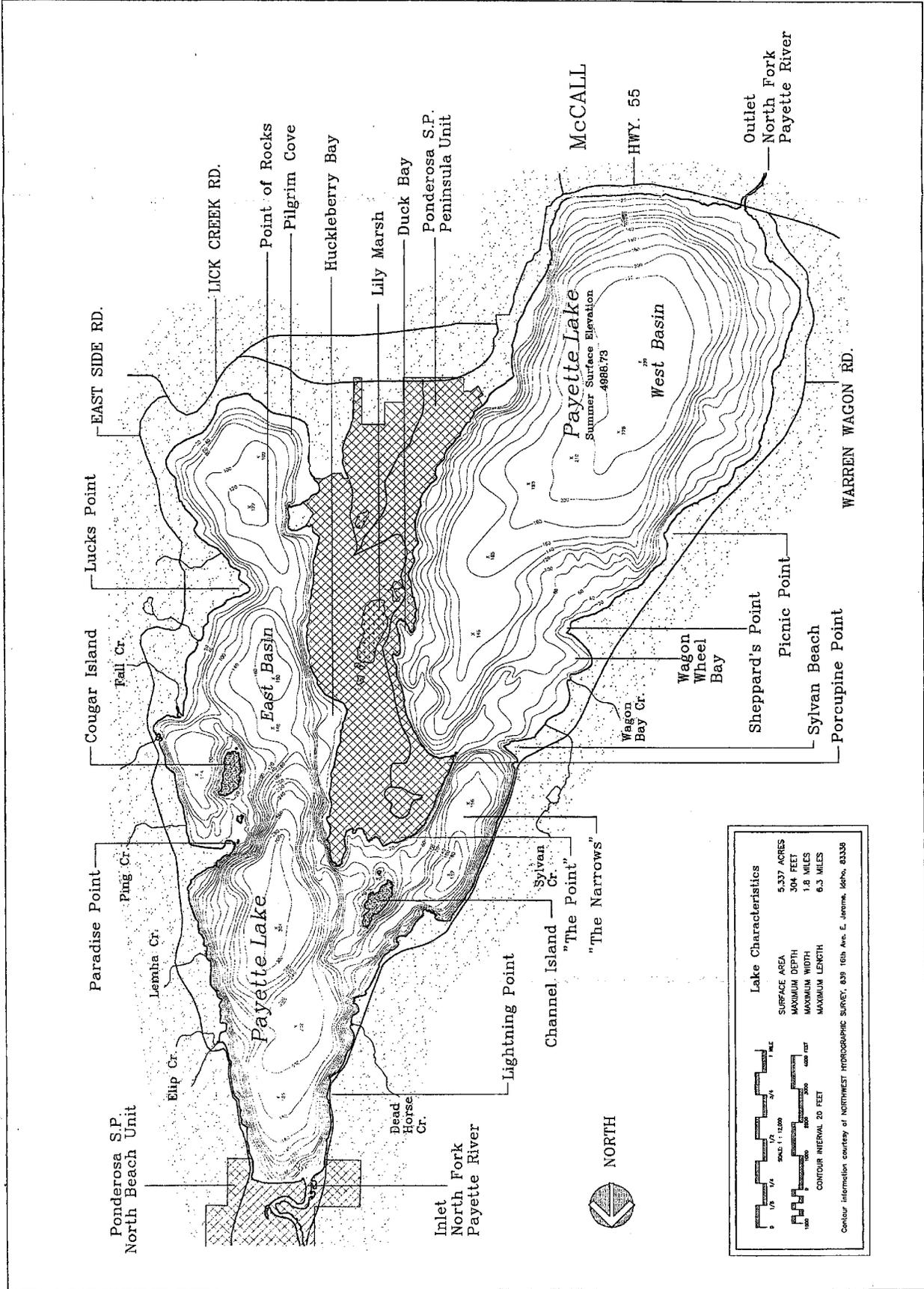
Two islands are located in Payette Lake, Channel Island and Cougar Island. Each is approximately 13 acres. Both are endowment lands owned and managed by the Idaho Department of Lands. Channel Island is



PAYETTE LAKE HYDROGRAPHIC INVENTORY



Map 2.3

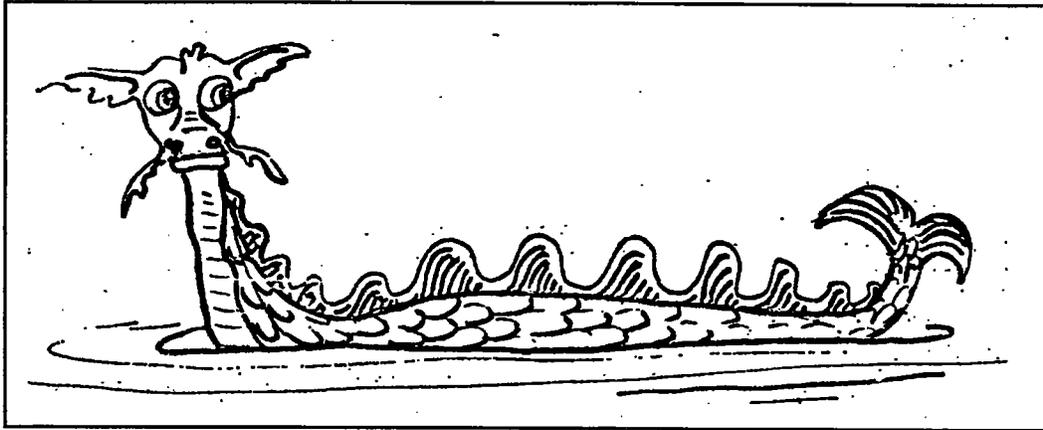


Lake Characteristics	
SURFACE AREA	5,337 ACRES
MAXIMUM DEPTH	304 FEET
MAXIMUM WIDTH	1.8 MILES
MAXIMUM LENGTH	6.3 MILES

Scale: 1" = 12,000'

Contour Interval: 20 FEET

Center information courtesy of NORTHWEST HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY, 839 16th Ave. E. Jenne, Idaho, 83308



Artist's conception of Payette Lake's famous, or infamous, and elusive sea serpent, Sharlie.

located just north of the Narrows; Cougar Island is located in the east basin, just south of Paradise Point.

PAYETTE LAKE'S WATER QUALITY

Introduction

The waters of Payette Lake were thoroughly studied in 1982 prior to sewer-line installation by the Payette Lake Water and Sewer District. This study showed high water quality with low levels of nutrient loading. It also indicated the lake was sensitive to relatively small amounts of additional nutrients, particularly phosphorus.

The source of water for Payette Lake is a drainage basin covering approximately 144 square miles, or 92,160 acres (Map 3.15). All activity conducted within this watershed, particularly adjacent to the lake and its tributaries, affects the quality of its waters. This is an issue of vital concern and cannot be over emphasized. Water quality is important for the recreationist, vital to the fishery indus-

SHARLIE

Any investigation of Payette Lake would be incomplete without mention of Sharlie, its mythical monster.

Native Americans had been avoiding the area for generations because many believed that an evil spirit inhabited the lake. The earliest reported sighting by a white person occurred about 1920, and in the 1930s, Civilian Conservation Corps personnel stationed in McCall also reported an encounter.

The serpent's reputation became nationwide in 1944 when a tongue-in-cheek article appeared in *Time Magazine*. *Time* referred to Payette Lake's mysterious inhabitant as "Slimy Slim." It wasn't until a 1950's naming contest sponsored by the *Payette Lake Star* that the shy sea serpent acquired the name Sharlie.

Most accounts describe Sharlie as being 30 to 60 feet long and having smooth, thick, rubbery skin. Its head has been described as periscope-like, resembling that of a snub-nose crocodile. It's also been said that the creature has three or four humps and a flat, forked tail. The monster's color has been described variously as black, brown, dark green, yellowish-green and indescent.

Reports of frothing, churning or boiling water, rolling or undulating motions and ripples, wakes or whirlpools accompany many accounts. The creature has been sighted at various spots in the lake but is seen most frequently in the Narrows, the shallow channel connecting the eastern and western arms of the lake.

Skeptics discount the sightings as overactive imaginations triggered by lake dwellers like muskrats, geese and beaver. One theory suggests that Sharlie is a landlocked sturgeon, trapped in Payette Lake when it was dammed. Common in northwestern waters, sturgeon have a long life span and can reach the incredible size of almost 2,000 pounds.

try, and critical to the welfare of the city of McCall which relies upon the water of Payette Lake for its drinking-water supply.

Big Payette Lake Water Quality Act

In 1992, a group of citizens became concerned about the water quality of the Big Payette lake and its watershed because of increased private, public, and commercial pressures. Since then, much has happened that will lead to the protection and preservation of the quality of water in this important basin.

A citizen survey indicated that it is better to protect a healthy lake's water quality through a strategy of prevention rather than one of restoration after the lake becomes polluted. It became apparent that better water quality management decisions can only be made based upon an improved understanding of the lake and its watershed. That understanding would come from a scientifically based study, which would also increase public awareness, participation and corporative efforts.

Encouraged by growing interest in the idea, representatives Gayle Wilde, McCall, Judith Danielson, Council, and Sen. Terry Haun, Emmett, sponsored a bill before the Idaho Legislature.

Following several committee hearings, the Idaho Legislature adopted the Big Payette Lake Water Quality Act (BPLWQA), which provides for a program to conduct the study and develop a Water Quality Management Plan.

That plan is estimated to take

about three years to develop, and will be submitted to the Legislature for action.

The Act's legislative intent begins: *"The Legislature finds that the waters of Big Payette Lake and its watershed, are threatened with deterioration due to the expanding residential development, growing public use and growing land use activities, that these pressures may endanger the drinkability, economic potential, fisheries, natural beauty, recreational use, swimability and wildlife values of the lake; . . ."*

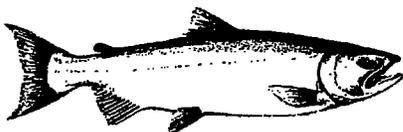
Governor-- Cecil Andrus signed the bill into law and named a nine-member Big Payette Lake Water Quality Council in May, 1993.

The council has no regulatory or enforcement powers. Its charge is to implement the program in the Act including the scientific study and the development of a Water Quality Management Plan to be submitted to the Legislature for approval. Thereafter, the council, technical committee and citizen's committee will work to implement the plan's guidelines, policies, and regulations for two years. At the end of this two-year period the council and all committees will disband.

HISTORY OF THE FISHERY

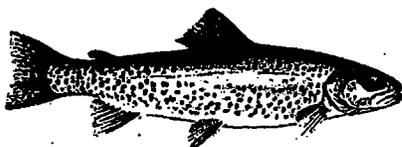
Salmon and trout

Payette Lake once supported large populations of sockeye salmon. The tributaries supported chinook salmon and steelhead trout runs. Around 1908 the runs were blocked by an irrigation diversion dam on the



Kokanee (Sockeye) Salmon

Kokanee are a schooling species occupying the cool, clear waters of lakes and reservoirs. They are generally found at depths which offer 50° - 59° F water temperatures with abundant oxygen and food. The kokanee's diet consists primarily of zooplankton with some small aquatic insects. In Idaho, most kokanee spawn August through September when tributary water temperatures reach 45° - 55° F. The bodies of adult fish turn dusky to bright red and their heads become dark green. A nest (redd) is constructed on gravel bars of lake tributaries and sometimes along lake shorelines. Adult kokanee die after spawning.



Rainbow Trout

Rainbow trout prefer water temperatures of 58° - 65° F and clear to slightly turbid water. They can be found in near-shore and open-water habitats with larger fish staying somewhat deeper. Rainbow feed primarily on aquatic insects, other fish and zooplankton depending upon availability. They are naturally spring spawners but have been bred by hatcheries to spawn nearly every month of the year. Spawning generally occurs when water temperatures reach 50° - 60° F, on gravel bars of lake tributaries and occasionally along lake shorelines in 2-10 feet of water.



Lake Trout (Mackinaw)

Lake trout inhabit only large, deep lakes and reservoirs where abundant forage fish exist. They generally prefer water between 60 and 175 feet deep where temperatures are 40° - 50° F. Lake trout feed primarily on other fish such as Kokanee, whitefish, cisco and yellow perch depending on availability. Spawning generally occurs during October and November in water generally less than 40 feet deep and between 48° - 55° F. Lake trout spawn from evening until well after dark over rocky bottom structure.

in the North Fork above Payette Lake as a winter staple, trapping a portion of the run in the fall and preserving them in salt brine.

Early-spawning kokanee have been released by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game as fingerlings since 1988. They are stocked in mid-May to coincide with the zooplankton bloom. Wild and natural kokanee currently appear to be the supporting fishery in Payette Lake. Habitat improvement in the gravel of the North Fork of the Payette River above Payette Lake is being conducted to stimulate expansion of the population.

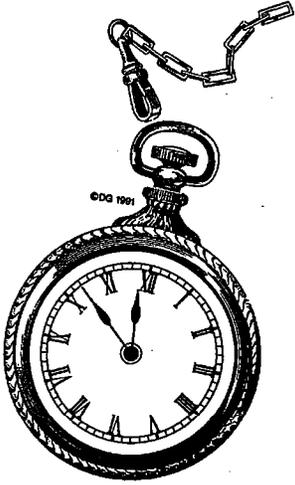
Mackinaw, or lake trout, were introduced into Payette Lake in 1955. The eggs are obtained in Canada, reared to nearly eight inches in a hatchery, and planted in the lake every year when eggs are available. Payette Lake is ideal spawning habitat for lake trout as they have thrived in the system for many years, and natural reproduction of the species is probably a foregone conclusion.

Poor return rates on catchable rainbow trout have resulted in a decreased planting, from an annual rate of 15,000 down to 5,000.

Westside cutthroat trout have been released in Payette Lake since 1988 in an attempt to develop a viable shoreline fishery. Approximately 30,000 to 50,000 cutthroat are scatter-planted annually along the shoreline and in major tributaries. Fish are obtained from eggs collected at the Fish Lake spawning facility west of McCall.

Payette River near Montour. Longtime residents of the area say that local people used the large whitefish runs

PONDEROSA STATE PARK CHRONOLOGY



January 12, 1905. *Long Valley Advocate* Publisher John R. Wallis wrote an editorial that said the land around Payette Lake should be a state park.

February 2, 1905. *Idaho Statesman* newspaper ran an editorial supporting a state park around Payette Lake.

March 9, 1905. *Long Valley Advocate* Publisher John R. Wallis, wrote an editorial explaining that a state park could not be created around Payette Lake because it is school endowment lands. Idaho would have to purchase the land from the schools.

September 27, 1906. State Legislature passed a resolution to make the land around Payette Lake a state park.

Summer 1918. The Columbian Club of Boise pushed a resolution through the Legislature forbidding any timber harvesting along Payette Lake. This resolution helped preserve the old-growth ponderosa pine on the peninsula.

December 1919. *Report of State Lands Around Payette Lake* by F.G. Miller recommended no timber sales except for insect-damaged or diseased trees. The reason he recommended this action was due to the importance of camping and the difficulty of logging operations that would not mar the view from the lake. This report prevented extensive logging on the peninsula.

1920s. A horse racing track and

a baseball diamond were developed in the sagebrush flat on the southern end of the peninsula.

1933. The U.S. Forest Service (via the Civilian Conservation Corps) built a road to the tip of the peninsula. Some logging was conducted on the peninsula.

1940. University of Idaho established its Forestry Summer Camp on leased Department of Lands property for its College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences (McCall Field Campus).

March 1941. Master Plan and Development Outline for Payette Lake State Park prepared by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. (See Appendix C)

July 19, 1952. Father Peplinski of Boise looked at site for Youth Camp (Pilgrim Cove Nazarene).

1953. State of Idaho Land Department creates a parks section. The peninsula is included as parks land.

August 1, 1954. State Lands commissioner discontinued position of caretaker at Ponderosa State Park (Formerly held by Chelsea Rockwood).

1957. Ponderosa State Park designated to include all lands in Valley County adjacent to Payette Lake.

1958. Department of Lands completes *Payette Lake Recreational Plan*. The Idaho National Guard, 116th Engineers, completed two-week encampment at Ponderosa and constructed 2-1/2 miles of road on the peninsula.

1960. State of Idaho Land Department hired its first parks director, J.W. Emmert. The first facilities were developed at Ponderosa State Park.

1965. Administration of Ponderosa State Park transferred from Department of Lands to newly created Idaho State Parks Department.

June 1966. Herman Koppes appointed park manager.

1967-1969. The development of most of the present park facilities occurred during this period. The sewer system, water system, three camping loops, deep-draft boat ramp, and rerouting of the entrance road was completed.

October 1969. Gene Eyraud appointed park manager. The manager's residence is built and the park is staffed year-round.

1970. Snowmobile program instituted in winter.

March 15, 1973. Park Board purchases North Beach Unit (489.90 acres) and the 827.77 acres of the Peninsula Unit from the Idaho Department of Lands for \$1,194,179.02 and \$2,017,770.08, respectively.

April 1976. Rick Cummins appointed park manager.

March 1977. Cross-country ski grooming program begins.

1980. Snowmobile use prohibited in the park.

December 2, 1982. The Park Board officially designates 305 acres within the park as a "natural area" to provide protection for specific unique natural features.

1982. Motorized vehicle entrance fee initiated at the park.

December 17, 1984. Application submitted to nominate Lily Marsh as a National Natural Landmark.

1984. Ponderosa Natural History

Association created.

December 1986. Ned Jackson appointed park manager.

December 1989. Dennis Coyle appointed park manager.

November 19, 1991. Department of Lands conveys 58.53 acres (land formerly leased to the Silver Sage Girl Scout Council) to IDPR for inclusion into the park.

February 24, 1992. Organizational meeting, Ponderosa GDP Advisory Committee.

March 30, 1992. Public Workshop on Ponderosa GDP McCall, Idaho.

August 4, 1993. Park and Recreation Board tentatively approves the preliminary general development plan at its meeting in Boise.

December 7, 1993. All-day public open house held in McCall at the Ponderosa State Park's visitor center to present preliminary draft and receive comments.

December 14, 1993. All-day public open house held at Boise headquarters to present preliminary draft to the public.

April 25, 1994. Concepts and proposals to be included in final draft presented at meeting with Valley County Commissioners and city of McCall planning agencies.

April 29, 1994. Final GDP concepts presented to IDPR Board at McCall board meeting, including comments made at joint agency meetings.

June 23 1994. Park and Recreation Board approves *Ponderosa General Development Plan* at regular meeting in Boise.



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**CLIMATOLOGICAL
SUMMARY**

McCall, Idaho
 Latitude 44° 54' N
 Longitude 116° 7' W
 Elevation 5,027 feet

Introducton

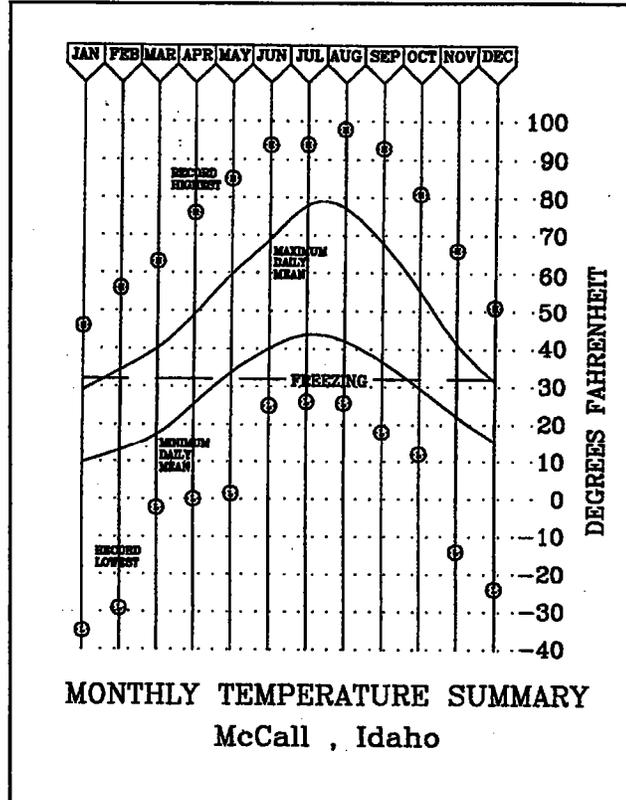
The McCall area is characterized by mild summers and cold, wet winters. McCall's climate is influenced by nearby mountains and lakes, and by its altitude and latitude. Because of the mountains, McCall is spared most of the cold blasts from Canada, yet warm Pacific winds sweep in to provide the upland continental climate characteristic of the area.

Temperature

McCall's average annual temperature is 40.2 degrees F, with summer highs in the 70s and lows in the 40s. Winter highs average close to freezing, with lows in the mid teens. Temperatures below zero are common, but not for extended periods.

The surface of Payette Lake freezes almost every year. The earliest recorded freeze date was December 12 in 1919. The earliest break up was April 5 in 1950.

Since record-keeping began in 1902, temperature extremes have ranged from a high of 104 degrees F in August 1928 to a low of minus 35 degrees F in January 1943. On average, there are three days per year with temperatures reaching 90 degrees or higher and 20 days when the tempera-



ture falls to zero or below.

Chart 3.1

Growing Season

The growing season is defined as the period of time between the average date of the last 32 degrees F temperature in the spring and the first 32 degrees F temperature in the fall. McCall's average growing season is 69 days, June 16 to August 24.

Precipitation

Average annual precipitation is nearly 28 inches; 48 percent of it falls November through February, mainly as snow. July is the driest month. The greatest total for any month was 8.75

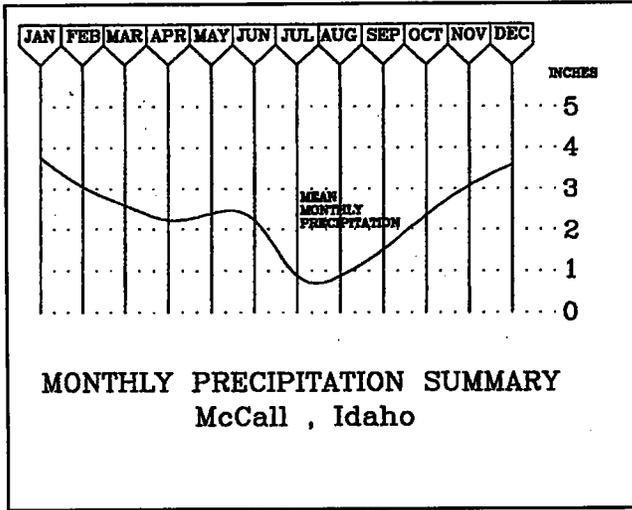


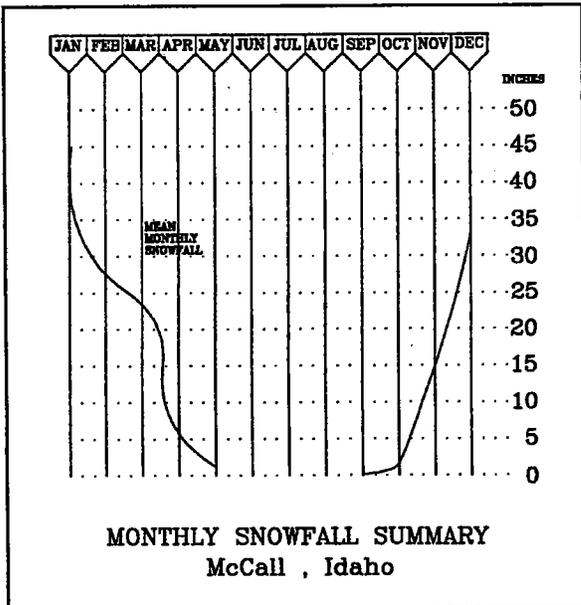
Chart 3.2

inches recorded in December 1 9 6 4 . McCall averages 16 days per year with a 1\2 inch of rainfall and 4.8 days a year with one inch or more.

Snowfall

Average annual snowfall in McCall is 60 inches, but it does not accumulate to that depth because of settling and thawing. Winter sports in the area generally begin in November and continue through March. More snowfall is recorded in

Chart 3.3



January than any other month. The most snowfall recorded in any month was 89 inches in January 1954. In the mountains around McCall, snowfall increases rapidly with elevation, and accumulations may exceed 10 feet.

Wind

Prevailing winds, averaging 3-4 knots, are influenced by the valley and surrounding mountain ridges. During the summer, winds are gentle and generally from the southwest. In the winter, winds shift and are primarily from the northwest, which bring storms. Fall and spring are transition periods and the winds can blow from almost any direction. Thermal updrafts occur during hot summer afternoons. Because of the proximity of mountains and associated forest lands, damaging winds are rare. The strongest winds occur in connection with thundershowers during the late spring and summer months.

Sunshine

The percent of possible sunshine ranges from about 35 percent in December and January to nearly 80 percent in July and August.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

During the Mesozoic Era 62 million years ago, a mass of molten magma forced its way toward the Earth's surface. As the molten cooled it formed a huge granitic mass measuring 200 miles north to south and 100 miles east to west. Over a period of several million years, tremendous pressure forced this monolithic monster to as much as 8,500 feet above the surrounding countryside. Valley County sits squarely on this geologic wonder that is referred to by geologists as the Idaho Batholith. The word batholith is formed from two

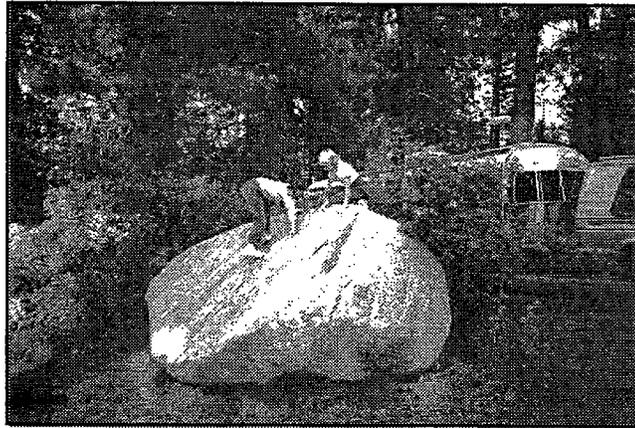
Greek words, bathos (deep) and lithos (stone).

During the Miocene Era, approximately 17 million years ago, lava was once again forced to the surface. This material was thrust up against the west side of the batholith, cooled, and became the basaltic mass now known as West Mountain and Red Ridge. Geologists refer to this area as the eastern margin of the Seven Devils section of the Columbian Plateau. As this plateau was being formed, lava also was squeezed up through cracks and fissures (faults) that had formed in the batholith. The finger-like peninsula of Ponderosa State Park is an example of such a basaltic outcropping perched upon a granite base.

During Pliocene time the earth experienced massive shifting and upheaval. Over a period of millions of years, a giant block fault extending from Payette Lake to Round Valley and West Mountain to East Mountain dropped to a level 7,500 feet below the mountain peaks. During the eons that followed, 4,000 feet of sediment filled this trough until it reached its present elevation.

Geologists have evidence that this fault, now referred to as the Long Valley fault, has produced many tremors over the past 2,000 years. The most serious earthquake occurred in 1937; the most recent was Cascade's November, 1977, trembler that registered 4.5 on the Richter Scale.

During Pleistocene times 15,000 years ago, two valley glaciers modified the Long Valley block fault. The Lick



Children play on glacier-deposited granite "Erratic" in campground

Creek Summit glacier originated at the summit and headed down the North Fork of Lake Fork Creek. It smoothed and scoured the steep walls of Slick Rock, pushed its way through the gorge, scooped out Little Payette Lake, and then migrated southward down Long Valley. The second glacier formed above Little Payette Lake, moved southward down the North Fork of the Payette River, and gouged out Payette Lake.

Glacial features like hanging valleys, horns, cirques, moraines, and "erratics" or ice transported granite boulders remain as silent testimony to the frozen force that put the finishing touches to the topography we see today.

FISH AND WILDLIFE

Nearly all streams, lakes and reservoirs in the area provide fish habitat. Game fish include cutthroat, lake, rainbow, brook and kamloops trout, smallmouth bass, whitefish and kokanee salmon.

Wildlife includes many nongame birds and mammals, like woodpeckers and squirrels. Larger nongame birds include the great blue heron, osprey, bald eagle, great gray owl and sandhill crane. Game birds include Canada geese, ducks and three species of forest grouse.

Fur bearers and big game living in the area include beaver, river otter, whitetail and mule deer, elk, mountain lion and black bear. Moose occasionally visit the North Beach Unit and Lily Marsh on the peninsula as they roam the area which is primarily a summer and fall range for big game. Wintering may occur on lands southeast of McCall, however, heavy snowfall forces the animals to abandon the area for the lower feeding grounds around the Gold Fork River. A listing of all wildlife species observed in the park is presented in Appendix F.

ISSUES OF SPECIAL CONCERN

Endangered and Threatened Species

A national concern for the survival of plant species first emerged with the passage of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, which provides for the protection of endangered and threatened plant and animal species. Currently, there are no known plants in Valley County that are listed as endangered or threatened. There are three plants listed as "plants of concern" which grow in the Valley County area: *Douglasia idahoensis*, *Castilleja oresbia* and

Tolfieldia glutinosa. These plant species have not been observed in either unit of the park.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has provided information that the gray wolf, *Canis lupus*, may occur within the North Beach Unit environs. This species is federally categorized as endangered. The northern goshawk, *Accipiter gentilis*, which may also live in the area, is identified as a candidate species. The bald eagle, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*, can be found along the North Fork of the Payette River and is listed as an endangered species. The great grey owl, *Strix nebulosa*, also lives in the area and is listed on the state list of "species of special concern." Sockeye salmon, *Oncorhynchus nerka*, is listed by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game as a threatened and endangered wildlife species.

Insect Infestation

A series of warm winters and low moisture years, in conjunction with periodic infestations of spruce budworm have provided ideal conditions for a potentially disastrous infestation of pine bark beetles. Beetles normally breed in over-mature, slow-growing, diseased trees and in trees stressed by drought or weakened by lightning. During epidemics, beetles kill healthy trees too.

Inventory data indicates that since 1920, approximately 30 percent of the ponderosa pine in the park has been affected by the Douglas fir beetle and 20 percent has been destroyed. The Mountain pine beetle has destroyed 38

P I N E B A R K B E E T L E S

The first evidence that a tree has been attacked by a pine bark beetle is the appearance of holes about the size of a match head. The red boring dust drops from the holes and falls into the cracks of the bark. Sometimes this dust, or frass, can be found on the ground beneath the tree.

In defense, the tree will try to wash the beetle from the hole by plugging the hole with pitch. If the beetle is successful, it will tunnel into the vital layer of growing tissue to eat, tunnel and lay its eggs, which are about the size of a rice grain. The life cycle from that point is eggs, larvae, pupae and adult. The adult then emerges through the bark, leaving a hole that looks like a buckshot hole. A blue-stain fungus is introduced by the beetle into the living part of the tree.

As adult beetles and larvae feed in this vital living layer, or phloem, the blue-stain fungus spreads rapidly. It chokes and clogs the water transport vessels in the sap wood, which stops the natural flow of pitch.

Bark beetles exhibit a remarkable coordination in their flying populations. They tightly synchronize their mass attacks, overwhelming the tree's defenses by sheer numbers. Beetles respond first to odor from the resin in the trees and then to chemical signals from the first colonists. Thousands of beetles may infest the same tree simultaneously.

Three beetles are of concern in the park. Douglas fir beetle *Dendroctonus pseudotsugae*, western pine beetle

Dendroctonus brevicornis and pine engraver beetle, *Ips pini*. The Douglas fir beetle and the Western pine beetle attack the lower portion of the tree trunk, while the pine engraver beetle concentrates on the upper branches of the trees. Western pine beetle are found in the ponderosa pine and the Douglas fir Beetle in the Douglas fir.

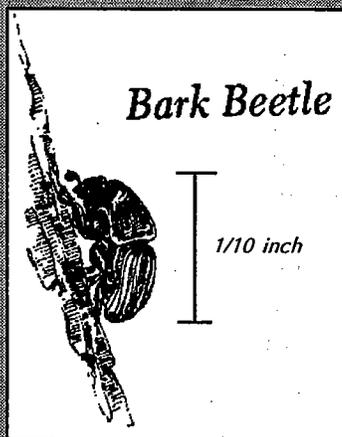
Birds, like the woodpecker, and predatory and parasitic insects help control the numbers of bark beetles. However, during epidemics they can do little to aide the trees.

When there is abundant moisture, the trees can produce enough sap to plug the beetle holes, protecting themselves against massive destruction. Forest fires kill the beetle grubs in the bark. Several weeks of sub-zero temperatures

help keep beetle numbers in control by freezing the insects and larvae. Mild, dry winters, the absence of fire and low moisture combine to create an ideal condition for a beetle epidemic.

Ponderosa State Park staff members are taking some unusual measures to protect these trees. Beetle repellent bubbles and funnel traps have been placed in the park. Severely attacked and dying trees are removed carefully. This takes place during late winter and early spring in order to preserve the integrity of the surroundings.

Park staff believe these efforts to prolong the life of the trees are valid even though the methods are expensive.



percent of ponderosa pine and has destroyed 48 percent of the lodgepole pine. Nearly 42 percent of all Douglas fir has been affected by the Douglas fir beetle and 25 percent has been destroyed.

Fire Danger

During most summers, there is a high fire danger at Ponderosa State Park. Analysis of tree rings indicates that prior to human intervention, fire swept the peninsula about every 20 years. In contrast, records indicate that there has not been a major fire on the peninsula since the 1930s.

The absence of fire has resulted in the accumulation of a thick layer of flammable 'duff' material on the ground. In some areas this is over 12 inches thick. On top of this is a dense thicket of woody shrubs and trees. Due to insect kill and disease, there are also numerous dead trees.

Many living trees have an accumulation of unshed dead branches extending up the length of their trunks. Under hot, dry conditions, this enormous fuel loading presents an extreme fire hazard. The danger is further compounded by the many ignition hazards within the park.

The most serious of these hazards are: camper/picnic fires in developed areas; unauthorized fires in undeveloped areas; careless smoking; and lightning.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Historic and Archaeological Sites

There is currently no building, district, site, structure or object in either unit of Ponderosa State Park that is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Although a formal, systematic field inventory has not been conducted, IDPR is not currently aware of the existence of any such building, district, site, structure or object that would be eligible for nomination to the Register.

There are, however, documented prehistoric archaeological sites along the North Fork of the Payette River, north of the North Beach Unit, south of McCall and in the Cascade Reservoir area. Artifacts identified as flakes, biface point fragments, a Rose Spring/Piquin point, a basalt lanceolate knife, a Clovis-style and several Windust Phase projectile points have been discovered in these areas. These discoveries suggest that there is a high degree of probability that other significant, undiscovered prehistoric resources may be present in the area.

Peninsula Unit



Aerial oblique photograph of The Peninsula, looking north. Photo courtesy of Chet Bowers, Aero-Photo.

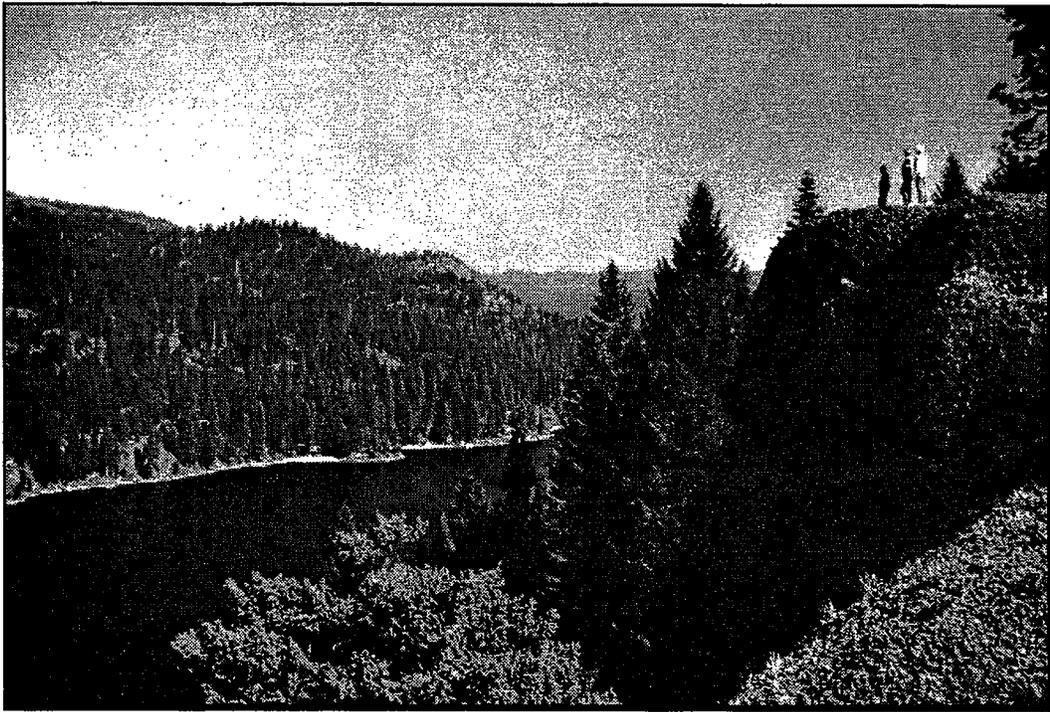
**Ponderosa -
An Extraordinary Idaho State
Park**

*by Rosemary Hardin,
former IDPR Information Specialist*

There is nothing ordinary about Ponderosa State Park in Central Idaho, just outside the resort town of McCall on breathtaking Payette Lake. From the towering ponderosa pines and Douglas firs to the eerie, silent other-world of Lily Marsh, Ponderosa State Park is as whisper soft as it is magnificent and bold.

The 800-plus acres of Ponderosa State Park cover an entire peninsula that juts into Payette Lake creating Tamarack

Bay to the northwest. From the Point, the highest spot on the peninsula, you can see as far as the ring of snow-capped mountain ranges will allow. At sunrise and sunset the sky, the vista and the lake's water can turn a shimmering jewel-like amber or a subtle salmon pink. These rich color changes make for spectacular photographs, some great memories and maybe even a little romance. The road to the Point is paved, gravel, and dirt but is well-maintained, so taking a car or even a large motorhome to the top is fairly easy to do. If you decide to walk or ride your mountain bike, be prepared for a steady climb in elevation. The Point is 300 feet higher than the



rest of the park, over a mile high.

Basaltic cliffs were created by volcanic activity prior to the last ice age 15,000 years ago when Payette Lake and most of the surrounding lakes were formed. Geologists believe the peninsula extended across the lake to the west side but was cut off by an advancing glacier.

The Point is just one attraction at Ponderosa State Park; there are many other natural wonders on the huge peninsula, like Meadow Marsh and its sister, Lily Marsh. Lily Marsh is right along the road to the Point, and easy walking trails circle it.

Lily Marsh is tranquil. The moist, dark-brown soil offers little resistance and makes no sound as you walk the trails. Once you cross over the bridge that spans a narrow portion of the

marsh, you're immediately in thick, lush forest. The humidity of the area creates a musky smell and gives life to a variety of snakes and amphibians - frogs, toads and garter snakes - thick underbrush, delicate flowers, lots of cattails, plant species like horsetail, and a rare plant community of Englemann spruce.

At the same time Payette Lake was formed by glaciers, 43-acre Lily Marsh started out as a lake, too, formed by the same glacial activity. Now the lake is filling in with organic and inorganic materials and is slowly turning into a mountain meadow, which is a natural part of lake evolution. The marsh is still fed fresh water by springs and a small stream, and a small outlet stream runs into Payette Lake.

The marsh is completely sur-

rounded by a channel varying in depth from three to five feet and filled with yellow pond lilies, which create round, green table tops at the murky water's surface.

The marsh is home to many animals including beaver, deer, otter, and muskrats. Waterfowl which make their homes or find food in Lily Marsh include mallards, mergansers, wood ducks, ring-necked ducks, snipes, osprey, hawks, and even loons.

Lily Marsh and 262 acres of the surrounding forest were designated a Natural Area by the Idaho Park and Recreation Board in 1982, so this unique ecological site will be protected for everyone to study and enjoy.

After exploring Lily Marsh, proceed to a secluded beach less than a quarter-mile away at either Payette Lake or Tamarack Bay for a picnic lunch; watch the sailboats, motorboats, canoeists, and water skiers skim the water's surface, or just listen to the rhythm of the lapping water. Pay close attention and you could see an elusive red fox or hear the haunting cry of a great horned owl.

The ponderosa pine and Douglas fir trees share the soil with many other evergreen and deciduous trees, like white pine, lodge pole pine, spruce, quaking aspen and tamarack, a unique deciduous pine. Between October and November the tamaracks' needles turn golden yellow and glow like candlelight against a dark green background.

Shrubs include mountain ash, alder, honeysuckle, buffalo berry, thimbleberry, and all three varieties of huckleberry. The best area to examine some of

the 326 plant species which grow in Ponderosa State Park is along the botanical trail, constructed by the Ponderosa Natural History Association. The trail is divided into six distinctive regions, each of which supports a different plant habitat. Everything from yarrow and wild geranium to mushrooms and Oregon grape grow along the trail. At the visitor center, pick up a trail guide and list of the plants which grow along the trail.

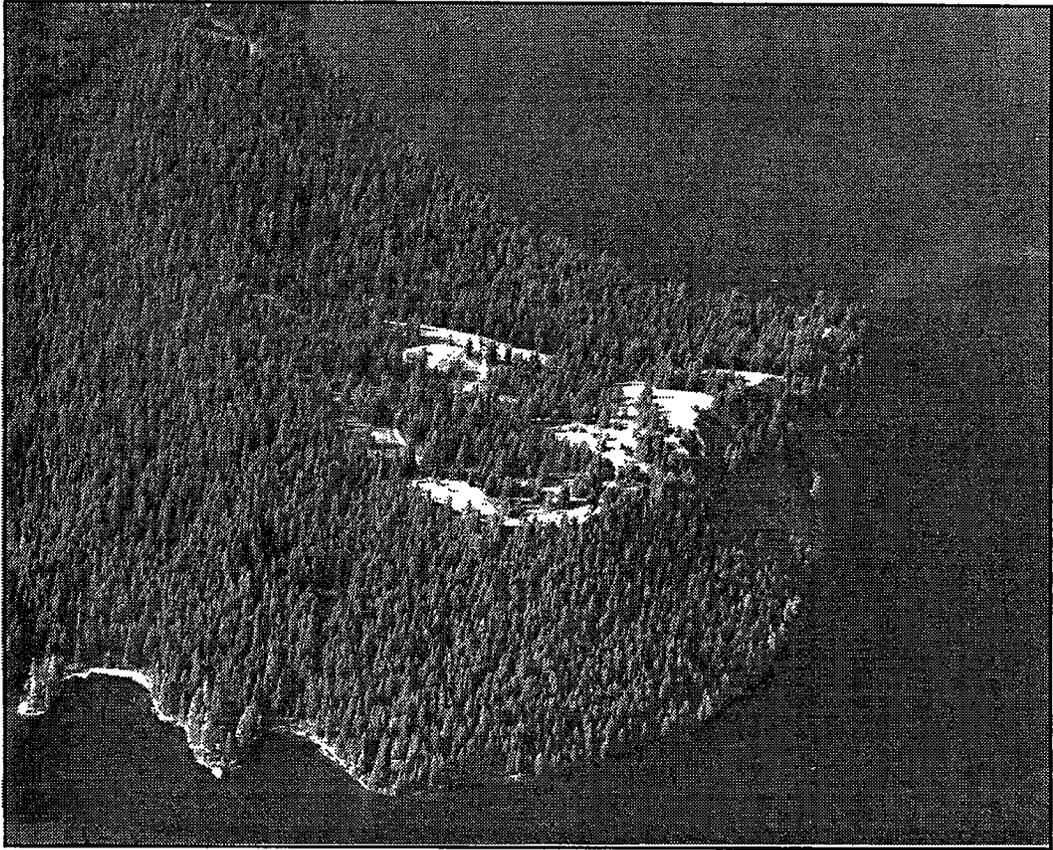
On summer weekend evenings, Ponderosa State Park presents campfire programs which are held at the rustic campground amphitheater. These programs include guest speakers and slide shows about Idaho's natural wonders. Guided morning nature walks are a popular activity, and guests enjoy riding their bikes along the new mountain bike trail - Fox Run Trail - and also on the wide, well-maintained scenic park roads.

At its deepest Payette Lake measures 304 feet, and the temperature varies between cold and reasonably warm. For people interested in fishing the lake supports lake and rainbow trout, kokanee salmon, and perch.

After a hard day of fishing, let yourself relax in the cool shelter and



Aerial oblique photo of "the Point," looking southwest. Photo courtesy of Chet Bowers, Aero-photo.



shade of the towering pines. The oldest trees in the park, according to Park Interpreter Joan Lee, are in the camping area. Most of the ponderosa are 100 feet tall but can get as tall as 150 feet. The short growing season in Central Idaho inhibits the tallest growth. Ponderosa stop growing up when they get to be about 200 years old and start growing out. This process, known as "crowning out," changes the shape of the tree from straight and spindly to round and full. The oldest trees in the park are about 500 years old.

For kids, there is the Junior Ranger Program, where they learn to identify plants and animals through games, learn the significance of animal

habitat, explore deserted nests, and dissect sterilized owl pellets.

The daytime mountain air is warm but the breeze off Payette Lake can be brisk, and the evenings cool down rapidly to sweater-and-long-pants temperatures.

The magnificent vistas, gentle ponderosa pines, the blue waters of Payette Lake, and Columbian ground squirrels playing in your campsite when you're not looking are all part of the natural welcoming committee at Ponderosa. So whether it's quiet solitude, an exhilarating trip on water skis, a family reunion, or great fishing that draws you to Ponderosa State Park, it's diverse enough to offer something for almost everyone.



PENINSULA UNIT PHYSIOGRAPHY



Map 3.1

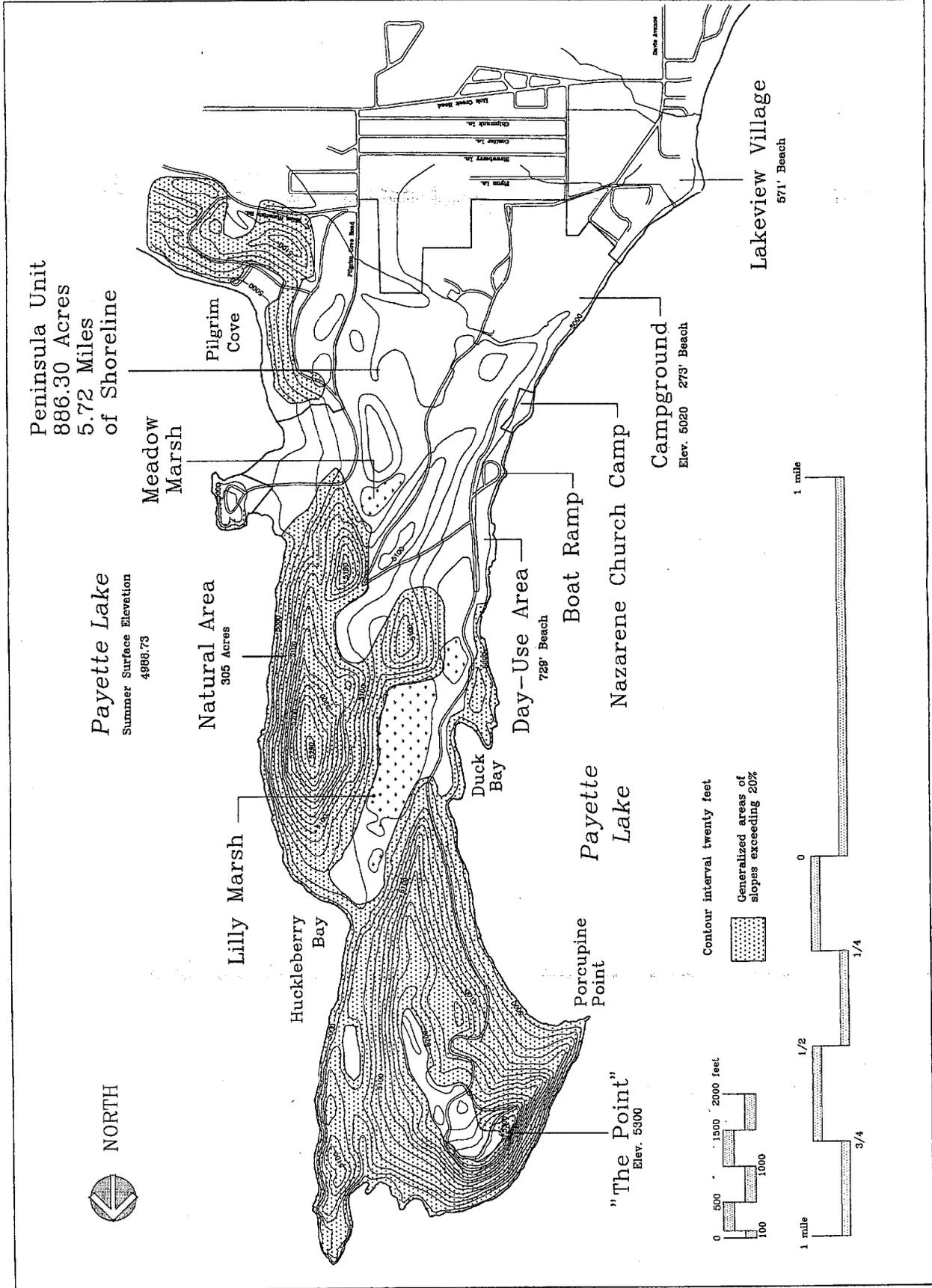


Table 3.1

PENINSULA UNIT SOIL SUITABILITY MATRIX													
DEGREE OF LIMITATION L=little M=moderate S=severe		buildings	roads and streets	absorption fields	risk of corrosion	potential frost action	flooding frequency	erosion hazard	campgrounds	picnic areas	paths & trails	intensive recreation	extensive recreation
POTENTIAL FOR OCCURANCE N=none R=rare L=little M=moderate U=unrated													
DEGREE OF SUITABILITY G=good F=fair P=poor													
MAP #	SOIL NAME												
14/15	DEMAST LOAM	S	S	S	M	M	N	M	S	S	M	P	G
29	KANGAS FINE SANDY LOAM	S	M	M	M	L	R	U	S	M	M	P	G
31	McCALL COMPLEX	S	S	S	H	M	N	M	S	S	S	P	G
45	QUARTZBURG VARIANT LOAM	S	S	S	M	L	N	S	S	S	S	P	G
58	TICA VERY COBBLY LOAM	S	S	S	H	M	N	M	S	S	S	P	G

**PENINSULA UNIT
PHYSIOGRAPHY**

The largest unit of Ponderosa State Park is located on a peninsula that projects northward into Payette Lake, dividing it into two basins. The peninsula is over 2-1/2 miles long on its north-south axis and averages a half mile across. The park occupies 886.30 acres on the peninsula.

The campground, located at the southwestern end of the peninsula, is 5,020 above sea level. A series of north-south ridges originate at the campground and gradually increase in height as they proceed northward to the peninsula tip. These ridges offer primarily eastern and western aspects and culminate at the Point, the highest feature within Ponderosa State Park.

Before its designation as a park, the physiography of the peninsula - more

than any human conservation ethic, was responsible for its preservation. Slopes in excess of 10 percent preclude development over much of the peninsula. Although the unit boasts 5.72 miles of shoreline, its steep slopes and basaltic nature has limited the amount of sandy swimming beach developable for public use to 1,000 feet - just 3.3 percent of the unit's total water frontage.

Peninsula Soils

The soils are derived from both basaltic and granitic parent materials and have been influenced by glacial activities. As a result, they vary considerably in terms of physical and chemical properties and the limitations to management activities that result.

The following general descriptions of the soil series that occur on the peninsula have been obtained from the *Soil Survey of Valley Area, Idaho*, prepared by the Soil Conservation Service. The

range and extent of the various soil types are depicted on the accompanying Soils Inventory Map, Map 3.2.

Demast Series (map unit 14-15) - The Demast series consists of fine, loamy, mixed Argic Pachic Cryoborolls derived from basaltic parent materials. These soils are deep, well drained, and have formed in colluvium (soil material and/or rock material moved and deposited by gravity at the base of steep slopes) and residuum (unconsolidated, weathered or partly weathered mineral material that accumulates over disintegrated rock). The Demast series occurs on foothills and mountains with slopes ranging from 15 percent to 60 percent.

Kangas Series (map unit 29) - The Kangas series consists of sandy, mixed Entic Cryumbrepts derived from granitic parent materials. These soils are very deep and drained, and have formed in glacial outwash (gravel, sand and silt commonly stratified and deposited by meltwater as it flows from glacial ice). The Kangas series occurs on outwash plains and terraces with slopes ranging from zero to 3 percent.

McCall Series (map unit 31) - The McCall series consists of loamy-skeletal, mixed Typic Cryumbrepts derived from granitic parent materials. These soils are very deep, somewhat drained and formed in moderately coarse to coarse textured glacial till (unsorted, boulders transported and deposited by glacial ice). The McCall series occurs on glacial moraines with slopes ranging from 5 percent to 50 percent.

Quartzburg Variant (map unit 45) - The Quartzburg Variant consists of

sandy-skeletal, mixed Typic Cryumbrepts derived from granitic parent materials. These soils are moderately deep (20 to 40 inches to bedrock), well drained, have rock fragment contents in excess of 35 percent and have formed in residuum of granite. The Quartzburg Variant occurs on foothills and mountains with slopes ranging from 30 percent to 60 percent.

Tica Series (map unit 58) - The Tica series consists of clayey-skeletal montmorillonitic Argic Lithic Cryoborolls. These soils are shallow (less than 20 inches to bedrock), well drained, have rock fragment contents in excess of 35 percent and have formed in residuum of basalt. The Tica series occurs on foothills and mountains with slopes ranging from 4 percent to 65 percent. The suitability of these soils for recreation development is shown on table 3.1.

UPLAND VEGETATION

There are two general categories of upland vegetation types found within Ponderosa State Park: forest and grass/shrubs. A listing of all plant species observed in the park is presented in Appendix E.

Forest

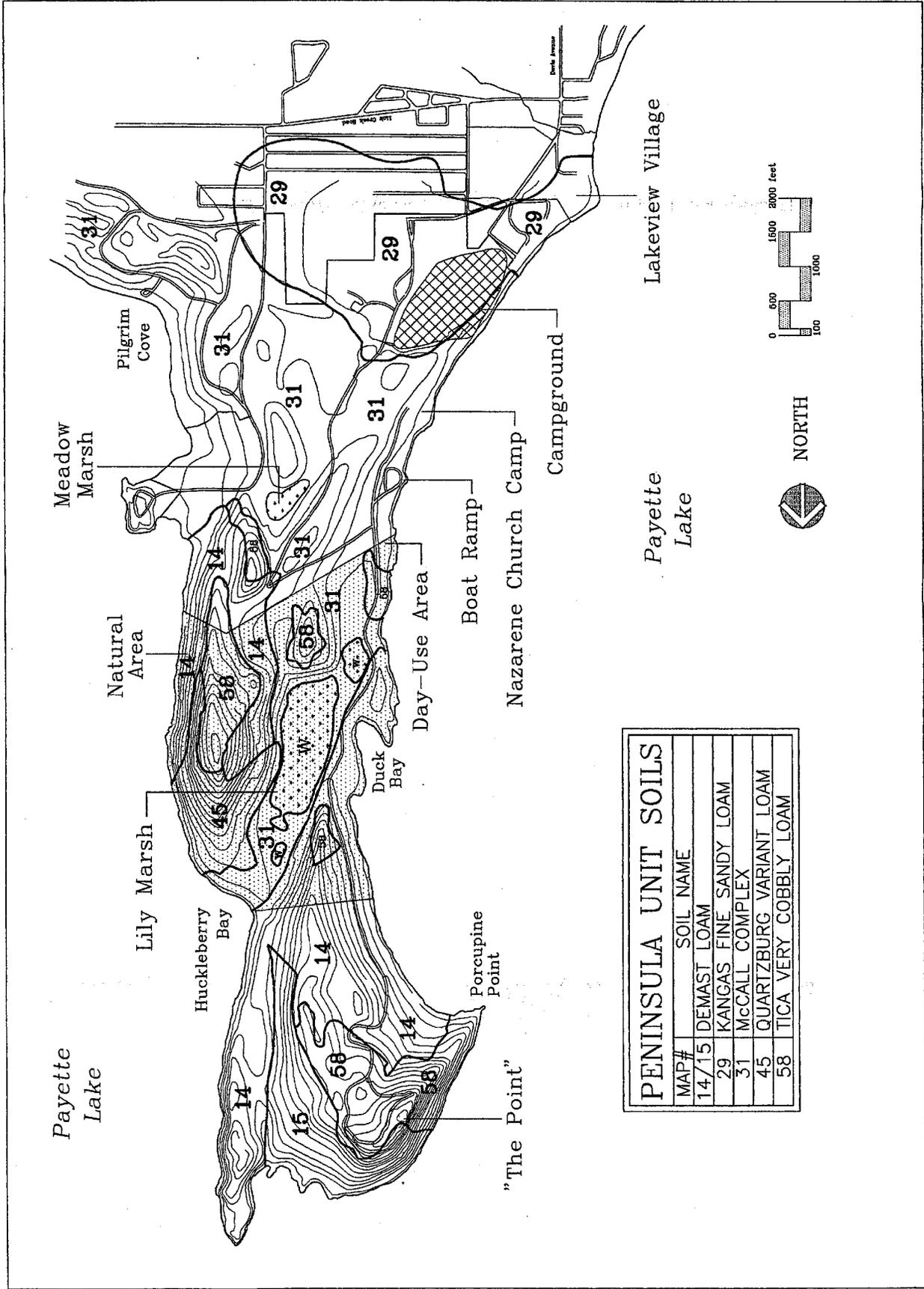
In the mountainous areas of Valley County, ponderosa pine and Douglas fir grow on the south-facing slopes. Pine reedgrass, ninebark, snowbrush ceanothus and elk sedge make up the understory. Grand fir, Douglas fir and some ponderosa pine, western larch, spruce and sub-alpine fir grow on the



PENINSULA SOILS INVENTORY



Map 3.2



PENINSULA UNIT SOILS	
MAP#	SOIL NAME
14/15	DEMEST LOAM
29	KANGAS FINE SANDY LOAM
31	MCCALL COMPLEX
45	QUARTZBURG VARIANT LOAM
58	TICA VERY COBBLY LOAM

THE PATRIARCH PINE

Pinus ponderosa

Ponderosa State Park was named in honor of this once-bountiful species. Records indicate that in 1920 about 7 million board feet of ponderosa pine was present in the area that is now the park. The 1986 survey indicates there are only 3.7 million board feet. Many of the remaining trees are over 400 years old and little natural regeneration is occurring.

Known also as blackjack pine, hull pine, Western yellow pine and yellow pine, it is the most widely distributed pine in North America. The species was first noted by Lewis and Clark in 1805. Ponderosa pine grows most prolifically at elevations ranging from 4,000 to 8,000 feet on benches and plateaus with southern and western aspects.

These giants have been known to grow to nearly 104 inches in diameter at breast height and may grow to 232 feet in height. In Idaho they generally range from 60 to 125 feet.

To cope with dry conditions, the trees have huge root systems and are spaced widely apart. This allows plenty of sunlight through to support grasses

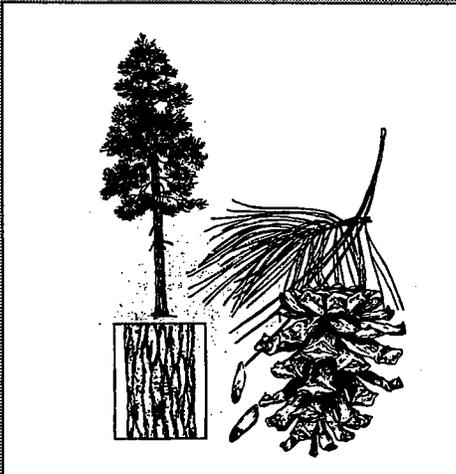


and leafy plants, making ponderosa forests good summer grazing for animals.

Young trees are so unlike older trees they were once thought to be a separate species. As the trees reach maturity at 80 to 100 years of age, the bark forms thick, scaly plates and the color changes from dark brown or gray to yellowish.

The ponderosa's cones take two years to mature and are used as food by many animals and birds. Chipmunks are great farmers of ponderosa pine seedlings, "planting" many trees in their forgotten caches of food. Squirrels, quail and grouse also enjoy the seeds.

At full maturity, about 150 years of age, they stop growing. If these trees survive lumbering, fires and insect attacks, they may get to be as old as 600 years. The oldest trees in the park may be over 500 years old. They were mere seedlings when Columbus arrived on the continent in 1492.



north-facing slopes.

The understory on the north-facing slopes varies with the density of the canopy. It includes pine reedgrass, little princes pine, western thimbleberry, heartleaf arnica, pachystima, common beargrass, elk sedge, Woods rose and snowberry.

A field reconnaissance conducted in 1986 indicates that the timber species present in the park are: ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, lodgepole pine, western larch, grand fir, Englemann spruce, cottonwood and aspen. These species were found in association with big whortle berry, snowberry, service berry, western thimbleberry, Oregon grape, chokecherry, rocky mountain whortle berry and bitterbrush.

Ponderosa park staff mapped the timber types on the peninsula; this information is shown on Map 3.3.

Fire suppression during the last 60 years has altered natural succession. There is evidence that ponderosa pine and Douglas fir, both climax species in the past, have now begun to be replaced by white fir which currently accounts for 65 percent of all regeneration in the park.

Dense growth of white fir alters the physical characteristics of soil and reduces the amount of light penetrating the overstory. This gradually eliminates the environment essential for the regeneration of ponderosa pine. The campground area has had the largest concentration of ponderosa pine. Today little or no regeneration is occurring in this area

Balds

A bald is an area in a forest that lacks its natural cover of trees. At Pon-

derosa State Park, balds are located at higher elevations in the northern and northeastern areas of the peninsula. These grassy balds are located atop basalt outcroppings where soil development is very poor. Balds are common in the forest; however, the balds at the park are unique because they are pristine, ungrazed and devoid of alien species such as cheatgrass and thistle.

Some of these areas contain a rare plant community of Engelmann spruce/common horsetail. Fire suppression has allowed ponderosa pine and Douglas fir to gradually invade these areas.

Grasses and Shrubs

Grasses and shrubs are found in the dry, "sagebrush flat" area near the existing entrance kiosk at the extreme southern boundary of the peninsula unit. This area is characterized by the presence of Idaho fescue, lupine, mountain big sagebrush and antelope bitterbrush. If the vigor of the grasses declines, sagebrush will dominate.

PENINSULA HYDROLOGY

The peninsula unit of Ponderosa State Park has 5.72 miles of shoreline on Payette Lake. There are no creeks of significance within its boundaries; Lily Marsh and Meadow Marsh comprise its only other significant surface-water resources.

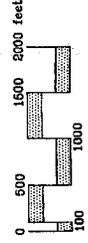
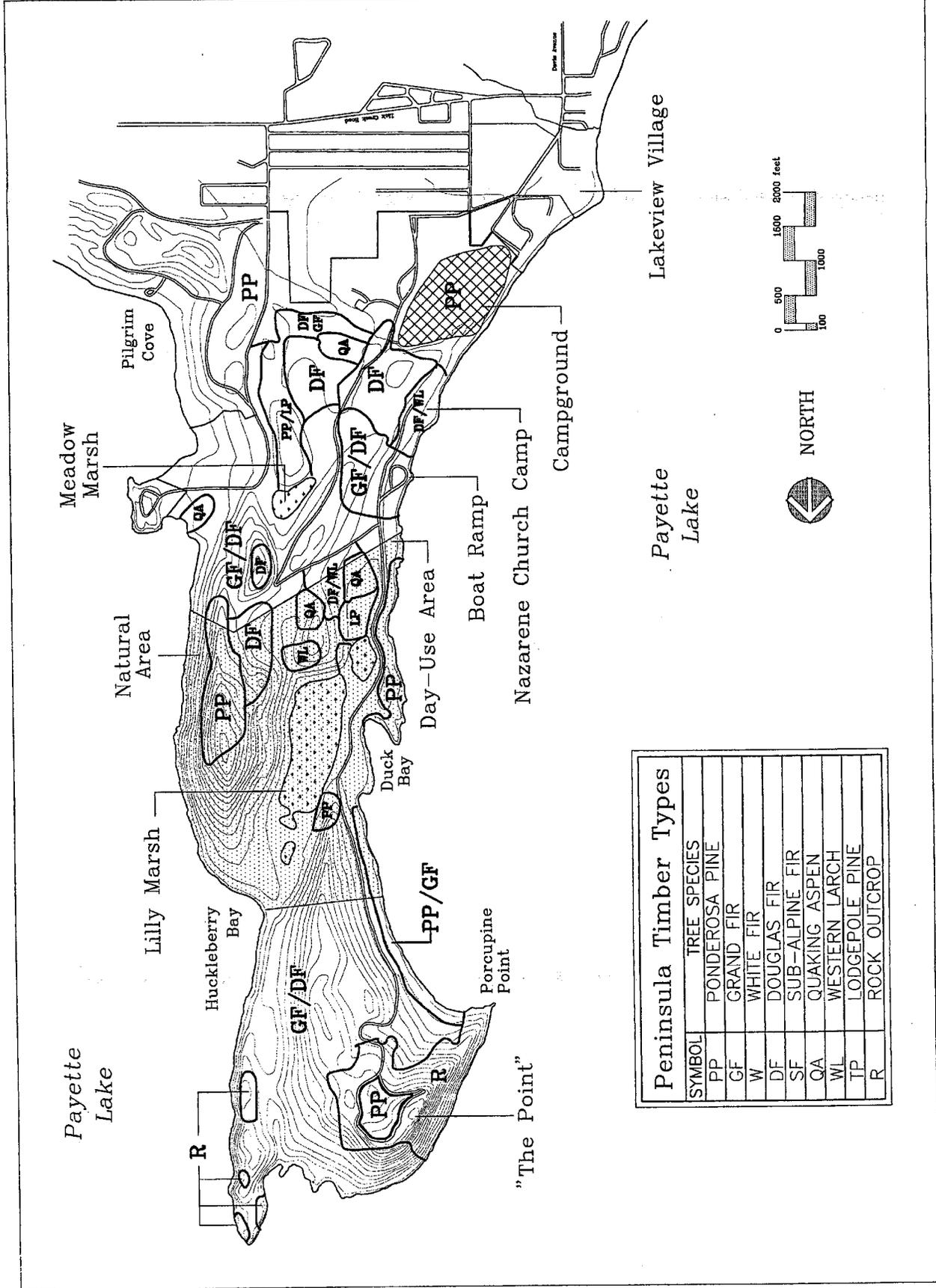
The bulk of the peninsula is underlain by a dense, fine-grained basalt with poor water-bearing characteristics. Over the years, three wells have been drilled which have been purpose-



PENINSULA UNIT TIMBER TYPING MAP



Map 3.3



Peninsula Timber Types

SYMBOL	TREE SPECIES
PP	PONDEROSA PINE
GF	GRAND FIR
W	WHITE FIR
DF	DOUGLAS FIR
SF	SUB-ALPINE FIR
QA	QUAKING ASPEN
WL	WESTERN LARCH
TP	LOGDGEPOLE PINE
R	ROCK OUTCROP

fully situated at the southern point of the peninsula, where the existence of sand and gravel outwash deposits offer a much more water-permeable structural feature.

Wetlands

Wetlands have increasingly been recognized as critical environmental resources and they perform many important ecological functions. They generally produce more vegetative material than other ecosystems such as grasslands, croplands and forests - even tropical rain forests.

Wetlands provide essential habitat for wildlife and fisheries; flood control and shoreline stabilization; and serve as groundwater-recharge areas.

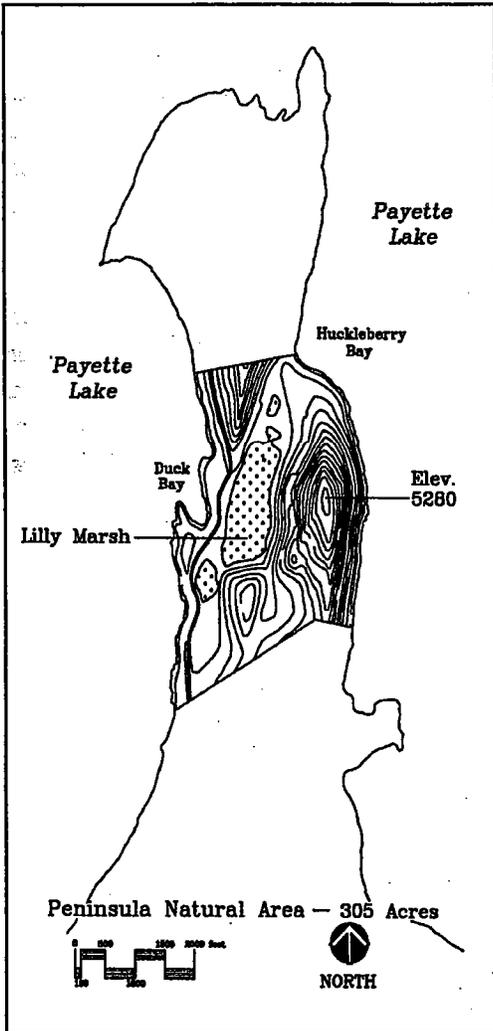
Wetlands improve water quality by settling sediments and by trapping

nitrogen and phosphorus. They perform significant biosphere maintenance functions by returning nitrogen to the atmosphere, immobilizing sulfates and by supplying methane to the ozone layer. Wetlands offer social benefits as natural areas for aesthetic, recreational and educational opportunities. Due to their importance, federal and state regulations protect wetlands from construction and other detrimental activities.

Although the Peninsula unit is primarily comprised of uplands, it contains several significant wetlands areas within its boundaries, the most notable being Lily Marsh and Meadow Marsh. In marked contrast, the North Beach unit is primarily a riparian and wetlands environment. The wetlands areas in both park units have been inventoried, classified and mapped by the U.S. Fish

*Photo of Lily Marsh
looking northeast.*





Natural area vicinity
map 3.5

and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The wetlands mapping for the peninsula unit is presented on map 3.4, the USFWS classification system, is presented in Appendix I.

Lily Marsh Natural Area

In 1974, the Idaho Natural Areas Coordinating Committee, a loose-knit

volunteer group, was organized to work toward preserving small undisturbed examples of the kinds and ranges of natural diversity found in Idaho for purposes of research, education, baseline areas and as gene pools.

Seven technical committees were established: grasslands and shrub lands, forests, alpine, aquatic, geologic, rare plants and rare animals. These groups cataloged and classified the elements of natural diversity found within the state and determined their distribution, then determined which elements were already preserved in reserved areas and those elements that needed to be preserved in additional natural areas. This information was summarized in the publication, *Research Natural Area Needs in Idaho - A First Estimate* compiled and edited by C.A. Wellner and F.D. Johnson, and published by the University of Idaho, College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences.

Board Action

In 1981, the Idaho Natural Areas Coordinating Committee successfully petitioned the Idaho Park and Recreation Board to formally designate the central portion of the Peninsula Unit as a Natural Area within the Idaho state park system. This area is shown on map 3.5. Ponderosa State Park contains a number of features the committee wanted to include in the Natural Area system.

- Ungrazed land provided an opportunity to study several plant and aquatic communities in undisturbed conditions. Undisturbed habitat types on soils derived from basalt rocks are dif-



Aerial oblique photo of Lily Marsh looking south.

ficult to find.

- Lily Marsh is unusual with its emergent and submergent vegetation.
- The natural area contains a rare plant community, Engelmann spruce/common horsetail.

The site was recommended as a Natural Area for the following reasons:

1. It represents an undisturbed marsh ecosystem of a type not common

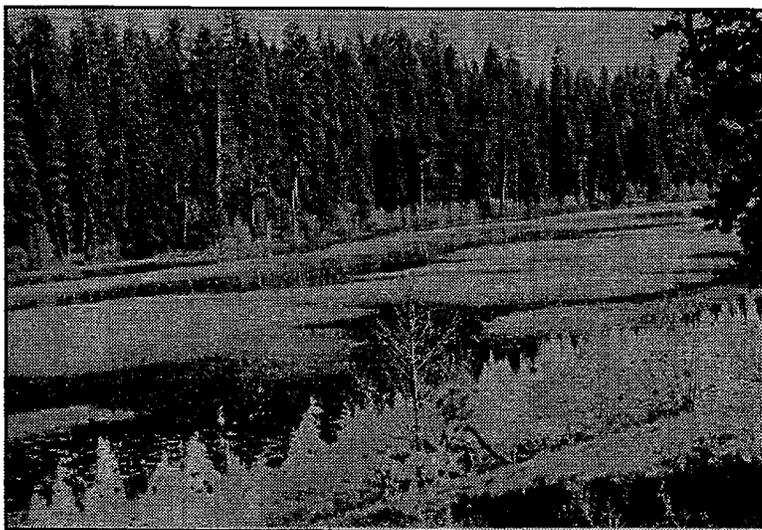


Photo of Lily Marsh looking East.

in Central Idaho;

2. The protected status of the marsh has resulted in the preservation of the natural conditions. This protection will continue to eliminate the problems usually associated with an isolated, unmanaged site;

3. The location and easy access within the state park would increase educational use of the area.

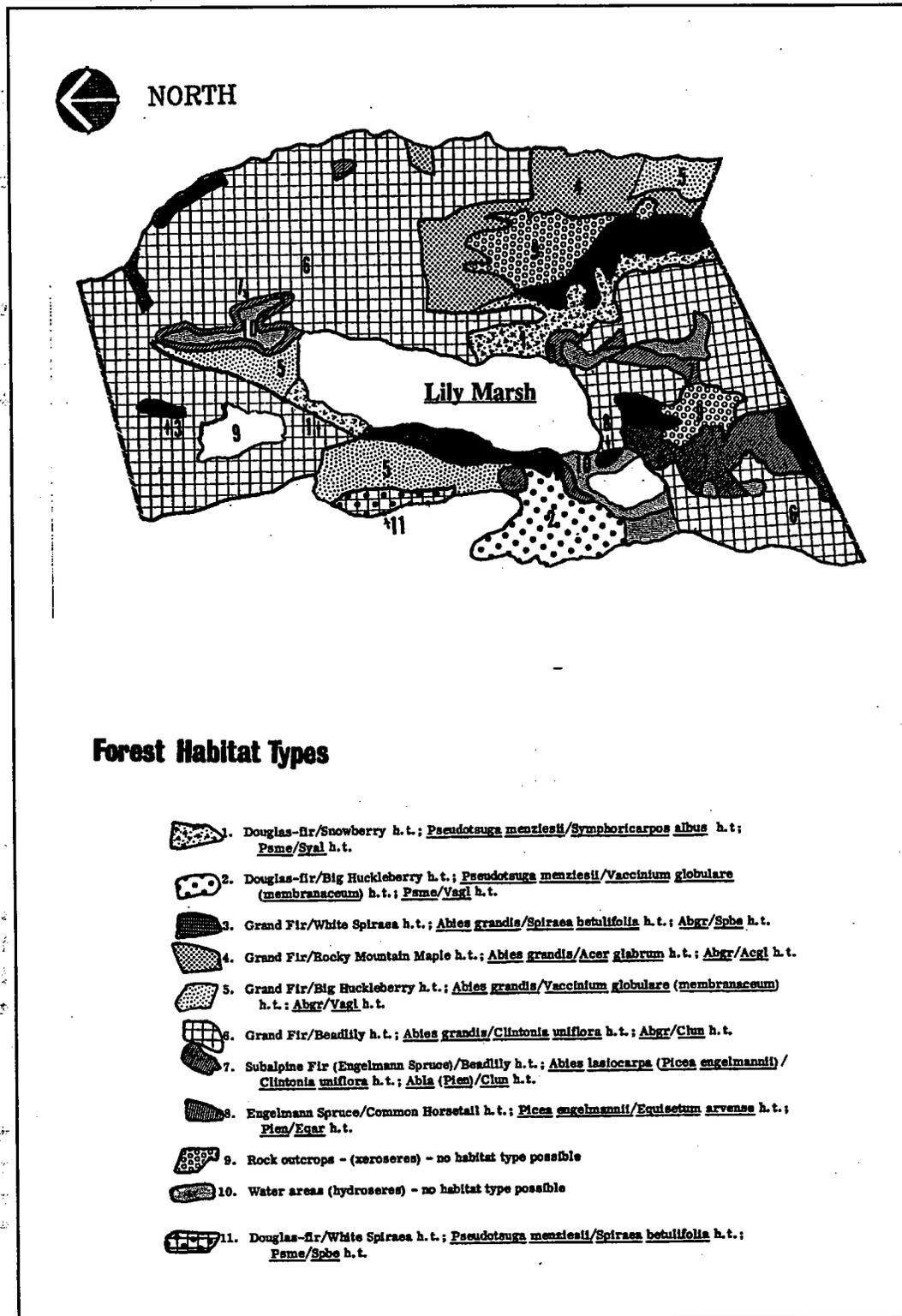
U of I Research Effort

In the summer of 1975, U of I summer-camp students, under the direction of Fred Johnson, professor of forest ecology at the University of Idaho, performed an intensive terrestrial survey and mapping project of the area.

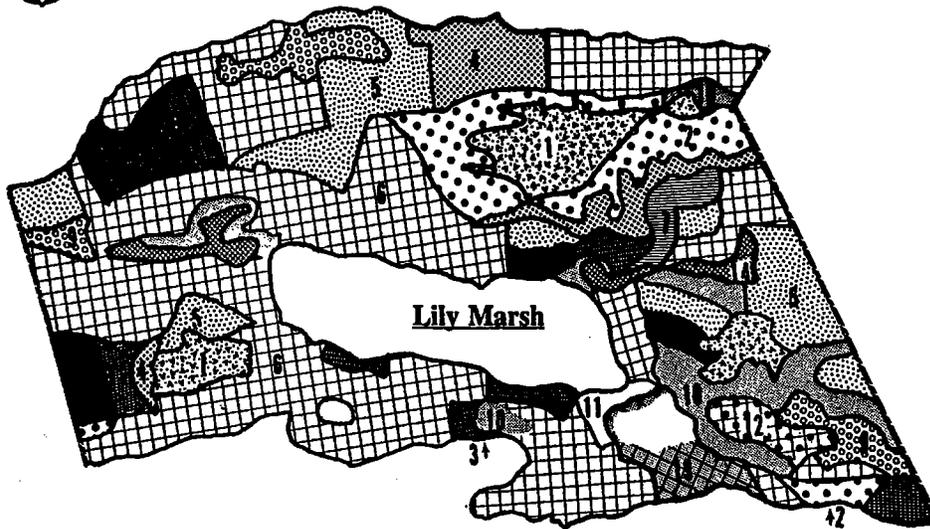
Extent of Natural Area

The Natural Area encompasses 305 acres of the central peninsula: 235 acres of forest habitat, 27 acres of grass and/or shrub land and 43 acres of aquatic habitat. Nine forest habitat types and 13 community types were identified and mapped by the U of I researchers.

One community type is recognized in the grassland/shrub land area, bitter brush/*Eriogonum herscleoides*. This community occurs in open balds and is outstanding because no grazing has occurred. It therefore lacks alien disturbance species such as cheatgrass and thistle. The area also contains a rare plant community of Engelmann spruce/common horsetail. The habitat types and community types found within the Natural Area are outlined on maps 3.6 and 3.7.



Forest habitat map 3.6



Vegetation Community Types

1. Bitterbrush - *Eriogonum* c.t.; *Purshia tridentata* - *Eriogonum heracleoides* c.t.; *Putr* - *Erbe* c.t.
2. Mixed Forest/Bitterbrush c.t.; Mixed Forest/*Purshia tridentata* c.t.; MF/*Putr* c.t.
3. Douglas-fir/White Spiraea c.t.; *Pseudotsuga menziesii*/Spiraea *betulifolia* c.t.; *Psmo*/*Spbe* c.t.
4. Mixed Forest/White Spiraea c.t.; Mixed Forest/*Spiraea betulifolia* c.t.; MF/*Spbe* c.t.
5. Grand Fir/Utah Honeysuckle c.t.; *Abies grandis*/*Lonicera utahensis* c.t.; *Abgr*/*Lout* c.t.
6. Mixed Forest/Utah Honeysuckle c.t.; Mixed Forest/*Lonicera utahensis* c.t.; MF/*Lout* c.t.
7. Western Larch/Utah Honeysuckle c.t.; *Larix occidentalis*/*Lonicera utahensis* c.t.; *Lacc*/*Lout* c.t.
8. Grand Fir/Beadlily c.t.; *Abies grandis*/*Clintonia uniflora* c.t.; *Abgr*/*Clun* c.t.
9. Mixed Forest/Beadlily c.t.; Mixed Forest/*Clintonia uniflora* c.t.; MF/*Clun* c.t.
10. Engelmann Spruce/Beadlily c.t.; *Picea engelmannii*/*Clintonia uniflora* c.t.; *Pien*/*Clun* c.t.
11. Engelmann Spruce/Scouler Willow c.t.; *Picea engelmannii*/*Salix scouleriana* c.t.; *Pien*/*Sasc* c.t.
12. Quaking Aspen/Red-Osier Dogwood c.t.; *Populus tremuloides*/*Cornus stolonifera* c.t.; *Potre*/*Cost* c.t.
13. Black Cottonwood/Scouler Willow c.t.; *Populus trichocarpa*/*Salix scouleriana* c.t.; *Potri*/*Sasc* c.t.
14. Red-Osier Dogwood c.t.; *Cornus stolonifera* c.t.; *Cost* c.t.

Vegetation
community typing
map 3.7

Lily Marsh

The marsh can be divided into three fairly distinctive zones:

Zone 1: A peripheral canal with a maximum water depth of five feet completely encircles the marsh. The yellow pond lily, *Nuphar polysepalum*, is the dominant macrophyte in this zone and completely covers the open-water area in the summer. Other aquatic plants present in this zone include *Utricularia* sp., *Potamogeton natans* and *Typha latifoli*. Some *Sphagnum* is also present.

Zone 2: Water depth decreases toward the central portion of the marsh. A shallow water zone one to two feet in depth occupies about 60 percent of this area. Here, two species of sedge, *Carax lasiocarpa* and *C. rostrata*, are dominant, growing up to five feet tall.

Zone 3: Approximately 40 percent of the central portion consists of a sedge mat where plant growth continues on a solid mat of dead vegetation. Small pools occur within the mat which contain insect larvae, tadpoles and aquatic plants such as the broad-leaved emergent, *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

To the north and south of the main body of the marsh are smaller areas in later stages of succession. In these areas, hydrophytic shrubs and trees are encroaching on the sedge marsh. Water depths range from saturated ground to 1.5 feet of standing water. A small outlet stream with an observable flow meanders through the southern section and empties into

Payette Lake.

Water samples taken in the peripheral channel indicated low ion concentrations and slightly acidic pH conditions that typify bog-like aquatic ecosystems. Iron content was 10 times that of most Idaho waters.

The zooplankton community during June was limited to the cladoceran, *Daphnia pulex* and an immature form of the copepod, *Diatomus* sp.

Collections made in September included several species of cladocerans and an ostracod as well as one species of cyclopoid copepod. A wide variety of aquatic insects and other invertebrates was collected from the *Nuphar* zone. Most occurred clinging to the pond lily stems suspended in the water or swimming freely in the open water. Few organisms occurred in the oxygen-deficient substrate. Odonates (dragonflies and damselflies) and the phantom midge, *Chaoborus*, predominated among the insects.

The active swimmers among the Coleoptera and Hemiptera were also abundant. Two large leech species were found. Additional species of invertebrates were collected from the pools in the sedge mats and in the outlet stream. Mosquito larvae, *Aedes* sp., were numerous in the shallow, warm pools. Tadpoles also were abundant. Aquatic oligochaetes predominated in the outlet stream.

Mammals found in the area include beaver, muskrat, mink, otter, red fox and mule deer. Osprey nest in the Natural Area and are listed as rare by the federal government. This Natural

Area is located in the southern most range of the barred owl.

Reptiles include the common garter snake, the Western terrestrial garter snake and the rubber boa snake. Amphibians include Western toads and spotted frogs.

Lily Marsh is an undisturbed wetlands ecosystem of excellent quality for scientific study and educational purposes. Research opportunities related to vertebrate and invertebrate population dynamics and distribution, primary productivity, plant succession and water chemistry are present. The natural history of the marsh would be of interest to park visitors and school classes.

ADJACENT LAND USES

An inventory and description of



Entrance sign to Lakeview Village.

land use occurring on adjacent properties is an important component of this document. An understanding of their existing and/or potential relationship to the park is necessary to understand the evolution of the plan. The park's neighbors offer challenge and opportunity; each presents the potential for conflictive or cooperative interaction. Adjacent land uses to the Peninsula Unit of Ponderosa State Park include: Lakeview Village; Girl Scouts of America, Camp Alice Pittenger; University of Idaho, McCall field camp; Victory Cove, Nazarene church campus; and private residential properties.

Lakeview Village

Lakeview Village is 48 acres and lies within the McCall city limits. The property includes 1,380 feet of sandy beach shoreline along Payette Lake. The parcel is owned by the Idaho Department of Lands and is a part of the normal school endowment whose beneficiaries are Idaho State University and Lewis-Clark State College. The draft 1992 *IDL Land Use Plan* describes this tract as "the largest lake-front piece of land left in McCall with significant development potential."

The parcel is bisected by Davis Avenue which currently serves as the entrance to Ponderosa State Park. An 18-acre RV park lies on the west side of Davis Avenue and 30 undeveloped forested acres lie to the east. IDL assumed interim management of the RV park in 1988, when the Stanharrah Corp., relinquished the lease it held with IDL and donated the improvements to the state.

The RV park includes spaces for 86 RVs and 33 mobile homes, some of which have been on the site for 35 years. In addition to these sites, existing improvements include a furnished cabin; a six-bay garage; an office with reception area and overhead residence; a restroom/shower/laundromat facility; and two storage sheds.

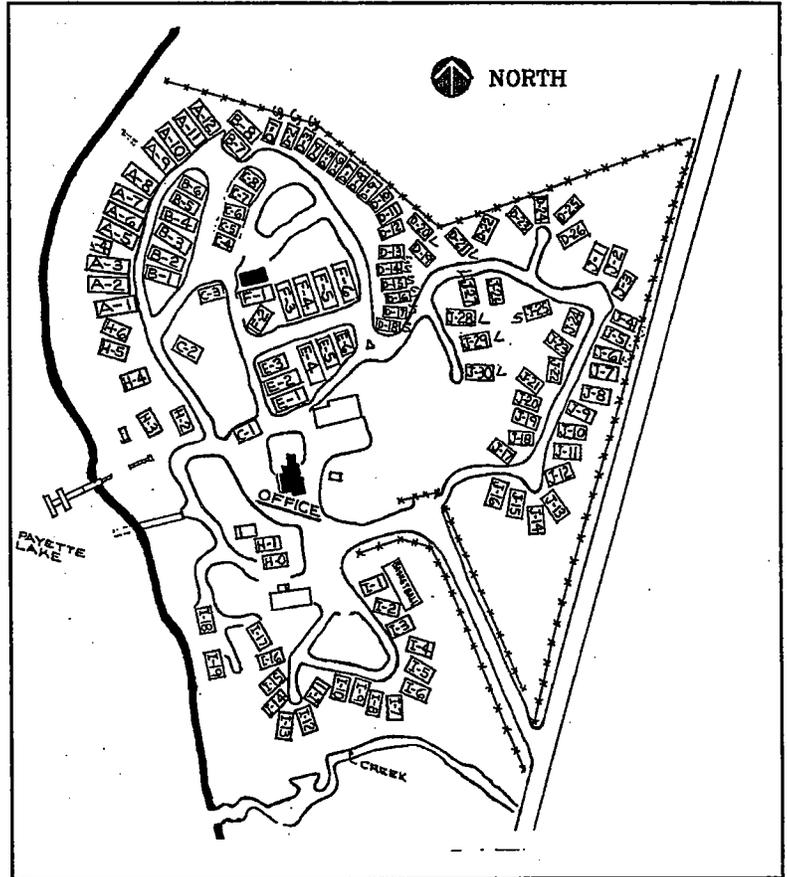
Under the current city of McCall Zoning Ordinance, the parcel is zoned urban agricultural recreational. This zoning designation identifies the mobile homes currently located on the property as a nonconforming use, a use which cannot be expanded. McCall is presently revising its comprehensive plan and zoning ordinance. The proposed ordinance would rezone the property to low-density residential. IDL has requested a commercial zoning designation for the property.

On Feb. 11, 1992, the State Land Board voted to award IDPR a one-year renegotiable lease to operate the Lakeview Village facility. Under the terms of this agreement, IDPR will manage the property through March, 1997.

Camp Alice Pittenger, Silver Sage Girl Scout Council

In 1940 Dr. Alice Pittenger purchased the 9.4 acre parcel of normal school endowment land, known as Crown Point on the shores of Payette Lake, and donated it to Silver Sage Girl Scout Council. Dr. Pittenger was a member of the Girl Scout Council and knew the council had been looking for a camp site.

No buildings were erected but tent



Existing site layout, Lakeview Village, map 3.8.

platforms for sleeping, dining, and cooking were constructed. A well was dug and a hand pump installed. Camp was held on this site in 1940, 1941, and 1942. But because of World War II and the amount of work needed to develop the camp, the Girl Scouts rented another site until 1948.

In 1948 arrangements were made with the State Land Department (now the Idaho Department of Lands) to lease additional land adjoining the camp. Plans for a main lodge and other buildings were drawn up. The lodge was not complete even though several weeks of



Sketch of U of I Field Campus, courtesy of U of I.

and alpine ecological systems--all within a twenty mile radius.

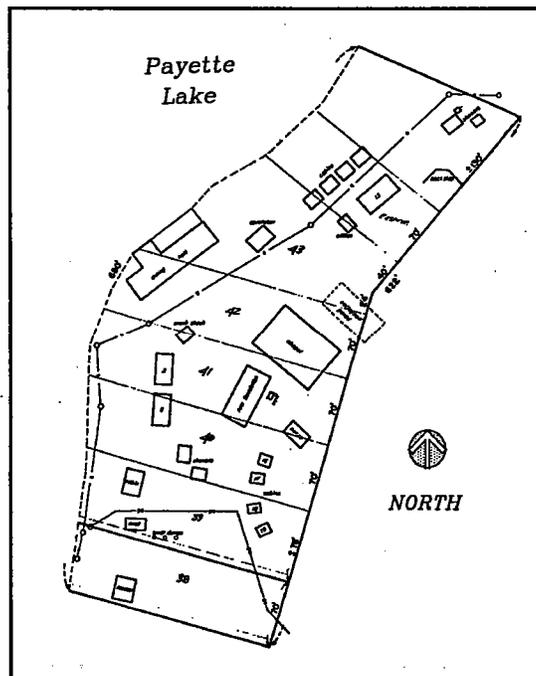
Since 1986, the campus met the challenge of increasing lease fees with better planning and more diverse programming. Programs now include accredited academic programs, research, outreach, conferences, meetings, and retreats. Since 1990, the field campus has taken a leading role as a regional center for the performing arts by hosting annual three-day music festivals which attract visitors from across the country.

The 11.07 acre campus includes 600 feet of Payette Lake frontage. Facilities include seven rustic dorm cabins, two administrative cabins a cook's cabin, one lodge-type kitchen/dining hall, several out-buildings, one central classroom/office building, and a large outdoor stage area. Facilities can accommodate groups of about 60. A site plan is depicted on map 3.9.

Nazarene Church Camp, Victory Cove

In 1929, the Idaho Department of Lands leased this endowment land to the Idaho-Oregon District Church of the Nazarene for the establishment of a summer camp.

The parcel is described as lots 39 through 44, plus a 70-foot reserve lot for a total of 2.83 acres. The layout of



Nazarene church camp site, map 3.10.

the camp is shown in map 3.10. In 1987 it was determined that improvements had also been constructed on approximately 1.66 acres of contiguous Ponderosa State Park property. Since that time, the church has been leasing this property from IDPR.

The camp includes 680 feet of sandy beach frontage on Payette Lake, and approximately 20 structures, including a chapel, dining hall, caretaker's residence, cabins, and shower buildings. Attendance records from 1984 through 1988 indicate that over 2,000 people used the facility each camping season in those four years.

The parcel lies within the city limits of McCall and is currently zoned "F"-urban agricultural recreational. The draft 1992 IDL *Land Use Plan* states, "*The property is scheduled to be traded to the parks department, however, the value of the land and the improvements will make it difficult to negotiate a trade in the near future.*"

IDL Private Residential Properties

The Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) currently leases seven private cabin sites that have frontage on Payette Lake and are contiguous to Ponderosa State Park.

One .4 acre parcel is leased to Haasch/Whitsel and lies south of and adjacent to the Nazarene Church camp. This parcel has 70 feet of lake frontage and contains one recreational residence. The other six parcels are located between the Chokecherry campground loop and the University of Idaho (U of I) Field Campus facility. At this time,

the leasees of record are: E.J. Parkinson; Henry A. Dalrymple; Don Brandt; Ernest O'Reilly; William L. Clark; and Mrs. Jim Babcock. As a group, these six lots have approximately 425 feet of frontage on Payette Lake; each lot contains one residence.

The *Payette Lakes State Forest Land Use Plan, 1992* offers to options regarding the future of these parcels: "*The first option, disposal through land exchange, is possible within twenty years. The second, which allows for a longer period of growth, would be to retain these lots to prevent further division of state ownership. This would maintain all options and provide greater recreational opportunity. Pressure for this opportunity will likely increase greatly in the future.*"

Undeveloped IDL Properties

The IDL owns two undeveloped parcels of land that are sandwiched between the Chokecherry campground loop and the U of I Field Campus facility. These parcels are each two to three acres in size and both are triangular in shape. The IDL Plan states that these parcels "*need to be included in adjacent land development plans.*"

The IDL owns an undeveloped 60-acre parcel on the east side of Pilgrim Cove Road. The IDL Plan states that "*These lands are currently zoned low density residential with development allowed to four units per acre. The department proposes development of these lands to the limit of existing zoning.*"

IDL also owns an undeveloped

30-acre, "L-shaped" parcel that is located at the southeast corner of the Peninsula Unit. The IDPR and IDL are currently negotiating a land exchange that will acquire this parcel and one of the triangular tracts previously mentioned for Ponderosa State Park.

Adjacent Private Residential Property

Approximately seven years ago, the Idaho Department of Lands sold two of their peninsula cabin lease sites. The current owners of record are Dr. Roy Ellsworth and Wilson/Aldecoa. These two parcels are nestled between the grouping of six IDL cabin lease sites mentioned earlier. Each of these two sites has approximately 70 feet of lake frontage and one residence. Mr. Swan owns approximately 20 acres of property adjacent to the park. The parcel is contiguous to the parks southern boundary and is situated directly across Miles Standish Road and the current park entrance.

FACILITY INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS- PENINSULA UNIT

Transportation System Infrastructure

The Peninsula unit entrance is accessed via Davis Avenue and Miles Standish Road which are part of the City of McCall local street system. The park entrance road is 24 feet wide, and extends from the entrance kiosk three miles to the units primary day-use area. Here the road narrows to 18 feet, and the road surface becomes gravel.

This gravel road proceeds another two miles past the Lily Marsh to the vista point parking area and a large, looping turnaround at "the Point".

Utility System Infrastructure

Water supply - The parks potable water is supplied by two park-owned-and-operated water wells located near the park entrance. During the primary use season, water is stored in a 26,000 gallon steel above-ground storage tank situated on a knoll above the campground, directly north of campsite # 4. In the winter, this reservoir is drained, and pressure tanks located in the pump building provide adequate pressure and volume to meet the greatly reduced winter demand. The Lakeview Village facility is served by the city water system.

Sewerage Disposal - Sewer services are provided by the City of McCall within the city limits and Payette Lakes Water and Sewer District within their district boundaries. Sewer lines have been installed as far north as Camp Pittenger on the peninsulas east side, and as far north as the Nazarene Church Camp on the peninsulas west side. The parks campground restroom/shower buildings, R.V. dump station, visitor center, maintenance facilities and employee residences are served by this system. Lakeview Village is also served by this system, which currently has over 900 connections, and room for some expansion.

The city and the sewer district have a cooperative cost-share agreement and use a common sewage treat-

ment facility.

Electricity - Idaho Power Company provides electrical service to the peninsula. Currently a 7,200-volt overhead transmission line provides service to the campground and extends north as far as the Nazarene Church Camp. Underground electric service has been extended to the visitors center, the park maintenance facility, and the employee housing area.

Telephone service - General Telephone Electric (GTE) provides telephone service to the park. Public telephones are currently provided at each of the three campgrounds restroom/shower buildings and at the office/visitor center.

Issues/Opportunities/Constraints

The city water system is limited and no hookups are currently being allowed beyond the present service area. The city, which currently draws its domestic water from Payette Lake, is considering converting to a groundwater source and upgrading its system. Although domestic water currently meets health standards, fear of future surface water contamination and increasing customer demand are creating concern.

Recommendations

Any significant future park development on the peninsula should be connected to the central sewer system. Should the city upgrade its municipal water system and expand service beyond its current service area, the park should analyze the costs and benefits of connecting into it.

Entrance Kiosk

A small kiosk structure is located in a traffic island at the park entrance. The kiosk is supplied with electricity, but there is no phone or bathroom facilities for employee use. Communication is maintained with the park headquarters and field staff by radio. During the primary use season, the kiosk is staffed for the purpose of day-use fee collection. Visitors requiring assistance with campground registration and reservations are directed to the office/visitor center. The kiosk building is closed during the off-season.

Issues/Opportunities/Constraints

With the addition of Lakeview Village into the scope of park operations, day-use fees are collected at the entrance kiosk, and campground registration and reservations are being processed at two separate locations: the Lakeview Village office and the park office/visitors center. All three locations are providing similar functions, which is not cost effective.

Recommendations

When IDPR acquires long-term operation of Lakeview Village, construct an adequately sized, fully-equipped entrance station on Davis Street- prior to the entrance into the Lakeview Village site. Combine the day-use fee collection and campground registration/reservation services currently provided at the entrance kiosk, Lakeview Village office, and park office/visitor center into a single, full-service entrance station.

Visitor Center

The visitor center is a major hub of activity at the park. The 1,400 square foot structure serves as park headquarters, office space for five staff members, campground registration and reservation desk, interpretive center and focal point for special events. The building also includes two non-ADA restrooms with exterior entrances. The paved parking area serving the building provides space for approximately 20 vehicle/camp-trailer combinations.

Issues/Opportunities/Constraints

The visitor center is required to perform too many functions, hence, it serves no single function properly. During the peak use season and special events activity in the visitor center can get confusing for campers and staff alike. At these times, the paved parking area is also inadequate.

Recommendations

During the peak use season, transfer the registration and reservation function from this building to the proposed full-service entrance station on Davis Avenue. Allow the existing visitor center to function solely as park headquarters, staff office space and visitor center. Construct a new facility to serve as interpretive center, indoor amphitheater and special events center. Construct an expanded, outdoor amphitheater as an integral component of this visitor service complex.

To eliminate repetitive transport



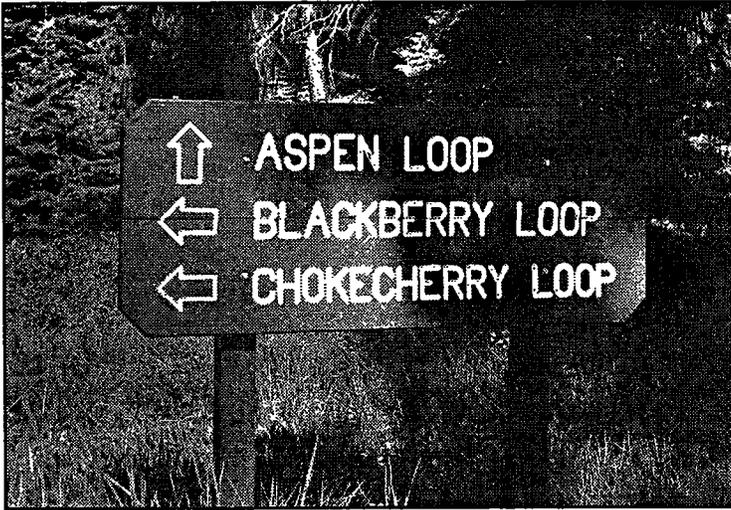
Existing park visitor center on the Peninsula.

of audio-visual (AV) equipment, focus the outdoor amphitheater seating on a rear-projection screen mounted in the exterior wall of the same AV room that serves its indoor counterpart. Analyze the parking requirements for the combined functions of this complex and expand the existing parking area as needed. Provide additional parking for visitors to campground patrons.

Peninsula Campground

(Contributed by Richard Taplin)

The Peninsula campground is made up of 170 campsites in three-loops. There is one restroom/shower building in each loop. An outdoor program area is located behind campsite #16. Nine lake side campsites overlook 273 feet of swimming beach provided exclusively for campground patrons. Thirty sites in the campground are classified as "double-sites" - four in Aspen Loop, 14 in Blackberry Loop and 12 in Chokecherry Loop. There are



Peninsula campground directional sign.

handicapped-accessible sites adjacent to each restroom/shower building. A site plan of the campground is shown on map 3.11.

Issues/Opportunities/Constraints

Group Camping - In the absence of a specifically designed and dedicated RV group camping facility, Chokecherry and Blackberry loops are being utilized as group loops. Neither loop was designed to handle large groups. Thus, the resources are beginning to show the stress of human impact and in some places have reached a point of degradation. Group campers cause more resource damage than individual or family campers. Groups move tables to adjacent sites for gatherings and group members frequently travel to and from adjacent sites, often not on established roads or trails.

Double Sites - Another resource-management problem arises from the use of our double sites. At these sites we allow two camping units-up to 16

people and four vehicles, yet these sites do not have double the carrying capacity. Most double sites have the same amount of living area as our single sites.

The space between sites does not increase with the amount of use we allow. On top of this, we have double sites next to double sites, which magnifies the opportunity for resource damage.

Trails - There are numerous trails throughout the campground; most are oriented toward the lake shore or used to get to the restroom/shower buildings. There are a large number of unofficial trails that increase the impact of pedestrian traffic on our resources. Some design flaws in existing trails are leading to erosion along the lake shore trail. There is a lot of cutting across campsites, loops and resource areas to get to the lake, trails and restroom buildings.

Picnic Tables - All picnic tables can be moved and each person has a different spot they want their table. As a result, many resources are being impacted by this practice. Groups sometimes put up to 10 tables together at one site. This has caused extensive damage to ground cover.

Tents - The campground does not have designated tent sites. Campers would like to have grass under their tents. The limited rainfall in recent years has been hard on the vegetation and the ground cover is taking a particular beating.

Restroom/Shower Buildings - These structures are not necessarily lo-

cated in the best location for public access. The established trails to the buildings do not necessarily take the shortest distance or easiest route. People cut corners and walk the straightest route to the buildings.

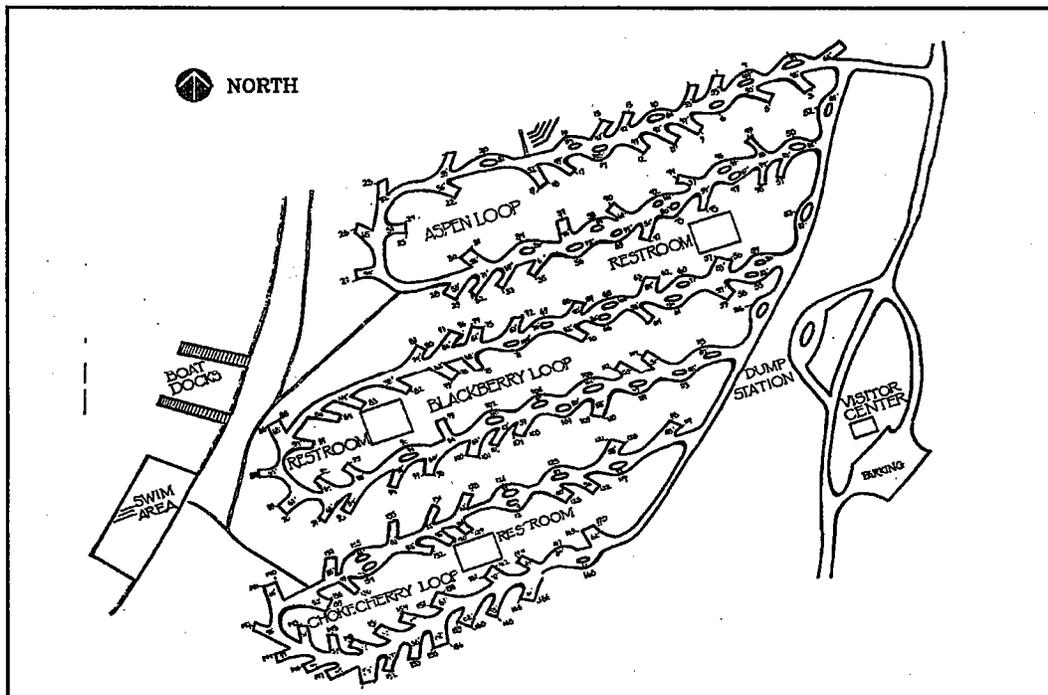
Bicycles Use - More and more people are bringing their mountain bicycles when they camp, and more and more are using the park's campground and hiking trails on which to ride. Sometimes, children get off the trails to rough road it. Extensive resource damage is resulting from improper off-trail riding.

Predictably, the effects of over 25 years of visitor impact is taking its toll on the campground's natural resources. Considering the length and intensity of visitor use, and the absence

of hardened living pads, it is surprising that the resource damage is not more extensive. The problems are manifold, as are the causes. It will require a carefully crafted approach to correct the results of many years of over use.

Recommendations

Future use of the site should provide a reduced level of family camping. Reduce overall campground density and remove lake side campsites. Shift group use to Lakeview Village . Construct a lake side commons area for camper use. Define and harden remaining camp pads and anchor picnic tables to the ground. Determine optimum locations for pedestrian trails. Clearly define and harden the routes selected.



Existing Peninsula campground layout, map 3.11.



RV Dump Station

The existing two-sided RV dump station is located between the visitor center and the campground. The facility is connected to the central sewer system. It is properly located to service campers as they exit the existing three-loop campground and has no op-

erational problems.

Issues/Opportunities/Constraints

Although no visitor has complained, pedestrians traveling from the visitor center to the campground must pass in near the dump station. The location of the current dump station is poorly suited to serve Lakeview Village patrons.

Recommendations

When IDPR secures long-term use of Lakeview Village, relocating the dump station to a site near the relocated park entrance should be considered. A dump station at this location could connect to the central sewer and would be convenient to all campers.

Campground Program Area

The existing campground program area is located on the west end of Aspen Loop, adjacent to campsites 16 and 20, approximately 200 feet from the lake. The amphitheater has a seating capacity of 100. The facility offers a wooden stage, retractable projection screen and lighting and there are electrical outlets. There is no designated vehicle parking area for the program area. The vault toilet that once served the program area is scheduled for demolition in the near future.

Issues/Opportunities/Constraints

The existing program area was intended and designed solely for campers. Popular programs now attract a much larger audience and as a result, the capacity of the current facility has

become inadequate.

Seating at the facility faces the setting sun and the vegetative buffer does not eliminate the resulting glare. Boat noise from the lake interferes with programming. Loud presentations intrude upon the campground, particularly those campsites adjacent to the facility. Program attendees arriving by automobile park haphazardly on the campground loop road which interferes with the smooth flow of RV traffic.

With the vault toilet being closed, it is a considerable hike from the program area to the Aspen or Blackberry loop restrooms. In the absence of a secure storage area on-site, program materials and equipment must transported between the visitor center and the program area.

Recommendations

Discontinue evening programs as the site. Incorporate the amphitheater into the proposed campground commons area and reuse the facility as a staging/termination point for interpretive hikes and other small-scale, daytime activities. Construct a properly sized and equipped program area as a component of the proposed visitor service complex. The location of the central complex, its large parking area, sanitary facilities and other amenities will correct the problems associated with the existing site.

Day-Use Area

The peninsula unit day-use area is located on the west side of the peninsula where the paved road ends. It is

adjacent to and south of the Lily Marsh Natural Area. The day-use area offers 729 feet of sandy, west-facing lake-front beach and a shallow, protected swimming area. The city of McCall's 300-foot no-wake zone encompasses this beach.

Other day-use facilities include a 1,260 square-foot covered picnic shelter. A two-unit, handicapped-accessible vault toilet building is situated halfway between these areas. The day-use shelter and beach are served by a paved parking area that accommodates 37 vehicles; the picnic area is served by a 10-vehicle gravel parking area. Electricity, potable water and city sewer are not available at the site.

Issues/Opportunities/Constraints

Because of its location, the vault toilet does not serve the picnic area or the boat launch well. Visitors have commented about the lack of potable water. Users move picnic tables around the area and destroy fragile ground cover. There is no defined pedestrian pathway to provide access from the parking area to the table sites.

Recommendations

Construct a two-unit vault toilet specifically to serve the shelter/beach/picnic area. Provide potable water to the day-use area. Construct hardened pads and pedestrian pathways at existing picnic sites and anchor the tables to the pads to prevent their movement.

Boat-Launch Area

The peninsula unit has only one



Existing Peninsula day-use picnic shelter.

boat launch. It is located on the west side, approximately three miles from the park entrance. The two-lane concrete ramp is considered to be the best deep-draft launch on Payette Lake.

Two, 32-foot log tie-up docks extend from abutments on each side of the ramp. In 1993, a pedestrian access that meets ADA standards was constructed at the northern set of tie-up docks. The launch is served by a paved parking area that currently accommodates 11 vehicle/boat trailer combinations. The paved entrance/exit road to the launch area is too narrow for the existing two-way traffic. Electricity, potable water and city sewer are not available. The existing privy-type toilet facility is inadequate and the two-unit vault toilet serving the day-use area is a considerable distance from the boat ramp.

Issues/Opportunities/Constraints

Provide more boat launching and vehicle parking capacity. The preferred alternative is to satisfy this need at the Lakeview Village facility.

Recommendations

Upgrade the existing facility by widening the entrance road and lengthening the parking stalls to current standards. Remove the existing sub-standard toilet facility and construct a pedestrian pathway to provide easier access to the existing vault toilet that serves the day-use area. If IDPR is unsuccessful in its effort to acquire or secure a long-term lease at Lakeview Village, double the capacity of the launch parking area and construct a two-unit vault toilet with boat dump.

Park Maintenance Area

The existing park-maintenance area is suitably located. It is near the park's primary use areas, but not so close as to present a conflicting use. The maintenance yard area straddles the gravel service road that leads to the employee residence area.

There are three major structures: a 3,600 square-foot main shop, a 1,200 square-foot auxiliary shop, and a 3,600 square-foot pole-type vehicle storage building. Secondary structures include a gas house with a covered fuel dispensing area and a firewood storage shed. Underground storage tank (UST) facilities consist of one 500-gallon diesel fuel tank and one 1,000-gallon un-

leaded gasoline tank. These tanks were installed in 1971 and 1985, respectively. The unfenced maintenance yard has sufficient gravel-surfaced areas for vehicle parking and outdoor material storage.

Issues/Opportunities/Constraints

Although no incidents have occurred, the unfenced maintenance area poses potential visitor safety and park facility/equipment security issues. Employee residence area traffic is currently funneled through the maintenance yard and the road's present location precludes the yard from being fenced. The parks UST's must be equipped with EPA-mandated corrosion protection, overfill prevention and a permanent method of leak detection by 1998.

Recommendations

The maintenance yard should be fenced and the access road to the employee residence area should be re-routed to the south of the maintenance area. The decision to remove, upgrade or convert to above-ground fuel storage tanks should be reviewed, using the criteria established in the IDPR fuel-storage program.

Employee Residence Area

The existing residence area is located on an extension of the maintenance area access road. The road terminates at a cul-d-sac designed to provide access to four employee residential sites. The residence area currently contains only one permanent structure; a

single-story, 1,200 square-foot park manager's residence. In 1992, an assistant park manager was permitted to locate an employee-owned, double-wide manufactured home in this complex.

The existing gravel-surfaced access road presents a dust problem during dry summers.

Issues/Opportunities/Constraints

The cost of housing in McCall is escalating rapidly. This is a problem for Ponderosa State Park employees because they are being priced-out of the housing market. The appearance of employee-owned housing and grounds can deteriorate and detract from the park appearance unless specific use and maintenance standards are established and enforced. The alternate site for the proposed RV group camping area borders the employee housing area. These different use areas must be adequately buffered to prevent potential conflict.

Recommendations

A permanent, dormitory-type housing unit should be constructed in the residence area for seasonal park employees. Additional permanent employee residences should be constructed. As an interim measure, permanent park employees should be offered the opportunity to locate employee-owned manufactured housing on the remaining designated residential sites. A set of covenants for these residential sites should be drafted that would define allowed uses and standards of landscape and building maintenance. These standards should be

implemented and enforced.

The road to the maintenance/employee residence areas should be paved to minimize dust. The existing vegetative buffer between the employee residence area and the alternative site for the proposed RV group camping area must be maintained and enhanced.

MOVING THE CAMPGROUND - IS IT NECESSARY?

The peninsula campground was designed and constructed at its present location in the late 1930s and early '40s when recreation planning was still in its infancy. The concept of visitor management had not yet been conceived. Park planning and management techniques have been refined since the campground was redesigned and upgraded in the mid 1960s.

In retrospect we know that constructing the peninsula campground at its current location amidst the ponderosa pines was a mistake. Visitor facilities are no longer constructed on top of the primary resource; experience has taught us that this practice hastens resource degradation.

Over the years, we have invested heavily in the current campground. Is it prudent at this time to spend considerable funding to abandon the existing campground and reconstruct a comparable facility at a new location?

Analysis

The case for campground relocation is based on the following asser-

tions:

A. Moving the campground, thereby eliminating visitor impact, will arrest or slow the demise of ponderosa pine trees in the campground; and

B. The possibility of tree failure presents a hazard to campground patrons.

The first assertion can be countered by the following realizations:

1. Statewide, all ponderosa pines are stressed because of a six-year drought and subsequent vulnerability to insect infestation.

2. The bulk of human impact on the area's ponderosa occurred during campground construction, particularly during the installation of underground utilities.

3. Ponderosa pine was at one time the climactic tree species on the peninsula. Now, due to human control of wildfire in the past 50 years, white fir accounts for 65 percent of all natural revegetation on the peninsula.

4. Many of the existing ponderosa pine are reaching their maximum *normal* life expectancy.

5. The proposed reduction of campground density, campsite definition, hardening and shifting of group use proposed by the GDP will significantly reduce visitor impact on the resource.

The second assertion can be countered through better understanding of what hazard trees are and what is being done to address the risk they present.

WHAT IS A HAZARD TREE?

*by Chris Hoosick, Ponderosa State
Park Assistant Manager*

A hazard tree has some form of structural defect, is in a peculiar location or combination of both, giving it a high possibility of falling and causing injury to the camp user or causing property damage.

Predicting tree failure is difficult because of the complex interaction between tree and environment. It can be argued that old trees are more susceptible to decay than young trees, however, all trees eventually die. Therefore, knowledge of each tree species, weather conditions and site characteristics is essential when evaluating tree hazards.

Ponderosa State Park has a hazard-tree reduction program. It is a systematic method for correcting tree hazards to prevent damage to persons or property. Inspections are performed annually by trained park employees; results are documented and corrective action is taken.

Are the large ponderosa pines more prone to failure than surrounding, younger trees? Given the tools and methods used in the hazard-tree reduction plan, this is not the case. Those trees that present a hazard are identified and removed.

Past reports and current observations provide no evidence supporting the premise that ponderosa pines have failed more frequently than any other tree species in the campground.

Trees have died over the years primarily because of lightning strikes and insect infestation.

Park staff is aware that many of the existing ponderosa pines are reaching their maximum life expectancy. We think the efforts should be focused on the reforestation of the site. Management practices currently include:

1. A hazard-tree reduction program that is performed annually.
2. 1,500 ponderosa pine and Douglas fir seedlings have been planted as the replacement for the existing overstory. This practice will be continued until the desired results are achieved.
3. Annual fertilization of the ground cover in and around campsites.
4. Chemical insecticides are used to prevent further insect-caused mortality.
5. Monthly park inspections are performed to identify any deficiencies with park facilities or grounds maintenance.

Summary

The damage to the ponderosa pines has been done. The future of the mature ponderosa is, to a large degree, beyond our ability to control. The concern for the safety of people and property has been responsibly addressed and site revegetation is underway. Perhaps a fraction of the sum that would otherwise be spent on designing and constructing a new campground could be better used to further this cause.

SCENIC RESOURCES

To properly evaluate scenic resources, three concepts are taken into consideration:

Characteristic landscape. Every landscape has an identifiable character.

Variety. Landscapes rich in variety are likely to be more appealing than

those with less variety.

Deviations. Deviations from the characteristic landscape vary in degree of intrusion or contrast.

These concepts involve the analysis of human reaction to, and perception of the visual environment. People attempt to define the degree of visual harmony or discord presented by the summation of its parts: landforms, vegetation, structures, air, water, wildlife and human activity.

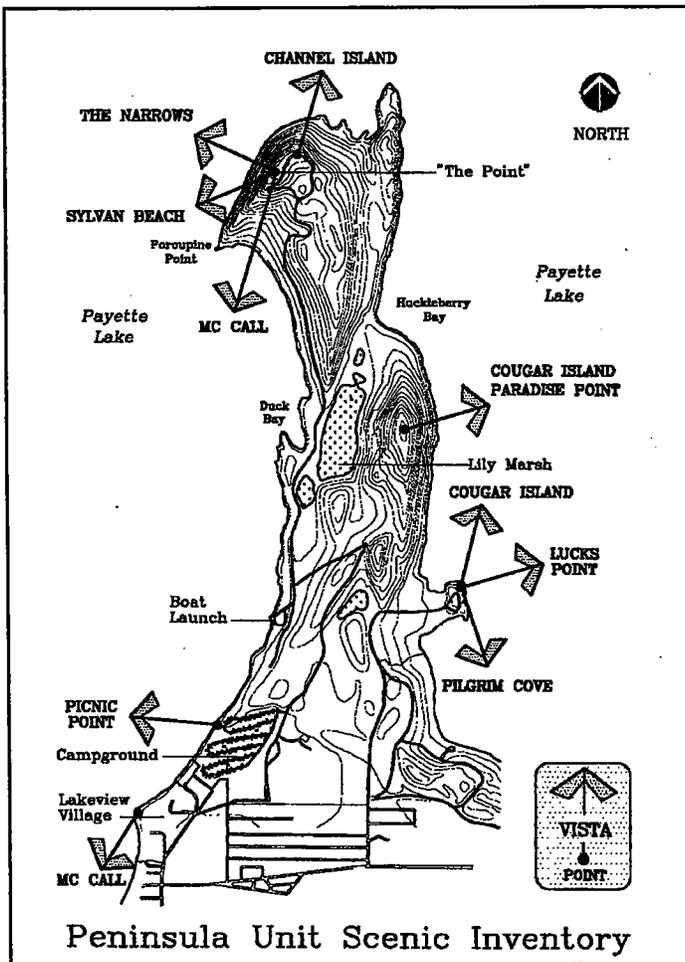
Calling the landscape a scenic resource imparts upon it an aesthetic value. From this assumption, it follows that criteria can be established to analyze the relative values of its components.

Six factors affect the landscape as it is seen, or affect the observer as s/he experiences it. These are distance, observer position, form, spatial definition, light and sequence. All of these factors are variable. Some change with the passage of time, others may be changed voluntarily by manipulating the environment.

Form, spatial definition and light are essentially givens and we can do little to or nothing to alter them. Distance, observer position and sequence, however, involve the observer's relationship to the landscape. These factors can be manipulated to enhance visual pleasure. For example, opening areas to frame exceptional vistas or screening unsightly areas can intensify an already pleasurable visual experience.

A conscientious effort has been made throughout this document to

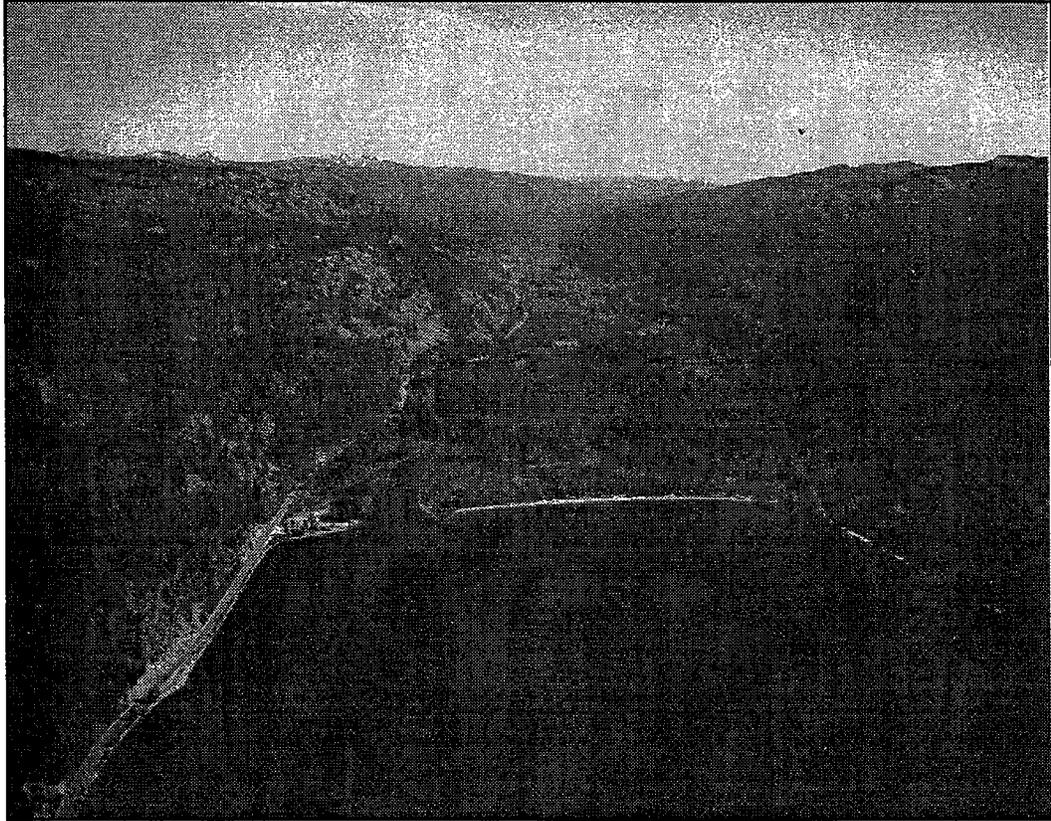
Peninsula Unit scenic inventory map 3.12



capture and verbally convey the character of the park. All senses are required to capture its essence. Areas on the peninsula of particularly exceptional scenic quality are identified on Scenic Inventory map 3.12.

In a broader context, the scenic vistas enjoyed from the peninsula and those presented by the peninsula are of equal value. This interdependence of the community's visual resources is recognized in the vision statement developed for the park which contains the statement, *"The scenic backdrop presented by the peninsula - and the panoramic vistas offered by its overlooks - are trademarks of the area and must be protected."*

North Beach Unit



Aerial oblique photo of North Beach Unit, looking north. Photo courtesy Chet Bowers, Aero-Photo.

Reflections of a River - Floating the North Fork of the Payette

*by Rosemary Hardin,
former IDPR Information Specialist*

Like a mind that casually day-dreams on a warm day, free from trepidation as it meanders from one thought to the next, the North Fork of the Payette River quietly flows. From the numerous spruce, aspen and tamarack and occasional Douglas fir that tower above its banks and adorn the surrounding cliffs, to the crimson kokanee spawning in the fall in its clear waters,

the North Fork is an undiscovered haven for canoers, kayakers and rafters who'd rather be soaked by serene beauty than by water from fierce rapids.

The three miles of Class I river--from the put-in to the delta at the head of Payette Lake--is lined with rich wetlands, forest and riparian life. Waterfowl is abundant. Mergansers, canvas backs and mallard ducks find the still waters an ideal nesting habitat. Canada geese and a few loons make their homes in the tall marsh grass that sways gently along the shores. Osprey float effortlessly through the skies above, eyes keened for prey. The steep cliffs which line the river corridor make ideal hunting and nest-

ing grounds for peregrine, prairie and kestrel falcons. Owls also are common to this area.

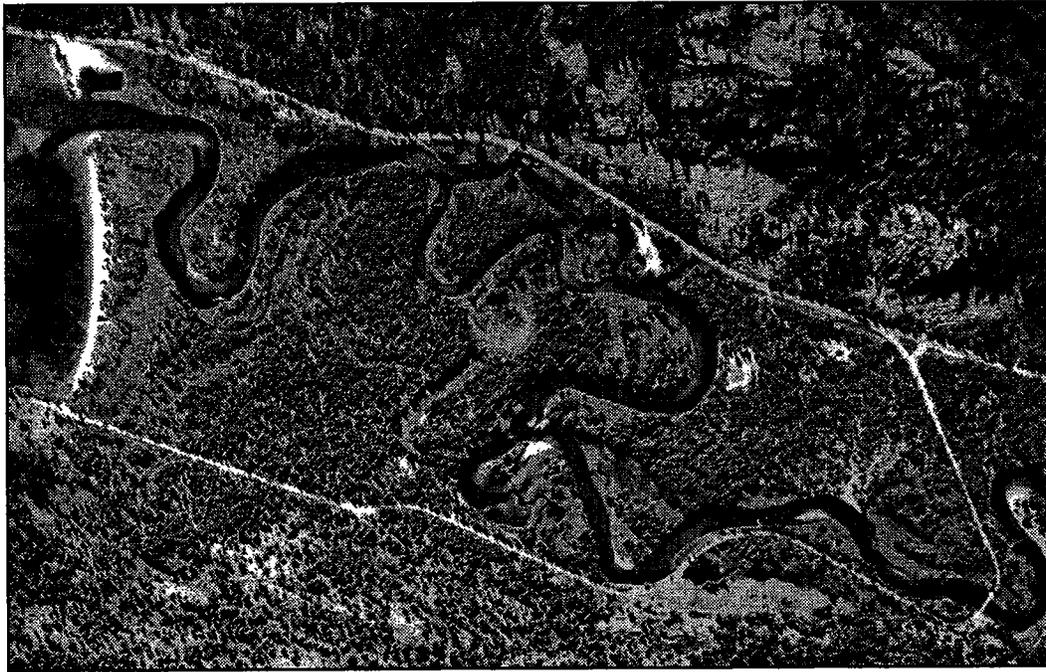
Farther up the shores, the marshes that run along parts of the North Fork support otter, beaver, muskrat, and rabbits which depend on the unique food and shelter found in these river remnants. Fur bearers like mink, marten, fisher, bobcat, coyote, and fox also make their homes in the wetlands.

Marshes are the most productive habitat for songbirds in Idaho because of food sources and nesting opportunities. Mule and white-tailed deer, elk, moose and black bear come out of the forests to forage for food in the wetlands and come down to the shore to drink from the river. Bear also feed on the spawning fish. Sometimes, paddlers can even hear the loud slap of a

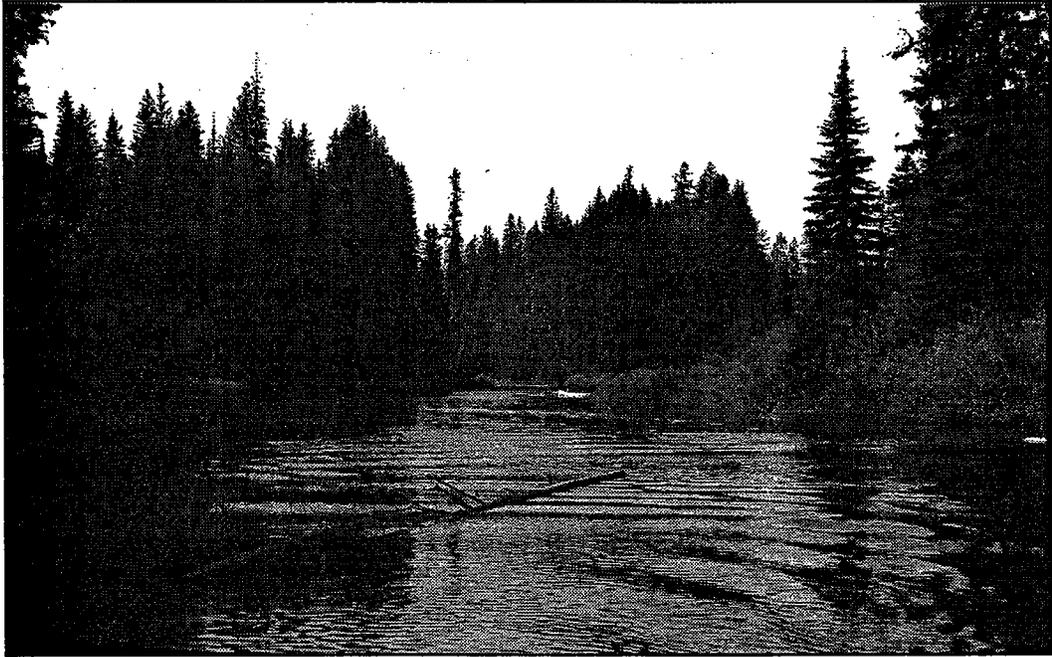
beaver tail on the water echo through the canyon.

Kokanee salmon and rainbow trout are born in this area of the river, and they return at the end of their life cycles from Payette Lake to spawn and die. In the fall, hundreds of the bright red fish crowd the river bed in search of the perfect spawning ground. The clear, shallow water offers observers a unique opportunity to see these fish perpetuate their life cycle.

The Payette River not only supports wildlife, in the 1930s it also breathed life into Depression-stricken McCall. In 1938 MGM Studios came to McCall to film *Northwest Passage*, a major motion picture that starred Spencer Tracy and Robert Young, and featured 900 extras, many from McCall and Boise. The Indian village used in the movie was constructed on what is



Aerial photo of North Beach Unit. The North Fork of the Payette River winds from the right (north) to Payette Lake on the left (south). Photo courtesy of Chet Bowers, Aero-Photo.



A "canoe-eye" view of the North Fork of the Payette River at North Beach.

now IDPR property along the banks of the North Fork from logs and slabs cut at the McCall sawmill.

The set is gone now but the river, like the infinity of time, continues to flow, creating oxbow lakes and marshes that form as the river channel shifts back and forth within its floodplain. The granite cliffs beyond the wetlands and forests stand like gentle giants watching over the fragile ecosystem below and change color as the sun moves through the sky. Evergreens grow precariously in their cracks and fissures.

As the low autumn sun passes through the aspens along the river banks, it filters through the trees' little gold coin-like leaves, illuminating insects and pollen in the air while dancing and glittering as it reflects off the water's surface. The still river perfectly

reflects the beauty which surrounds it, disturbed only by a duck taking to flight or by a canoer's gentle paddle dip.

The river has provided habitat to many living creatures, and to canoers, kayakers and rafters, it will be a valuable and unique outdoor experience. As



boaters round the final bend to the waters of Payette Lake and North Beach and out of the river corridor, gentle breezes kiss their faces as the lake comes into view. In front of them is the greatness and expanse of the big lake; behind them is the surreal memory of a place quietly buzzing with life, tranquility and beauty.

When Hollywood came to McCall

by Maureen Robertson

McCall welcomed Spencer Tracy, Robert Young and Walter Brennan the way New Yorkers donational heroes when the stars of "Northwest Passage" stepped off the train July 4, 1939. According to accounts in the Payette Lakes Star and Cascade News, thousands were on hand to see and cheer the Hollywood stars coming to film sequences of the motion picture in McCall. The scene at the railroad depot and throughout downtown McCall was described as "organized madness" and "wild hysteria."

Having MGM pick McCall for filming "Northwest Passage" was a phenomenal break for area residents and is ranked among the most exciting times in McCall's history.

As if having Hollywood stars filming in the area were not enough, residents were thrilled at the thought of playing extras in the film. Local carpenters and other workers found themselves working amidst the glamorous aura of the movies during Depression years.

"Northwest Passage" is a fictional account of Rogers' Rangers, a band of Americans who aided the British against the French and Indians during the French and Indian War of 1754-1760. Neal and Pearl Boydston talked with The Star-News two year ago, when the "Magic of Movies" was the Winter Carnival theme and "Northwest Passage" was shown in front of the Art Roberts Park.

Boydston and Ed Newell contracted to overhaul cabins at Sylvan Beach on the west side of Payette Lake before film crews arrived in early summer 1938. Carpenters were hired at \$1 an hour, 25 cents more than workers in Boise.

Articles in 1938 and 1939 issues of the Payette Lakes Star, the McCall newspaper, traced the film's progress. Front page accounts appeared each time a director or film manager came to town to check sets or snow conditions.

High water was needed for many of the sequences, so short articles started appearing in April, telling of MGM officials checking weather conditions. The articles continued until the full crew arrived in early July.

MGM unit manager and acting director Frank Messenger, who made frequent trips to McCall

before each of the two summer shootings, credited MGM's interest in Payette Lakes to Carl Brown, owner of the McCall sawmill who also was a state senator. The area had everything necessary to film specific sequences and they were all in one spot, Messen-

ger said.

A Boise newspaper gave an account of Warren Brown, Carl's son who still lives in McCall, greeting MGM emissaries to McCall prior to their selecting the town. Warren's hello was a "sightseeing taxi," a huge logging sled and large tractor.

Thousands were reportedly in downtown McCall on July 4, 1939, when the stars and film crew arrived. Women screamed when they spotted the Hollywood stars but men seemed more interested in vying for a better spot to see.

Downtown traffic was snarled the entire day and one woman reportedly said after Tracy walked by her:

"If only I had had a pair of scissors, I could have cut off a piece of his coat for a souvenir." MGM leased the entire Sylvan Beach, located north of Wagon Wheel Bay, during the filming. According to a November 1978 article in High Country magazine, 40 log cabins and two frame dormitories were put up for the film Pearl Boydstun recalled it was "a mad rush" for Neal and Ed to get everything ready in time, since there was no place else in town that could accommodate such numbers.

The initial high tone of excitement simmered as people got used to the hustle of the film world and the sight of famous people. Frank Holbrook, retired major general in the U.S. Army, went so far as to say "it wasn't long before McCall became completely movie-oriented."

Holbrook wrote about the film-

ing for the McCall Area Chamber of Commerce's 1981 Winter Carnival brochure. He described the MGM folks as "buzzing around town, with their caps on backwards, wearing flashy knickerbockers, knee-high socks and multicolored shirts and sweaters, and all carrying clip-boards and looking very busy and speaking in the movie jargon of the day."

Holbrook, who has since died, was staying at his parents' cabin on the lake at the time. He told The Star-News that he received permission to do some of his own shooting with a 16mm camera "as long as I kept out of range of the (MGM) camera."

He said crew members and directors rode back and forth through town on motorcycles or in open cars.

A number of residents got jobs as extras, some as Rogers' Rangers and some as Indians. In a June 1939 newspaper article, men wanting jobs as Rangers were told to start letting their beards grow and to fill out registration cards at the McCall Hotel and specific places in Donnelly, New Meadows and Cascade.

Boydston said "ordinary people" received \$5 a day as extras and those with beards got \$5 more. "Anyone who looked like an Indian got extra money too," Pearl added.

According to High Country, 364 Indians came from seven reservations in the Pacific Northwest to portray warriors, old men, women, children and papooses. The Indian village of St. Francis was set up at the north end of Payette Lake and 30 boats were used to get the Indians there from Sylvan



Photo of St. Francis Village set from "Northwest Passage" filmed at North Beach Unit. Photo courtesy of the Brown family.

Beach.

Logs and slabs from the saw-mill in McCall were used to put together the fort used in the film, Holbrook said, and, based on articles in the Payette Lakes workmen started in mid-May of 1939 to get the fort done by July.

Sightseers were asked to not go near the set when the crew was filming since absolute quiet was needed. One day, however, a young boy apparently got close enough to have sound equipment pick up his "oh, they shot the Indian," costing MGM \$5,000.

A "human chain" of 225 Rangers crossing the upper Payette River received a lot of media attention. The chain had men in "very cold," shoulder deep water.

Professional life guards were posted below the scene and camera platforms, built in the river, were used to get close-ups. Expert swimmers who

were playing Rangers, according to the High Valley article, were told to purposely lose their grip and disappear into the swirling river pools. The life guards were there in case anyone needed help getting to shore.

MGM reportedly spent about \$2.5 million dollars making "Northwest Passage," and estimates are that half of that sum was spent in McCall. Most of that went to construct the three major sets and crew housing.

Most of the buildings set up for the film are gone. Holbrook said in an interview before his death that some of the cabins at Sylvan Beach are still there but have been altered. St. Francis was burned as a part of the film and the fort set up at Crown Point, where the Girl Scout camp is now located, didn't last.

"The fort was made to look like stone ... but it came down pretty fast,"

Holbrook said. "I think it was mostly papier-mache."

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The North Beach Unit of Ponderosa State Park is located at the extreme north end of Payette Lake, approximately eight miles north of McCall. The bulk of the unit's 489.90 acres are located within the flood plain of the North Fork of the Payette River, which winds snake-like southward to its mouth at the head of Payette Lake.

The unit measures approximately 1-1/4 miles in length along its north-south axis and averages slightly over three-quarters of a mile wide. Canyon walls rise to elevations over 5,700 feet on the unit's eastern and western flanks. From the tops of these granite sentinels, Cascade Lake can be seen 25 miles to the south. The topography of the valley floor seldom rises more than 20 feet above the riparian/wetlands environment. The river falls at a gradient of only three feet per mile as it meanders through the unit on its 2.3 mile serpentine journey through the unit to its delta.

One of the primary features of North Beach is its 3,000 feet of lake shore line of which 1,650 feet is a sandy beach. The size of this natural sandy beach and its southern exposure make it a popular day-use area on Payette Lake. The physiographic attributes of the North Beach Unit are shown on map 3.13

NORTH BEACH UNIT SOILS

The soils of the North Beach Unit are derived primarily from granitic parent materials and have been influenced by glacial activities. As a result, they vary considerably in terms of physical and chemical properties.

These soils are rated in the accompanying Soil Suitability Matrix Table 3.3 Various limitations affect their suitability for recreational use and construction of recreational facilities. The ratings are based upon such features as flooding, wetness, slope and texture of the surface layer.

The degree of limitation of the soils is expressed as slight, moderate or severe. *Slight* means that the soil properties are generally favorable and that the limitations are minor and easily overcome. *Moderate* means that the limitations can become easily overcome or alleviated by planning, design or special maintenance. *Severe* means that the soil properties are unfavorable and that the limitations can be offset only by costly soil reclamation, special design, intensive maintenance, limited use or by a combination of these measures. Unfortunately, many of the North Beach soils fall into this latter category.

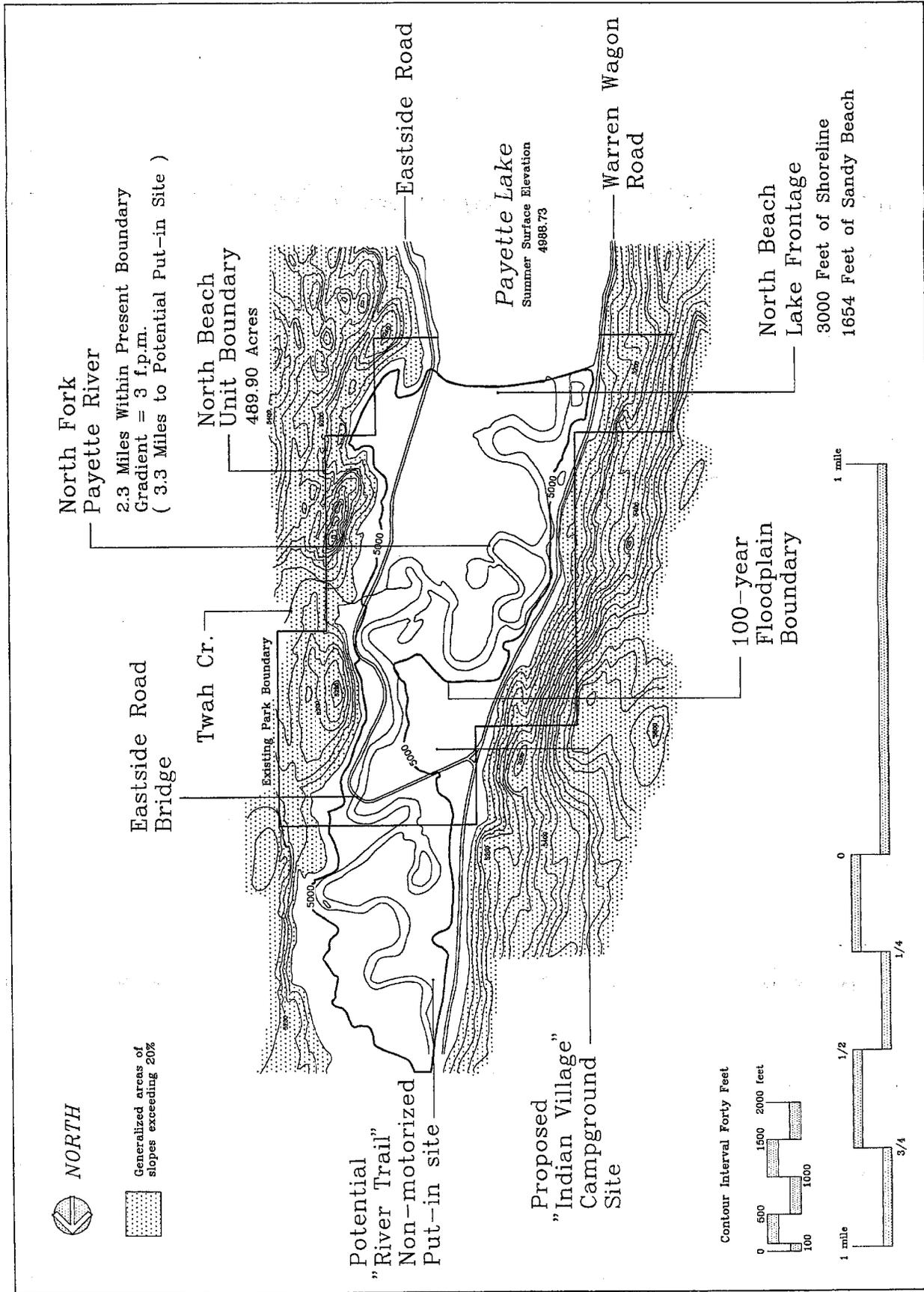
These soils vary widely in their potential for land uses. The soils in the North Beach area have also been rated for their ability to accommodate intensive and extensive recreational uses. *Intensive* recreation areas include campsites, picnic areas, ball fields and other areas that are subject to heavy



NORTH BEACH UNIT PHYSIOGRAPHY



Map 3.13



NORTH



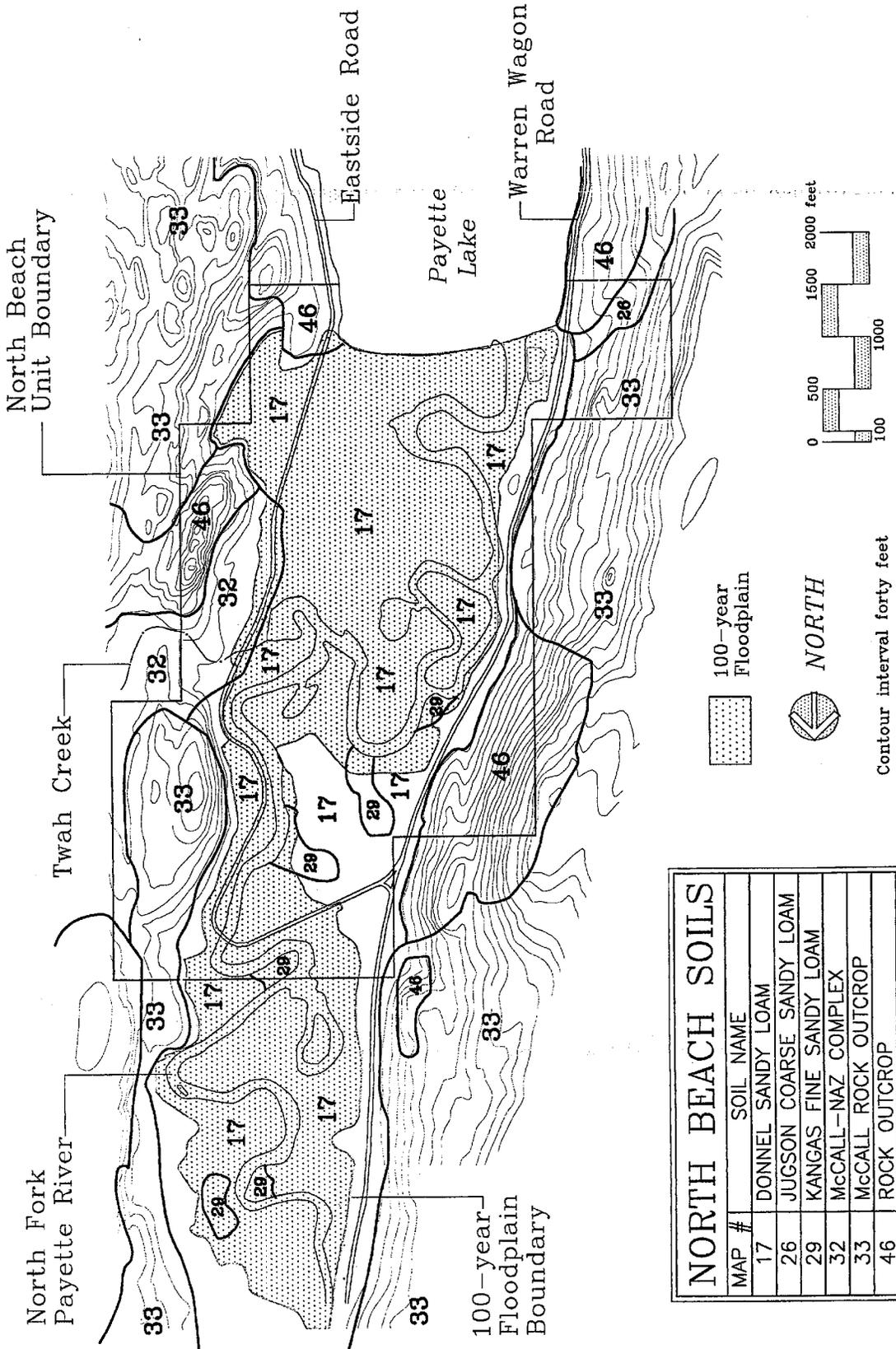
Generalized areas of slopes exceeding 20%



NORTH BEACH SOILS INVENTORY



Map 3.14



NORTH BEACH SOILS	
MAP #	SOIL NAME
17	DONNEL SANDY LOAM
26	JUGSON COARSE SANDY LOAM
29	KANGAS FINE SANDY LOAM
32	McCALL-NAZ COMPLEX
33	McCALL ROCK OUTCROP
46	ROCK OUTCROP

Contour interval forty feet

foot traffic. *Extensive* recreation areas include those used for nature study and as wilderness. These ratings also appear in Table 3.3. The soil types described below are present in the North Beach Unit. The general descriptions of the soil series have been obtained from the *Soil Survey of Valley Area, Idaho*, USDA Soil Conservation Service. Their range and extent are depicted on Soils Inventory Map 3.14.

Donnel Sandy Loam Series (Map Unit 17) - The Donnel Sandy Loam a very deep, well drained, gently sloping soil. This soil formed in granitic alluvium. It is on alluvial fans and terraces on the valley floor. Runoff is slow and the hazard of erosion is slight. This soil is well suited for urban use, roads and recreation facilities.

•**Judson Coarse Sandy Loam (26)** - This is moderately deep, somewhat excessively drained, steep soil. This soil formed in material weathered from

granite. It is unsuitable for many recreational uses by the moderate depth to rock and the steepness of the slopes. Decomposing biotite granite is encountered at a depth of approximately 35 inches.

•**Kangas Fine Sandy Loam (29)** - The Kangas series consists of sandy, mixed Entic Cryumbrepts derived from granitic parent materials. These soils are very deep, somewhat excessively drained and have formed in glacial outwash (gravel, sand and silt commonly stratified and deposited by melt water as it flows from glacial ice). The Kangas series occurs on outwash plains and terraces with slopes ranging from zero to 3 percent.

•**McCall-Naz Complex (32)** - The McCall series consists of gently sloping to steep soils that are on glaciated mountain benches and meadows. In areas of glacial deposits this soil is very deep and excessively drained. The Naz

NORTH BEACH UNIT SOIL SUITABILITY MATRIX													
DEGREE OF LIMITATION		buildings	roads and streets	absorption fields	risk of corrosion	potential frost action	flooding frequency	erosion hazard	campgrounds	picnic areas	paths & trails	intensive recreation	extensive recreation
L=little M=moderate S=severe													
POTENTIAL FOR OCCURANCE													
N=none R=rare L=little													
M=moderate U=unrated													
DEGREE OF SUITABILITY													
G=good F=fair P=poor													
MAP #	SOIL NAME												
17	DONNEL SANDY LOAM	L	L	L	H	L	N	L	L	L	L	F	G
26	JUGSON COARSE SANDY LOAM	S	S	S	M	M	N	L	S	S	S	P	G
29	KANGAS FINE SANDY LOAM	S	M	M	M	L	R	U	S	M	M	P	G
32	McCALL-NAZ COMPLEX	S	S	S	M	M	N	M	S	S	S	P	G
33	McCALL ROCK OUTCROP	S	S	U	H	M	N	S	S	S	S	P	P
46	ROCK OUTCROP	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	P	P

Table 3.3

soil is in areas of residual soil material, and typically has a one-inch thick organic layer that overlies the surface layer. The Naz soil has rapid permeability and the hazard of erosion varies from slight to severe.

McCall Rock Outcrop (33) - This complex consists of steep soils and areas of rock outcrop on glaciated mountains. Rock outcrop consists of areas that have large surface boulders and exposed granitic bedrock. Runoff is very rapid and the hazard of erosion is severe.

HYDROLOGIC EVALUATION

*Contributed by Margaret Hillhouse,
Hydrologic Consultant*

Since the end of the last glacial period, the North Fork of the Payette river has down cut through glacial outwash, leaving terrace remnants and more recent meander cut-off channels. Topographic lows, resulting from the in-filling of old channels, are now wetland areas.

A dam was constructed at the outlet to Payette Lake in 1923 to provide supplemental storage for downstream irrigators. Reconstructed in 1944, the lake level can be adjusted seven feet. Full pool is usually achieved by late June, subsequent to snow melt. Drawdown begins in mid-summer, in conjunction with three other dams on the Payette River system, and the base level is reached by October.

Above Payette Lake, the North Fork drains a watershed of approximately 104 square miles. This drain-

age basin is shown on map 3.15. Sediment originating in the upper half of this basin will mostly be deposited in the Upper Payette Lake. In the 10 mile stretch between Upper Payette Lake and Payette Lake, numerous tributaries enter the river, annually contributing an increment of sediment to the river. Most of this sediment occurs in the sand-sized fraction, reflective of the granitic parent material of the watershed.

As the river's gradient diminishes, some of this sediment begins to settle within the channel. This is especially evident in the lower river segment situated in the North Beach Unit. Some sediment will continue to be carried to the mouth where it is deposited as a delta into the lake.

Bank Stability

Stream bank stability is provided through the dynamic balance of vegetation, stream bank materials and erosional forces. The river's erosional forces are continually at work in this reach as evidenced by raw cut backs on the outside of meander bends and unvegetated, depositional point bars developing on the inside of meander loops and areas of lesser current. Stream-bank materials are generally fine-grained with some boulder and cobble content. Most of the protection to stream banks is provided by living vegetation and to a lesser degree, by abundant downed woody debris.

The effects of the fluctuating lake level are apparent up the river channel due to the low gradient at the inlet

to Payette Lake. This fluctuation has a significant influence on vegetation establishment and maintenance. In a snowmelt-dominated system, as found in this climatic region, vegetation is adapted to seasonal flooding. When the lake level is controlled, flooding is prolonged and flood-adapted vegetation is unable to survive the submergence. Emergent vegetation, likewise, will not survive the late-season drought. The river banks are thus more susceptible to the erosional forces of waves and precipitation as lake level recedes.

Beach Processes

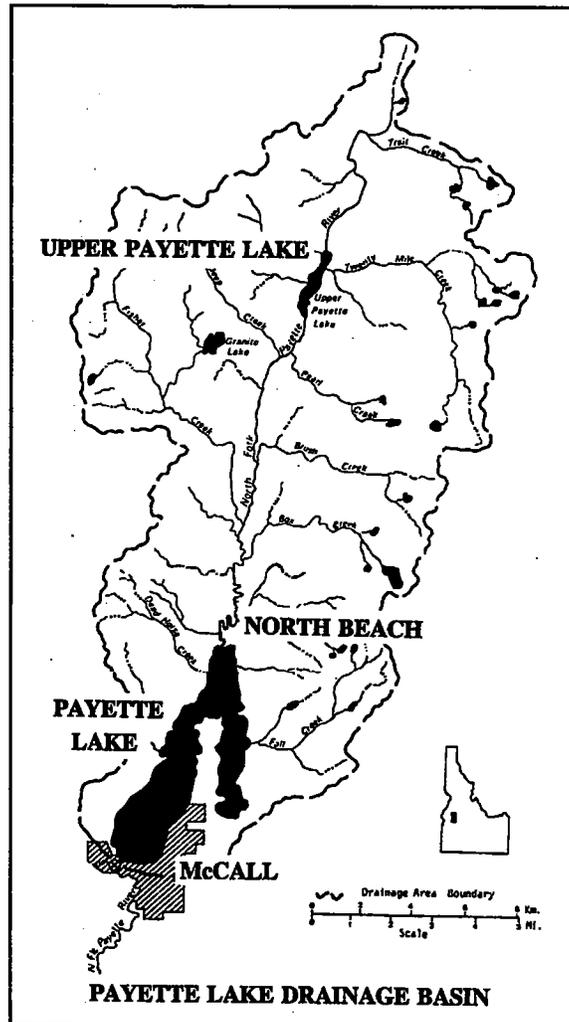
Wind and waves are the dominant forces which created and maintain the current expression of North Beach. Wave action reworks the sediment deposited at the inlet to the lake, and also has reworked the alluvial and outwash material which forms North Beach. With a fairly consistent environment, vegetation has established itself on these sandy barriers. The beach provides important protection to the more fragile wetlands behind it.

Recreation Impacts

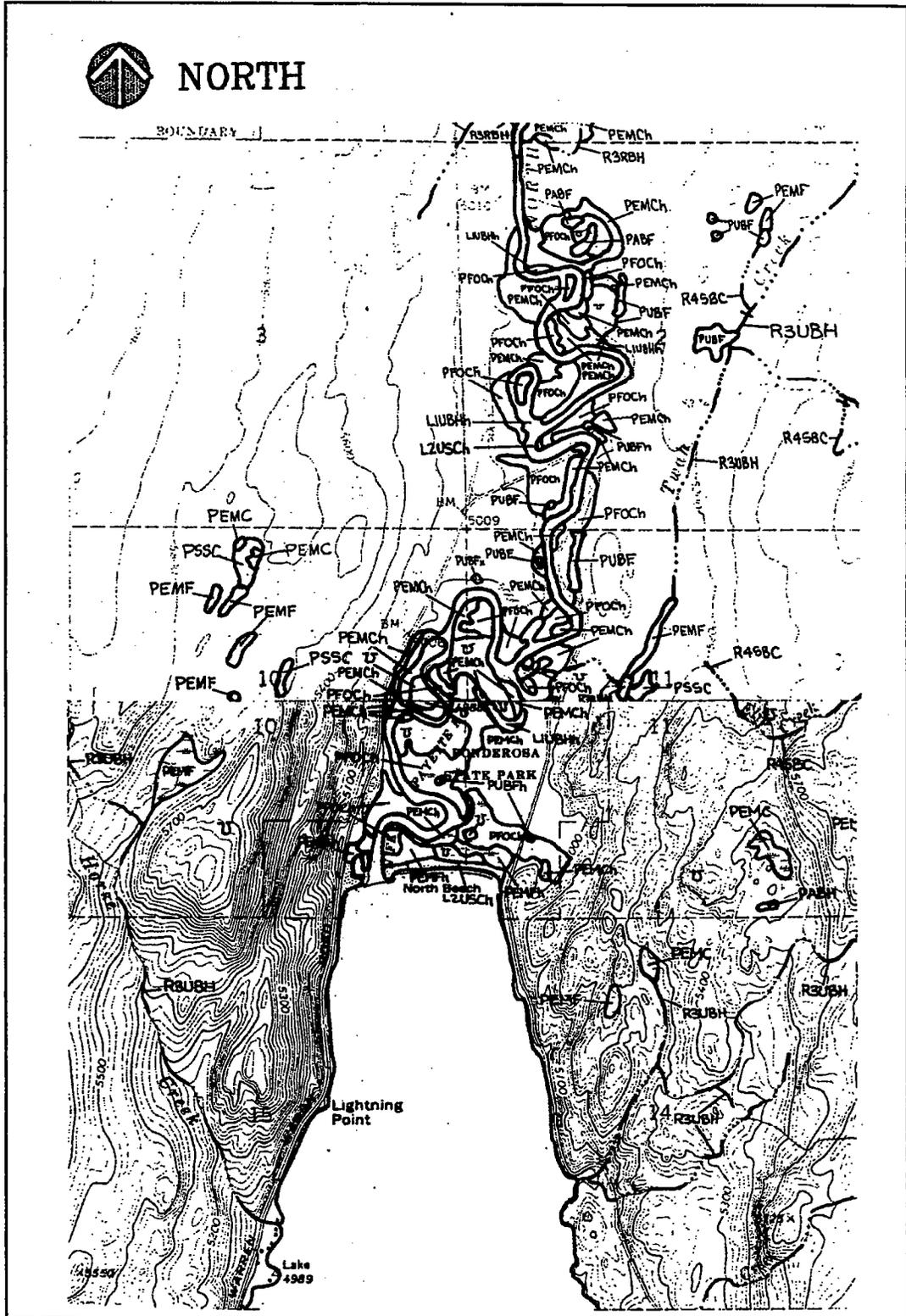
The impact from recreation can be seen at several locations along the river channel and at both sides of North Beach. Soil compaction, increased bank erosion and the consequent loss of vegetation are the primary effects of recreational uses. These factors prevent regeneration of desirable woody species which could slow site deterioration.

Sand Excavation

Through the years, local contractors have been excavating sand at the west side of North Beach. The present location of the river channel within the delta is partially due to the removal of material. Continued excavation from this area would deplete supplies necessary for the maintenance of the western portion of North Beach and could force the river channel westward against the road bed.



Payette Lake drainage basin map 3.15



Unless more resistant materials are placed or deposited along this section of beach, the river will continue to cut into the south face of the beach at an accelerated rate, especially in combination with the recreational factors affecting this section of the beach. This scour of the beach front could result in accelerated loss to the western beach area.

Recommendations

1. Protection and enhancement of the west side of North Beach could be achieved by relocating the river channel to east through the present sandbar. Installation of modest rip-rap along the end of the western beach area could help protect the beach, but may not be necessary if the new channel is allowed a similar width to the present channel. Some of the sand removed from the sandbar should be placed on the western beach, allowing wind, waves and the river to shape it on the beach. Removal of the sandbar should not be considered because of its function to recharge the east beach area.

2. Enforcement of a no-wake zone within the river channel upstream of the beach is highly recommended to protect stream banks already stressed by lake level fluctuations and use patterns. Vegetation would be given a better chance of survival. Healthy stream banks would also be a benefit to terrestrial and aquatic wildlife such as fish, songbirds, water fowl, deer, bear, and other animals.

3. Large woody debris is important for stream bank protection. There is no need to remove any that is in the

channel or which may fall into the channel. Standing trees on the stream bank, both dead and alive are needed to provide bank stability through the root masses and as in-channel debris.

4. Recreational uses within the river corridor and along the beaches should be managed to reduce impacts to existing vegetation and unstable stream bank areas. Highly erosive soil material in most of the higher stream cuts makes it highly susceptible to disturbance. Use of specific hardened sites is preferable to allowing expansion of the use along more of the stream length.

WETLANDS

The North Beach Unit of Ponderosa State Park contains significant and extensive wetlands and riparian ecosystems. These areas are delineated on the accompanying Wetlands Inventory Map 3.16.

The USFWS classification Table in Appendix I details the classification system.

WILDLIFE

*Contributed by Steve Nadeau,
IDF&G Wildlife Biologist*

Fishery

The shaded banks, lush riparian vegetation and insects within the North Beach Unit create a rich feeding, resting, spawning and staging area for many species of indigenous fish. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game has proposed doubling the kokanee numbers in Payette Lake from 20,000 to 40,000.

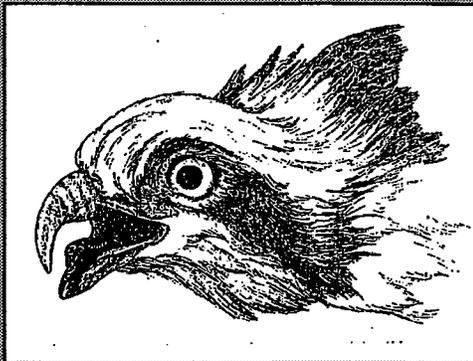
The Osprey

The osprey is commonly known throughout the country as the Fish Hawk. This is a good name for it since its food consists entirely of fish. The osprey is the only hawk in the world that dives into the water for fish like a pelican. But unlike a pelican which uses its pouch-like mouth, the osprey uses its talons (or claws) to secure and capture fish.

The osprey usually hunts in relatively shallow water because it lacks the ability to dive into deeper water. Unlike the Bald Eagle, the osprey is not a scavenger and will not touch dead fish that have washed up onto the shore.

The osprey has a wingspread of four to six feet, are blackish above and white below. The largely white head suggests a Bald eagle, but unlike the Bald eagle, the osprey has a broad black patch through its cheeks. Where the osprey and Bald eagle are both found, they can be differentiated at a distance by their manner of soaring. The Bald eagle soars with flat wings while the osprey soars with a kink or crook in its wings. The osprey can often be seen hovering over a body of water before it plunges feet-first for fish.

The nest is a large bulky mass of sticks usually in a snag (a dead tree that is still standing). Where birds are left unmolested, the nest may be used for many years and is constantly being added to. It can become a massive structure, sometimes reaching a diameter of five feet. Osprey lay 2 to 4 eggs. Incubation lasts for about 28 days and is performed solely by the female. Nesting season is between April 1st to September 30. Young birds remain in the nest



for about 8 weeks. Ospreys are usually mated for life.

Population declines occurred during the 50's and 60's due to cumulative poisoning from the insecticide D.D.T., which the osprey obtains from its prey. This insecticide affects the bird's calcium metabolism causing the osprey to lay thin eggshells which are then accidentally crushed by the incubating female. The chemical D.D.T. has been banned for some time but the osprey is still continuing to recover from its effects.

Today appropriate nesting sites are a limiting factor over much of the ospreys range. In this area, ospreys historically nested in old-growth (200 years or older) ponderosa pine snags.

Several pairs of osprey nest each year on the peninsula. Unlike most osprey nests, which are found on private property or inaccessible back country, both the osprey and their impressive nests can readily be seen by the park visitor.

The health of this stretch of river is critical in meeting this goal. Recreational fishing along this stretch of the North Fork is an important pastime for many local and visiting sports enthusiasts. Trout reach a large size and are abundant throughout the summer, mostly due to the unique water quality and health of the system.

Fluctuating water levels and frequent use of the river by motorized watercraft have contributed to the degradation of the stream banks. Bank erosion and failure, root exposure and subsequent tree collapse, causes shrinking of the riparian habitat and are indicators that signal potential problems for water quality and fisheries health in the area.

Birds of Prey

Raptors find hunting for rodents, songbirds and insects very productive in these habitats. Cliffs bordering the riparian zone create ideal nesting for peregrine, prairie and kestrel falcons. Even though this area is excellent nesting and hunting habitat for falcons, the limited availability of nesting habitat near feeding areas appears to keep Idaho's falcon populations low.

Owls are common in this area and comprise a significant predator component to the ecosystem.

Waterfowl and Shore birds

The slow-moving and meandering water, with many eddies and sloughs, creates good waterfowl and shore bird nesting habitat. The fluctuating water level caused by the dam at

Upper Payette Lake is probably responsible for some unsuccessful waterfowl nesting. Fluctuating levels during breeding season may submerge nests or conversely leave them too far from water, especially for diving ducks (their legs are too far back on the body to easily walk on land).

Insect and aquatic life are frequently disturbed, as is submergent vegetation when water levels fluctuate abnormally. Boats and personal water crafts, like Jet Skis, cause disturbances during breeding and rearing periods, often when waterfowl are flightless. Personal water crafts have been observed chasing waterfowl and exhausting them during this flightless stage on Payette Lake and Cascade Reservoir. Even if not chased, the frequent disturbance of a nest can cause abandonment and wakes from motorized watercraft cause temporary nest submergence, cooling of eggs, nest destruction and indirect mortality.

Songbirds

A variety of songbirds are found in this wetlands ecosystem. The insect and plant life provide excellent forage for birds, while snags provide forage and nesting cavities for many species. Marshes are the most productive habitat for songbirds in Idaho.

Big Game

The dense, lush vegetation creates an ideal habitat for whitetail deer. Mule deer often are seen in and around wetlands. Elk frequently use this area for foraging and bedding. Although in-

frequently seen, moose occasionally travel through the area. Black bear forage on the lush grasses, herbs, berries and spawning kokanee. Mountain lion feed on deer, rabbit, hare, muskrat, beaver and other small animals.

Fur bearers

Mink, marten, fisher, bobcat, coyote, fox, beaver and muskrat are residents here. Every species of fur bearer will occasionally if not exclusively use wetlands.

Rodents

A very integral part of the ecosystem is the rodent population. They eat the thick vegetation, aerate the soils and provide an important biomass for predators.

Recommendations

1. Water levels should remain relatively stable during waterfowl nesting periods in May and June to enhance nesting success.

2. Water levels should be maintained to reduce bank erosion and increased siltation.

3. Motorized watercraft should be eliminated, or restricted to prevent wildlife and waterfowl disturbance, especially during nesting and flightless periods from May through mid July. Wake-caused erosion would also be eliminated. An area closure or restriction from North Beach to the bridge should be delineated.

4. Wildlife enhancement projects, like duck boxes, owl boxes, osprey platforms and goose platforms should be

incorporated into management objectives and coordinated with the Department of Fish and Game and the local nongame committee.

5. Campgrounds and picnic sites should be improved to prevent degradation caused by dispersed use. These sites should include sanitary facilities. There are presently several overnight camping areas that could either be improved to accommodate two to three parties per site, or restricted by allowing only day use.

Small overnight campsites that are properly maintained should not be detrimental to the quality of the sensitive ecosystem. Dispersed use, however, is detrimental through litter, human fecal matter and trampled vegetation.

6. An interpretive area could be installed near North Beach. Information and education concerning fish and wildlife in wetlands--and the impacts of human use--could be valuable in promoting in compliance with management regulations. It would also foster an appreciation of the unique character of this freshwater wetlands ecosystem. Signing and displays could be coordinated through the IDFG and the local nongame wildlife committee.

ADJACENT LAND USES

The North Beach unit is completely surrounded by properties owned and managed by the Idaho Department of Lands.

EXISTING IMPROVEMENTS AT NORTH BEACH

Transportation System Infrastructure

The unit can be reached from McCall by two routes. Warren Wagon Road (paved) follows the west side of the lake and the Eastside Road (gravel) parallels the east side of the lake. Via Warren Wagon road, the unit is approximately eight miles from downtown McCall and 10 miles from the visitor center at the Peninsula Unit.

Utility System Infrastructure

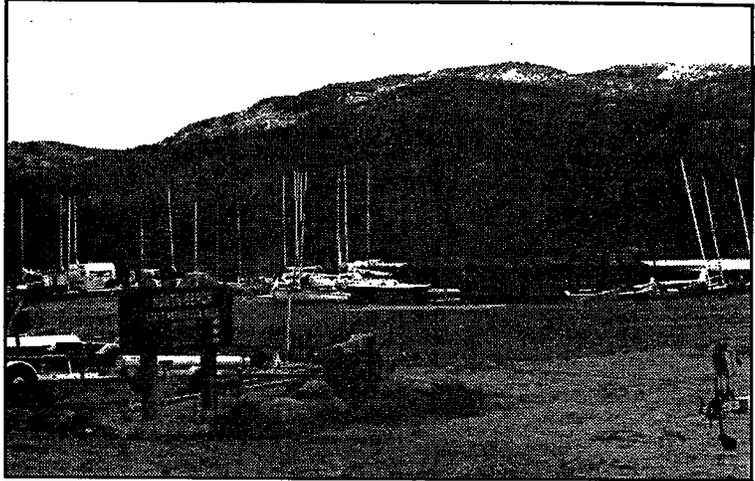
There are currently no utilities serving the North Beach unit. The nearest utility is electricity. Currently, Idaho Power transmission lines extend northward to within .9 mile of the existing west side boat launch.

West side Boat Launch

The existing boat launch facility has the only boat ramp serving the northern portion of Payette Lake. This one-lane concrete ramp allows shallow-draft boats to be launched into a shallow lagoon that was excavated several years ago as a sand source. The launch has an associated gravel parking area that can accommodate 10 to 15 vehicle/boat-trailer combinations. A sub-standard, two-unit vault toilet is currently the only permanent sanitary facility serving the North Beach Unit.

North Beach Day-Use Area

This sandy beach area is possibly the finest, south-facing recreational beach on Payette Lake. At this time,

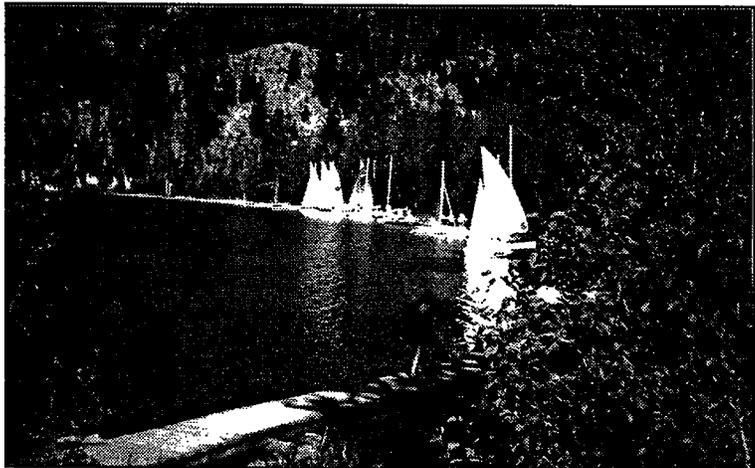


Existing west side launch parking area, North Beach Unit.

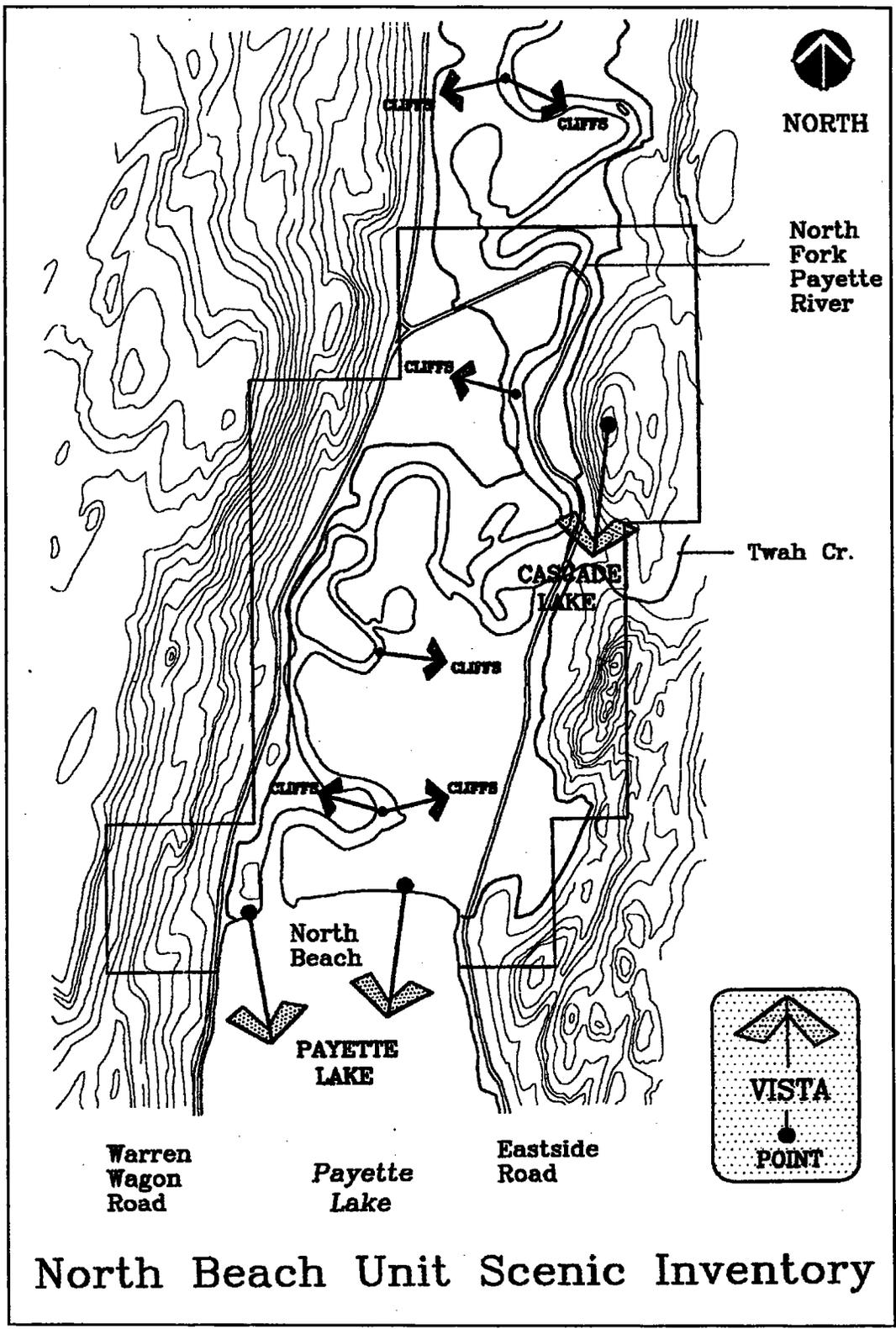
there are no facilities to serve beach users; however a 23-car parking area, pedestrian accessway to the beach and two-unit vault toilet are under construction. These facilities will be completed before the end of the 1994 recreation season.

Indiscriminate Camping

For years, campers preferring a more primitive kind of camping expe-



North Beach, east side.



Scenic inventory map 3.17

rience have camped at North Beach. There have never been officially designated campsites to accommodate this use. To the contrary, utilization of the unit for camping has been historically discouraged. This was due to the great potential for damage to the units fragile resources. However, indiscriminate camping continued, and these "de facto" campsites are evident throughout the unit. In popular areas this has lead to extensive resource damage.

North Beach Unit Scenic Inventory

The primary scenic opportunities at North Beach Unit are seen by looking upward at the soaring, glacially-carved granitic cliffs. Pleasant ground-level views of Payette Lake are seen from both North Beach and the westside boat launch. A dramatic view extending as far as Cascade lake can be seen from a spetacular vista point found on the eastern cliff. The scenic inventory of the North Beach Unit is presented on map 3.17



CHAPTER 4

Supply & Demand

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Rowboats off "The Point," Payette Lake. Photo courtesy of the Idaho State Historical Society.

MARKET BREAKDOWN

Non-Resident

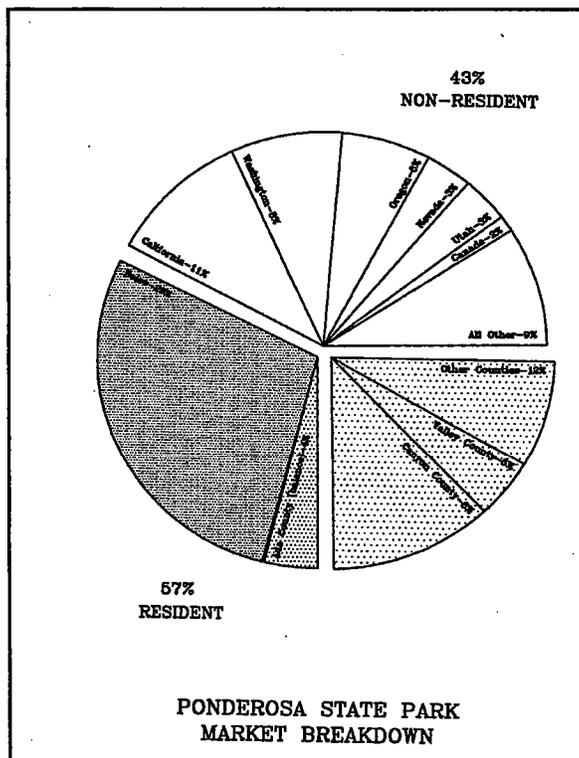
A random survey of almost 800 visitors by Ponderosa staff in 1992 indicated that 57 percent of respondents were residents and 43 percent were nonresidents. The out-of-state visitors points-of-origin breakdown: California, 25 percent; Washington, 19 percent; Oregon, 15 percent; Nevada, 8 percent; Canada 4 percent; and other areas, 21 percent. This information is shown in table 4.1.

Resident

Of the 57 percent of park visitors that were Idahoans: 57 percent were Ada County residents; 14 percent were Canyon County residents; 8 percent were Valley County residents; 21 percent were from other counties.

Population Growth Projections

The total population for Region



*Market
breakdown Table
4.1*

III, (Table 4.2) was estimated by the Idaho Department of Commerce to be 335,268 in 1980. From 1980 to 1990,

REGION III POPULATION GROWTH 1970-1990				
County	1970	1980	1990	Change 80-90
Ada	112,230	173,036	205,777	+ 18.9%
Adams	2,877	3,347	3,254	- 2.8%
Boise	1,763	2,999	3,509	+ 17.0%
Canyon	61,288	83,756	90,076	+ 7.5%
Elmore	17,479	21,565	21,205	- 1.7%
Gem	9,387	11,972	11,844	+ 1.1%
Owyhee	6,422	8,272	8,392	- 1.5%
Payette	12,401	15,722	16,434	+ 3.8%
Valley	5,609	5,064	6,109	+ 9.0%
Wash.	<u>7,633</u>	<u>8,803</u>	<u>8,550</u>	- 2.9%
Total	235,089	335,268	375,148	+ 11.9%

Population Table 4.2

ADA COUNTY POPULATION PROJECTIONS
1990-2010

Projection for Year	Dept. of Water Resources (1985)	Woods & Poole Economics (1989)	Idaho Power Company (1990)	Average Projection
1995	221,857	208,170	249,030	226,352
2000	232,739	211,950	275,840	240,176
2010	250,697	225,460	333,000	269,719

Population Table 4.3

the population of the region increased almost 12%. During this same period, growth in the parks primary market area (Ada, Canyon and Boise Counties) surged 14.5%. Projected population growth for Ada County is shown on table 4.3. Since 1990, growth rates have accelerated and the region's population is expected to grow significantly. Demand for recreational access and facilities is also expected to increase. Recreation needs may also accelerate in response to increased income, more leisure time, greater mobility, increased urbanization and more active baby boomers seeking healthy outdoor activities.

The largest single group of park visitors, 33 percent, originated from Ada County, primarily from Idaho's capital city, Boise. Three independent population projections have been prepared for Ada County in recent years:

The average of these projections indicates that the population of Ada County, using 1990 as a baseline, will increase 10 percent by 1995, 17 per-

cent by 2000, and 31 percent by 2010. This will have a direct impact on the recreational demand in Region III and its recreational resources, and will significantly increase visitor pressure on Ponderosa State Park.

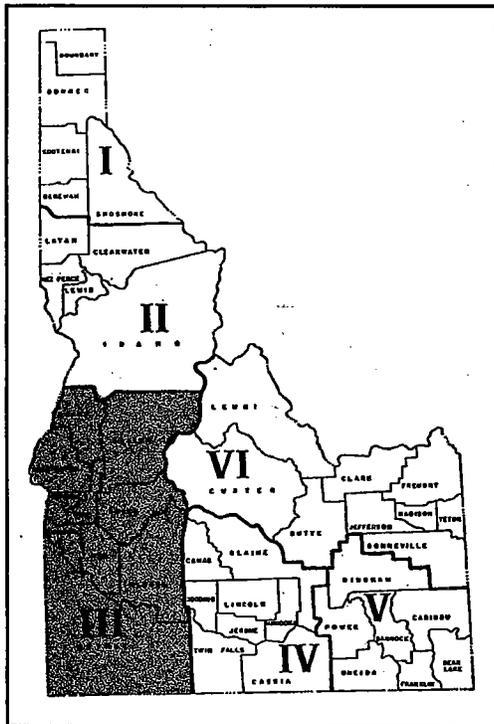
**1990 SCORP NEEDS
ASSESSMENT**

Introduction

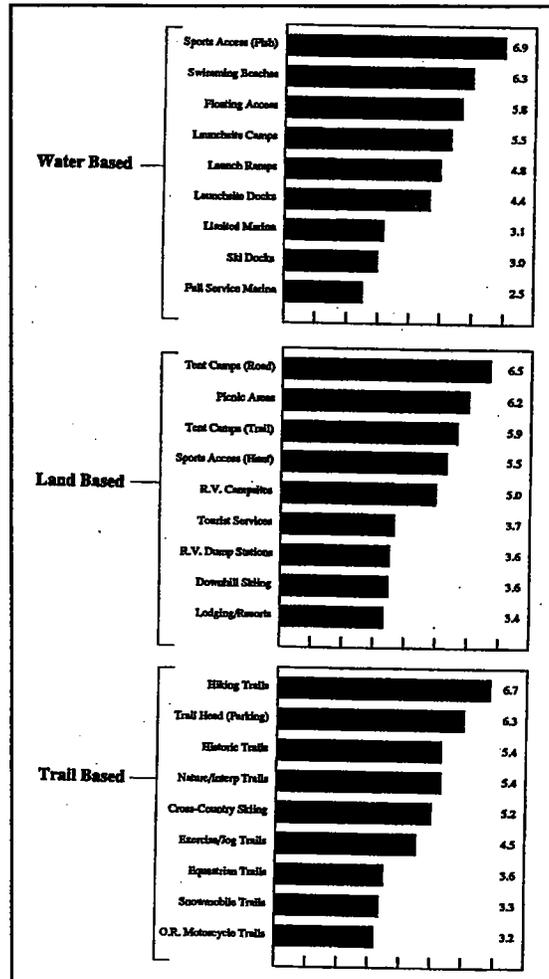
In an attempt to better understand the role of outdoor recreation and leisure travel in the state of Idaho, three important studies were conducted in 1986 and 1987. The first was the Governor's Task Force on Idahoans Outdoors opinion survey of Idaho residents conducted in 1986. Its purpose was to help recreation managers establish priorities for the use of the limited funds available for recreation management in the state. The second, the 1987 Pacific Northwest Outdoor Recreation Survey, interviewed heads of households in Idaho on the households' recreation-use patterns. The

third, the University of Idaho wild and recreation department's 1987 Leisure Travel and Recreation Study, surveyed the opinions and behaviors of Idaho's recreation and leisure travelers.

The 1980 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) used these surveys to determine the role of outdoor recreation and leisure travel in Idaho. The SCORP subsequently provided a needs assessment to guide the future of outdoor recreation in the state. The plan does not attempt to provide detailed resource analysis of concise proposals for future development. It provides a general discussion from which policy and decision makers may gain insight and guidance. However, the "Future Facility and Opportunity Needs Assessment" pre-



Counties included in Planning Region III.



Recreation needs Table 4.4

sented in the SCORP is intended to direct the future expenditure of public-recreation funds.

For planning purposes, Idaho has been divided into six planning regions. Ponderosa State Park is located in Region III. The recreation needs for this region are identified in SCORP, and are identified by the bar charts in table 4.4.

Categories ranked 6.5 or higher in the Priority Needs Index (PNI) identify a critical need.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL REGION 3 RECREATIONAL ACITVITY OCCASIONS

Activity	% of Households with at least One Participant	Annual Occasions per Household	Annual Activity Occasions
Walking (Streets, Roads)	78.8	25.11	8,244,400
Bicycling (Road, Day Trip)	52.8	8.72	2,861,300
Walking (Parks)	54.5	7.42	2,436,500
Fishing From Bank/Dock (Fresh)	51.6	3.56	1,167,700*
RV Camping	35.4	2.86	939,500*
Nat. Study, Wildf. Observ.	42.4	2.86	937,900*
Outdoor Photography	41.8	2.83	930,000*
Fishing From Boat (Freshwater)	33.0	2.43	797,400*
Swimming (Beach)	31.0	2.20	723,900*
Day Hiking (Trails)	32.6	2.14	702,200
Water Skiing	17.0	1.73	567,300*
Bicycling (Off-Road)	8.7	1.1	361,800
Visit Interp. Centers	34.6	1.02	335,200*
Tent W/Vehicle (Not RV)	18.9	.95	310,600
Power Boating (Lake)	17.7	.89	293,200*
Food Gathering (Mushrooms)	20.1	.73	238,300*
Visiting Beach (Not Swimming)	22.3	.72	237,700*
A.T.V. Riding (Snow)	5.7	.62	204,200
Climbing/Mountaineer	10.4	.59	194,000
Cross-Country Skiing	11.5	.53	173,700
Non-Motor Boat (Lake)	12.3	.48	158,900*
Non-Motor Boat (River)	10.8	.36	118,200*
Snowmobiling	7.5	.32	104,400
Power Boating (River)	8.5	.32	106,400*
Org. Group Camping	10.6	.30	97,500
Boat Camping	5.2	.29	95,200
Wind Surfing	2.5	.25	82,700*
Ice Skating	5.8	.24	80,100
Bicycling (Road, Overnight)	0.5	.16	52,500
Sailing	4.0	.11	37,400*
Scuba/Skin Diving	3.8	.11	36,800*

*4-month Summer Season

Activities occasions
Table 4.5

Table 4.5 depicts the estimated annual activity occasions for Region Three. This analysis shows that walking, bicycling, fishing and RV camping are the top five activities in the region.

VISITOR PROFILE

The 1987 Idaho Leisure Travel and Recreation Study

This study was published by the University of Idaho College of Forestry,

Wildlife and Range sciences in 1988. The research was statewide in scope, and was conducted to determine the nature of Idaho's leisure travelers. A brief outline of selected results from this study follows, in an attempt to gain insight into the profile of potential Ponderosa State Park users.

- 63 percent of Idaho's leisure travelers come from outside the state.
- 37 percent are resident leisure



travelers, and the greatest number, 37 percent, come from Region III.

- The average age of travelers over 18 is 44; the largest segment are travelers in their 30s (22 percent) and in their 60s (19 percent). 24 percent are retired.

- 60 percent has household incomes under \$30,000; 30 percent have between \$30,000 and \$70,000, and 7 percent over \$70,000.

- 52 percent are men and 48 percent are women.

- 78 percent stay overnight; 22 percent are day users.

- Of day users, 64 percent are residents, 36 percent are non-residents.

- Of campers, 70 percent are non-residents, 30 percent are residents.

- 66 percent travel in family groups; 13 percent with friends only; 8 percent with friends and family; 12 percent alone; and only 1 percent are in organized groups.

- 36 percent travel in the sum-

mer, 20 percent in fall, 24 percent in spring, and 20 percent in winter.

- 32 percent of travelers stay at inns; 32 percent camp, 29 percent stay with friends/relatives.

- Of campers, 43 percent use public campgrounds, 33 percent use private campgrounds, 23 percent use roadside sites, and 5 percent use backcountry sites.

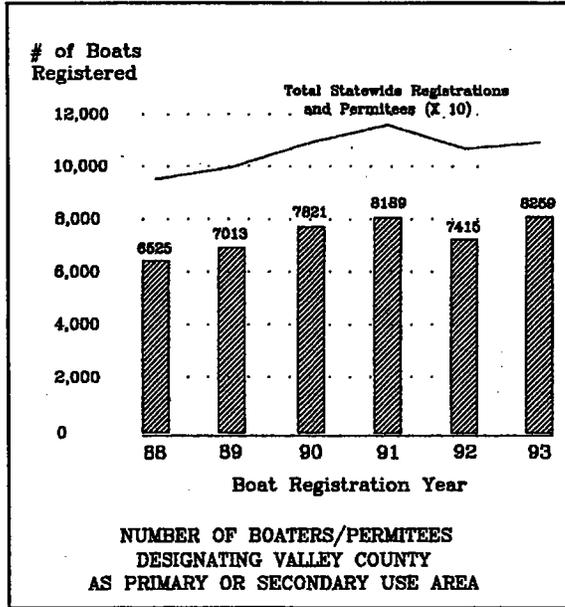
- 33 percent of travel expenditures are made for lodging; 26 percent for transportation; 23 percent for food and beverage; 4 percent for recreation services and fees; and 14 percent on retail items.

SWIMMING AND BOATING ON PAYETTE LAKE

Swimming and boating are popular recreational activities in Region III. The need for swimming beaches ranked



A "happy camper" at Payette Lake.



Boat registration Table 4.6

second in the SCORPs Region III water-based needs assessment. Currently, only 3.7 percent of Payette Lake's 21.64 miles of shoreline are quality public swimming beach.

As Table 4.6 illustrates, the number of boaters designating Valley County (Payette Lake and Cascade Reservoir) as their primary/secondary use area increased 8.5 percent annually over a four-year period until reacting in 1992 to the state's prolonged drought conditions. This increase began anew in the 1993 boating season.

Five, 10, and 20-year population projections for the lakes' primary market area foretell continued increase in recreational demand. Cascade Reservoir boasts over five times the surface area and almost four times the shoreline length of Payette

Lake. This recreation area, which serves the same market area and is located 30 miles closer to Boise, could ease the recreational impact on Payette Lake's more limited resources.

BOATING ON PAYETTE LAKE

by Jeff Hoedt, former IDPR Boating Program Supervisor

Introduction

Payette Lake is one of the pre-

PUBLIC BEACH AREAS ON PAYETTE LAKE (Linear Feet of Quality Swimming Beach)

Location/Management	Beach
Ponderosa State Park, Peninsula Day Use Areas, I.D.P.R.	729 L.F.
Ponderosa State Park, Peninsula Campground, I.D.P.R.	273 L.F.
Davis Beach, City of McCall	253 L.F.
Mill Park, City of McCall 707 L.F. (Water Frontage Only, No Beach)	N/A
Legacy Park, City of McCall	420 L.F.
Rotary Park, City of McCall	310 L.F.
North Beach, East Side, I.D.P.R.	1,457 L.F.
North Beach, West Side, I.D.P.R.	197 L.F.
Lakeview Village, I.D.P.R.	571 L.F.
Firemans Point, Dept. of Lands	28 L.F.
Total	4,238 L.F.

Conclusion: Only 3.7% of Payette Lakes' 21.64 miles of shoreline is quality swimming beach available for public use.

Public beach areas



Swimming instruction at Payette Lake. Photo courtesy Idaho State Historical Society.

mier boating lakes in southwestern Idaho. This is primarily because it is a natural lake that retains its water level; it is a very scenic setting; it is very accessible; it is located within three hours of Idaho's major population base; McCall's summer daytime temperatures are 10-15 degrees cooler than most of southern Idaho during the hot summer months; its size, depth, scenery, and weather patterns provide a multitude of quality boating activities--sailing, cruising, beaching, camping, moorage, waterskiing, fishing, and personal-watercraft operation; and it is adjacent to what McCall promotes itself as, a destination tourist resort.

With all of these amenities available for boater use, Payette Lake has the potential for providing great

boating experiences to many boaters.

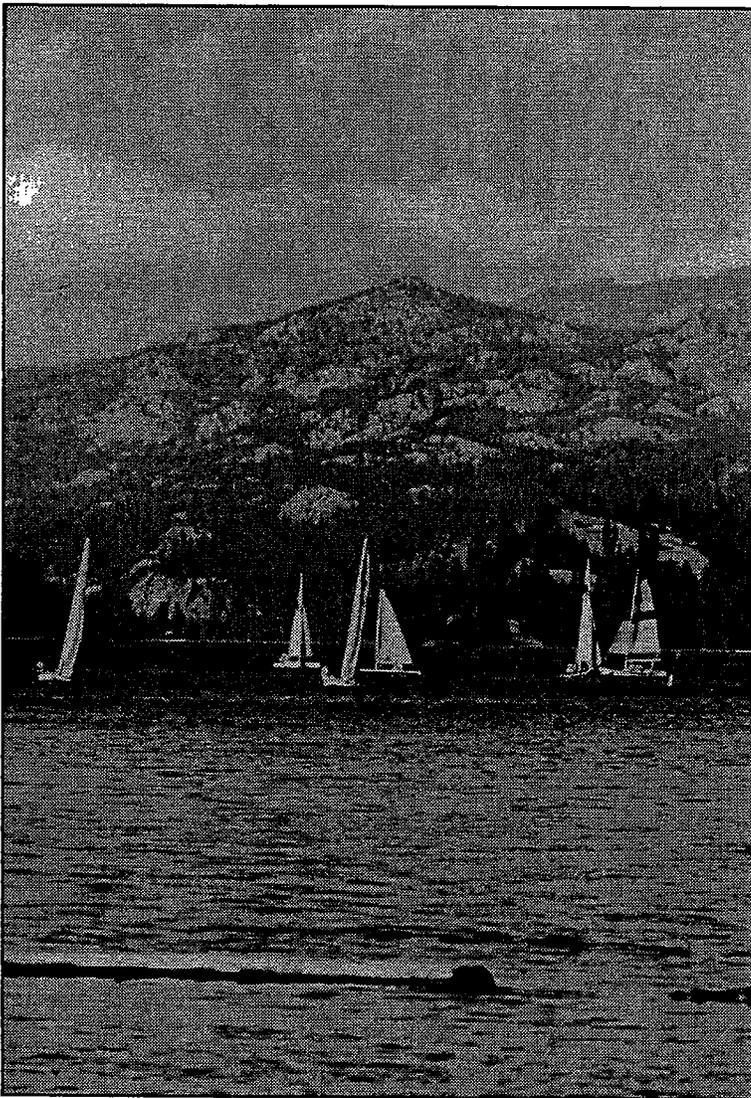
Resident versus Tourist Use

While Payette Lake currently provides good boating opportunities for resident boaters, it fails to provide adequate facilities to those that are traveling to the area. The local residents, and second, or summer-home owners, either have property along the shore line, have moorage at a local marina, or can ramp their boat in and park their trailers at their residence. This group has an advantage over those that are attempting to tow their boat in for the day and park their trailer at a good parking facility.

Analysis of Existing Facilities

There are currently three boat

ramps available to the public: the North Beach Unit ramp, the Peninsula Unit ramp, and the city ramp adjacent to Legacy Park. The North Beach ramp is too shallow, provides only one lane, and is often silted in. It does not have marked parking facilities, and the space available is too confined to provide adequate docks. At best, it is only



Sailboats on Payette Lake.

useable by smaller boats, and is not well developed even for that usage.

The state park ramp at the Peninsula Unit is the best ramp on the lake, but still has problems. It is the only deep-draft ramp on the lake, and has two lanes. However, it is too short for extended-season use, it does not provide any docks when the water level falls, and is vulnerable to the weather. This ramp is the only ramp on the lake with developed parking area for boaters and it provides only 16 vehicle/trailer parking spaces.

There are also several problems with the city ramp. It is tiered, rather than sloped, which often results in damage to boats and trailers. It has four lanes, but they are not striped and is frequently used as a two-lane ramp. When the lake recedes, the harbor in which this ramp is located is too shallow for use. Currently, there is no developed parking for this facility. There is an open dirt lot one block away where boaters can park. This may be lost sometime in the coming years with the planned development of a new boulevard.

Safeguarding Water Quality

An area of concern to boaters and the community alike is the lack of adequate restrooms and waste-dump facilities. While restrooms are located near each ramp, there are problems with those facilities. The restroom at the North Beach Unit needs to be handicap accessible, and also needs to be upgraded and enlarged to accommodate peak use periods. The

restroom at the Peninsula Unit ramp also needs to be made handicap accessible. The new Legacy Park restroom is located almost 500 feet from the ramp.

Payette Lake lacks waste-dump facilities for boater use. While there are two marinas on the lake which moor boats large enough to have toilets on board, there are no dumping facilities. The absence of sewage-dumping facilities may encourage the indiscriminate discharge of sewage overboard. This practice is illegal, unacceptable, and degrading to the water quality of Payette Lake - the source of McCall's drinking water.

Summary

Overall, there are several concerns regarding boating on the Payette Lake. While the state park and city ramps probably have enough lanes, each of these facilities have serious problems (depth, protection, design, striping). The North Beach ramp could use another lane, but this site is very shallow and should be dredged. The docks at all of these facilities also need updating and improvement. Many of them are totally unusable at lower water levels.

Even more crucial is the lack of boater parking facilities on Payette Lake. Only the Peninsula Unit site provides a formal parking facility, and it is limited to 11 parking spaces. Neither the North Beach nor the city ramp facilities have any developed parking spaces, and even the undeveloped areas used for parking are extremely limited.

Potential "Carrying Capacity"

The carrying capacity of a recreation resource is the maximum number of recreationists who can use a recreation area at any one time without causing resource degradation or detrimentally affecting the experience or safety of other recreationists.

In 1991, the *Cascade Reservoir Resource Management Plan* established a carrying capacity for Cascade Reservoir. The methodology and low-density standards utilized in the Cascade Plan were again employed in making the determination for Payette Lake. As shown in Table 4.7, acreage standards differ by activity type. Another consideration is the distribution or proportion of use by activity type. The predominate use at Payette Lake is power boating. At full pool, the surface area of Payette Lake is 5,337 acres; dividing this figure by the average acres required per boat (17.5) yields the carrying capacity of 305 boats on the lake at one time.

The only boat counts available for Payette Lake were done by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game in 1972, and are no longer reflective of current use numbers. However, it is probably safe to say that the only times the carrying capacity is reached is on the Memorial Day, Fourth of July, and Labor Day holiday weekends.

If the carrying capacity of Payette Lake is reached only during peak events, then why is boating on Payette Lake a problem year-round? Noise is one reason, however that issue is outside the scope of this plan. Traffic con-

POTENTIAL "CARRYING CAPACITY" - PAYETTE LAKE (Based on Low-Density Boating Standards)					
Activity	Acreage Req'd		% of Use		Acres/Boat
Fishing	5	x	10%	=	.5
Sailing	5	x	20%	=	1.0
Power Boating	20	x	60%	=	12.5
Water Skiing	40	x	10%	=	4.0
Total Average					17.5

PAYETTE LAKE, FULL POOL = 5,337 SURFACE ACRES
5,337 ACRES ÷ 17.5 = (305 BOATS @ ONE TIME CARRYING CAPACITY @ FULL POOL)

EXISTING SLIPS AND LAUNCH FACILITIES		
Marinas	No. of Slips	Available Parking
Sports Marina	125 Boat Slips and 22 Jet Ski Slips	?
May Hardware	85 Boat Slips (100 on waiting list)	?
Pvt. Docks		
300 Pvt. Docks on Lake		N/A
Public Launches	No. of Ramps	Available Parking
Ponderosa	2	16 Spaces
City Ramp	4	?
North Beach (West Side)	1	20 Spaces
Lake View Village	1	?
Other Pvt. Launches	No. of Ramps	Available Parking
Pilgrim Cove	1	?
West Side (Lands)	2	?

Lake carrying capacity
Table 4.7.

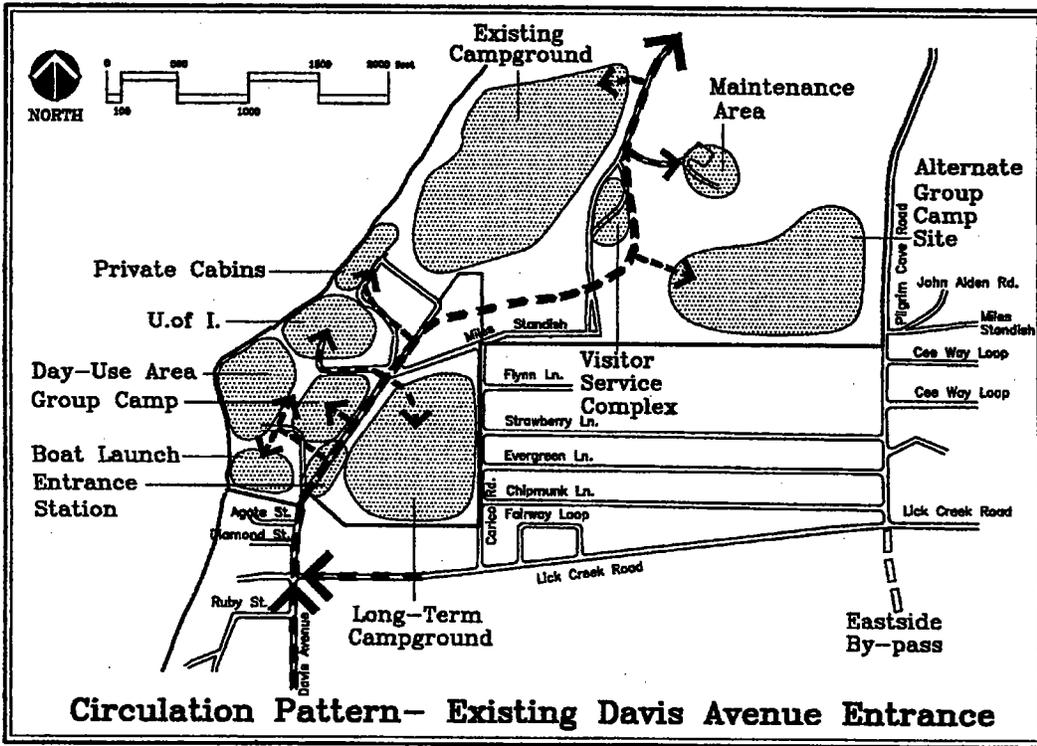
gestion created by insufficient and poorly designed launch facilities, and inadequate boater parking are also prime reasons.

PARK ENTRANCE OPTIONS AND ANALYSIS

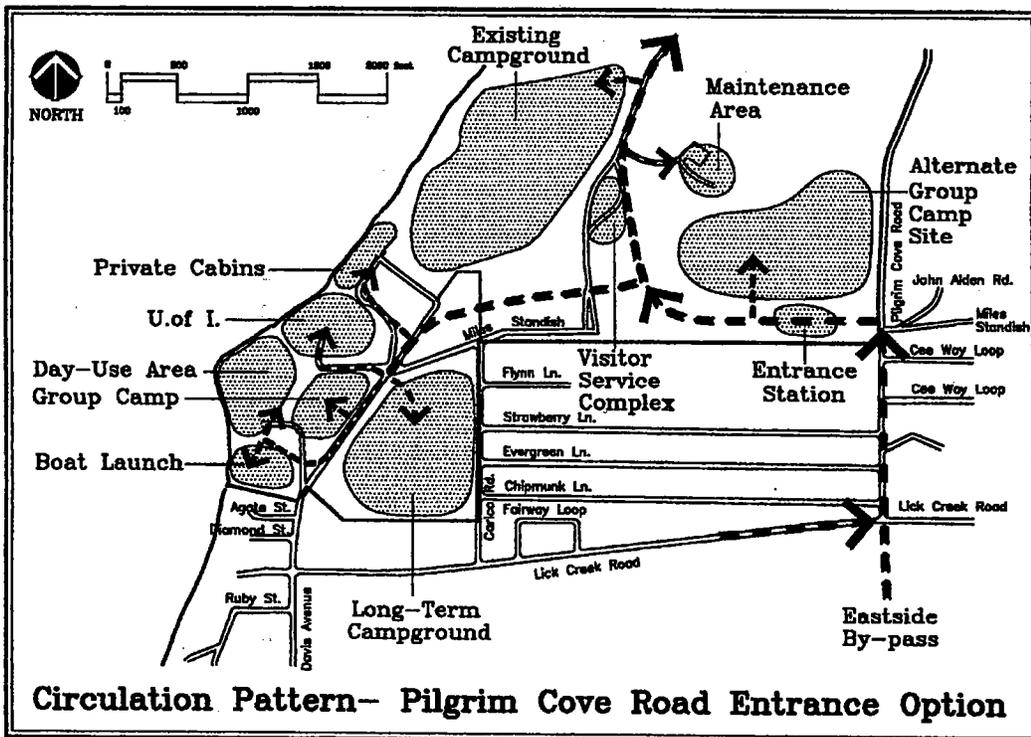
Introduction

Construction of the Eastside bypass offers Ponderosa State Park two entrance options: (1) continued access from Davis Avenue, or (2) the option to

construct a new entrance off of Pilgrim Cove Road. These entrance options, and the traffic patterns they generate are depicted on maps 4.2 and 4.3. The city of McCall is currently undergoing many changes. We have an understanding of today's park traffic patterns, based upon current peak recreation season use figures (June, July, August) when Ponderosa's campgrounds are full. The effect that newly constructed commercial and residen-



Alternative park entrance map 4.2



Alternative park entrance map 4.3

tial development, the Eastside bypass, and other transportation network improvements will have on these patterns is difficult to predict. The cumulative effect of these changes should be understood prior to embracing either alternative.

Ponderosa Camper Traffic

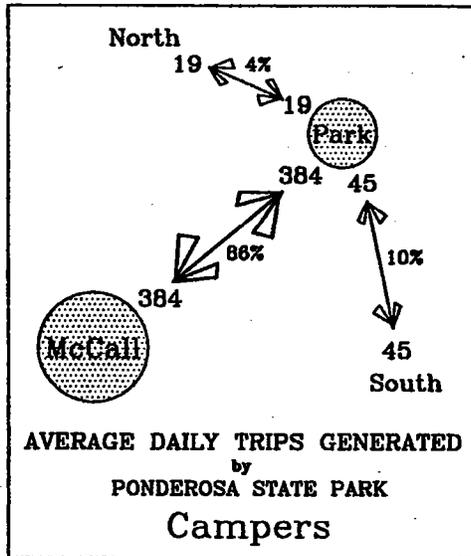
The 1993 Ponderosa camping survey found that the average length of stay for campers in Ponderosa State Park is about four days. This means that on any given day about one-quarter (25%) of the campers are either arriving or departing. Including Lakeview Village, IDPR operates 256 campsites on the peninsula; 25% of 256 results in 64 campsites being in flux daily. We know that 70% of all campers have southern points of origin/destination. Taking 70% of 64 results in 45 campsites, or 90 average daily trips (ADT's) generated by campers that are either

arriving from, or heading to, points south of McCall.

The 1992 visitor survey indicated that on average, campers at Ponderosa State Park leave the park 1.5 times daily to go to McCall for supplies and/or other forms of entertainment. Therefore, during times of peak use, multiply 256 campsites by 1.5 trips/day to arrive at 768 ADT's by campers to and from McCall for supplies or entertainment. This camper traffic data is shown on chart 4.1.

Ponderosa Day-use Traffic

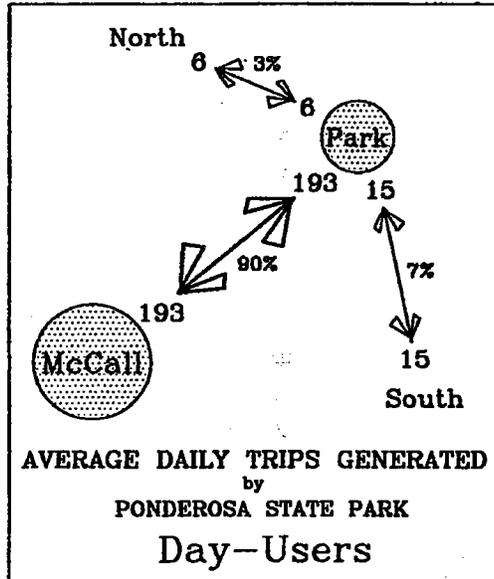
In 1992, 49,133 day-users visited the park during the 92 days of the peak use season. Dividing 49,133 visitors by 92 days results in 534 day-use visitors per day. On average, there are 2.5 day-use visitors per vehicle; dividing 534 vehicles by 2.5 visitors/vehicle results in 214 vehicles daily, or 428 ADT's to or from the park. Ponderosa park staff indicate that 90% of day-use visitation originates in McCall. Therefore, the remaining 10% of 428, or 42.8 ADT's, represents the total day-use traffic originating outside of McCall. Traffic counts taken by the Idaho Transportation Department indicate that 70% of all ADT's occur on McCall's south side; taking 70% of 42.8 results in 30 daily trips by day-users originating outside of McCall. The day-use traffic data is more clearly shown on chart 4.2.



Camper ADT
Chart 4.1

Visitor-Management Strategy

This plan proposes that IDPR aggressively pursue the acquisition or



Day-use ADT Chart 4.2

long-term management of the Lakeview Village facility. The acquisition of this facility is crucial for several reasons: (1) Lakeview Village offers the potential for providing quality lakefront day-use beach areas, boat launch facilities and group camping accommodations that are not found on the peninsula proper; and (2) the facility is ideally located where it can siphon-off these intense uses prior to this pressure reaching the peninsulas more sensitive environments. A logical, linear progression of use is made possible by the incorporation of the Lakeview Village facility into the park. Aside from the challenge presented by the Davis Street/Lick Creek Road intersection, the continued use of Davis Avenue as the entrance to the park facilitates this progression effectively.

Effect on Non-park Traffic

The U of I Field Campus traffic, Lakeview Village mobile home residents, Nazarene Church Camp visitors, and IDL lease-lot residents would be inconvenienced if they were required to utilize Pilgrim Cove Road as their method of ingress and egress. Two park entrances is not a viable option; experience has shown that a park with more than one entrance presents management difficulties.

Summary

During the peak visitation season, day-use visitors based in McCall currently generate 386 ADT's to and from McCall's existing downtown area. Ponderosa's campgrounds currently generate 768 ADT's- also to and from this area. The city of McCall is presently undergoing many changes. Although we have an understanding of today's park traffic patterns, the effect that newly-constructed commercial and residential development, the Eastside bypass, and other transportation network improvements will have on these patterns is difficult to predict. Until the cumulative effect of these changes is understood, it is premature to commit to either of the available alternatives. The IDPR planning staff concurs with the recommendation received from McCall's Mayor Dean Martens, which suggests that both entry options be retained in the plan, and asks that we..."reconsider this issue when the Eastside bypass is completed, 'The Marketplace' shopping center matures, and perhaps when a connec-

tor from Davis to the Eastside bypass are in place.”

COMMUNITY PEDESTRIAN/ BICYCLE PATHWAYS

Evolution of Pathway Concept

Visitors and residents of the Payette Lake area have discussed for years the dream of having a pathway for pedestrians and bicyclists around Payette Lake. This need was brought before the McCall / VALUED (Valley County Economic Development Inc.) group in the fall of 1990. McCall / VALUED voted to sponsor a committee, Payette Lake Trails, to fund and construct the pathways.

The Payette Lake Trails Committee and the City of McCall are coordinating their efforts to accomplish the building of the community pathway system. The city is assuming responsibility for the sections of pathway within the city limits and the Payette Lake Trails Committee has the respon-

sibility for the planning, funding and construction of the pathway outside the city limits.

The Payette lake Trail will be adjacent and contiguous with the roadway circling the lake, and will exist on both sides of the roadway except in areas where topography is restrictive.

In 1993, The city of McCall and Payette Lake Trails each received funds from the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) to construct the initial phases of the community bicycle / pedestrian pathway system.

Existing and Proposed Pathway Network

The city segments total 5.64 miles in length. The pathway originates at the eastern city limits on Pilgrim Cove Rd., and follows Miles Standish, Davis, Lenora, Park, Forest, Mather Rd., and State Highway 55- then extends north to the western city limits on Warren Wagon Road. A second path segment begins at Lenora St. and extends south along the abandoned Union Pacific Railroad roadbed and parallels Mission St. to a planned city park on the Payette River.

Phase one of the Payette Lake Trails pathway picks the city pathway at the western city limits, and extends northward 7.1 miles along Warren Wagon Road to the Eastside Dr. intersection. Phase two of the Payette Lake Trails pathway picks up the city pathway at the Pilgrim Cove / Miles Standish intersection and extends 3.6 miles along Lick Creek Rd. and Eastside Dr. to Tamarack Bay.



Conceptual sketch of pedestrian/bicycle pathway.



Opportunities and Concerns

These city and county pathway segments will greatly enhance pedestrian and bicycle access to the park, and weave both units of Ponderosa State Park more tightly into the fabric of the surrounding community. This ease of access, however, increases concern over visitor safety- because the park currently lacks a dedicated pedestrian / bicyclist pathway network. Enticed to the parks boundaries, pedestrians and bicyclists must then compete with recreational vehicles of all types on the parks interior road network.

McCall is now the second fastest growing town in southern Idaho. With bicycle use increasing, and park day-use increasing dramatically, dedicated pedestrian / bicyclist corridors must be provided to enable these visitors to safely link-up to the adjacent community pathway system.

Proposed Links to Ponderosa's Use Areas

Map 4.4 depicts a proposed ten-foot-wide, 1.1 mile long paved pedestrian / bicyclist pathway that would safely link the parks peninsula unit day-use area, campground, and visitor center to the (phase 1) segment of the City of McCall's pedestrian / bicyclist pathway system.

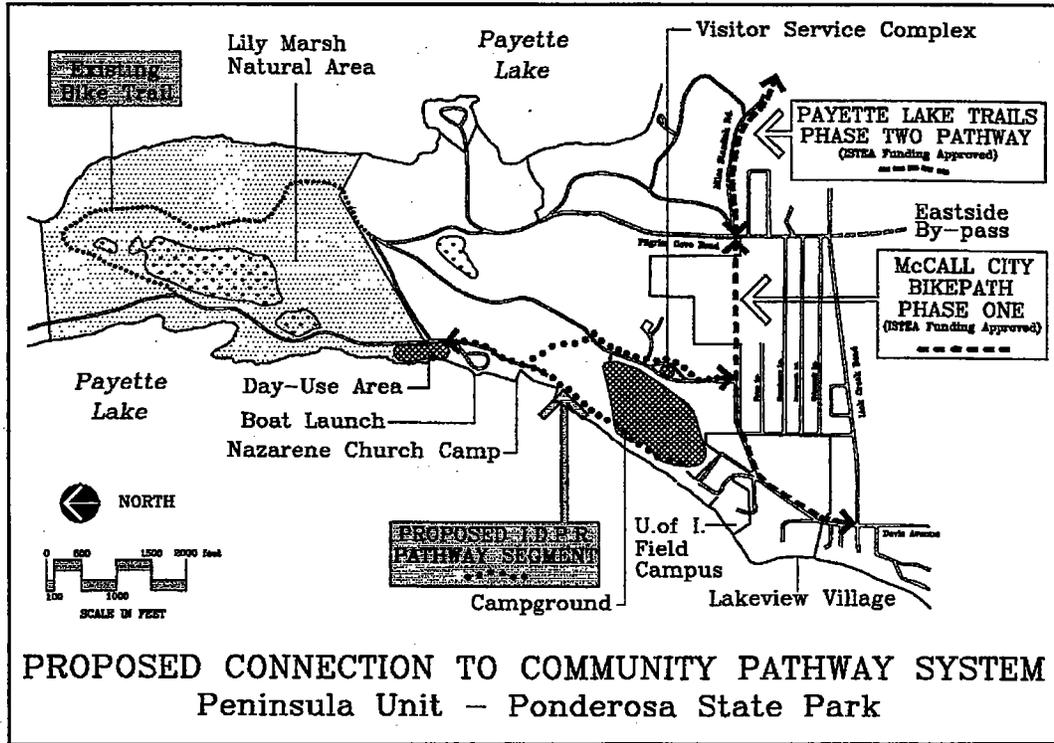
Map 4.5 depicts a proposed ten-foot wide, .5 mile long paved pedestrian / bicyclist pathway extension that would link the popular day-use beach area at the parks North Beach unit into the Payette Lake Trails (phase 1) pathway segment. Construction of this extension would also further the city / county goal of a pathway that circles Payette lake by constructing a pedestrian / bicyclist bridge across the North Fork of the Payette River. This link would also enable North Beach recreationists to utilize the parking and restroom improvements proposed for the west side boat launch area. With this vital section in place, only 3.2 miles of pathway would be needed to tie back into the Payette Lake Trails (phase 2) segment that terminates at Tamarack Bay. Map 4.5 also identifies a pathway segment paralleling Eastside Dr. that terminates at Warren Wagon Road. This 2.8 mile long pathway segment, which incorporates a second river crossing, is scheduled for construction by the Payette Lake Trails committee during phase four of their program.

Map 4.2 depicts a proposed ten-foot-wide, 1.1 mile long paved pedes-

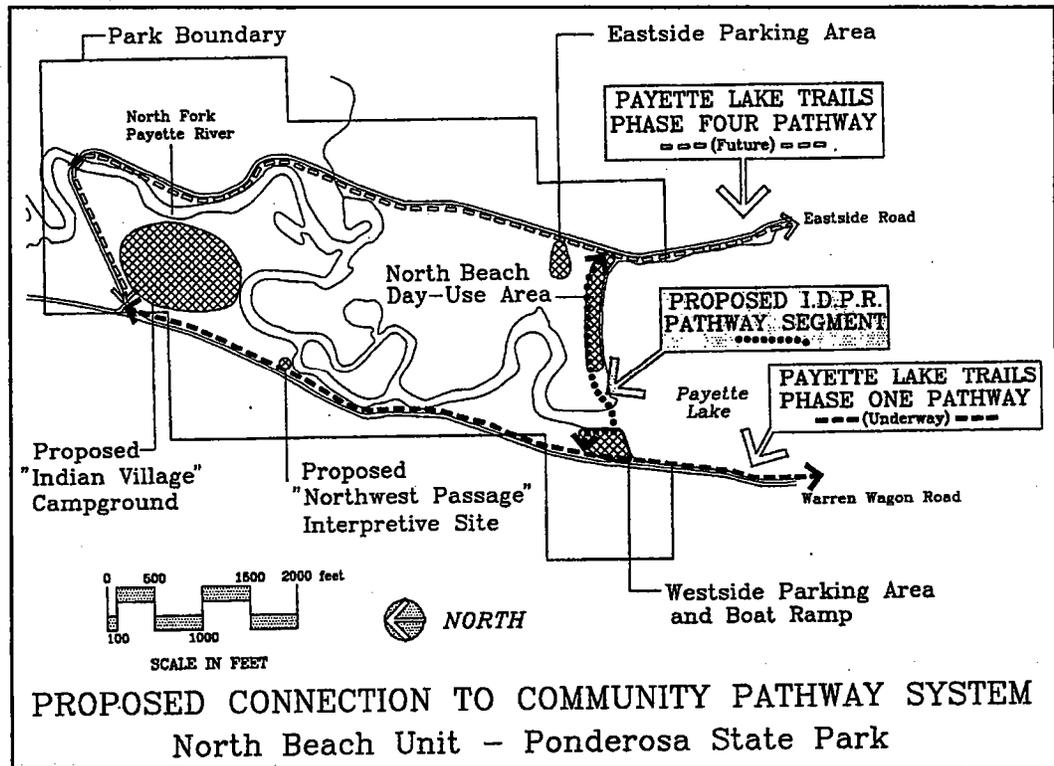
Proposed bikepath system Map 4.2

Proposed bikepath system Map 4.3

Proposed bikepath system map 4.4.



Proposed bikepath system map 4.5.



trian / bicyclist pathway that would safely link the parks peninsula unit day-use area, campground, and visitor center to the (phase 1) segment of the City of McCall's pedestrian / bicyclist pathway system.

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CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING

Introduction

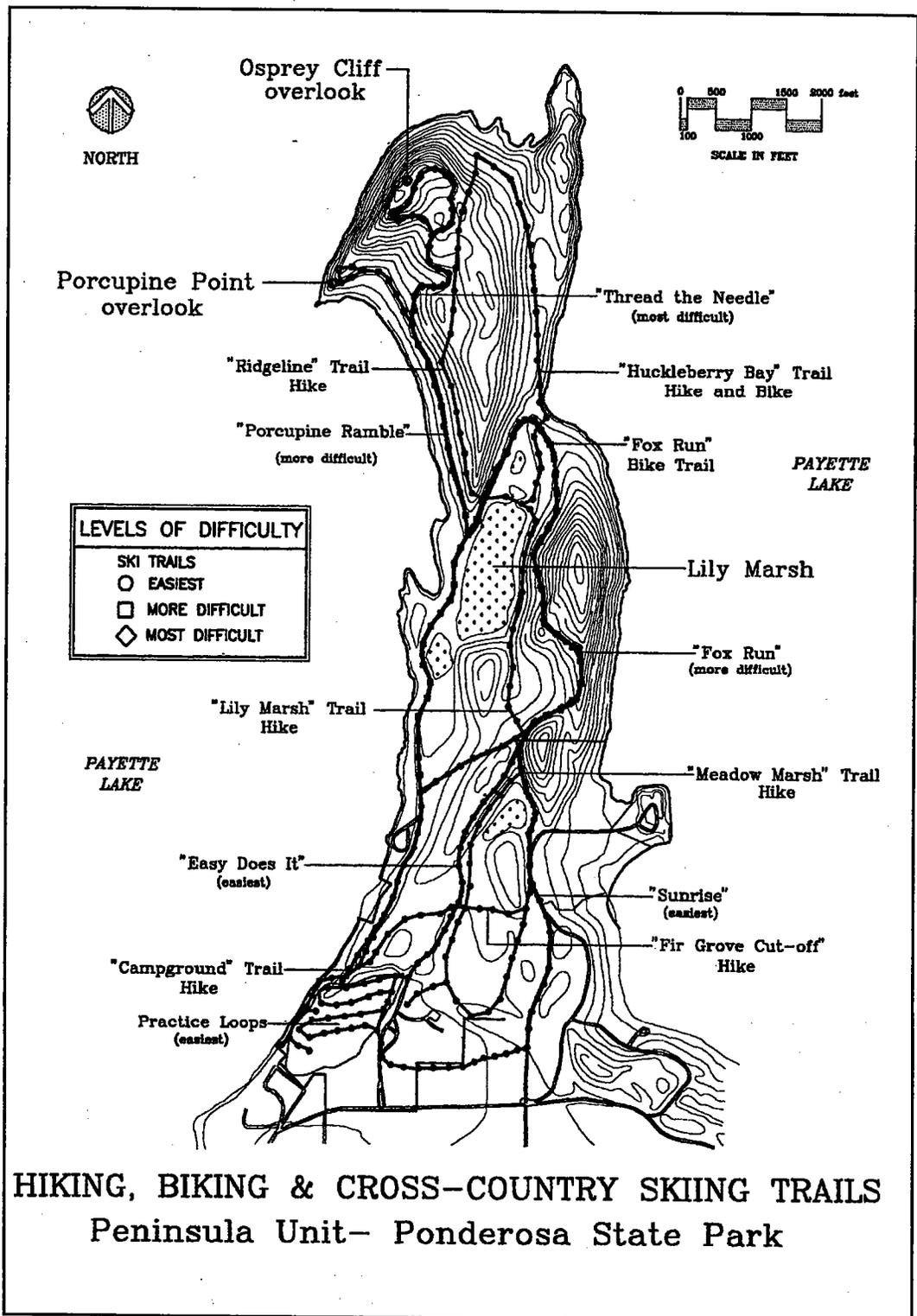
Cross-country, or Nordic skiing, is growing in popularity as the general population ages, and a significant

number of skiers "cross-over" from one form of skiing to the other. As cross-country gains in popularity, enthusiasts have become more sophisticated, and have come to expect higher levels of service, groomed trails, and a wider range of amenities. More nordic skiers are seeking- and willing to pay for- a higher quality skiing experience. In the McCall area, cross-country facilities are available at Little Ski Hill and Ponderosa State Park. McCall area cross-country enthusiasts have proposed the concept of lighting certain ski trails on the peninsula for night use.

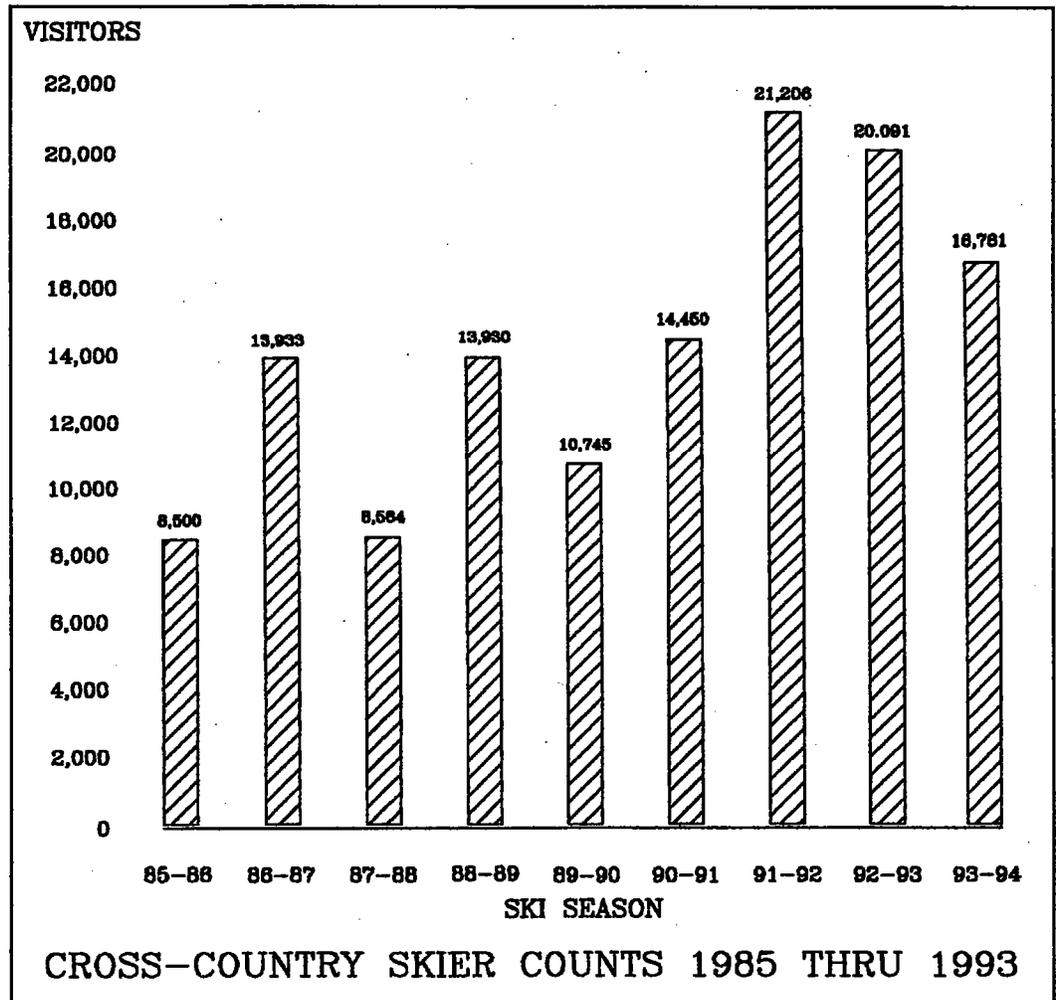
Park Program

Since initiating its nordic program in 1981, Ponderosa State Park has hosted over 128,000 cross-country skiers. Actual skier counts since 1985 are shown on table 4.8. Since 1985, annual visitation has doubled; almost 17,000 skiers traveled the parks trails during the 93-94 skiing season alone. "Cross-country Idaho" is a major annual event at the park, and has attracted as many as 2,000 participants.





Peninsula Unit cross-country trail system map 4.6.



Skier count Table 4.8

Trails

The Peninsula Unit boasts six distinct cross-country ski trails - offering skiers of various abilities with over ten miles of trail designed to match varying individual skill levels. Several trails are set by a groomer that grades, rolls, and sets two tracks. *Easy Does It* is the easiest trail at the park, 2.1 miles long and a good place for new skiers to start. *Sunrise* is 2.4 miles in length. *Through The Woods* is a 1-mile-

long more difficult alternative to the groomed trails. This trail is for more adventurous skiers. *Fox Run* is 2.2 miles long. Tracks are set on most of the trail, and a narrow skate lane is provided where possible. *Porcupine Point* is a half-mile trail that provides access to a lake overlook for less experienced skiers. *Thread The Needle* is the most difficult ski trail. Its 2.5 mile length and steep hills lead to "the point" where skiers will find a spectacular view of Payette Lake and McCall. The

DEVELOPED CAMPGROUNDS WITHIN 15 MILES OF McCALL, IDAHO
 (Facilities within study area are highlighted)

NAME	OPERATOR	# of UNITS	DIRECTION & DISTANCE FROM McCALL
McCall KOA	PVT.	36	S 1.5
Lakeview Village	IDPR	86	NE 1.5
Ponderosa S.P.	IDPR	170	NE 2
Packer John	ADAMS CO.	10	NW 9
Lake Fork	USFS	9	E 9.5
Meadows R.V. Park	PVT.	37	NW 9.5
Last Chance C.G.	USFS	23	NW 10
Herbs Westside Camper Park	PVT.	42	S 14.5
Zims Hot Springs	PVT.	12	NW 15
Grouse Creek	USFS	7	NW 15
Paddy Flat	USFS	5	SE 15
Kennally Creek	USFS	10	SE 15

Campground table 4.10.

layout of the Ponderosa ski trail system is shown on trails map 4.6.

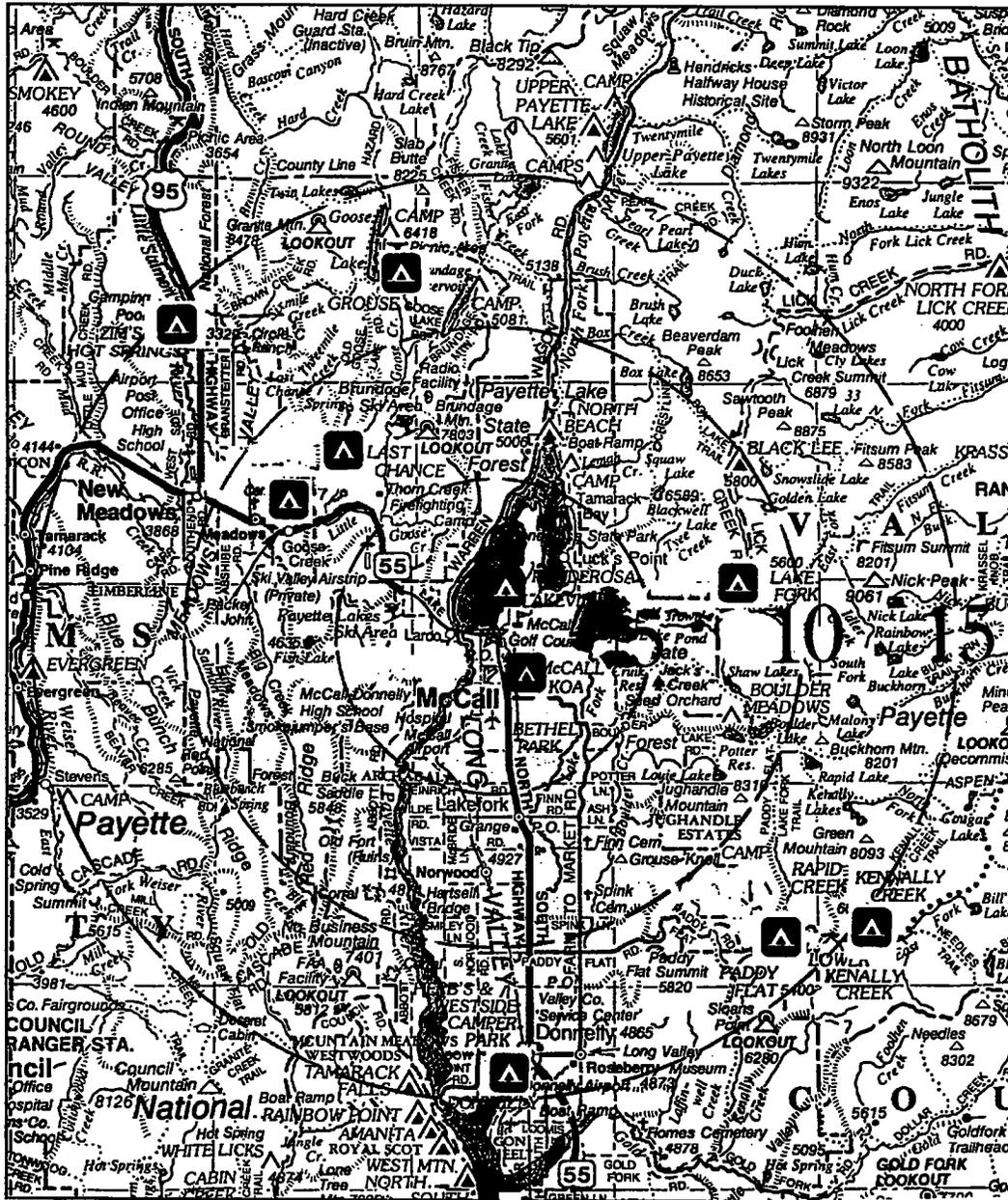
CAMPING IN THE McCALL AREA

Table 4.10 is an inventory of all developed campgrounds within a five to fifteen-mile radius of McCall; and Map 4.7 identifies their locations. Only those in the immediate area of the park, within a 10-mile radius, will be included in this analysis.

Excluding the indiscriminate camping that is now occurring at the

North Beach Unit, 371 campsites currently exist within this radius. IDPR is the largest provider of developed campsites, currently offering 256, or 69 percent of total camp sites in the study area. The private sector provides 37, or 20 percent and the U.S. Forest Service accounts for 23 campsites, or 8.6 percent. Adams County offers 10 sites, or 2.7 percent of the total.

Visitation figures indicate that almost 70 percent of all camping occurs during July and August.

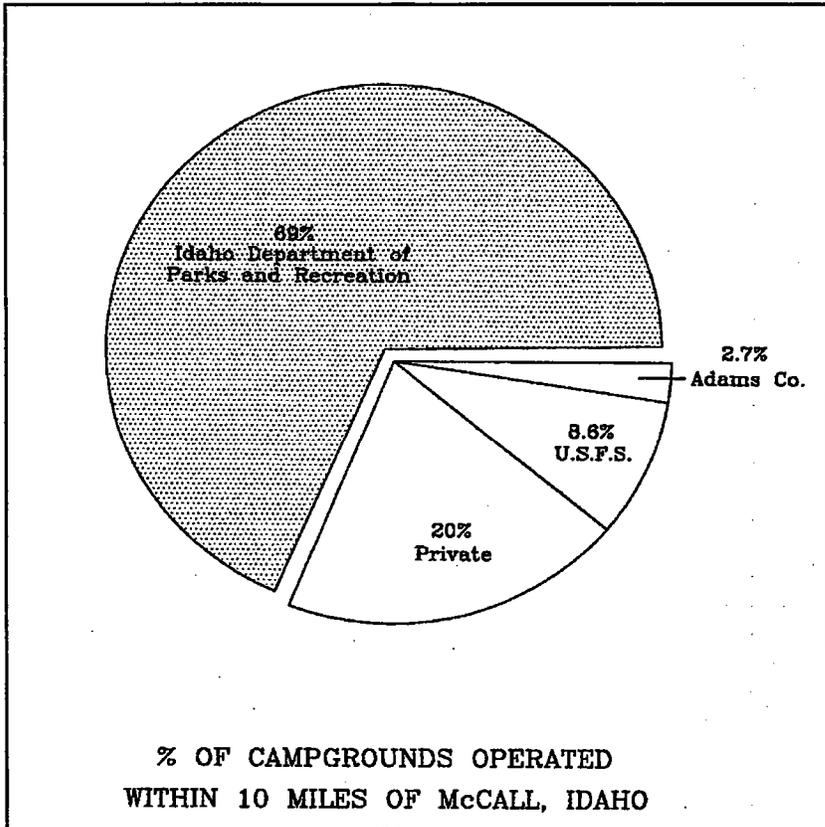


**PONDEROSA VISITATION
STATISTICS**

Camping

Ponderosa State Park hosted

38,109 camper occasions during the 1992 camping season. Sixty-two percent of these campers were Idaho residents; 38 percent were nonresidents. An analysis (Table 4.11) indicates that resident camper use has been growing



McCall area campground Table 4.10.

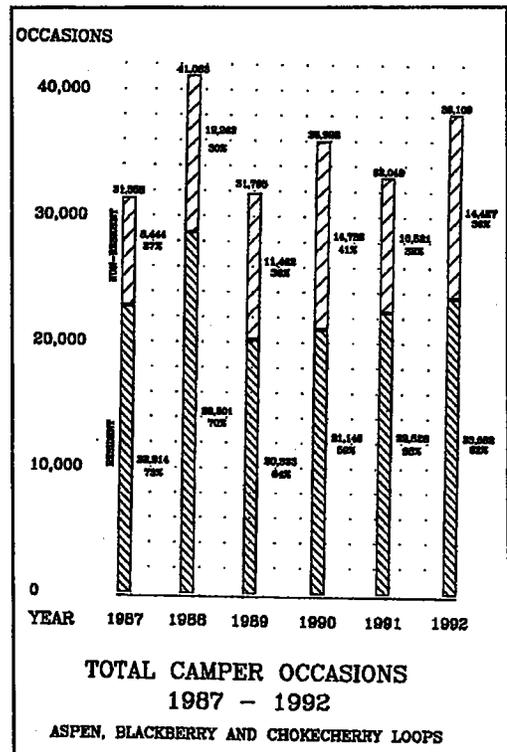
Familiar greeting to campers during June, July and August.



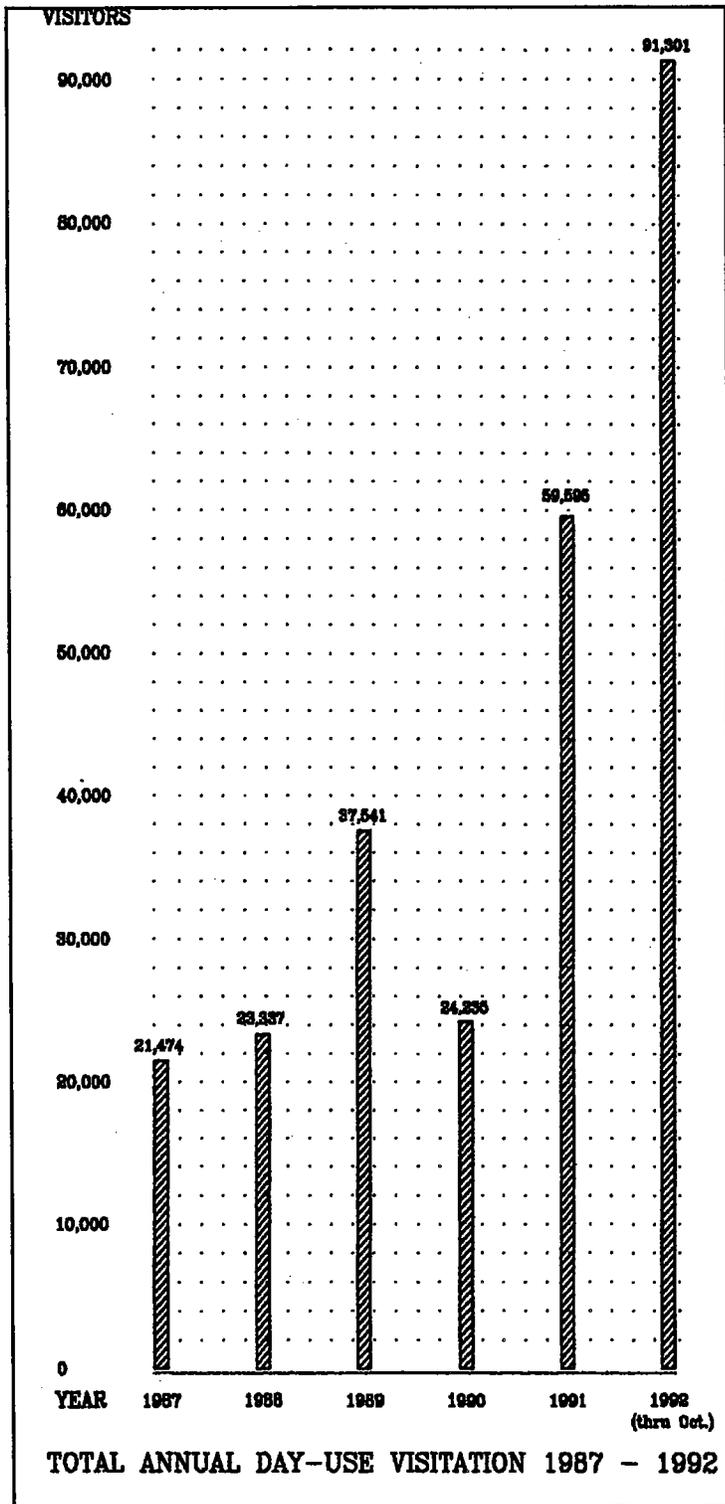
at an annual rate of 4 percent since 1989. Nonresident camper use has increased 5 percent during the same period.

Day Use

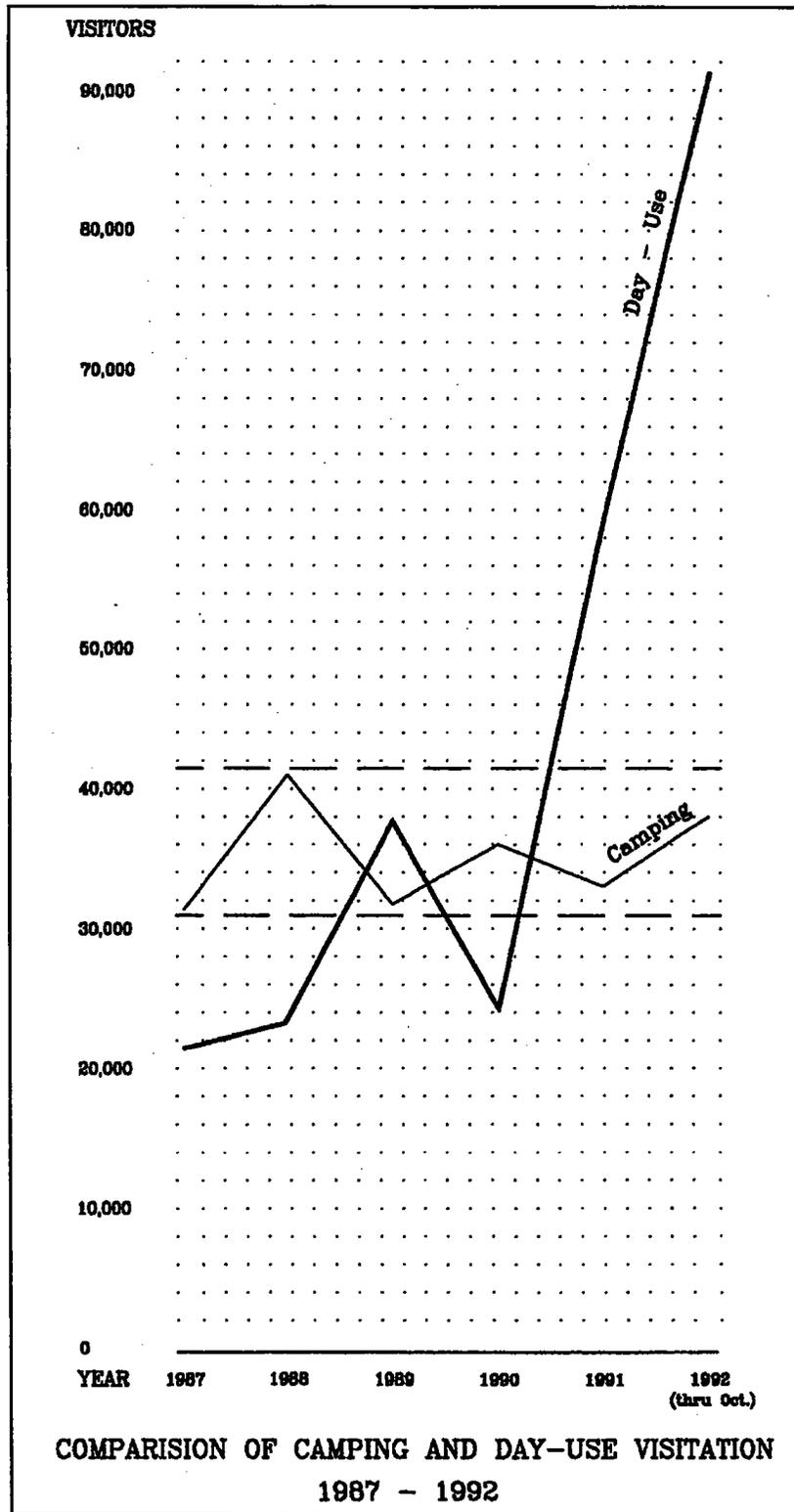
Although camping at Ponderosa State Park has grown steadily since 1989, it has remained within fairly constant. Day-use visitation, on the other hand, has sky-rocketed (Table 4.12). 24,235 day users visited the park in 1990. In 1991 this figure jumped 246 percent to 59,595, and an additional 154 percent to 91,301 in 1992. This



Camper occasion Table 4.11

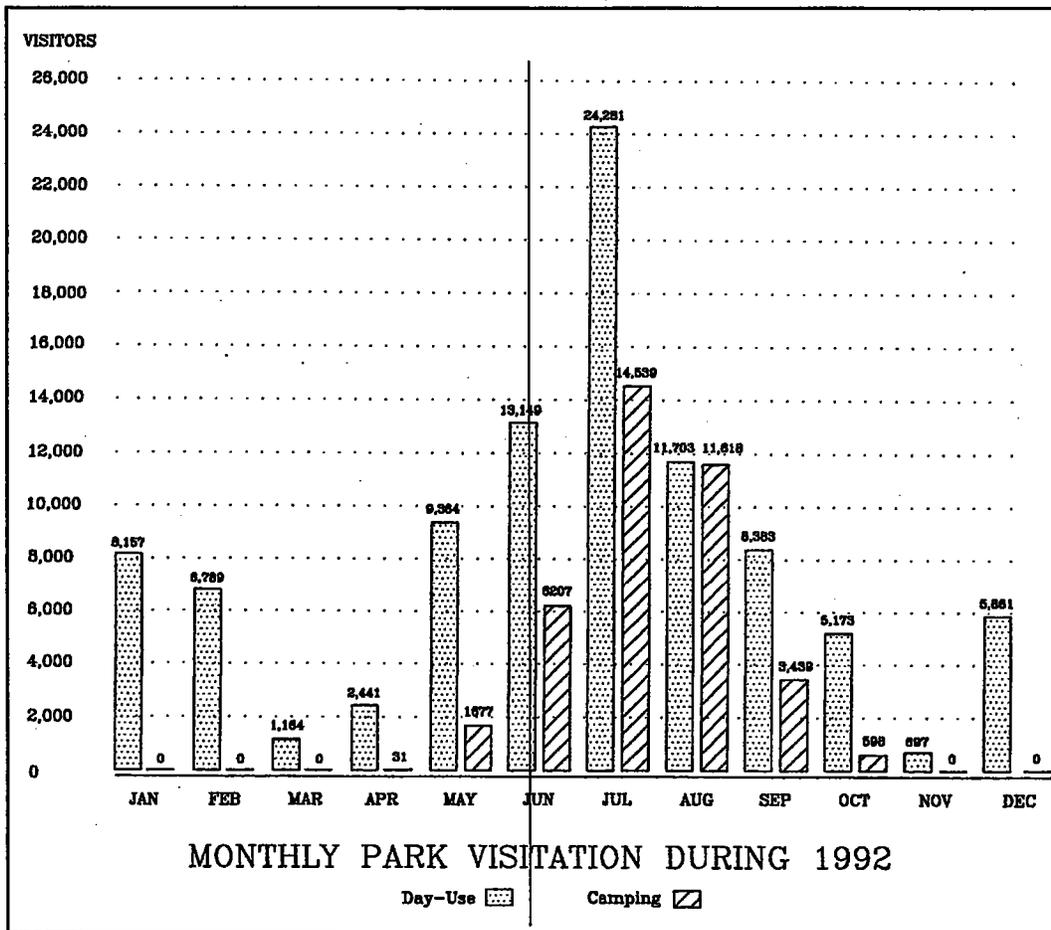


Day-use visitor statistics Table 4.12



Use comparison Table 4.13

reflects the tremendous pressure exerted upon the park by visitors to the area that are based in McCall. Table 4.13 compares these numbers from 1987 to 1992. During the 1991 and 1992 visitor seasons, more than twice as many day-users visited the park than campers. This indicates that more emphasis should be placed on the provision of day-use facilities and programming in the future than has traditionally been given in the past.





CHAPTER 5

Land Use & Facility Design

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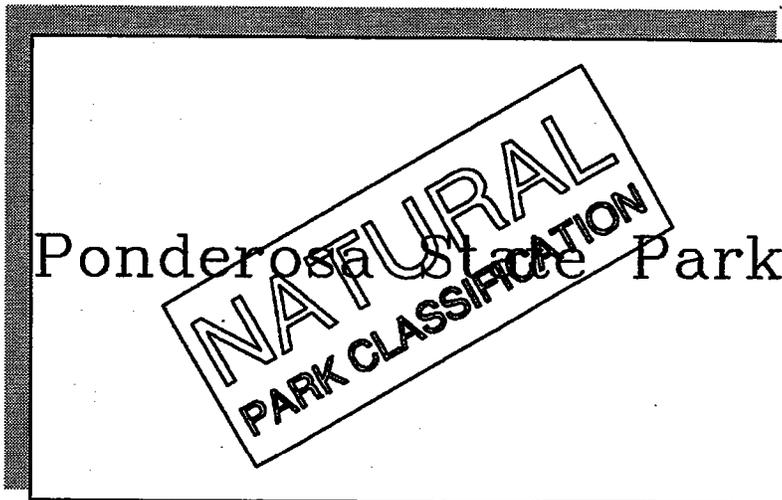
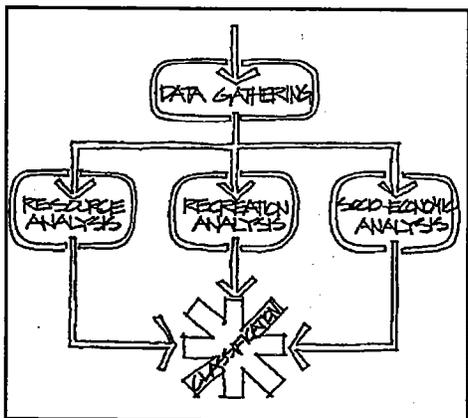
"Air-sledding," on Payette Lake. Photo courtesy of the Brown Family.

SIGNIFICANCE AND PURPOSE

A well-balanced recreation system requires the use of a broad range of resources in varying combinations. These vary from intensively developed sites providing diverse recreational opportunities for large groups, to undisturbed primitive areas providing natural enjoyment for limited numbers. An individual park within the system cannot be all things to all people. The classification process precludes this tendency by determining the values and dominant character of an individual park and defining parameters that will guide its development.

Park Classification System

The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation has implemented a classification system establishing five park categories: Natural Park, Recreation Park, Historical Park, Cultural Park, and Off-Road Vehicle Park. Each classification has unique criteria, a dis-



tinct purpose, compatible uses, appropriate development intensity, and specific management principles.

Classification of Ponderosa State Park

The riparian wonderland created by the meandering of the North Fork of the Payette River, the magnificent stands of ponderosa pine, the undisturbed Lily Marsh ecosystem, breathtaking panoramas of crystalline Payette Lake, and over 1,000 acres of inspirational solitude combine to implore that Ponderosa State Park receive a Natural Park designation. The following purpose statement and classification criteria outlined for a natural park in *A Classification System for the Recreation Resources in the State of Idaho* support this determination:

Natural Park Purpose

A Natural Park is established to protect and perpetuate areas of Idaho that possess exceptional resource value and illustrate the state's natural heri-

Ponderosa State Park "Vision" Statement

The primary mission of Ponderosa State Park is the preservation and interpretation of its significant upland, riparian, and wetlands ecosystems, and their utilization as tranquil havens for park visitors, outdoor classrooms for environmental education, and pristine laboratories for scientific study.

Land-based recreational facilities, and the provision of campground accommodations, are of secondary importance but should be provided to an extent compatible with the primary resource. The park's water-oriented recreational facilities should be enhanced in response to increasing recreational demands being exerted on Payette Lake, and the park should assume an active role in safe guarding the lake's water quality.

The scenic backdrop presented by the peninsula, and its panoramamic vistas, are trademarks of the area and must be protected.

As the park becomes more tightly woven into McCall's suburban fabric, it shall shift emphasis from its traditional role of regional destination campground to its emerging role as integral day-use recreation area to one of Idaho's premier four-season resort communities.

tage. The purpose is also to provide for the use and enjoyment of these areas in a manner that will enhance our understanding and appreciation of these resources while leaving them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

Resource and Site Qualifications

A Natural Park must contain natural resources of statewide significance. An area must be judged as having a unique natural area or areas of unspoiled, unique, or natural values of sufficient extent and importance that contributes to Idaho's natural heritage.

The Natural Park should contain natural resources and values including botanical, zoological, geological, and mineralogical resources or scenic qualities which are both beautiful and representative of Idaho.

A Natural Park should be large enough to allow for effective management of indigenous plant or animal communities and provide a wide range of opportunities for public enjoyment in a natural setting consistent with the preservation of the values that merited the park's establishment.

Location and Distribution

Natural Parks should be established where significant and unique aspects of Idaho's natural heritage exist.

Ponderosa State Park as a Natural Park

The following management principles, compatible uses, and develop-

ment guidelines have been established for natural parks in Idaho, and should be reflected in the General Development Plan:

Management Principles

Resource management shall be directed at preserving, perpetuating, and interpreting the natural values of the park. Management should seek to maintain a balance in the ecological community. Management of resources of secondary significance should be compatible with the primary resource for which the area was established.

Compatible Visitor Uses

In addition to being an outdoor classroom for conservation education, a natural park is a place for participating in outdoor recreational activities inspired by the natural character and features of the park. Activities which meet this criteria may be provided to the extent that they do not disturb the environmental characteristic or introduce artificial elements to the natural scene.

Development Character

Natural Parks are not intended to accommodate all forms or unlimited volumes of recreational use. Physical developments shall be provided as necessary to accommodate the resource use. Design, quantity and location of all facilities shall be complementary to the environment.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The following goals and objectives for Ponderosa State Park were developed during a joint meeting of the Citizens Advisory Committee, Ponderosa State Park staff, and IDPR Development Bureau planning staff.

A. NATURAL RESOURCE ELEMENT

Goal A1-Maintain the natural integrity of the park.

Objectives:

A1.1 Allow natural ecological processes to continue.

A1.2 Preserve the Lily Marsh Natural Area.

Goal A2-Encourage wildlife to reside within the park.

Objective:

A2.1 Improve wildlife habitat.

Goal A3-Reduce the impact of visitor use (particularly group use) on the parks natural resources.

Objectives:

A3.1 Determine the physical and social carrying capacity of each use area; design facilities and manage visitation within these limits.

A3.2 Define and harden intense use areas.

A3.3 Eliminate indiscriminate recreational use of undeveloped areas.

A3.4 Shift group camping use from the peninsula campground to Lakeview Village.

Goal A4-Protect water quality

Objectives:

A4.1 Provide for the sanitary disposal of human and solid waste.

A4.2 Provide boat sewage pump-out

PARK GOALS
AND OBJECTIVES



stations at all boat launch facilities.

A4.3 Assure all storm water run-off from recreational development is retained on-site.

B. COMMUNITY ELEMENT

Goal B1-Recognize and respond to the symbiotic relationship that ex-

ists between the park and the community.

Objectives:

B1.1 Promote the development and use of park facilities for appropriate special events.

B1.2 Link park facilities into the community pathway system.

B1.3 Work cooperatively with the city, county and adjacent land owners in addressing issues of common concern.

C. DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT

Goal C1-Ensure new development is aesthetically pleasing and does not intrude upon the natural environment.

Objective:

C1.1 Utilize natural, indigenous materials in construction.

Goal C2-Ensure that the intensity of physical development is commensurate to the sites land classification.

D. TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT

Goal D1-Provide a safe and pleasurable traveling experience for all park users.

Objectives:

D1.1 Provide separation between bike/pedestrian and vehicular traffic whenever possible.

D1.2 Provide adequate and convenient vehicular parking facilities.

D1.3 Post speed limits, provide pedestrian cross-walks and install "speed-bumps" in appropriate locations.

Goal D2-Maintain the road and trail systems at the lowest level of service that will adequately serve in-

tended traffic types and amounts, and protect the resource base.

E. HEALTH / SAFETY

Goal E1-Provide a healthy environment for park users.

Objectives:

E1.1 Provide timely collection of solid waste.

E1.2 Provide an adequate supply of potable water for park users.

E1.3 Construct restroom facilities to serve all primary use areas.

Goal E2-Protect the safety of park visitors

Objectives:

E2.1 Perform regular safety inspections of all park user facilities.

E2.2 Continue the existing hazard tree identification and removal program in primary use areas.

F. EDUCATION / INTERPRETATION ELEMENT

Goal F1-Promote the utilization of the park by diverse groups as an "outdoor classroom" for environmental education, ecological awareness and scientific study.

Goal F2-Continue to provide a variety of off-site interpretive programs to area schools.

Goal F3-Provide additional interpretive opportunities at the park.

Objectives:

F3.1 Construct a "visitor-service complex" to serve as the central hub of visitor activity.

F3.2 Implement the "River Trail" concept at the North Beach unit.

G. VISUAL ELEMENT

Goal G1-Provide opportunities for appreciation of the natural scenery.

Objectives:

G1.1 Protect the scenic quality and open space values present within the park.

G1.2 Analyze the visual effect of all proposed development projects visible from the park and mitigate potential negative visual impacts.

G1.3 Enhance scenic vistas via carefully planned, selected removal or modification of vegetation.

G1.4 Protect the visual quality of the scenic backdrop presented by the peninsula.

H. RECREATION ELEMENT

Goal H1-Provide diverse recreational opportunities compatible with the parks classification.

Goal H2-Recognize and respond to the increasing need for day-use facilities.

Objective:

H2.1 Shift the primary focus of Lakeview Village to address day use and group camping activities.

Goal H3-Expand and enhance existing water-based recreation facilities.

Objectives:

H3.1 Provide enhanced swimming beach access and support facilities at Lakeview Village and at North Beach.

H3.2 Provide improved public boating facilities at Lakeview Village and at North Beach.

Goal H4-Offer primitive recreation opportunities for seekers of

solitude.

Objective:

H4.1 preserve an atmosphere within the park that fosters heightened perception, introspection, and a closer rapport with nature.

I. LAND OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT ELEMENT

Goal I1-Strive to secure IDPR ownership or cooperative management of adjacent properties, that if in other hands, could have a negative impact on the park.

Objective:

I1.1 Work cooperatively with adjacent landowners to adopt land management practices compatible with park goals.

J. SOCIAL / PSYCHOLOGICAL ELEMENT

Goal J1-Eliminate conflict between different user groups.

Objective:

J1.1 Direct group camping use to separate facilities designed specifically for that use.

Goal J2-Provide efficient, streamlined fee collection and camper registration.

Objectives:

J2.1 Implement a computerized camper registration system.

J2.2 Construct a new full-service visitor entrance station

K. STAFFING ELEMENT

Goal K1-Secure adequate staffing levels to meet the demands presented by sustained increases in visitation.

Goal K2-Provide affordable in-park housing opportunities for I.D.P.R. employees.

Goal K3-Actively seek volunteers to achieve needed park improvements and programs.

Objective:

K3.1 Support the continuing efforts of the Ponderosa Natural History Association.

L.LAND USE ELEMENT

Goal L1-Assure land uses within the park are compatible with the land classification.

M. ACCESSIBILITY ELEMENT

Goal M1-Assure that visitor facilities and services are accessible to all members of the public.

Objective:

M 1.1 Comply with A.D.A. guidelines.

Land Classification System

The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation is charged with the dual mission of protecting and preserving the resources of the state park system and of providing recreation opportunities and facilities for public use. Classification of Ponderosa State Park as a natural park recognizes the significant natural resources present in the park. These resources present diverse and high quality recreational, interpretive and educational opportunities. The land use plans prescribes the best use of the lands at the park for providing these opportunities within the framework of resource protection and per-

petuation.

A land use plan defines the pattern for human activity in a given area. It establishes the character of a place by determining what happens, where it happens, and to what degree it happens. It controls use and development, and arranges park activities and facilities in such a manner as to obtain a balance between visitors enjoyment of the park and protection of the resource.

Portions of Ponderosa State Park, particularly its sensitive riparian and wetland habitats, steep slopes, and mature stands of Ponderosa Pine require greater protection than others. New development and recreational activities have to be limited in these areas. Other sites are suitable for intensive recreation, camping, trails and interpretive facilities. In order to integrate protection needs, land characteristics, and area-specific suitability for development and/or recreation activities, a land classification system was developed and applied to the entire park. This zoning system provides a clear picture of potential park development sites and protected natural areas.

Four levels of protection (or appropriate levels of development/activity) are recognized in this zoning scheme. These levels span a range of development and management strategies—from minimum impact management in the *natural zone* to intensive management and use in the *administrative zone*. Each management zone is paired with a very broad manage-

ment direction. These zones are depicted on map 5.1.

With the exception of the natural (area) zone on the peninsula, most of the zone boundaries depicted on the accompanying map are subject to some change, especially where new resource inventory data emerges.

Zone Designations and Descriptions

1. *Natural Zone (N)*

Description: Lands and waters containing outstanding natural communities and possessing natural integrity. The zone emphasizes exceptional geologic, wildlife, botanical, and riparian environments. It includes the peninsula "Natural Area" that was designated by the IDPR Board in 1982 to recognize and preserve its natural ecological processes.

2. *Conservation Zone (C)*

Description: Lands and waters offering a variety of resource values including: open space, scenic, aquatic, geological, fish, wildlife, botanical, soil stabilization, watershed protection, buffer zones, etc. The area can support moderate levels of recreation.

3. *Recreation Zone (R)*

Description: Lands and waters offering moderate to high levels of diverse recreation and development opportunities; with a secondary function of conserving the natural character of the surroundings. The mature stand of ponderosa pine in the existing campground is an exception within this zone, and must be protected from the impact of recreation to the extent pos-

sible.

4. *Administrative Zone (A)*

Description: Lands necessary to provide services to park visitors, housing to park employees, and maintenance to the park's facilities, equipment and vehicles.

Appropriate Visitor Activities

1. *Natural Zone*

Typical Activities: Activities causing little impact to the natural resources, such as hiking, fishing, wildlife watching, photography, scientific study, no-wake boating on open water, mountain biking and cross-country skiing on existing designated trails, and small-group interpretive walks.

2. *Conservation Zone*

Typical Activities: Activities causing low to moderate impacts to the natural resources, such as mountain biking, dispersed picnicking, cross-country skiing, fishing, dispersed swimming, and boating. Also, the activities listed in the "Natural" zone above.

3. *Recreation Zone*

Typical Activities: Activities causing potentially moderate to high impacts to the resources, such as developed camping, group sports, developed picnicking, boat mooring and beaching, group swimming, and beach activities. Also, the activities listed in the "Natural" and "Conservation" zones above.

4. *Administrative Zone*

Typical Activities: Activities involved in admission, registration, fee

collection, information, and other visitor services; provision of seasonal and permanent employee housing; also site of maintenance buildings, storage yards, fueling facilities, and shop buildings.

Zone Management Objectives

1. *Natural Zone*

The primary objective is to preserve the resource in its natural state. Appropriate management includes protection of the resource from degradation, inappropriate development, and over-use. Establishing limits on use intensity is mandatory in this zone.

2. *Conservation Zone*

The primary objective is to provide for both use and protection of the resource. Appropriate management is to implement the minimum amount of resource manipulation needed to achieve specific park objectives; insect and disease control, prescribed burning, wildlife habitat improvement, fisheries improvement, and visual resource enhancement. Facility design and zone management should establish appropriate limits on use intensity to ensure resource conservation.

3. *Recreation Zone*

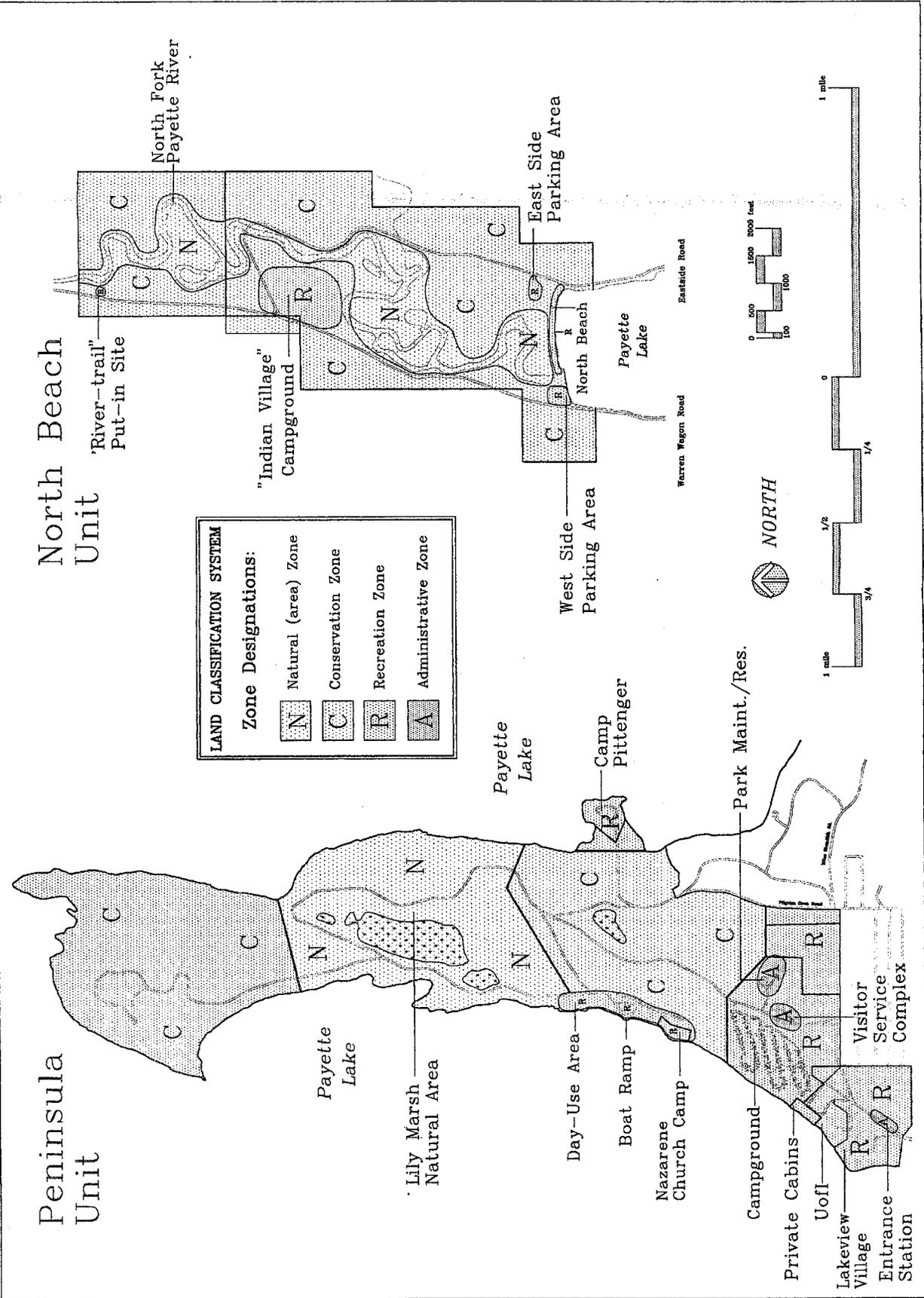
The primary objective is to provide recreation opportunities so that park visitors can safely enjoy the park and its resources. Appropriate management is to facilitate recreation without damage to the natural resource. Additional limits on use intensity may be appropriate to ensure visitor safety and a quality recreational experience.



PONDEROSA LAND CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM



Map 5.1



4. Administrative Zone

The primary objective is to support activities in the other three zones in a safe, efficient, and economic manner. Although activities in this zone are essential to the other zones, they are not necessarily aesthetically compatible. Appropriate management is to centralize service, support and maintenance functions in specific, limited areas separate, and buffered from activities in the other zones. Facilities in this zone should be designed and managed to efficiently accommodate the maximum levels of use anticipated.

PONDEROSA STATE PARK GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Preferred Alternative Selection Process

Many of the issues encountered during the GDP planning process were non-controversial, and the solutions were obvious. Other issues were controversial and often complex. A host of options surfaced which offered alternative solutions to these issues.

The Preferred Alternative Selection Process was developed to organize, clarify and present the components of these sensitive issues and alternative solutions. The process was designed to: (1) Concisely define the problem; (2) Present a full range of realistic options; (3) highlight the option supported the Citizens' Advisory Committee; and (4) identify the

alternative selected.

On November 10, 1992, IDPR Director Yvonne Ferrell, Deputy Director Frank Boteler, bureau chiefs Merl Mews and Bill Dokken, Ponderosa Park Manager Dennis Coyle, Planning Supervisor John Crowe, and Development Planner and Project Manager Dave Okerlund started the preferred alternatives selection process. It would form the foundation on which the remainder of the GDP would be built. Ten "Alternative Tables" located in Appendix "J", document the process and present the preferred alternatives selected or fashioned to address each issue.

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PENINSULA UNIT

In recognition of Ponderosa's Natural Park designation, the development strategies proposed for the Peninsula Unit are focused primarily on the protection and interpretation of its significant natural features. However, in response to the tremendous recreational pressure exerted upon the area, the unit's secondary function is to provide recreational opportunities compatible with the park's classification.

Improvements outlined are intended to: concentrate visitor use at the south end of the peninsula, thus sparing the more sensitive northern areas from the brunt of impact; provide additional day-use facilities to accommodate increasing day-use visitation; streamline fee collection and camper registration; reduce resource degrada-

tion resulting from intense visitor use; reduce conflict between user groups; improve interpretive facilities; and provide additional support facilities for boaters on Payette Lake. Improvements and modifications are proposed for the following use areas, which are shown on map 5.2.

A. VISITOR ENTRANCE STATION

- The purpose of this facility is to combine fee collection and campground registration functions now occurring at three locations: Lakeview Village, the entrance kiosk, and the visitor center. This action will also "free-up" space in two existing structures that can now be put to more productive uses.

Proposed Actions Include:

1. Construct full-service entrance station.
2. Provide a free-flowing Motor Vehicle Entrance Fee (MVEF) lane.
3. Provide separate camper registration service window with "stacking" lane.
4. Provide turn-around area.

B. LAKEVIEW VILLAGE (LAKE SIDE) - The primary function of this site will be to satisfy increasing day-use recreational demand prior to this pressure reaching more sensitive park environments. Secondary functions are: the provision of a dedicated group RV camp, and additional support facilities to enhance boater access to Payette Lake.

Proposed Actions Include:

1. Eliminate 31 mobile homes.
2. Reorganize existing 86 RV

spaces into a 50-unit group RV camp.

3. Construct restroom building and picnic shelter for group camp.

4. Provide 571 feet of day-use beach, restroom, and associated parking.

5. Provide four to five acres of multi-purpose open-space and parking to support it.

6. Construct two day-use group picnic shelters.

7. Construct two-lane boat ramp.

8. Provide 20 to 40 car/boat-trailer parking spaces.

LAKEVIEW VILLAGE (EAST OF ENTRANCE RD) - The function of this site is two-fold: to satisfy the demand for long-term RV camping; and to provide a revenue generator to fund increasing Department of Lands lease fees.

Proposed Actions Include:

1. Provide 70 long-term campsites and associates facilities.
2. Install underground water, sewer, and electrical services.
3. Construct paved loop roads.

C. VISITOR SERVICE COMPLEX

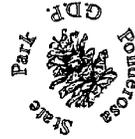
- The primary functions of this area will now be as a nucleus for visitor services, park interpretation, park offices, and for the special-event center.

Proposed Actions Include:

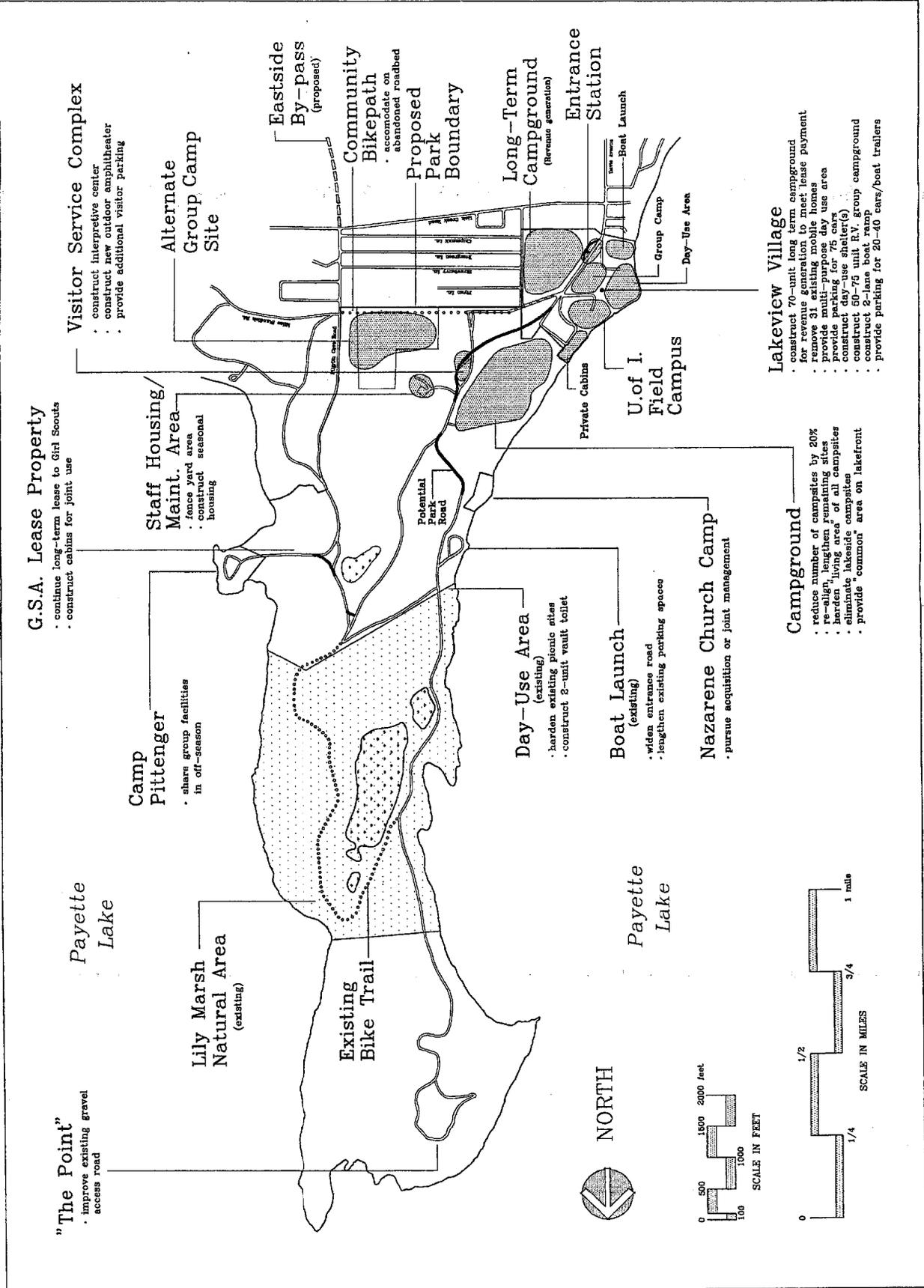
1. Construct interpretive center addition with indoor program area.
2. Increase parking lot capacity.
3. Construct new campground amphitheater.



PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND LAND-USE PLAN PENINSULA UNIT



Map 5.2



D. PENINSULA CAMPGROUND -

In the future, this site is intended to provide a reduced level of family camping on renovated campsites hardened to absorb intense use and to protect surrounding vegetation.

Proposed Actions Include:

1. Remove lake-side campsites.
2. Reduce remaining campground density 20 percent.
3. Construct lake-side commons area for camper use.
4. Shift group use to Lakeview Village.
5. Define and harden, remaining campsites. Lengthen and re-align spurs.
6. Anchor picnic tables to the ground.
7. Improve and harden pedestrian trail system.

E. PARK MAINTENANCE/STAFF

HOUSING AREA - The primary use of this site is for the storage and maintenance of park equipment and vehicles, and for housing park staff.

Proposed Actions Include:

1. Construct one seasonal housing unit.
2. Provide two additional sites with utilities for full-time employee housing (either IDPR- or employee-owned).
3. Fence maintenance area.

F. PENINSULA DAY-USE AREA

- The purpose of this site is to provide a swimming beach, and family and group picnic facilities.

Proposed Actions Include:

1. Shift large group use to

Lakeview Village facility.

2. Construct hardened picnic sites.
3. Anchor tables to the ground.
4. Construct hard-surfaced access trails.
5. Provide a source of drinking water.
6. Construct a 2-unit vault toilet.

G. PENINSULA BOAT RAMP -

Due to the water depth this facility serves as the deep-draft boat launch for Payette Lake.

Proposed Actions Include:

1. Widen access road; improve circulation pattern.
2. Lengthen 11 existing car/trailer parking spaces.
3. Construct 10 additional car/trailer spaces (If not provided at Lakeview Village).
4. Provide boat sewage pump-out station.

H. LAND LEASED TO CAMP PITTENGER

Proposed Actions Include:

1. Construct cabin or dormitory facilities for shared group use.

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT NORTH BEACH UNIT

As with the Peninsula Unit, the development strategy for the North Beach Unit is intended to responsibly address recreational demand by concentrating it on specific use areas. This

action has the dual effect of providing resource protection to the balance of the unit which is composed primarily of sensitive riparian habitats.

Improvements outlined are intended to:

Accommodate a moderate level of day use on the lake-front beach area; provide adequate support facilities for boater access to the north end of Payette Lake; eliminate widespread indiscriminate camping; facilitate interpretation of the river and wetlands ecosystems; improve sanitation and safeguard water quality; and halt further environmental degradation and ensure future resource protection. Improvements or modifications are proposed for the following use areas, which are shown on map 5.3.

A. EAST PARKING AREA - The purpose of this site is to provide vehicle parking and pedestrian/bicycle access to the central North Beach use area.

Proposed Actions Include:

1. Construct 45 gravel-surfaced parking spaces (phased).
2. Provide pedestrian access to central North Beach area.
3. Provide pedestrian bridge/boardwalk across wetlands to beach.
4. Provide method for fee collection.

B. CENTRAL NORTH BEACH AREA -

Development at this site is intended to provide support facilities for water-oriented day use at Payette

Lake's premier public beach.

Proposed Actions Include:

1. Construct two-unit vault toilet
2. Provide sewage pumper-truck access.
3. Provide posted "no boating zone" for swimmers
4. Tie the site into McCall's bike-path system.

C. WEST PARKING AREA - The primary function of this site is to provide launching, parking, and sanitary facilities for shallow-draft boats at the north end of the Payette Lake. Secondary functions of the site include: day-use beach area; parking, take-out, and storage facilities for the "river trail"; and snowmobile trail-head parking in the winter.

Proposed Actions Include:

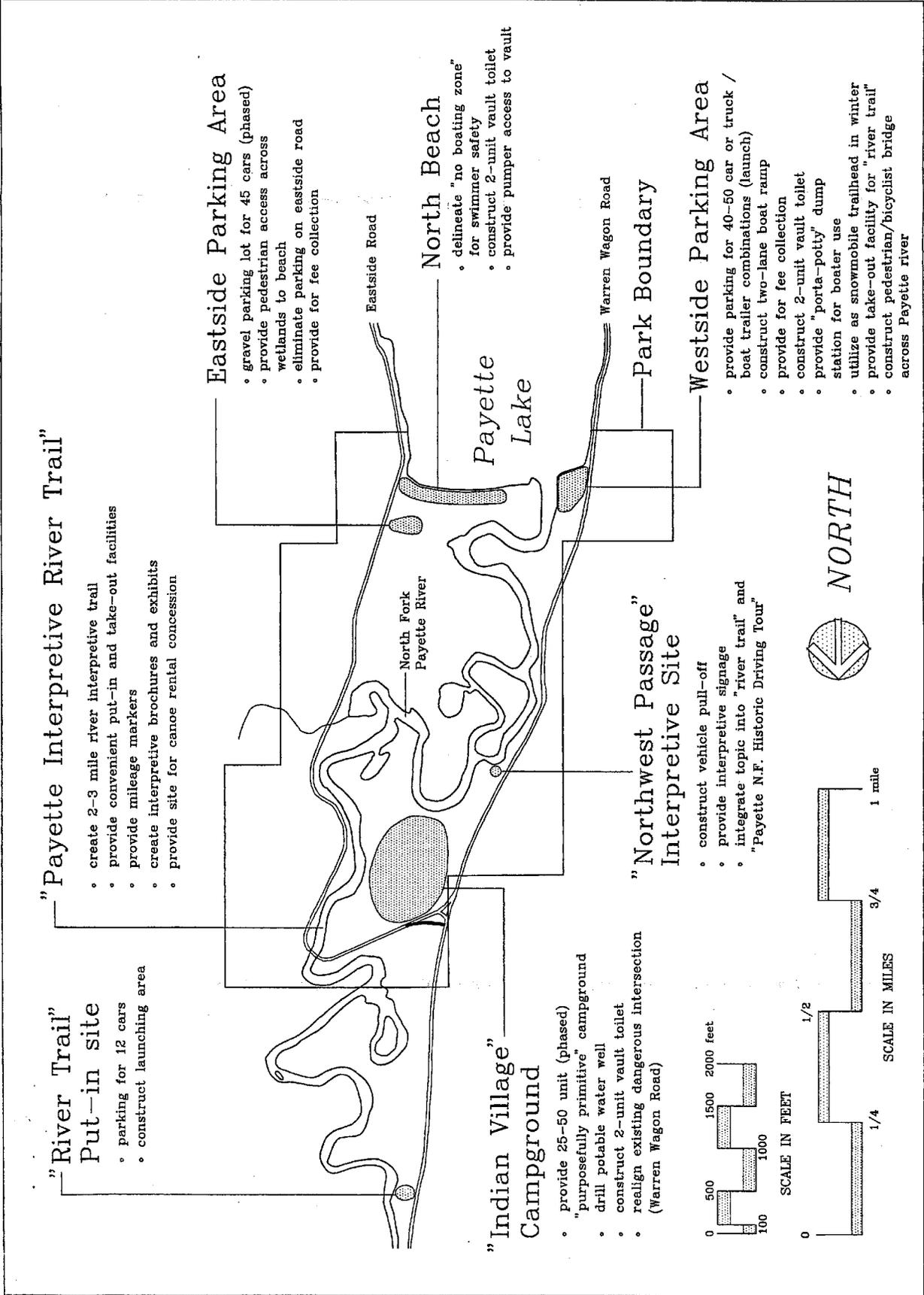
1. Fill former sand source lagoon.
2. Demolish existing vault toilet building.
3. Provide river-bank erosion control.
4. Construct two-lane concrete boat launch.
5. Provide two-unit vault toilet and dump station.
6. Provide 40-50 paved car/trailer parking spaces.
7. Provide canoe take-out point.
8. Provide method of fee collection.
9. Provide sewage dump station for boater use.
10. Construct pedestrian/bicyclist bridge across river.



PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND LAND-USE PLAN NORTH BEACH UNIT



Map 5.3



D. INDIAN VILLAGE CAMP-
GROUND - This site is intended to provide a moderate number of "purposefully primitive" campsites for campers.

Proposed Actions Include:

1. Construct 25 to 50 hardened RV campsites (phased).
2. Construct gravel-surfaced loop road(s).
3. Provide vault toilet facilities.
4. Drill potable water well with pitcher-type pump.
5. Install gray-water drains.
6. Provide river-beach area for camper use.
7. Post, barrier, and rehabilitate all existing indiscriminate camping areas within the unit.
8. Re-align dangerous intersection at Warren Wagon Road/Eastside Road.
9. Access campground via East Side Road.

E. "RIVER-TRAIL" PUT-IN - The intent of this site is to provide parking and put-in facilities for river-trail users.

Proposed Actions Include:

1. Secure ownership and management of site.
2. Construct canoe put-in area.
3. Provide twelve gravel-surfaced parking spaces.

F. NORTHWEST PASSAGE INTERPRETIVE SITE - The intent of this site is to provide river-trail users, bike-path users, and motorists traveling the U.S. Forest Service "Payette National Forest Historic Driving Tour" with an opportunity to learn about the site's

use the film *Northwest Passage*.

Proposed Actions Include:

1. Tie site into the McCall's bike-path system.
2. Provide four gravel-surfaced parking spaces.
3. Provide canoe tie-up point.
4. Construct an open-air interpretive exhibit.

G. FISHING-ACCESS SITES -

The purpose of these improvements is to provide safe, off-road parking, and handicapped access at several sites.

Proposed Actions Include:

1. Provide off-road, graveled parking area.
2. Construct pedestrian trail(s) to river
3. Provide river-bank erosion control and site rehabilitation.



CHAPTER 6

Interpretation

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*Ponderosa State Park
Interpreter Joan Lee, giving
an interpretive program at a
local school.*

Interpretation at Ponderosa State Park

by Larry Mink

Introduction

Interpretive programs and facilities aim to stimulate the visitors interest and curiosity in the parks natural and historical resources so that they will have a meaningful and enjoyable experience. As one interpreter aptly stated, "through Interpretation comes understanding, through understanding comes appreciation, through appreciation comes protection". Visitors to Ponderosa State Park should have a wide range of interpretive facilities and programs to participate in. These programs often set apart state park facilities from other recreational facilities in the area.

Ponderosa State Park, classified as a natural park, has a tremendous variety of interpretive resources, a variety of park visitors, and the potential for a high quality and active interpretive program.

The interpretive section will identify current interpretive programs, facilities and interpretive themes; and suggest a variety of facilities and programs to implement a more successful interpretive program at Ponderosa State Park in the future.

Existing Interpretive Facilities

In the short term, the existing, "all purpose" visitor center will continue to be the major interpretive facility within the park. The visitor center currently has a small interpretive

display on the succession from pond to forest; a small panel on the ponderosa pine; a geology display, four colorful banners, a plant herbarium with common flowers and mounting of a horned owl and osprey. The visitor center also displays and sells numerous books through the Ponderosa Natural History Association.

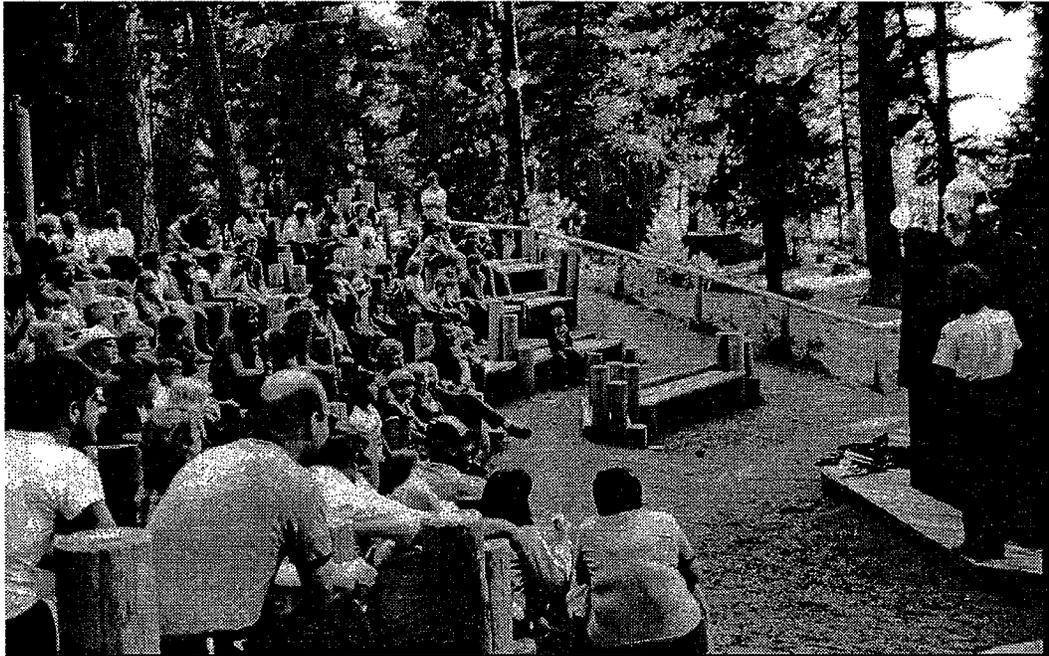
The existing outdoor program area is currently the only other major interpretive facility. The program area, located behind campsite #16 in the campground Aspen Loop will accommodate approximately 100 visitors.

Personal Interpretive Programming

Existing personal interpretive programs consist of outdoor campfire programs on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings; guided interpretive walks twice a week; a Junior Ranger Program offered twice per week; numerous environmental education school group visits to the park, as well as numerous off-site school group visits; and many programs to various groups such as family camps, church groups, community groups, etc. These personal interpretive services are accomplished by one five-month interpretive seasonal, a part-time interpretive aide, and occasionally by the full time staff members.

Non-Personal Interpretive Services

The current services include: information disseminated at bulletin boards throughout the park; three interpretive sign panels at The Point and one at the Lily Marsh bridge; a trail



Existing outdoor amphitheater adjacent to campground.

brochure for the meadow marsh trail; several miles of hiking and biking trails throughout the park; the visitor center exhibits; and general information given out at the visitor center.

Presently, there are no interpretive programs of any kind at the North Beach Unit of the park.

Program Analysis

Considering its meager interpretive budget and insufficient staff the park is providing an optimum amount of services. The strengths of the current program lie with its dedicated staff and the personal interpretive services they offer. The main weaknesses of the interpretive program are lack of interpretive staff; lack of budget; lack of indoor exhibit space; lack of interpretive signing throughout the park; lack of an interpretive plan; and lack of in-

terpretive facilities such as an interpretive center, modern program area, and indoor classroom space for year-round programming.

INTERPRETIVE THEMES

Major Themes

Three major themes have been identified for inclusion in the parks interpretive program:

1. The diversity of the natural ecosystems within the park;

The variety of natural systems in the park such as forests, ponds, Payette Lake, and the geologic history that makes Ponderosa a unique natural site in Idaho. These attributes need to be adequately interpreted to the visiting public;

2. The process of natural suc-

cession from pond, to meadow, to forest;

Two ponds which are in various successional states have been identified by the University of Idaho as the best examples of such in the Pacific Northwest. Lily Marsh and Meadow Marsh are two major natural features within the park that should be interpreted in various ways;

3. The geological processes that shaped the land from volcanism to glaciation;

The park boasts significant geological formations which are easily visible to visitors. These features should be interpreted by various methods.

Secondary Themes

1. Exploration of tree growth, competition, and forest succession;

2. Ecological cycles and change as evidenced in the forest community;

3. Existence of island or remnant populations as a result of natural and human events;

4. Natural wildlife populations, identification, purpose in the ecosystem, and future of the species;

5. Wildflower identification and historic and current uses of the plant;

6. Aquatic habitats and their relationship to the other park environments.

PROPOSED INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES

In order to better interpret Ponderosa State Park, the following interpretive facilities are proposed:

Park Interpretive Center

An addition to the current visitor center - a new facility - is needed to house interpretive displays, exhibits, and maps of the area. This will help visitors understand the natural significance of the park and how to best enjoy the resources present. This facility needs to be large enough to provide space for audio-visual programs



Pedestrian bridge over north end of Lily Marsh.

and /or classroom space for group interpretive programs; exhibit space; room to sell books, postcards, and t-shirts; office space for the interpretive staff; and adequate storage for interpretive equipment and materials. The interpretive center will serve as the park visitors major introduction to the park and act as the hub for the parks interpretive activities.

Outdoor Program Area

The present program area needs to be relocated-away from the noise and distraction of the lakes activities. The new facility should include: a rear-screen projection booth; a stage; better lighting on access trails; improved lighting at the program area; an improved sound system; better handicapped accessibility to the program area; and additional seating capacity and parking for large groups. This facility is the focal point for summer interpretive activities and is therefore a crucial component of the parks interpretive system.

Interpretive Trails

A handicapped accessible trail should be made available. One of the existing trail loops should be modified to meet ADA requirements.

The current trails in the park, should be properly interpreted with high quality signing and/or have a self-guided trail brochure available.

Since hiking trails are a popular activity, a self-guided trail around the perimeter of the entire peninsula is proposed.

The northern two thirds of the park is still relatively undisturbed. This area of the park should be left free of further development and used as the major outdoor interpretive area.

The Nazarene Church Camp

Should the Nazarene Church Camp become a part of Ponderosa State Park, it could be a valuable interpretive facility. The camp could be used as an environmental education facility/group camp for public use. It should not compete with other surrounding camps such as the U of I Forestry Camp and should not put an undue strain on the parks existing staff. Viable alternatives for the use of the camp should be considered.

North Beach Unit

Two interpretive facilities are proposed at the North Beach Unit of the park: an Interpretive "River Trail" along the North Fork of the Payette River, and the "Northwest Passage" historical site. The "River Trail", which passes through one of the most beautiful and natural settings of either park unit, will provide interpretive stops with signing along the river bank for the canoe visitor. The "Northwest Passage" interpretive site will convey to passers-by the sites historical use as the "set" for the film "Northwest Passage".

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL PROGRAMMING

In order to better interpret Ponderosa State Park, the following interpretive activities are proposed in addition to the existing programs:

Proposed On-Site Activities

With the ever - increasing attendance during the summer months, it is proposed to offer campfire programs seven nights per week, add additional interpretive walks and longer hikes, add additional children's programs to the schedule such as Junior Ranger Programs, and schedule other activities that may not fit the traditional mold of interpretive programs; horse-shoe contests, volleyball tournaments, and bicycle tours.

The winter ski program at Ponderosa is continually growing and interpretive programming for this audience needs to be seriously considered. Guided ski tours, during day and evening hours, are recommended. Also, programs in the visitor center during the day interpreting the winter landscape would be ideal for tired skiers or family members resting and warming up.

Environmental Education Programs

On-site school group program demand is ever increasing. To teach our children sound environmental values is very important. Ponderosa State Park should be a premiere outdoor classroom for all people to enjoy and

learn from. This plan encourages scheduling school groups throughout the entire school year for outdoor/environmental education classes.

Special Events

With the assistance of the Ponderosa Natural History Association, the park is encouraged to sponsor numerous special events within the park. These events could include mountain man rendezvous, community musicfest and other educational events.

Proposed Off-Site Activities

Ponderosa State Park should continue and expand its off-site environmental education programs to central Idaho schools. Past programs on recycling and history have been very successful and should continue to be popular in the future. Off-site programs by park staff not only educate our children - they also give the park a positive educational image. A planned, on - going educational program in cooperation with the area schools, should be a major interpretive element. The park staff is encouraged to present other off-site programs to community groups, civic organizations, and other educational institutions.

INTERPRETIVE SUPPORT

In order to conduct the proposed interpretive program, additional support is needed from a full time interpretive staff position, volunteers, the Association, and additional resource materials.

To plan, coordinate, and implement the many facets of the parks interpretive program, consideration should be given to hiring a full time interpretive staff position. Additional seasonal interpretive aides are also recommended.

Volunteers, and teachers can provide tremendous support for a wide variety of programs.

Effective interpretive programs require a well - trained staff. On-going formalized training is recommended to insure the highest quality interpreters are presenting accurate information.

An active interpretive program requires readily available information in the form of books, magazines, resource materials, audio-visual materials, photographs, etc. The park is encourage to assemble an interpretive resource center in the park.

The Ponderosa Natural History Association is a recognized non-profit cooperating association that provides educational and interpretive resources to the park. This association should continue to support the efforts of the parks interpretive programs through the sale of items in the visitor center, fund raising programs, and seeking grants and other outside funding for support of the interpretive program.

Interpretive Priorities

1. Interpretive center expansion or construction of a new facility for exhibits, displays, audio-visual/classroom, offices, and storage.

2. Additional staff to implement

a complete interpretive program.

3. "Interpretive River Trail" development along the North Fork at North Beach Unit.

4. Outdoor Program Area relocation and improvements.

5. Upgrade interpretive signing on the existing trails and addition of a trail around the perimeter of the park peninsula.

6. Additional environmental education programs both on and off-site.

7. Expansion of the summer interpretive program to serve more visitors.

8. Winter interpretive programs for the ski visitor.

9. Construction of the "Northwest Passage" interpretive site on Warren Wagon Road - North Beach Unit.

The Ponderosa Natural History Association

The Ponderosa Natural History Association is an integral part of the current interpretive program at the park. The Association assists the park interpretive program financially through the sale of books, postcards, and t-shirts. The Association consists of volunteers who support the park and assist with special events. The Association has funded things such as audio-visual equipment, resource materials, and visitor center exhibits in the past. The Association will play an essential part in the parks interpretive programs in the future.

**N.F. PAYETTE RIVER
INTERPRETIVE TRAIL**

Background

During the planning process, two facts became evident: boaters love the tranquil experience found on the stretch of the North Fork that meanders through the North Beach Unit; and its wetland ecosystem offers a fantastic interpretive opportunity. A typical interpretive foot-trail would "invade" this sensitive riparian environment, and would lead ultimately to resource degradation; if an interpretation program was to be pursued, a creative solution would be required.

Concept

The "Payette River Interpretive Trail" concept provides for interpretation of the area in a manner that would be unique within Idaho, although the concept has already been successfully implemented in the Everglades. The proposed "river trail" is approximately 3.3 miles in length. At the rivers gentle

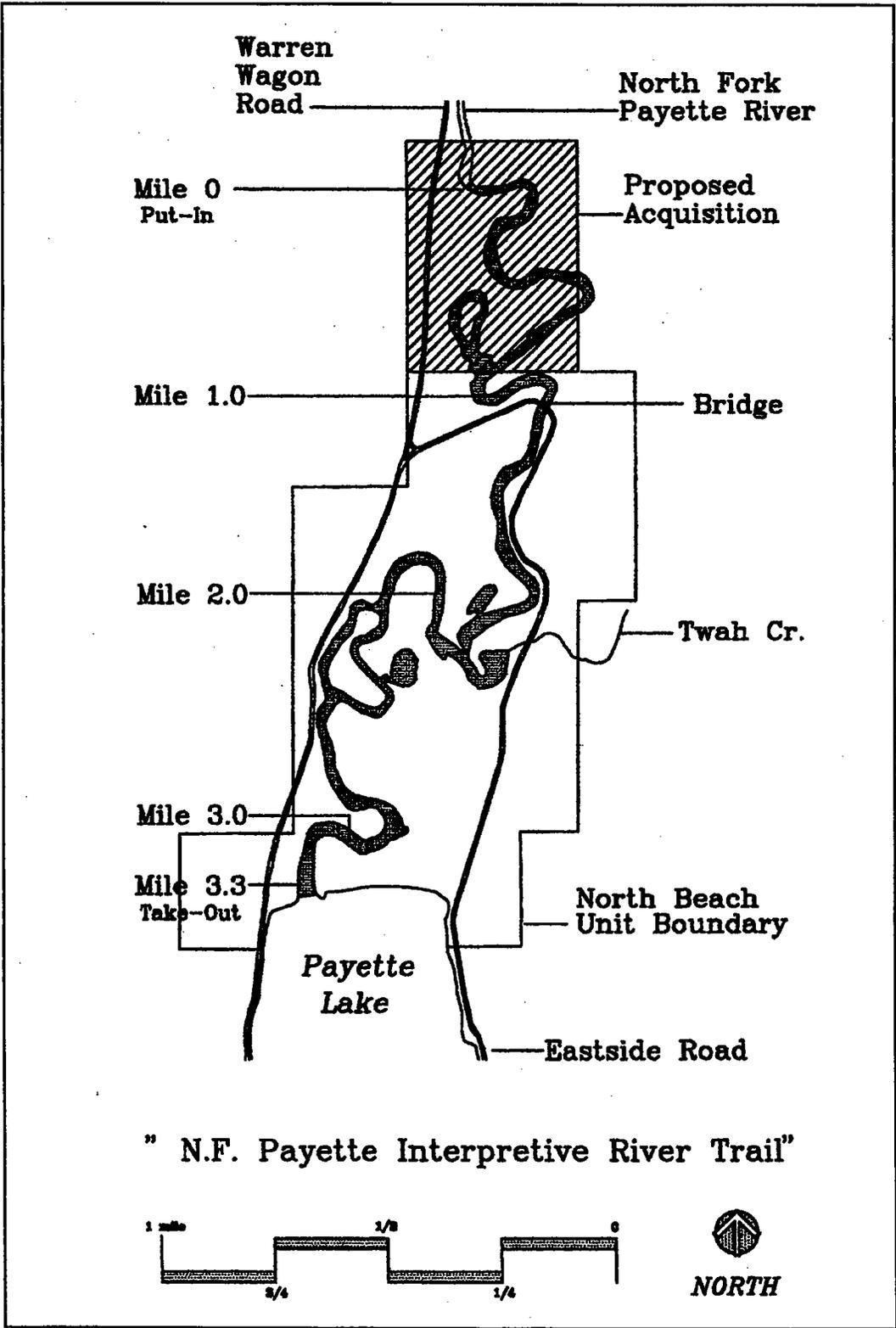
gradient of 3 f.p.m. (feet per mile), the course could be negotiated by even the novice canoeist. The trip from the proposed put-in site (currently located on Idaho Department of Lands property) would take approximately 2 hours at a leisurely pace. At periodic intervals along the "river trail", interpretive panels/displays and self-guided waterproof brochures would provide users with insight into riparian topics - wetland ecology, river inhabitants, and dynamic river processes. At the "Northwest Passage" interpretive site, canoeists would be provided an access point so that they could also enjoy the exhibit. This approach to interpretation of the wetland places the impact on the resource most able to withstand it - the river itself. This proposed "river-trail" is shown on map 6.1.

Implementation

The "river-trail" is intended for boat owners and non-owners alike. A canoe-rental service, however, should be an integral part of the operation. It



River trail Map 6.1



River trail Map 6.1

could be either I.D.P.R. or concessionaire managed. In either case, a shuttle service for canoes/canoists would be required-possibly a secondary function of the kiosk attendant. Arriving "river trail" users would park their vehicle at the westside parking facility, and be shuttled 1.5 miles north on Warren Wagon Road to the proposed put-in site, where a trailer-full of canoes would be pre-positioned. Next, canoes, lifejackets, paddles, and literature would be distributed. The ideal scenario would space departures at 10-15 minute intervals so that each party could enjoy a "solitary" experience. Upon completion of the journey, participants would take-out at the west side parking area, and load their canoes on a second trailer - which, when full, would be shuttle back to the put-in point. The now-empty trailer at the put-in would be brought back to begin another cycle.

Summary

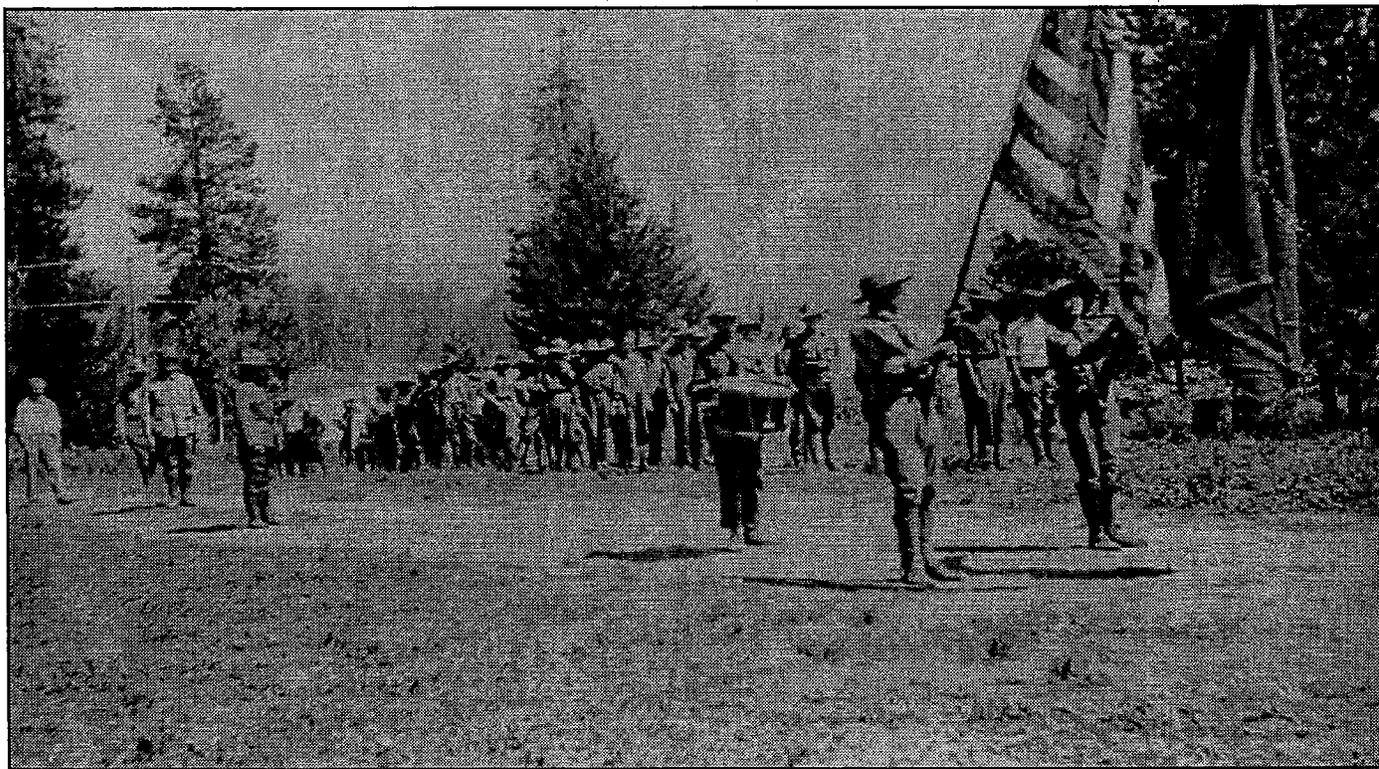
This proposal outlines a framework for a "one of a kind" Idaho interpretive experience oriented towards the short-term, destination resort visitor that may or may not have access to a canoe. "River-Trail" users could wake up, have a leisurely breakfast in McCall, drive to North Beach-have a memorable outing - and be back in McCall in time for lunch. Initially, visitor use would probably be low; However once word of its existence spread, the "river-trail" would quickly be added to the list of "things to do while in the McCall area".



CHAPTER 7

Plan Implementation

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North Beach Unit development priorities and cost estimates 138
Peninsula Unit development priorities and cost estimates 139



Boy Scouts at camp at Payette Lake, circa 1919. Photo courtesy of Idaho State Historical Society.

PROPOSED LAND ACQUISITION

This General Development Plan is the first comprehensive planning document ever created for Ponderosa State Park. It is intended to present the full spectrum of acquisition, development and management strategies proposed for the park. As such, it is necessary for the document to identify for acquisition those parcels of land that have been determined to be key to the plans ultimate success. The need for acquiring the following three parcels is particularly critical:

Nazarene Church Camp

From a management perspective, the acquisition of the 2.8-acre Nazarene Church camp and the adjoining .40-acre lakefront residential lease lot are crucial. These parcels are "inholdings" totally enveloped by park land. In the past, the parcels use as a summer-time church camp has been fairly compatible with park operations. Should the Nazarene Church move its summer-camp operation elsewhere, the use of these parcels to accommodate other less compatible activities could severely disrupt park operations, particularly during the winter. Use of this facility during the winter months would destroy the parks substantial cross-country ski program. The park road, which serves as the base for the parks ski-trail network, would have to remain open to vehicles to provide access to this site. In park ownership, the threat of conflicting use would be

eliminated, and the facility could become a conference center focusing on environmental education.

Lakeview Village

The success of the visitor-management strategy proposed by this GDP hinges on the acquisition of this 48-acre facility. Lakeview Village offers the potential for providing the additional lakefront day-use and beach areas, boat launching facilities and R.V. group camping accommodations not available on the peninsula proper. The site has been shown to be ideally located where these intense recreational uses can be siphoned-off and satisfied prior to this pressure reaching the more sensitive environments found further north on the peninsula.

Undeveloped IDL Land

These two parcels of adjacent, undeveloped land near the park entrance total approximately 32 acres. For years, these parcels have been quietly providing an invaluable service to the park: a visual and spatial buffer from surrounding development. This situation cannot be expected to continue. Sale of these parcels to the private sector will result in the encroachment of conflicting uses to within a stones-throw of the peninsulas primary visitor facilities. Fortunately, IDPR is currently in the process of negotiating the purchase of these parcels from IDL.

North Beach River Corridor

Purchase of approximately 120 acres at the extreme north end of the

North Beach Unit from IDL would secure an additional mile of "river trail" length and a good staging area (parking and put-in point) for the proposed "Payette River Interpretive Trail".

Channel Island

Although not a major proposal of the GDP, acquisition of this 13-acre island from IDL would allow IDPR the option of providing an exclusive boat-in camping facility on Payette Lake.

University of Idaho Field Campus / Camp Alice Pittenger

For years, these two entities have been good neighbors to Ponderosa State Park. However, if in the future either of these organizations decide to move their operations elsewhere, conflicting uses could be introduced into the park environs. Should this occur, purchase of these parcels would eliminate the threat of conflicting use. Both facilities could be transformed into cabin or dormitory-type group camps similar to the popular facility operated by IDPR at Harriman State Park.

Private Residences

Should IDPR successfully acquire the Lakeview Village facility from the Idaho Department of Lands, the nine recreational residences listed below will also become "in-holdings". Two of these parcels (marked *) are owned in fee; the other seven are leased from IDL.

Mrs. Jim Babcock
Don Brandt
William L. Clark
Henry A. Dalrymple
E.J. Parkinson
Ernest O'Reilly
Marie Whitsel, Trustee
Wilson / Aldecoa*
Dr. Roy Ellsworth*

At the January 24, 1994 IDPR Board meeting, the planning issue of greatest concern was the proposed acquisition of these properties by IDPR for inclusion within the park. Questions were raised as to the conditions under which this acquisition might occur and the method of acquisition IDPR proposed to utilize.

As to method of acquisition, IDPR **does not** have the power of eminent domain, and as IDPR Board Chairman Monte Later stated, "that is not our style". Any future acquisitions by IDPR would be strictly on a willing seller and willing buyer basis, and of course, upon the availability of funding.

Those parcels of property identified for acquisition are depicted on proposed land acquisition map 7.1.

Development Priorities and Cost Estimates

Three levels of priority have been assigned to proposed development at Ponderosa State Park. Actions within each level are presented in a recommended sequence. Development will occur as funding becomes available. Availability and timing of grant funds may dictate actual time of implementation.

As facilities are developed, it will be prudent to evaluate how they are used to determine what unforeseen improvements might also be appropriate to accommodate visitors within the constraints established by the plan. The cost estimates associated with the proposals are broad in scope, but consistent with the level of detail developed in the plan. Cost estimates are based on 1994 construction costs, and do not include design fees or project contingencies.

Priority One actions include those projects currently underway and those that should be undertaken immediately. They include improvements needed to address critical issues concerning visitor health, safety and access.

Priority Two actions are intended to initiate phased construction of new visitor use areas and reorganize, enlarge and enhance existing facilities. These actions are also designed to limit further resource degradation in areas that have a history of over-use and abuse. Planning for these projects should begin immediately, with implementation occurring in the near future.

Priority Three actions complete the final stages of the phased developments proposed by the plan. Completion of these items will increase visitor facilities to the extent that the 'carrying capacity' of both units of the park will be attained. Visitor demand will indicate the time when these projects should be scheduled to come on-line.

**PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT, PRIORITY LEVELS AND COST ESTIMATES
LAKEVIEW VILLAGE**

Proposed Development	Priority Levels and Cost Estimates		
	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Remove 33 mobile homes; create 4-5 acres of multi-purpose open-space for day-use; provide day-use parking area	195,000		
Re-organize existing 85 camping spurs into 50-unit R.V. group campground; provide restroom/shower building and picnic shelter for group camp use	155,000		
Provide picnic shelter and restroom facility for day-use area	65,000		
<i>**Construct 70 long-term R.V. campsites with water, sewer, and electrical hook-ups (across park entrance road) as revenue generator to pay I.D.L. lease payment</i>		\$665,000	
Construct 2-lane boat ramp and 20-40 car/trailer parking space			145,000
Total cost by priority level:	\$415,000	\$665,000	\$145,000
Total cost of all development:	\$1,225,000		
**This revenue generating action would be unnecessary should IDPR purchase the Lakeview Village facility.			

**PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT, PRIORITY LEVELS AND COST ESTIMATES
NORTH BEACH UNIT**

Proposed Development	Priority Levels and Cost Estimates		
	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
East side vault toilet	27,000		
Sewage pumper-truck access	12,000		
East side visitor parking (phase #1-25 gravel spaces)	20,000		
Pedestrian path/bridges	50,000		
"No boating area" bouys, 4 boat docks	6,000		
West side parking area (fill, bank stabilization, 50 paved spaces)		165,000	
West side vault toilet and boat dump station		28,000	
West side boat ramp, 2 abutments, 4 docks, piling		30,000	
Tie beach into bikepath system (pedestrian bridge across river, 0.5 mile paves 10' pathway)		216,000	
Campground phase #1 (25 hardened sites w/o utilities, gravel entrance and loop road, utilize surplus site furniture)		60,000	
Campground 2-unit vault toilet #1		27,000	
Campground water well #1		10,000	
Campground gray-water drains (2)		8,000	
Three fishing access points			4,000
"Northwest Passage" interpretive site			10,000
East side parking area phase #2 (25 additional gravel spaces)			10,000
Campground phase #2 (25 additional hardened sites w/o utilities, gravel loop road, utilize surplus site furniture)			50,000
Campground 2-unit vault toilet #2			27,000
Campground water well #2			10,000
Campground gray-water drains (3)			12,000
Total cost by priority level	\$115,000	\$544,000	\$123,000
Total cost of all development	\$782,000		

**PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT, PRIORITY LEVELS AND COST ESTIMATES
PENINSULA UNIT**

Proposed Development	Priority Levels and Cost Estimates		
	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Renovate existing campground, upgrade electrical system, reduce density, construct commons area (all three loops).	350,000		
Day-use area 2-unit vault toilet, harden picnic pads, pathway	33,000		
Provide potable water supply to day-use area	15,000		
Widen peninsula boat launch access road, 2-unit vault toilet and boat dump station.	33,000		
Tie day-use area into bikepath system; 1.1 miles of 10' pathway	70,000		
Create visitor service complex, construct interpretive center addition to existing visitor center, relocate outdoor ampitheater, enlarge central visitor parking area.		230,000	
<i>**New 50-unit group campground, w/ water & electric hook-ups 2 group shelters, 1 restroom/shower building.</i>		**750,000	
Seasonal staff dormitory, fence maintenance yard, move access road to maintenance area.			100,000
<i>** Expand peninsula boat launch parking area.</i>			**15,000
Re-align park entrance road, entrance station, relocate R.V. dump station, build 'cut-off near Nazarene Church camp site.			205,000
Total cost by priority level:	\$501,000	\$980,000	\$320,000
Total cost of all development:	\$1,801,000		
**Denote projects that will be unnecessary should IDPR be successful in its attempt to purchase or negotiate a long-term lease of the Lakeview Village facility.			



CHAPTER 8

Vegetation Management

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"Bringing the ponderosas back to Ponderosa State Park" 148



Boy Scouts at camp on Payette Lake. Photo courtesy of Idaho State Historical Society.

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT AT PONDEROSA STATE PARK

Edited and revised by Chris Hoosick from the Mary Minerva McCroskey Forest Management Plan by Harold Osborne, Professor of Forestry, University of Idaho

Introduction

Forest management involves the use of forests to meet the objectives of landowners and society. While the objectives may change and the means to reach them become sophisticated, forest management still is the attempt to guide forests toward a society's goals.

A forest manager is the catalyst of this effort and, as such, needs the earthy and intimate understanding of a botanist, the long-range viewpoint of a planner, the skills of an administrator, and the alertness, flexibility, and all-around resourcefulness of a successful business executive. Above all, the forest manager requires a genuine sense and feeling for the forest as an entity. Every forest offers a real and living individuality. Recognizing this uniqueness while applying the principles of management is the heart of forest management. (Davis and Johnson, 1987).

It is necessary for private and especially public land managers to consider all timber-management decisions in the context of a larger, socially defined, multiple-use management framework.

A quantitative justification that management recommendations, decisions, and plans will satisfy owner constraints and that they are the best of the alternative choices is also needed for sound management of forests. (Davis and Johnson, 1987).

Under strictly natural conditions, a forest is generally a self-perpetuating system that does not require management. It goes on indefinitely in one form or another, but it can be modified and changed in many ways. Decisions made and actions taken now may have effects and consequences felt many decades into the future. A high degree of responsibility and stewardship is essential.

The evolution of a forest is a complex process. It involves establishment of young individuals of pioneer species (first stage of a plant community's ecological development), growth and replacement by other species through a complex set of interactions that form the basis of the science of ecology. This ecological development is called succession.

Silviculture

Through the practice of silviculture—the care and management of forests—many people may affect the succession of a forest. Their treatment may be designed to maintain the status quo, speed succession, or set it back to an earlier stage. A planting may speed the succession by establishing a species that is characteristic of later stages while selective harvesting of scattered trees will maintain a mature stand's

structure and composition without allowing succession to proceed to an mature or climax forest.

A silvicultural system is simply the method selected to grow and reproduce the forest in a way that combines the biological needs of the species and the personal objectives of the owner. Unfortunately, the biological needs sometimes take a back seat to the owner's objectives.

The main purpose for which a particular tract of forested land is managed is determined by the ownership and the economic situation in which it must be operated. Forested lands are generally managed for a multitude of purposes, with one dominant use. A forested land can often be managed simultaneously for several uses and management of the whole is directed to achieve the greatest total benefit and value. In some cases, however, uses are incompatible with one another and the lesser must be subordinated to the more dominant. Recreation is an example that is so strongly a dominant use that timber cutting, grazing and hunting must be reduced.

Since the GDP classifies Ponderosa State Park as a natural park, its forest is to be managed as a natural forest. Although decisions to manage it this way may affect other uses, this predominant management direction must not vary. But again, any management decisions directed to enhance a natural forest can affect other uses of the forest.

Goals and Objectives

To achieve the overall forest management directives, goals and objectives are established. These, in conjunction with existing IDPR policies, give long-term direction to the vegetation management plan.

GOALS:

The primary goal for natural resource management in Idaho State Parks include:

- Sustaining unique ecological communities.
- Restoring ecological processes as they would function without the influence of humans.
- Protecting air and water quality.
- Maintaining an aesthetically appealing environment.

OBJECTIVES:

- To maintain the forest's naturally aesthetic setting, but reduce the potential for a catastrophic fire.
- To identify forest concerns and management alternatives to correct them.
- To restore fire as a natural process to maintain the parks ecosystems.
- To protect the park's watersheds.
- To have the forest management plan as an integral part of the park's overall management plan and forest management practices interpreted for the public's understanding and knowledge.

Timber-Management Policy

IDPR has adopted a policy which gives general outlines and direction for all forests within state parks. This policy sets the tone for Ponderosa State Park's Vegetation Management Plan. The policy reads:

PAR. 5:73 - TIMBER-MANAGEMENT POLICY ON STATE PARKLANDS-Trees individually or combined in groves or major stands contribute to the scenic and aesthetic values of a recreation area. A tree of 12 inches or more in diameter represents a major investment and cannot be replaced generally, except by an investment in time. For these reasons, our objective will be to retain the individual trees and various stands of timber in as near a natural state as possible, including snags that are important to cavity-nesting birds.

A. Each tree considered for removal will be judged on its own merits.

B. Safety of the recreating public will be a major concern and any tree, because of physical condition or location that creates a human hazard will be removed.

C. Damage to the rest of the stand through disease or insect infestation shall be sufficient cause for the removal of the infected trees.

D. Infestations dangerous to the residual stand, but capable of treatment without the loss of the tree, will be treated by the park staff or in widespread situations, as a cooperator with

other timber groups.

E. Fire-killed and blow-down timber usually involves a considerable amount of timber and frequently becomes a source of damage by insects and disease to the rest of the stand. Trees of considerable volume will generally be salvaged both for the protection of the stand and for the monetary value they represent. Isolated trees that do not represent a hazard to the remaining stand may be left if it is not aesthetically undesirable and if the cost of removal is excessive. Fire-killed and blow-down material should be salvaged when advisable at the earliest opportunity to retain as much of the quality of the timber as possible.

F. Trees may be removed from right-of-way clearings or other construction areas requiring open space. Considerable care will be exercised to limit the damage to the remaining trees. Only those trees will be removed which will be essential to the development.

G. Layout plans will give full consideration to saving unusual, historical or other trees significantly important, aesthetically, to the park area.

H. Under special circumstances, timber may be cut and harvested to re-establish an essential game range, to establish or preserve a spectacular view, to retain a desirable species, or to change the type to a species more suitable for park needs.

I. Under no circumstances will the commercial value of a tree within the park be considered as criteria for its removal.

J. Salvage material from the trees removed under the above policy may be sold by the department in accordance with established procedure.

FOREST SUCCESSION

In the last 70 years, natural succession of the forest has been altered. In altering this succession, many changes have taken place at Ponderosa State Park regarding to climatic timber types, habitat types and soil physical class. In eliminating fire as a natural occurrence, ponderosa pine and Douglas fir, both climatic species in years past, have now begun to be replaced by white fir, high brush and serial species. Seed beds necessary for the regeneration of ponderosa pine, Douglas fir and other species have been altered allowing old growth timber canopies and high brush to exist, and insect and diseased species to propagate. The percentage of species infected or destroyed by insect and disease has increased since 1920. Allowing infected and dead species to exist with healthy species will only increase the percent of loss by insect and disease. Allowing dead trees to deteriorate naturally increases fuel loading which, in turn, creates an extreme fire potential in the park.

Insects

Insects are a more destructive force in forests than wildfire. Unlike the spectacular destruction of fire, insect damage is slower and the damage is less evident - until the insects become

so numerous that an epidemic ensues.

A primary determinant of insect population levels is the availability and condition of food - that is, species composition and stand structure are influencing factors on the population growth of insects. As a general rule, forests with the greatest diversity of tree species are more resistant to outbreaks of forest insects.

Control Alternatives

The decision to control insects must be based on a comprehensive review of all factors bearing on the management of the forest. Ecological, sociological, and economic implications must be weighed carefully. The use of silviculture methods for controlling pests is preventive instead of corrective and the effect may be reflected some years beyond the time after the practice is initiated. For example, the western pine beetle, a problem among mature trees and those of less vigor, is controlled by thinning. Low vigor, thin-crowned and over-mature pines that are likely to become infested by the beetle may best be managed by a special cut to thin them.

Chemical Control

The application of chemical insecticides in the forest is an emergency undertaking designed to reduce damage immediately. If properly planned and carefully executed, application of the pesticide should have a negligible effect on the environment. The habits of the pest species, the area involved, the proximity of water and the poten-

tial for adverse impact on area wildlife all must be taken into account when considering if, which, when, how and how much pesticide is to be applied. The consequences are often felt for many years afterward.

Novel Chemical Approaches

Among the chemicals available for forest pest control are several that exploit an insect's particular biological characteristics. Many of the insect species' males are attracted to the female of the species by a particular identifying odor of a chemical substance that is secreted by the female called a pheromone. Chemists have synthesized this pheromone and it is used to lure the males into areas which are to be cut and, therefore, away from areas not to be cut. There are also repellent pheromones which work by telling the insects there is already an over population and they need to go elsewhere.

There are several other novel chemicals and many more are being developed. Each must be carefully examined for their impact on target insects and on the flora and fauna of the entire forest ecosystem.

Forest Diseases

Although insects cause the highest mortality loss of trees, by far the largest growth losses are a result of tree diseases. The health of forest trees is affected by a number of factors that subject trees to stress. At any point in time several stress factors may operate concurrently so that the health of a tree may be determined by the total

effect of all stresses.

Forest trees are subject to disease caused by adverse environmental influences and by a variety of destructive agents. Disease can be defined as a malfunction of a metabolic process, or a disturbance of normal structure.

Factors causing diseases in forest trees are classed as abiotic (noninfectious, nonparasitic) or biotic (infectious, parasitic). A number of abiotic agents, including moisture and temperature extremes, can cause disease in trees. Nutrient excess or deficiency and toxic substances in the air or soil also are abiotic agents. Diseases caused by abiotic agents often are difficult to diagnose because the causal agent is no longer present, or because the cause-and-effect relationship is difficult to establish.

Most forest-tree diseases are caused by various biotic agents. These include viruses, mycoplasmas, bacteria, fungi, parasitic higher plant, and nematodes. Of these, the fungi causes the greatest number of diseases, as well as the greatest total loss. Fungi are usually classified as plants without chlorophyll and with a very simple structure undifferentiated into stems, leaves, and roots.

Forest Disease Management

The management objectives for forest disease must first depend on the objectives of the managing agencies and the use of the forest. The control of a disease might be undertaken only when a significant impact is obvious with the forests' objectives. The reduc-

tion of root-diseases is a formidable task because of the difficulties in diagnosis of root disease and in determining the complex relationships among rootpathogens, the tree host, and the soil environment.

Most methods for control of forest diseases are preventative in nature and may include alternative species selection, burning or thinning. As noted earlier, fire is known to directly inhibit certain pathogens.

Forest-Wildlife Interactions

Forests provide the basic habitat for a large proportion of the world's wildlife, including amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Trees provide food and protection from the weather and from other animals. Forests also have a stabilizing effect on stream flow that provides fish habitats. Taken together, these elements constitute wildlife habitat, which may be a specific forest type or a mixed forest. Within habitats, each species of wildlife uses a particular portion, or its niche. The ecological niche of an organism depends not only on where it lives, but also on what it does.

The relationship between forest and wildlife is so intertwined and complex that little can be done to a forest that does not have impact on some form of wildlife. One obvious impact is the effect from clear-cutting or burning a forest. The habitat of some animals can be harmed - cover is removed, nesting or denning sites are damaged, and seed or fruit producing trees are destroyed.

There is also an impact on wildlife populations when a forest is allowed to proceed toward climax through normal succession. The large herbivorous species dependent on low-growing plant forms diminished and are replaced by a greater diversity of smaller animals.

Thus the concept of what is "good" and "bad" forest management for wildlife depends on the situation. A practice bad for one group of species may be good for others.

A large proportion of forest wildlife depends on the periodic destruction and renewal of the forest for survival. Allowing forest land to proceed toward climax usually causes the loss of plants that provide the bulk of wildlife food and shelter. A forest manager should follow the advice of Aldo Leopold, who stated, "A good tinkerer saves all the pieces."

Recommendations

It must first be realized that the vegetation management plan and the following recommendations are presented as a general guideline for the management direction Ponderosa State Park's forest is to take. For each management directive, such as insect control, a detailed investigation will be required to determine the most appropriate means to reach a particular end. Recommended methods to reach a management directive will vary as determined by the location and use intensity of a particular area, as well as the economic feasibility.

The park management has worked closely with the University of Idaho, College of Forestry, and Wildlife Range Sciences in the past to determine detailed control and management methods, and it is recommended that this close working relationship continue. Cooperation will also be maintained with the U. S. Forest Service, Department of Lands, and Fish and Game.

The park's natural status and the department's policies have predetermined that the forest is to be managed as a natural area, therefore, uses such as wildlife habitat improvement are encouraged. IDPR timber management policy also states that the commercial value of a tree will not be a criteria for removal and, therefore, no commercial timber cutting for purely economical gains shall be allowed.

REFORESTATION

The planting of trees for reforestation in the park is a recommended management practice. Ponderosa's Natural Resource plan has identified areas in the park suitable for tree planting that will help achieve our overall goals.

Insects, Disease, and Wildlife

Insects and fungi are an integral part of the forest ecosystem as are the various animal and plant species. Their role appears to be essential in the regulation of forest bamboos and in recycling the components of woody vegetation back to the soil. While in-

sects and forest pathogens perform these vital recycling functions, they can present many problems to humans in the management of forests, especially if the forest is a major component of a park. Since Ponderosa State Park is to be managed as a Natural Park, insects and diseases will be managed accordingly.

The major insect pests are the Douglas fir beetle, the mountain pine beetle and the western pine beetle. Control of stand density and the control of species composition are the two major means of keeping populations of these insects within acceptable levels. The loss of some trees while these insect populations are at endemic levels is expected and natural. Epidemic populations and catastrophic tree losses can also be expected, but these levels of loss are not acceptable even though they are natural. The goal in the management of this park is to carefully manipulate the forest species composition and density to maintain a healthy forest. Prescribed fire can be used as a natural management tool to accomplish a majority of the stand management prescriptions.

The careful application of selective thinning of stands before they reach the high-risk stage is recommended. The application of group selection harvest to break up the uniform stands and increase the age and species diversity will not only create a more stable forest ecosystem, but will be beneficial to the park's wildlife population.

A detailed inventory of the park's vegetation and wildlife population is required to assess problems and opportunities and to prioritize management activities.

Hazardous Trees

A hazardous tree is any tree that has a structural defect that, if it falls, may result in property damage or personal injury. For the department to protect itself from liabilities, it is necessary to use reasonable care to protect the park's visitors. In most cases, reasonable care implies that campgrounds, picnic areas, and trails have been evaluated for safety hazards by professionals. The best protection against liability is an annual inspection of these use areas. Park management has been very aggressive in the removal of hazardous trees in the past and this aggression should continue in the future. Hazardous trees should be removed prior to the use season.

BRINGING THE PONDEROSAS BACK TO PONDEROSA STATE PARK

Franklin E. Boteler

Ponderosa State Park is recognized as one of Idaho's "crown jewels." Lying on the edge of scenic Payette Lake in mountainous central Idaho, the park is noted for its stately old growth ponderosa pine trees. Those pines are now in danger. Without careful management, they will not be there for future generations to enjoy.

In order to maintain the unique values Ponderosa State Park was estab-

lished to protect, the park is implementing a natural resource management plan. The primary goals for natural resource management in Idaho state parks include sustaining unique natural communities, restoring ecological processes as they would function without the influence of humans, enhancing water and air quality, providing wildlife viewing opportunities and providing an aesthetically pleasing environment.

Before human intervention, nature provided lightning-caused, low level fires that served an important function in supporting the unique natural communities which typically characterize state parks. Studies of tree ring growth in Ponderosa State Park, indicate most of the park was burned over by low level fires every five to ten years before humans began to tamper with the process. These fires created conditions which favored the regeneration and sustenance of the stately ponderosa pines. The species commonly forms open park-like forests, grows 180 feet high, and has a four-foot diameter. Reproduction is best in clearings made by fire.

The following "unnatural effects" can be seen in the park as a result of suppressing natural fire:

- ° The understory (small trees, bushes and plants) has flourished creating unnatural conditions which no longer favor ponderosa pine regeneration. Natural communities dependent on the ponderosa pine are being replaced by fir and lodgepole pine. Ponderosa pine regeneration is not occurring within the park.

° The unnaturally heavy understory out-competes the overstory (large trees) for limited water and nutrients, thereby increasing stress on the overstory trees making them more susceptible to wind-throw, insect infestation, and disease than they would be if nature had taken its course. The overstressed ponderosa pines are not producing seed cones.

° The heavy understory becomes "ladder fuel," which leads fire up into the lower branches of the overstory, greatly increasing the probability that destructive, high intensity fires will result. In some recent cases in Idaho, these crown fires have become so hot the top layer of soil "melted" into a waxy layer relatively impervious to water, air and nutrient cycling. Such unnaturally large and hot fires also pose a threat to public safety.

° In places within the park, unique natural communities, such as the "Lily Marsh" and the open field at the park entrance, will be replaced by forest unless management practices are implemented to maintain them. If these habitats are replaced, there will be a significant decline in the variety of bird species which populate the park.

In order to simulate the natural process, prescribed burns will be conducted at Ponderosa under very controlled conditions. Before conducting a burn, a plan will be developed identifying ecological objectives for the burn, desired atmospheric conditions for conducting the burn, equipment need, and crew responsibilities. These low volume burns seldom reach over three feet in height. They are administered by a

trained fire crew in the spring or fall when vegetation moisture, relative humidity (25 to 50%), and winds (consistently 5-10 mph from one direction) are appropriate. In park settings, the fires are also carefully administered to retain all snags, buffer all known raptor nest sites, and avoid nesting or reproduction seasons. Infiltration zones are left between the treated area and water resources in order to preserve water quality. If necessary, ladder fuels are mechanically removed before the fire treatment to avoid risk of fire reaching the overstory.

This spring, a fire crew will be kept on alert status by the park manager. When atmospheric conditions are appropriate, the crew will be called in to begin implementing the fire plan by setting very small backfires proximate to the fire break or border (typically a road). Once the break area is adequately "blacked out" to prevent any fire spread, the crew moves upwind and sets small fires, tracking them through the forest until they naturally decline upon hitting the firebreak. The fire is managed so that flames will not reach the overstory. Adequate crew and equipment are maintained to extinguish the fire should environmental conditions change.

Through implementing a prescribed burn program, natural conditions will be simulated in the park. Over time, this should reestablish the ecological processes which existed before humans intervened. In this way, the significant natural communities protected by Ponderosa State Park will be sustained for future generations to enjoy.



CHAPTER 9

Park Operations

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"Lakeview" camp, Payette Lake. Photo courtesy of Idaho State Historical Society.

THE STATE PARK SYSTEM

The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation currently operates a system of twenty-three park facilities. These facilities are depicted on map 9.1. The statewide headquarters for the IDPR system is located in Boise. Operational administration of the system is divided between two regions. The north region manager, located in Coeur d' Alene, administers nine state parks; the south region manager, located in Meridian, administers thirteen state parks and one national reserve. Ponderosa is the northern-most state park administered by the south region.

ADMINISTRATION OF PONDEROSA STATE PARK

Ponderosa State Park contains two units: the Peninsula unit and the North Beach unit. At this time the park also operates Lakeview Village. Both park units are operated from a headquarters office located on the Peninsula; Lakeview Village has a subsidiary office on-site.

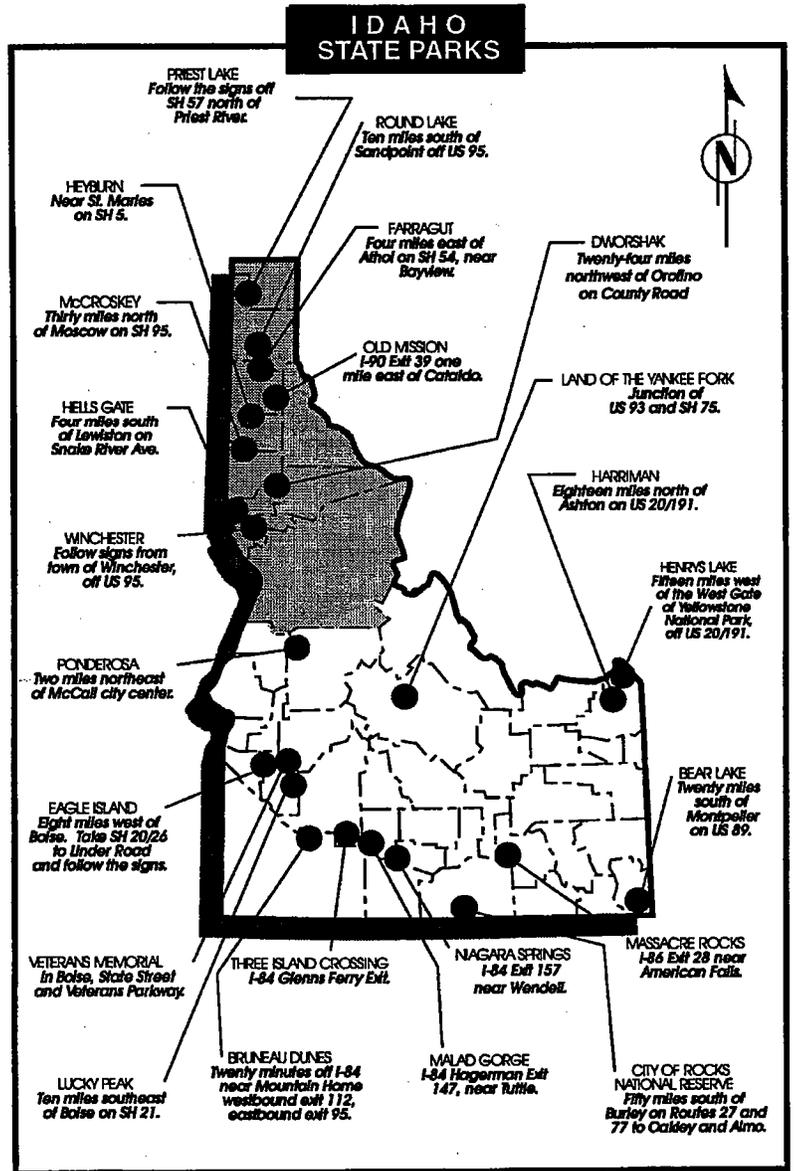
Primary Use Seasons

Camping

The camping season at Ponderosa usually begins in late May and extends through the end of September. Almost 70% of all camping occurs during July and August.

X-C Skiing

The X-C skiing season usually begins in December and continues through the end of March.



State park location Map 9.1

Hours of Park Operation

During the peak summer use season, the visitor center is open from 9 am to 10 pm. A park employee is always on-duty from 8 am until midnight or 1 am. During the winter season, the visitor center is staffed from 8 am until 4:30 pm.

**Ponderosa State Park
'Mission' Statement**

In 1993, the Ponderosa park staff prepared the following 'mission' statement for inclusion into the IDPR Strategic Plan that is currently being prepared:

The mission of Ponderosa State Park is the preservation, management and interpretation of the park's significant ecosystems. These ecosystems include unique old growth Ponderosa pine and a marsh. The park functions to provide for the use and enjoyment of these areas in a manner that enhances understanding and appreciation, while leaving them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations and protecting visitor safety. Recreational facilities will be provided to an extent compatible with the resource. Park staff also works to support regional recreational interests.

PARK LAND BASE

Ponderosa park staff currently manages 1,424 acres of land. At this time, IDPR is in the process of acquiring an additional 32 acres from the Idaho department of lands for inclusion into the peninsula unit. The breakdown of the land base is as follows:

Peninsula unit- 886 acres
North Beach unit- 490 acres.
Lakeview Village lease- 48 acres

**PONDEROSA PARK
PERSONNEL**

Permanent employees

During fiscal year 1993, the compliment of permanent staff at Ponderosa State Park consisted of six 12-month positions: One *Park Manager*, two *Assistant Managers*, and three *Park Rangers*.

Seasonal employees

At the present time, a total of twelve seasonal positions exist. Seasonal employees work at Ponderosa State Park and at the Lakeview Village facility. The position descriptions and their approximate duration of employment are as follows:

•*One Maintenance Craftsman:* This position is funded for 90 days, May-October.

•*Two Senior Maintenance Aides:* These positions are funded for 75 days, May-August.

•*Six Maintenance Aides:* These positions are funded for 70 days, May-August.

•*One Senior Receptionist/Cashier:* This position is funded for a total 90 days; May-August (full time) and January-March (part-time).

•*Five and one-half Receptionist Aide* positions exist; these positions are funded for 70 days May-August.

•*One Receptionist/Interpreter:* This position is funded for 70 days May-August.

•*One Interpreter:* This position is funded for 90 days May-August.

Additional Staffing Requirements:

With one exception, the current level of permanent and seasonal staffing is adequate to accomplish the parks mission. A permanent, nine-month Cashier/Receptionist is needed to improve visitor service and ease demands currently placed on other park staff. Continued increases in park visitation, reservations, X-C ski activity and telephone communications demand the time of permanent staff that would be more productively spent on maintenance and planning. At times, simple services like opening the visitor center and answering the telephone are not possible. Increased funding for seasonal positions will be required as development occurs and services are expanded to satisfy visitor demand at North Beach.

PARK VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT

At this time the following major items of equipment are listed on the parks inventory. The replacement value of this equipment is estimated to be approximately \$ 370,000.00.

- 1967 Glastron outboard motorboat
- 1973 Dodge 1-ton flatbed
- 1977 Dodge 1/2 ton Pick-up
- 1977 Dodge 2-1/2 ton Dump truck
- 1979 Ford 1-ton Garbage truck
- 1979 Skidoo 'Alpine' snowmobile
- 1980 Chevrolet Luv Pick-up
- 1986 Ford 3/4 ton pick-up
- 1987 Kassbohrer over-snow vehicle
- 1987 Ford Escort

- 1988 Chevrolet 1/2 ton 4x4
- 1990 Ford 'Versatile' tractor/loader/backhoe

PONDEROSA PARK OPERATION

Cost of Operations

In FY 1993, the park operated on a \$52,000.00 operations and expense (O&E) budget. Fixed costs account for approximately 80% of this budget, and these costs increase yearly as the park experiences continued increases in visitation. Consequently, about \$10,200.00 remains annually to fund new programs and projects. The total budget for seasonal employees in FY 1993 was \$54,750.00; the budget for permanent employees during the same period was \$207,487.00.

Revenue Generated

The park generates revenue by collecting fees for motorized vehicle entrance, campsite rentals, utility hook-ups, extra vehicle fees, reservations, group use of the picnic shelter, and authorized concession operations. The fees collected by IDPR fund development and maintenance of parks and recreation programs. During FY '93, Ponderosa State park generated approximately \$289,100.00 from these sources.

LAKEVIEW VILLAGE OPERATION

IDL Lease

The Idaho Department of Lands has agreed to lease this 48-acre facility to IDPR until March, 1997. The continued long-term lease or acquisition of this facility is crucial to the successful implementation of the visitor-management strategy proposed in the GDP for the peninsula unit. The lease payment for this facility was \$53,000 in FY'93. It is currently \$69,000, and will escalate to \$78,000.00 in FY '95. The lease with IDL requires that all revenue generated exceeding the cost of operation be returned to the endowment fund. Future lease rates remain to be determined.

Cost of Operations

During FY 1993, seasonal personnel costs for the Lakeview Village facility were approximately \$21,000.00; the operation and expense budget was \$34,500.00.

In FY'93, the administrative personnel costs incurred at Lakeview Village was included as a component of the Ponderosa park budget.

Revenue generated

The Lakeview Village facility generates revenue by collecting fees for short-term and long-term campsite rental, and the rental of long-term mobile home sites. The Lakeview village operation generated approximately \$153,100 during FY 1993.

PONDEROSA LAND-LEASE AGREEMENTS

Girl Scout Lease

IDPR leases 58 acres of undeveloped property to the Girl Scouts of America (GSA). This property is adjacent to their Camp Pittenger facility, and is used by the GSA camp as an adjunct for dispersed campsites and general recreation. This lease generates \$4,300.00 annually.

CONCESSION AGREEMENTS

The park currently has one authorized concession. In 1993 *Silver Pig Enterprises* was granted a canoe rental concession at the North Beach unit. This operation is a valuable component of the 'Payette River Interpretive Trail' concept outlined in chapter six of the GDP. This concession generated \$82.00 during FY '93.

VOLUNTEER SERVICES

The Ponderosa Natural History Association (PNHA) is an integral part of the parks interpretive program. The association assists the program through the sale of books, postcards and T-shirts. The association consists of volunteers who support the park and assist with special events. In the past, the Association has purchased such things as audio-visual equipment, interpretive resource materials, and visitor center interpretive exhibits. The association will continue to play an essential role in the future.

INTER-AGENCY COOPERATION

The park receives a great deal of expertise and assistance from numerous agencies. The organizations that frequently lend their support to park operations include:

United States Forest Service- prescribed burning

Southern Idaho Timber Protection Association- fire suppression

McCall Police Department- law enforcement back-up

Valley County Sheriffs Department- law enforcement back-up

Idaho State Police- law enforcement back-up

Idaho Department of Employment- seasonal employee recruitment

Southwest Idaho Private Industry Council- summer youth work crews

Idaho Department of Lands- timber sale

Idaho Department of Fish & Game- interpretation

U.S. Soil Conservation Service- erosion control & soil conservation

University of Idaho College of Forestry- forest management plan

VISITOR SERVICES

Special Events

Each year the park sponsors a variety of special events designed to increase awareness of the parks availability to the public. Spring and summer events typically include such activities as an Easter egg hunt; the annual Ponderosa 'Fun Run'; a

'Frisbee-Golf' tournament; and 'Shakespeare-in-the-Park'. Several annual group-camping occasions have reached enormous proportions, and have become 'special events' in and of themselves. During the winter months, typical events include a 'Turkey Trot'; a Winter Start Race; Winter Carnival X-C Ski Poker Run, Cross-Country Idaho; and an 'Ides of March' race.

Reservation / Registration System

A computerized camper registration program has increased staff efficiency with statistical information, operational information needs and the expedited processing of camper reservation requests. Ponderosa has experienced a 100% increase in reservation requests since 1988.

PARK RADIO COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

The park maintains a radio base-station at the visitor center and at the entrance kiosk. Two park vehicles are equipped with mobile two-way radios, and the park possesses six portable, hand-held units. These radios provide direct communication with Valley County Sheriffs Department, the McCall Fire Department, the Southern Idaho Timber Protection Association, and the Idaho Fish and Game Department.



Appendix

Appendix 'A'	Joint agency review meetings
Appendix 'B'	Correspondence and responses
Appendix 'C'	1941 National Park Service correspondence
Appendix 'D'	Historic <u>Long Valley Advocate</u> articles
Appendix 'E'	Plant list
Appendix 'F'	Animal list
Appendix 'G'	Bird list
Appendix 'H'	Ponderosa camper & visitor survey results
Appendix 'I'	USFWS wetlands classification system table
Appendix 'J'	Preferred alternative selection process tables
Appendix 'K'	Idaho State Park Rules and Regulations

BIBLIOGRAPHY



Early camping at Payette Lake. Photo courtesy of the Brown family.

AGENCY PRESENTATIONS

On Monday, April 25, 1994, the concepts and proposals that are included in the final draft GDP document were presented at two public meetings. The first presentation was made to the Valley County Board of County Commissioners; the second was to a joint meeting of the McCall City Council, the McCall Planning and Zoning Commission and the McCall Parks and Recreation Department. News releases regarding these meetings were provided to McCall and Boise newspapers. Ponderosa Park staff prepared a mailing list of property owners within 300' of existing and potential park boundaries. Notice of both April 25 meetings, as well as notice of the April 29, 1994 IDPR Board meeting, was sent to these individuals. Attenders of these presentations were informed that any requirements, recommendations, concerns or suggestions made by these agencies during these meetings would be conveyed to the Board at the April 29, 1994 Board meeting for consideration and incorporation into the final plan as the Board deems appropriate. The following issues were identified:

Valley County Commissioners Meeting

The Valley County Board of County Commissioners endorsed the GDP as presented, and indicated that they would submit a letter to IDPR identifying their specific concerns prior to the April 29, 1994 IDPR Board meeting. They expressed special concern over the need to provide an adequate snowmobiling trailhead facility at the existing westside boat ramp area at North Beach. The Commissioners supported the proposed acquisition of additional IDL lands north of the existing North Beach Unit boundary for multi-purpose recreational use, but specifically as a means of securing additional snowmobile trailhead facilities in the North Beach area. The Commissioners expressed a desire to see boater sewage pump-out or dump station facilities at all IDPR boat ramps. They requested that special attention be given to retaining surface water run-off on-site at all of our facilities to prevent pollution of the lake. They also requested that all snowmobile trailhead sites be designed specifically to ease snow-removal operations.

McCall Joint Agency Meeting

The Mayor of the City of McCall endorsed the GDP as presented. He stated that he would submit a letter to IDPR identifying the specific concerns and recommendations generated at the joint meeting to IDPR prior the April 29, 1994 IDPR Board meeting. During the presentation, IDPR staff reiterated the Agency's policy on land acquisition, and stated that specific site designs (particularly at Lakeview Village) would include public input and would also be subject to local planning and zoning approval. The city's principle concern was focused on the park entrance issue. After reviewing the two park entrance options and the park traffic analysis, the City requested that the selection of the ultimate entrance location be postponed for 3-5 years. The McCall Traffic Committee stated that this would allow time to analyse the effect that the new east by-pass and the new commercial development presently occurring south of town would have on park-generated traffic. A desire was also expressed to see that the entrance to the proposed campground at North Beach be from Eastside Rd., and not from Warren Wagon Rd.

Payette Lake Trails
P.O. Box 40
McCall, Idaho 83638

March 18, 1993

Dennis Coyle
Ponderosa State Park
P.O. Box A
McCall, ID 83638

RECEIVED
MAR 22 1993

Dear Dennis,

In reviewing the General Development Plan for Ponderosa State Park, McCall, Idaho, I recognize that you (Idaho Parks and Recreation) are looking at the long term recreation needs of the area and those it serves. You have been very complete in dealing with almost all parts of the recreation question: swimming areas, parking, campsites, boat docking, etc. However, there is one area that is not addressed in your plan that deserves comment. Our committee is dedicated to the creation of a bicycle/pedestrian pathway around Payette Lake. Ponderosa sits strategically at both ends of the loop. The path will connect both sections of the park, north beach and the peninsula. The current demand for such a path is demonstrated by the numbers of bicycle and pedestrians now using the existing road surface intended for motorized vehicles. Once improvements are completed at North Beach, this demand for a safe pathway will increase significantly.

Due to the destination nature of the park facilities, we find it very appropriate that Idaho Parks and Recreation includes planning for non-motorized users. Accommodations for the path entering the park sites, signs, adequate bike parking and rest stations are suggestions for inclusion in your plan.

Ponderosa is a wonderful gem in our community. We are very fortunate that those planning for it are interested in our comments. Thank you for this opportunity.

Sincerely,

Candy Anderson
Candy Anderson
Chairman



To: Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation
Re: Comment Ponderosa Park Master Plan
Date: March 10, 1993

I write on behalf of my board in general support of the Ponderosa Park Master Plan draft. The main issue my committee is concerned about is the addition of a boat ramp at Lakeview Village. The more boat ramps on Payette Lake, the more boat traffic. The impacts of boat traffic on water quality and on the quality of experience for users of the lake is of great concern to this community. We urge you to follow the movement currently in the legislature to create a Payette Lakes water quality council to study issues of water quality. If this study goes forward, it should greatly influence the choices you make.

Along the same line, committee members expressed a concern that the boat ramp would limit the enjoyment of the beach for non-boaters. With so little Payette Lake beachfront available to the public, this should be a serious consideration.

My committee is greatly enthused with the plans for North Beach. This community has been crying for such basic amenities for some time.

We are always interested in the initiatives taken to improve parks in the greater McCall area. Continued communication between your people and ours is one of the many benefits we enjoy by having Dennis Coyle on this committee. His knowledge of park management is a real asset to us and his background in state parks broadens our thinking.

Thank you for your continued interest in our perspective.

Respectfully,
Tom Cross
Tom Cross, chair
cc: Mayor Larry Smith

March 22, 1993
 Dave Okerlund
 Idaho State Parks and Recreation
 Page 2

It would be nice to create a pamphlet for the physically challenged emphasizing accessible facilities and paved campsites for wheelchairs. Will any of the new Payette River Interpretive Trail be accessible by wheel chair? The road access seems ideal and what a unique place for any person to experience.

This study brings to attention the fact that recreation and tourism account for a substantial population that utilize and enjoy the elements of the outdoors. These elements are fragile living ecosystems that do not stop and start at park boundaries. To understand long-term planning for these non-vocal systems we must always keep them in mind. We need to cooperate and communicate across population preserves. I look forward to being involved and supporting your efforts in anyway possible. Let us know how we both can work on our mutual ecosystems and land use preserves.

Sincerely,

Nancy Huff

Nancy Huff
 Assistant Planning and Zoning Administrator

NH:smh

Valley County Planning and Zoning Commission

P.O. Box 787
 208 North Idaho
 Courthouse Building Annex



Cassida Idaho 43911
 Phone (208) 382-4251

R E C E I V E D

MAR 25 1993

Idaho Parks & Recreation Dept

Dave Okerlund
 Idaho State Parks and Recreation
 Statehouse Mall
 Boise, ID 83720-8000

Re: Review of Ponderosa State Park General Development Plan

Dear Mr. Okerlund:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. The document was historically informative and educational. It also proposed distinct planning within the park, present and future. It was exciting and fore-sightful.

As a Ponderosa State Park day-user I am impressed with your new vision of the "River-trail" put-in and the "North Passage" interpretive site and the option of the "Indian Village" primitive campground. That river area and its' habitat is something people need to gain respect for. The Indian Village would appear to be a fine way to wake up early and view the riparian wildlife.

I understand your surveys showed the public didn't think they needed wilderness ethics. At my office people complain of a lack of rural and wilderness ethics that in turn creates land use conflicts. Since so many of your visitors are residents of Valley County it is important that education, recycling and land use patterns in this area are priorities for the park. The park is a microcosm of the community at large. Many people are choosing to live within the same biological boundaries as what is found within the park. Lifestyle changes, attitudes and land activity patterns must be adjusted to co-exist with the natural environment they enjoy. That is why I applaud your proposed off-site educational programs geared at all ages and your interpretive priorities.

the development and management strategy proposed for the Peninsula Unit are focused primarily on the protection and interpretation of its natural features and the preservation of the parks tranquil atmosphere...". In light of this statement would it not be better to preserve and enhance this beautiful wooded area for the enjoyment of all, including future generations? The Peninsula Unit development has to be paid for and this could be accomplished by locating 70 or more R.V. camping sites in the more open area that is adjacent to the current entrance to the park. This area looks far easier to develop and with small effort could be landscaped to provide a wonderful camping experience.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,
Gene Cloud
 Gene Cloud

IDPR Park Board
 % Dave Okerland
 Development Planner
 Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation
 Statehouse Mail
 Boise, Idaho 83720-8000

To the Board of Directors:

I have concerns about the proposed development plan for the Peninsula Unit of Ponderosa State Park, specifically the Lakeview Village portion of the plan.

My home in the 19th Hole Estates, located at 802 Carico Court, borders the proposed 70 long term R.V. camping sites which are part of the proposed Lakeview Village development.

I believe these 70 R.V. sites as they are currently proposed would-

- * Dramatically increase traffic to over an estimated 400 passages per day on Agate street and Carico Court, endangering the children in the neighborhood.
- * Unnecessarily expose neighborhood children and property to unacceptable danger from work release prisoners who locate in long term park camping facilities while doing odd jobs for the park.
- * Significantly increase roadside noise and trash on Agate Street and Carico Court.
- * Drastically lower the value of my home.
- * I appeal to you to change, at the very minimum, the 70 long term R.V. camping site plan by-
- * Moving the main entrance road so access would not be available from either Agate Street or Carico Court.
- * Providing a buffer of 100 to 300 feet, consisting of the existing trees and ground cover, between Agate Street and Carico Court and the R.V. park.

Ponderosa State Park is a beautiful natural resource. The land on which the 70 long term R.V. camping sites is proposed, currently consists of beautiful dense trees and undergrowth which is a home to a number of species of wild animals. The General Development Draft Plan states that "... Ponderosa's classification is a Natural Park and Recreation"

DEC 2 1993

Idaho Dept. of Parks & Recreation



BOISE MEDICAL EYE CENTER

Physicians, Surgeons & Consultants on Eye Care & Disease
 Roy J. Ellsworth, M.D.
 H. Theodore Thoreson, M.D.
 James E. Tweeden, M.D.
 Mark D. Borup, M.D.

January 4, 1994

Board of Directors
 State Parks & Recreation
 State of Idaho
 7800 Fairview Ave.
 Boise, ID 83714-8419

RE: Ponderosa State Park General Development Plan Draft

Dear Sirs:

I have received a brochure on the draft of the Ponderosa State Park General Development plan drafted by development planner Dave Orlund. The plan is a draft drawn up by Mr. Orlund, apparently, with the help of a citizens advisory committee to present ideas for the best use of the Ponderosa State Park Peninsula at McCall, Idaho. It also includes some planning for the upper end of the lake and North Beach area, plus the river area before it enters Payette Lake. I'm certainly in general agreement with the outline of the plan for keeping Lakeview Village under State ownership and not allowing it to be developed into condominiums and so on. We all know that Idaho is increasing in population size and there is more pressure on places like McCall for camping and day time outdoor activities which we would all like to have available to as many citizens as possible.

Included in the plan, however, is an area I would like to discuss. In between the University of Idaho Field Campus and the Ponderosa State Park, there are eight summer homes, one of which belongs to me. The summer homes have been there for quite a few years, many built by residents from the Weiser area. These lots the summer cabins were under the State lease program until about seven years ago when the state of Idaho offered some of the lots around Payette Lake for sale to establish market value. The lot I purchased and the one purchased by Wilson/Aldock are included in the eight lots between the Field Campus and camp grounds. They were purchased by us at the price established by the State.

We certainly do not think it's fair the state of Idaho, who sold these lots to us a few years ago, to consider acquiring these lots at a higher price than the market value. I therefore like these lots to be listed from the title general development plan for the Ponderosa State Park, as including them markedly decreases their market value. I would like to see these lots already sold to us by the state. We will certainly work with the State Parks and Recreation Department and Idaho Department of Lands to change the access to our homes or whatever works in the general scheme to make utilization of the state owned property more functional.

Please consider our request to have our home sites deleted from the overall plan and let us know what we can do in help facilitate a mutual compromise. Please let me know of any future hearings scheduled by your board on this plan.

Sincerely,

Roy J. Ellsworth, M.D.

RJE/sm

PO: Idaho Department of Lands Office 887 N. Curtis Road, Suite 205
 Boise Idaho 83706
 (208) 378-2855 or Toll Free (800) 336-9375

January 04, 1994

Attn: Mr. Dave Orlund
 Development Planner
 Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation
 Statehouse Mail
 Boise, Idaho 83720-8000

To the Board of Directors:

I would like to document my concern with the proposed development plan for the Peninsula Unit of Ponderosa State Park, specifically the Lakeview Village portion of the plan.

My concerns are based on what the impact development would have on my property value located at 802 Carico Court as well as the irreparable harm that would be done to the pristine environment which exists now. I truly hope that the board members follow the General Development Draft Plan which states that "... Ponderosa's classification is a Natural Park and the development and management strategy proposed for the Peninsula Unit are focused primarily on the protection and interpretation of its natural features and the preservation of the park's tranquil atmosphere..." A long term trailer park could not meet that criteria.

Should the board decide to go ahead with the development of the site, I would like consideration on reducing the impact to neighbors by providing a buffer zone of 100 to 300 feet (depending on the size of the site) and ground covered to Carico - a street much better equipped to handle the increase in potential traffic. Finally, I would like the Board's response to the safety concerns raised by the fact that work release prisoners may be occupying the long term sites. What safeguards will be implemented to buffer our children from this area?

I appreciate your consideration in this matter. If the Board's meetings are open to the public, I would like to voice my concerns in person.

Sincerely,

Don Baldwin
 3698 Burnstead Place
 Boise, Idaho 83704
 (208) 378-7408

Tom & Yvonne O'Reilly
6002 University Lane
McCall, ID 83638

January 19, 1994

To Whom It May Concern:
Parks and Recreation
7800 Fairview Ave.
Boise, ID 83703

Eminent Domain should not be used to acquire the property at the Payette Lakes Cottage Sites!

We wish to express our very strong negative feelings to the idea of using "Eminent Domain" in taking away our dream house at the above address. You will be destroying our dream and all the hard work that has gone into realizing our retirement home on the lake in McCall.

My wife and I and my parents went in together to purchase the lot and house on State Land Lease R-4349-88 in Lot 4, Section 4, T. 18 N., R. 3 E., B.M., Payette Lakes Cottage Sites (on the peninsula). We could not afford to purchase the lease individually but together with lots of overtime, hard work and many sacrifices we were able to purchase this site 8 years ago. It has not been easy to make the payments every month for this dream house but we all endeared the financial hardships thinking that one day we would be able to retire there.

My parents presently spend most of the year at the property. They are able to enjoy the fruits of their hard work and sacrifices now. In later years when my wife and I are ready to retire we want the same opportunity. This is not a dream that can be replaced or altered. My family have been summer residents for 35 years. Our dream to have a house on the lake was finally realized 8 years ago. It would be a devastating blow to our family to loose this once in a life time dream.

Every Year My wife and children long for the time we get to spend at the property. It is our greatest joy; the summer vacation at McCall on our property. My kids would rather be there than any place in the world. Their dream would also be shattered to have this land taken from us.

The Ponderosa Park is a beautiful Park. I have spent a lot of time in the Park and know it well. There is so much land that certainly another area could be set aside for the utilization of what ever is needed for the land the Payette Lakes Cottages reside on.

Very Truly Yours
Tom O'Reilly Yvonne O'Reilly
Idaho Dept. of Parks & Recreation
JAN 23 1994

January 7, 1994
2024 Creekside Lane
Boise, Idaho 83706

Mr. Dave Okerlund
Development Planner
Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation
7800 Fairview Avenue
Statehouse Mail
Boise, Idaho 83720

Dear Mr. Okerlund:

The Payette Lakes Cabin Owners Association represents one hundred and fifty families holding State cottage site leases on or near Payette Lake, including those on the Ponderosa Park peninsula. Therefore, we have an interest in your "Ponderosa State Park General Development Plan Draft".

Our attention is drawn to the notation on your "Peninsula Unit Land Use Plan" that land occupied by these cottage sites (and other deeded property home sites) shall be "targeted for acquisition or cooperative management". In a conversation in December, 1993, with one of our Board members, Jim Parkinson, you indicated that the Department has no interest in adversely possessing cottage site leases, and that your interest in this land would be limited to coordinated planning for such things as common ingress and egress. We are supportive of this position, and, naturally, we would react negatively to any Department interest in taking over cottage site leases against the will of these homeowners.

Our association would welcome the opportunity to comment on any future issues or plans you are contemplating in the peninsula area and the general McCall area of impact. Would you please send any such information to me (343-2452) at the above address and to Jim Parkinson, Box 357, Boise, 83701 (342-7701)?

Sincerely,

Diane Plastino Graves

Diane Plastino Graves
President
Payette Lakes Cabin Owners Association

RECEIVED

JAN 12 1994

Idaho Dept. of Parks & Recreation

January 8, 1984

Have Okerland
IDPP Development Planner

Boise, ID

POSTAL-BRAND FAX TRANSMISSION MEMO 7871 (see page 2)

TO: Dave Okerland	FROM: Kurt J. Nelson
CC: IDPP PLANNING	PLEASE INCLUDE
REF: 3-27-7104	WITH BOARD
	REQ. PACKET

Bear Dave:

I have recently reviewed the Ponderosa State Park draft General Plan that has been developed over the past two years using a thirteen-member citizen's advisory committee. I would like to go on record as being very supportive of the concept of planning for the future of Ponderosa State Park, so that increasing public use of the area can be accommodated. However, after having reviewed the draft concept drawings of where the Lakeview Village expansion would occur, I have some strong concerns as an adjacent homeowner.

First of all, the brochure which outlines the Peninsula unit shows lands targeted for acquisition, includes not only State Department of Lands, but also the private residential area bounded to the east by Carrico Street and the south by Lick Creek Road. This is where several year round residences are located, including my home at 605 Agate Street. I have talked to Dennis Coyle, Park Manager, and he indicated that this was a drafting error in the drawings, and the IDPP Board had not intended to acquire private lands in this area. I request corrections be made to the conceptual plan before it is finalized to reflect these errors.

Upon further review of the Lakeview Village Concept Plan, the plan drawings show 70 long-term recreational vehicle camping sites, densely packed into a parcel bounded by Carrico Road, Agate Street, and Miles Standish Road. The access to the high density RV park is shown on the drawings as being from Agate Street which is right in front of my home. Current traffic use is limited to the five single family residences, I estimate less than 15 vehicles per day use the road. With the entrance to the RV park routed through Agate Street, summer time use would become very unacceptable from my standpoint. I strongly oppose these two portions of the concept plan and request consideration be given to providing adequate buffers to existing residential areas, and that traffic not be routed through a quiet residential loop.

If this parcel is to be developed to provide some revenue for the Park from additional camping, I would like to see a 150-200 foot buffer be placed between residences on Agate Street, and any long term RV

camping sites in this parcel. If 70 RV sites cannot be accommodated, then reduce the number to a more acceptable level, or add additional to the north side of this parcel adjacent to Miles Standish Road. I would also like to see the entrance to the RV Park come from the existing access road to Ponderosa Park, along the Davis Street-Miles Standish roads.

The objectives of Ponderosa Park planning are to provide for public enjoyment through the protection and interpretation of its natural features, and the preservation of the Park's tranquil atmosphere, as well as provide recreation uses compatible with these objectives. I understand the need for additional day use facilities with the ever expanding public use in the McCall area. I think these needs can be accommodated, and still be sensitive to the needs of adjacent residents if more thought is given to how this increased traffic and recreational use is directed.

I look forward to hearing back from you, and working with the Park on finalizing the development plan.

Sincerely,



Kurt J. Nelson
PO Box 249
McCall, ID 83858
phone - 684-4323

Page Two

The final *Ponderosa General Development Plan* will be the first comprehensive planning document ever created for this park. It is intended to present long-range acquisition, development and management strategies. As such, it is necessary for the document to identify for acquisition those parcels of land that have been determined to be key to the plans ultimate success.

As to method of acquisition, IDPR does not have the power of eminent domain, and as IDPR Chairman Monte Lauer stated at the January 24 meeting, "that is not our style". Any future acquisition by IDPR would be strictly on a willing seller and willing buyer basis, and of course, upon the availability of funding.

Two owners of recreational residences adjacent to the proposed 70-unit long term R.V. campground expressed concern over elements of the concept plan presented in the draft GDP. The issues of campground entrance location, traffic generation and visual buffering were specifically identified. These concerns will be addressed in future detailed site plans prepared for this area.

The completed GDP document will be presented to the planning commissions of the City of McCall and Valley County during the latter part of March. The document will then be presented to the IDPR Board for final review and adoption at their April meeting. This meeting will now be held in McCall, Idaho on Friday, April 29, 1994. This meeting was formerly scheduled for April 22. The location and exact time are still to be determined. If you have additional questions, or desire to speak before the Board at that time, please call me at (208) 327-7444.

I have enclosed copies of the January 24 IDPR Board agenda item and draft *Ponderosa GDP Summary Brochure* for your use.

Sincerely,



David F. Oberlund
Development Planner

February 1, 1994

Dear Concerned Citizen:

Re: Ponderosa State Park
General Development Plan

On January 24, 1994, several owners and lessees of lakeside recreational residences on the Payette Lake peninsula spoke before the Idaho Park and Recreation (IDPR) Board. These individuals voiced their concern about specific provisions of the draft *Ponderosa State Park General Development Plan* (GDP). Several letters expressing concern about portions of the plan were also received.

A general dissatisfaction was expressed over the adequacy of the public notices issued in advance of the January 24 IDPR Board meeting, and previous Ponderosa GDP planning sessions. To address this concern, in the future all owners of property lying within a 300' radius of an existing (or proposed) state park boundary will be notified in writing of upcoming public meetings concerning state park planning issues. This notice will be in addition to the notices currently published in local newspapers in advance of these public meetings.

A major component of the Ponderosa GDP is the proposed acquisition of the Lakeview Village development from the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL). Should this occur, the nine recreational residences listed below will become "inholdings", or properties not owned by IDPR that would be situated within the boundaries of Ponderosa State Park. Two of these parcels (marked *) are owned in fee; the other seven are leased on a ten year basis from the IDL.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| E.J. Parkinson | William L. Clark |
| Henry A. Dalrymple | Mrs. Jim Babcock |
| Don Brandt | Marie Whitesel, Trustee |
| Ernest O'Reilly | Dr. Roy Ellsworth* |
| Wilson / Aldcoat* | |

At the January 24 meeting, the planning issue of greatest concern was the proposed acquisition of these inholdings by IDPR for inclusion within the park. Questions were raised as to the conditions under which this acquisition might occur and the method of acquisition IDPR proposed to utilize.

City of McCall

OFFICE OF THE CLERK
804 100 S.
MCCALL, IDAHO 83638

April 26, 1994

Dennis Coyle, Manager
Ponderosa State Park
Box A
McCall, ID 83638

Dear Dennis,

This letter is to thank you and your staff for the presentation to the City Council, Planning and Zoning Commissions, Park and Recreation Advisory Committee and Transportation Advisory Committee yesterday. It was well done and the proposed improvements will certainly cement the reputation of the park as the crown jewel of the Idaho State Park system. This community is uncommonly endowed to have this resource as a part of the city.

The Council acted, on a motion properly made, seconded and unanimously approved, to recommend that the plan be approved as presented and that both access/entry options be retained in the plan at this time. There are many developments occurring in the street and roadway network which could serve the Park. Until several of these mature further and additional traffic studies are completed in the future, it seemed premature to commit to either of the alternatives. The recommendation is, in effect, to reconsider this issue when the Eastside bypass is completed, when the Marketplace shopping center matures, and perhaps when a connector from Davis to the Eastside Bypass are in place.

Again many thanks for an informative and thoughtful presentation.

Sincerely,

Dean A. Martens

Dean A. Martens,
Mayor



BRANDT AGENCY
REAL ESTATE - FARM MANAGEMENT

PHONE (208) 445-7881
FAX (208) 457-8888
203 - 11TH AVENUE SOUTH
NAMP, IDAHO 83881

2/24/94

David F. Okerlund
Development Planner
Idaho Department of Parks & Recreation
Statehouse Mall
Boise, ID 83720-8000

Dear Mr. Okerlund,

As one of the parties involved in the residences proceeding to become "holdings", I want to do an record is appearing anything in the plan which would prevent our uninterrupted use of our residence. I would hope we can accept your reassurances on face value, but experience has taught that the state doesn't mind going back on their word.

I also reiterate my dissatisfaction with the noticing procedure in the past and request that we be notified of the time and place of the hearings before the McCall and Valley County planning & zoning boards and the final hearing before the IDPR.

Sincerely,

Don Brandt
Don Brandt

RECORDED
FEB 25 1994

Serving Nampa's Real Estate Needs Since 1936

So the upkeep & cost of the lease to the Land Board is being covered. Twelve or more additional mobile homes in the park would create a good lease cash flow & still provide a substantial number of RV hook-ups & camp sites.

We hope Lake View Village will be kept & used as it is. We would feel this way even if we did not have one of those old mobile homes.

The quest. Statesman editorial by Denise Oates "Hang on to Encampment Lands" is timely, succinct & right on target.

Thank you for your time & consideration

Edward B. Clark
Patricia S. Clark
3100 Crescent Rim
Boise, Idaho "Old"
344-3932

copy to the Land Board

subj. R. Lake View Village
McCall, Ida.
To Dave Okalund - State Parks & Recreation
May 31st 1994

From the moment you enter under that old Ashburned faded sign taking you into Lake View Village - you've stepped back in time. It could be the 30's (when my husband's family camped there) 40's or 50's, a timelessness that's unique & does not exist anywhere else around the lake. Shady Beach used to have that feeling too - but no more.

Memories of "family vacations past" are comfortable in the natural & simple setting undisturbed by so-called improvements.

Lake View Village has been twice blessed, 1st of all, the "gifting back" of the area to the State Land Board by Hoppel was an invaluable, re-encumbrance gift.

The 2nd time - a near miss of losing Lake View Village was Robt. Nabis' attempt to "swap" his ranch in the Bomb Range area of the Owyhee high country. Only the wise council of the land board stopped that deal. Thank heaven!

The leases on the mobile homes in L.V. Village are now bringing in \$2,400 a year each - for 4 to 6 months use.

the relevant zone requires
extensive manpower and resources
to enforce.

Shane Big Canoes
Emilia C Anderson

GENTLEMEN

We would like to contribute our
thought on the bond development plan
for Northbeach units of Fortiessa State
Park.

Having spent almost every day of the
past summer there we feel an excellent
chance to observe the use of both the lagoon
and the house area.

First we would strongly suggest low-
ring the lagoon area in place. It offers
an excellent put in & take out area for
non-motorized users of the house.
It provides a safe area for children
& families to wade, swim or fish away
from extensive motorized traffic. It
provides a safe "practice" area for non-
motorized boaters to get used to their boats
before venturing up river.
Leaving the lagoon in place & moving
the boat ramp would provide a reliable
safe area for park users.
Secondly we would suggest shutting the
rivers to all motorized traffic. This
would address item # 45 & 6
of your proposal.

Pg. 2

July 11, 1941

To fully accept this suggestion means that the minimum staff would be One Park Custodian, with family and one Park Attendant. It would necessitate the construction of a contact Station at the Park Entrance and the establishment of a properly located Residence Group for the Custodian and his helper and others who might be employed to operate the services provided in the Camping and Picnic Areas.

We have indicated on the enclosed print of the Master Plan in Red pencil the changes discussed above to aid you in visualizing them. Will you please let us have your reaction to these comments in order that such changes in the plan that you might agree to can be made. We are sure that the corrected Master Plan will be useful in obtaining prompt consideration of a request for a CCC Camp, should they again become available.

Very sincerely,



Field Supervisor

Long Valley Advocate.

Published at the Beautiful Payette Lakes, the Grandest Summer Resort in Idaho

LONG VALLEY ADVOCATE

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR

JOHN R. WALLIS - PUBLISHER

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT
LARDO - IDAHO

Entered as second class mail matter October 25, 1904, at the postoffice at Lardo, Idaho, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

JANUARY 12, 1905.

ESTABLISH A STATE PARK.

A strong effort should be made to establish a State Park at the Payette Lakes, where the people of Idaho may come and enjoy the beautiful natural scenery, and not only the people of Idaho but people from other states also.

The state owns most of the timber bordering on these lakes, and it should not be sold. We believe the interests of the state can best be served by keeping this timber, for apart from the pleasure it would give to many thousands of citizens by preserving the natural beauty of the lakes, it will serve the purpose of preventing evaporation of the lakes during the summer season and the shrinkage or drying up of springs that feed the lakes, something well worth thinking about when the value of the lakes to the arid lands of the Boise and Payette valleys is taken into consideration. The setting apart by the state of its lands for this purpose would, in our humble opinion, be very wise policy, and would be a far better investment by the state than selling the timber for commercial purposes. The removal of the timber from about the Payette Lakes will ruin them forever from a scenic point of view, and will detract from their value for reservoir purposes.

When a railway reaches the Payette Lakes, this section will become one of the most popular summer resorts in the west, provided its natural beauty is not ruthlessly destroyed. Hundreds of citizens visit the lakes every year for pleasure and recreation, spending from a few days to a month or so amid the beautiful scenery, and these numbers will be increased to thousands with easier travel and better accommodations. With the assurance that the attractiveness of the place was not going to be spoiled by the removal of the timber, many cottages and hotels would be built on the lake shores for the convenience and comfort of visitors.

We respectfully suggest that our Legislature take the matter of a State Park up before the state timber is disposed of. If the proposition for any reason could not be handled by the state, the National government would undoubtedly take hold of it if the state relinquished its timber land, and we would have a park for all time.

With the threatened destruction of our immense bodies of timber, and the rapid settlement of the state, a strong and early effort ought to be made to preserve at least one of our most beautiful spots while it is possible to do so.

LONG VALLEY ADVOCATE

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR

JOHN R. WALLIS - PUBLISHER

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT
LARDO - IDAHO

Entered as second class mail matter October 25, 1904, at the postoffice at Lardo, Idaho, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

FEBRUARY 2, 1905.

WHY NOT IDAHO?

A couple of weeks ago, we advocated converting the state timber lands about the Payette lake into a State Park. The Boise Statesman took the matter up in a fine editorial, which we republish in another column this issue.

Other states have state parks which have cost large sums of money for the first cost of the land, and this land had to be made into parks afterwards by planting trees, etc. Here we have a park already made, only waiting to be set aside for that purpose. New York has its state park, the Niagara, and is contemplating another in the Adirondack mountains. California only recently appropriated \$250,000 to purchase a mountain strip for a state park; Minnesota has a beautiful state park, the Itasca. Other states besides those we have mentioned have state parks but we are not certain which states.

Here there is no necessity to purchase the land, the state already owns it. In its natural condition it is a choice place, possessing scenic and climatic attractions that make it exceedingly desirable for such a purpose. But if this land passes into the hands of men who would remove the timber the chief point of beauty would be destroyed, and could never again be restored to its original loveliness. What a desolate spectacle would be presented here were the timber removed and the big hills with their masses of rock and boulders left exposed in all their naked ugliness, it would be like converting an Eden into a Kalahari desert, and the very thought of such ruthless destruction makes one feel depressed. The lake itself would be robbed of half its beauty and would never attain under such conditions the high degree of excellence as a public resort it now enjoys with its natural surroundings; deprived of the magnificent growth of trees along its shores, the lake could be likened unto a cut gem of the purest water

with a setting of crude virgin gold—how different the same gem appears set in dressed, polished gold.

The cutting of the timber around these lakes will diminish the water supply, as we pointed out in a former article, by drying up springs that feed the lake and by increasing evaporation. This alone should appeal to the people of the Boise and Payette valleys to make an effort to save the timber, for they want the Payette lake as a reservoir in connection with their big irrigation schemes.

From a business viewpoint we believe it would be more profitable to the state to set aside its lands here as a park than it would be to sell the timber. The saving effects on the water supply alone by the preservation of the timber will be worth more to the state in the future than can be readily computed now, in comparison with which the amount derived from the sale of the timber is not worth considering, and the state would have a park that it could be justly proud of which would give pleasure to many thousands of people and be sought by many from beyond the borders of our own state.

Exactly what procedure is necessary to create a state park we don't know, but it has been done in other states, and we believe it would be very wise policy to do it here before the state timber referred to is sold.

Utah evidently is looking after its state parks, or lands that it may acquire for that purpose, as a bill has been introduced into the legislature of that state, as follows:

"Austin introduced H. B. No. 59, 'An act creating a state board of park commissioners, providing the manner of their appointment, fixing their powers and duties, making an annual appropriation and fixing penalties for a violation of this act.'

"The bill provides that the board shall consist of the governor and four members to be appointed by the governor, by and with the consent of the senate. The governor shall be president and the board shall elect one of its members secretary. Each member shall hold office for a term of four years, and the board shall manage and control any and all lands the state may acquire for public parks. The act makes it a misdemeanor for any person to cut timber from such lands, and carries with it an appropriation of \$2,500."

We believe our legislature could at least secure the state land for the purpose, so that the timber is not ruthlessly destroyed, and we again respectfully call their attention to the matter.

Long Valley Advocate.

Published at the Beautiful Payette Lakes, the Grandest Summer Resort in Idaho

PAYETTE LAKE PARK.

[Idaho Statesman.]

Elsewhere The Statesman re-published an editorial from the LONG VALLEY ADVOCATE in favor of the establishing of a park surrounding Payette lake. The idea is one that has received considerable attention in the past and it is timely to renew it at this time.

Such a park would be of incalculable value to the state. The lake is one of the favorite resorts of the west and it will rise in favor rapidly after it shall have been given railway connection with the outside world. Hundreds go there in the summer, traveling long distances by team, and the number of those who will take advantage of the opportunity to camp in that delightful locality during the hot season will continually increase. After the place shall have been given rail connection, it will become one of the famed resorts of the continent.

The popularity of the lake arises from a number of natural advantages. It is set amid beautiful mountain surroundings at a great altitude; it is of great size; it is filled with fish; the temperature there is delightful throughout the summer; there are trout streams in abundance in the surrounding hills; opportunities for mountain climbing lie on every hand; those who wish to make a plunge into the wilderness can do so in a few hours' travel; along the shores of the lake are great forests that add to the beauty of the scene and to the advantages of the place as a resort.

The state owns a very large proportion of the timber land, and, if it can be done, it would be wise to hold this land as a park, as suggested by the Long Valley paper. How that could be accomplished The Statesman does not know, but it is satisfied that, if it be not done, the people of the state will regret it in future years. The present generation would take delight in the park if it were preserved as nature has formed it, while the generations of the future would bless those who had saved it intact for their enjoyment.

The subject is one which the legislature could very profitably take up, and The Statesman hopes some of the public-spirited members will look into the matter and see what can be done in the direction of carrying out the idea that has been advanced.

Long Valley Advocate.

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR

JOHN R. WALLIS - - - PUBLISHER

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT
LARDO - - - - - IDAHO

Entered as second class mail matter October 22, 1904, at the postoffice at Lardo, Idaho, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

MARCH 9, 1905.

AS TO A STATE PARK.

It appears that the state lands surrounding the Payette lakes cannot be used for a state park, for the reason that such lands are a specific grant to the state for certain purposes and may not be used for any other.

Elsewhere in this issue, we publish a letter from Representative Fred. S. Logue on this question which fully explains it. Mr. Logue has been quietly but diligently working in the matter, and so has Senator Hiatt, and it would appear from the result of their labors that the people will have to give up all hope of having a state park created out of the state lands surrounding the lakes; unless it is possible to effect an exchange with the national government of the specific land grant for other land, and then asking the national government to deed the land around the lakes to the state for a state park. The present national administration is very favorable to such measures for the public good, and if a way were open for favorable action in that quarter we could call it done.

The national government has withdrawn all its holdings around the lakes from entry for reserve purposes, and possibly, if worked for, this could be gotten by the state for a state park. In a neighboring state, Utah, a petition to the national government for the setting aside and granting to the state of Strawberry valley, for a state park, has been or is about to be forwarded to Washington; and a bill for the creation of a state board of park commissioners for that state has passed both houses of the legislature been signed by the governor and is now a law. Their proposed park in Strawberry occupies about the same relative position to the people of that state that a park at Payette lakes would to the people of Idaho.

If there is any possible way by which a state park for Idaho can be gotten, with the natural beauty such as trees, water, etc., undis-

turbed to any great extent, it should be done, and done soon. This state is settling up very rapidly and the natural beauty is being destroyed in the course of development. Lumbering is playing havoc with our forests, and mining is doing the same with our streams; both are important factors in the state's growth, but one spot should be preserved from either as a place of healthful change and recreation for the people of the state. The importance of this will be more noticeable each year, until at last (if provision is not made in the meantime) the state will have to purchase parks at great expense, as California is doing, and they will never be such parks as those Nature has made for us.

The Payette lakes is an ideal place for the purpose, and is easily accessible to the more thickly peopled sections of the state, and with railroads that are surely coming, the place will be within a few hours' ride of the capital city.

The matter should not be allowed to rest until the object is accomplished, and should be worked for by all who are interested in the future of our grand state.

No State Park at Payette Lakes.

House of Representatives,
Boise, Ida., March 1, 1905.
Mr. John R. Wallis, Lardo, Ida.

My Dear Sir:—Yours of Feb. 25 received and contents noted. In reply will say that I consulted the best legal talent in the state, such men as Judge Beatty, Judge Richards, W. E. Borah and others, and they all advised me that there was no way by which said lands could be set aside for a public park, owing to the fact that the land surrounding Payette Lake is a specific land grant, part for a Normal school and part for an asylum and can be used for no other purpose. I put in a whole lot of time looking up records in land office, surveyor general's office and state land office, and I could find no way by which a state park could be created. I exhausted my power and also had Senator Hiatt working on it.

I am very sorry that I could not accomplish this, and assure you that I did my best.

I have not received anything definite in regard to my demand for a free bridge at Smith's Ferry.

Wishing you success, I am,
Yours truly, F. S. Logue.

MAYER HIGH CUT SHOES



No Better Shoe Made. For Sale by
F. S. LOGUE & BRO.
Thunder, City, Idaho.

If our goods please you tell your friends; if they don't tell us.

PLANT LIST
PONDEROSA STATE PARK

LICHENS

- Bryoria fremontii (Witches hair lichens)
- Clandonia chlorophaea (Pixie cups)
- Letharia vulpina (Yellow tree lichens)
- Peltigera canina (Dog lichens)

MOSSES

- Funaria hygrometrica (Alkaline-loving moss)
- Polytrichum spp. (Acid-loving moss)
- Brachythecium spp.

EQUISETACEAE

- Equisetum arvense (Common horsetail)
- Equisetum laevigatum (Smooth scouring-rush)

POLYPODIACEAE

- Cystopteris fragilis (Brittle bladder-fern)
- Pteridium aquilinum (Bracken)

PINACEAE

- Abies grandis (Grand fir)
- Abies lasiocarpa (Subalpine fir)
- Larix occidentalis (Western larch)
- Picea engelmannii (Engelman spruce)
- Pinus contorta (Lodgepole pine)
- Pinus ponderosa (Ponderosa pine)
- Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglas fir)

CYPERACEAE

- Carex geyeri (Elk sedge)
- Carex hoodii (Hood's sedge)
- Carex lanuginosa (Wooly sedge)
- Carex rossii (Ross' sedge)
- Carex rostrata (Beaked sedge)
- Carex stipata (Sawbeak sedge)
- Carex spp.
- Eleocharis palustris (Common spikerush)

JUNCACEAE

- Juncus balticus (Baltic rush)
- Juncus ensifolius (Dagger-leaf rush)
- Juncus effusus (Common rush)
- Juncus spp.

POACEAE

- Agrestis alba (Redtop bentgrass)
- Agrestis idahoensis (Idaho bentgrass)
- Agrestis scabra (Rough hairgrass)
- Agropyron caninum latiglume (Broadglume wheatgrass)
- Agropyron intermedia (Intermediate wheatgrass)
- Agropyron spicatum (Bluebunch wheatgrass)
- Bromus carinatus (California brome)
- Bromus inermis (Smooth brome)
- Calamagrostis canadensis (Bluejoint redgrass)
- Calamagrostis rubescens (Pinegrass)
- Dactylis glomerata (Orchard-grass)
- Danthonia californica (California danthonia)
- Danthonia unispicata (One spike danthonia)
- Deschampsia danthonioides (Annual hairgrass)
- Deschampsia elongatum (Slender hairgrass)
- Elymus glaucus (Blue wildrye)
- Festuca idahoensis (Idaho fescue)
- Glyceria occidentalis (Western mannagrass)
- Koeleria cristata (Prairie junegrass)
- Lolium perenne (Perennial ryegrass)
- Muhlenbergia filiformis (Slender muhly)
- Melica bulbosa (Oniongrass)
- Phleum pratense (Common timothy)
- Poa compressa (Canada bluegrass)
- Poa pratensis (Kentucky bluegrass)
- Poa sandbergii (Sandberg's bluegrass)
- Sitanion hystrix (Squirreltail)
- Stipa lettermanii (Letterman's needlegrass)
- Stipa occidentalis (Western needlegrass)

ALISMATACEAE

- Alisma plantago-aquatica (Waterplantain)

TYPHACEAE

Typha latifolia (Common cat-tail)

SPARGANIACEAE

Sparganium emersum (Simplestem bur-reed)

Sparganium minimum (Small bur-reed)

POTAMOGETONACEAE

Potamogeton natans (Floating-leaf pondweed)

LILIACEAE

Allium acuminatum (Tapertip onion)

Allium fibrillum (Blue mountain onion)

Allium simillium (Dwarf onion)

Brodiaea douglasii (Douglas brodiaea)

Calochortus eurycarpus (Wildfruit mariposa)

Camassia quamash (Common camas)

Clintonia unifora (Queencup)

Disporum trachycarpum (Wartberry fairybells)

Erythronium grandiflorum (Dogtooth violet)

Fritillaria atropurpurea (Leopard lily)

Fritillaria pudica (Yellow bells)

Smilacina racemosa (False solomons seal)

Smilacina stellata (Wild lily-of-the-valley)

Streptopus amplexicaulis (Claspleaf twistedstock)

Trillium ovatum (Wake-robin)

Trillium pediolatum (Purple trillium)

Veratrum californicum (California falsehellebore)

Veratrum viride (American falsehellebore)

Zigadenus paniculatus (Foothills deathcamas)

IRIDACEAE

Sisyrinchium inflatum (Grass widows)

ORCHIDACEAE

Calypso bulbosa (Fairy slipper)

Corallorhiza maculata (Spotted corral-root)

Corallorhiza trifida (Early corral-root)

Cypripedium montanum (Mountain ladys-slipper)

Goodyera oblongifolia (Rattlesnake plantain)

Habenaria dilatata (White bog orchid)

Haberaria unalascensis (Alaska rein-orchid)
 Listera caurain (Western Twayblade)

SALICACEAE

Populus tremuloides (Quaking aspen)
 Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood)
 Salix lasiandra (Pacific willow)
 Salix scouleriana (Scouler willow)
 Salix spp. (Willow)

LORANTHACEAE

Arceuthodium campylopodum (Mistletoe)

POLYGONACEAE

Eriogonum heracleoides (Desert buckwheat)
 Eriogonum sphaerocephalum (Rock buckwheat)
 Eriogonum umbellatum (Sulphur buckwheat)
 Polygonum amphibium (Water knotweed)
 Polygonum aviculare (Doorweed)
 Polygonum bistortoides (American bistort)
 Polygonum douglasii (Douglas' knotweed)
 Polygonum minimum (Broadleaf knotweed)
 Rumex acetosella (Sheep sorrel)
 Rumex crispus (Sour dock)
 Rumex salicifolius (Willow dock)

CHENOPODIACEAE

Chenopodium album (Lambsquarters)
 Chenopodium-Foliosom (Leafy goosefoot)

PROTULACEAE

Claytonia lanecolata (Lanceleaf springbeauty)
 Lewisia triphylla (Threeleaf lewisia)

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

Arenaria congesta (Ballhead sandwort)
 Arenaria macrophylla (Bigleaf sandwort)
 Silene menziesii (Manzies' silene)
 Spargularia rubra (Sand spurry) Stellaria spp.

NYMPHAEACEAE

Nuphar polysepalum (Yellow pond lily)

RANUNCULACEAE

Aconitum columbianum ochroleacum (Columbia monkshood)

Actaea rubra (Red baneberry)

Anemone piperi (Piper'anemone)

Clematis coulumbiana (Virgins bower)

Clematis hirtutissima (Sugarbowl)

Coptis occidentalis (Goldthread)

Delphinium nuttalianum (Nuttall larkspur)

Ranunculus alismaefolius (Plantain leaved buttercup)

Thalictrum occidentale (Western meadowrue)

PAEONIACEAE

Paeonia brownii (Brown's peony)

BERBERIDACEAE

Berberis repens (Oregon grape)

BRASSICACEAE

Arabis glabra (Towermustard rockcress)

Arabis hirsuta (Hairy rockcress)

Capsella bursa-pastora (Shepherd's purse)

Descurainia richardsonii (Western tansy mustard)

Lepidium virginicum pubescens (Virginia pepperweed)

Thlaspi arvense (Field pennycress)

CRASSULACEAE

Sedum stenopetalum (Wormleaf stonecrop)

SAXIFRANGACEAE

Lithophragma bulbifera (Prairie star)

Lithophragma parviflora (Star flower)

GROSSULARIACEAE

Ribes aureum (Golden currant)

Ribes cereum (Squaw currant)

Ribes lacustre (Prickly currant)

Ribes viscosissimum (Sticky currant)

ROSACEAE

- Amelanchier alnifolia (Saskatoon serviceberry)
- Fragaria vesca (Wood's strawberry)
- Fragaria virginiana glauca (Virginia strawberry)
- Geum macrophyllum (Largeleaf avens)
- Holodiscus discolor (Creambush ocean-spray)
- Physocarpus malvaceau (Mallow ninebark)
- Potentilla glandulosa (Gland cinquefoil)
- Potentilla gracilis (Beauty cinquefoil)
- Potentilla palustris (Purple cinquefoil)
- Prunus emarginata (Bittercerry)
- Prunus virginiana (Common chokeberry)
- Purshia tridentata (Bitterbrush)
- Rosa gymnocarpa (Baldhipe rose)
- Rubus parviflorus (Thimbleberry)
- Sanguisorba occidentalis (Annual burnet)
- Sorbus scopulina (Mountain ash)
- Spiraea betulifolia (Shinyleaf spirea)
- Spiraea douglasii (Douglas spirea)
- Spiraea pyramidata (Pyramid spirea)

FABACEAE

- Astragalus canadensis (Canadian milkvetch)
- Coronilla varia (Crown vetch)
- Lotus purshiana (Spanish clover)
- Lupinus lepidus lobbii (Prairie lupine)
- Lupinus sericeus sericeus (Silky lupine)
- Melilotus alba (White sweetclover)
- Thermopsis montana (Mountain thermopsis)
- Trifolium hybridum (Alsike clover)
- Trifolium pratense (Red clover)
- Trifolium repens (White clover)

GERANIACEAE

- Geranium viscosissimum (Sticky geranium)

LINACEAE

- Linum perenne (Blue flax)

ACERACEAE

- Acer glabrum (Roucky mtn. maple)

RHAMNAECAE

Ceanothus velutinus (Snowbrush)

MALVACEAE

Sidalcea oregana (Oregon checkermallow)

HYPERICACEAE

Hypericum perforatum

VIOLACEAE

Viola adunca (Hook violet)

Viola glabella (Pioneer violet)

Viola macloskeyi (Small white violet)

Viola nutallii (Yellow violet)

Viola orbiculata (Round-leaved violet)

Viola purpurea (Goosefoot violet)

LOASACEAE

Mentzelia albicaulis (White mentzelia)

ELAEAGNACEAE

Shepherdia canadensis (Canadian buffalo-berry)

ONAGRACEAE

Camissonia subacaulis (Longleaf evening primrose)

Circaea alpina (Enchanters nightshade)

Epilobium angustifolium (Fireweed)

Epilobium paniculatum (Autumn willowweed)

Gayophytum humile (Dwarf groundsmoke)

Oenothera biennis (Common evening primrose)

CORNACEAE

Cornus stolonifera (Red-osier dogwood)

ERICACEAE

Chimaphila umbellata (Princes pine)

Pterospora andromedea (Woodland pinedrops)

Pyrola asarifolia (Pink pyrola)

Pyrola chlorantha (Green pyrola)

Pyrola minor (Lesser pyrola)

Pyrola picta (White-veined pyrola)
Pyrola Secunda (Sidebells pyrola)
Vaccinium caespitosum (Dwarf huckleberry)
Vaccinium globulare (Globe huckleberry)

PRIMULACEAE

Dodecatheon spp. (Shootingstar)

GENTIANACEAE

Frasera montana (Mountain elkweed)
Gentiana affinis (Pleated gentian)

MENYANTHACEAE

Menyanthes trifoliata (Common bogbean)

APOCYNACEAE

Apocynum androsaemifolium (Spreading dogbane)

POLEMONIACEAE

Collomia linearis (Narrowleaf collomia)
Gilia aggregata (Scarlet trumpeter)
Linanthus harknessii (Harkness lunanthus)
Microsteris gracilis (Slender falsephlox)
Navarretia divaricata (Mountain navarretia)
Polemonium pulcherrimum (Skunkleaf polemonium)

HYDROPHYLLACEAE

Hesperochiron pumilus (Dwarf hesperochiron)
Hydrophyllum capitatum (Ballhead waterleaf)
Nemophila breviflora (Great basin nemphila)
Phacelia hastata (Whiteleaf phacelia)

BORAGINACEAE

Cryptantha spp.
Cynoglossum officinale (Common houndstongue)
Hackelia floribunda (Many flowered stickweed)
Mertensia ciliata (Mountain bluebells)
Mertensia longifloia (Small bluebells)

VERBENACEAE

Verbena bracteata (Bracted verbena)

MENTHACEAE

- Lycopus uniflorus (Nothorn bugleweed)
- Mentah arvensis glabrata (Field mint)
- Scutellaria angustifolia (Narrowleaf skullcap)
- Cutellaria galericulata (Marsh skullcap)

SCROPHULARIACEAE

- Castilleja chromosa (Desert paintbrush)
- Castilleja cusickii (Cusick's paintbrush)
- Castilleja inverta (Arid paintbrush)
- Castilleja miniata (Scarlet paintbrush)
- Collinsia parviflora (Blue-eyed Mary)
- Corydalanthus capitatus (Bird beak)
- Linaria vulgaris (Butter-and eggs)
- Mimulus moschatus (Muskplant)
- Mimulus nanus (Dwarf monkeyflower)
- Pedicularis racemosa (Parrotsbeak)
- Penstemon attenuatus (Sulfur penstemon)
- Penstemon deustus deustus (Hot rock penstemon)
- Penstemon gairdneri (Gairdner's penstemon)
- Penstemon procerus (Little flower penstemon)
- Penstemon venustus (Lovely penstemon)
- Penstemon wilcoxii (Wilcox penstemon)
- Verbascum thaspsus (Flannel mullein)
- Veronica americana (American speedwell)

OROBANCHACEAE

- Orobanche uniflora minuta (Naked broomrape)

LENTIBULATIIVRA

- Utricularia vulgaris (Common bladderwort)

PLANTAGINACEAE

- Plantago major (Common plantain)

RUBIACEAE

- Galium aparine (Cleavers)
- Galium biflorum (Thinleaf bedstraw)
- Galium boreale (Northern bedstraw)
- Galium trifida (Threelute bedstraw)

Galium triflorum (Sweetseeded bedstraw)
Kelloggia glaioides (Kelloggia)

CAPRIFOLIACEAE

Linnaea borealis (Longtube twinflower)
Lonicera involucrata (Twinberry)
Lonicera utahensis (Utah honeysuckle)
Symphoricarpos albus (Common snowberry)
Symphoricarpos oreophilus (Mountain snowberry)

VALERIANACEAE

Achillea millefolium (Common yarrow)
Adenocaulon bicolor (Pathfinder)
Agoseris aurantiaca (Orange agoseris)
Agoseris glauca dasycephala (False dandelion)
Agoseris grandiflora (Bigleaf agoseris)
Agoseris heterophylla (Annual agoseris)
Anaphalis margaritacea (Pearly everlasting)
Anaphalis anaphaloides (Pearly pussytoes)
Antennaria microphylla (Rose pussytoes)
Antennaria parvifolia (Small pussytoes)
Arnica cordifolia (Heartleaf arnica)
Artemisia tridentata vaseyana (Mountain big sage)
Aster conspicuus (Conspicuous aster)
Aster foliaceus (Leafybract aster)
Aster integrifolius (Thickstem aster)
Aster occidentalis (Western aster)
Aster perelegans (Elegant aster)
Balsamorhiza sagittata (Arrowleaf blsamroot)
Bidens cernua (Beggarticks)
Centaurea maculosa (Spotted knapweed)
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum (Ox-eye daisy)
Chrysothamnus nauseosus (Gray rabbitbrush)
Cichorium intybus (Chicory)
Cirsium arvense (Canada thistle)
Cirsium scariosum (Elk thistle)
Cirsium vulgare (Bull thistle)
Crepis acuminata (Hawksbeard)
Erigeron glabellus (Smooth fleabane)
Erigeron linearis (Sagebrush fleabane)
Erigeron pumilis (Shaggy fleabane)

Erigeron speciosus (Showy fleabane)
Eriophyllum lanatum intergrifolium (Wooly daisy)
Filago arvensis (Field fulfweed)
Gnaphalium microcephalum (Slender cudweed)
Gnaphalium viscosum (Sticky cudweed)
Haplopappus carthamoides (Loved golden weed)
Helianthella uniflora (Little sunflower)
Hieracium albertinum (Albert's hawkweed)
Lactuca serriola (Prickly lettuce)
Machaeranthera canescens (Hoary aster)
Madia glomerata (Cluster tarweed)
Madia minima (Small head tarweed)
Matricaria matricarioides (Pineapple weed)
Microseris nutans (Nodding microseris)
Rudbeckia occidentalis (Western coneflower)
Senecio canus (Woolly groundsel)
Senecio intergerimus (Western groundsel)
Senecio pseud aureus (Streambank butterweed)
Senecio serra (Butterweed groundsel)
Solidago canadensis (Canada goldenrod)
Taraxacum officinale (Common dandelion)
Tragopogon dubius (Yellow salsify)

ANIMALS OF PONDEROSA STATE PARK

Amphibians and Reptiles

Salamander
 Northern Leopard Frog
 Tree Frog
 Garter snake
 Rubber Boa snake
 Land Snail
 Lizard
 Western Toad
 Water snake

Insects

Water boatman
 Back Swimmers
 Whirligig Beetle
 Common Water strider
 Dragonfly
 Damselfly
 Deer Fly
 Mosquito
 Black Fly
 No-see-um
 Horsefly
 Vespid wasp
 Golden Northern Bumble Bee
 Cricket
 Giant Carpenter Ant
 Butterflies and Moths
 Red and Black Ant
 Zebra Swallowtail
 Black Swallowtail
 Western Tiger Swallowtail
 Fritillary
 Checkerspot
 Mourning Cloak
 Red Admiral
 Painted Lady
 Monarch
 Viceroy
 Hummingbird Moth
 Tent Caterpillar
 Aphid

Mite
 Tick
 Yellowjacket
 Black and Yellow Mud Dauber
 Paper Wasp
 Vespid Wasp
 Ladybird Beetle
 Pine engraver beetle
 Spruce engraver beetle
 Bark beetle
 Forest Wolf Spider
 Daddy Long Legs
 Orb Weaver
 Crab Spider
 Jumping Spider
 Grass Spider

Mammals

Chipmunk
 Flying Squirrel
 Columbian Ground Squirrel
 Douglas Squirrel (Chickaree)
 Bushy-tailed Wood Rat
 Shrew
 Red-backed Vole
 Meadow Vole
 Deer Mouse
 Beaver
 Muskrat
 Otter
 Mink
 Porcupine
 Striped Skunk
 Raccoon
 Black Bear
 Bob Cat
 Mountain Lion
 White-tailed Deer
 Mule Deer
 Elk
 Moose
 Fox

THE BIRDS OF PONDEROSA STATE PARK

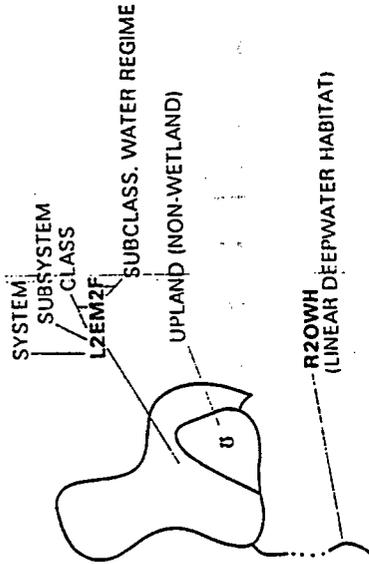
<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>
Pied-billed grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>
Western grebe	<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>
Horned grebe	<i>Podiceps aurtius</i>
Earred grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>
Red-necked grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>
Great blue heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>
Black-crowned night heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
American bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>
Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>
Snow goose	<i>Chen caerulenscens</i>
Mallard duck	<i>Anus platyrhynchos</i>
American widgeon	<i>Anus americana</i>
Ring-necked duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>
Wood duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>
Pintail duck	<i>Anus acuta</i>
Gadwall	<i>Anus strepera</i>
Green-winged teal	<i>Anus crecca</i>
Blue-winged teal	<i>Anus discors</i>
Canvasback	<i>Aythya valisineria</i>
Bufflehead	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>
Common goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>
Barrow's goldeneye	<i>Bucephala islandica</i>
Hooded merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>
Common merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>
Red-breasted	<i>Mergus serrator</i>
Ruddy duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>
Red head	<i>Aythya americana</i>
Turkey vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Kestrel (Sparrow hawk)	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
Merlin (Pigeon hawk)	<i>Falco columbarius</i>
Red-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>
Swainson's hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>
Cooper's hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>
Sharp-shinned hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>
Blue grouse	<i>Dendragapus obscurus</i>
Ruffed grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>
Spruce grouse	Canachites canadensis
American coot	Fulica americana
Killdeer	Charadrius vociferus
Common snipe	Capella gallinogo
Spotted sandpiper	ititis macularia
California gull	Larus californicus
Mourning dove	Zenaidura macroura
Great horned owl	Bubo virginianus
Saw-whet owl	Aegolius acadieus
Flammulated owl	Otus flammeolus
Pygmy owl	Glaucidium gnoma
Common nighthawk	Choedeiles minor
Rufous hummingbird	Selasphorus rufus
Calliope hummingbird	Stella calliope
Belted kingfisher	Megaceryle alcyon
Williamson's sapsucker	Sphyrapicus thyroideus
Common flicker	Colaptes suratus
Pileated wookpecker	Dryocopus pileatus
Yellow-bellied sapsucker	Sphyrapicus varius
Hairy woodpecker	Picoides villosus
Downy woodpecker	Picoides pubescens
Lewis' woodpecker	Melanerpes lewis
Northern three-toed	Picoidestrictactylus woodpecker
Western flycatcher	Empidonax difficilis
Olive-sided flycatcher	Nuttallornis borealis
Western wood pewee	Contopus sordidulus
Willow flycatcher	Empidonax trailii
Hammond's flycatcher	Empidonax hammondii
Dusky flycatcher	Empidonax oberholseri
Violet-green swalloww	Tachycineta thalassina
Tree swallow	Iridoprocne bicolor
Common Crow	Corvus brachyrhynchos
Steller's jay	Cyanocitta stelleri
Gray jay	Perisoreus canadensis
Clark's nutcracker	Nucifraga columbiana
Common raven	Corvus corax
Black-billed magpie	Pica pica
Black-capped chickadee	Parus atricapillus
Mountain chickadee	Parus gambeli
White-breasted nuthatch	Sitta carolinensis

1993 Camper Survey Results

1. Zip code of residence _____
2. How many days do you plan to stay in this park? 4.15
3. Have you camped in an Idaho state park before? 74% Yes _____ No
4. How did you learn about this park? (Please check one)
1% Highway visitor center 14% Idaho state parks guide 56% From a friend
0 Touch screen video 6% Highway sign 5% Newspaper/magazine
0 Radio 0 Television 13% Idaho Campground Directory
5. What attracted you to this park? (Check all that apply)
5% Special event in park 75% Scenery 26% Security 36% Nearby attractions
 Other _____
6. List your three favorite park activities--in any park--in order of preference, with your favorite being number 1.
7% Bird watching 3% Fishing 36% Swimming 18% Nature/history displays
15% Bicycling 55% Hiking 6% Photography 10% View evening programs
26% Relax 22% Boating Other _____
7. How would you describe your camping unit?
47% Tent 18% Motorhome 3% Pickup camper 17% Trailer
7% 5th wheel 6% Tent trailer 3% Van _____ Other
8. How long is your camping unit? 20.19 feet
7. Will you use the RV dump station in this park? _____ Yes _____ No
8. Would you like to see camp sites in this park
 _____ Closer together _____ Farther apart _____ Okay as they are
9. How often do you use hookups? **WATER** **ELECTRICITY**
53% All of the time 36% All of the time
16% Most of the time 14% Most of the time
16% Sometimes 17% Sometimes
13% Never 29% Never
10. What facilities would you like to see developed in this park? (Check all that apply--Cross through those you strongly don't want developed)
14% Volleyball area 9% Horseshoe pits 26% Camp grocery store
7% Paved living areas 17% Lantern hooks 10% More showers
16% Upright BBQ grilles 22% Childrens' play area 26% Fire pits
23% More trails 26% Interpretive displays 14% Overflow parking
21% Designated, graded tent sites 13% More sites for disabled campers
11% Park products store (selling guidebooks, T-shirts, nature games, etc.)
11. Would you prefer to pay to reserve your site or take your chances when you arrive?
64% Reserve it _____ Try to secure a site when I get here
12. Some Idaho parks take reservations. If you have used our reservation system, how was it?
38% Have not used it 69% It works okay _____ Needs improvement
13. How many people are in your party? 4.73
14. In what age group is the driver of your camping unit?
7% under 19 0 19-30 37% 31-40 37% 41-50 19% 51-64 10% 65+

SYMBOLGY EXAMPLE



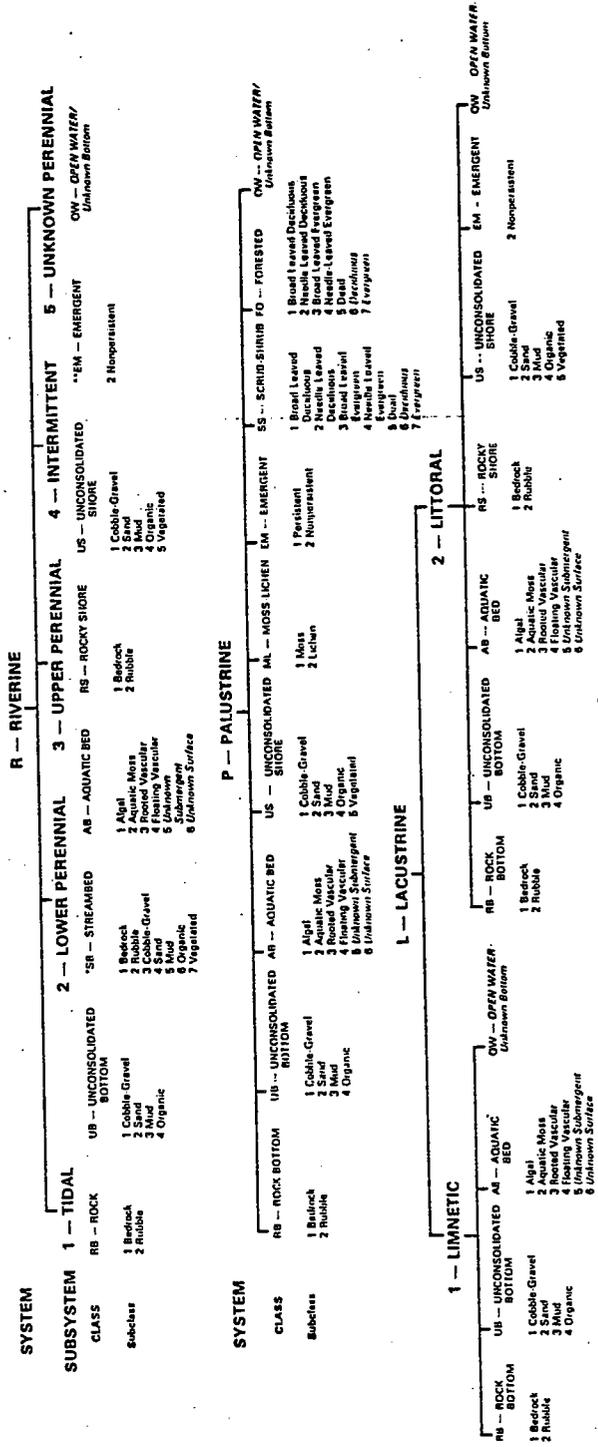
SPECIAL NOTE

This document was prepared primarily by stereoscopic analysis of high altitude aerial photographs. Wetlands were identified on the photographs based on vegetation, visible hydrology, and geography in accordance with Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States (FWS/OBS - 79/31 December 1979). The aerial photographs typically reflect conditions during the specific year and season when they were taken. In addition, there is a margin of error inherent in the use of the aerial photographs. Thus, a detailed on the ground and historical analysis of a single site may result in a revision of the wetland boundaries established through photographic interpretation. In addition, some small wetlands and those obscured by dense forest cover may not be included on this document.

Federal, State and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, State or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, State or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

U - Primarily represents upland areas, but may include unclassified wetlands such as man-modified areas, non photo-identifiable areas and/or unintentional omissions.

WETLANDS CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM



SYSTEM

SUBSYSTEM

CLASS

Subclass

SYSTEM

CLASS

Subclass

1 - LITTORAL

UB - UNCONSOLIDATED BOTTOM

UB - UNCONSOLIDATED BED

OW - OPEN WATER/ Unknown Bottom

EM - EMERGENT

US - UNCONSOLIDATED SHORE

US - UNCONSOLIDATED BED

US - UNCONSOLIDATED BOTTOM

US - UNCONSOLIDATED BED

US - UNCONSOLIDATED BOTTOM

US - UNCONSOLIDATED BED

R - RIVERINE

3 - UPPER PERENNIAL

US - UNCONSOLIDATED SHORE

US - UNCONSOLIDATED BED

US - UNCONSOLIDATED BOTTOM

US - UNCONSOLIDATED BED

5 - UNKNOWN PERENNIAL

OW - OPEN WATER/ Unknown Bottom

EM - EMERGENT

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Peninsula Unit - Amphitheatre
Citizens Advisory Committee proposal appears in bold italics.

Problem Statement:	Existing Facility (No Change)	One	Available Options Two	Three	Preferred Alternative:
Noise from power boats and jet skis interferes with programming. Program equipment must be transported back and forth from visitor center. Visiting vehicles park along campground loops. Program noise conflicts with campsites #16. Capacity adequate for campground use; severely undersized for annual productions such as "Shakespeare Festival".	Developed 100 seat rustic amphitheatre w/small stage located near lake behind campsites #16. No visitor parking provided; no lockable storage area for program equipment/supplies. Vault toilet (in need of repair) exists close to program area.	Construct rear-screen projection building at current amphitheatre site. Eliminate campsites #16.	Relocate amphitheatre to natural bowl located behind campsite #1. Construct rear-screen projection building. Eliminate campsites #1. Construct parking lot for visitors access park entrance road in existing gravel area.	<i>incorporate bowl-type large capacity amphitheatre into new landscape berm (buffer) at park entrance - closer to town and central to potential users and several parking facilities; Lakeview - U of I - visitor center.</i>	THREE

Peninsula Unit - Visitors/Interpretive Center
Citizens Advisory Committee proposal appears in bold italics.

Problem Statement:	No Change	Available Options One	Two	Preferred Alternative:
The existing multi-functional use of the visitors center is congested and confusing during peak periods; duplication occurs at Lakeview office; inadequate space exists for interpretive exhibits; no interior theatre area is available.	Administrative offices, "interpretive center" camping registration and visitor services continue to be provided in existing structure; kiosk at current park entrance collects MVEIF only.	<i>Eliminate existing kiosk; construct new "entrance station" prior to new Lakeview entrance. Provide seating lanes; conduct campground registration for all sites at this location; utilize existing structure for park offices and visitor services only; construct new interpretive center w/theatre area as an addition to existing structure.</i>	Same as number one, except construct separate interpretive center at existing lily marsh parking area. Utilize facility as "warming hut" for cross-country ski program in winter.	ONE

IDAPA 26

TITLE 01

Chapter 20

Rules Governing The Administration Of Park And Recreation Areas And Facilities

000. LEGAL AUTHORITY. The Idaho Park and Recreation Board is authorized under Section 67-4223, Idaho Code, to adopt, amend, or rescind rules as may be necessary for the proper administration of Chapter 42, Title 67, Idaho Code, and the use and protection of lands and facilities subject to its jurisdiction. (1-1-94)

001. TITLE AND SCOPE.

01. Title. The title of this chapter shall be cited in full as Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation Rules, Title 01, Chapter 20, "Rules Governing The Administration Of Park and Recreation Areas And Facilities." (1-1-94)

02. Scope. This chapter establishes fees for and rules governing the use of lands and facilities administered by the department, and establishes procedures for obtaining individual and group use reservations. (1-1-94)

002. WRITTEN INTERPRETATIONS. This agency has written interpretations of these rules, in the form of explanatory comments accompanying the notice of proposed rule-making that originally proposed the rules, or documentation of compliance with IDAPA 26.01.01150. Rules Of Administrative Procedure Of The Idaho Park And Recreation Board. These documents are available for public inspection and copying in the central office of the agency. (1-1-94)

003. APPEALS. Any person who may be adversely affected by a final decision, ruling, or direction of the director may appeal the decision, ruling, or direction as outlined under IDAPA 26.01.01250., Rules Of Administrative Procedure Of The Idaho Park And Recreation Board. (1-1-94)

004. -- 005. (RESERVED).

006. CITATION. The official citation of this chapter is IDAPA 26.01.20000. et seq. For example, the citation for this section is IDAPA 26.01.20006. (1-1-94)

007. -- 009. (RESERVED).

010. DEFINITIONS. As used in this chapter: (1-1-94)

01. Camping Day. The period between 2 p.m. of one (1) calendar day and 2 p.m. of the following calendar day. (7-1-93)

02. Camping Unit. One (1) motorized vehicle and its included equip-

ment within one (1) designated site. (7-1-93)

03. Day Use. Use of any noncamping facilities between the hours of 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. unless otherwise posted. (1/1/94)

04. Department. The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation. (1-1-94)

05. Director. The director and chief administrator of the department, or the designee of the director. (1-1-94)

06. Extra Vehicle. A vehicle without built in sleeping accommodations which fits entirely within the camp spur. (1-1-94)

07. Group Use. Twenty-five (25) or more people, or any group needing special considerations or deviations from normal department rules or activities. (1-1-94)

08. Board. The Idaho Park and Recreation Board, a bipartisan, six (6) member board, appointed by the governor. (1-1-94)

09. Park Manager. The person responsible for administering and supervising particular lands, facilities, and staff administered by the department, designated by the director. (1-1-94)

011. -- 049. (RESERVED).

050. ENFORCEMENT. The director may designate employees of the department to be deputized as special deputies, pursuant to the provision of Section 67-2901(5), Idaho Code, for the purpose of enforcing penal and regulatory laws of the state, within the boundaries of lands administered by the department, for the protection of these areas against damage and for the preservation of peace therein. Applicable rules shall be posted in the land administered by the department. Copies of rules shall be available to the public from department employees. (1-1-94)

051. -- 074. (RESERVED).

075. AUTHORITY CONFERRABLE ON EMPLOYEES. The director may authorize any employee of the department to exercise any power granted to, or perform any duty imposed upon the director. (1-1-94)

01. Park Manager Authority. The park manager may establish and enforce rules which apply to the public safety or protection of natural, cultural, or other resources within lands administered by the department. Those rules shall be posted for public view and shall be consistent with established state laws

and these rules. All state, county, and local laws are in effect and subject to enforcement within lands administered by the department. (1-1-94)

02. Establishing And Posting Hours. The park manager shall establish and post the hours for day use areas so as to serve the general public and protect the area with the staff available.

(1-1-94)

076. -- 099. (RESERVED).

100. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS. Any person, persons, partnership, corporation, concessionaire, association, society, fraternal, social or other organized groups failing to comply with these rules shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to the penalties provided in Section 18-5815, Idaho Code. (1-1-94)

01. Civil Claim. The penalty established in Section 100. of this chapter shall not prevent the department from filing a civil claim against a violator to collect damages incurred to lands, resources, or facilities administered by the department. (9-1-94)

02. Violators. Permanent department employees may remove any violator of the rules from land or facilities administered by the department, as a trespasser upon state land. No fees paid by a violator may be returned to the violator upon his removal.

(1-1-94)

101. -- 124. (RESERVED).

125. PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC PROPERTY. The destruction, injury, defacement, removal or disturbance in or of any public building, sign, equipment, monument, statue, marker or any other structures, or of any tree, flower, vegetation, or of any cultural artifact or any other public property of any kind is prohibited unless authorized by the park manager of a specific area. (1-1-94)

126. -- 149. (RESERVED).

150. USE OF MOTORIZED VEHICLES. All motorized vehicles shall stay on authorized established department roadways or parking areas except for trails and areas which are clearly identified by signs for off-road use. The drivers of all vehicles operated within lands administered by the department shall be licensed or certified as required under state law for the type of vehicle operated. The drivers of all vehicles shall comply with the speed and traffic rules of the department, and all other local, and state ordinances and laws governing traffic on public roads. (1-1-94)

01 Restrictions. All motorized vehicles within a specified campground are restricted to ingress and egress. (7-1-93)

02. Official Use. This rule does not prohibit official use of motorized

vehicles by department employees anywhere within lands administered by the department. (1-1-94)

151. -- 174. (RESERVED).

175. PUBLIC BEHAVIOR.

01. Quiet Hours. Within lands administered by the department, the hours between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. shall be considered quiet hours unless otherwise posted. During that time, users are restricted from the production of noise that may be disturbing to other users. (1-1-94)

02. Noise. Amplified sound, poorly muffled vehicles, loud conduct or loud equipment are prohibited within lands administered by the department, except in designated areas or by authority of the park manager. (1-1-94)

03. Alcohol. State laws regulating alcoholic beverages, public drunkenness and the illegal use of drugs shall be enforced within lands administered by the department. (1-1-94)

04. Littering. Littering is prohibited within lands administered by the department. (1-1-94)

176. -- 199. (RESERVED).

200. CAMPING.

01. Occupancy. Camping shall be permitted only in designated areas. Only one (1) camping unit with a maximum of eight (8) people shall be permitted on each designated site, except with the permission of the park manager. One (1) extra vehicle is also permitted within each designated site. (1-1-94)

02. Length Of Stay. No person, party or organization may be permitted to camp on any lands administered by the department for more than fifteen (15) days in any thirty (30) day period. Shorter periods may be designated for any individual area by the director.

(1-1-94)

03. Saving Sites. Saving campsites is prohibited. The party registering for a campsite shall be the party that occupies it for the first night. (1-1-94)

04. Condition Of Site. Campers shall keep their campgrounds and other use areas clean. (7-1-93)

05. Liquid Waste Disposal. All liquid wastes shall be held in self-contained units or collected in water-tight receptacles in compliance with state adopted standards and dumped in sanitary facilities provided for the disposal of such wastes. (1-1-94)

06. Unattended Sites. Campers may not leave their camps unattended for longer than one (1) camping day, except by permission of the park manager. (1-1-94)

07. Motorized Equipment. No generators or other motorized equipment emitting sound and exhaust are permitted to be operated during quiet hours. (7-1-93)

08. Campsite Parking. All boats, trailers, rigs and motorized vehicles shall fit entirely within the campsite parking spur provided with the assigned campsite. All equipment which does not fit entirely within the campsite parking spur shall be parked outside the campground in an area designated by the park manager. If no outside parking is available, a second campsite shall be purchased. (1-1-94)

09. Equipment. All camping equipment and personal belongings of a camper shall be maintained within the assigned campsite. (1-1-94)

10. Check Out. Campers are required to check out and leave a clean campsite by 2 p.m. of the day following the paid night of camping. (7-1-93)

11. Visitors. Visitors to campers shall park outside the campground, except with permission of the park manager. Visitors shall conform to established day use hours. (1-1-94)

12. Motorcycles. Two (2) motorcycles constitute a camping unit. (7-1-93)

13. Responsible Party. The individual purchasing a campsite is responsible for assuring compliance with the rules within this chapter. (1-1-94)

14. Camping Prohibited. No camping is permitted on docks, beaches, parking lots or day use facilities unless specifically authorized. (1-1-94)

201. -- 224. (RESERVED).

225. FEES AND SERVICES.

01. Authority. The board shall adopt fees for the use of lands, facilities, and equipment. Visitors shall pay all designated fees. (1-1-94)

02. Camping. Camping fees include the right to use designated campgrounds and facilities. Utilities and facilities may be restricted by weather or other factors. (7-1-93)

03. Group Use.

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G E N E R A L D E V E L O P M E N T P L A N

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The Idaho Department

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