

**DRAFT**  
October 2013



**Milo McIver**  
**STATE PARK**

**COMPREHENSIVE PLAN**







# Milo McIver State Park

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN  
SEPTEMBER 2013  
VOLUME 1

OREGON PARKS & RECREATION  
DEPARTMENT SALEM, OREGON

The mission of the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department is to provide and protect outstanding natural, scenic, cultural, historic and recreational sites for the enjoyment and education of present and future generations.

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### A letter from the Director of the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department

Oregon's state park system is nearly a century old and in that time it has seen many changes. However our mission remains the same: to provide and protect outstanding natural, scenic, cultural, historic and recreational sites for the enjoyment and education of present and future generations. State parks are places for all Oregonians to enjoy, recreate and experience the greatest natural resources our state has to offer.

I want to thank those who took the time to share their thoughts and experiences, shaping the comprehensive plan for Milo McIver State Park. When Oregon State Parks first acquired the land for McIver State Park in 1965, it was seen as a rare opportunity to provide additional public river access and parkland for the expanding Portland metropolitan area. The foresight of Milo K. McIver (1897-1962), park commissioner from 1950-1962, to advocate for making the land into a State Park resonates throughout this comprehensive plan. Decades later the park continues to be a valued natural area, providing several recreational opportunities and a high concentration of varied habitats to visitors.

This document looks to what has made it a successful park over the decades and imagines what it can be, serving the needs of this generation and the next. Retaining and restoring the varied natural qualities present at McIver State Park will be weighed with creating exciting new opportunities for people to access this outstanding place. Included are maps and project descriptions that help direct management, development, and natural resource restoration for the coming decade.

The vision set forth in this plan was created with the help and insights of dedicated community members, park staff, and several stakeholder organizations. The plan's values and goals reflect Milo McIver as a resource for all Oregonians, but also as a special place within its unique community. The park planning process is only the first step in realizing the vision described in the plan and we at Oregon Parks and Recreation Department do not act alone in developing our parks. We rely on the volunteers who already spend countless hours grooming the trails, constructing picnic shelters, and removing invasive species to make Milo McIver such a valued and treasured place for us all. This plan recognizes the energy so many have put into the park and articulates it into a cohesive strategy to take it further.

Tim Wood  
Director



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# Introduction

The Bat Barn Meadow in Autumn

## A VISION FOR THE PARK

Milo McIver State Park is an overlooked treasure. Those who visit the park often return to enjoy the park’s unusually varied composition of natural resource types – riparian, Oregon white oak and douglas fir savannahs, seasonally wet prairies, deciduous and conifer forests – while offered the ability to explore an exceptional selection of recreation activities.

Milo McIver is a time capsule, demonstrating the potential of what State Parks are meant to be. Despite its location less than an hour from the largest metropolitan area in the state, the park maintains a timeless quality. The character of Milo McIver remains true to when the park was first established, yet today, facilitates a tapestry of matured mixed forests, scenic vistas, and a variety of classic and contemporary recreational activities

As the Portland metro area expands, Milo McIver cannot remain a secret for long and the park has the opportunity to remain an outstanding resource for present and future generations. The natural restoration prescriptions, habitat protection efforts, and development opportunities offered in this plan seek to renovate the park with care while maximizing the outstanding potential this park offers to be a celebrated and sought-after recreational destination and a noteworthy component of the Oregon State Park system.

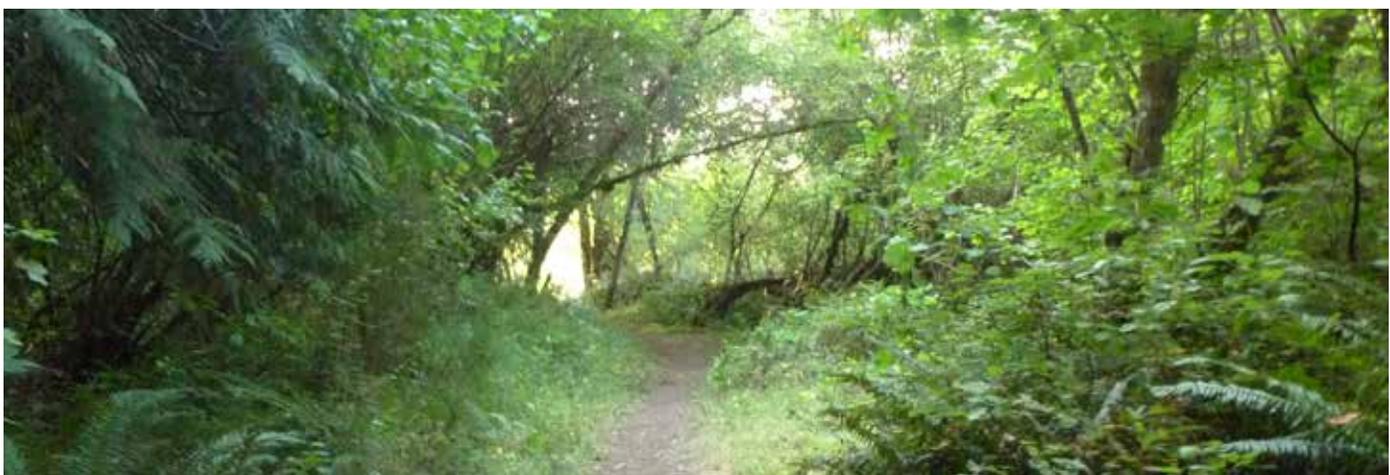
Established in 1922, Oregon's State Parks system is nearing its first centennial birthday in 2022. As the department plans for the next 100 years it is guided by its mission: "To provide and protect outstanding natural, scenic, cultural, historic and recreational sites for the enjoyment and education of present and future generations." This Comprehensive plan for Milo McIver State Park holds the State Parks mission as its guiding principle, recognizing the great natural value of the site within its rural context and the resulting opportunities for recreation, education, and environmental stewardship.

Milo McIver State Park has provided camping, trails, and access to the Clackamas River for over five decades. Just 45 minutes from Portland, this state park has a dedicated following among visitors seeking quiet, quality natural areas close to home. Named for Milo K. McIver, who championed establishing parks around the state, it features fishing, hiking, camping, boating, horseback riding, and picnicking. In recent years the park has become well known for its nationally recognized disc golf course and an interpretive trail celebrating the variety of Pacific Northwest bats, specifically highlighting the Townsend's big-eared bat that has taken up residence in a historic barn.

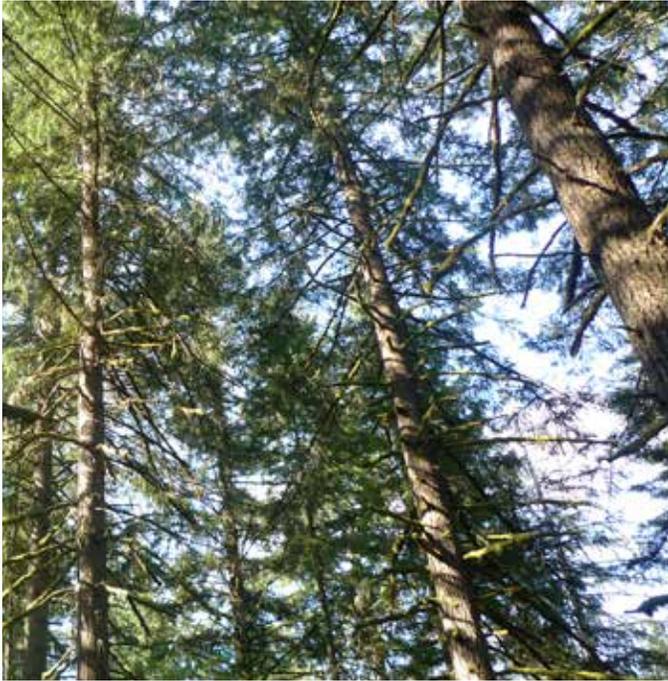
Milo McIver, located on the border of the Willamette Valley and the Cascade Range, is best described as a place where visitors can experience a wide variety of quality recreational experiences in a setting that allows them to explore. The recent addition of guided Let's Go kayak tours allows people to become acquainted with new outdoor skill, simply by making a reservation and showing up at the park. Whether a visitor is interested in horseback riding, fishing, disc golf, birding, or camping, Milo McIver provides the ideal setting to learn a new skill, alongside those who return to enjoy the beautiful natural setting time and time again.

The Milo McIver State Park Comprehensive Plan represents a shared vision among those living in Clackamas County who have attended public meetings and continue to support this effort as we move to the next stage of developing the park. Completing the plan—its values and goals, strategies and actions—has been a shared effort with the local community, the regional public, community partners (including neighbor groups, surrounding public and private institutions, local businesses), other agencies, and recreation and resource advocates.

The qualities of the park—its natural and cultural resources—are defined by more than their current condition. The ecological health of Milo McIver can be improved. This is confirmed by assessments of the plants, animals, soils and waters, plus a preliminary study of archaeological and historic resources (see Chapter 3 and the Appendices). As stewards of the park, OPRD devotes itself to two related resource goals: protecting quality resources from harm, and restoring damaged resources. One of the purposes of an Oregon state park is to serve as a reference point, a living reminder of the best examples of different kinds of habitat and human culture. The resource assessments and park service concepts in this plan are incomplete until they are shaped—and acted upon—by the regional community. Neighbors, coalitions, governments, formal and informal organizations all have long histories of improving the region. OPRD understands that Milo McIver will continue to thrive only if it builds upon the momentum already established within this community. We continue to learn, foster trust, and provide the services necessary to maintain this valuable place. The park also needs help to achieve its challenging natural and cultural resource goals. The skills of established partnerships are obviously crucial. Outdoor recreation in an Oregon state park relies on natural and cultural resource management—protecting



Path in the Campground Area



Forest Near Campground

examples of Oregon's heritage—to establish the setting for recreation. Recreation can simply be a physical experience, but it also has the power to spark a deeper understanding of the state's natural identity and a love for a place. Careful resource management reinforces exceptional recreation opportunities.

The recreation vision for Milo McIver will enable visitors to choose from a range of recreational experiences in this natural landscape, ranging from exploring the park on foot along one of its several trails, identifying the wildlife that inhabit the endangered oak savanna, or jumping in Estacada Lake on a hot summer day. Whether you enjoy an afternoon of intense paddling on the river, or a gentle drift down the Clackamas in a raft, Milo McIver offers an experience as wild as you want to make it. If you don't know 'how', you will find stepping stones that allow you to achieve the level of experience you desire at Milo McIver. Park visitors will be able to plan natural experiences more easily through the creation of a Visitor Center and increased facility development throughout the park.

## NEED FOR A PLAN

Milo McIver was established over 50 years ago as a State Park, and much has changed within and outside the park. A comprehensive plan is required to help the park serve the current and future needs of the public as well as to properly maintain the value of the highly impacted natural resources on the site.

This document represents the first phase of planning work, known as the Milo McIver Comprehensive Plan. This volume focuses on understanding what currently exists at Milo McIver, what is needed and what could be. It describes park management values, goals, strategies, and actions that will conserve the landscape and enable careful access to those lands. The park maps and project descriptions provide the public, the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Commission, and local governments with a basis for approval of the plan. The plan serves as the basis for park management and development; operational strategies provide park managers with a basis for effectively caring for the park and providing visitor services.

The contents of this plan represent Volume 1, which covers the Comprehensive Plan for the park and will be submitted to Clackamas County for their approval. Volume 2 expands upon the Volume 1 strategies and actions. This second volume includes annual or biennial projects for the park and is updated by the park manager based on the goals and strategies laid out in Volume 1. Volume 2 includes a detailed operational plan, interpretive plan, and natural and historic resource management prescriptions. Finally, Volume 3 includes substantial appendices of park inventories and assessments.

After Volume 1 is adopted and approved by the public, Oregon State Parks and Recreation Commission and Clackamas County, it becomes the basis for enacting the plan's goals, strategies and actions. The plan can be updated only through an official amendment, an action that requires this same approval process. An OPRD plan is usually amended every five to 25 years, depending on the circumstances. Volume 2 of the Comprehensive Plan is more flexible; it stays inside the boundaries set by Volume 1, but adapts as the budget, natural events and other external forces change.

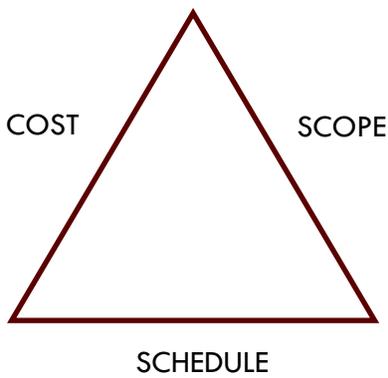


Figure 1.1 Traditional Management Approach Diagram



Figure 1.2 Park Visitors Inform Park Management

In summary, the Comprehensive Plan is divided into three volumes:

- Volume 1: Park vision, goals, strategies, concepts and mandatory land use planning information.
- Volume 2: Groundwork needed to create and operate the park.
- Volume 3: Assessments undertaken to understand every aspect of the landscape and those who use it.

## PLANNING FRAMEWORK

The Comprehensive Plan for Milo McIver State Park accomplishes three tasks:

1. Meeting OPRD’s legal obligation to provide a plan for local land use and state-level approval.
2. Setting the vision, goals, concepts and actions to guide park development and operation.
3. Establishes a library of assessments to help park managers succeed with their stewardship mission.

This plan works for a variety of audiences: the visiting public, park manager, county planners, local communities, and partner agencies. First and foremost, the comprehensive plan represents the vision of the public and describes their vision and intent for the park. The park manager at Milo McIver will use this volume to manage the park. Clackamas County will review this volume for compliance with the County comprehensive plans. Our partner agencies will work with us to ensure the plan is implemented. Local communities can use it in partnership with us to enhance Milo McIver as a thriving, ecological system with minimal development for outstanding recreational use.

This plan contains the park vision and goals, and will guide overall park management. It also lists more specific strategies and actions. This plan, usually updated every 20 years, contains:

- Agency’s purpose for the park
- Brief park history and regional context/role
- Overview of park natural, cultural, and scenic resources
- Overview of park recreational uses and facilities
- Overview of park operations
- Summary of stakeholder and public partnerships
- Summary of physical and operational opportunities and constraints
- Park values and management goals
- Strategies and actions based on the values and goals; including resource prescriptions, recreation activities, supporting facilities, programs, staffing, and partnerships

Volume Two will define the vision for Milo McIver State Park in greater detail, including:

- Natural Resource Management and Action Plans
- Cultural Resource Management and Action Plans
- Scenic Resource Management and Action Plans
- Visitor Experience assessments
- Design Guidelines relating to development proposals
- Public Safety and Emergency Management Actions
- Sustainable Management Plan
- Community Engagement and Partnerships
- Marketing and Concessions
- Maintenance Management Plan
- Administrative Operations

## PLANNING PROCESS

The planning process for public involvement is also outlined in state rule. OPRD goes beyond the state rule to ensure extensive public consultation and input for this plan. In general, this includes:

- Informal and formal public and stakeholder involvement before issuing a final draft plan
- Formal hearings for reviewing the plan
- Director and Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission support for amending state rule to include this plan
- Approving the plan through local jurisdictional land use

The first step is to confirm the department's management intent and vision for the park. For new parks, this is usually outlined in a report to the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Commission before the property is even acquired.

Staff gathered information about resources and potential uses, including natural, historic/prehistoric, scenic, existing uses and recreational and interpretive opportunities, plus information about the local community and the surrounding region. The process included three rounds of public meetings in Multnomah County. Mailings and meetings with interest groups provided many other opportunities for public comment.

## MEASURING SUCCESS

Measuring the success of a new park can be difficult. Implementing this plan will include several layers of analysis to determine how successfully OPRD has translated the needs of the local community, statewide community and the agency as a resource steward into discrete actions that uphold the department mission and adhere to the park vision. The primary method for determining success is to apply a traditional project management approach based on cost, scope, and schedule (Figure 1.1). The planning process identified many actions; each of these actions has costs, schedules, and scopes of work. The tasks will be refined and prioritized based on available budgets and park needs as Milo McIver State Park is established. The park manager, with the district and region manager, will prepare work plans to accomplish high priority items.

The planning process helps define the expected or desired visitor experience and helps identify successes and areas needing improvement. A broad community

engagement effort—to reflect community and visitor needs and expectations—was essential to the planning process (Figure 1.2). The expected visitor experience becomes a measure of success that will help evaluate the implications of a change to cost, scope, or schedule.

The quality of the experience inherent in the visitor's expectation can be analyzed in several ways. The park manager can use the visitor experience to help prioritize and schedule tasks that will help meet (or exceed) visitor expectations or improve the overall quality of the visit. In most cases this will be a simple comparison with facilities or recreation experiences.

Visitor comments from park advisory committee members and local stakeholders give a deep understanding of the visitor experience. Including the visitor experience as a measure of quality also helps capture some of the intangible elements of park development related to resource protection and enhancement.

Finally, measures also help evaluate the effects of changes to the park budget, and communicate those effects and their related trade-offs. Much of this analysis is contained in Chapter 9.

The finite budget for the park must be prioritized to accomplish a wide variety of tasks and actions. Due to changes on the ground, emergencies, and unanticipated park needs, annual plans will require changes. The criteria presented here can help identify ways that tasks and action plans can be adjusted with a conscientious effort to consider impacts to visitors and other resource values.

Every biennium, at 12 years, and 18 years, the comprehensive plan for Milo McIver should be evaluated to determine the rate of progress. This reevaluation can help determine the effectiveness of planning for Milo McIver and other parks around the state.





Rivermill Horse Trail

## CONNECTING THE MOUNTAINS AND VALLEY

Situated on the Clackamas River, west of Estacada and 23 miles southeast of Portland, Milo McIver State Park provides numerous recreation opportunities in a variety of habitat types, just an hour away from the largest metropolitan population in the state. Natural resource types including Douglas fir forests with active floodplain wetlands, riparian banks, and oak savanna provide habitat for a wide variety of plant and animal species, including Oregon white oaks and the Townsend's big-eared bat, an species of concern that finds increasing numbers each year in a park barn.

The park is one of the largest public green spaces along the scenic Highway 224 corridor that follows the Clackamas River to its source near Olallie Butte in the Mt. Hood National Forest. The park is surrounded predominately by private homes and Christmas tree farms. Visitors can access the park from the west on Springwater Road.

Estacada, the largest city in the vicinity of the park, is 6 miles across the river to the east. The city with a population of 2,695, was established when the

series of dams were under construction in 1905. Since then the timber industry has mainly supported the population. Prior to European settlement a Chinookan tribe, the Clackamas inhabited the area near the river.

## BRIEF PARK HISTORY

The land comprising Milo Mclver State Park has historically been shaped by a combination of natural and human influences. The Clackamas River has had a large effect on the natural features of the park, evidence by the four terraces present throughout the park. The river's pattern of flooding into the park has helped define the many ecosystems we see still present in the park, supporting a variety of wildlife.

Human settlement has also effected the landscape of what we now know as Milo Mclver State Park. There is evidence that several native cultures inhabited the area around the park, especially near the river. The land was cleared and farmed by pioneers, with the Bat Barn meadow having been farmed as recently as the 1980's. The construction of the River Mill Dam in 1911 had an impact on the parkland and its natural habitat since water was now retained in Lake Clackamas, as opposed to intermittent flooding areas of the park. The dam provides electricity to the region and PGE is successfully restoring salmon populations to the river by installing a fish ladder and creating the fish hatchery..

Upon opening in 1968, the park was seen as a welcome addition to the insufficient amount of recreation areas serving the metro region. The land for the park was purchased from private owners between 1965 and 1975. Originally planned as a golf course, the land was never subdivided like neighboring parcels and much of the land near the river had already been cleared and graded for roads. That original 847 acre parcel was purchased in 1965 for \$255,000. In 1987, an additional tract was given to the state by Grant Schiewe. The park is dedicated in honor of Milo K. Mclver (1897-1962), member of the Oregon Highway Commission from 1950-1962 and strong supporter of state parks activities. A memorial viewpoint near the entrance honors him. During Mclver's term Oregon State Parks experienced over 40 new parks and a 240 percent increase in attendance. He saw Mclver as an opportunity for parks for its location and recreational potential, especially in easing the summer crowds at Rooster Rock and Dabney State Parks.

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife also operates the Clackamas Fish Hatchery in the park under an agreement with OPRD. In August 1970 the park hosted the only state-sponsored rock concert in US history, the Vortex Festival.

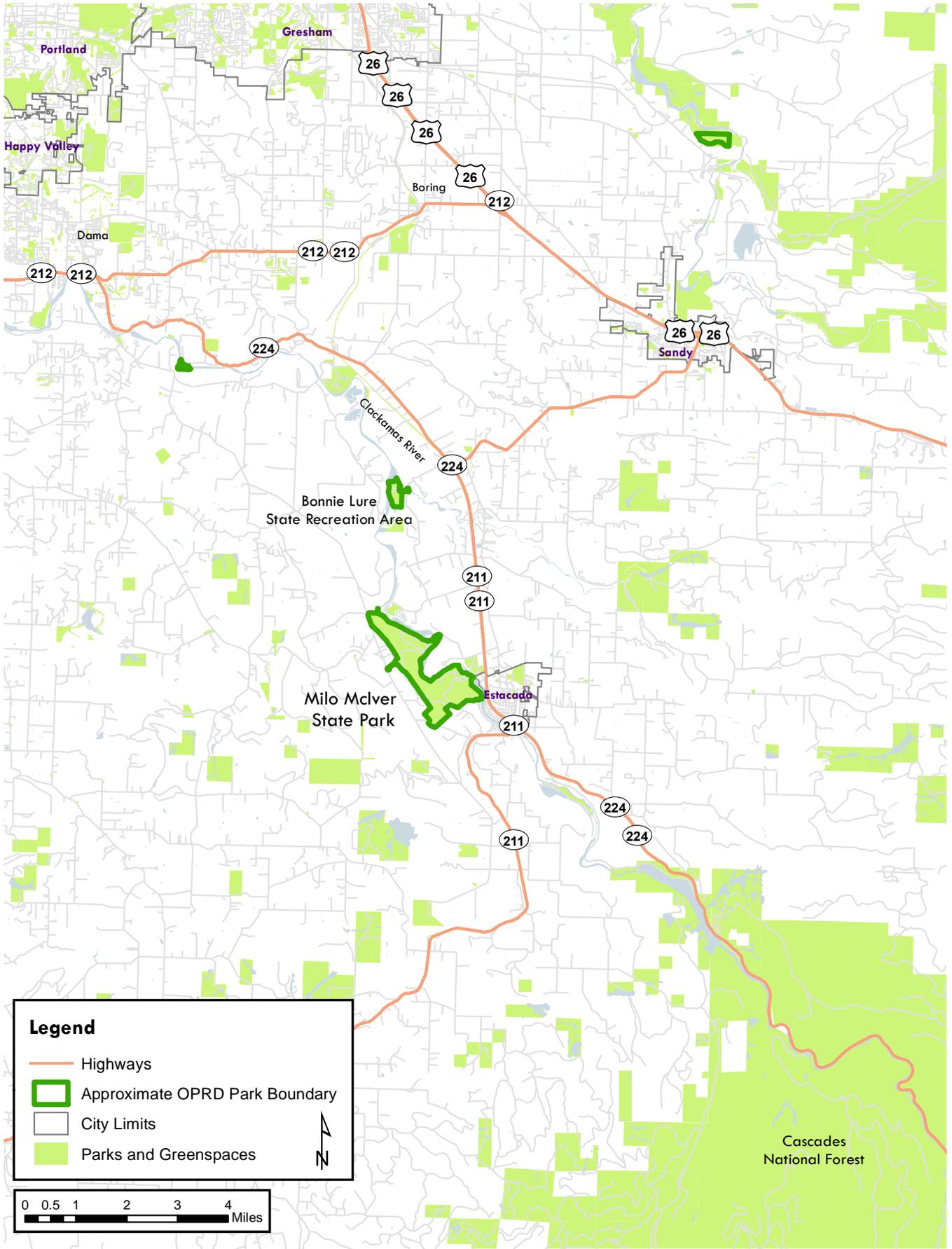
## RECREATION PROVIDED TODAY

Milo Mclver State Park includes 951 acres of open areas and wooded forest set upon natural terraces above the Clackamas River. The park retains the promise of varied recreation opportunities that Milo Mclver envisioned decades ago. Visitors can camp in individual tent and RV sites, large group sites, and hiker/biker spaces for people passing through on their way to the Mt. Hood National Forest area, about 10 miles away. The park is a refuge in the summer for locals and metro area visitors looking to access the Clackamas River for rafting, canoeing, kayaking, inertubing, swimming and fishing. The park's fourteen miles of trails provide scenery for equestrians and hikers as they move through the park's forest, riparian, and wetland habitats. Self-guided interpretive tours describe six species of bats found in the park, as well as the Clackamas River Hatchery which aids in the rearing of spring Chinook, winter and summer Steelhead. The park features a nationally renowned 27-hole disc golf course, home to the Beaver State Fling tournament, created in the area originally cleared for the golf course in the 1960's.

- Campground (open from mid-March through the end of October) with 44 sites (electrical and water), nine tent sites
- 3 group camp areas,
- 2 large day use areas,
- 6 rentable picnic shelter,
- 14 miles of pedestrian trails
- 27-hole disc golf course,
- 2 boat ramps that access the Clackamas River
- 1 boat ramp that accesses Estacada Lake
- Equestrian arena and approximately 6 miles of adjacent trails
- Fishing access, including an ADA dock

The park's location attracts many local visitors from Estacada, Portland metro area and surrounding communities. Although some visitors travel to the park from other states and countries, most of its clientele is local.

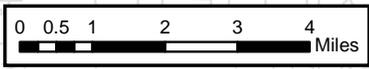
(Source: *Milo Mclver State Park Interpretive Assessment, 2013*)



**Legend**

- Highways
- Approximate OPRD Park Boundary
- City Limits
- Parks and Greenspaces

  
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Milo McIver Context Map

## LOCAL AGENCIES

Land within and bordering Milo McIver is managed or owned by several partner agencies. Forests in the park are managed by OPRD and the US Forest Service as part of the Mt. Hood National Forest. PGE operates the River Mill Dam, owning land adjacent to the park, and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife operate the Clackamas River Fish Hatchery.



# Resource Assessments

Clackamas River Fish Hatchery

## PARK ASSESSMENTS

OPRD prepares resource inventories and assessments as a basis for resource management and recreation planning. This chapter summarizes the findings for Milo McIver State Park. Assessments include natural (abiotic and biotic), cultural (historic and prehistoric), and scenic (landscape character and views). Milo McIver is unique in that it sits on the border between the Willamette Valley and West Cascades eco-regions.

Summary maps are included in this document for the major resource assessments in addition to the Composite Natural Resource Value Assessment Map. Detailed resource maps and technical reports summarized in this chapter and not published in this document are available at the OPRD headquarters office in Salem and on the OPRD web site.

Natural resources have been fully mapped in GIS, along with the 5 other parks in the Tryon Creek Management Unit, for Milo McIver. Some of the surveys and assessments need more annual data collection to fully understand underlying patterns and systems. While some resource projects related to these data gaps will occur in future phases of work, many projects can proceed using known data.



Wildflowers in the Park

## LANDSCAPE CONTEXT OF THE PARK

Milo Mclver State Park comprises almost 1000 acres of active river channel, old floodplain terraces, and upland slopes in the Clackamas River Valley. The park is completely surrounded by farmlands, residential development, and the Clackamas River. Much of Milo Mclver State Park is forested with a mix of early to mid-successional upland conifer forests and broadleaf wetland/riparian forests. Topography within the park is diverse, with a mix of flat to gently sloping terraces, steep inter-terrace slopes, and large landslide deposits with undulating terrain. The substrate within the park ranges from silt loams to unconsolidated alluvial deposits and in a few places bedrock. Many small to midsize streams flow through the park in a general west to east direction and a vast array of swamps and vernal wetlands occur.

## HISTORICAL AND PREHISTORIC VEGETATION PATTERNS

Historic maps described the park area as being Douglas-fir dominated conifer forest before European settlement. Geological evidence and deduction from existing vegetation conditions suggests that vegetation communities in the park were more complex and that a mosaic of forested wetland communities dominated

by deciduous trees also existed in historic times, much as they still do today. Active natural disturbance cycles from periodic landslides to annual flooding and long-term channel migration constantly impacted and changed the amount and distribution of historic vegetation communities, and these processes continue still. Historic and modern settlement and development in the area brought about large-scale vegetation community changes in the park. All of the upland late successional forests were lost to logging and agricultural and grazing land development. Dam construction along the Clackamas River has altered historic hydrologic patterns and disturbance events, impacting the park's wetlands and riparian areas.

## CURRENT VEGETATION PATTERNS AND BOTANICAL RESOURCE VALUE

Current vegetation patterns depict the effects of the park's historic natural and human caused disturbances. Most of the park is forested with a patchy mosaic of young to mid-aged mixed conifer upland forests and mixed deciduous upland and wetland forests in varying conditions. A large portion of the park (nearly one third) is developed in the sense that the native forest communities have been removed and either park infrastructure and/or remnant fields have taken their place. The riparian river side communities of the park are mostly in poor to marginal condition due to development and exotic plant presence. The condition of communities outside of the river riparian areas varies widely. Areas nearest to developed sites, including the park's road system, tend to have the worst conditions while areas away from development tend to be in better condition. Some native vegetation community patches in excellent condition do exist within the park. Site conditions related to topographic variation seem to heavily influence vegetation community abundance and distribution.

Overall vascular plant diversity is relatively high in the park due to the abundance of variable habitat types and conditions. Exotic plant presence adds considerably to the amount of species diversity. 319 plant species were identified during field surveys, with 34% of identified plants being known exotics.

Infestations by Class A and B noxious weeds are abundant in some of the park's native vegetation communities. These infestations threaten to expand and diminish the ecological condition in more of the park in the near future. Infestations by false brome are the most severe for this suite of noxious plants. Himalayan blackberry and reed canarygrass also have severe infestations within the park.

A small population of tall bugbane (*Actaea elata* [*Cimicifuga elata*]) was located in the park near the fish hatchery. Much more potential habitat for tall bugbane exists within the park although no additional populations were encountered. Potential habitats for *Delphinium nuttallii* ssp. *ochroleucum*, *Lathyrus holochlorus*, and *Botrychium montanum* also occur within the park, but these species were not sighted.

## WILDLIFE PRESENCE AND USAGE

Because of its landscape context, Milo McIver provides - and has an important responsibility to continue to provide - valuable islands of natural habitat and biodiversity. Many wildlife species depend on the park as either a refuge in the midst of expanding development, or as a stopping point along a corridor of migration. The habitat types for Milo McIver have been categorized into six broad-level habitat groups following the Wildlife Habitat Relationships of Oregon and Washington (WHRO; Johnson and O'Neil 2001) and more specific habitat types adapted from Oregon GAP Analysis (Kagan et. al 1998; Figure 2). This level of habitat typing allows for more specific vegetation components valuable in wildlife management strategies.

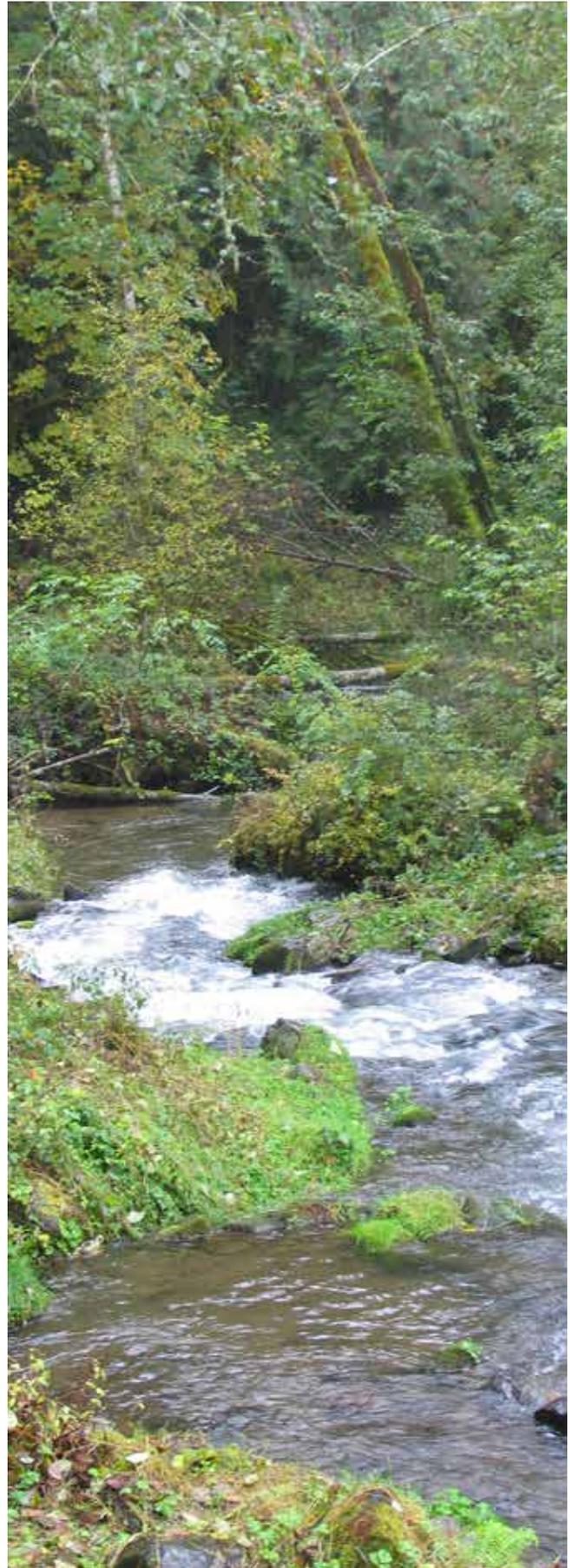
### Wildlife species and habitat types in Milo McIver:

#### *Disturbed and Developed Habitats*

Disturbed habitats have experienced severe impacts to natural communities such that natural function is not sustainable; vegetation is usually non-native. Disturbed habitats can sometimes provide limited foraging opportunities for small mammals, reptiles, deer, and, elk as well as nesting opportunities for ground-nesting songbirds; however, few native species are associated with disturbed habitats.

#### *Herbaceous Wetlands*

Herbaceous wetlands possess saturated soils with floating or rooting aquatic vegetation, grasses, sedges, and other plants. When connected to stream systems, herbaceous wetlands can provide fish rearing habitat; amphibians and macroinvertebrates also utilize herbaceous wetlands. Wetlands are a Conservation Strategy habitat (ODFW, 2005). Milo McIver contains both emergent wetlands and wet meadows, and there is indication that wet meadows were a natural feature near the Bat Barn and Vortex meadow; altered hydrology has resulted in a type conversion to non-native grasslands.



Dog Creek

### *Native Scrub-Shrublands*

Native scrub shrublands are early successional habitats where the vegetation is dominated by small woody plants such as shrubs and young trees. Scrub-shrublands often occur within a mosaic of forested habitats where mature trees have been removed by disturbance; this habitat also occurs in abandoned fields or disturbed land where pioneer species such as aspens, birches, and cottonwood colonize the area and start the process of succession. Black-tailed deer will forage in scrub-shrublands, and a suite of songbirds such as yellow warbler and willow flycatcher nest within the denser thickets. Songbirds also utilize shrub-scrublands as important foraging and loafing areas during seasonal migration.

### *Western Grasslands*

Western grasslands are predominantly low elevation habitats dominated by herbaceous vegetation with less than 30% tree cover. Native-dominated grasslands have become very rare due to type conversions to agriculture, urban development, fire suppression, and invasion by exotic species; in the Willamette Valley 99% of grasslands have been lost compared to historical acreages, and grasslands are a Conservation Strategy habitat (ODFW, 2005). Grassland nesting birds such as western meadowlark, streaked horned lark, vesper and grasshopper sparrows are dependent on these habitat types.

Types of grassland present at Milo McIver include Native Prairie and Non-native grasslands, with non-native grasses and blackberry are the dominant species. While non-native grasslands are not as productive as native prairie, they can provide similar structure and a prey base for grassland birds. Milo McIver contains some large areas of grassland that are currently being managed to reduce blackberry invasion. Most of the native prairie in the Willamette Valley has been lost to agriculture or type converted to non-native grasslands. Currently there is very little native prairie remaining at Milo McIver; however, the expanses of non-native grassland could be restored to native prairie, especially near the Vortex area and the Bat Barn. In addition, the disc golf course could provide some features of native prairie to benefit wildlife and immerse visitors in a more natural landscape while they recreate.

### *Westside Lowland Conifer-Hardwood Forest*

Westside lowland conifer-hardwood forest includes a wide variety of plant communities, and is usually dominated by evergreen conifers, deciduous broadleaf

trees, or both. Late-seral stands have an abundance of large diameter trees, multi-layered canopies, large snags, and downed wood. Forest understory is structurally diverse, and composition varies widely. Late-seral coniferous forests, especially Douglas fir dominated forests, are a Conservation strategy habitat in the West Cascades ecoregion. Strategy species that rely on late-seral coniferous forests that might occur at Milo McIver are American marten, fisher, and Oregon slender salamander (ODFW, 2005). Milo McIver contains four different forest habitats: Douglas fir, mixed conifer-deciduous, red alder, and Oregon white oak woodlands.

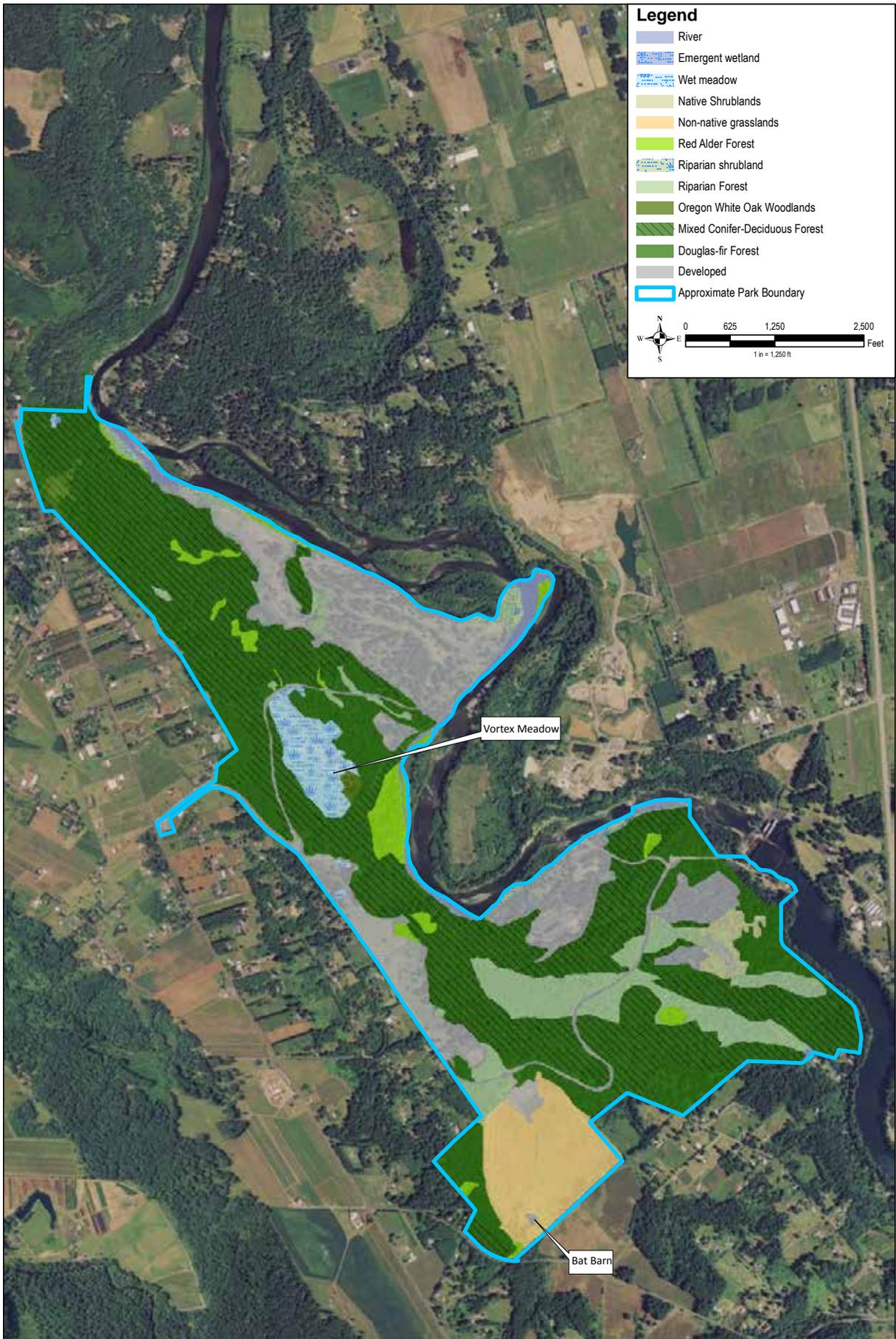
### *Westside Riparian-Wetlands*

Westside riparian-wetlands are comprised of mesic shrubland and scrub-shrub wetland vegetation communities, with dense shrub cover, woodland, or forest. Characterized by wetland hydrology with periodic flooding or perennial freshwater, riparian-wetlands tend to occur in linear strips across the landscape. Riparian vegetation is very important to aquatic systems and performs several significant functions, including maintaining water quality, providing shade, bank stabilization, and fish and wildlife habitat.

## HABITAT CONNECTIVITY

Connectivity is the degree to which a landscape helps or disrupts the ability of an animal to move and acquire resources (Fahrig and Merriam, 1985). Assessing habitat connectivity is complex and depends on the needs of individual species. For example, to disperse to a different habitat patch, a songbird may need to visually see the patch while a salamander may require a corridor of appropriate vegetation between the two patches. Without habitat connectivity individuals may be unable to move between patches, and the population is more susceptible to disease, population pressures, predation, and extirpation from natural events like fires. Continuing land-use changes as well as the emerging threat of climate change make the need for habitat connectivity even more critical, as many species will need to adapt to a changing landscape.

The Willamette Valley has experienced significant habitat changes and landscape conversion, and few remnant natural areas remain. Since Milo McIver is currently outside of the current Portland urban development area, preservation and enhancement of the natural resources within Milo McIver as part



Map 3.1 Wildlife Habitat Map (OPRD Natural Resources)

of the larger network of the natural landscape can ensure quality habitat for wildlife remains as the urban boundary edges closer. Provided land use remains the same, Milo McIver will be an important link in potential wildlife corridors connecting Mt. Hood National Forest to the southeast and Bonnie Lure State Recreation Area and the Eagle Creek riparian corridor to the north, in addition to other Metro and Nature Conservancy-managed properties in the vicinity. Ultimately, Milo McIver will be part of a natural area corridor that could connect Portland to Mt. Hood.

Milo McIver is surrounded by agriculture, residential areas, and the Clackamas River, isolating it from direct connectivity to other natural areas. Wildlife movement from Milo McIver to protected areas may be impaired by the Clackamas River, residential landscaping, agriculture, and the South Entrance Road, especially for slow-moving terrestrial species such as amphibians and reptiles. The Clackamas River provides a corridor to Bonnie Lure State Recreation Area and Faraday Lake for species that disperse through riparian vegetation and water. As a result, the potential connectivity for terrestrial species such as amphibians and small mammals is low; however, aerial insects, birds, fish, and large mammals may disperse to surrounding natural areas. Assessment of wildlife crossings along roadways at Milo McIver would be beneficial to understanding connectivity for these species.

## OVERALL NATURAL RESOURCE VALUE RATINGS

As a basis for natural resource related planning decisions for the park, OPRD natural resource staff and consultants rated the ecological value of existing plant communities, at-risk plant species, water features, and wildlife habitat. The distribution of these individual resource values were mapped across the park landscape, and then overlaid to build the Botanic Resource Value Map. The values rating system has four levels ranging from highly valued (1) to very low value as functioning ecosystem elements (4). Each of the four value ratings (1-4) indicates an appropriate level of resource management and the level of recreation that can occur for corresponding mapped areas of the park. Areas of the highest recorded resource value (1) also have the highest level of protection and conservation value. The Botanic Resource Value Map is included at the end of this chapter.

## CULTURAL RESOURCE VALUES

The location of the park is within the traditional use areas of the following tribes: Confederated Tribes of Siletz, Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community and the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs.

There is documented ethnographic information that Warm Springs families camped near the river in late summer and early fall for three to four weeks in the 1920's and 30's. These families utilized the area to fish and smoke-dry salmon. Also, it has been documented that local farmers would give corn to the Indians (Hadja et al. 2003).

## HISTORIC ASSETS IN THE PARK

The following is a summary of Park History and major historical assets in the park. A full assessment can be found in Appendix II of the plan.

### **Barn, Redwood Reservoirs and Milo McIver Plaque**

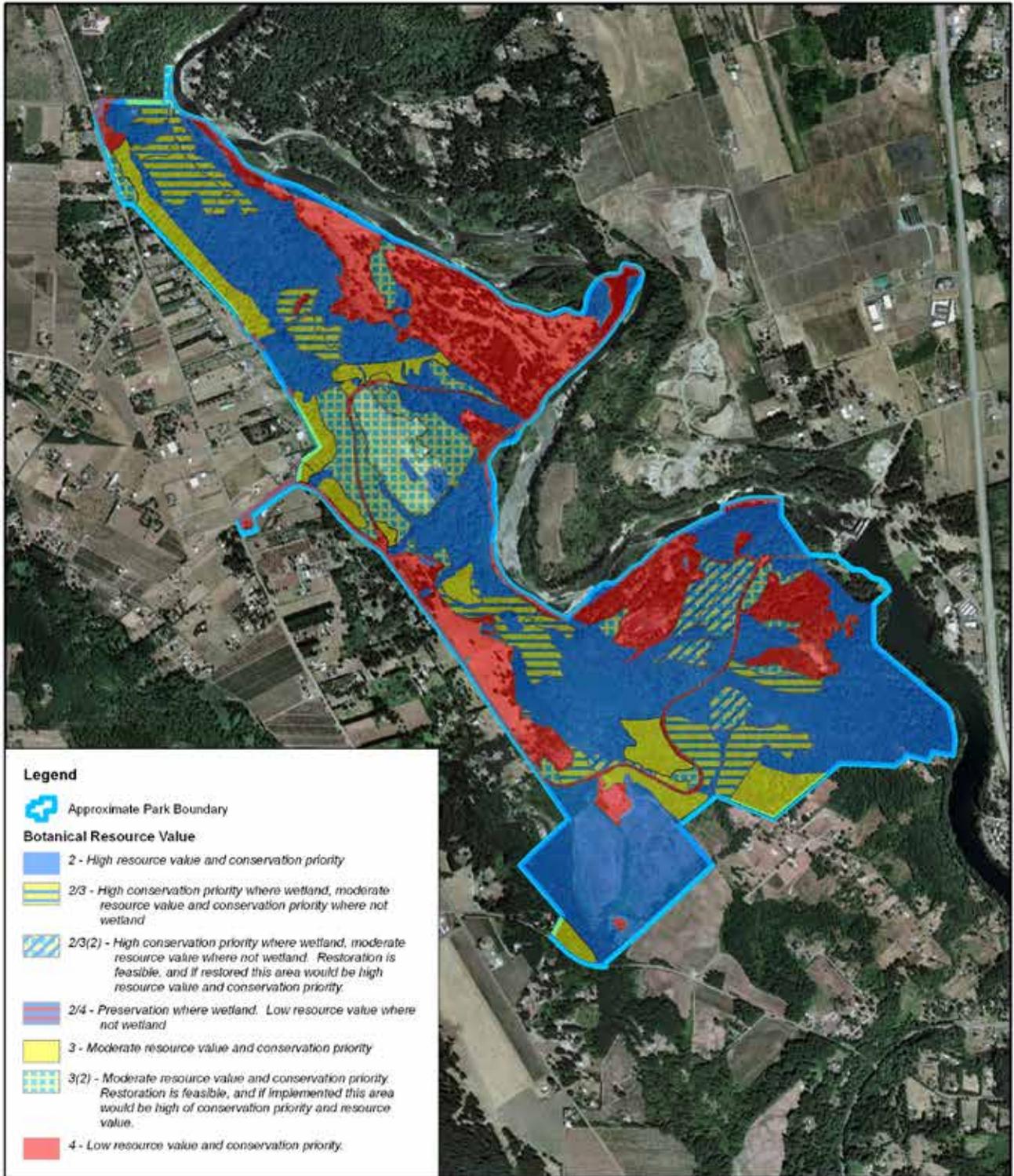
The historic barn, known for its population of rare Townsend's big eared bats, was submitted for National Register eligibility but was not accepted. It remains an excellent example of early-twentieth century construction. In addition to the barn, redwood reservoirs remain an indicator of past homesteads on the site. The Milo McIver plaque at the viewpoint was constructed in 1968 and is approaching fifty years of age.

### **Vortex 1 Festival Grounds**

The meadow near the current model airplane runway, was host to the Vortex, a week-long rock festival in 1970. sponsored by the Portland counterculture community with help from the State of Oregon to demonstrate the positive side of the anti-war movement and to prevent violent protests during a planned appearance of President Richard Nixon at the American Legion convention in Portland to promote the continuation of the Vietnam War. The festival was divided into two areas: One, at the higher elevations of McIver Park, where a stage was constructed; and two, at the Clackamas River where there was a sprawling encampment. It is estimated that between 30,000 and 100,000 people attended the event (admission was not monitored). It is the only state-sponsored rock festival in the United States. The site where this festival took place is considered eligible for

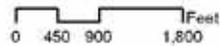


Nature  
History  
Discovery



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Map 3.2 Botanic Resource Values (OPRD Natural Resources)

listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A because of the significant event.

### **Historic Orchards**

Several areas of the park feature remnant fruit trees from historic farms and homesteads. Several species of apples have been found in the park and additional information about potential cultivation can be collected.

## VIEWPOINTS, VIEWSHEDS, AND SCREENING ASSESSMENT

Scenery is defined at Milo McIver by views of the open meadows, and Oak Savannah habitats present throughout the park, usually surrounded by forested areas of mixed conifers and deciduous trees. The peaks of Mt. Hood, Adams, and Helens in the Cascade Range can be seen from areas in the park. Additionally there are several points in the park that frame the Clackamas River on the northeast side of the park.

- View of the Clackamas River from the Milo McIver Memorial Overlook.
- View of the Clackamas River Mill Dam from near the Estacada Lake Boat Ramp
- View of Vortex Meadow/oak savannah habitat from parking area
- View across wet prairie from hill near Bat Barn area of Cascade Range



# 4

## Visitor Experience Assessments

The Vortex Meadow in Late Summer

### REGIONAL RECREATION

To help park providers know what kinds of new facilities and parks might be needed in a region, studies are undertaken to understand recreation trends and demands. These include assessment of the future recreational demand for different types of activities, how that demand changes over time, and surveys of public opinion about participating in future recreational activities. This section outlines regional recreational use estimates, trends and needs for the planning region that includes Clackamas County, as well as the entire state. Understanding regional needs provides a broad picture among all parks, public lands and park providers of the type of activities that will meet public demand in the region. The regional demand for Clackamas County indicates the hope for increased opportunity for wildlife viewing, interpretive elements, and trail extensions into parks. Oregon State Parks is well placed to provide for this type of demand, which can include improved amenities, increasing and realigning the current network with a mixture of short and long trail opportunities as well as efforts at restoration for the Clackamas River watershed.

Milo McIver has been assessed relative to its location along travel routes and in relation to other parks. The potential for meeting recreational needs that may be appropriate at Milo McIver were assessed against the known resource values, and physical and infrastructure



Riverbend Disc Golf Course

constraints at the site. Final recommendations about what will be provided at Milo McIver are outlined in Chapter 9, Parkwide Strategies and are described in detail in Chapter 10, Park Management Area Concepts of this plan.

## PARTICIPATION ESTIMATES

The Oregon Outdoor Recreation Survey was conducted to estimate annual participation levels. Estimates were measured in “User Occasions.” A user occasion is defined as each time an individual participates in a single outdoor recreation activity. The boundaries for Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) Planning Region 2: Columbia/Willamette includes Clackamas County where Milo McIver is located. Table 4.1 lists the top annual outdoor recreation activities of 2011. The most popular activities occurring in this region include walking on local streets and trails, dog walking, bicycling, playing at a playground, running for exercise, relaxing and escaping heat or noise, and sightseeing.

## PARTICIPATION TRENDS

Another method of identifying recreational demands is to look at how participation for a comparable set of activities changes over time to determine which activities are growing and which are becoming less popular. For the SCORP analysis, recreation participation estimates from the 2002 Oregon Outdoor Recreation Survey were compared to participation estimates from the 1986-1987 Pacific Northwest Outdoor Recreation Survey.

The five outdoor recreational activities with the largest increase in participation (growth activities) in SCORP Columbia Planning Region 2 & Willamette Planning Region are:

- Nature/Wildlife observation (+254%)
- Golf (+224%)
- Using Playground Equipment (+114%)
- Baseball (+131%)
- Sightseeing/Driving for pleasure (+69%)

## Columbia/Willamette Region 2011 User Occasions

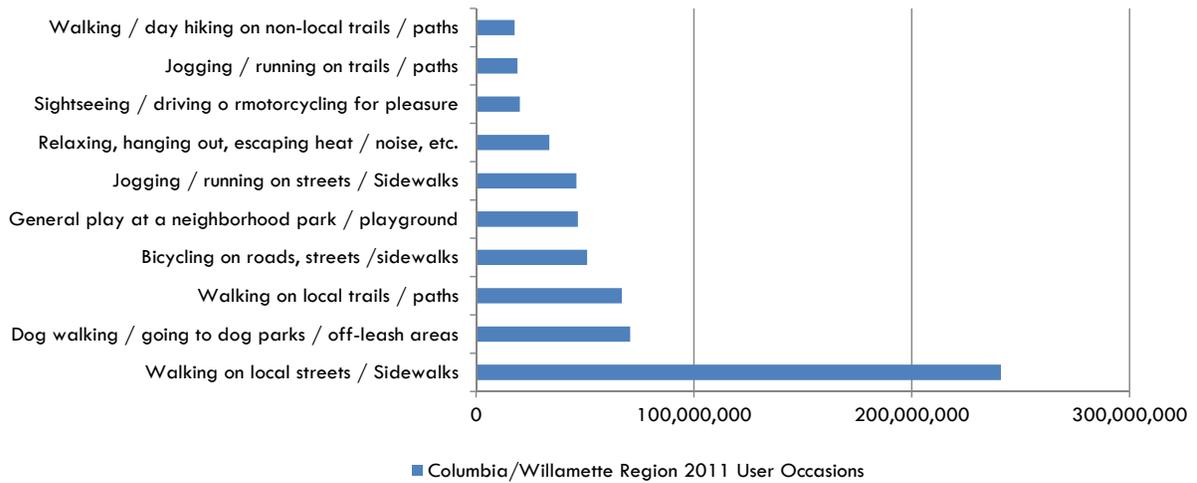


Figure 4.1 Columbia/Willamette Region 2011 User Occasions (OPRD SCORP DATA)

## Estimated Visitors Per Calendar Year



Figure 4.2 Regional State Park Estimated Visitors (OPRD DATA)

The first of the five growth activities could be considered as opportunities for Milo McIver. Additionally, 2011 SCORP survey participants were asked about their opinions on priorities for the future in and near their community.

Respondents were asked to rate several items for investment by park and forest agencies using a 5-point scale (5 = Highest priority need and 1 = Lowest priority need).

Items were developed by the steering committee, representing several municipal-type areas and beyond. Table 4.3 reports Columbia/Willamette Region results, with items listed in descending order by mean priority ratings. The top priority needs for Columbia/Willamette Region residents are soft-surface walking trails, access to waterways, playgrounds with natural materials (Natural Play Areas), off-street bicycle trails and nature and wildlife viewing areas. Picnic areas for small groups, paved walking trail, community gardens

and off-leash dog areas rated high as well. Ten of the seventeen items mentioned as desirable provide opportunities for Milo McIver, with seven of the items ranking as highest on the list. In consideration of the limited opportunities for some of the items mentioned near urban development, such as wildlife viewing or access to waterways, Milo McIver is of remarkable value to the immediate community.

SCORP survey participants in the Columbia/Willamette Region that participated in outdoor recreation activities were also asked their opinions related to the benefits provided by park and recreation agencies. First, respondents were asked to rate each benefit type based on how valued it is using a 5-point Likert scale (5 = Highest priority need and 1 = Lowest priority need). Table 4.4 reports Columbia/Willamette Region results.

## REGIONAL RECREATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The 2008-2012 Oregon SCORP planning effort used additional methods to understand recreational needs. This included a county-level analysis to identify priority projects for grant funding

## COUNTY-LEVEL PRIORITY NEEDS

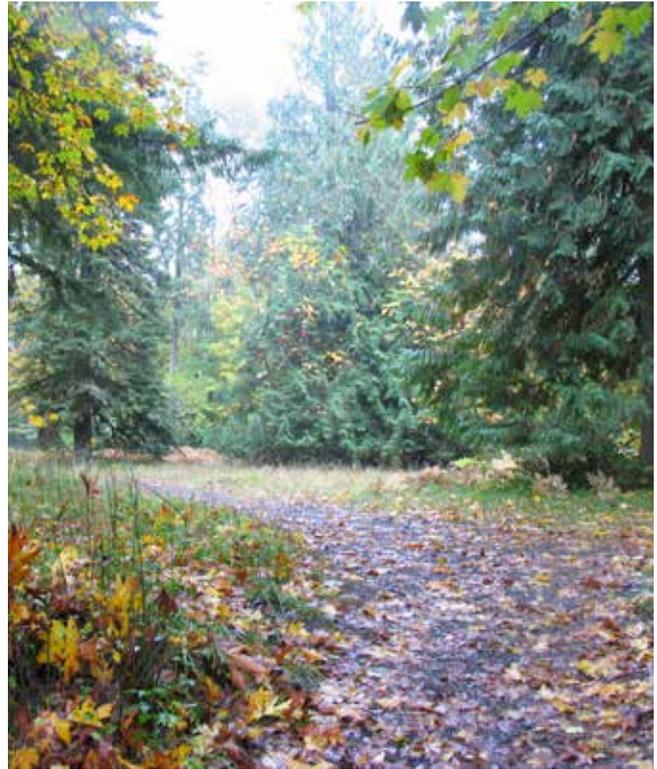
Priority projects were identified through a stakeholder discussion approach for both “close-to-home areas” (located within an urban growth boundary or unincorporated community boundary) and for dispersed areas located outside of these boundaries. Data was collected and analyzed to identify need in each of Oregon’s 36 counties and statewide.

Statewide dispersed-area priorities include:

- Non-motorized trails
- Nature study/wildlife watching sites
- Interpretive displays
- Close-to-home all-abilities trails

County-level dispersed area priorities for Clackamas County include:

- Group day-use facilities
- Recreational Trails
- Regional marketing of outdoor recreation to under-represented populations



Pathway Near Dog Creek

- Regional youth framework to encourage under-represented youth participation in outdoor recreation through partnerships and school-based recreation clubs

Milo McIver could be considered for any of these activities listed above.

## REGIONAL TRAIL ASSESSMENT

OPRD staff completed a series of nine regional trail issues workshops across the state, as part of the Oregon Trails 2005-2014 Statewide Action Plan. Trail issues were defined as any high-impact issue related to providing recreational trail opportunities within the region. At each regional workshop, participants voted to identify top priority issues. An emphasis on the provision of non-motorized trail systems and water trails, statewide emerged as the top priority for trail users. Trails require interagency partnerships to ensure good experiences for visitors and effective management of the sites and lands along them. Adequate trailheads are needed to support peak use and the desired amenity level.

Non-motorized Trails:

- Need for trail connectivity within the region providing access from urban to rural trails,

connections between public facilities, parks and open space and connections from state and regional trails to community trails.

- Need for additional non-motorized trails (for all user types) – especially in close proximity to where people live.
- Need for additional funding for non-motorized trail acquisition and development. Potential strategies include allocating a certain portion of the state’s lottery fund; acquisition of fee title, easements, and land exchanges; and ways to allow users to pay for trail facilities and services.

At the statewide level, top non-motorized trail issues include:

- Statewide Issue A: Need for trail connectivity
- Statewide Issue B: Need for trail maintenance
- Statewide Non-Motorized Trail Concern 1: Need for more trails in close proximity to where people live
- Statewide Non-Motorized Trail Concern 2: Need for additional non-motorized trails

### Regional Trail Hub

Milo McIver acts as a significant connectivity point between the Portland Metro area and the Cascade range. The park’s water trails provide people with access to the Clackamas River for a variety of non-motorized boating routes, long and short. Future proposed connections to the Springwater Corridor Trail in Boring with the Cazadero Trail routes make Milo McIver a park that could be accessed easily on bike from Portland and neighboring urban areas. Potentially a hiking trail connecting Milo McIver with the Pacific Crest Trail is an opportunity to establish an entirely off road route to Portland, and perhaps one day the coast.

## VISITOR EXPERIENCE SUMMARY

### Park & Forest Agencies Investment Priorities for the Future

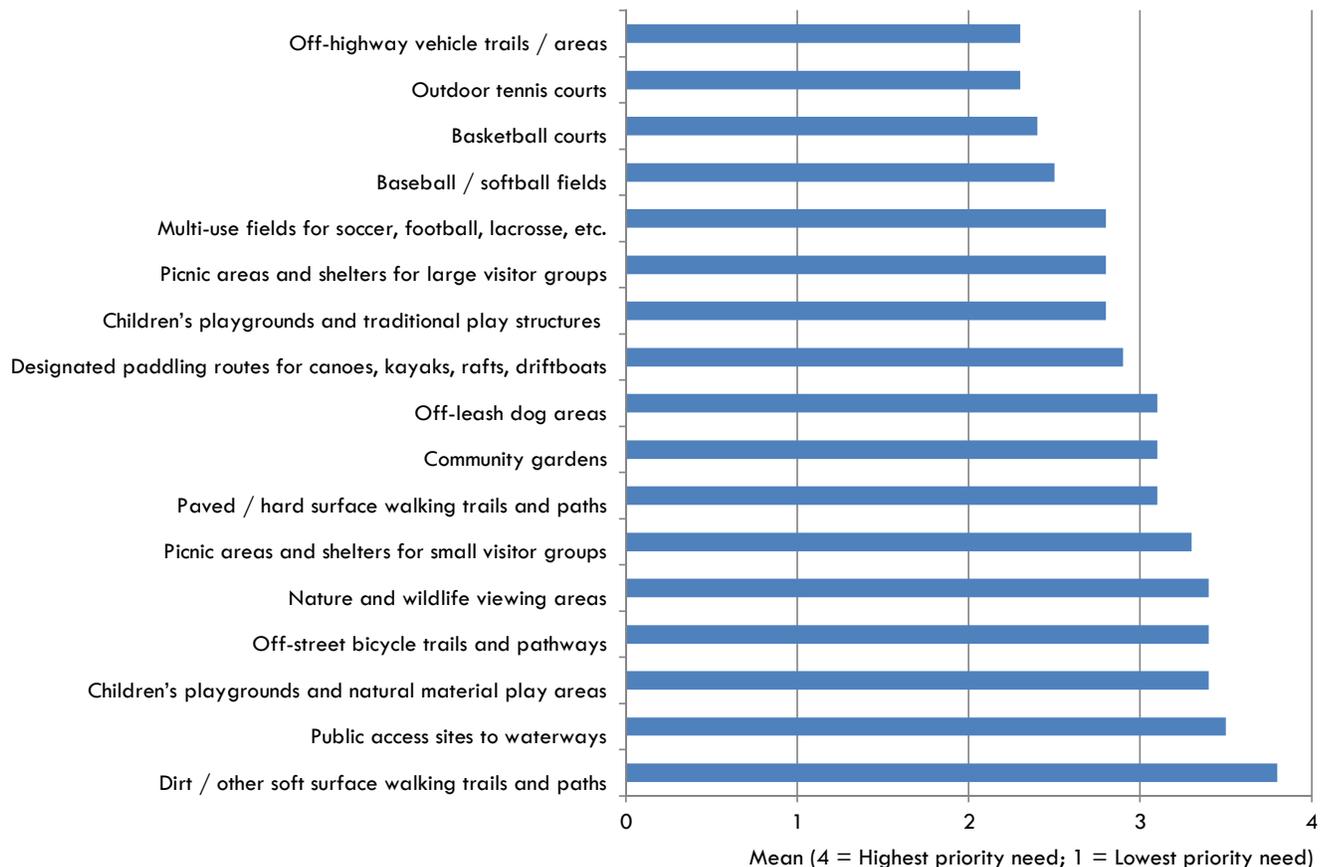


Figure 4.3 Park and Forest Agencies Investment Priorities (OPRD SCORP DATA)

# Value For Benefits of Parks and Recreation Services

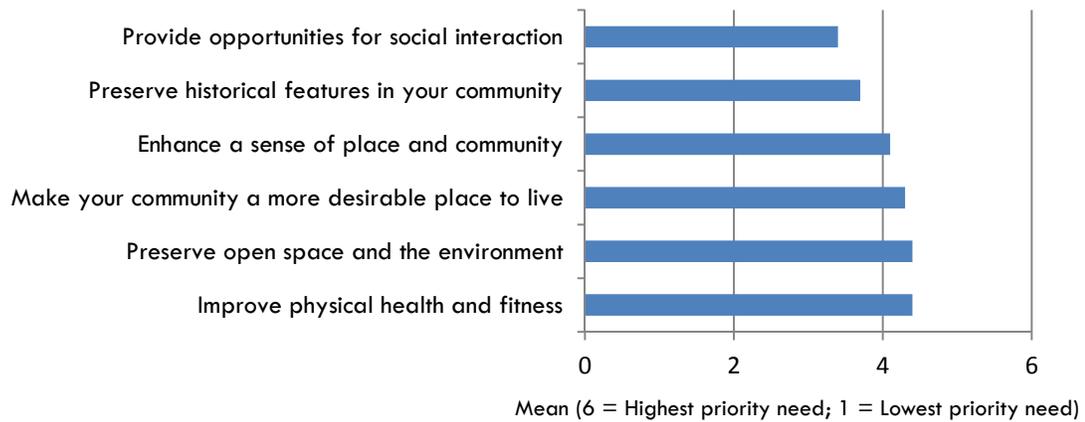


Figure 4.4 Value for Benefits of Parks and Recreation Services (OPRD SCORP DATA)

The main purpose of interpretation is to connect visitors emotionally and intellectually with the park resources so they will be inspired to become lifelong stewards of the natural, cultural, and historic places found in Oregon State Parks. Interpretation is communication that goes beyond information. It reveals what things mean and why they matter. Beyond ownership, visitors can become stewards of our park resources that can translate into a stronger belief that Oregon State Parks are important to Oregonians.

Interpretive themes are the key messages to be communicated to visitors. The media are the delivery strategies for communicating the interpretive themes as well as orientation and wayfinding information. Media can include personal presentations by rangers as well as brochures, wayside exhibits, audio or video presentations, smart phone applications, self-guided trails, and even facility or landscape design.

### Typical Recreation Activities Associated with Identified Interpretive Needs

- Interpretation along hiking/backpacking trails of varying lengths.
- Programs for birding/wildlife watching.
- The combination of scenic vistas and wildlife provide program opportunities for photography, painting, and other visual art forms.

**This brief summary is a selection of information observed in the 2013 Milo McIver Interpretive Assessment which can be found in full in Volume 2 of the Milo McIver Comprehensive Plan.**

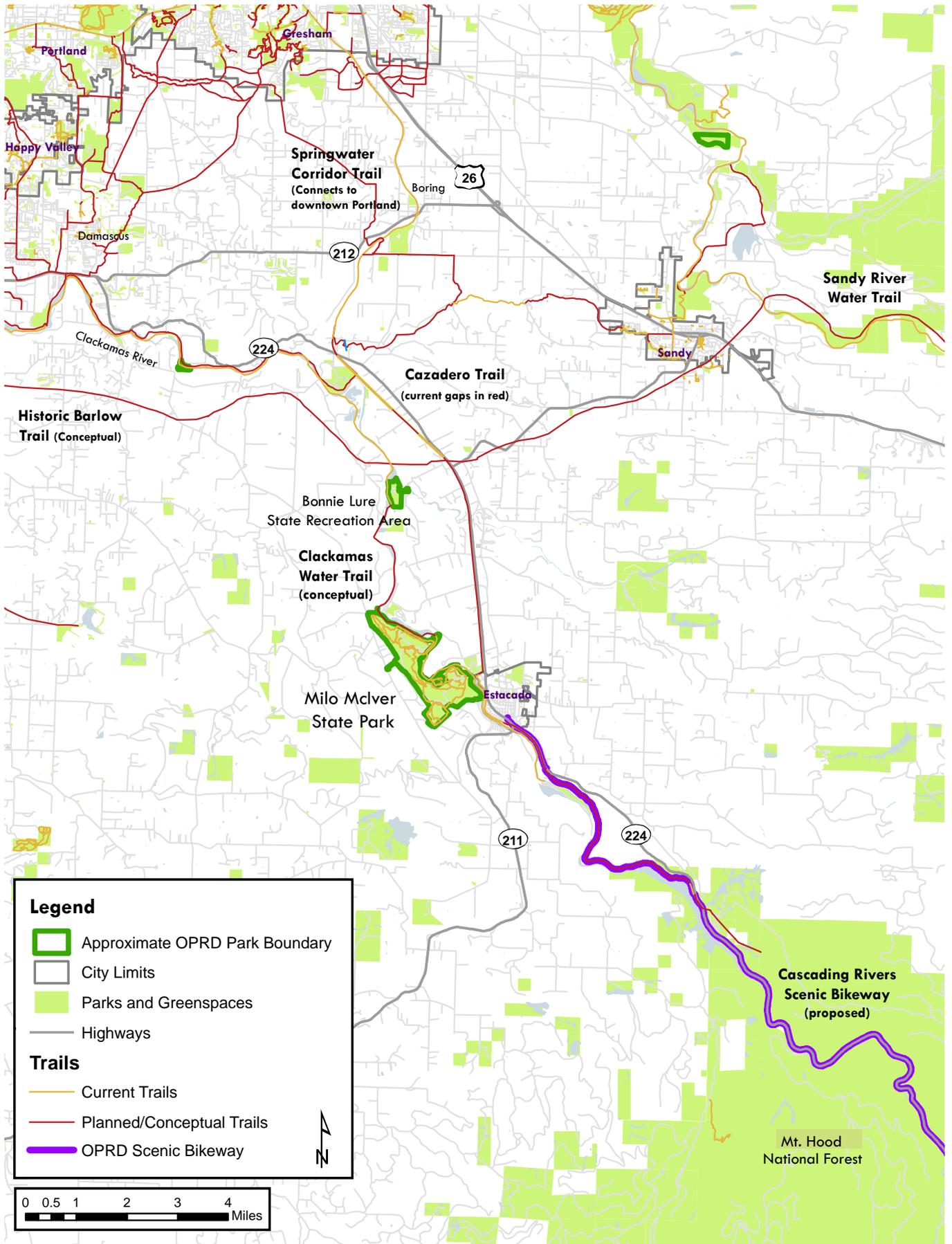
## VISITOR EXPERIENCE HIGHLIGHTS

In addition to recreational experiences State Parks have an opportunity to educate people about natural and cultural elements relevant to the park and the surrounding community. The following section reflects features identified for interpretive features.

### Natural

The following natural features should be prioritized for interpretive programming at Milo McIver:

- The Clackamas River
- Estacada Lake
- Dog Creek
- Geology of the park – outstanding viewpoint and river terracing
- Wildlife – deer, coyote, bear, salmon, osprey, eagle, numerous small mammals, bats, macro-invertebrates
- Bat Roost and Colony – maternity colony of Townsend’s Big-eared bats in historic barn
- Plant Communities
  - Native plants and non-native plants including wet prairie and oak savannah restoration projects



Map 4.1 Regional Trail Connections to Milo McIver  
(Trail Data: Oregon Metro)



Equestrian Arena

- Riparian habitat connected to the Clackamas River Watershed
- Hardwood and mixed hardwood-conifer forests – Douglas fir, Hemlock, Cedar
- Remnant prairie and oak savanna habitats
- The second largest Yew tree in Oregon
- At-risk plants species – Tall Bugbane

**Cultural**

The following cultural features should be prioritized for interpretive programming at Milo McIver:

- Native cultural presence in the area
- Building the railroad to serve the dam
- Historical orchard and farmstead site (barn), with potential Champoeg model for providing fresh fruit to campers
- History of the River Mill Dam
- ODFW Clackamas River Fish Hatchery
- Vortex I – Oregon’s state sanctioned rock concert
- The history of logging in the park community

**Recreation Activities at Milo McIver State Park**

Resource Value	Activity	Parkwide Median	ROS Class III (Rural)	ROS Class II (Natural)	ROS Class I (Primitive)
Recreation	Biking	Medium	Low	High	Low
Recreation with Natural Focus	Bird or Wildlife Watching	High	Low	High	Medium
Recreation with Natural Focus	Boating	Medium	Low	High	Low
Recreation with Natural Focus	Canoeing	Medium	Low	High	Low
Recreation	Disc Golf	High	Low	Medium	Low
Recreation	Dog Walking	Medium	Low	High	Low
Recreation with Natural Focus	Fishing	Medium	Low	High	Low
Recreation with Natural Focus	Camping/Group Camping	Medium	Low	High	Low
Recreation	Hiking/Walking	High	Low	High	Medium
Recreation with Cultural Focus	Historic Reenactments	Low	Low	Medium	Low
Recreation	Horseback Riding	Medium	Low	High	Low
Recreation with Cultural and Natural Focus	Interpretive	Medium	Low	High	Low
Recreation with Cultural and Natural Focus	Junior Rangers	High	Low	High	Low
Recreation with Natural Focus	Kayaking	Medium	Low	High	Low
Recreation	Picnicking/BBQ	Low	Low	Medium	Low
Recreation with Natural Focus	Native Plant Observation	High	Low	High	Medium
Recreation with Natural Focus	Rafting	Medium	Low	High	Low
Recreation with Cultural and Natural Focus	Ranger Led Programs	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
Recreation	Running/Jogging	High	Low	High	Low
Recreation with Cultural and Natural Focus	Special Events	Low	Low	Medium	Low
Recreation with Natural Focus	Swimming	Low	Low	High	Low
Recreation with Cultural and Natural Focus	Volunteering	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
Recreation with Natural Focus	Photography	High	Low	High	Low

Table 4.1 Recreation Activity Table with Recreational Opportunity Settings



Trail Near Campsite

## VISITOR MARKETING AND AUDIENCE IDENTIFICATION

During the interpretive assessment for Milo McIver various visitor groups were identified to better understand the park demographics.

### Visitor Group Descriptions

Primary Audiences:

- Campers/RV users
- River recreationists (tubers, rafters, canoes, kayaks)
- Group day users (picnicking, shelter reservations)
- Equestrians
- Anglers
- Disc Golfers

Secondary Audiences:

- Dog owners
- Hatchery visitors (seasonal)
- School groups – field trips (seasonal)
- General outdoors enthusiasts – hikers, riverside exploration.
- Bicyclists (potential for expansion with bridge link to Cazadero Trail and improvement of hiker/biker overnight sites)
- Special Events Groups

Potential Audiences:

- Local residents within a 20-mile radius
- School groups for overnight experiences (depending on final decisions regarding Outdoor School)
- Expand hiking and flora/fauna exploration users
- Introduce outdoor skills to visitors as a gateway to Mt. Hood

## SUMMARY OF CURRENT PROGRAM AND RESOURCES

Currently Milo McIver offers a number of interpretive facilities and educational programs.

Existing Interpretive Facilities/Amenities

- Milo McIver Memorial Viewpoint
- Interpretive Shelter/Amphitheater
- Bat Trail (signage, brochure, trail)
- Hiking Trail (currently named “Nature Trail” but needs to be renamed as this does not reflect its current use or design)
- Dog Creek – Interpretive signs, close access to fish runs of Dog Creek, loops through the Clackamas Fish Hatchery

*Original Source: Milo McIver State Park Interpretive Master Plan 2013*





# 5

## Agency Mandates & Approach

Cedar Trees Near the Entrance of the Campsite

### THE MISSION

The mission of the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department is to provide and protect outstanding natural, scenic, cultural, historic and recreational sites for the enjoyment and education of present and future generations. This gives the agency a dual mandate: serve people by operating the state park system and protect park resources so future generations may also understand and enjoy them.

Each of our parks is an individual place where people play, picnic, camp, rest, hike, renew and everything in between. They are an everyday reminder of the things that make Oregon great, and their very existence is a testament to what Oregonians collectively value.

Oregon's outdoor recreation and cultural heritage values are explained in state law; Oregon Revised Statute Chapter 390 opens by stating the well-being of Oregonians is in large part dependent upon access to the state's outdoor recreation resources for their physical, spiritual, cultural and scientific benefits.

The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department is empowered by state law to provide outdoor recreation and heritage programs and plans. The Oregon State Parks and Recreation Commission (the department's citizen oversight body), positions the agency to function

at a high level by aligning programs to the powers and duties granted by state law, and by observing and planning for emerging trends. Those laws direct the department to focus on four areas:

1. **State Park System:** Create and run a state system of parks that protects and manages resources in order to provide recreation opportunities.
2. **Natural resources:** Exercise forward-thinking, sustainable land stewardship in state parks and along ocean shores and state scenic waterways. Protect state park soils, waters, plants and animals.
3. **Statewide recreation advocate:** The agency is Oregon’s lead advocate for outdoor recreation. Through research, financial and technical assistance, OPRD provides an Oregon context for federal, state and local governments to collectively fulfill their outdoor recreation-oriented missions.
4. **Heritage Programs:** Work to preserve and protect Oregon’s heritage and historic resources.

park system—is a series of principles developed to guide the work and priorities of the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department in fulfillment of its mission. Eight principles compose the Centennial Horizon:

- Principle One – Save Oregon’s Special Places
- Principle Two – Connect People to Meaningful Outdoor Experiences
- Principle Three – Taking the Long View
- Principle Four – Engage People Through Education and Outreach
- Principle Five – Build the State Park System with Purpose and Vision
- Principle Six – Attract and Inspire Partners
- Principle Seven – Prioritize Based on the Vision
- Principle Eight – Oregon’s Parks will be Tended by People Who Love Their Work

The first three principles play a substantial role in park acquisition, planning and development. The remaining five principles support the first three by offering more specific direction for park operations and programs. Each principle is more fully defined by a series of strategies and actions that change over time as opportunities arise. The full document is available at the department web site <http://www.oregon.gov/OPRD/>.

## THE CENTENNIAL HORIZON

The Centennial Horizon—a vision document that looks ahead to 2022 and the 100th anniversary of the state

## THE STATE PARK SYSTEM

Three criteria define different kinds of state parks: the natural setting, facilities and primary purpose. These

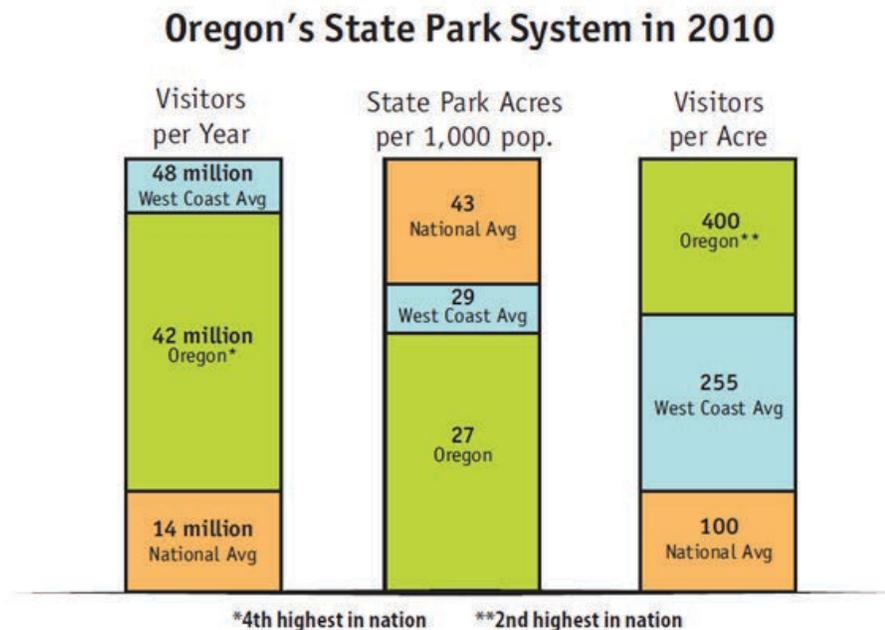


Figure 5.1 Oregon State Parks in 2010 (*Park System Plan*)

criteria help OPRD plan the management and visitor experiences at each park, and combine to create nine types of state park system properties: parks, recreation areas/sites, scenic corridors/viewpoints, greenways, heritage areas/sites, natural areas, trails, and waysides. State scenic waterways are a special category; the state doesn't own scenic waterways, but works cooperatively with the property owner to preserve each waterway's scenic and recreational qualities.

The Oregon state park system contains more than 100,000 acres, nearly all of it natural resource-based. There are more than 300 properties in the system, including 174 developed for day-use, 50 campgrounds, and 110 undeveloped parcels along the Willamette River Greenway.

## 2012 PARK SYSTEM PLAN

The Oregon State Parks and Recreation Commission has been engaged in doing long-term business planning for the state park system. They have focused on developing a greater understanding of how the park system functions and what financial opportunities and challenges are likely over the next ten years. The Commission has reviewed the current business model; the relative mission impact and economic viability of various park system activities; the ways in which the park system creates value and wealth for the state; and projections of future revenues and expenditures.

A number of strategies have been examined and refined about how best to sustain the park system and to continue and improve its valuable contributions to the state economy and to the quality of life for Oregonians. These are summarized in a set of policy directions in the following areas: service delivery, park system maintenance, park system enhancement, workforce maintenance, and park system funding. The park system plan summarizes this work, and is intended to be used to guide investment, decision-making, and staff effort. The state park system generates significant wealth and value in Oregon, and good decisions today can keep this source active and contributing.

## SYSTEM MAINTENANCE STRATEGY

The strategy for maintenance of the park system is to:

- Maintain up-to-date land and facility condition and mission effectiveness assessments;
- Consider profitability, mission impact, and economic

activity prior to every maintenance investment decision to reduce under-performing assets and related activities;

- Complete preventive maintenance on facilities with high mission impact; and
- Reserve and dedicate a portion of earned revenues to a fund to be used for preventive maintenance.

The potential metrics for evaluating system maintenance includes:

- Percent of scheduled preventive maintenance tasks completed;
- Ratio of facility-closure months to total park facility program months;
- Percent of lands and facilities with condition assessments less than five years old;
- Asset condition index; and
- Ratio of under-performing assets to total assets.

## SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT STRATEGY

The strategy for enhancement of the park system is:

- Create new projects, parks, programs, and services without expanding existing department staff;
- Focus land acquisitions on improving performance of existing parks and addressing under-served markets; and
- Create opportunities for new trails, water access sites, nature viewing, and learning about history by finding internal savings and generating external support.

Determinations about system enhancement investments should rely on many of the criteria provided in the section above. Where enhancements can bring a lower performing property more in line with these criteria, they are better enhancements to consider. The possible system enhancement metrics for consideration are:

- Current operating expenditures for previous biennium enhancements;
- Change to park system staffing levels;
- Percent of parks with significant in-holdings, adjacent unprotected natural areas, or access problems;
- Percent and density of Oregonians within a 60-minute drive of five or more destination parks; and
- Value of external support towards capitalization of enhancements.

## RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ROLE

The natural resources staff of the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department is responsible for land stewardship, marine conservation and the rocky intertidal shores, several permit programs, department-wide resource policies, and park plants and animals. We strive to provide a safe environment while maintaining the natural beauty and historic importance of our parks.

OPRD is committed to managing the natural, scenic and cultural resources within the Oregon State Park system. The agency writes plans and conducts management to balance resource protection with recreation use; resources are the essential foundation for nearly all forms of recreation.

The following categories best sum up OPRD's approach to resource stewardship:

- Forest Health
- Fish & Wildlife
- Ecosystems
- Invasive Species
- Protected Species
- Natural Heritage Sites
- National Register of Historic Places, Sites and Districts
- Historic Buildings
- Cultural Landscapes
- Iconic Oregon Views and Scenic Corridors

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## ROLE AS RECREATION ADVOCATE

OPRD connects people to meaningful outdoor experiences by protecting Oregon's special natural and historic places. This inherent tension between recreation and preservation, between the needs of today and tomorrow, has always defined the mission of Oregon State Parks. ORS 390.010 declares the state's broad policy toward outdoor recreation. In summary:

5. 1. Present and future generations shall be assured adequate outdoor recreation resources coordinated across all levels of government and private interests.
6. 2. The economy and well-being of the people are dependent on outdoor recreation.
7. 3. Outdoor recreation opportunities should be increased commensurate with growth in need in the following:
  - Oregon's scenic landscape
  - Outdoor recreation
  - Oregon history, archaeology and natural science
  - Scenic roads to enhance recreational travel and sightseeing
  - Outdoor festivals, fairs, sporting events and outdoor art events
  - Camping, picnicking and lodging
  - Tourist hospitality centers near major highway entrances to Oregon
  - Trails for hiking, horseback riding, bicycling and motorized recreation
  - Waterways and facilities for boating, fishing and hunting
  - Developing recreation in major river basins
  - Access to public lands and waters having recreation value
  - Development of winter sports facilities
  - Recreational enjoyment of mineral resources.

## PLANNING FRAMEWORK

In a critical first step for a park-specific plan, OPRD staff compiles data from department and other statewide or regional plans. This background information is used as a lens through which the park plan, like this one for Milo McIver State Park, is first shaped. This data is used to inform and develop a framework for the park plan, then taken to the public for comment and discussion. Public advice and goals of the statewide system are then synthesized to produce the values, goals, strategies, and management actions to become the comprehensive, long-term plan for a park like Milo McIver. A park-specific plan therefore includes information on:

- Mission and mandates that define the role of OPRD (Oregon Constitution, Oregon Revised Statutes, and Oregon Administrative Rules.)
- OPRD goals and objectives (Centennial Horizon, Park System Plan, Commission Investment Strategy, Legislative Performance Measures, and Oregon Benchmarks.)
- Existing OPRD organizational structure and roles of visitors, volunteers, staff, external parkland managers, and other partners.
- Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, State Trails Plans, Regional Interpretive Frameworks

This background information defines the context for a state park comprehensive plan.



Wildflowers in Spring



Wildflowers in Spring Near Dog Creek

**Value 2: Nature**

We value Milo McIver State Park as a natural refuge with a focus on the river, and threatened species of wildlife, and connecting meadows.

**Value 3: Tradition**

We value the history and experiences at Milo McIver State Park - the activities that have shaped the landscape for generations.

**Value 4: Community**

We value the park’s ability to strengthen local communities through its contributions to mental and physical health, benefits to economies, and reflection of land stewardship values.

## SUMMARY

The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department staff is continually involved in the long-range review of state park system properties. A Comprehensive Plan is an assessment of resource and recreation opportunities, and management recommendations. The plans include management guidelines for each park’s natural, cultural, scenic, and recreation resource values, goals, strategies, and actions.

In the following sections the layers of analysis will be developed and discussed in greater detail, so peoples’ values and park goals as well as management strategies and actions can be understood in terms of the Agency mission, landscape condition, and public needs and values.

## VALUES BASED APPROACH

A critical component to that process is the interest of the public, and the stakeholders and partners that have interest in the property. As a state agency accountable to the public, OPRD seeks to engage the community in a discussion to develop a sense of public interest, concern, and desired experience. During the Milo McIver process, the community was asked to develop a value hierarchy, to help guide and define proposed management actions. The agency looks to the community to help identify potential opportunities, conflicts, and desired outcomes for the property. The values developed in the public process help relate a sense of place to potential outcomes for management actions. These values help to develop an analysis framework to view the resource inventories and recreation assessments, so that a better sense of future condition or experience can be defined that is relevant to the landscape.

The values statements that were identified by the public were:

**Value 1: Recreation**

We value the outdoor recreation of Milo McIver State Park for the enjoyment it brings to the lives of those who have experienced it for generations, and its contribution to a happy, healthy, stress-reducing lifestyle.



# Public Involvement

Picnic Area near the Equestrian Arena

## OPPORTUNITIES FOR FEEDBACK

The issues summarized in this chapter were compiled with input from an advisory committee, OPRD staff and consultants, local officials, affected agencies and interest groups, tribal representatives and members of the public. Understanding the community needs and public expectations of a state park is an essential element of creating a comprehensive plan. During the process for the Milo McIver State Park comprehensive plan, OPRD has implemented approaches to maximize the opportunity for comment and issue identification. The opportunities to comment and efforts to raise awareness have included:

- Extensive public meetings scheduled to increase awareness and gather comments including three rounds of local public meetings in Estacada.
- Creation of an extensive mailing list
- Press releases
- Written-comment periods
- A web site with interactive comment capability
- Special meetings with relevant stakeholders
- Engagement with neighbors groups to comment on park proposals
- Issues raised and captured in the resource assessment process
- Advisory Committee made up of locals, agency partners, resource professionals, community leaders to provide guidance and comment

- OPRD Commission input
- Meetings with OPRD staff for guidance and comment
- Media releases to increase awareness of the planning process
- Newsletter to mailing list

Many of these opportunities yielded excellent feedback and comments that are reflected in the overall planning document. This section addresses the issues that were identified during the outreach process and summarizes responses to these issues.

## COMMENTS SUMMARY

During the planning process, OPRD reviewed hundreds of public comments that came from public meetings, an advisory committee, an official web site, correspondence, phone calls, partner agencies, OPRD staff, and informal external sources (such as online responses to news stories). The public discussion is summarized below and informs the values, goals and management strategies contained in the following chapters of the plan. Five major categories emerged from the public discussion: general comments, recreation needs, natural resource concerns, community values, and management issues.

## GENERAL

The comments frequently relate to the operation of the agency and the state park system, such as funding for park development, how the park land would be acquired, how the planning process works or general thoughts about how the park should be developed. Specific answers for frequent questions in these comments have included:

### **Why the need for a park comprehensive plan?**

In order to maintain this park in accordance to OPRD's Centennial Horizon plan, mainly to connect people to meaningful outdoor spaces and create management plans that allow long term health of the natural area, a plan must be created to meet current and future generations' needs. A current vision for the park needs to be defined to guide future management and improvements.

Specifically for Milo McIver, this means considering existing park amenities such as the interpretative shelter, parking, and trails and making sure that the strategies for maintaining them are in line with interpretation, cultural, scenic and recreation strategic goals. Updates to the park in the comprehensive plan should align with recreation opportunities in tandem with natural resource management and restoration efforts.

### **Is this going to be an adaptive management plan or a set plan?**

The plan is adopted through our Commission and Administrative Rules process and then we work with the county for land use. The ability to have a flexible park plan is very important so it can adapt to varying conditions over time.

### **How do you fund the development and day-to-day operations?**

Oregonians decided to dedicate 5% of lottery funds to state parks in 1998. Most of the lottery funds are used to repair and improve existing state parks. State parks are not funded by tax dollars.

Most of our day-to-day park funding comes from three places:

- Visitor fees from campgrounds and day-use areas
- A portion of RV license fees
- 5% of lottery funds are dedicated by voter passage of Measure 66 in 1998 and reconfirmed in Measure 76 in 2010.

We use these funds to provide recreation and protect resources on more than 100,000 acres across the state. Even though our 2011-2012 budget was lower than it was in 2007-2009, cost-effective management has allowed Oregonians to enjoy well-maintained, open parks during the economic downturn.

The comprehensive plan is a good opportunity for OPRD to evaluate the park and continue to use methods and materials that can be maintained affordably over the long term.

## RECREATION

The most frequent comments we received revolve around the types of recreational opportunities that will be available at the park. The planning process is an excellent time to identify community needs or expectations for specific types of recreation or experiences. The result of these comments can be seen in the General Plan map in Chapter 9, where recreational opportunities are identified, and come largely from the expressed needs of those who participate in this process. Some of these comments include:

*“Never did find a clearly marked path to the river from the campground. .”*

*“Provide more secluded full hook up sites while retaining some of the private hiking areas”*

*“For me, the gem of the part, is the disc golf courses. You guys do amazing upkeep in conjunction with the local clubs. I will always come back to Milo for recreation and tournament disc golf.”*

*“Add more hiker/biker spots. The current ones are unusable”*

*“Put distance on trail signs. And there is too much horse waste on the trails.”*

*“Increase length of equestrian trails and allow equestrian camping”*

*“Keep supporting the disc golf course and the Beaver State Fling. It’s one of the best courses and tournaments in the country.”*

*“Buffer the campsites around paved trails that are frequently used by the group site camping. People walking along the path at night disturb people who are tent camping.”*

*“McIver is World class fly fishing destination.”*

*“A horse camp would be a natural for this park, since many riders from all over Oregon would love to come to McIver but there are no overnight facilities for them once they get there.”*

*“Develop a trail that connects McIver park to the Cazadero Trail in Estacada, accessible by foot, bikes and horses. This would open up miles of trail to the park users and the community of Estacada. This could be a destination campground for bike riders of Portland Metro Area.”*



Group Picnic Area



Old Homestead from the Rivermill Horse Trail

OPRD planning staff works with resource experts, recreation advocates, local planning officials, and the OPRD commission to identify if these types of activities are consistent with the resource protection goals of the park, the county or state planning ordinances and technically feasible. In some cases recreational development may be considered but excluded from the plan due to constraints in one or more of these areas. In other cases the recreational opportunity is possible but will be developed over time. In all cases the issues of recreational access are considered very carefully to ensure that the recreational character of the park matches the landscape and the need.

## NATURAL RESOURCES

Many issues that were identified as a result of the Milo McIver planning process relate to the interaction of recreation and the natural landscape. Milo McIver is a special place because of the beauty of the landscape and the unique opportunity for people to experience it in proximity to an urban environment. This is a challenge unlike any other OPRD property. OPRD will continue to work very hard to help restore those

areas that have restoration potential, and protect those areas that offer outstanding natural or scenic qualities. That strategy is supported by many of the received comments:

*“The area where the Forestry Dept. slashed the trees is actually a nice thing because it opens up the view for the equestrians. That area was farm land 25 years ago and that field is a very wet area.”*

*“There are groups out there that would like to volunteer cleaning up some of the areas with invasive species—specifically the ivy on the road next to the dam.”*

*“I would love to see the invasive plants removed and the addition of native plants. The lawn areas are ideal to establish Meadowlark and other bird habitats. I would like to re-introduce the diversity of what is known as Willamette Wet Prairie habitats. I would like to see the Park used more educationally.”*

*“Less lawn, it seems that the mowing that occurs at the park is a waste of resources. Restoration of these areas should be taken into consideration and would reduce long term maintenance cost”*

*“Remove invasive species like the blackberry bushes”*

## MANAGEMENT ISSUES

*“The addition of more native plants would be a benefit.”*

*“The brush needs to be trimmed back. There are far too many dead limbs on mature fir trees. I would be very concerned in this environment should there be significant winds.”*

The outstanding natural features of Milo McIver are essential to the recreational experience. Oregon Parks and Recreation Department has the unique role of providing recreational opportunities that are enhanced by the surrounding natural and cultural resources. Many of the proposals in this plan are designed with the intent of preserving or enhancing those resources so that the recreation experience remains outstanding.

## COMMUNITY

Another large segment of comments relate to the place that Milo McIver holds in the local communities that surround it. OPRD has sought to have this park continue to reflect the character of all of these communities. This is proven in OPRD’s efforts to identify community partnerships. Members of the community have also provided comment and input on the ways that Milo McIver could continue to be integrated into the surrounding community.

*“Milo McIver State Park was an overnight stop for us between Redwoods National Park and Mount Rainier. It truly was an unexpected pleasure, and is a local gem in Estacada. Everywhere I have lived, my family has always found a local state park close to home where would frequently camp and picnic. Milo McIver would certainly be that family favorite if I lived within 25 miles of the park. If given the opportunity, I will camp in this park again. Thank you.”*

*“Our kids love the Ranger Programs. Would love there to be more, as resources allow.”*

As the planning process moves forward OPRD will be looking for ways that the agency can be a resource for local groups and interests. We hope that the park continues to be a valuable resource for the region.

During the planning process issues, questions, or concerns are often raised about the management practices at the site. Answering these questions can often be difficult for park development because there is no ‘silver bullet’ cure for most of the park’s issues like the availability of parking and eradication of invasive species.

*“McIver is our favorite of all the Oregon State Parks; we’ve been visiting it for nearly 30 years and now our children visit w/their kids. It’s special; don’t change a thing.”*

*“Stub Stewart is a good place for the hiker/biker groups. I like the idea of cabins (at Milo McIver, like the one at Stub Stewart).”*

*“If you’re going to put a hiker biker site, a communal shelter with electricity would be nice.”*

*“More active supervision, more often than not we have loud, late night parties in the park and the park host’s or Rangers do not respond to the situation.”*

*“Make more sites first come, first serve. Or create more sites for smaller RVs (Campers, trailers, or pop-ups)”*

*“I’ve only visited once and it was a good experience overall except for not knowing in advance about the disc golf tournament, which I feel should have been clearly highlighted on the website since it was such a major impact to the park.”*

*“Wonderful location, signage could be improved both in and outside the park.”*

*“Maybe trail signs or general maps/drawings that give a little more direction. The trails all seem to tie into each other, but we weren’t sure what went where.”*

*“Why can’t we camp two in one site? If we have two rigs, we have to rent 2 sites. That issue comes up a lot. We have to rent two sites and most of the time they’re not together. The other issue is that we are taking up to sites when we don’t need to.”*

OPRD will evaluate the design of the campsites to accommodate the demand.

The issues raised by the comments in this group will be very important to help identify the best ways to manage the site over time. Not all of the issues can be addressed completely in the planning process. OPRD aims to find the best way to continue to work through these issues while providing visitors and the community with the best service possible.

The summary of the comments presented here is not exhaustive, but is meant to provide context for the way that public input has shaped the plan. OPRD staff will continue to develop and manage the site based on public input.



The Bat Barn, home to the Townsend's Big Eared Bat

## UNDERSTANDING THE SITE

Strategies for a successful park arise from a thorough understanding of the site's opportunities and constraints. The master plan for Milo McIver digests these elements, determines their respective values, and defines methods for preserving and protecting natural and cultural resources while providing access to the river and natural areas. Ever mindful of the opportunities and constraints, this plan defines areas of the park to be set aside for resource protection and restoration, and those that will focus on recreational uses and facility development. These two basic needs often merge on the ground, and the plan then serves as a set of goals demonstrating how recreation and resource management might coexist.

OPRD first determines the intent for the park based upon the importance of its resources and the potential for recreational access to those resources (or resources adjacent to the park). The park's classification (as a state park, state recreation area, state natural area, greenway, etc.) and preliminary management goals approved by the OPRD Commission reflect this general intent. OPRD refines this intent through detailed inventories of the park's resources, by evaluating appropriate recreation opportunities, and through feedback from the public.

## RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES SPECTRUM

At Milo McIver, the Recreation Opportunities Spectrum (ROS) is a three-point scale, where Class I is a Primitive setting (trails, wild landscape), Class II is a Natural setting (fields, roads, trails, natural appearance predominates), and Class III is a Rural setting (occasional homestead, dirt roads, fields, natural features and appearance). These recreation settings have been applied to Milo McIver based on natural, cultural, and scenic surveys that describe the quality of the landscape. Cultural resources are also considered and mapped in terms of high to low probability, as well as examined for their eligibility for the National Register. Cultural and scenic areas are then considered in regard to appropriateness and ease-of-access for public recreation opportunities. The proposed park can then emerge as a set of planned experience areas and settings based on the character of the land (or potential character), which includes, but is not limited to waterways, habitat, topography, cultural associations, recreational activities, viewpoints, wildlife, geology, soils, and architecture.

Milo McIver is a popular recreation area that supports several types of outdoor activities for the population of surrounding neighborhoods including wildlife viewing, hiking, running, interpretive programs and youth camps. By improving the existing facilities at Milo McIver visitors will have a continued opportunity to experience nature. In public meetings the protection and restoration of the park resources was viewed as a priority. Conservation and restoration projects for habitat, wildlife and fish were viewed as priority implementation projects to improve conditions at the park. Illuminating historic elements of the park, the Vortex, bat barn, and native cultural presence preserves traditional ways of life in the park. Defining an entrance sequence for the park was a continual theme for the park described during the planning process.

The opportunity areas shown in this plan therefore reflect the first priority to improve natural resource conditions, while developing recreation opportunities is the second priority. Proposed developments have been located to avoid precluding long-term resource management decisions.

Opportunity areas in the park are based on information derived from:

- Composite natural resource values;
- Hazards, topography, soils;
- Cultural resources, if any;
- Landscape character;
- Important views and viewpoints;
- Roads, utilities and existing facilities;
- Recreation (and interpretive) opportunities at the park;
- Operational needs; and
- Opportunities/constraints outside the park boundary.

The Opportunity Area Map shows the most appropriate places in the park to provide for resource protection and different levels of recreation compatible with that goal. (See the Composite Natural Resource Values Map in Chapter 3, for locations of the low to high value resources.)

Areas with high natural resource values are protected and need to be conserved through monitoring. Limiting trail expansions and condensing redundant trails in these areas are likely to be considered. (Mostly Level 1 and 2 on the Composite Natural Resource Values Map.)

Areas with moderate natural resource values can be considered for resource enhancement. This often combines a mix of conservation and restoration with priorities established for actions. These areas are sometimes considered for recreation activities if the location has favorable slopes and soils, and is convenient or interesting, but will be generally limited to trails, dispersed camping, and moderate recreational impacts such as small camping or minor day-use areas, and trailheads. (Mostly Level 3 on the Composite Natural Resource Values Map.)

Areas with poor natural resource values will require extensive restoration and intensive weed eradication, much like the successful efforts that have been performed in the Northern and High Priority management zones. Priorities for weed eradication are combined with restoration projects to improve habitat condition. If these areas have favorable slopes and soils, acceptable risk from hazards and cost-effective access to roads and utilities they can be considered for a wide variety of recreation activities. (Mostly Level 3 or 4 on the Composite Natural Resource Value Map.)

Parks are also assessed for important cultural resources (including historic and/or prehistoric and/or above or below ground). A cultural landscape assessment is completed to determine the significance of the cultural resources and compared to the Composite Natural Resource Value map. The resulting assessment leads to strategies for preserving cultural resources and likely areas for facility consideration to identify the opportunity areas for the park.

A total of eight opportunity areas were identified for Milo McIver. They are organized into three groups, primarily natural, primarily recreational and mixed.

Opportunity Area	Primarily Natural	Primarily Visitor Exp.	Mixed
1) Northern Forest Reserve			
2) Southern Forest			
3) Open			
4) Riparian			
5) Northern Day Use			
6) Southern Day Use			
7) Intersection			
8) Overnight			

Primarily Recreational Areas are identified with careful consideration for impairment of resources through proposed recreational uses and supporting facilities. Through the composite mapping process the recreation areas have been located in areas where the natural resources are degraded or already developed. Therefore, concepts for these areas will include native plantings and other treatments that improve the setting, habitat and experience of these areas and blend them with the surrounding ecosystem as fully as possible.

## PRIMARILY NATURAL AREAS

### 1) Northern Forest Reserve Opportunity Area

The Northern Forest Reserve Opportunity Area is the most primitive area of the park, separated from most developed areas within the park. Still, it is completely bordered by residential development outside the park boundary. The Northern Forest Reserve contains areas of high natural resource value and conservation priority, a few instances of critically imperiled habitat and high wildlife suitability. The area is mostly

composed of Douglas fir forest, with areas of red alder, Oregon white oak and wetland. Few trails currently traverse this section of the park (including the Maple Ridge and Cedar Knoll Trails) and there are limited connections from the most heavily used day-use areas that could be better established.

The Kingfisher Group Camp (100 person capacity) is located within this opportunity area and it is typically full throughout the summer. Expanding this popular campsite while adding new group sites is possible by developing existing roads and parking that service the current model airplane strip. The plan to restore oak savanna in the Vortex meadow is an opportunity to create a new day-use area, parking lot, and trailheads providing central access to the park's trail network for day-use hikers.

### 2) Southern Forest Opportunity Area

The Southern Forest Opportunity Area, similar to the Northern Forest Reserve, contains areas of high natural resource value and conservation priority, with a few instances of critically imperiled habitat and high wildlife suitability. The area is mostly composed of Douglas fir forest, mixed conifer and deciduous forest, and a large section of riparian wetland. Unlike the Northern Forest Reserve a road bisects the zone and it is bordered by some of the most heavily used areas of the park, the campground, southern riverside area, and equestrian arena. Trail connections in this zone should connect these day use areas, but maintain separation appropriate for all users, while protecting and restoring natural resources.

### 3) Open Opportunity Area

Milo McIver features a series of open meadow habitats, varied in type as well as condition. The Vortex meadow near the center of the park is seasonally wet, containing mature Oregon white oaks, while the open meadow near the bat barn was once Douglas Fir savannah. Thinking of these meadows as one continuous system is useful when creating habitat corridors for wildlife and insects like butterflies. It is also an opportunity to create interesting experiences for park visitors as they move across the park, identifying native plant and wildlife species that live in each area.

Increasing the quality and variety of visitor experiences in our state parks is a shared priority alongside protecting natural areas. Expansions of visitor contact and camping options for cabins and equestrian sites are reflective of these shared goals, as they can

Opportunity Areas	Recreation Opportunity Setting	
	ROS Setting	ROS Description
Northern Forest Reserve	2	Natural
Southern Forest	3	Rural
Open	2	Natural
Riparian	3	Rural
Northern Day Use	2	Natural
Southern Day Use	2	Natural
Intersection	2	Natural
Overnight	3	Rural

Table 7.1: ROS Settings for Milo McIver

potentially utilize land on the boundary of the Open Opportunity Area that is a lesser priority for natural resource protection. New developments can provide access for users to engage with nature in ways that currently don't exist in the park. The creation of an equestrian campground can provide requested spaces for people to stay overnight with their horses, enabling longer rides and learning experiences for those new to horses in a safe and scenic setting. Milo McIver is one of the only places in the area that provides public camping and horseback riding trails. Expanding camping options to include cabins allows visitors a natural experience without the need to bring a lot of equipment to the park, as well as enjoy Milo McIver year-round.

Currently the park lacks a centralized entrance and circulation sequence. While the potential to create a visitor contact area near the current entrance road at the Milo McIver Memorial Viewpoint has been explored, the location is not near the most heavily used day-use areas. Additionally, the current entrance road is hard to find from Springwater Road and hidden between residential lots, making it difficult to develop appropriate directional signage. Opening the park entrance from the south would provide visitors with a clear entrance and approach to a visitor center and park facilities. This area contains low priority natural resource land with views of Mt. Hood that would make a good location for the development of cabins.

The current Milo McIver Memorial Viewpoint and monument is in poor condition and possibilities for building an observation deck that restores the viewpoint of the Clackamas River should be explored. Trees around the viewpoint have matured and potentially a deck or view tower could restore the view without having to continually remove vegetation. Partnerships for developing facilities in this area

that serve recreation, public awareness, and natural resource needs should be explored. Development of a fire tower could provide alternative camping options, while providing the Oregon Department of Forestry with a fire-protection resource. Restoration of the lawn area, and the addition of a natural playground and picnic facilities can make this currently underutilized area to be a popular day use site in the park.

#### 4) Riparian Opportunity Area

The Clackamas River is perhaps the most vital feature to Milo McIver, providing recreation, aesthetic beauty, wildlife, drinking water and electricity to the community. Allowing access to the river, while providing people with new understanding of the Clackamas is a major opportunity at Milo McIver. Conservation of this valuable natural resource is a priority and programming should demonstrate the benefits the river provides to the region as a whole. Partnerships should encourage interactive interpretation features that demonstrate the hydroelectricity, fish hatchery and restoration projects present at the park.

### MIXED AREAS

#### 5) Northern Day Use Opportunity Area

The Northern Day Use Opportunity Area contains the Riverbend Disc Golf Course, six picnic shelters, and boat access to the river. The disc golf course is extremely popular, known as one of the best in the country. An annual national tournament brings hundreds of people to the park in June and opportunities to expand it to include more holes will bring more visitors to enjoy the course throughout the year. The potential to make the heavily-lawned course more sustainable is an opportunity to increase its natural resource value, as well as advance its notoriety within the sport. While the current picnic shelters are popular and in great condition, the two and a half acres of paved parking should be assessed to see if they are necessary. Potentially removing a portion of paving will reduce surface runoff to the river and decrease maintenance costs over time. If additional parking is necessary at peak times, perhaps areas of restored meadow can be mowed before large events for overflow parking.



The Outdoor Classroom near the Campground

## PRIMARY VISITOR EXPERIENCE AREAS

### 6) Southern Day Use Opportunity Area

The Southern Day Use Opportunity Area contains the most heavily visited river access area in the park for boat launching and fishing. It is used more than the Northern Day Use area for boating due to the fact that it is upstream, providing a longer rafting or kayak ride than the other access points in the park. There is an opportunity to increase the size of the boat ramp, minimizing the delays that currently occur from backed up vehicle unloading and the launching of small water craft. Redesign of the boat prep and unloading area with additional spaces for vehicles and the addition of raft inflation stations would help improve visitor experience, removing the need for boats to be inflated prior to entering the park. Overflow parking in the boat ramp area should be expanded and widened to allow a better flow of traffic and keep visitors from damaging the road shoulder or parking in illegal areas when parking fills, damaging natural resources.

The fishing access point near the mouth of Dog Creek is very popular. The Clackamas Fish Hatchery has been very successful in raising species of salmon and steelhead, with the goal of restoring historic fish passage to the Clackamas. Interpretive panels describe this public facility on the Dog Creek trail but opportunities exist to expand upon these panels with interactive exhibits and an education loop should be developed, especially in coordination with expanded day use facilities and the addition of a wet lab near the river.

Picnicing opportunities and restroom facilities should be expanded with shelters and increased areas for unreserved picnicking. There are opportunities to create partnerships with local vendors for food and recreation concessions, especially in this area of the park.

### 7) Intersection Opportunity Area

The Intersection Opportunity Area includes the area from the park entrance on Springwater Road, down to the intersection near the viewpoint. Currently the entrance to the park is narrow and hard to see from the road. If land can be acquired to the south, it would provide a wider, more formal entrance to the park, taking visitors directly to the Visitor Center. In the case that a southern entrance is developed there is an opportunity to restore the area and maintain it as a service road.

### 8) Overnight Opportunity Area

The Overnight Opportunity Area contains the highest concentration of camping options in the park. The popularity of the campsites during the summer creates a need for expansion of the tent and RV sites, in addition to opportunities for year-round overnight camping. Utilities are more easily routed to the northern area of the campground making this the best location for development of a cabin village and parking can easily be established along the road to the current walk-in site.

The current hiker/biker campsite is poorly located and does not meet the needs of someone arriving to the park with limited resources. The potential for Milo McIver to be popular with touring bikers is high as it sits near the start of the Clackamas Highway, the most scenic and evenly graded route to Timothy Lake and Mt. Hood. Developing a new hiker/biker community site to the south of the campground gives hikers and bicycle groups a quiet location near the scenic location of an old homestead. Planting native vegetation in this area and around the relocated walk-in campsite will provide additional screening, while advancing restoration efforts near the former homestead meadow to the south of the current campground. Planting additional apple and fruit trees in this area would provide sustenance to traveling campers, while maintaining the historical integrity of the site.

Creating new opportunities to facilitate outdoor education programs and partnerships would increase the potential for field trips and visitor experience opportunities while staying at the campsite. Expanding the current classroom, and adding larger group gathering spaces is encouraged for demonstrations or events.

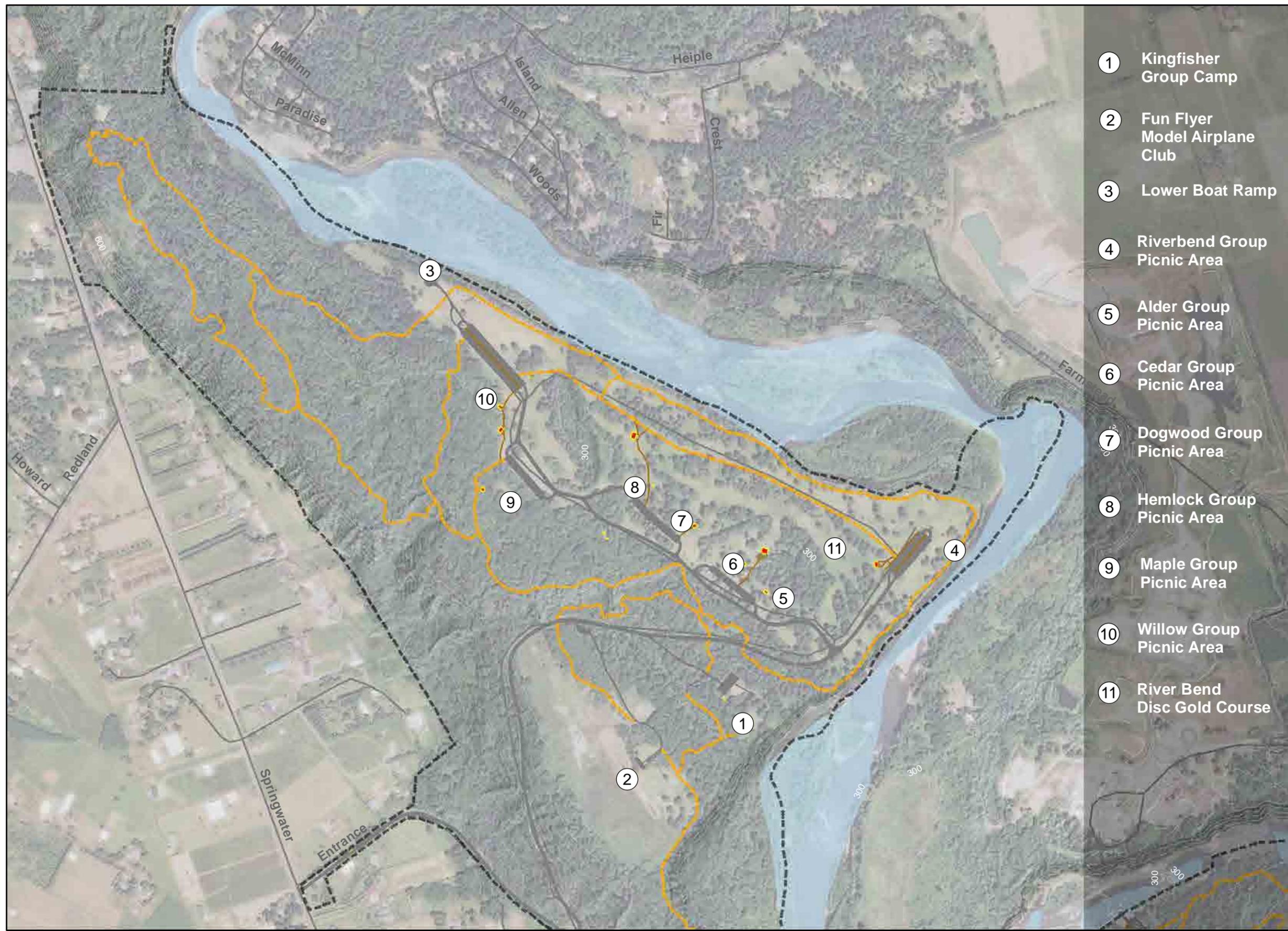
Rehabilitation of the two group campsites is necessary to improve access and increase understory vegetation within the site. Host sites should be located in this area since it is removed from the campground. Formalizing parking for the group sites, and the walk-in sites will be needed as these sites are developed, as well as the addition of restrooms.

Trailheads should be established in the campground areas providing clear and visible direction to campers as they explore other areas of the park using the trails. A new trailhead to the north of the current walk-in site, along with additional parking, can potentially create new day use access to the trail system for campground visitors. Trails may need to be adjusted to facilitate clear routes for hikers out of and around the campground. Also, a trailhead or viewpoint to the River Mill Dam would make an excellent interpretive opportunity, continuing our partnership with PGE. Above the dam, at Estacada Lake, opportunities to expand visitor experiences of swimming and boating should be encouraged.

# Existing Conditions

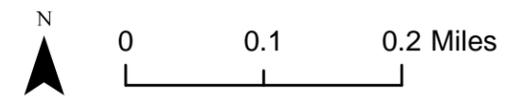
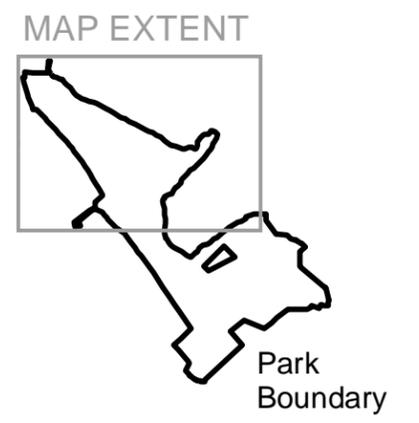
Milo McIver State Park **NORTH**

## Map 7.1



- ① Kingfisher Group Camp
- ② Fun Flyer Model Airplane Club
- ③ Lower Boat Ramp
- ④ Riverbend Group Picnic Area
- ⑤ Alder Group Picnic Area
- ⑥ Cedar Group Picnic Area
- ⑦ Dogwood Group Picnic Area
- ⑧ Hemlock Group Picnic Area
- ⑨ Maple Group Picnic Area
- ⑩ Willow Group Picnic Area
- ⑪ River Bend Disc Gold Course

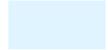
-  Park Boundary
-  Parking/Road
-  Buildings
-  River
-  Roads
-  Trail
-  Walkway/Sidewalk

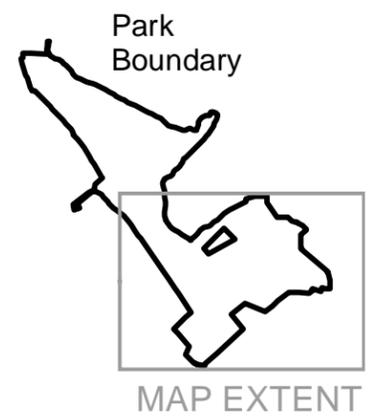


# Existing Conditions

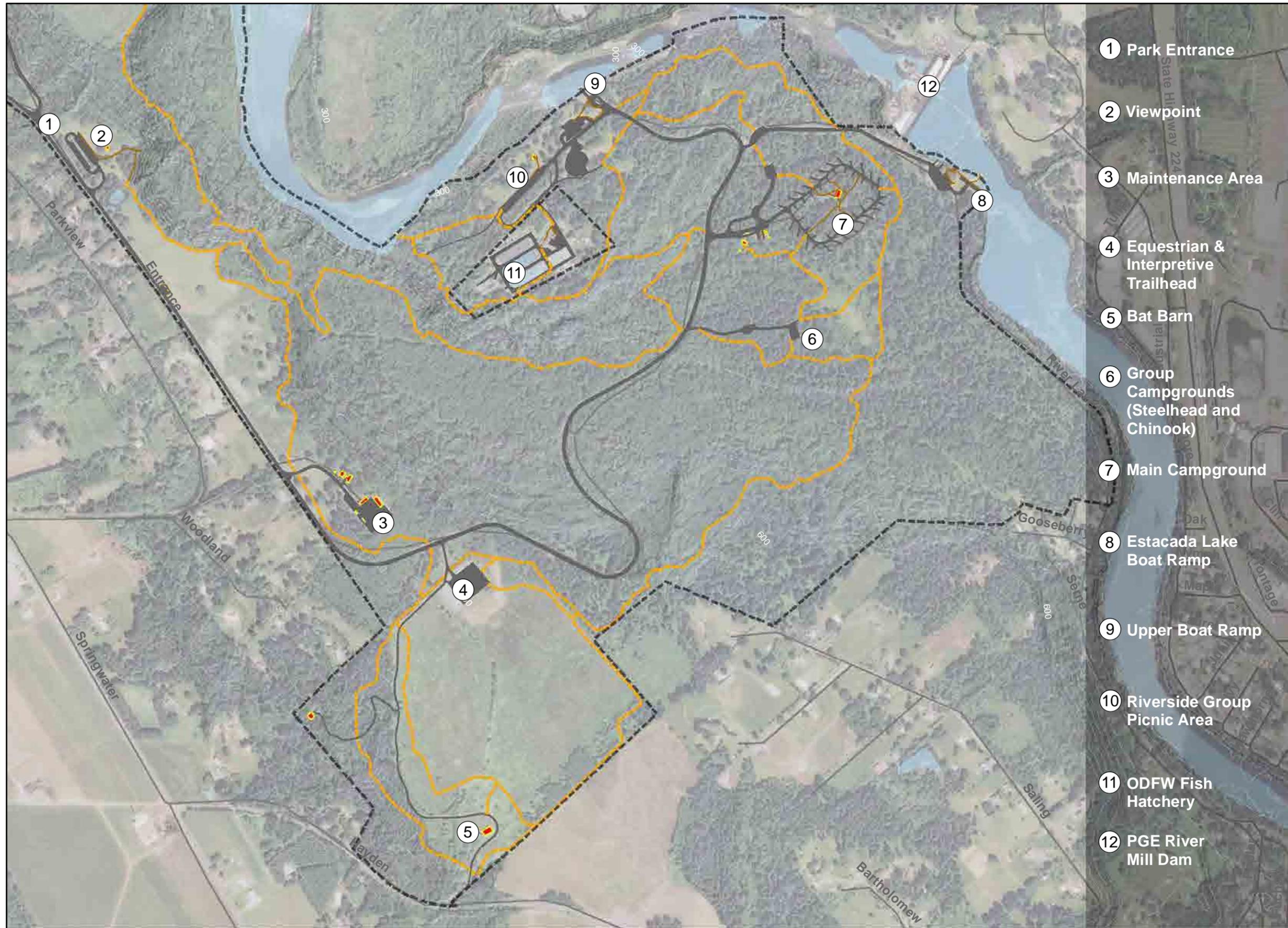
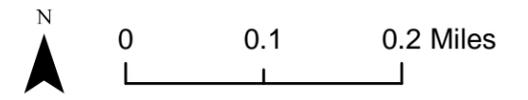
Milo Mclver State Park **SOUTH**

## Map 7.2

-  Park Boundary
-  Parking/Road
-  Buildings
-  River
-  Roads
-  Trail
-  Walkway/Sidewalk



- 1 Park Entrance
- 2 Viewpoint
- 3 Maintenance Area
- 4 Equestrian & Interpretive Trailhead
- 5 Bat Barn
- 6 Group Campgrounds (Steelhead and Chinook)
- 7 Main Campground
- 8 Estacada Lake Boat Ramp
- 9 Upper Boat Ramp
- 10 Riverside Group Picnic Area
- 11 ODFW Fish Hatchery
- 12 PGE River Mill Dam



# Opportunity Areas

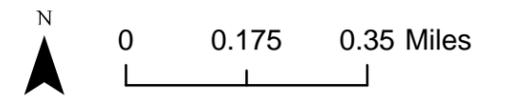
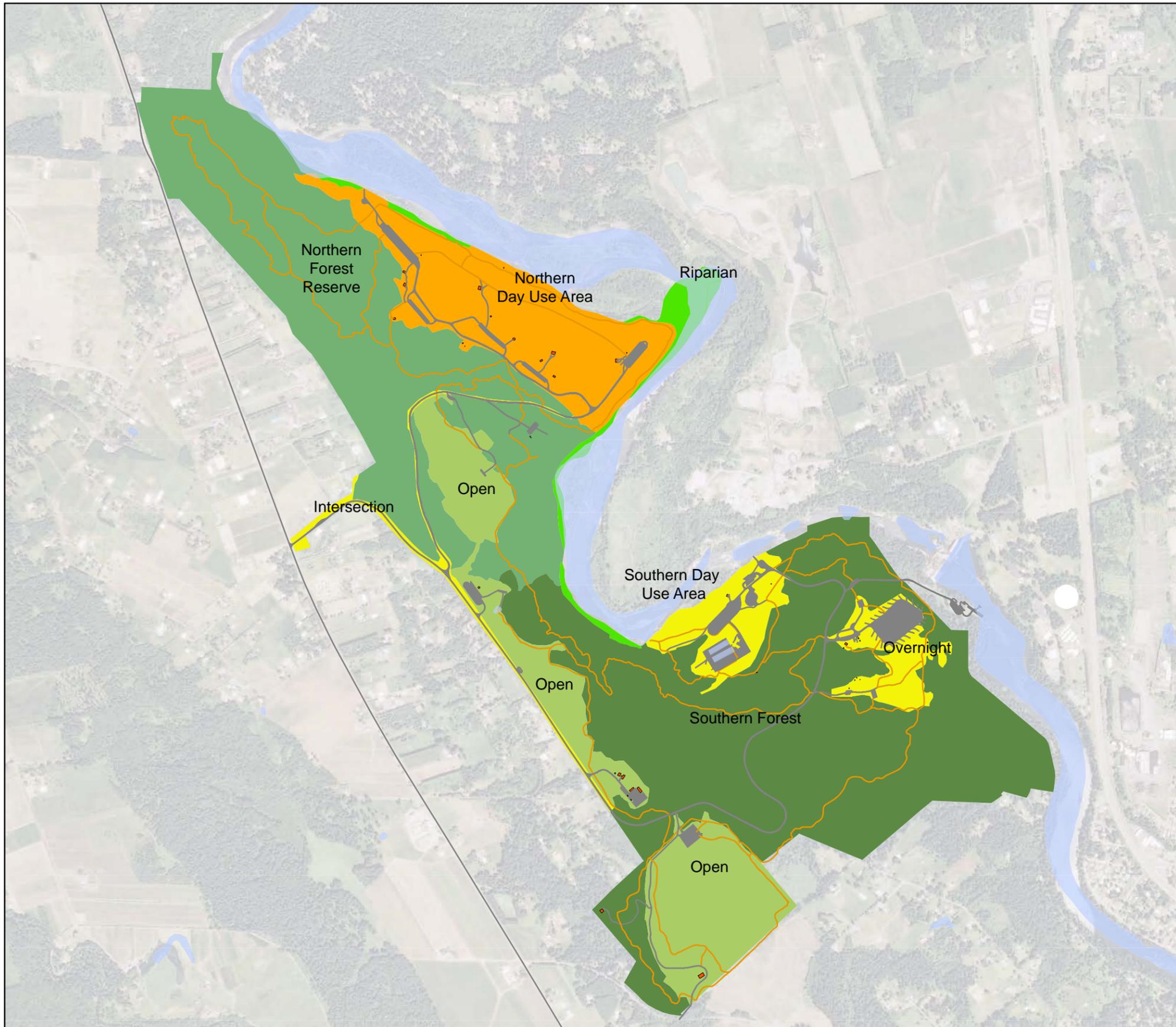
Milo McIver State Park

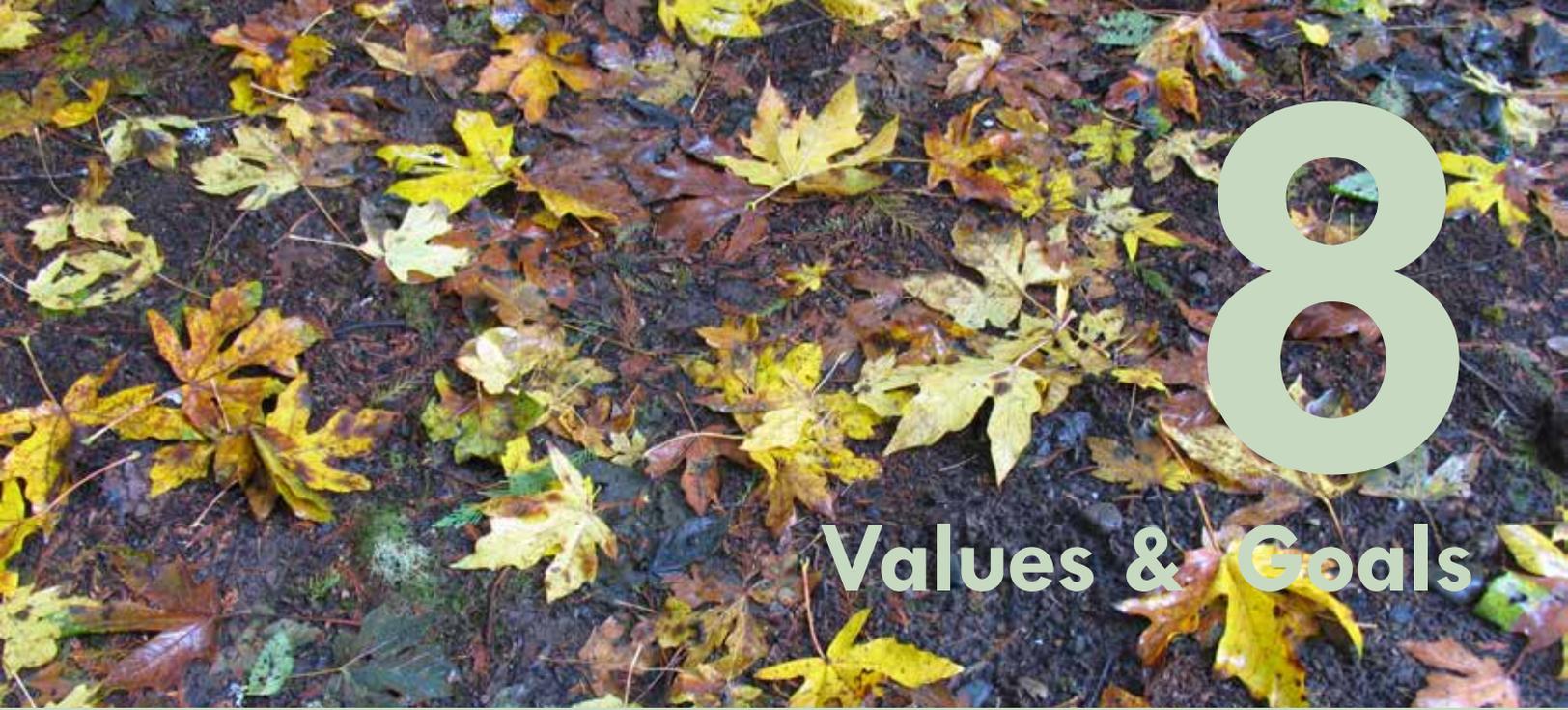
Map 7.3

## legend

-  Park Boundary
-  Roads

-  Natural Resource Focus
-  Natural Resource and Recreation Focus
-  Recreation Focus





# 8 Values & Goals

Fall Leaves at Milo Mclver State Park

The following guiding principles give direction to the work that Oregon State Parks attempts to accomplish through planning efforts and visitor experiences in Milo Mclver State Park.

## Value 1 – Recreation

We value the outdoor recreation of Milo McIver State Park for the enjoyment it brings to the lives of those who have experienced it for generations, and its contribution to a happy, healthy, stress-reducing lifestyle.

*We will provide healthy, educational recreation experiences for everyone in an exceptional natural setting*



Fishing near the mouth of Dog Creek

**Goal 1:** Retain existing recreation activities at the park, while introducing a number of new activities related to education and outreach

**Goal 2:** Retain the current Day Use areas in the park, enhancing the facilities to better support recreation activities, especially for education purposes and encouraging a wider audience from the metro catchment area

**Goal 3:** Enhance and increase camping opportunities, including year round facilities

**Goal 4:** Develop trail management plan, including trail improvements for all user types and connections outside the park

**Goal 5:** Develop park signage plan for orientation, information, consistency, and interpretation/education

**Goal 6:** Implement improvements to park facilities, circulation, operations and maintenance as needed to support park functions and facilitate efficient and effective management.

### What RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES makes Milo McIver State Park a special place?

- The rare natural character in the metro area can provide a wide variety of enjoyable experiences.
- Many experiences are purely recreational, and part of a healthy lifestyle
- The park's location within the context of regional recreation opportunities.
- The park provides opportunities for several recreation activities at introductory to advanced skill levels.

## Value 2 – Nature

We Value Milo Mclver State Park as a natural refuge with a focus on the river, and threatened species of wildlife, and connecting meadows.

*We will maintain and restore Milo Mclver's forest, riparian, meadow, and wetland communities.*



The Clackamas River from the Northern Boat Ramp

**Goal 1:** Protect desirable plant communities and wildlife.

**Goal 2:** Control invasive plants identifying management and removal as well as funding requirements and timelines.

**Goal 3:** Develop restoration options for park.

**Goal 4:** Review forest management plan to improve forest health including forest thinning projects.

**Goal 5:** Incorporate aquatic invasive species prevention materials.

**Goal 6:** Develop habitat corridor by connecting fragments and enhance grassland/prairie for wildlife reserve

**Goal 7:** Develop river & stream restoration plans

**Goal 8:** Partner with ODF on forestry management, ODFW on stream and river habitat improvements

### What NATURAL RESOURCES make Milo Mclver State Park a special place?

- Very important later-seral examples of hardwood and mixed hardwood-conifer forest in the southwest section of the park.
- Hardwood and mixed hardwood forest in north-east section of park
- Habitat for an occurrence of at-risk plant species such as tall bugbane.
- Habitat corridors connecting fragmented “meadow-prairie complex” to create large prairie merging into oak savanna area for wildlife refuge.
- Woody debris for streams within the park and downstream of the park. Woody debris in streams is essential for proper fish habitat and stream processes

## Value 3 – Tradition

We value the history and experiences at Milo McIver State Park - the activities that have shaped the landscape for generations.

*We will continue to honor the cultural history present within the park by developing programs that educate visitors, while encouraging protection of these important remnants.*



The Milo K. McIver Memorial Viewpoint Monument

**Goal 1:** Follow protocols for investigating potential archeological sites to preserve the integrity of significant sites prior to and during ground disturbing activities.

**Goal 2:** Identify potentially significant cultural resource sites and develop appropriate education strategies. Continue to work with the Confederated Tribes of Siletz, Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde and the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs.

**Goal 3:** Implement measures for interpreting historically significant features while taking appropriate steps to preserve their historic integrity. Explore possible uses of the Bat Barn compatible with its historic character, as well as preserving the habitat of threatened Townsend 's big-eared bat.

### **What CULTURAL RESOURCES make Milo McIver State Park a special place?**

- The story of the landscape from the perspective of the following tribes: Confederated Tribes of Siletz, Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde and Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs
- The history of the Bat Barn and associated farm land, including the variety of historic orchard trees
- The history of hydroelectricity from the River Mill Dam
- The natural history of the park that can be told through future restoration projects
- The Vortex

## Value 4 – Community

We value the park's ability to strengthen local communities through its contributions to mental and physical health, benefits to economies, and reflection of land stewardship values.

**Goal 1:** Working with partners to design and build a bridge connecting the park with Estacada



A 'Let's Go Kayaking' Event on Lake Clackamas

**Goal 2:** Consider partnerships for a variety of park projects including expansions of current equestrian and disc golf facilities.

**Goal 3:** Consider options for land acquisition that enable a southern entrance option.

**Goal 4:** Consider options for the park that will add outdoor school opportunities.

**Goal 5:** Consider working with concession groups to provide services in the park. Working with local community will help identify opportunities for services such as guided kayak tours, food and dining, equipment rental, etc.

**Goal 6:** Work with Estacada to look at gateway opportunity for the city in relation to park visitors.

**Goal 7:** Work with the US Forest Service, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and PGE to develop outreach and education partnerships.

### What about the **COMMUNITY** makes Milo McIver State Park a special place?

- Improve education opportunities for children
- Create closer connections with local community through development programs
- Consider new opportunities for neighbors, park users and others more involved as volunteers





# Parkwide Strategies

Pinecones on the Rivermill Horse Trail

## Parkwide Strategies

OPRD's management of Milo McIver State Park is guided by a set of natural, cultural, recreational, and social values and goals, as described in Chapter 8. Protecting these values and goals helps guide the park's evolution over time.

This chapter describes the specific strategies and guidelines that follow from the values and goals. Natural and cultural resource management strategies are detailed first (since they have been prioritized during public meetings), followed by recreation concepts, park management needs, and community partnerships.

The Milo McIver State Park management strategies cover four main categories:

1. Recreation
2. Nature
3. Cultural and Scenic Resources
4. Community Outreach

Of the categories, the public has often commented that protecting the natural resources is our most important priority. Without protection the plants and wildlife will not flourish and the opportunities to recreate in the park will consequently be diminished. The public also stated that recreation opportunities should be limited to a light footprint on the land that complements and does not impair the natural status of this area. Milo McIver will continue to provide a rich and diverse combination of outstanding recreation opportunities in a diverse natural setting.

Each strategy provides a summary of intent for park management over the decade. Chapter 10, Park Management Zones, describes the actions that will fulfill these goals and strategies in each area of the park.

## 10 Primary Parkwide Strategies

- 1) Retain and **enhance canoeing and kayaking opportunities**, including Lets Go Kayaking guided tours.
- 2) Enhance and **increase camping opportunities** at main campground **to include cabins**
- 3) Develop a plan for funding **bridge to connect park with Estacada**
- 4) Assess use of parking strips near northern picnic areas for **potential reduction of paving**.
- 5) Consider **restoring oak savannah in the Vortex meadow**, adding an all-abilities education loop trail along the edge of the meadow.
- 6) Retain and enhance horseback riding opportunities, including **the addition of an equestrian campground**.
- 7) Develop disc golf course expansion to 36 holes as a **sustainable disc golf course with native vegetation**.
- 8) Consider options to provide education programs relating to fish hatchery, including **education loop and nature play on the Dog Creek Trail**.
- 9) **Relocate Hiker Biker Camp and expand facilities** to include a community site with shelter food lockers, and a bike fix-it station.
- 10) **Develop a lookout tower at viewpoint and southern visitor center** to service the Clackamas River valley with forestry education, as well as provide alternative camping sites (using the Forest Service model).



Road to the Steelhead and Chinook Group Camps



Forest near the Campground

## 1. Recreation Management Strategies

### Value 1 – Recreation

*We value the outdoor recreation of Milo McIver State Park for the enjoyment it brings to the lives of those who have experienced it for generations, and its contribution to a happy, healthy, stress-reducing lifestyle.*

*We will provide healthy, educational recreation experiences for everyone in an exceptional natural setting*

The existing opportunities for visitors to Milo McIver State Park have proven to be extremely valuable to park visitors as they return to enjoy the parks, trails, campsites, and river access. The parameters for formulating visitor experience concepts at Milo McIver State Park seek a balance between providing opportunities for people to access natural resources while maintaining them for the next visitor. We want to ensure visitor experiences leave a light footprint on the land.

#### **Parameters for Successful Recreation**

- Avoid or mitigate significant impacts on important natural, cultural and scenic resources within or adjacent to the park;
- Design the park for an enjoyable, safe and meaningful experience.
- The potential types of visitor experience have been evaluated and will guide recreation opportunities;
- Balance multiple recreation needs and avoid or minimize conflicts among recreation uses;
- Provide appropriate access for vehicles and non-motorized travel to and within the park;
- Locate and design recreation facilities, roads and trails in a manner that is understandable by the public in navigating to and through the park;
- Take advantage of and create scenic views to increase cultural and resource interpretation opportunities;
- Present an appearance that is harmonious with the setting, the region and a state park experience;
- Provide choices for visitors who may have different desires for recreation amenities and settings;
- Cluster development to keep large areas of park lands undeveloped;
- Avoid or mitigate recreation conflicts with neighboring land uses;
- Achieve compliance with regulatory requirements including Federal/State Wild and Scenic goals, state land-use goals, local comprehensive plans, building codes and resource laws;
- Provide opportunities for quality access by visitors with disabilities and different economic and cultural

backgrounds;

- Design facilities to be cost effective to construct and maintain;
- Design facilities to blend with their surroundings and be sustainable over their lifetime;

**1.1** Retain the current Day Use areas in the park, enhancing the facilities to better support recreation activities, especially for education purposes and encouraging a wider audience from the metro catchment area

*1.1.1 Enhance entrance and arrival sequence in the park (currently three information signs, one kiosk, one entrance monument, and visitor contact point in Park Office)*

- Improve entrance to park off main road to create threshold and entrance monument
- Consider removing kiosk if new welcome area developed (see below), or enhance existing kiosk area
- Consider removing old welcome sign
- Improve intersection at end of main access road
- Retain old entrance road as fire route and maintenance road

*1.1.2 Consider new welcome area at Bat Barn meadow*

- Consider acquisition of property south of park to construct new entrance road to southern area of park.
- Develop visitor contact area for the park
- Redesign traffic system to improve access to this area
- Consider day use opportunities for this area around the visitor center
- Consider uses for day use area including:
  - Main entrance path
  - Fire Tower visitor center and alternative camping location (using Forest Service model)
  - Loop trail to engage visitors
  - Gathering area
  - Connect existing Picnic Shelter



Bat Barn in the Morning Fog

- Create trailheads
- Rental structure for park activities including bikes, disk golf, etc

*1.1.3 Enhance Bat Barn meadow area to better accommodate recreation activities*

- Consider naming area
- Route entrance road and additional facilities around barn in accordance with habitat protection
- Retain Bat Barn for protected bat species
- Improve equestrian parking area to include better drainage for surrounding wetland, trees for shade, water spigots and develop vault restroom
- Consider overnight opportunities including yurts or cabins

*1.1.4 Enhance Milo McIver viewpoint area to better accommodate recreation activities*

- Restore meadow around viewpoint
- Increase opportunity potential for public art
- Restore main view point overlooking river and increase interpretive efforts to legacy of Milo McIver
- Develop fire tower at viewpoint to service the Clackamas river valley with forestry education and create an alternative camping experience
- Addition of nature play areas and picnic shelter
- Addition of a restroom
- Reduction of asphalt parking

*1.1.5 Enhance disc golf area for better experience, low impact on other visitors and ensure no impairment of natural resources:*

- Consider naming area
- Consider options for expanding disc golf course with additional 9 holes to a 36-hole course.
- Develop as a sustainable disc golf course with native vegetation
- Reduction of asphalt parking and curbs surrounding site

*1.1.6 Improve boat ramp access to river and consider flush toilet*

- Include inflation and wash station for inflating watercraft on site and reducing aquatic invasive species.

*1.1.7 Enhance pet exercise area to lower impacts with other visitors by adding fence to dog off-leash area*

*1.1.8 Prioritize restoration of Vortex Meadow area and consider recreation uses that do not impair resources*

- Consider naming area
- New trail access along edge of meadow

*1.1.9 Enhance Riverside Day Use area and consider education opportunities at adjacent fish hatchery area*

- Improve access to boat ramp to prevent queuing
- Consider adding picnic shelter and improve family picnicking along river
- Improve orientation and information
- Consider adding concession to provide food service (ie seasonal foodcarts)
- Consider options to provide education programs relating to fish hatchery, including education loop on Dog Creek Trail and a nature play area

*1.1.10 Enhance lake area to improve appearance and provide better recreation opportunities relating to water access*

- Improve parking area to provide better drainage and more efficient parking spaces
- Add structure to provide for Kayak rental on lake (similar to Honeyman)
- Provide boat tie up area on Estacada side to provide visitors with access to city
- Consider reuse of area if bridge is built to connect Estacada with park



Horseshoe Prints on the Trail

1.1.11 Continue to work on potential bridge crossing over the river to create new pedestrian entrance from Estacada

- Consider seasonal ferry service prior to bridge construction

**1.2** Retain existing recreation activities at the park, while introducing a number of new activities related to education and outreach

1.2.1 Retain the majority of the major recreation activities in the park at their current level

- Retain Boating opportunities
- Retain Fishing opportunities
- Retain Hiking opportunities
- Retain running opportunities for trail running
- Retain Rafting opportunities
- Continue annual Special Events in park
- Retain Junior Ranger program

1.2.2 Enhance existing recreation activities in the park to improve resource condition associated with the recreation activity.

- Retain and enhance Canoeing and Kayaking opportunities
- Retain and enhance Disc Golf opportunities
- Retain and enhance dog off leash area
- Retain and enhance Bird Watching opportunities
- Retain and enhance Horseback Riding opportunities
- Retain existing annual park events
- Retain opportunities for Native Plant Observation
- Retain and where possible improve ADA trail opportunities

1.2.3 Add new recreation activities in the park where there is an identified need

- Improve and add new education and learning opportunities

- Retain and enhance Wildlife Watching
- Retain and enhance Interpretive Events
- Retain and enhance interpretive tours for guided nature walks
- Retain and enhance guided interpretive opportunities for school groups
- Retain and enhance Family Interpretive Programs

#### *1.2.4 Enhance opportunities for visitors to assist with and learn about natural resource program*

- Create program for public to report wildlife sightings
- Consider boat, shoe and equipment cleaning facilities with aquatic invasive species interpretation at boat launches
- Develop restoration projects for natural resources to include youth and adults, especially stream restoration projects
- Provide additional interpretive support for nature programs (await findings of interpretive survey)

### **1.3 Enhance and increase camping opportunities**

#### *1.3.1 Enhance and increase camping opportunities at main campground*

- Consider camping options
  - Camp Loop (Create alternatives for up to around 70 sites –currently 46)
  - Consider additional walk-in camps (Create alternatives for up to around 30 sites expansion –currently 12)
  - Consider area for cabins or platform tents – grouped together (up to 12)
  - Retain Hiker Biker Camp (consider relocate existing site)
  - Retain existing group camps (2 x 50 people max)
- *Improve amphitheater area*
- *Improve access to firewood area*
- *Create additional host sites*

#### *1.3.2 Consider Equestrian Camp (consider equestrian camp for up to 12 sites)*

#### *1.3.3 Retain existing and consider additional Group Camp near Vortex meadow*

#### *1.3.4 Lookout tower camping opportunities (using Forest Service camping model)*

### **1.4 Develop trail management plan, including trail improvements for all user types and connections outside the park:**

- Review and improve trails for hiking, biking and equestrians
- Review park trail system in consideration of natural resource reserve areas and opportunities for expanded trail based on need (hiking, biking, equestrian)
- Consider regional trail connections (Cazadero Trail, Estacada connections, USFS, and PGE connections)
- Consider restoring views from trails
- Develop water trail on lake and connect to hiking trails
- Consider regional biking connections for park
- Improve signage and pull out spots on River Trail to protect river bank

### **1.5 Develop park signage plan for orientation, information, consistency, and interpretation/education:**

- Review new and existing park signs for cohesive functionality
- New entrance monument
- New monument in new welcome center area (for photographs)
- Incorporate aquatic invasive species prevention materials for river users.

**1.6** *Implement improvements to park facilities, circulation, operations and maintenance as needed to support park functions and facilitate efficient and effective management.*

- Improve and enhance maintenance yard in current location with expanded facilities, storage and loading dock. With equipment upgrades, additional storage bays should be considered.
- Include park offices, management offices, public contact station and reception desk in new visitor center
- Additional accommodations should be considered for summer interns, interpretive staff, meeting facilities, and the possibility for the creation of a Friends group within the planned visitor center

**1.7** *Decommission park facilities that have fallen out of use or are in disrepair in order to maintain costs over time and increase areas of natural resource protection*

- Assess yearly use of parking strips near northern picnic areas for potential reduction of paving.
- Decommission second row of parking at viewpoint.
- Implement curb removal project in park in sections of road where drainage will not be adversely affected. Parkwide survey of existing curbs will be necessary to assess curbs sections appropriate for removal.
- Potential decommission and relocation of Park Manager Residence.
- Some parallel trails should be assessed for redundancy.

## 2. Natural Resource Conservation Strategies

### Value 2 – Nature

*We Value Milo McIver State Park as a natural refuge with a focus on connecting meadows, the river, and rare species of wildlife.*

*We will maintain and restore Milo McIver's forest, riparian, meadow, and wetland communities.*

The management issues related to the natural environment at Milo McIver are complex and require substantial investigation, planning and funding. As more site information is acquired over the coming decade, management strategies will be refined. A summary of these strategies developed for the park are described below. Opportunities for restoration are detailed in the following chapter.

**2.1** *Protect native plant communities and wildlife including:*

- The known tall bugbane site,
- Remnant prairie and emergent wetland at model airplane field and the equestrian parking/bat barn field, and
- Conserve the hardwood and mixed hardwood-conifer forest in the southwest section of the park and enhance habitat abutting this forest on the east side.

**2.2** *Control invasive plants identifying management and removal as well as funding requirements and timelines:*

- False brome is a significant threat to forested communities in this park. It is rapidly expanding.
- Clematis and ivy are emerging threats that are best dealt with now, before they reach the proportions common in much of the Portland metropolitan area's forests.
- Manage blackberry invasion in eastern forest section.

**2.3** *Develop restoration options for park including:*

- Consider replacing trees in disc golf area with appropriate native species for desired habitat,
- Consider areas not utilized for recreation to restore grassland/prairie habitat,
- Consider restoring meadow areas adjacent to pet area,
- Review management at wet meadow/oak complex at Vortex meadow due to importance of habitat and consider restoring the oak savannah, adding a meandering trail along the edge of the meadow and adding a wildlife viewing deck, boardwalk, or bird blinds in the meadow.



The Vortex Meadow, looking South

- Restore wet prairie remnants including their surrounding scrub-shrub wetland habitats.
- Consider restoring hydrology in the ditched wetland prairie remnant between the equestrian trailhead and the bat barn.

#### **2.4** *Review forest management plan*

- Improve forest health including forest thinning projects (young conifer stands near Vortex meadow and in conifer thickets of disc golf day use area).
- Partner with US Forest Service and Oregon Department of Forestry for training projects

#### **2.5** *Develop habitat corridor by connecting fragments and enhance grassland/prairie for area wildlife reserve:*

- Conserve riparian and enhance prairie remnants near Vortex meadow. The wet prairie remnant there was recorded in the 1850's as a small prairie anomaly in a forested environment.
- Enhance habitat for grassland birds including paired nest boxes for tree swallow and bluebird use with volunteer nest box monitoring program.
- Preserve oak savanna remnant near Vortex meadow.
- Retain prairie remnant between equestrian parking and bat barn. This is a remnant meadow that needs further study (the ditch system indicates it was a past wetland), perhaps in partnership with a school. Consider rehydrating the meadow and restore to rare native wet prairie type.
- Pursue grant funding opportunities through Department of State Lands, Oregon Department of Agriculture, Oregon Department of Forestry, PGE and others.



Dog Creek, from the Bridge

### 3. Cultural and Scenic Resource Strategies

#### Value 3 – Tradition

*We value the history and experiences at Milo McIver State Park - the activities that have shaped the landscape and our understanding for generations.*

*We will continue to honor the cultural history present within the park by developing programs that educate visitors, while encouraging protection of these important remnants.*

**3.1** *Follow protocols for investigating potential archeological sites and preserving the integrity of significant sites prior to and during ground disturbing activities within the framework of OPRD's Cultural Resources Policy.*

**3.2** *Continue to work with the Confederated Tribes of Siletz, Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community and the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs to identify potentially significant cultural resource sites and develop appropriate interpretive strategies.*

- The location of the park is within the traditional use areas of the following tribes: Confederated Tribes of Siletz, Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community and the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs.
- Given that Milo McIver State Park is located next to the Clackamas River, there is a very high probability for locating Native American archaeological resources during ground disturbing activities. It is recommended that a professional archaeologist is on site to monitor such work.

**3.3** *Implement measures for interpreting historically significant features while taking appropriate steps to preserve their historic integrity. Explore possible uses of the Bat Barn compatible with historic character.*

- There is documented ethnographic information that Warm Springs families camped by the powerhouse in late summer and early fall for three to four weeks in the 1920's and 30's. These families utilized the area to fish and smoke-dry salmon. Also, it has been documented that local farmers would give corn to the Indians.
- A 2005 report from the University of Oregon documents the historic barn located in the southeastern portion of the park. The barn appears to date from the 1920s and retains its historic integrity.



The Gazebo at the Milo K. McIver Memorial Viewpoint

## 4. Community Outreach Strategies

### Value 4 – Community

We value the park's ability to strengthen local communities through its contributions to mental and physical health, benefits to economies, and reflection of land stewardship values.

#### 4.1 Consider partnerships for a variety of park projects.

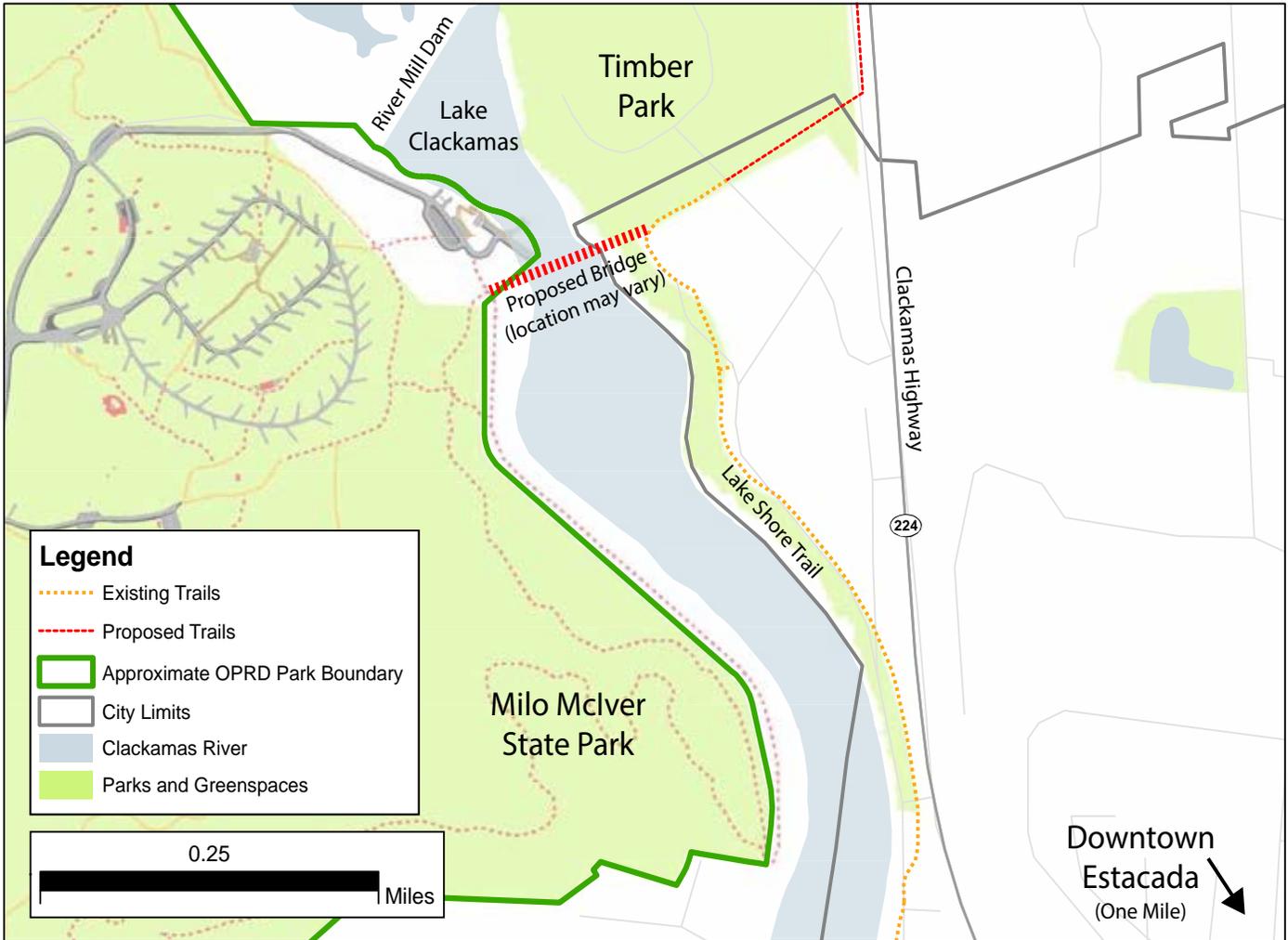
- Consider partners including schools and non-profit outdoor education programs
- Work with the Nature Conservancy who have expressed interest in meadow restoration projects
- Consider options to work with fish hatchery to provide education programs as well as potential partnership for Outdoor School program (see above)
- Consider partners to work on connections with regional trails
- Consider projects that will highlight park as gateway to Mt. Hood.
- Work with Forest Service on joint programs (Mt. Hood National Forest) and resource management activities. Explore potential for shared land acquisitions and facilities.
- Partner with ODF on forestry management, ODFW on stream/river habitat improvements
- Look for partners to start study on Townsend's big-eared bats at the Bat Barn.

#### 4.2 Consider working with concession groups to provide services in park

- Including food (local bakery, food cart, etc.)
- Kayaking for beginners, horse riding, etc.

#### 4.3 Develop a plan for funding bridge to connect park with Estacada

- Work with Estacada and PGE on pedestrian connection across river
- Conduct feasibility study to determine best location for bridge
- Increased opportunities for local business
- Potential for pedestrian ferry service during weekends in summer months prior to construction of bridge
- Assess new gateway to the park (Estacada can be alternate pedestrian park entrance)
- Work with Estacada and Clackamas County to increase bike safety along Springwater & Hayden Roads
- Improve park access for locals



Map 9.1 Schematic Proposal for Bridge Linking Estacada and Milo Mclver State Park (OPRD DATA)



# 10

## Management Zones

Oregon White Oaks in the Vortex Meadow

### Managing Our Parks

Our State Park system, established in 1921, represents an extremely diverse set of landscapes, cultural artifacts, and natural resources. The variety of experiences found in Oregon State Parks are what draws visitors to them over and over again. Therefore it is easy to understand why universal park management strategies are necessary, yet challenging to establish across the state.

The key to a successful management approach is founded in a thorough understanding of what we know. Park assessments are made across the entire park based on historical, geographical, biological, and cultural surveys to establish the values of a park. As a result, four categories of resources — natural (plants, animals, soils and water), scenic, cultural and recreational — are prioritized in the planning process.

Management Zones within each park are established from these assessments and this chapter describes the priorities for each. Within each management zone, information on strategies, concepts and guidelines are described and management actions are then listed for that portion of the park. Using management zones as a guide, staff can make informed decisions about how best to allocate their resources and budget to achieve park goals and realize values.

# OPPORTUNITY AREAS TO MANAGEMENT ZONES

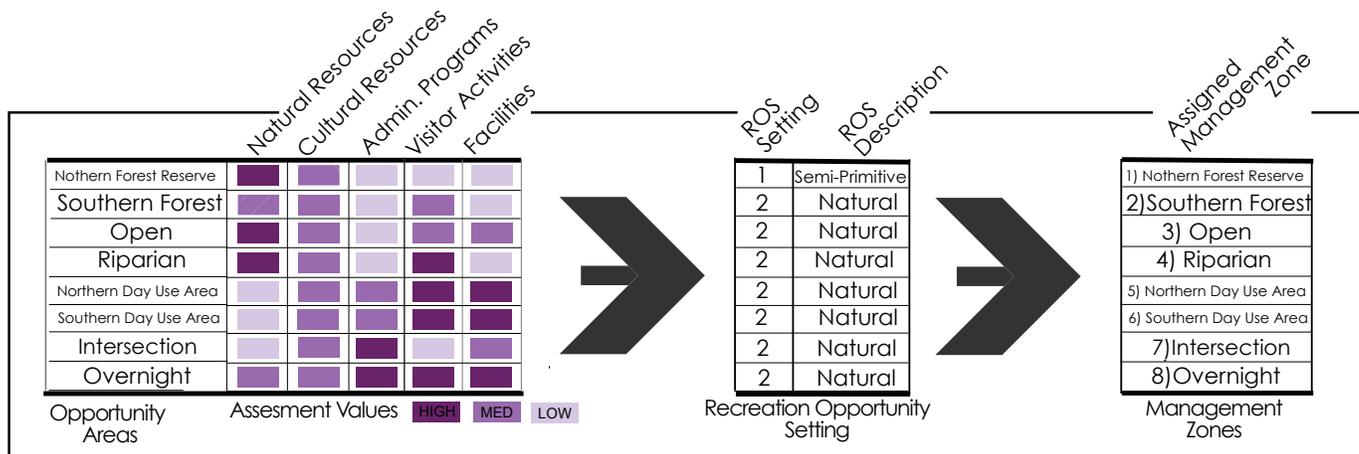


Table 10.1 Combining Opportunity Areas into Management Zones

Park management zones are the next logical step, following the foundation created in Chapter 7 with identifying Opportunities and Constraints, Values and Goals for Park Management in Chapter 8, and Chapter 9 Park Strategies and Operations.

The zones described in this chapter were created to preserve and improve the park’s most important natural, scenic, recreational and cultural resources. Since natural resource restoration and protection is crucial to delivering quality recreational and scenic experiences, it is present to some degree in every management zone. Even so, there are places particularly well-suited to recreation — especially where human use is already well established. Recreation and natural resource management potentially share priority in those cases. Cultural resources — present in many locations throughout the park – often overlay natural and recreational features and require special attention to integrate their preservation and management into park operations.

Eight opportunity areas were described in Chapter 7, and each describes natural and recreation priorities in one of three ways: primarily natural, primarily recreational or a mixture of the two. The management zones are based on identifying similar assessment values and recreation opportunity settings across the opportunity areas.

For each zone, it is possible to understand the focus for that area in terms of either natural resources or recreation, or a combination there of. Even though the intent for a zone is predominantly focusing on natural resources or recreation, scenic and cultural resources are

still always taken into consideration. The table below shows a high to low level of intensity for natural, scenic, cultural and recreation intent for each zone.

The table below shows a high to low level of intensity for natural, scenic, cultural and recreation intent for each zone.

## Top 10 Management Zone Activities:

1. Oak Savannah Restoration with Education Loop
2. Let’s Go Rafting
3. Opportunities to Learn
4. Overnight options for all types of campers
5. Equestrian Trails for additional distances
6. Clackamas Fish Hatchery Education Loop Trail with wetlab classroom
7. New Hiker/Biker Campsite
8. The Bat Barn habitat
9. Year-round Camping Cabins
10. Fire Lookout Tower for education, events and camping

# Management Zones

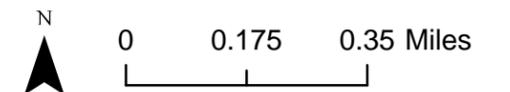
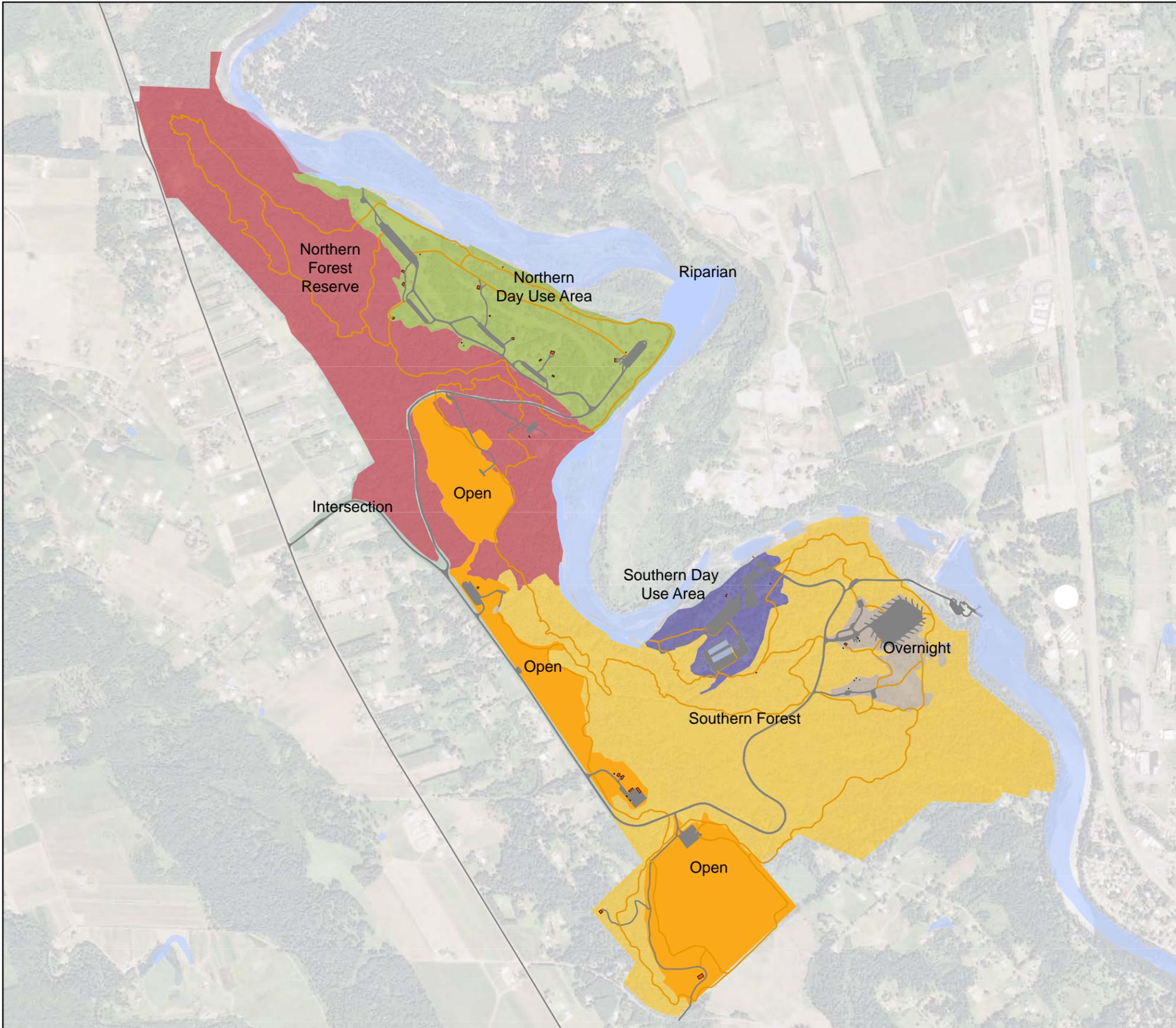
Milo McIver State Park

Map 10.1

## legend

### Management Zones

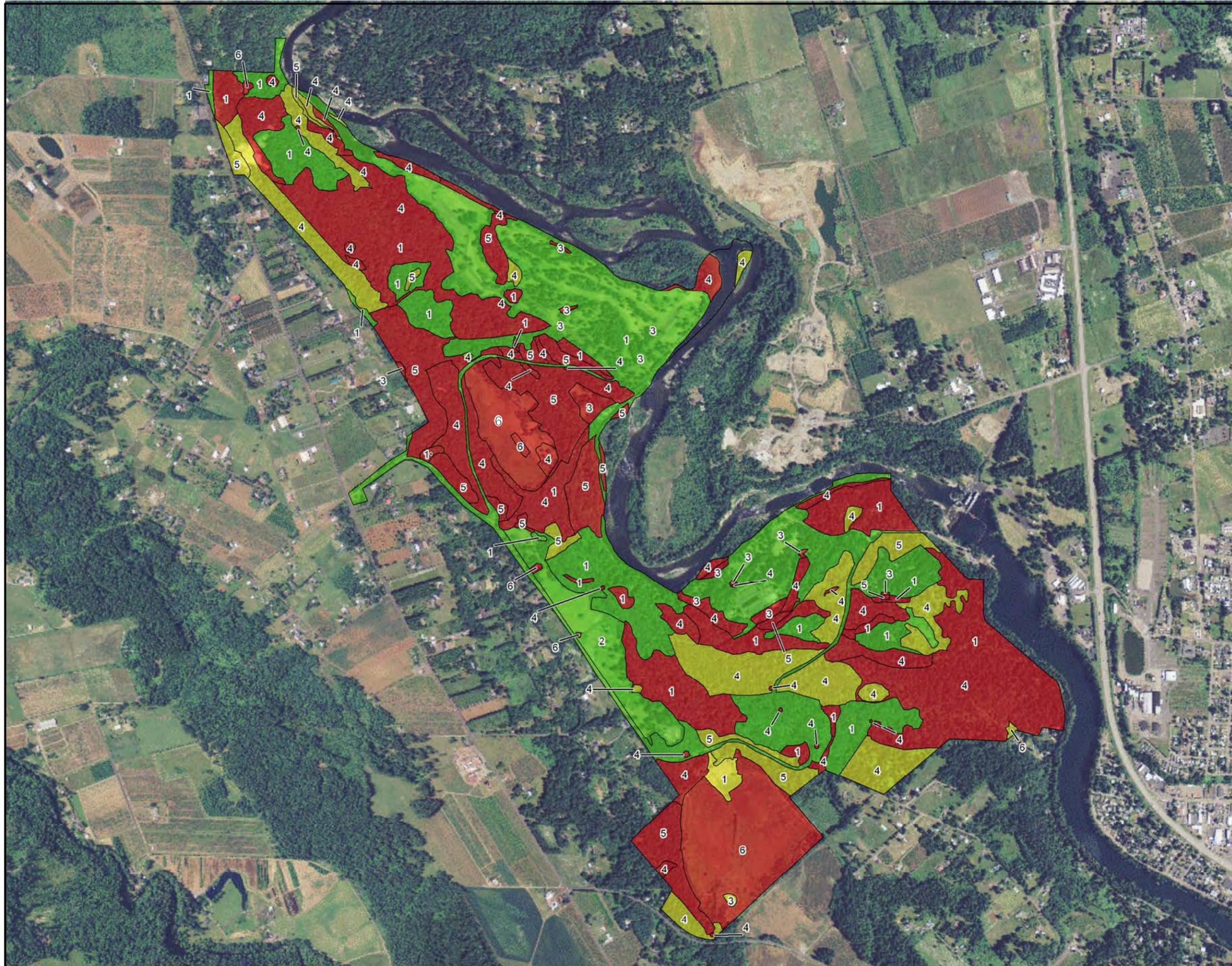
-  1. Northern Forest Reserve
-  2. Southern Forest
-  3. Open
-  4. Riparian
-  5. Northern Day Use Area
-  6. Southern Day Use Area
-  7. Intersection
-  8. Overnight



# Restoration Priority & General Prescriptions

Milo McIver  
State Park

Map 10.2

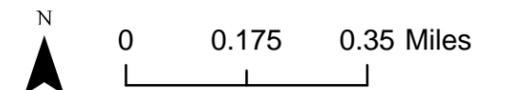


### Priority

- High: high priority habitat or very important weeds
- Medium: medium priority habitat or weeds
- Lower priority habitat

### Map Code Prescription General Summary

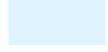
- 1 Monitor.
- 2 Monitor. Consider establishing bunchgrass and forbs for more natural savanna grassland character. Appropriate grass species include roemer's fescue, blue wildrye, pine bluegrass, slender wheatgrass, prairie junegrass, california brome. If a native grass layer is established, install forbs after the grass stand is firmly established. Appropriate forbs include yarrow, oregon sunshine, iris, selfheal, riverbank lupine, sicklekeel lupine. It may be beneficial to overseed the grass stand with a native annual grass such as slender hairgrass to fill the niche often taken up by invasive annual grasses which often decimate native prairie establishment attempts.
- 3 Remove weeds. Seed bare ground resulting from weed control in non-turf areas with blue wildrye and sitka brome in sunny areas; columbia brome and sitka brome in shady areas.
- 4 Remove weeds. Seed bare ground resulting from weed control with blue wildrye, Sitka brome in sunny areas. Columbia brome in shady areas. After weeds are adequately controlled plant shrubs and herbs through grass layer.
- 5 Remove weeds. Seed bare ground resulting from weed control with blue wildrye, Sitka brome in sunny areas. Columbia brome in shady areas. After weeds are adequately controlled plant shrubs and herbs through grass layer. Density management to speed development of desired forest structure and composition may be appropriate.
- 6 Remove weeds. Seed bare ground resulting from weed control with tufted hairgrass, slender hairgrass, sloughgrass, spike bentgrass, mannagrass, meadow barley, water foxtail.



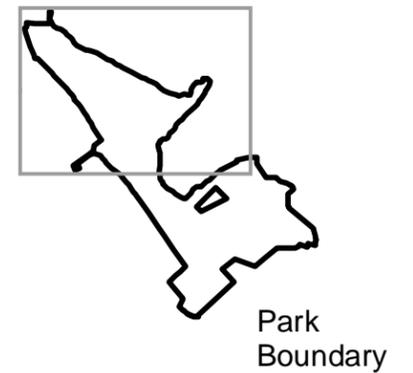
# Design Concepts

Milo McIver State Park **NORTH**

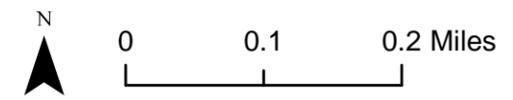
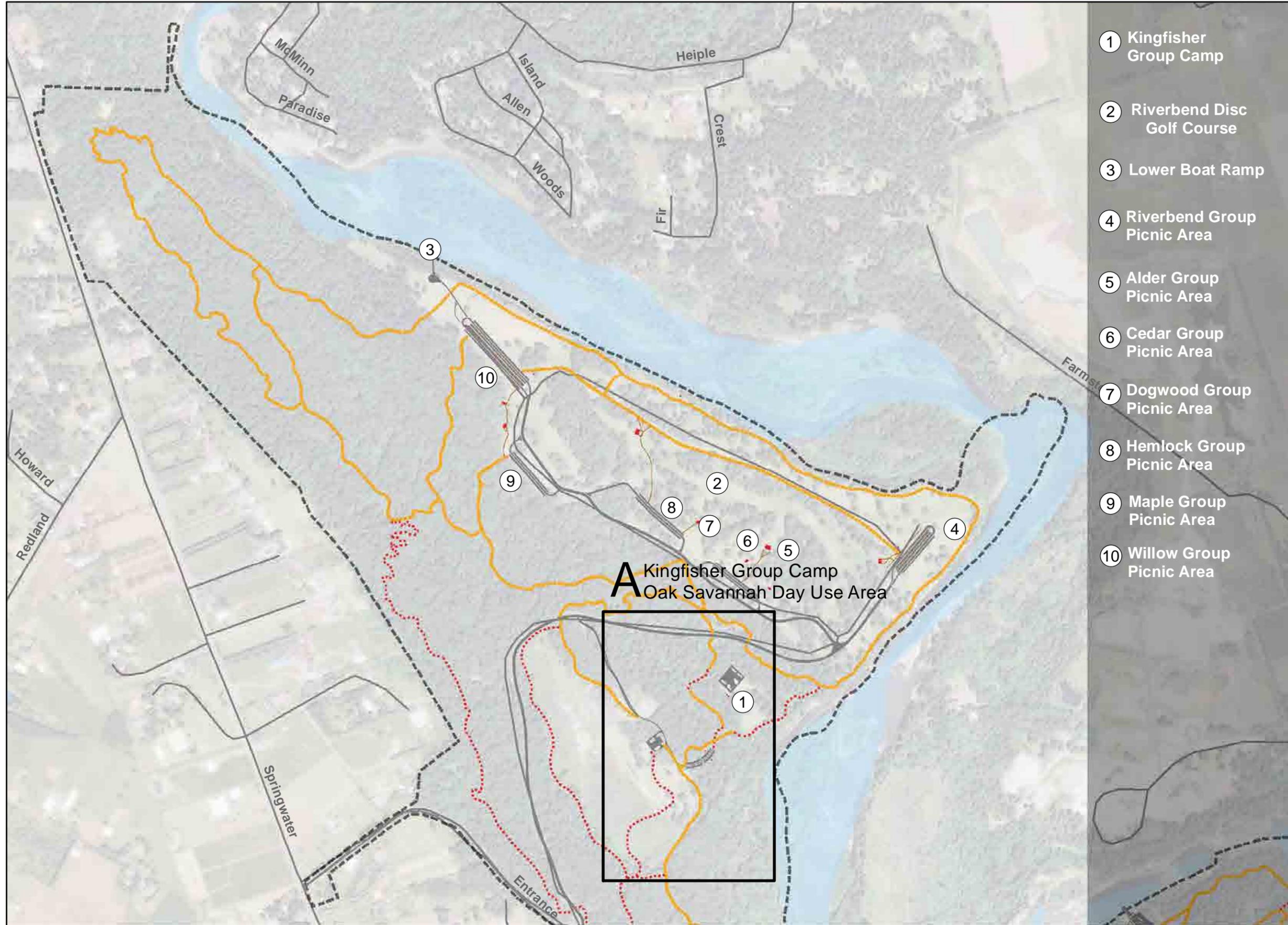
## Map 10.3

-  Park Boundary
-  Existing Roads & Structures
-  New Structures
-  River
-  Existing Trail
-  New Trail
-  Walkway/Sidewalk

### MAP EXTENT



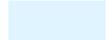
- ① Kingfisher Group Camp
- ② Riverbend Disc Golf Course
- ③ Lower Boat Ramp
- ④ Riverbend Group Picnic Area
- ⑤ Alder Group Picnic Area
- ⑥ Cedar Group Picnic Area
- ⑦ Dogwood Group Picnic Area
- ⑧ Hemlock Group Picnic Area
- ⑨ Maple Group Picnic Area
- ⑩ Willow Group Picnic Area

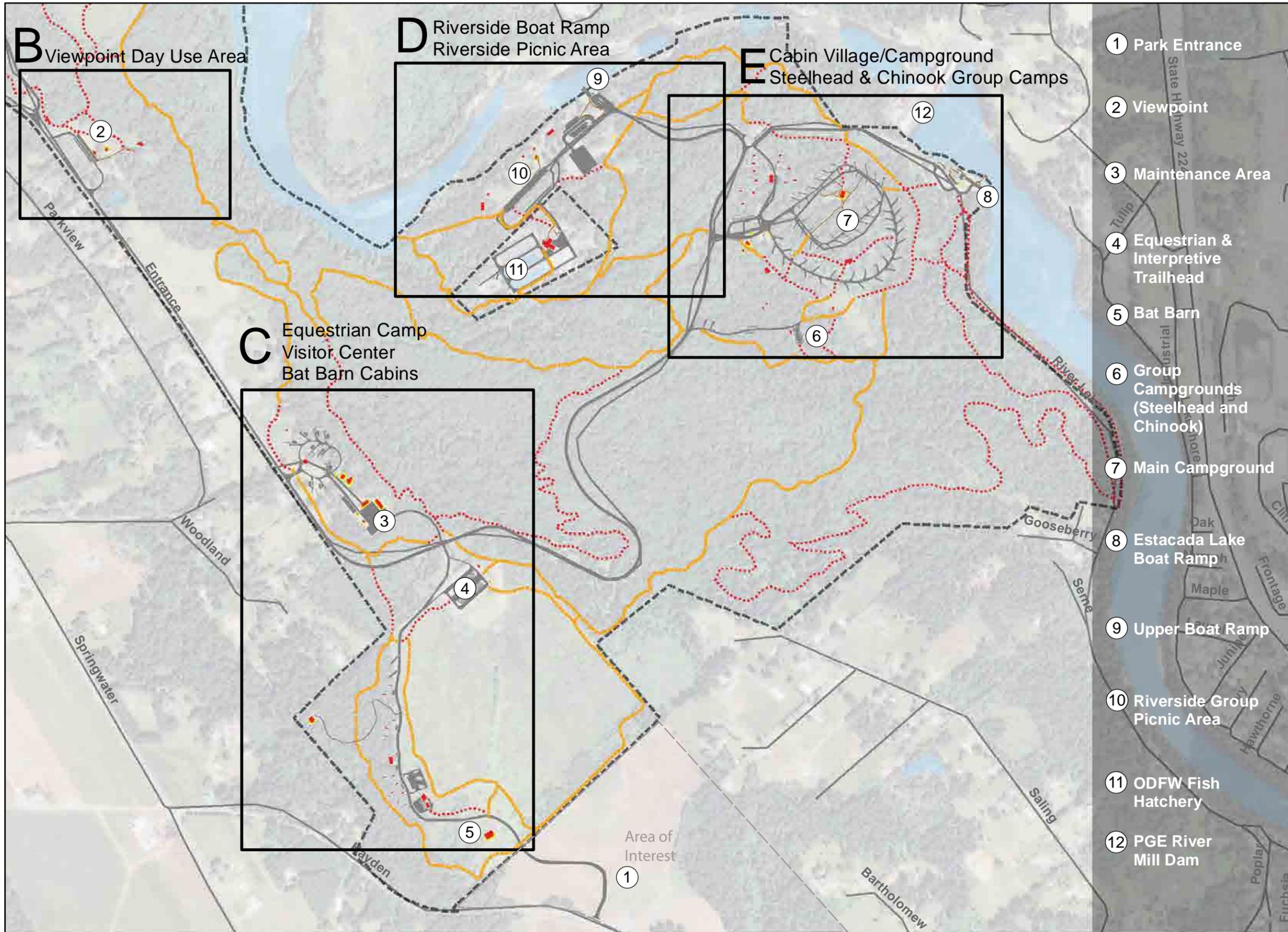
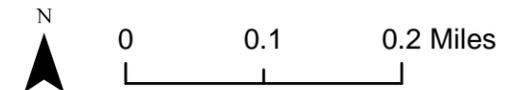
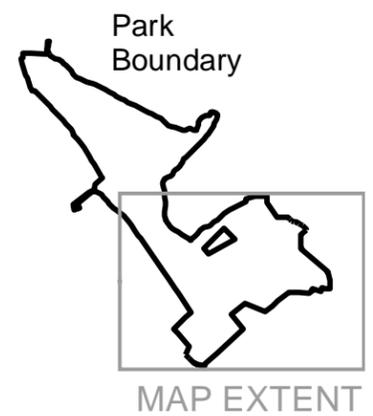


# Design Concepts

Milo McIver State Park **SOUTH**

**Map 10.4**

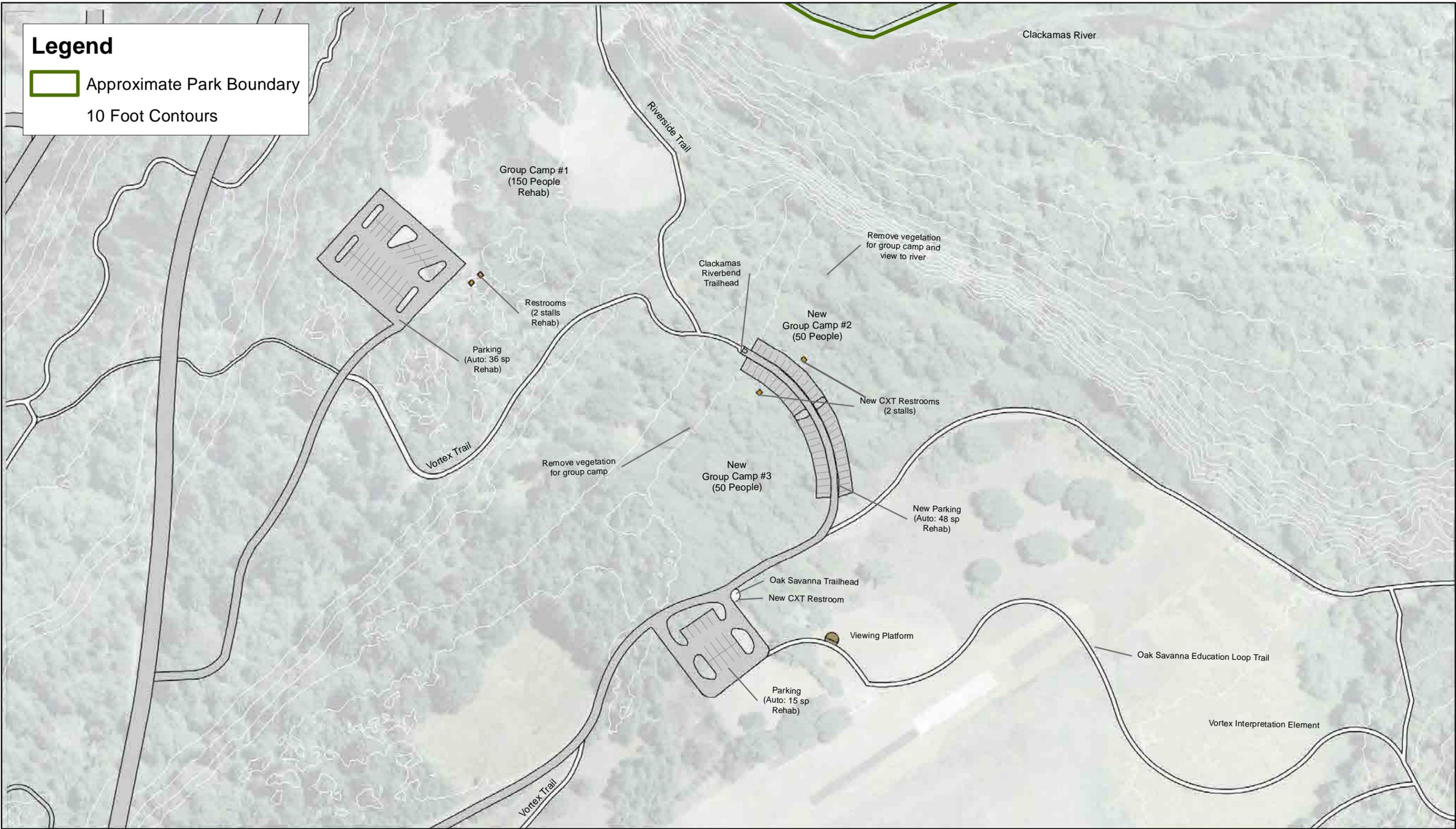
-  Park Boundary
-  Parking/Road
-  New Buildings
-  River
-  Existing Trail
-  New Trail
-  Walkway/Sidewalk



**Legend**

 Approximate Park Boundary

 10 Foot Contours



**Milo McIver State Park  
Map 10.5**

 Feet  
0 50 100 200 300

Map Created: September 2013

 N

<u>Group Camp Sites</u>	<u>Oak Savanna Parking Spaces</u>
Existing: 1 (100 cap.)	Existing: 0
Proposed: 2 (150 cap.)	Proposed: 15
Total : 3 (250 cap.)	Total: 15

**A Kingfisher Group Camp  
Oak Savanna Day Use Area**

85

# 1. Northern Forest Reserve Management Zone

Plans for the Northern Forest Reserve Management Zone include rehabilitating the current Kingfisher group campsite and adding two additional group camp sites. Improved connections to existing trails are designated, and trails have been expanded to provide new recreational opportunities in this zone. Development of a day use area adjacent to the Vortex meadow provides visitor experience opportunities based on oak savannah restoration, as well as additional day hiking experiences.

1.0 Northern Forest Reserve Management Zone - Resource and Visitor Experience Values					
Zone	Natural Resources	Cultural & Scenic	Visitor Experiences	Programs	Facilities
1. Northern Forest Reserve	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low

## 1.1 Natural Resources

Most of the areas within have a high to medium priority for restoration. Removing weeds and non-native species in these areas is a primary goal, followed by seeding bare ground after removal of native understory and tree species. The areas of secure habitat should be carefully monitored to protect against invasive, non-native species.

For prescribed restoration actions across the management zone, please refer to Map 10.2 Restoration Priority and General Prescriptions.

## 1.2 Cultural Resources

The potential for archaeological sites to be found across Milo McIver is high based on surveys described in Chapter 3. Based on documented ethnographic information it is highly possible that Native American archaeological resources are present. Archaeological surveys and testing will help determine the presence or absence of cultural resources.

1.2 Northern Forest Management Zone - Cultural Resources		
Description	Size / Quantity	Reviews / Approvals
Redwood Water Reservoir Tank	1 ea	Possible County review

## 1.3 Visitor Experiences

The current group camping sites reach capacity in the summer months, and there is a need to expand facilities for more group camping opportunities. The forested area near the Kingfisher site is the best opportunity in the park to locate group camps, consolidating them to a dedicated area. Additionally, formalizing the existing parking area near the Vortex meadow provides direct access to one of the most scenic areas of the park. Oak Savannah restoration efforts in this meadow provide interpretation opportunities for an all-abilities education loop trail and a contrasting experience for hikers traveling across the forested trails at Milo McIver. Trail enhancements in this zone allow more direct connections from the southern day use areas of the park.

1.3 Northern Forest Reserve Management Zone - Visitor Experiences	
Description	Status
Outdoor Recreation	
Biking	Retain
Bird or Wildlife Watching	Retain
Camping/Group Camping	Retain
Dog Walking	Retain
Hiking/Walking	Retain
Native Plant Observation	Retain
Photography	Retain

Outdoor Skills	
Guided Hikes (Including Lets Go Birding, Lets Go Hiking, Lets Go Hiking w/ Horses)	Retain
Volunteers/Partners	
Adopt-A-Park	Retain
Environmental Literacy Program	Retain
Volunteer Invasive Plant Removal	Retain
Volunteer Trail Host Program	Retain
Volunteer Trail Maintenance	Retain
Wildlife Sighting Program	Enhancement
Bird Nesting Enhancement	Enhancement
Events	
First Day Hike	Retain
Scenic Resources	
Vortex Meadow/Oak Savannah Habitat	State Scenic Review, Possible Federal Wild and Scenic review

#### 1.4 Administrative Programs

Characteristics of the Northern Forest Reserve Management Zone will influence and dictate administrative program functions, include Recreational Opportunity Setting category Class 1: Semi-Primitive setting designation. Operations will include:

1.4 Northern Forest Reserve Management Zone - Administrative Programs	
Focus	Description
Natural Resource	Manage weeds as prescribed in Natural Resource Management Plan, including manual and chemical treatments followed by planting of native or interim species, especially along trails. Continue implementing natural restoration strategies focusing on riparian areas and sites impacted by invasive species and stormwater. Manage partnerships with volunteers.
Cultural Resource	Protect known cultural and archaeological resources. Participate in agency provided training. Ensure all projects adhere to cultural clearance request process. Facilitate further professional monitoring and surveying of park land for better identification and inventorying of resources. Conduct park activities and interpretation in a manner that furthers these goals and prevents adverse impacts.
Visitor Experiences	While occasional, interpretation will be used by staff when encountering visitors in this management zone to educate on safety and reducing impacts on the land.
Scenic Resources	Preserve viewsheds and additional viewing opportunities for viewing access.
Facilities	Maintain park amenities to Oregon Parks and Recreation Department standards, using a park specific Maintenance Management Plan and HUB. Amenities include but are not limited to day use area, picnic facilities, restrooms, landscaping, fence, signs, trails, potable water system, septic system, wayside stops, interpretive panels, stairs, bridges and bridge railings.
Facilities	Develop trails to protect natural resources from visitor impacts while providing trail connectivity and scenic viewing opportunities.
Facilities	Maintain trails to Oregon Parks and Recreation Department standards to ensure safety and prevent erosion.
Facilities	Maintain roads to Oregon Parks and Recreation Department standards to ensure safety and prevent erosion
Manage.	Periodically patrol for rule enforcement and safety including boundary monitoring for encroachment.
Manage.	Work with government partners to establish a park emergency plan. Staff training should include fire prevention, visitor education, evacuation procedures and thorough familiarity with the park emergency plan.
Manage.	Coordinate with public utilities that execute maintenance projects within the management zone boundary.

## 1.5 Facilities

Please see the A: Kingfisher Group Camp/Oak Savannah Day Use Area Map (Map A) for locations of enhancements.

### Kingfisher Group Camp Area

Currently the Kingfisher group camp is a popular area for very large groups of up to 100 people, typically reserved throughout the summer. Expanding this site can provide spaces for 150 people, opening it up to the southwest. The parking area will be formalized with dedicated spaces for 36 vehicles, upgraded from the existing open gravel lot.

Limited options for large group camping in the region creates an opportunity to establish two new group camp sites in this zone, increasing space for an additional 50 visitors at each new site. A two lane road entering from the current model airplane access road will service these two sites, retaining the Kingfisher site's current entrance road as separate. A 48 vehicle parking area will service these two camping sites and vegetation will be cleared from the southern campsite to create a view to the river. Solar energy has been tested as an option for powering the septic system that services these sites but did not provide enough power. Utilities are currently being run to the site for this purpose.

### Oak Savannah Day Use Area

The Vortex meadow area near the southern part of this zone is one of the most scenic areas of the park. Currently the area is used by a model airplane group but due to the critical nature of the oak savannah habitat as a statewide restoration priority, the airplane runway will be removed in 2014 as the restoration process gets underway. Once restored, public access will be established for viewing these magnificent trees as well as interpretation opportunities to demonstrate the restoration effort. This area was also the site of the historic Vortex concert, providing another layer for interpretive elements.

Currently Milo McIver lacks a central day-use parking area for hikers, and formalizing the former Fun Flier model airplane club lot will increase access to this area without decreasing natural resources. A quarter-mile education loop has been proposed around the northern portion of the Vortex meadow, with a viewing platform near the parking area. A trail has also been designed around the perimeter of the meadow. The slight grade changes around this meadow make it an unmatched option for all-abilities visitors. Restroom facilities and a trailhead are planned.

1.5 Northern Forest Reserve Management Zone - Facilities			
Description	Status	Size/ Quantity	Reviews / Approvals
Kingfisher Group Camp (150 Capacity) Enhancements			
Site Prep	Maintenance: Major	20,000 sf	Clackamas County DEQ
Picnic Structure	Enhancement	5 ea	Clackamas County building permit
Restroom	Maintenance: Major	2 ea	Clackamas County building permit
Amenities			
Wayfinding signage	Enhancement	2 ea	n/a
Wood Fencing	Enhancement	100 lf	n/a
Landscaping throughout campsite	Enhancement	10,000 sf	n/a
Picnic tables	Enhancement	25 ea	n/a
Shoebrush	Enhancement	1 ea	n/a
Circulation: Roads and Parking			
Asphalt road and base from entry to day use area - 20 wide	Maintenance: Major	650 lf	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Main Parking lot (incl walks, stalls, road)	Enhancement	20,000 sf	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Landscaping	Enhancement	3,000 sf	Clackamas County DEQ
Signage, markings	New	1 sum	n/a

Gate	Maintenance: Preventative	1 ea	n/a
<b>Group Camp Area (2 w/ 50 people each) Enhancements</b>			
Site Prep	Enhancement	35,000 sf	Clackamas County DEQ
Picnic Structure	Enhancement	4 ea	Clackamas County building permit
Restroom	Enhancement	2 ea	Clackamas County building permit
<b>Amenities</b>			
Wayfinding signage	Enhancement	2 ea	n/a
Landscaping throughout campsite	Enhancement	10,000 sf	n/a
Picnic tables	Enhancement	25 ea	n/a
Shoebrush	Enhancement	1 ea	n/a
<b>Circulation: Roads and Parking</b>			
Asphalt road and base from entry to day use area - 20 wide	Enhancement	500 lf	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Main Parking lot (incl walks, stalls, road)	Enhancement	10,000 sf	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Landscaping	Enhancement	400 sf	Clackamas County DEQ
Signage, markings	Enhancement	1 sum	n/a
Gate	Enhancement	1 ea	n/a
<b>Oak Savannah Day Use Area Enhancements</b>			
Trailhead	Enhancement	300 sf	Clackamas County
Viewing Platform	Enhancement	1 ea	Clackamas County
Restroom	Enhancement	1 ea	Clackamas County
<b>Amenities</b>			
Wayfinding signage	Enhancement	4 ea	n/a
Interpretive Kiosks	Enhancement	1 ea	n/a
<b>Circulation: Roads and Parking</b>			
Asphalt road and base from entry to day use area - 20 wide	Maintenance: Major	1,050 lf	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Main Parking lot (incl walks, stalls, road)	Enhancement	10,000 sf	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Landscaping	Enhancement	1,400 sf	Clackamas County DEQ
Signage, markings	Enhancement	1 sum	n/a
Gate	Maintenance: Preventative	1 ea	n/a
<b>Management Zone-Wide Enhancements</b>			
<b>Utilities</b>			
Electricity to area	Enhancement	1,355 lf	Clackamas County
Septic Pump at Kingfisher	Maintenance: Preventative	1 ea	Clackamas County DEQ



Forest near Rivermill Horse Trail

## 2.0 Southern Forest Management Zone

The Southern Forest Management Zone, similar to the Northern Forest Reserve, contains areas of high natural resource value and conservation priority, a few instances of critically imperiled habitat and high wildlife suitability.

### 2.1 Southern Forest Management Zone - Resource and Visitor Experience Values

Zone	Natural Resources	Cultural & Scenic	Visitor Experiences	Programs	Facilities
2. Southern Forest	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Low

#### 2.1 Natural Resources

Most of the areas in this management zone have a high to medium priority for restoration. Removing weeds and non-native species in these areas is a primary goal, followed by seeding bare ground after removal of native understory and tree species. The areas of secure habitat should be carefully monitored to protect against invasive, non-native species.

For prescribed restoration actions across the management zone, please refer to Map 10.2 Restoration Priority and General Prescriptions.

#### 2.2 Cultural Resources

The potential for archaeological sites to be found across Milo McIver is high based on surveys described in Chapter 3. Based on documented ethnographic information it is highly possible that Native American archaeological resources are present. Archaeological surveys and testing will help determine the presence or absence of cultural resources.

### 2.2 Southern Forest Management Zone - Cultural Resources

Description	Size / Quantity	Reviews / Approvals
Redwood Water Reservoir Tank	1 ea	Possible County review, SHPO

#### 2.3 Visitor Experiences

The Southern Forest Management Zone, while a reserve, contains several trails. Currently most of the trails in this zone are equestrian trails, although some are multi-use. The Southern Forest zone is the only zone within the park that contains equestrian trails. Given the proximity to the planned equestrian camp, there are several opportunities to expand the trail network within this zone for equestrian users.

### 2.3 Southern Forest Management Zone - Visitor Experiences

Description	Status
Outdoor Recreation	
Biking	Retain
Bird or Wildlife Watching	Retain

Dog Walking	Retain
Horseback Riding	Retain
Hiking/Walking	Retain
Native Plant Observation	Retain
Sightseeing	Retain
Photography	Retain
Outdoor Skills	
Guided Hikes (Including Lets Go Birding, Lets Go Hiking, Lets Go Hiking w/ Horses, Bat Barn Hike)	Retain
Volunteers/Partners	
Adopt-A-Park	Retain
Environmental Literacy Program	Retain
Volunteer Invasive Plant Removal	Retain
Volunteer Trail Host Program	Retain
Volunteer Trail Maintenance	Retain
Wildlife Sighting Program	Enhancement
Bird Nesting Enhancement	Enhancement
Events	
First Day Hike	Retain
Scenic Resources	
Clackamas River Dam	State Scenic Review, Possible Federal Wild and Scenic review

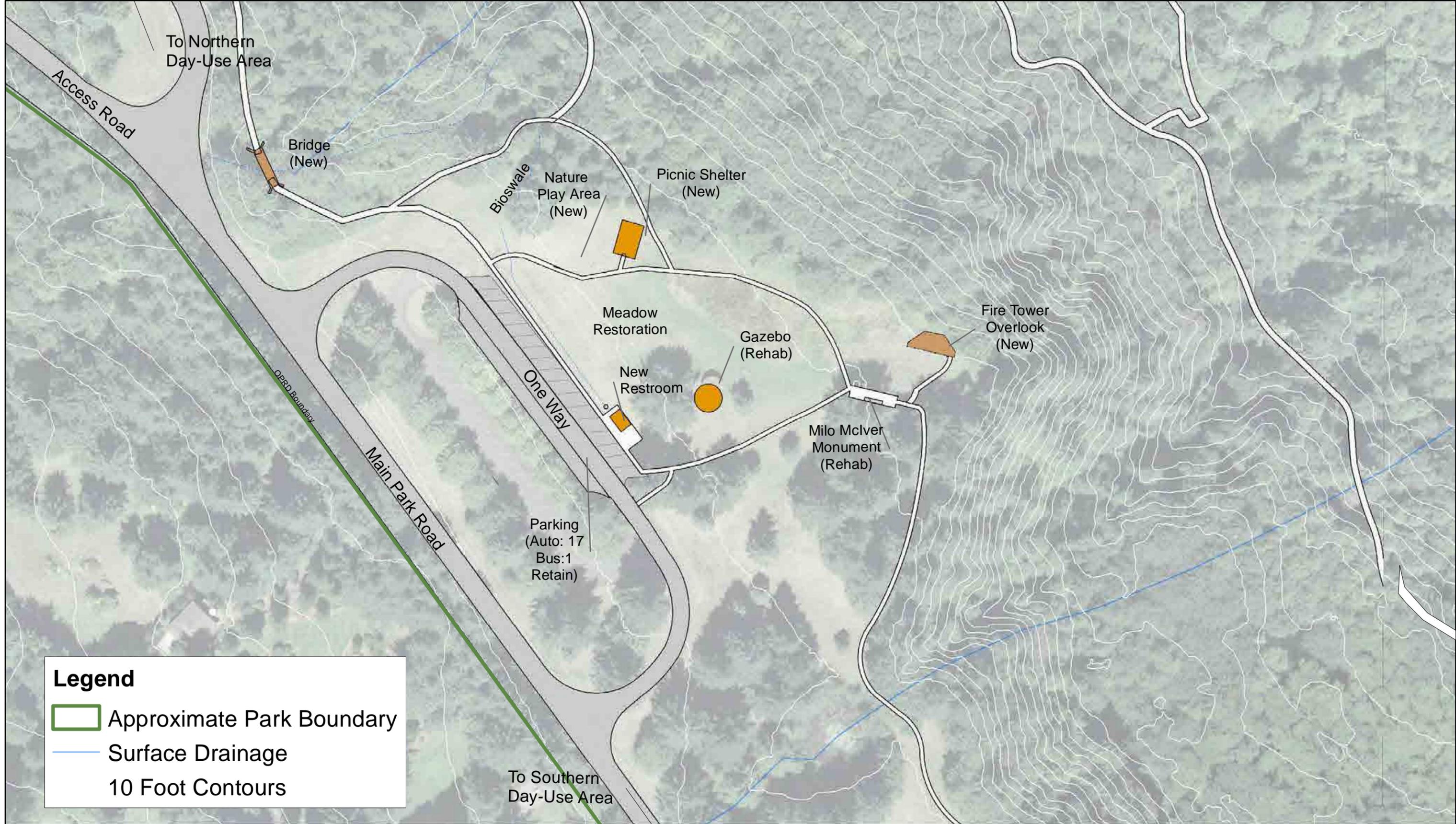
## 2.4 Administrative Programs

Characteristics of the Southern Forest Management Zone will influence and dictate administrative program functions, include Recreational Opportunity Setting category Class 2: Natural setting designation. Operations will include:

2.4 Southern Forest Management Zone - Administrative Programs	
Focus	Description
Natural Resources	Manage weeds as prescribed in Natural Resource Management Plan, including manual and chemical treatments followed by planting of native or interim species, especially along trails. Continue implementing natural restoration strategies focusing on riparian areas and sites impacted by invasive species and stormwater.
Cultural Resources	Protect known cultural and archaeological resources. Participate in agency provided training. Ensure all projects adhere to cultural clearance request process. Facilitate further professional monitoring and surveying of park land for better identification and inventorying of resources. Conduct park activities and interpretation in a manner that furthers these goals and prevents adverse impacts.
Visitor Experience	While occasional, interpretation will be used by staff when encountering visitors in this management zone to educate on safety and reducing impacts on the land.
Scenic Resources	Preserve viewsheds and additional viewing opportunities for viewing access.
Facilities	Develop trails to protect natural resources from visitor impacts while providing trail connectivity and scenic viewing opportunities.
Facilities	Maintain trails to Oregon Parks and Recreation Department standards to ensure safety and prevent erosion.
Facilities	Develop roads to provide safe visitor access while protecting natural resources and complying with scenic requirements.
Facilities	Maintain roads to Oregon Parks and Recreation Department standards to ensure safety and prevent erosion
Manage.	Periodically patrol for rule enforcement and safety including boundary monitoring for encroachment.
Manage.	Reduce wildfire risk by seasonally restricting open fires, establishing fire breaks, training staff and cooperating with local fire, law enforcement and search and rescue agencies. Staff training should include fire prevention, visitor education, fire fighting, evacuation procedures and thorough familiarity with the park emergency plan.
Manage.	Coordinate with public utilities that execute maintenance projects within the management zone boundary.

## 2.5 Facilities

Because this zone is predominantly natural resources, with the exception of trails, there are no traditional facilities in this zone.



**Legend**

- Approximate Park Boundary
- Surface Drainage
- 10 Foot Contours

**Milo McIver State Park  
Map 10.6**

0 25 50 100 150 Feet

Map Created: September 2013

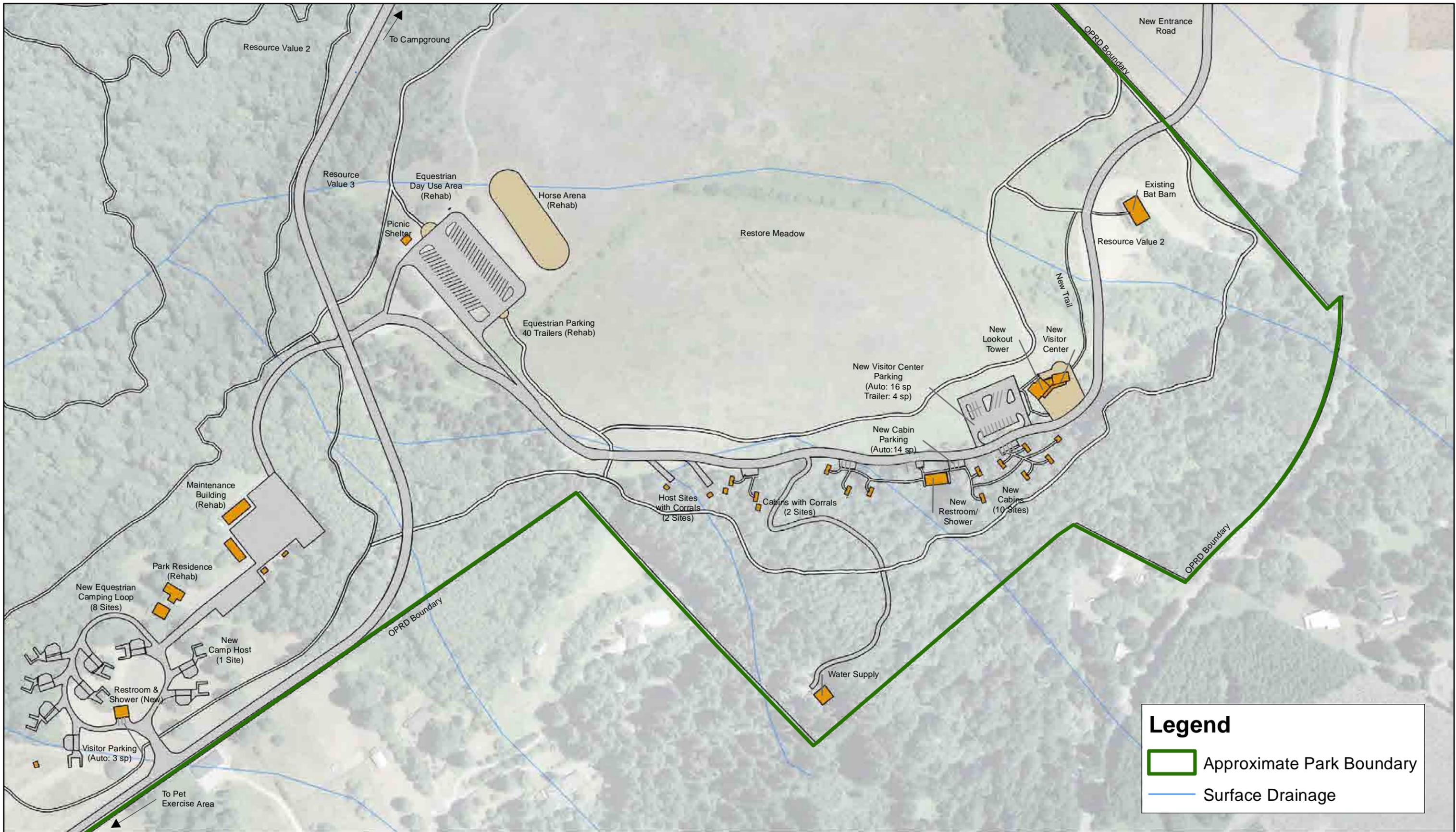
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**Viewpoint  
Parking Spaces**

Existing: 35 car, 2 bus  
Proposed: Remove 19 car  
Total: 16 car, 2 Bus

**B Viewpoint Day Use Area**

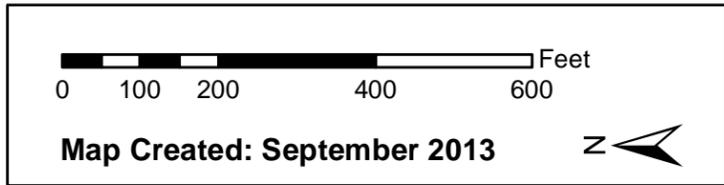
92



**Legend**

- Approximate Park Boundary
- Surface Drainage

**Milo McIver State Park  
Map 10.7**



<u>Camp Sites</u>	<u>Host Sites</u>	<u>Cabins</u>	<u>Visitor Center Parking</u>
Existing: 0	Proposed: 3	Proposed: 12	Existing: 0
Proposed: 8			Proposed: 20
Total: 8			Total: 20

**C Equestrian Camp  
Visitor Center  
Bat Barn Cabins**



Remnant Apple Tree in the Bat Barn Meadow

## 3.0 Open Management Zone

The Open Management Zone is comprised of a series of meadows and prairies with varying natural resource features that shape planned visitor experiences.

3.0 Open Management Zone - Resource and Visitor Experience Values					
Zone	Natural Resources	Cultural & Scenic	Visitor Experiences	Programs	Facilities
3. Trails	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low

### 3.1 Natural Resources

This area contains some of the highest priority areas for restoration with projects already being planned for wet prairie, upland prairie and oak savannah restoration projects. The Vortex and Bat Barn meadows are currently being evaluated for the presence of rare species in order to determine the best course of action for restoration. Additional restoration measures will be planned in Spring 2014 after the meadows have been further evaluated. The Vortex meadow contains areas of seasonally wet and upland prairie, while the Bat Barn meadow near the proposed entrance road can be restored to be Douglas fir savannah as it was historically.

These areas all face increased threats from invasive species, mainly Himalayan blackberry, reed canarygrass and an infestation of meadow hawkweed in the Vortex meadow. Proximity to neighboring development increases the risk for these infestations to occur, damaging the natural quality of the park.

There has been a large increase in bats returning to the barn after a recent roof rehabilitation project and future construction efforts in this area should be cautious not to disturb this critical habitat.

For prescribed restoration actions across the management zone, please refer to Map 10.2 Restoration Priority and General Prescriptions.

### 3.2 Cultural Resources

The potential for archaeological sites to be found across Milo McIver is high based on surveys described in Chapter 3. Based on documented ethnographic information it is highly possible that Native American archaeological resources are present. Archaeological surveys and testing will help determine the presence or absence of cultural resources.

#### Barn

It is recommended that the barn continue to be maintained through preventative maintenance approaches. Additional interpretive opportunities may include an interpretive experience adjacent the “bat habitat” panels indicating there was a small ranching operation on the site, the barn was likely used for dairy cows (because of the windows on the sides) and horses; the approximate date of construction (c.1910), and a site plan or aerial map showing where the other, related buildings were located.

#### Milo McIver Memorial Plaque and Wall

It is recommended that pieces of stone should be reinstalled where missing and native plants are added near the wall. A rehabilitation of the Memorial Wall area warrants designing an improved observation area, since trees have matured around the original viewpoint, disrupting the view from the memorial.

#### Vortex 1 Location Site

Interpretive features should educate visitors about the historical significance of the site.

3.2 Open Management Zone - Cultural Resources		
Description	Size / Quantity	Reviews / Approvals
Barn	1 ea	Possible County review, SHPO
Milo McIver Memorial Plaque and Wall	1 ea	Possible County review, SHPO
Vortex 1 Location Site	1 ea	Possible County review, SHPO

### 3.3 Visitor Experiences

The Open Management Zone focuses on providing visitor experiences that illuminate the natural resources present in these areas of the park. Developing equestrian campgrounds and cabins on the edge of the meadow makes use of less prioritized natural areas in order to allow access to learn about the restoration and habitat protection efforts in the meadows and prairies.

A southern access point would provide a more intentional and visible entrance to the park than the current one on Springwater Road entrance will be located closer to Estacada, providing opportunities for people to enter the park from the Clackamas River Highway and an increase in local business. Additional land acquisitions will be necessary to properly route an entrance road through this area, due to the grade of the land within the current OPRD boundary. Developing a Visitor Center in this location helps orient visitors to the park upon arrival, creating a gateway and amenities the park currently lacks. The new Visitor Center greets users with a centralized location to organize their park visit, better supporting recreation activities and educational programs to a wider audience from the metro region. Developing cabins and a fire lookout tower provides new camping experiences just footsteps away from some of the parks most vibrant natural resources and stunning views of Mt. Hood.

3.3 Open Management Zone - Visitor Experiences	
Description	Status
Outdoor Recreation	
Biking	Retain
Bird or Wildlife Watching	Retain
Camping/Group Camping	Retain
Dog Walking	Retain

Hiking/Walking	Retain
Horseback Riding	Retain
Native Plant Observation	Retain
Photography	Retain
Outdoor Skills	
Guided Hikes (Including Lets Go Birding, Lets Go Hiking, Lets Go Hiking w/ Horses, Bat Barn Hike)	Retain
Volunteers/Partners	
Adopt-A-Park	Retain
Environmental Literacy Program	Retain
Volunteer Invasive Plant Removal	Retain
Volunteer Trail Host Program	Retain
Volunteer Trail Maintenance	Retain
Wildlife Sighting Program	Enhancement
Bird Nesting Enhancement	Enhancement
Events	
First Day Hike	Retain
Scenic Resources	
Wet Prairie from the Bat Barn	State Scenic Review, Possible Federal Wild and Scenic review
Clackamas River from the Milo McIver Memorial Viewpoint	State Scenic Review, Possible Federal Wild and Scenic review
Interpretive Themes	
Oak Savannah	Enhancement
Douglas Fir Savannah restoration	Enhancement
Vortex 1	Enhancement
Milo McIver	Retain
Townsend's Big-Eared Bat	Retain

### 3.4 Administrative Programs

Characteristics of the Open Management Zone will influence and dictate administrative program functions, include Recreational Opportunity Setting category Class 2 Natural setting designation, which focuses on preservation of historic ecological conditions found in forested natural areas of the state. Operations will include:

3.4 Open Management Zone - Administrative Programs	
Focus	Description
Natural Resources	Manage weeds as prescribed in Natural Resource Management Plan, including manual and chemical treatments followed by planting of native or interim species, especially along trails. Continue implementing natural restoration strategies focusing on riparian areas and sites impacted by invasive species and stormwater.
Cultural Resources	Protect known cultural and archaeological resources. Participate in agency provided training. Ensure all projects adhere to cultural clearance request process. Facilitate further professional monitoring and surveying of park land for better identification and inventorying of resources. Conduct park activities and interpretation in a manner that furthers these goals and prevents adverse impacts.
Visitor Experience	While occasional, interpretation will be used by staff when encountering visitors in this management zone to educate on safety and reducing impacts on the land.
Scenic Res.	Preserve viewsheds and additional viewing opportunities for viewing access.
Facilities	Maintain park amenities to Oregon Parks and Recreation Department standards, using a park specific Maintenance Management Plan and HUB. Amenities include but are not limited to day use area, picnic facilities, restrooms, landscaping, fence, signs, trails, potable water system, septic system, wayside stops, interpretive panels, stairs, bridges and bridge railings.
Facilities	Develop trails to protect natural resources from visitor impacts while providing trail connectivity and scenic viewing opportunities.
Facilities	Maintain trails to Oregon Parks and Recreation Department standards to ensure safety and prevent erosion.
Manage.	Periodically patrol for rule enforcement and safety including boundary monitoring for encroachment.

Manage.	Work with government partners to establish a park emergency plan. Staff training should include fire prevention, visitor education, evacuation procedures and thorough familiarity with the park emergency plan.
Manage.	Coordinate with public utilities that execute maintenance projects within the management zone boundary.

### 3.5 Facilities

Please see B: Viewpoint Day Use Area (Map B) and C: Equestrian Camp/Visitor Center/Bat Barn Cabins Map (Map C) for locations of enhancements.

#### Visitor Center, Fire Lookout Tower, and Cabins

The construction of a Visitor Center will provide a centralized location for visitors to orient themselves upon arrival at the park. It will serve as a hub, allowing visitors to gain information about recreation activities and park events dedicated to interpreting the history and nature present and Milo McIver. Designed as a combination fire tower and visitor center, the facility (similar to the Tillamook Forest Center Tower) can provide the Oregon Department of Forestry with views of the surrounding area for educational purposes, while visitors will have new views of the restoration process below. The tower will be able to be rented for overnight use, using the Forest Service model for fire tower rental. The wooded hillside makes an ideal setting for cabins, which provide a year-round alternative to camping to the tent sites that have proven to be exceptionally popular in the summer season.

Additional property will need to be acquired to successfully develop a new entrance at the southern part of the park. This option is the most feasible because site lines from Hayden Road are clear and there are currently no homes within the area surrounding the proposed entrance. The field around the Bat Barn is identified as an intermittent wetland, and the option of tying the wetland into the existing park road would require constructing a road over a 40 ft elevation drop across the length of the entrance.

#### Equestrian Campground

The equestrian arena and trails at Milo McIver are some of the most utilized public spaces in the metro area for riding horses. The facilities are a fantastic place for people to enjoy trails and learn how to ride horses. Expanding the opportunities to provide overnight facilities for riders has been heavily supported by the equestrian community. Eight campground spaces would provide parking for trailers and individual corrals for horses, including two host sites. Current arena and parking facilities will be upgraded and the current campground dump station will be relocated to the equestrian parking to ensure a centralized location that is still accessible to visitors as they leave the campground.

#### Viewpoint Day Use Area

The current viewpoint day use area is in need of rehabilitation, including a more formalized viewpoint area, new paths, and increased visitor experience opportunities. The construction of a second fire lookout tower, utilizes the current viewpoint for forestry uses, while creating a unique experience for visitors. Restoration of the meadow and development of a nature play area, while reducing the parking area will update the visitor experience opportunities in this day use area, while maintaining natural resources. Parking shall be reduced by one half (removing the second row of parking) and the parking lot will become a loop road as opposed to a tiered lot.

3.5 Open Management Zone - Facilities			
Description	Status	Size/ Quantity	Reviews / Approvals
Viewpoint Day Use Area Enhancements			
Fire Tower Overlook	Enhancement	1 ea	Clackamas County building permit
Nature Play Area	Enhancement	300 sf	Clackamas County
Picnic Structure	Enhancement	1 ea	Clackamas County building permit
Restroom	Enhancement	1 ea	Clackamas County building permit

Bridge	Enhancement	1 ea	Clackamas County building permit, DEQ
Trailhead	Enhancement	300 sf	Clackamas County
Meadow Restoration	Enhancement	3,500 sf	Clackamas County DEQ
Gazebo	Maintenance: Preventative	1 ea	Clackamas County building permit
<b>Amenities</b>			
Wayfinding signage	Enhancement	2 ea	n/a
Picnic tables	Enhancement	3 ea	n/a
Bike Parking/Storage	Enhancement	1 ea	n/a
<b>Circulation: Trails</b>			
'Core Paths - 4' wide (ADA-accessible)	Enhancement	300 lf	Clackamas County DEQ
<b>Circulation: Roads and Parking</b>			
Asphalt road and base from entry to day use area - 20 wide	Enhancement	400 lf	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Asphalt road and base from entry to day use area - 20 wide	Maintenance: Major	400 lf	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Main Parking lot (incl walks, stalls, road)	Maintenance: Major	8,000 sf	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Main Parking lot (incl walks, stalls, road)	Decomission	8,000 sf	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Landscaping	Enhancement	2,000 sf	Clackamas County DEQ
Signage, markings	Enhancement	1 sum	n/a
Gate	Maintenance: Preventative	2 ea	n/a
<b>Visitor Center/Bat Barn Cabins Overnight Area Enhancements</b>			
Intersection	Enhancement	1 sum	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Monument Sign	Enhancement	1 sum	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Visitor Center/Fire Tower Overlook	Enhancement	1 sum	Clackamas County building permit
Cabin	Enhancement	12 ea	Clackamas County building permit
Restroom	Enhancement	1 ea	Clackamas County building permit
Host Sites	Enhancement	1,500 sf	Clackamas County DEQ
Corrals	Enhancement	2 ea	Clackamas County DEQ
Bat Barn	Maintenance: Preventative	1 ea	Clackamas County building permit, SHPO
<b>Amenities</b>			
Wayfinding signage	Enhancement	2 ea	n/a
Shoebrush	Enhancement	1 ea	n/a
Bike Parking/Storage	Enhancement	1 ea	n/a
<b>Circulation: Trails</b>			
'Core Paths - 4' wide (ADA-accessible) Visitor Center to Bat Barn	Enhancement	500 lf	Clackamas County DEQ
'Core Paths - 4' wide (ADA-accessible) Cabins	Enhancement	1 400 lf	Clackamas County DEQ
'Core Paths - 4' wide (ADA-accessible)	Enhancement	300 lf	Clackamas County DEQ
<b>Circulation: Roads and Parking</b>			
Intersection	Enhancement	1 sum	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Asphalt road and base from entry to day use area - 20 wide	Enhancement	1 500 lf	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Asphalt road and base from entry to day use area - 20 wide	Maintenance: Major	384 lf	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Main Parking lot (incl walks, stalls, road)	Enhancement	13,000 sf	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Cabin Parking lot (incl walks, stalls, road)	Enhancement	3,500 sf	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Landscaping	Enhancement	4,500 sf	Clackamas County DEQ,

Signage, markings	Enhancement	1 sum	ODOT
Crosswalks	Enhancement	1 ea	ODOT
Gate	Enhancement	1 ea	n/a
<b>Equestrian Campground Enhancements</b>			
Equestrian Sites (incl parking stalls)	Enhancement	35,000 sf	Clackamas County DEQ
Corrals	Enhancement	9 ea	Clackamas County DEQ
Maintenance Yard Building	Maintenance: Major	1 ea	Clackamas County building permit
Maintenance Yard Storage Bay	Maintenance: Major	1 ea	Clackamas County building permit
Maintenance Yard Storage Bay	Enhancement	650 sf	Clackamas County building permit
Park Residence	Maintenance: Major	1 ea	Clackamas County building permit
Restroom with Showers	Enhancement	1 ea	Clackamas County building permit
Equestrian Arena	Maintenance: Preventative	1 ea	Clackamas County
Picnic Shelter	Enhancement	1 ea	Clackamas County
<b>Circulation: Roads and Parking</b>			
Asphalt road and base from entry to day use area - 20 wide - Campground Loop	Enhancement	1,000 lf	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Asphalt road and base from entry to day use area - 20 wide - Maintenance yard to park road	Enhancement	4,000 lf	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Asphalt road and base from entry to day use area - 20 wide - Equestrian camp to maintenance yard	Maintenance: Preventative	300 lf	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Maintenance Parking lot	Maintenance: Preventative	35,000 sf	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Landscaping for Equestrian Campsite	Enhancement	4,500 sf	Clackamas County DEQ
Equestrian Parking lot (incl walks, stalls, road)	Maintenance: Major	50,000 sf	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Signage, markings	Enhancement	1 sum	n/a
Gate	Maintenance: Preventative	2 ea	n/a
Crosswalks	Enhancement	1 ea	n/a
<b>Management Zone-Wide Enhancements</b>			
<b>Utilities</b>			
Electricity at Maintenance Yard/Residence	Maintenance: Preventative	xxxx lf	Clackamas County
Water to Maintenance Yard/Residence	Maintenance: Preventative	1 ea	Clackamas County
Electricity to Visitor Center	Enhancement	2,000 lf	Clackamas County
Internet to Visitor Center	Enhancement	2,000 lf	Clackamas County
Water to Visitor Center	Enhancement	2,000 lf	Clackamas County
Dump Station	Enhancement	1 ea	Clackamas County



Clackamas River from Northern Boat Ramp Area

## 4.0 Riparian Management Zone

The focus for this management zone is on continued conservation and restoration of the Clackamas River. The park provides access to this important regional waterway which provides electricity, drinking water, habitat, and recreation benefits to the region.

4.0 Riparian Management Zone - Resource and Visitor Experience Values					
Zone	Natural Resources	Cultural & Scenic	Visitor Experiences	Programs	Facilities
4. Riparian	High	Medium	Low	High	Low

### 4.1 Natural Resources

This area includes the portion of the Clackamas River, adjacent to Milo McIver. The management of this zone is almost completely focused on improving river function and habitat near our park and downstream. Continued investigations about stabilizing stream banks and restoring erosion from human activity is necessary and working with partners will increase awareness of the necessary steps to maintaining a healthy river. Steps include increased planting on the river bed to decrease erosion, limiting paved surfaces in the park to decrease harmful runoff, using permeable surfaces when necessary, and establishing woody dam debris deposits in the river to increase habitat quality.

For prescribed restoration actions across the management zone, please refer to Map 10.2 Restoration Priority and General Prescriptions.

### 4.2 Cultural Resources

The potential for archaeological sites to be found across Milo McIver is high based on surveys described in Chapter 3. Based on documented ethnographic information it is highly possible that Native American archaeological resources are present. Archaeological surveys and testing will help determine the presence or absence of cultural resources.

### 4.3 Visitor Experiences

Because this area is comprised of water, all current visitor experiences include water recreation and volunteer events focused on the river. Increased programs to survey wildlife and increase habitat have been suggested, including an increase in partnerships with local conservancies.

4.3 Riparian Management Zone - Visitor Experiences	
Description	Status
Outdoor Recreation	
Bird or Wildlife Watching	Retain
Boating	Retain
Canoeing	Retain
Fishing	Retain
Kayaking	Retain
Photography	Retain
Rafting	Retain
Swimming	Retain
Outdoor Skills	
Guided Boating Trips (Including Lets Go Paddling, Guided Kayak Tours)	Retain
Volunteers/Partners	
Volunteer shore restoration	New
Wildlife sighting program	New
Aquatic Habitat enhancement program	New
Interpretive Themes	
Clackamas River	Enhancement

#### 4.4 Administrative Programs

Characteristics of the Riparian Management Zone will influence and dictate administrative program functions, include Recreational Opportunity Setting category Class 2 Natural setting designation, which focuses on preservation of historic ecological conditions found in forested areas of the state. Operations will include:

4.4 Riparian Management Zone - Administrative Programs	
Focus	Description
Natural Resources	Manage weeds as prescribed in Natural Resource Management Plan, including manual and chemical treatments followed by planting of native or interim species, especially along trails. Continue implementing natural restoration strategies focusing on riparian areas and sites impacted by invasive species and stormwater.
Visitor Experience	While occasional, interpretation will be used by staff when encountering visitors in this management zone to educate on safety and reducing impacts on the land.
Manage.	Periodically patrol for rule enforcement and safety including boundary monitoring for encroachment.
Manage.	Work with government partners to establish a park emergency plan. Staff training should include fire prevention, visitor education, evacuation procedures and thorough familiarity with the park emergency plan.
Manage.	Coordinate with public utilities that execute maintenance projects within the management zone boundary.

#### 4.5 Facilities

There are no facilities in the Riparian Management Zone as it consists of the river.



Maple Group Picnic Shelter

## 5.0 Northern Day Use Management Zone

The Northern Day Use Management zone provides access to the Clackamas River, as well as a world class disc golf course, and several picnic areas.

5.0 Northern Day Use Management Zone - Resource and Visitor Experience Values					
Zone	Natural Resources	Cultural & Scenic	Visitor Experiences	Programs	Facilities
5. Northern Day Use	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High

### 5.1 Natural Resources

This area consists mostly of lawn with occasional patches of mature trees, supporting the disc golf course and picnic shelters. It is mostly lower priority habitat however native understory planting should be considered around the area to provide aesthetic and additional habitat value to the recreational areas. Given the proximity to the river, runoff can be controlled through the use of bio-swales and lawn should be managed in a way that is in accordance with river health.

For prescribed restoration actions across the management zone, please refer to Map 10.2 Restoration Priority and General Prescriptions.

### 5.2 Cultural Resources

The potential for archaeological sites to be found across Milo McIver is high based on surveys described in Chapter 3. Based on documented ethnographic information it is highly possible that Native American archaeological resources are present. Archaeological surveys and testing will help determine the presence or absence of cultural resources.

### 5.3 Visitor Experiences

The focus of this management zone is on providing several recreational uses including large group picnic shelters, disc golf, and river access for small boats and fishing. The popularity of the Milo McIver Riverbend disc golf course has encouraged a planned expansion of the course from 24 holes to 36 holes.

5.3 Northern Day Use Management Zone - Visitor Experiences	
Description	Status
Outdoor Recreation	
Bird or Wildlife Watching	Retain
Boating	Retain
Canoeing	Retain
Disc Golf	Retain
Dog Walking	Retain
Fishing	Retain
Hiking/Walking	Retain
Kayaking	Retain
Native Plant Observation	Retain
Photography	Retain
Rafting	Retain
Swimming	Retain
Outdoor Skills	
Let's Go Disc Golf	Retain
Guided Boating Trips (Including Lets Go Paddling, Lets Go Birding By Boat, Guided Kayak Tours)	Retain
Volunteers/Partners	
Adopt-A-Plot	Retain
Volunteer Invasive Plant removal	Retain
Wildlife sighting program	Enhancement
Wildlife Sighting Program	Enhancement
Bird Nesting Enhancement	Enhancement
Events	
Beaver State Fling Disc Gold Tournament (June)	Retain
Interpretive Themes	
Clackamas River	Enhancement

#### 5.4 Administrative Programs

Characteristics of the Northern Day Use Management Zone will influence and dictate administrative program functions, include Recreational Opportunity Setting category Class 2 Natural setting designation. This involves preservation of the historic ecological conditions found in forested areas of the State. Operations will include:

5.4 Northern Day Use Management Zone - Administrative Programs	
Focus	Description
Natural Resources	Manage weeds as prescribed in Natural Resource Management Plan, including manual and chemical treatments followed by planting of native or interim species, especially along trails. Continue implementing natural restoration strategies focusing on riparian areas and sites impacted by invasive species and stormwater.
Visitor Experience	While occasional, interpretation will be used by staff when encountering visitors in this management zone to educate on safety and reducing impacts on the land.
Facilities	Maintain park amenities to Oregon Parks and Recreation Department standards, using a park specific Maintenance Management Plan and HUB. Amenities include but are not limited to day use area, picnic facilities, restrooms, landscaping, fence, signs, trails, potable water system, septic system, wayside stops, interpretive panels, stairs, bridges and bridge railings.
Facilities	Develop trails to protect natural resources from visitor impacts while providing trail connectivity and scenic viewing opportunities.
Facilities	Maintain trails to Oregon Parks and Recreation Department standards to ensure safety and prevent erosion.
Facilities	Develop roads to provide safe visitor access while protecting natural resources and complying with scenic requirements.
Facilities	Maintain roads to Oregon Parks and Recreation Department standards to ensure safety and prevent erosion
Manage.	Periodically patrol for rule enforcement and safety including boundary monitoring for encroachment.

## 5.5 Facilities

### Disc Golf Course

The Milo McIver Riverbend Disc Golf course is considered one of the best in the state, and hosts a national competition each June, the Beaver State Fling. In order to serve the needs of this sport there are plans to expand the course from 27 holes to 36, providing additional challenges and solving course flow issues, making a more user friendly course that would bring in additional users. Upon development of this course, it is advised to refer to the suggested design principles in section 5.2.3 of the *Wildlife Assessment Report* in Appendix II to “replace conifers with riparian hardwoods or oaks in the disc golf area to create a more natural landscape, utilize native shrubs to provide screening and natural hedges between courses or to provide obstacles, leave areas of tall grass bordering the disc golf area to provide pollinator and bird-nesting habitat, and choose native flowering shrubs providing a wide range of bloomtimes, and providing food for birds.” The expansion makes use of the existing course footprint and does not encroach bordering wilderness areas.

### Picnic Shelters

The current picnic shelters in this area are in good shape and there is no need for rehabilitation at this time. The landscape around the shelters can be improved with native plantings transitioning to areas where lawn is necessary for recreation.

### Parking Areas

The current parking facilities heavily outweigh the demand, with the area only being filled during the disc golf tournament. A study will consider removal of parking areas in this zone, with the removal of asphalt and transition to natural surface parking or shuttles that could be used on rare overflow days.

5.5 Northern Day Use Management Zone - Facilities			
Description	Status	Size/ Quantity	Reviews / Approvals
Riverbend Disc Golf and Picnic Area Enhancements			
Disc Golf Course	Maintenance: Preventative	1 ea	Clackamas County DEQ
Disc Golf Course Expansion	Enhancement	1 ea	Clackamas County DEQ
Picnic Structure	Enhancement	1 ea	Clackamas County building permit
Restroom	Enhancement	1 ea	Clackamas County building permit
Bridge	Enhancement	1 ea	Clackamas County building permit, DEQ
Trailhead	Enhancement	300 sf	Clackamas County
Meadow Restoration	Enhancement	3,500 sf	Clackamas County DEQ
Amenities			
Wayfinding signage	Enhancement	12 ea	n/a
Picnic tables	Enhancement	10 ea	n/a
Bike Parking/Storage	Enhancement	1 ea	n/a
Circulation: Roads and Parking			
Asphalt road and base from entry to day use area - 20 wide	Maintenance: Preventative	9000 lf	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Main Parking lot (incl walks, stalls, road)	Maintenance: Preventative Potential Decommission	107,000 sf	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Landscaping/Bioswales	Enhancement	3,000 sf	Clackamas County DEQ
Signage, markings	Enhancement	1 sum	n/a
Gate	Maintenance: Preventative	1 ea	n/a
Utilities			
Electricity	Maintenance: Preventative	n/a	Clackamas County
Water	Maintenance: Preventative	n/a	Clackamas County



Equestrian Arena

## 6.0 Southern Day Use Management Zone

The Southern Day Use Management zone provides recreational access to the Clackamas River for boating and fishing. The area surrounds the Clackamas River Fish Hatchery operated by Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

### 6.0 Southern Day Use Management Zone - Resource and Visitor Experience Values

Zone	Natural Resources	Cultural & Scenic	Visitor Experiences	Programs	Facilities
6. Southern Day Use	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High

### 6.1 Natural Resources

This area contains a low resource priority value and is mostly developed. Significant thinning could be made in the area between the parking aisles for visibility purposes.

For prescribed restoration actions across the management zone, please refer to Map 10.2 Restoration Priority and General Prescriptions.

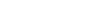
### 6.2 Cultural Resources

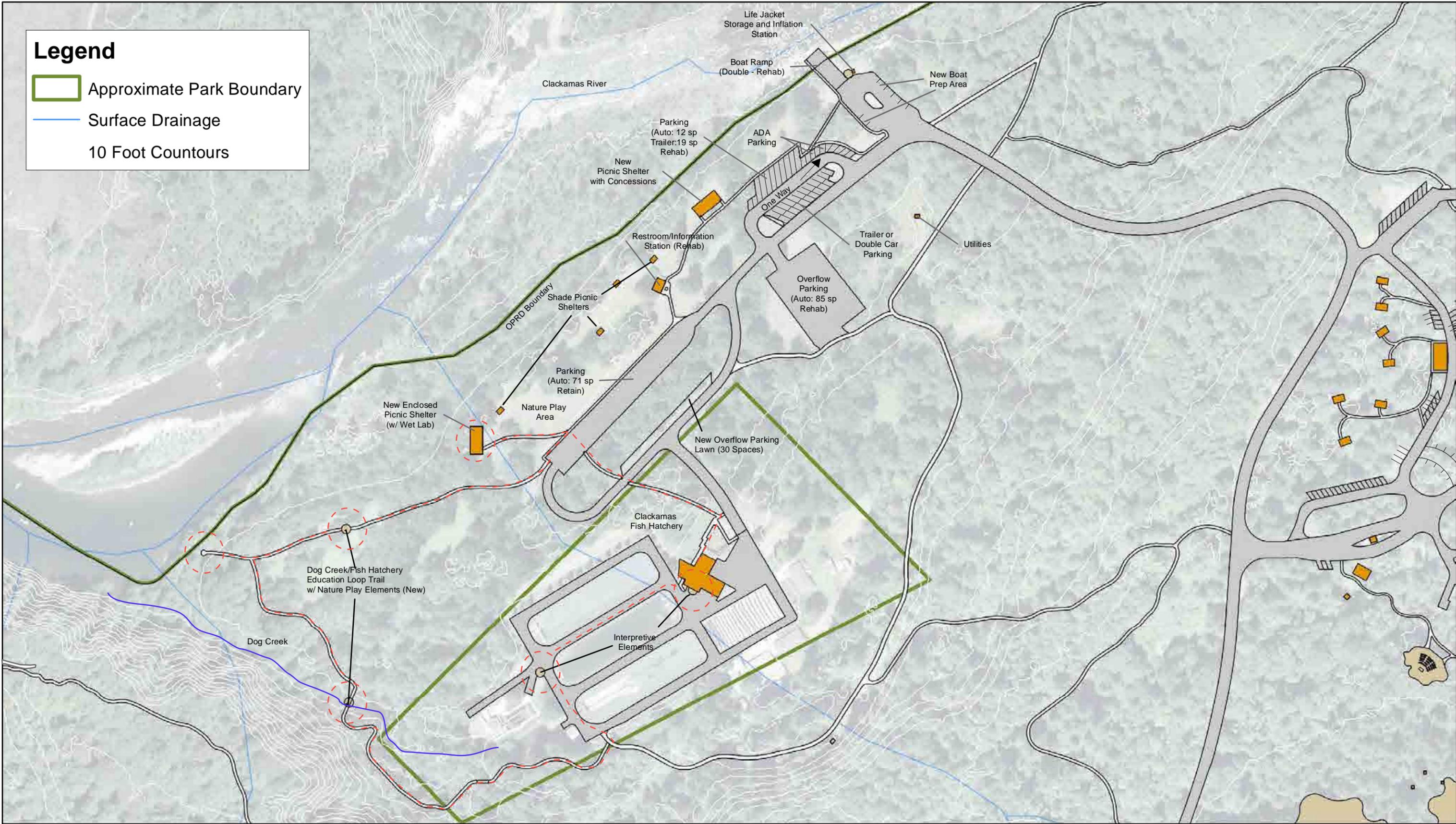
The potential for archaeological sites to be found across Milo McIver is high based on surveys described in Chapter 3. Based on documented ethnographic information it is highly possible that Native American archaeological resources are present. Archaeological surveys and testing will help determine the presence or absence of cultural resources.

### 6.3 Visitor Experiences

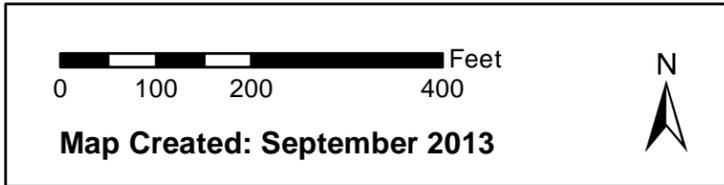
The visitor experiences in this zone center around river access. In summer months people seeking access to the river fill the parking lot, while fishers are typically found year-round near the mouth of Dog Creek. This area also provides access to trails like the scenic Dog Creek Trail that loops around the hatchery. Opportunities exist to increase interpretation efforts in this zone with a hatchery education loop and outreach about river pollution from human impact and transfer of invasive species near the boat ramp.

**Legend**

-  Approximate Park Boundary
-  Surface Drainage
-  10 Foot Countours



**Milo McIver State Park  
Map 10.8**



Riverside Picnic Area Parking
Existing: 71
Proposed: 30
Total: 101

Riverside Boat Ramp Parking
Existing: 20 trailer, 7 cars
Proposed: -1 trailer, 5 cars
Total: 17 trailer, 12 cars

**D Riverside Boat Ramp  
Riverside Picnic Area**

<b>6.3 Southern Day Use Management Zone - Visitor Experiences</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>Status</b>
Outdoor Recreation	
Bird or Wildlife Watching	Retain
Boating	Retain
Canoeing	Retain
Disc Golf	Retain
Dog Walking	Retain
Fishing	Retain
Hiking/Walking	Retain
Kayaking	Retain
Native Plant Observation	Retain
Photography	Retain
Rafting	Retain
Swimming	Retain
Outdoor Skills	
Guided Boating Trips (Including Lets Go Paddling, Lets Go Birding By Boat , Guided Kayak Tours)	Retain
Volunteers/Partners	
Adopt-A-Plot	Retain
Volunteer Invasive Plant removal	Retain
Wildlife sighting program	New
Let's Go Birding	New
Wildlife Sighting Program	New
Bird Nesting Enhancement	New
Streamside viewing deck construction and maintenance	New
Interpretive Themes	
Clackamas River Hatchery	Enhancement
Clackamas River	Enhancement

#### 6.4 Administrative Programs

Characteristics of the Southern Day Use Management Zone will influence and dictate administrative program functions, include Recreational Opportunity Setting category Class 2 Natural setting designation, which focuses on preservation of historic ecological conditions found in forested areas of the State. Operations will include:

<b>6.4 Southern Day Use Management Zone - Administrative Programs</b>	
<b>Focus</b>	<b>Description</b>
Natural Resources	Manage weeds as prescribed in Natural Resource Management Plan, including manual and chemical treatments followed by planting of native or interim species, especially along trails. Continue implementing natural restoration strategies focusing on riparian areas and sites impacted by invasive species and stormwater.
Visitor Experience	While occasional, interpretation will be used by staff when encountering visitors in this management zone to educate on safety and reducing impacts on the land.
Facilities	Maintain park amenities to Oregon Parks and Recreation Department standards, using a park specific Maintenance Management Plan and HUB. Amenities include but are not limited to day use area, picnic facilities, restrooms, landscaping, fence, signs, trails, potable water system, septic system, wayside stops, interpretive panels, stairs, bridges and bridge railings.
Facilities	Develop trails to protect natural resources from visitor impacts while providing trail connectivity and scenic viewing opportunities.
Facilities	Maintain trails to Oregon Parks and Recreation Department standards to ensure safety and prevent erosion.
Facilities	Develop roads to provide safe visitor access while protecting natural resources and complying with scenic requirements.
Facilities	Maintain roads to Oregon Parks and Recreation Department standards to ensure safety and prevent erosion
Manage.	Periodically patrol for rule enforcement and safety including boundary monitoring for encroachment.



Bridge over Dog Creek

## 6.5 Facilities

Please see the D: Riverside Boat Ramp/Riverside Picnic Area Map (Map D) for locations of enhancements.

### Riverside Boat Ramp

Enhancements are needed to increase access to the boat ramp, as it gets busy in the summer months, mainly by tube riders. Doubling the width of the boat ramp will provide greater access for people loading kayaks and canoes. Adjacent to the ramp there is a proposed inflation station for filling rafts, and storage for life jackets, as well as a prep area for unloading boats from multiple vehicles. Further investigation is necessary to determine where tubers should enter the river on the boat ramp to keep areas free for larger craft. The center island of the boat prep area will be smaller to increase the turning radius from the north side of the ramp. Parking has been expanded to include spaces for trailers or double car parking, and overflow parking will be rehabilitated. Additionally, signage will educate river-goers about invasive aquatic species and protection of the Clackamas from pollution.

### Riverside Picnic Area

The Riverside Picnic area enhancements include rehabilitation of the existing bathroom and new picnic shelters. Two larger picnic shelters are planned, one providing an educational wet laboratory supporting educational programs about the river. Smaller shaded structures are planned as well, providing informal areas for people to picnic. Overflow parking currently exists on the lawn south side of the large island used only during peak periods of the summer. It will be formalized by adding boulders or logs to the edges of the lawn, as not to increase paving surfaces.

### Fish Hatchery Area Education Loop

Currently there are two interpretive panels on the Dog Creek Trail highlighting the efforts of the hatchery to restoring salmon populations to the river. Increasing these elements to other areas of the trail can help inform visitors about the hatchery, however interpretive features could extend beyond panels. The presence of the hatchery creates an opportunity to design interactive features.

6.5 Southern Day Use Management Zone - Facilities			
Description	Status	Size/ Quantity	Reviews / Approvals
Riverside Boat Ramp and Picnic Area Enhancements			
Inflation Machine	Enhancement	1 ea	n/a
Life Jacket Storage	Enhancement	1 ea	n/a
Boat Prep area Site Prep	Enhancement	330 sf	Clackamas County DEQ
Restroom	Maintenance: Major	1 ea	Clackamas County building permit
Wetlab Structure	Enhancement	1 ea	n/a
Picnic Structure	Enhancement	5 ea	n/a
Interpretative Station Site Prep	Enhancement	1200 sf	n/a
Nature Play Area	Enhancement	500 sf	n/a
Amenities			
Interpretive kiosks/elements	Enhancement	6 ea	n/a
Wayfinding signage	Enhancement	4 ea	n/a
Picnic tables	Enhancement	30 ea	n/a
Bike Parking/Storage	Enhancement	1 ea	n/a
Circulation: Roads and Parking			
Asphalt road and base from entry to day use area - 20 wide	Maintenance: Preventative	2,250 lf	ODOT
Main Parking lot (incl walks, stalls, road)	Maintenance: Preventative	50,000 sf	ODOT
Landscaping/Bioswales	Enhancement	3,000 sf	Clackamas County DEQ
Signage, markings	Enhancement	1 sum	n/a
Gate	Maintenance: Preventative	1 ea	n/a
Circulation: Trails			
'Core Paths - 4' wide (ADA-accessible) Visitor Center to Bat Barn, Cabins	Enhancement	1200 lf	n/a
Utilities			
Electricity	Maintenance: Preventative	n/a	Clackamas County
Water	Maintenance: Preventative	n/a	

## 7. Intersection Management Zone

The Intersection Management Zone includes the area from the park entrance on Springwater road, down to the intersection near the viewpoint.

7.0 Intersection Management Zone - Resource and Visitor Experience Values					
Zone	Natural Resources	Cultural & Scenic	Visitor Experiences	Programs	Facilities
7. Intersection	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium

### 7.1 Natural Resources

This zone is nearly completely developed and contains a low priority natural resource priority, however native species should be planted along the lawned edges of the entrance that currently acts as a mowed walking shoulder down to the road.

For prescribed restoration actions across the management zone, please refer to Map 10.2 Restoration Priority and General Prescriptions.

### 7.2 Cultural Resources

The potential for archaeological sites to be found across Milo McIver is high based on surveys described in Chapter 3. Based on documented ethnographic information it is highly possible that Native American archaeological resources are present. Archaeological surveys and testing will help determine the presence or absence of cultural resources.

### 7.3 Visitor Experiences

The park entrance contain an entrance fee kiosk with information about the park, however there are limited visitor experiences in this management zone.

### 7.4 Administrative Programs

Characteristics of the Intersection Management Zone will influence and dictate administrative program functions, include Recreational Opportunity Setting category Class 2: Natural setting designation. Operations will include:

7.4 Intersection Management Zone - Administrative Programs	
Focus	Description
Natural Resource	Manage weeds as prescribed in Natural Resource Management Plan, including manual and chemical treatments followed by planting of native or interim species, especially along trails. Continue implementing natural restoration strategies focusing on riparian areas and sites impacted by invasive species and stormwater. Manage partnerships with volunteers.
Facilities	Maintain park amenities to Oregon Parks and Recreation Department standards, using a park specific Maintenance Management Plan and HUB. Amenities include but are not limited to day use area, picnic facilities, restrooms, landscaping, fence, signs, trails, potable water system, septic system, wayside stops, interpretive panels, stairs, bridges and bridge railings.
Facilities	Maintain roads to Oregon Parks and Recreation Department standards to ensure safety and prevent erosion
Manage.	Periodically patrol for rule enforcement and safety including boundary monitoring for encroachment.

### 7.5 Facilities

In the case that this area remains the main park entrance, the double entrance lane should be extended to Springwater Road, as traffic backs up in the summer months and for park events. Potentially a second kiosk would need to be added to remedy this problem.

In the case that the necessary land is acquired to construct the southern entrance this entrance will still be used a a maintenance access.



Oregon White Oak near Pet Off Leash Area

7.5 Intersection Management Zone - Facilities			
Description	Status	Size/ Quantity	Reviews / Approvals
Phase 1 - Maintain			
Entrance Area Enhancements			
Kiosk	Maintenance: Preventative	1 ea	
Native Landscaping	Enhancement	2,000 sf	
Circulation: Roads and Parking			
Asphalt road and base from entry to day use area - 20 wide	Maintenance: Preventative	2,500 lf	
Signage, markings	Enhancement	1 sum	
Gate	Maintenance: Preventative	1 ea	
Phase 2 - Decomission as Bus Road, Create Service Road			
Kiosk	Decomission	1 ea	
Intersection	Decomission		



Walk-In Campsite

## 8. Overnight Management Zone

The Overnight Management Zone contains the highest concentration of camping and group camping options in the park. The popularity of the campsites, as well as an objective to provide additional camping experiences for visitors facilities the increase in campsites. Developing supporting facilities to increase visitor experience opportunities near the campsite will help expand outdoor education partnerships and park programs.

### 8.0 Overnight Management Zone - Resource and Visitor Experience Values

Zone	Natural Resources	Cultural & Scenic	Visitor Experiences	Programs	Facilities
8. Overnight	Medium	Medium	High	High	High

#### 8.1 Natural Resources

The natural areas of this zone are of lesser priority protection, due to the development of the campground however higher priority natural resources exist on the edges of the site. The former homestead meadow is of lesser natural resource quality than many of the larger meadows in other areas of the park, and is in need of invasive removal. While some areas of the forest have been identified as high priority late seral forest, a recent survey by OPRD natural resource specialists dated the trees to be only a few decades old. Nonetheless, a tree survey should be made around the campsite, when advancing the proposed schematic design into construction. Expansion of the campsite shall avoid removing larger trees, retaining the character of the forest in campground expansion.

For prescribed restoration actions across the management zone, please refer to Figure 10.2 Restoration Priority and Prescriptions.

#### 8.2 Cultural Resources

The potential for archaeological sites to be found across Milo McIver is high based on surveys described in Chapter 3. Based on documented ethnographic information it is highly possible that Native American archaeological resources are present. Archaeological surveys and testing will help determine the presence or absence of cultural resources.



### 8.3 Visitor Experiences

Limited vacancies in the summer months facilitate the addition of new camping experiences at Milo McIver to include year-round cabins as well as additional tent sites, and improved Hiker/Biker and Walk-in facilities. In addition to increasing camping options a new amphitheater, nature play area, and rehabilitated classroom been designated to support educational programs near the campground.

8.3 Overnight Management Zone - Visitor Experiences	
Description	Status
Outdoor Recreation	
Biking	Retain
Bird or Wildlife Watching	Retain
Camping/Group Camping	Retain
Dog Walking	Retain
Hiking/Walking	Retain
Native Plant Observation	Retain
Photography	Retain
Outdoor Skills	
Environmental Education (Including Junior Rangers Program)	Retain
Guided Hikes (Including Lets Go Birding, Lets Go Hiking, Lets Go Hiking Twilight Hike)	Retain
Volunteers/Partners	
Adopt-A-Plot	Retain
Environmental Literacy Program	Retain
Volunteer Invasive Plant Removal	Retain
Volunteer Trail Host Program	Retain
Volunteer Trail Maintenance	Retain
Wildlife Sighting Program	Enhancement
Bird Nesting Enhancement	Enhancement
Events	
First Day Hike	Retain
Interpretive Themes	
River Mill Dam	Enhancement

### 8.4 Administrative Programs

Characteristics of the Overnight Management Zone will influence and dictate administrative program functions, include Recreational Opportunity Setting category Class 2: Natural setting designation. Operations will include:

8.4 Overnight Management Zone - Administrative Programs	
Focus	Description
Natural Resource	Manage weeds as prescribed in Natural Resource Management Plan, including manual and chemical treatments followed by planting of native or interim species, especially along trails. Continue implementing natural restoration strategies focusing on riparian areas and sites impacted by invasive species and stormwater. Manage partnerships with volunteers.
Scenic Resources	Preserve viewsheds and additional viewing opportunities for viewing access.
Facilities	Maintain park amenities to Oregon Parks and Recreation Department standards, using a park specific Maintenance Management Plan and HUB. Amenities include but are not limited to day use area, picnic facilities, restrooms, landscaping, fence, signs, trails, potable water system, septic system, wayside stops, interpretive panels, stairs, bridges and bridge railings.
Facilities	Maintain trails to Oregon Parks and Recreation Department standards to ensure safety and prevent erosion.
Facilities	Maintain roads to Oregon Parks and Recreation Department standards to ensure safety and prevent erosion
Manage.	Periodically patrol for rule enforcement and safety including boundary monitoring for encroachment.
Manage.	Work with government partners to establish a park emergency plan. Staff training should include fire prevention, visitor education, evacuation procedures and thorough familiarity with the park emergency plan.
Manage.	Coordinate with public utilities that execute maintenance projects within the management zone boundary.

## 8.5 Facilities

Please see the E: Cabin Village/Campground/Steelhead/Chinook Group Camp (Map E) for locations of enhancements.

### Campground

The existing campsite has 54 sites, a combination of 44 pull-in sites, 9 walk in sites, and 1 hiker/biker site. This plan increases the amount of sites at Milo McIver with 22 additional pull-in sites, and 12 cabins. The number of host sites increases by 3.

### Cabin Village

Cabins will be developed in the current area dedicated to walk in sites, as utilities are more easily routed to this area than areas south of the site. Walk-in sites, along with the Hiker/Biker community site will be moved to the south, on the edge of an existing meadow that was formerly a homestead. Visitor parking is located near the cabins, including ADA accessible parking. Additional guest and day use parking is located on either ends of the one-way cabin access road.

### Hiker/Biker Community Camp & Walk-In Camp

The Hiker/Biker site will be redesigned and relocated to better meet the needs of light travelers. The community site is designed around a central area for cooking, campfire and bike repair. It could include a range of amenities such as food storage lockers, a kitchen shelter, solar phone charging stations, bike tire inflation, water faucet, and bike fix-it stands allowing bikers to make tune ups. Individual tent pads will be surrounded by vegetation, adjacent to the community area. The walk-in sites will be located on the forested edge of the meadow with native vegetation separating them from one another. A formalized parking area and CXT restroom will service these campgrounds and in the event that a trail connection across the river to Estacada is developed the site will be easily accessible from the proposed location of the pedestrian bridge.

Please see Figure 10.1 for a schematic design of the proposed campground.



Figure 10.1 Hiker Biker Campsite Schematic Design

### Group Camps

The two group camps will be rehabilitated with increased understory vegetation planted throughout the sites and formalized pull off parking, including ADA accessible parking spots. The restrooms will be rehabilitated, with composting toilets. Two new host sites have been added to this area, servicing the Walk-In and Hiker/Biker sites.

### Amphitheater and Outdoor Classroom

A new amphitheater will provide a space for larger events at the campground, increasing the potential for partnerships with outdoor education programs. The site has been chosen near an existing grove of trees. In addition the current classroom facilities will be rehabilitated to host field trips and larger schools groups.

### Floating Picnic Shelters

The Clackamas Lake portion of the Clackamas River above the River Mill Dam is a popular area for swimming, kayaking and canoeing. The addition of floating picnic shelters anchored in the middle of the water will provide an escape from the sun and a destination for day-use visitors in the summer months.

8.5 Overnight Management Zone - Facilities			
Description	Status	Size/ Quantity	Reviews / Approvals
Campground Enhancements			
Outdoor Classroom	Maintenance: Major	1 ea	Clackamas County building permit
Auditorium	Enhancement	1 ea	Clackamas County building permit
Floating Picnic Shelter	Enhancement	3 ea	Clackamas County building permit, DEQ
Restroom	Maintenance: Major	1 ea	Clackamas County building permit
Kiosk	Maintenance: Preventative	1 ea	n/a
Amenities			
Fire rings	Maintenance: Preventative	52 ea	n/a
Fire rings	Enhancement	22 ea	n/a
Picnic tables	Maintenance: Preventative	52 ea	n/a
Picnic tables	Enhancement	30 ea	n/a
Wayfinding signage	Enhancement	8 ea	n/a
Bike Parking/Storage	Enhancement	1 ea	n/a
Circulation: Roads and Parking			
Asphalt road and base from entry to day use area - 20 wide	Maintenance: Preventative	2,700 lf	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Asphalt road and base from entry to day use area - 20 wide	Enhancement	1,600 lf	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Campsite Parking Stalls	Maintenance: Preventative	36,000 sf	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Campsite Parking Stalls	Enhancement	24,000 sf	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
ADA Parking lot (incl walks, stalls, road)	Enhancement	500 sf	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Landscaping	Enhancement	3,000 sf	n/a
Signage, markings	Enhancement	1 sum	n/a
Gate	Maintenance: Preventative	1 ea	n/a

Cabin Village Enhancements			
Cabin	Enhancement	12 ea	Clackamas County building permit
Restroom	Enhancement	1 ea	Clackamas County building permit
Amenities			
Fire rings	Enhancement	12 ea	n/a
Trailhead	Enhancement	200 sf	n/a
Picnic tables	Enhancement	12 ea	n/a
Wayfinding signage	Enhancement	12 ea	n/a
Bike Parking/Storage	Enhancement	1 ea	n/a
Circulation: Roads and Parking			
Asphalt road and base from entry to day use area - 20 wide	Maintenance: Preventative	1,000 lf	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Asphalt road and base from entry to day use area - 20 wide	Enhancement	600 lf	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Day Use Parking Stalls (Near Trailhead)	Maintenance: Preventative	2,700 sf	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Campsite Parking Stalls/Pull off parking	Enhancement	4,800 sf	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
ADA Parking lot (incl walks, stalls, road)	Enhancement	500 sf	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Landscaping	Enhancement	2,000 sf	Clackamas County DEQ
Group Camp/Hiker Biker/Walk In Campsite Enhancements			
Shelter Kiosk	Enhancement	1 ea	Clackamas County building permit
Bike Fix it Station	Enhancement	2 ea	n/a
Food Storage Locker	Enhancement	3 ea	n/a
Cell Phone Charging Station (Solar)	Enhancement	2 ea	n/a
Restroom	Enhancement	1 ea	Clackamas County building permit
Amenities			
Fire rings	Enhancement	14 ea	n/a
Picnic tables	Enhancement	18 ea	n/a
Wayfinding signage	Enhancement	12 ea	n/a
Bike Parking/Storage	Enhancement	1 ea	n/a
Landscaping	Enhancement	6,000 sf	n/a
Circulation: Roads and Parking			
Asphalt road and base from entry to day use area - 20 wide	Enhancement	800 lf	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Host Site and Pull off Parking	Enhancement	5,000 sf	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Main Parking lot (incl walks, stalls, road)	Maintenance: Preventative	7,500 sf	Clackamas County DEQ, ODOT
Signage, markings	Enhancement	1 sum	n/a
Gate	Maintenance: Preventative	1 ea	n/a
Management Zone-Wide Enhancements			
Circulation: Trails			
'Core Paths - 3' wide Dirt	Maintenance: Preventative	5,500 lf	Clackamas County
Utilities			
Electricity	Maintenance: Preventative	n/a	Clackamas County
Water	Maintenance: Preventative	n/a	Clackamas County

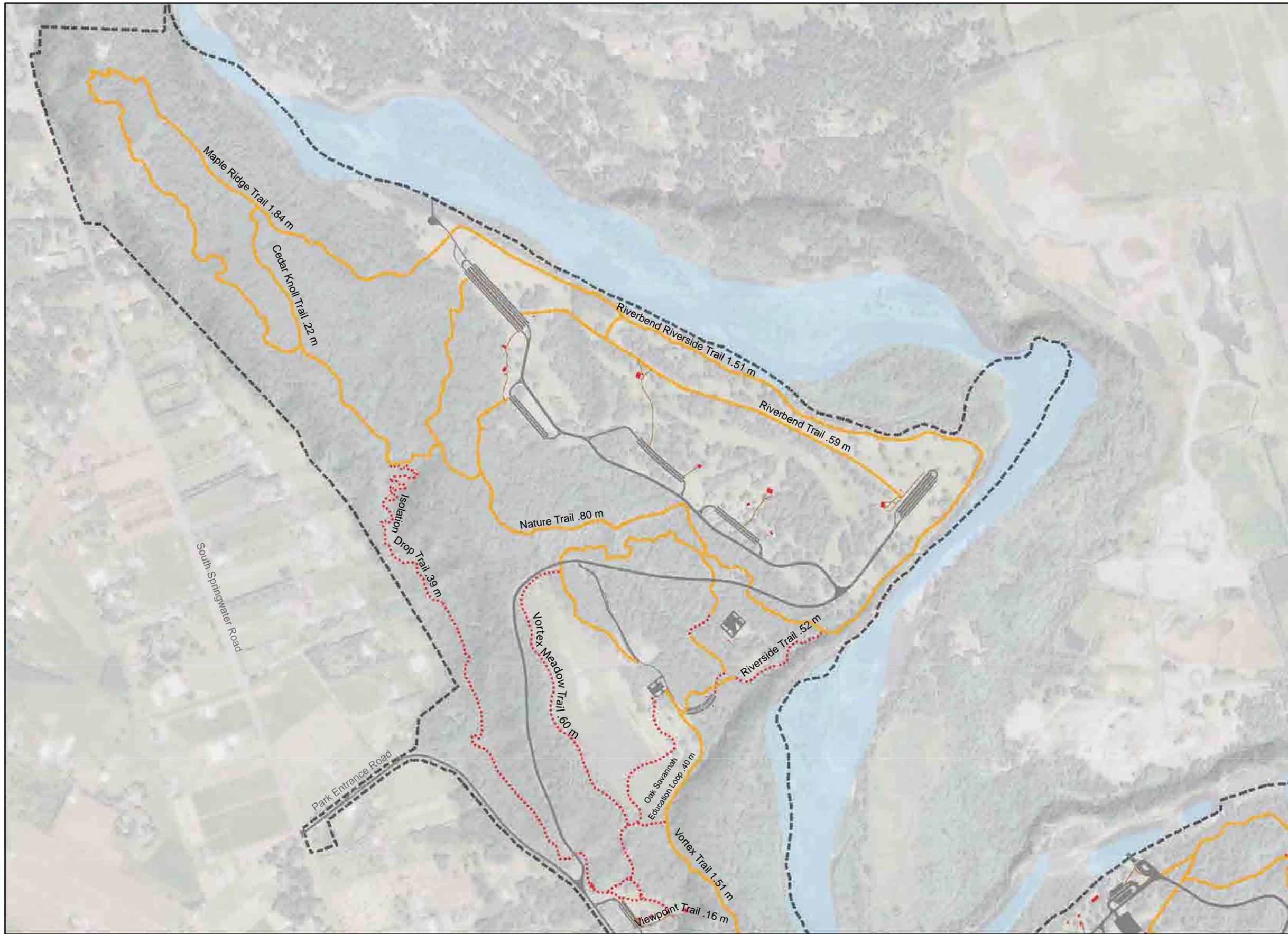
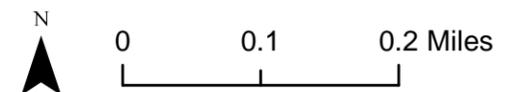
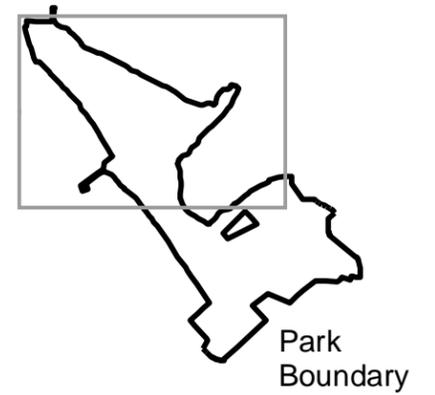
# Trail Concepts

Milo McIver State Park **NORTH**

## Map 10.10

-  Park Boundary
-  Existing Roads & Structures
-  New Structures
-  River
-  Existing Trail
-  New Trail
-  Walkway/Sidewalk

### MAP EXTENT



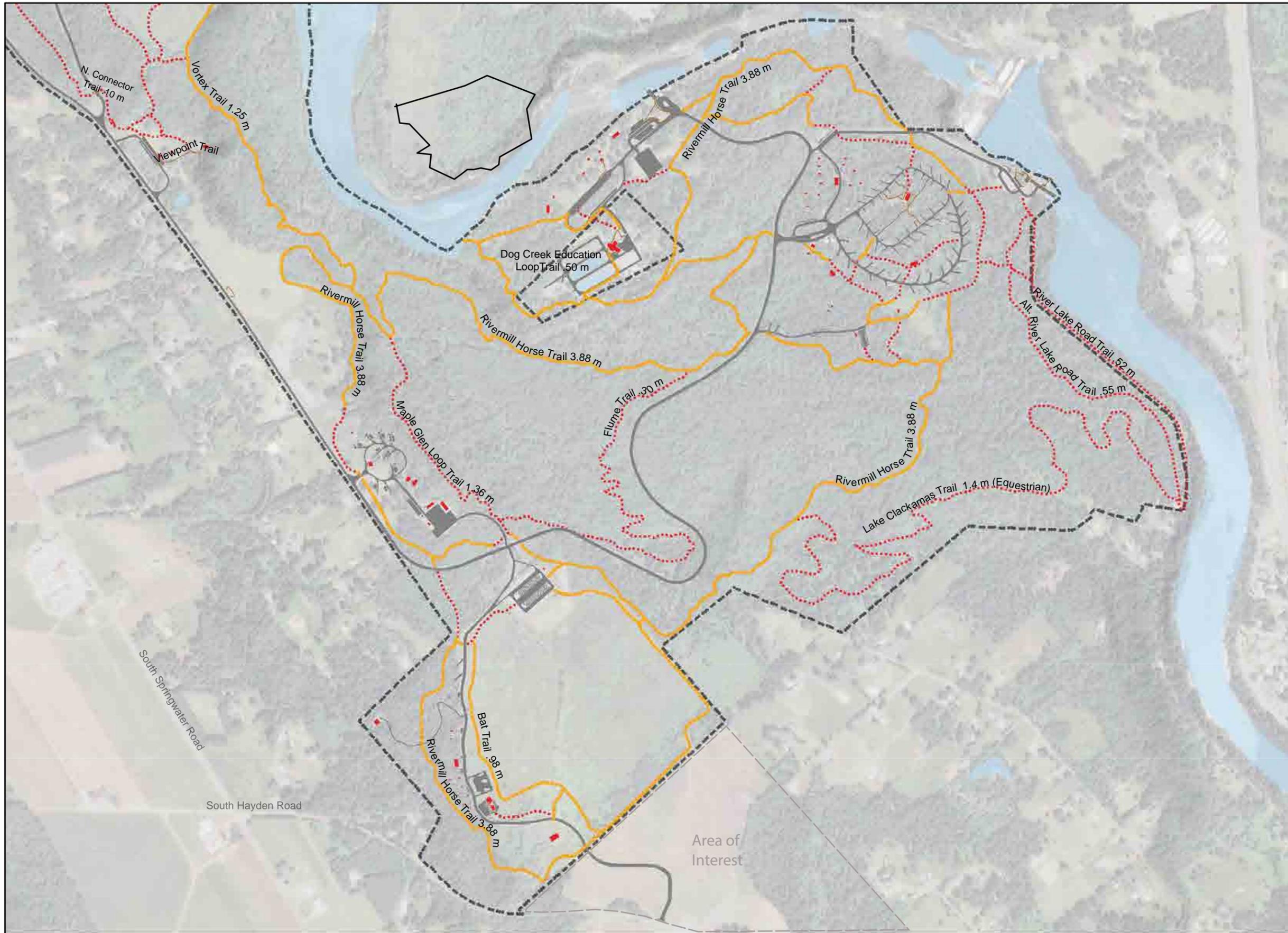
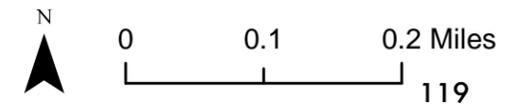
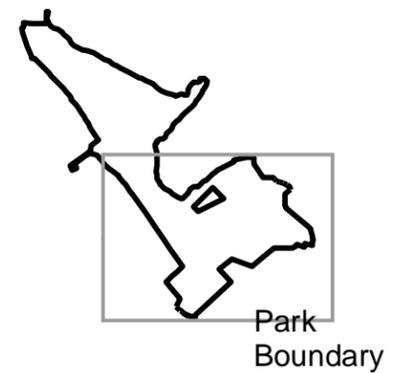
# Trail Concepts

Milo McIver State Park SOUTH

## Map 10.11

-  Park Boundary
-  Existing Roads & Structures
-  New Structures
-  River
-  Existing Trail
-  New Trail
-  Walkway/Sidewalk

### MAP EXTENT



# Parkwide Trail Inventory

Please see Maps 10.10 & 10.11 Trail Concept Maps for locations of trail enhancements.

Description	Status	Size/ Quantity	Reviews / Approvals
<b>New Trails</b>			
River Lake Road Trail (Multi-Use)	Enhancement	0.52 mile	Clackamas County DEQ
Oak Savannah Education Loop Trail (Pedestrian/All-ability)	Enhancement	0.40 mile	Clackamas County DEQ
Vortex Meadow Trail (Pedestrian)	Enhancement	0.60 mile	Clackamas County DEQ
North Connector Trail (Multiuse)	Enhancement	0.10 mile	Clackamas County DEQ
Lake Clackamas Trail (Equestrian/Pedestrian)	Enhancement	1.4 mile	Clackamas County DEQ
Maple Glen Loop (Equestrian/Pedestrian)	Enhancement	1.36 mile	Clackamas County DEQ
Alt. River Lake Road Trail (Multi-Use)	Enhancement	.55 mile	Clackamas County DEQ
The Heights Trail (Multi-Use)	Enhancement	.83 mile	Clackamas County DEQ
Isolation Drop Trail (Pedestrian)	Enhancement	0.39 miles	Clackamas County DEQ
Riverside Trail (Multi-use)	Enhancement	0.52 miles	Clackamas County DEQ
Flume Trail (Equestrian/Pedestrian)	Enhancement	0.30 miles	Clackamas County DEQ
<b>Trail Rehabilitation</b>			
Vortex Trail (Pedestrian - Slide requires removal in initial portion of trail)	Enhancement	0.25 miles	Clackamas County DEQ
Maple Ridge Trail (Pedestrian Slide has created a dispersal of water and multiple crossings. Re-route trail and re-located bridge to east of current location)	Enhancement/ Decommission	116 ft re-route, 91 ft removal	Clackamas County DEQ
<b>Existing Trails</b>			
<b>Trails</b>			
Maple Ridge Trail (Pedestrian)	Maintenance: Preventative	1.84 mile	n/a
Cedar Knoll Trail (Pedestrian)	Maintenance: Preventative	0.22 mile	n/a
Nature Trail (Pedestrian)	Maintenance: Preventative	0.80 mile	n/a
Riverbend Riverside Trail (Pedestrian)	Maintenance: Preventative	1.51 mile	n/a
Riverbend Trail (Pedestrian)	Maintenance: Preventative	0.59 mile	n/a
Vortex Trail (Pedestrian)	Maintenance: Preventative	1.25 mile	n/a
River Mill Horse Trail (Equestrian/Pedestrian)	Maintenance: Preventative	3.88 mile	n/a
Bat Trail (Equestrian/Pedestrian)	Maintenance: Preventative	0.98 mile	n/a
Dog Creek Trail (Pedestrian)	Maintenance: Preventative	0.56 mile	n/a
Maple Ridge Connector (Pedestrian)	Maintenance: Preventative	0.40 mile	n/a
Riverside Connector (Pedestrian)	Maintenance: Preventative	0.15 mile	n/a
Boat Launch Connector (Pedestrian)	Maintenance: Preventative	0.06 mile	n/a
PGE Road to River Mill Horse Trail (Equestrian/Pedestrian)	Maintenance: Preventative	0.13 mile	n/a
Campground to North (Pedestrian)	Maintenance: Preventative	0.09 mile	n/a
River Mill Connector to Group Camp (Equestrian/Pedestrian)	Maintenance: Preventative	0.27 mile	n/a
Group Camp to East (Pedestrian)	Maintenance: Preventative	0.14 mile	n/a
Camp to Group Camp Connector (Pedestrian)	Maintenance: Preventative	0.25 mile	n/a
Horse Trail @ Bat Barn area (Equestrian/Pedestrian)	Maintenance: Preventative	0.69 mile	n/a
Viewpoint Trail (Pedestrian)	Maintenance: Preventative	0.16 mile	n/a
Viewpoint to River Mill Horse Trail (Pedestrian)	Maintenance: Preventative	0.22 mile	n/a
<b>Bridges</b>			
Dog Creek Bridge	Maintenance: Preventative	1 ea	n/a

<b>Parkwide Facilities Phasing</b>					
<b>Kingfisher/Oak Savanna (Map A, page 85)</b>					
Description	Enhancement/ Maintenance	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
Overnight Area Enhancements					
Kingfisher Group Camp Expansion (150 capacity) (Rehabilitate)	Enhancement			x	
Group Camp 1 (50 Capacity) (including parking) (New)	Enhancement			x	
Group Camp 2 (50 Capacity) (including parking) (New)	Enhancement			x	
Day Use Area Enhancements					
Oak Savanna Trailhead (New)	Enhancement		x		
Oak Savanna Education Loop (New)	Enhancement		x		
Riverbend Trailhead Connector (New)	Enhancement			x	
<b>Viewpoint (Map B, page 92)</b>					
Description	Enhancement/ Maintenance	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
Day Use Area Enhancements					
Parking Lot Decomission (minus 17 spaces) (Rehabilitate)	Enhancement		x		
Gazebo restoration (Rehabilitate)	Maintenance				x
Restroom (New)	Enhancement		x		
Fire Tower/Overlook (New)	Enhancement				x
Mclver Monument (Rehabilitate)	Maintenance			x	
Meadow Nature Play Area (New)	Enhancement		x		
Picnic Shelter (New)	Enhancement			x	
<b>Equestrian Camp/Visitor Center/Bat Barn Cabins (Map C, page 93)</b>					
Description	Enhancement/ Maintenance	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
Overnight Area Enhancements					
New Equestrian Campground incl amenities and road (New)	Enhancement		x		
Cabins (incl. parking and amenities) (New)	Enhancement			x	
Day Use Area Enhancements					
Park Residence Rehab (Rehabilitate)	Maintenance			x	
Park Maintenance Area Rehab (Rehabilitate) incl. new road	Maintenance		x		
Equestrian Parking (Rehabilitate)	Maintenance		x		
New Entrance Road (New)	Enhancement		x		
Visitor Center/Overlook Tower (incl parking and amenities) (New)	Enhancement				x
<b>Riverside Boat Ramp (Map D, page 106)</b>					
Description	Enhancement/ Maintenance	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
Day Use Area Enhancements					
Boat Ramp Expansion (New)	Enhancement			x	
Boat Ramp Parking (Rehabilitate)	Enhancement			x	
Picnic Shelters (New)	Enhancement			x	
Concessions (New)	Enhancement			x	
Wetlab Outdoor Classroom (New)	Enhancement			x	
Dog Creek/Fish Hatchery Education Loop (New)	Enhancement	x			
Dog Creek Nature Play Area (New)	Enhancement		x		

<b>Campgrounds/Cabin Village (Map E, page 113)</b>					
Description	Enhancement/ Maintenance	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
Overnight Area Enhancements					
Campground Rehab/Additional Loop incl. amenities (New)	Enhancement				x
Campground Restroom (Rehabilitate)	Maintenance				x
Cabin Village (New) incl new road and parking	Enhancement		x		
Cabin Village Overflow/Day Use Parking (Rehabilitate)	Enhancement		x		
Group Camp 1 (Rehabilitate)	Maintenance			x	
Group Camp 2 (Rehabilitate)	Maintenance			x	
Group Camp Restrooms (Rehabilitate)	Maintenance			x	
Group Camp Host Sites (New)	Enhancement			x	
Group Camp Parking Expansion (Rehabilitate)	Enhancement			x	
Hiker Biker Site (New)	Enhancement	x			
Walk In Campsite (New)	Enhancement	x			
Day Use Area Enhancements					
Amphitheater (New)	Enhancement			x	
Outdoor Classroom (Rehabilitate)	Maintenance			x	
Day Use Parking/Trailhead (Rehabilitate)	Enhancement				x
<b>Trails (Map 10.10 &amp; 10.11, pages 118 - 119)</b>					
Description	Enhancement/ Maintenance	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
New Trails					
River Lake Road Trail/or Alt route (Multi-Use)	Enhancement	x			
Oak Savannah Education Loop Trail (Pedestrian/All-ability)	Enhancement		x		
Vortex Meadow Trail (Pedestrian)	Enhancement			x	
North Connector Trail (Multiuse)	Enhancement				x
Lake Clackamas Trail (Equestrian/Pedestrian)	Enhancement	x			
Maple Glen Loop (Equestrian/Pedestrian)	Enhancement				x
Isolation Drop Trail (Pedestrian)	Enhancement				x
The Heights Trail (Multi-Use)	Enhancement			x	
Riverside Trail (Multi-use)	Enhancement			x	
Flume Trail (Equestrian/Pedestrian)	Enhancement				x
Trail Rehabilitation					
Vortex Trail (Pedestrian - Slide requires removal in initial portion of trail)	Maintenance	x			
Maple Ridge Trail (Pedestrian Slide has created a dispersal of water and multiple crossings. Re-route trail and re-located bridge to east of current location)	Maintenance		x		
<b>Natural Restoration (by Management Zones, page 81)</b>					
Description	Enhancement/ Maintenance	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
Northern Forest Reserve	Maintenance				x
Northern Day Use Area	Maintenance		x		
Riparian	Maintenance			x	
Open	Maintenance	x			
Intersection	Maintenance				x
Southern Day Use Area	Maintenance		x		
Southern Forest	Maintenance				x
Overnight	Maintenance			x	





# 11

## Reviews and Approvals

The Rivermill Horse Trail

### LAND USE AUTHORITY

Development of the park uses and facilities described in this Plan for Milo McIver State Park is governed by Clackamas County under the provisions of the County's Comprehensive Land Use Plan. The County Plan is acknowledged by the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) pursuant to the statewide land use goals, statutes and related administrative rules.

This Plan for Milo McIver has been formulated through the planning process described under OAR 736 Division 18 and OAR 660 Division 34. The planning process includes procedures for coordinating with affected local governments to assure that planned park uses and facilities are compatible with local government comprehensive plans.



Queen Anne's Lace in the Bat Barn Meadow

## LAND USE COMPATIBILITY REVIEW

Prior to OPRD's adoption of a plan for a state park property, review of the park plan for compatibility with the affected local government comprehensive plan is required. When a draft park plan is ready for OPRD's adoption, OPRD requests that the local planning official provide written confirmation that the draft park plan is compatible with the local comprehensive plan. "Compatible" means that development permits may be approved for all of the planned park projects without first amending the local government's comprehensive plan, or that the plan for the park specifically states that a local plan amendment will be needed prior to construction of any project that is not compatible. Alternatively, if the draft park plan is determined to be incompatible, the park plan may need to be changed to achieve compatibility before it is adopted. The Plan for Milo McIver will be reviewed for local land use compatibility by Clackamas County planning officials.

Milo McIver State Park is zoned entirely as Timber District (TBR) under Clackamas County's Comprehensive Plan. Typical forestland park uses are permitted in this zone. In addition, all areas of the park within a quarter mile of the Clackamas River or within a designated distance from smaller streams fall within the River and Stream Conservation Area (RSCA) overlay zone. Structures in the RSCA must be set back from the river and from streams above a minimum size; trails and water-dependent uses such as boat ramps are not subject to these setback requirements. Portions of the park lying within the Clackamas River's floodplain are restricted by limitations in the county's Floodplain Management District (FMD), but no new development is proposed in

the floodplain. Outside the park, the parcel proposed for construction of a new entrance road is zoned Ag / Forest (AGF)."

## DEVELOPMENT PERMITS FOR STATE PARK PROJECTS

Development permits will be required for most of the development projects described in the plan for the park. Prior to beginning construction of any project, the project manager is responsible for consulting with the affected local government planning department and obtaining the necessary development permits. The specific requirements for obtaining development permits for a project, and the kind of local permitting process required will vary from one project to another. The time required for completing the development permitting process will also vary, so the project manager should consult with the local government planning department early enough to assure the permitting process is completed prior to the target date for beginning construction. Prior to issuance of development permits the local government will review the project plans and specifications to assure the project proposed for construction is consistent with the description of the project in the park plan and with any applicable development standards in the local government's ordinances.

## VARIATIONS FROM THE MASTER PLAN

Under the provisions of OAR 736-018-0040, OPRD may pursue development permits for a state park project that varies from a state park plan without first amending the park plan provided that the variation is minor, unless the park plan language specifically precludes such variation. Any specific project design elements that cannot be changed by applying the "Minor Variation" rule are indicated in the design standards for the projects in the plan.

The OPRD Director must determine that a proposed variation from the master plan is "minor" using the criteria in OAR 736-018-0040. A minor variation from the master plan, which is approved by the Director, is considered to be consistent with the master plan, contingent upon the concurrence of the affected local government.

## REHABILITATION OF EXISTING STATE PARK USES

State laws allow OPRD to continue any state park use or facility that existed on July 25, 1997. (See ORS 195.125 and OAR 660-034-0030(8).) The laws allow the repair and renovation of facilities, the replacement of facilities including minor location changes, and the minor expansion of uses and facilities. Rehabilitation projects are allowed whether or not they are described in a state park plan. These projects are subject to any clear and objective siting standards required by the affected local government, provided that such standards do not preclude the projects.

Prior to applying for development permits for a project involving a minor location change of an existing facility or minor expansion of an existing use or facility, the OPRD Director must determine that the location change or expansion is “minor” using the criteria in OAR 736-018-0043. A determination by the Director that a proposed location change or expansion is minor is contingent upon the concurrence of the affected local government.

## NATURAL RESOURCE REVIEW AND APPROVALS

OPRD staff in consultation and coordination with local, state, and federal agencies and partners has determined the need for natural resource stabilization and restoration. Under the authority of OPRD Commission Policy 20-0 Natural Resource, and OP 50-09 Invasive Species Management, natural resource projects will be undertaken to manage and restore the landscape to benefit the local resources. OPRD staff work with local partners such as watershed councils, soil and water conservation districts, and surrounding land owners to implement specific resource projects. Projects are developed and implemented by park management, as budget and staff allow.



Trail Marker on the Rivermill Horse Trail



Bridge Over Dog Creek in the Fall

## CULTURAL RESOURCE REVIEW AND APPROVALS

OPRD recognizes that the preservation and protection of cultural resources is an important aspect of land management. Management of historic and archeological resources is in accordance with OPRD Commission Policy 20-02. OPRD has worked with tribal interests and local heritage organizations to identify how proposed park development may affect cultural resources. OPRD works with the State Historic Preservation Office to secure approval for any project that may have impacts on cultural resources. OPRD will continue to work with tribal and local interests to ensure any significant cultural resources of Milo McIver State Park are preserved and protected.

## EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

OPRD strives to provide a recreation experience that is safe for staff, visitors, and the surrounding community. The life-safety aspects of facility and infrastructure development are reviewed during the local government land use permitting process. OPRD has additional responsibility beyond the local planning jurisdictions. Park management is responsible for the development of an emergency management plan under OPRD policy 70-04. The development of this emergency management plan will occur after land use review of the park plan has been completed. Development of the emergency management plan is done through consultation and coordination with affected emergency service providers.



The Outdoor Classroom at the Campground

## APPENDIX A: SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS

### OPRD Background Reports and Documents:

- Oregon Natural Areas Plan, OPRD, Salem, 2010
- State Park System Plan, OPRD, Salem, 2012
- Milo McIver Wildlife Assessment, ORPD, December 2011
- Vegetation Inventory and Botanical Resource Assessment for the Milo McIver, ORPD, November 2011
- Tryon Creek Management Unit Master Plan Cultural Resources Overview, OPRD, Salem, 2011
- Milo McIver Interpretive Assessment, OPRD, Salem, 2013
- Environmental Management System Sustainability Toolbox: A Guide to Implementing Sustainable Principles and the Environmental Management System at Park and Office locations, OPRD, Salem, 2005
- SCORP Regional Recreation Survey, OPRD, Salem, 2012
- Centennial Horizon Vision, OPRD, Salem, 2009
- OPRD HUB Database, 2013
- The IMAP Potential Natural Vegetation model;
- Natural vegetation associations reported in Natural Resources Conservation Service's NASIS soils data.

### The above documents are available for viewing at:

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department  
North Mall Office Building  
725 Summer Street NE, Suite C  
Salem, OR 97301

## APPENDIX B: OPRD STATEWIDE NATURAL RESOURCES POLICIES & OBJECTIVES

### OPRD Natural Resource Policy

As stewards of the natural resources entrusted to the Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission, it shall be the policy of Oregon Parks and Recreation Department to:

- Proactively manage the natural resource base for its contribution to the regional landscape, as well as, its function within a site specific planned landscape.
- Actively cooperate and communicate with our public and private neighbors to promote compatible programs and practices.
- Inform, involve and educate the public in significant planned management actions, including the scientific and practical aspects of current management techniques and strategies.
- Consider the significant ecological, recreational and aesthetic qualities of our resources to be the highest priority.
- Develop and follow management programs and action plans which exemplify excellence in resource stewardship, fulfill the agency mission, are guided by the management intent

of our property classification system and meet or exceed federal, state and local laws and regulations.

## Statewide Natural Resource Management Objectives

OPRD's natural resource management guidelines for state parks are based on system-wide objectives, on the mapping of natural resource conditions in the park, and on ecosystem patterns. A summary of the natural resource conditions in the planning area is included in Chapter 3, Park Resource Assessments. Detailed resource maps for the park are available for viewing at the OPRD Salem headquarters office and the Regional State Park office in Bend.

The following objectives have been established by OPRD to guide natural resource management decisions for OPRD's properties statewide. These statewide objectives were considered in combination with the particular resource conditions at Milo McIver State Park to determine specific objectives for the park. The statewide objectives are listed below:

1. Protect all existing high value, healthy, Native Oregon ecosystems found within OPRD-managed properties. (Based on Oregon Natural Heritage ecosystem types and OPRD definition of high quality.)
  - a. Allow successional processes to proceed without intervention except as may be needed in particular circumstances.
  - b. Identify and monitor existing high quality ecosystems for the presence of threats to desired ecosystem types or conditions. Determine whether there are changes desired in ecosystem types or conditions based on consultation with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Oregon Natural Heritage Information Center, the Oregon Department of Agriculture Protected Plants section, natural resource interest groups and any affected federal resource management agencies.
  - c. Manage the resources to eliminate any unacceptable threats or to attain desired ecosystem conditions and types.
  - d. Following a natural or human-caused catastrophic event, such as a major fire, wind throw, landslide or flooding; determine what Management actions are needed, if any, to attain a desired ecosystem condition or type.
2. Where appropriate, restore or enhance existing low quality resource areas to a higher quality or desired ecosystem types or conditions based on consultation with natural resource agencies as to what a desired ecosystem should be for the planning area and for the region. Identify areas of low resource significance to consider for future recreational use and development, as identified in the park master plan.
3. Manage all OPRD properties to protect existing occurrences of state or federally listed or candidate species to the approval of jurisdictional agencies:
  - a. Integrate species management plans into ecosystem management plans that include the monitoring and management of indicator species.
  - b. For selected lands, in consultation with natural resource regulatory agencies, determine how best to manage for protected species recovery and related desired ecosystem types and conditions.
4. Manage all OPRD lands and uses to minimize erosion, sedimentation, and other impacts on important resources.
5. Identify and acquire additional lands from willing landowners, or enter into management partnerships with landowners, to provide long term viability for important natural resources within OPRD-managed properties, as needed. Consider connectivity of resources across properties.
6. In areas of high quality ecosystems or habitats, endeavor to provide opportunities for the public to experience the following:
  - a. Sights, sounds, smells and feeling of ecosystems representative of Oregon and the region;
  - b. Understanding of the ecosystem structure, composition and function;
  - c. Larger views of the landscape of which the ecosystem is a part.
7. In selected areas of low quality natural resources, manage for:
  - a. Popular or attractive native plants or animals that are appropriate to the local ecosystem;
  - b. Desired views or settings;

- c. Desired cultural landscape restorations for interpretation.
8. Locate, design and construct facilities that provide public access to high quality ecosystems or habitats in a manner that avoids significant impacts on the ecosystems.
  9. For those OPRD properties or sites which are historically significant and which have been identified by the Department as priority sites for emphasizing cultural resource protection, management and interpretation, manage the natural resources in the cultural resource areas to support cultural resource interpretation, unless this would result in unacceptable conflicts with protected species or areas of special natural resource concern.
  10. Manage OPRD natural resources to protect visitors, staff, facilities and neighboring properties from harm.
  11. Manage OPRD natural resources to protect them from threats from adjacent or nearby properties or their use.
  12. Limit the use of non-native plants to developed facility areas or intensive use areas, and as is needed to withstand intensive use and to provide desired amenities such as shade, wind breaks, etc. Wherever possible, use native species in landscaping developed sites.

## APPENDIX C: MASTER PLAN AMENDMENTS

Once the park master plan is adopted as a state rule, any development in the park must be consistent with the master plan. Minor variations from the adopted master plan may be allowed if such variations are determined by the OPRD Director and the affected local government to be consistent with the master plan in accordance with OAR 736-018-0040. Any use that is not consistent with the master plan requires a master plan amendment. Master plan amendments must follow the same process used to adopt the master plan, which includes re-adoption as a state rule and a determination of compatibility with local government comprehensive plans.

Park master plans are amended when changes in circumstances are significant enough to warrant plan changes. The OPRD Director considers the recommendations of OPRD staff and outside interests in prioritizing the park master plans to be adopted or amended each biennium. The director's decisions are based on considerations of various factors, such as:

- Recreation demands that affect the park, and opportunities in the park to help meet the demands;
- The need for significant changes in park uses or facilities to improve park functions;
- Significant changes in the conditions of, or threats to, natural, cultural or scenic resources within or surrounding that park where a master plan amendment is needed to address the changed conditions or threats;
- Conflicts or potential conflicts between park uses and neighboring land uses where a master plan amendment is needed to address the conflicts;
- Opportunities to establish partnerships to implement previously unplanned projects that fit the park setting; or
- Alternatives to amending the master plan that would adequately address needed changes, such as interagency management agreements, partnerships, and so forth.

## APPENDIX D: HISTORIC VEGETATION MODELS AND SOURCES

Historic vegetation information or modeling available for Milo McIver:

- The 2008 GAP analysis project;
- The IMAP Potential Natural Vegetation model;
- Natural vegetation associations reported in Natural Resources Conservation Service's NASIS soils data.

## APPENDIX E: REFERENCES

### **Chapter 3:**

Bowman, J., N. Cappuccino, and L. Fahrig. 2002. Patch size and population density: the effect of immigration behavior. *Conservation Ecology* 6(1): 9. [online] URL: <http://www.consecol.org/vol6/iss1/art9/>

Tasa, Guy L., Julia A. Knowles, Marissa A. Guenther, and Christopher L. Ruiz 2007 Archaeological Resource Evaluation of Area 2, Oregon State Parks, 2006 Surveys. University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History, OSMA Report 2007-050. On file at the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office. Salem, Oregon.