



BEAVER DAM STATE PARK

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN | 2010



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Mark Beckstrand – Fishery Biologist, NDOW

Shaylen Budreau – Park Ranger Technician, NDSP

Russ Dapsauski – Las Vegas Region Manager, NDSP

Gail Durham – NDF Forest Health Specialist, NDF

Chris Faehling – NDF Forest Health Specialist, NDF

Terry Hansen, former Las Vegas Region Manager, NDSP

Jenny Scanland – Park & Recreation Program Manager, NDSP

Cody Tingey – Park Supervisor II, NDSP

J. Steve Weaver - Deputy Administrator, NDSP

Steve M. Weaver – former Panaca Region Manager, NDSP

Rich Shock – Project Manager & Co-Author, Sage Green Design, RLA

Derek Wilson – Co-Author, Rubicon Planning and Design

Tom Dilts – GIS Mapping, Otis Bay Ecological Consultants (OBEC)

Chad Gourley – Collaborator, Otis Bay Ecological Consultants (OBEC)

Brenda Nebesky – Graphic Design, GeoGraphics

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter One: Introduction

Purpose of the Plan.....	1
Park Development Issues	1
Development Future.....	1
Description, Location and Park Setting	2
Park History.....	2
Planning Process	6

Chapter Two: Regional Influences

Demographic and Social Factors Affecting Park Use.....	8
Recreational Use and Demand	9
Recreation Facility Supply	11
Present and Future Needs— Supply/Demand Analysis	11
Land Use Trends.....	11

Chapter Three: Existing Park

Natural Resources	14
Cultural Resources.....	17
Site Analysis Summary	18
Existing Facilities and Use	18

Chapter Four: Development Plan

Process.....	26
Proposed Plan.....	26
Implementation	32

Appendix: Development Alternatives

Beaver Dam State Park— Development Alternatives.....	34
Preferred Alternative Plan	39

Tables

3-1 Wildlife Species of the Beaver Dam Area	16
4-1 Facilities Location Matrix.....	30

Maps

Historic Features.....	5
Regional Land Use	13
Slope	19
Geography.....	20
Surface Waters	21
Beaver Dam Wash Watershed.....	22
General Vegetation Types	23
Soils.....	24
Existing Conditions.....	25
Recommended Plan	27
Alternative A	36
Alternative B.....	37
Alternative C.....	38
Preferred Alternative.....	42

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

Maintaining an updated General Management Plan document is an accepted part of public park management and Beaver Dam State Park adheres to this principle. This document is intended to give readers the necessary history and overview of the park while providing a vision for future park management and developments. Additionally, the process of updating this document included collecting data from park users, members of the public, land-use professionals, and Nevada Division of State Parks staff on how the park is currently used and what changes should be considered.

Beaver Dam State Park is facing a crossroads in its management/development history. There is considerable sentiment and support for two potentially conflicting management/development paths: to maintain the park in its current, minimally-developed form; or to enhance the facilities within the park in order to provide more services to a larger number of users. Resource and people management options are likewise at a crossroads.

Several issues must be considered when selecting which course to pursue, including: public preferences; park safety; ecological preservation; and the geographic realities present in the park. A brief discussion of each of these issues is provided below.

PARK DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Public Input and Preferences

An important part of the Plan update process was soliciting public input and incorporating it into future management/development priorities for Beaver Dam State Park. This included multiple public presentations and design sessions held in Caliente, Carson City, and Las Vegas with the purpose of presenting existing park conditions and usage patterns and seeking input on park features, shortcomings, and desired changes. Additional input was obtained through the NDSP website, where visitors were able to provide written input.

The initial round of meetings and discussions provided a team of design professionals with sufficient direction to produce a set of design alternatives. These alternatives incorporated the stated goals and preferences of the meeting participants, in various configurations reflecting different levels of development intensity. Later meetings presented the design alternatives and used the additional input to formulate preferred design and management strategies for the future of Beaver Dam State Park.

Park Safety

Due to the remote location of the park and the existence of natural problems within Nevada, such as wildfire and flooding, it is important that public safety be maintained. Primarily this means proper year-round road access to the park. Currently, the park

is served with a dirt-surfaced access road that has intermittent steep grades. This arrangement is not in conformance with current safety standards and is therefore a top priority for upgrading.

Regardless of safety considerations, public input indicated there is some desire on the part of park users to upgrade the road simply to provide better access. This is understandable given that the road is currently challenging for larger vehicles requiring a wide turning radius and trailers. This desire for an improved road suggests that the park would see increased usage if the road is upgraded. This further suggests the need to plan for, and manage, development within the park.

Ecological Preservation

Bringing visitors to the park brings environmental impacts. These impacts include: sewage generation; trail and road erosion; water usage; and visual impacts from facilities. Therefore, properly maintaining the park requires managing these impacts.

Potential development options for the park include: erosion control landscaping on trails and campsites; watercourse stabilization; improved road design; and improved sewer and water systems. These options were included in the design alternatives presented to the public and form part of the preferred alternative.

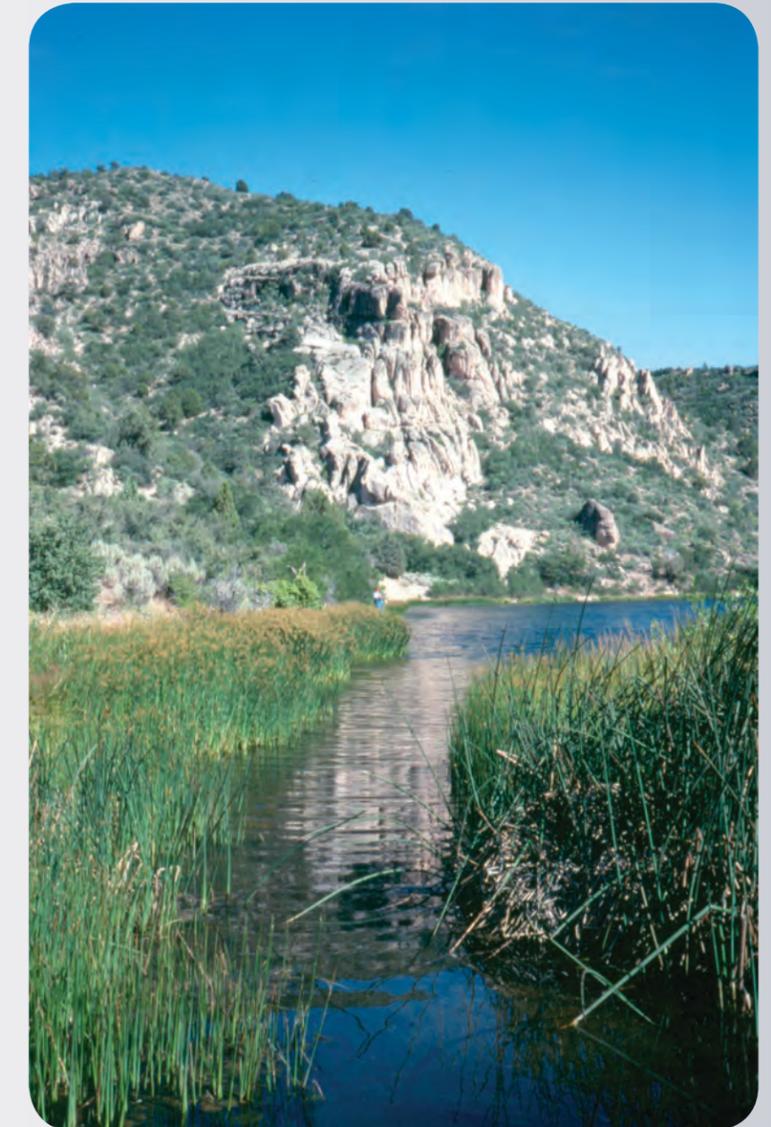
Park Geography

To a large extent, geography determines usage patterns in the park. People are drawn to natural features such as waterways, overlooks, and other scenic spots. These usage patterns need to be recognized and facilities developed to accommodate the resulting foot and vehicle traffic.

Park planners have used existing park infrastructure, overlaid on detailed topographic maps, as a starting point for developing design alternatives. This approach allowed for logical and feasible development alternatives that balance goals and physical realities.

DEVELOPMENT FUTURE

Given the above issues of public demand for park improvements, the need for safety, and environmental protection, this document presents a preferred development alternative that includes a moderate level of new facilities and amenities within Beaver Dam State Park. This development alternative is considered as the best course for balancing preservation of the existing Park atmosphere with the need for upgrades.



Schroeder Reservoir before the 2005 flood event.

Of the range of available development options, one choice would be to make no changes. This option was considered by the design team but was rejected as not preferred for a collection of reasons, all related to the issues discussed above. Specifically, this option did not have strong support from the public, it did not provide the desired level of public safety, and it did not address the environmental needs of the Park.

A complete discussion of the design alternatives is included in Appendix 1.

DESCRIPTION, LOCATION AND PARK SETTING

Description of Park and Location

Beaver Dam State Park covers 2,393 acres with an additional 3,236 acres acquisition pending, about 38 miles northeast of Caliente. The park sits adjacent to the Utah border in Lincoln County, southeastern Nevada. (See figure 1-1, Location Map). The park is accessible via a 29-mile graded, dirt road which intersects U.S. Highway 93 about 8 miles north of Caliente.

The major amenity of the park is its wilderness character, with abundant natural beauty and relatively unspoiled setting. The park landscape is characterized by deep canyons with high vertical walls, cool meandering streams, diverse vegetation associations and land forms, and dramatic vistas with few man-made improvements.

The major recreational activities available at Beaver Dam State Park include camping, fishing, hiking/walking, picnicking, relaxing outdoors and nature study.

Physical Setting of the Area

Beaver Dam State Park is a unique recreational area in that it is perhaps the most remote state park in the state, and allows the visitor the opportunity for solitude and more semi-primitive recreational activities than in most other state park areas.

The rustic and primitive setting of the park is due, in large part, to the unimproved access road across which most of the larger recreational vehicles and campers will not travel. Therefore, visitation to the park is low-moderate, with peak use on holidays. Many of the visitors to this park come here for exactly that reason: the number of user conflicts is relatively limited, and one need not search far for the feeling of solitude in this remote park.

Beaver Dam State Park also provides a relief from the hot summers of southern Nevada, as it is at an elevation of about 5,000 feet and is well forested with annual and intermittent streams. Additionally, Beaver Dam is home to a large number of animals, and hosts a wide variety of plant communities from riparian habitats, to grassy meadows and pine forests.

Adjacent Property Ownership

The majority of land surrounding the park is managed by the Bureau of Land Management and owned by the federal government. Private property, owned by the Mathews family

since 1916, exists adjacent to the southern boundary of Beaver Dam State Park. In conformance with the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation & Development Act of 2007, transfer of 3,236 acres of Public Lands to the State of Nevada is pending for expansion of the Beaver Dam State Park.

PARK HISTORY

History of the Area

In 1973, several archeological surveys were conducted throughout Lincoln County by scientists of the Desert Research Institute. Several study sites were chosen, including the Scott site southeast of Panaca and the O'Malley site at Clover Valley near Beaver Dam State Park.

The study of the Scott and O'Malley sites, along with other archeological research of the area, indicates that the region was initially occupied by carriers of a Desert Archaic culture about 7,000 years before present. These people occupied the O'Malley Shelter and probably other open sites in the area. They hunted bison, big-horn sheep, mule deer, birds, rabbits, ground squirrels and other rodents. The presence of "large" projectile points indicates the use of atlatls and darts. Probably hunting camps were established on the slopes of nearby mountains.

The initial Desert Archaic occupation lasted for about 500 years, after which it appears the area was abandoned. A second Desert Archaic occupation began about 4,600 years ago and persisted for 1,600 years. The lifestyle of these people was basically the same as the initial occupation, although no evidence of bison hunting is present during this second occupation. At about 3,000 - 2,000 years before present, the area was again abandoned.

Beginning about 1 A.D., carriers of a Puebloan culture came into the area, followed by the entrance of the Parowan Fremont peoples, presumably from the Parowan Valley in Utah or the Snake Valley to the north. It would appear that these were the first groups to practice some form of horticulture, as corn, beans, pumpkins and squash are present.

Although the Fremont peoples occupied the area and practiced horticulture, they apparently did not build pueblos. This would indicate a seasonal occupation of the area in the spring and summer months. It is possible, however, that these groups resided here permanently, occupying rock shelters rather than building villages.

Sometime after 1,000 A.D., carriers of the Shoshonean culture, presumed to be the ancestors of the Numic-speaking Southern Paiute, entered the area. For a period of about 300 years, the Numic and Fremont peoples jointly occupied the area, until the Fremont culture left around 1,300 A.D. The Numic groups who remained were foragers, exploiting resources seasonally as they became available in various ecological zones. The people occupied rock shelters, but also built brush houses with dry-laid stone foundations.

The early Numic groups remained in the area, and evolved into the Southern Paiutes found here in historical times. In fact, the Southern Paiutes are thought to be the last



Old Schroeder Reservoir



Schroeder Reservoir after 2005 Dam breach.

American Indian group to come into sustained contact with the whites, as European exploration of the region did not occur until the middle of the 19th century. (Fowler, et al., 1973)

Emigrants on their way to California in 1849 apparently discovered the Panaca spring and Meadow Valley areas. A group of Mormon missionaries explored the region in 1857 and did some small-scale farming. These activities did not develop, however, into permanent settlements.

The earliest historical accounts of the region indicate that William Hamblin guided the first group of prospectors into the region north of Meadow Valley in March, 1864. Hamblin and two others, Sherwood and Vandermark, formed a mining district near the site of their silver discovery, and named it the Meadow Valley Mining District.

During this time, the region was situated in Washington County, Utah Territory, which did not become a part of Nevada until 1866. In the spring of 1864, Mormon settlers again entered the area, settling near the present site of Panaca. Other areas claimed by the Mormons in 1864 included Clover Valley, west of Beaver Dam Wash, and Eagle Valley, today the site of Ursine below Spring Valley State Park. The Clover Valley and Panaca settlements experienced recurring trouble with the Indians, and many left the area. Settlers in Eagle Valley, however, remained, and built a permanent fort.

In the years that followed, interest in the Meadow Valley Mining District grew, and the Meadow Valley Mining Company was organized by F.L.A. Pioche, a successful San Francisco businessman (Hulse, 1971).

Increasing quantities of gold and silver ore were being produced in the district through 1872. The following year a decline in the production of this ore began, and a long period of economic lethargy began. During the first years of the depression, Pioche retained hope in the resurgence of the mining industry. By the 1880s and 1890s, however, the mines and rangelands could not sustain more than a few hundred persons. Pioche became the county seat of Lincoln County, and served as a distribution center for ranches scattered from northern Spring Valley to Las Vegas and as a base for local prospectors. In 1889, the Union Pacific Railroad began to survey for the construction of a line through Pioche, and survey crews began working in and around the town. The revival, however, proved to be short-lived and disappointing, and a period of economic lethargy remained.

Around 1900, railroad activity and a renewed interest in the old mines began. The Union Pacific Railroad Company, a rival of the Central Pacific, planned a railroad line in Lincoln County because it wanted to connect Salt Lake City with Los Angeles. The most logical place to build a roadbed into Nevada from southern Utah was at Clover Valley. This was the route claimed by the railroad in the 1890's but had not yet been developed.

Shortly after the turn of the century, two rival companies wanted the old Union Pacific grade. The San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad announced construction plans, and the Oregon Short Line claimed it had obtained title to the Clover Valley route. After several months of arguments, each company moved men into the valley in the

spring of 1901 to hold the ground and destroy the work of the other. After a few weeks, a federal court ordered the men of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad to withdraw. Eventually, an agreement and a partnership were arranged between the two companies, and after 1903 no further conflicts delayed the construction.

As the rail line was built to the point where Clover Valley joins the Meadow Valley Wash, a new town, named Caliente, was formed. Stores, saloons and boarding houses were opened for the construction crews. By 1904, the rail line reached Meadow Valley Wash, and Caliente was made a "division point" with repair shops, a round house, and offices. For more than forty years, it continued to be one of the major points on the Salt Lake City-Los Angeles railroad. However, after the diesel locomotives replaced steam engines in the 1940's, it became less important as a railroad center.

A branch line was constructed from the main line in Caliente to the county seat and mining districts in Pioche in 1906-07. This rail connection with the outside world made possible a new approach to mining in the district. The cheaper transportation made it possible to mine a lower grade of ore, and mining of lead became possible. Telephone lines and the introduction of automobiles brought modern technology to Lincoln County, and reduced the detrimental effects of its long-standing isolationism (Hulse, 1971).

During the 20th century, the mining districts around Pioche have experienced highly productive periods intermixed with declines in productivity. The railroads which once served the area have often been replaced with highways and vehicular traffic. More recently, ranching has become an important part of Lincoln County, with a number of new ranches having been formed since the 1950's. Today, the major population center of Lincoln County is Caliente, although Pioche remains the county seat.

History of the Site

Pre-historic Occupation — Human occupation of the area surrounding Beaver Dam State Park dates back to about 5000 B.C. with artifacts found at the O'Malley. Primitive agriculture was practiced by these early inhabitants in Clover Valley, west of Beaver Dam Wash. Artifacts excavated from the O'Malley site identify these people as members of the Desert Archaic culture.

During the next 4700 ± years, several more groups occupied the region. Finally, around 300 B.C. the southern Paiutes entered this area from southern Nevada. An early explorer reported seeing agricultural crops growing in fields of the Meadow Valley Wash area just north of Caliente in the mid-1800's.

Exploration of the Beaver Dam Wash — The first European explorers entered the region in 1849 when an emigrant party bound for the goldfields of California left the established route of the Spanish Trail, looking for a shortcut. The party left Provo, Utah on October 20th and traveled north and west for several days before reaching the rim of Headwaters Wash, north of Beaver Dam Wash. Two members of the party, William Henry Bigler and Wesley Smith, proceeded down Headwaters Wash and Beaver Dam Wash. (Bigler's initials, WHB, were etched into a white rock in this



Entry/Directional Sign



Access Road

area, dated Saturday, November 3, 1849). They were on foot with mules carrying their supplies. They hiked throughout the entire length of what would become Beaver Dam State Park, and eventually left Beaver Dam Wash at a point just to the east of Mormon Mesa.

Here they left the wash and went due west to a point in Meadow Valley somewhere in the area of present day Carp. Upon reaching the Pahrnaghat area, Bigler split from Smith and went south to rejoin the Spanish Trail. He eventually reached the goldfields of California without further incident. The party they had left at Headwaters Wash continued north and west out of the area and eventually went through Death Valley on their way to California. The hardships of these Death Valley 49'ers is well documented in the history of the region.

Early Settlement of the Area & the Hamblin Ranch — As described under “History of the Area,” a ranch was established in the Clover Valley west of Beaver Dam Wash by a group of Mormon settlers. Intermittent disputes with the Indians forced these settlers to leave the area in 1866, and they returned to Utah. By May, 1869, however, Clover Valley was reoccupied by a group of settlers headed by Lyman L. Woods who won the respect of the Indians and endeavored to live in peaceful co-existence.

At about this time, the area of the Hamblin Ranch, today within the boundaries of Beaver Dam State Park, was first occupied. Edwin Hamblin homesteaded the area and established a cattle ranch. His cattle were grazed throughout the Clover Valley and Beaver Dam Wash areas.

The original two story house built by Edwin burned to the ground at the turn of the century. The family moved to St. George or Santa Clara, Utah, and a small cabin for the use of a few cowboys was built on the site. Remnants of this structure still exist in the park today.

A cemetery with several graves is located there, but all traces have vanished. One of the surviving relatives of the Hamblin family, Mrs. Veva Hamblin Riding, lived on the ranch as a child and visited the site in August of 1983 in an effort to locate the graves. She was apparently successful, but chose not to divulge the location to the park staff. (Mrs. Riding submitted a letter to Division staff describing the location of at least one grave, that of Angus Jay Hamblin who died at the age of 4 in 1905).

Bauer Ranch Site — Another historic ranch site in the immediate vicinity of Beaver Dam State Park is the Bauer Ranch Site, just north of the park. A ranch house and outbuildings occupied this site during the 1930's. The only structure remaining is a small railroad tie constructed hog shed which was pulled to the ground sometime in 1985. Some wire fencing around a makeshift corral and miscellaneous junk litter the site. This was a working ranch for a number of years and included a house.

Civilian Conservation Corps Campground and Picnic Area — During 1934, a group of Panaca citizens appealed to the Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce for their support to establish a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp in Panaca. The CCC was needed to help build a flood control project in the valley to prevent flooding in the town.

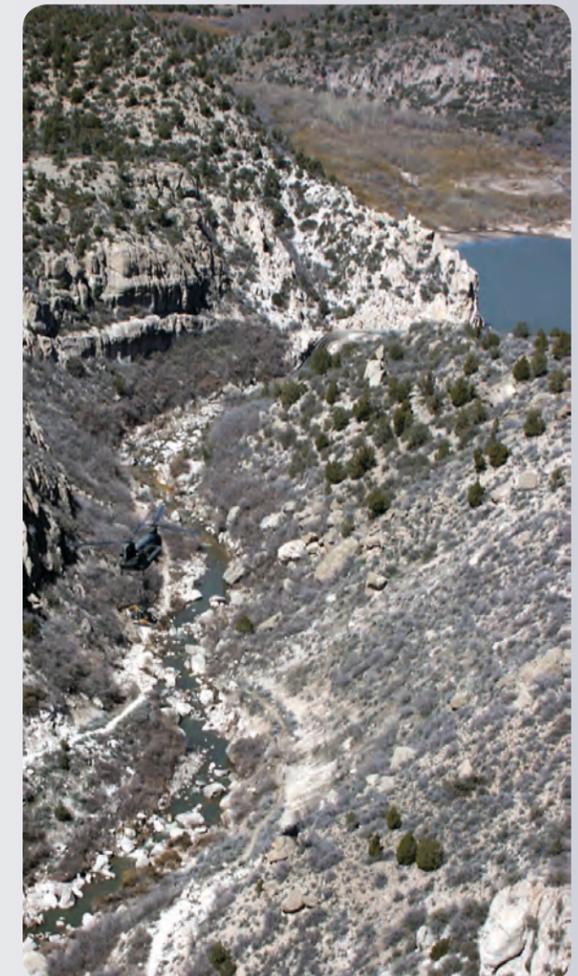
A CCC camp was established in Panaca in May, 1934. A portion of the original crew was sent to the Beaver Dam area that same month, and by the end of the summer, camping facilities, a picnic area and road improvements had been made. Communications were maintained with the outside world via a telephone line strung in from Acoma. Some parts of this line are still visible along the western boundary of the park. Today, only a few facilities constructed by the CCC still remain, and are found in Campground #3. The remaining facilities were destroyed in a series of flash floods which were typical of this wash.

According to pictures of the camp and facilities held by the Mathews family, the site included a cabin, a wood frame mess hall and a large wood frame outhouse. According to Mr. Ross Mathews who lived in the area most of his life, “Winter storms and floods in 1937 and 1938 wiped out most of the improvements the CCC boys made.” (Beck, park files, 1986)

Mathews Ranch — Although this location is outside the park boundaries, it has historical significance for the area. William Mathews, Jr. moved from Panaca to the site in 1916 and acquired land in the upper part of Clover Valley and in Beaver Dam Wash. He built a small cabin, and used it for a cattle line camp. During the 1950's William's son, Ross moved in and built a house and barn that he lived in until it burned to the ground in the late 1980's. The Mathews family still resides in St. George and operates the ranch in the Beaver Dam Wash. Ross Mathews passed away in January, 1992.

Acoma-Shem Highway — Prior to the grading and development of the existing park entrance road, the main access road to the park in the past was the Acoma-Shem Highway. It connected a silver mine to the railroad siding at Acoma on the main route of the Union Pacific Railroad. Ore mined in Beaver Dam Wash, a few miles below present park boundaries, was hauled by wagon to the siding and loaded into hopper cars for a trip to a smelter in Provo. A steam traction engine was used for some time to pull the ore wagons to Acoma and to bring supplies to the mine. Some remains of this engine are used as a gate at the Mathews Ranch.

Ross Mathews remembered the road as follows: “The road from Acoma to the Hamblin's (and down the canyon) was part of the old Acoma-Shem Highway, the only graded road in southern Nevada or Utah. The rest of the roads were just wagon trails with high centers; most followed the flood channels. It was a real treat to go to the Hamblin's for an outing.” (Beck, park files, 1986)



Old Schroeder Reservoir/Dam site



2005 Flood Damage — Schroeder Dam

BEAVER DAM STATE PARK

General Management Plan
Update-2010

HISTORIC FEATURES

Historic Places

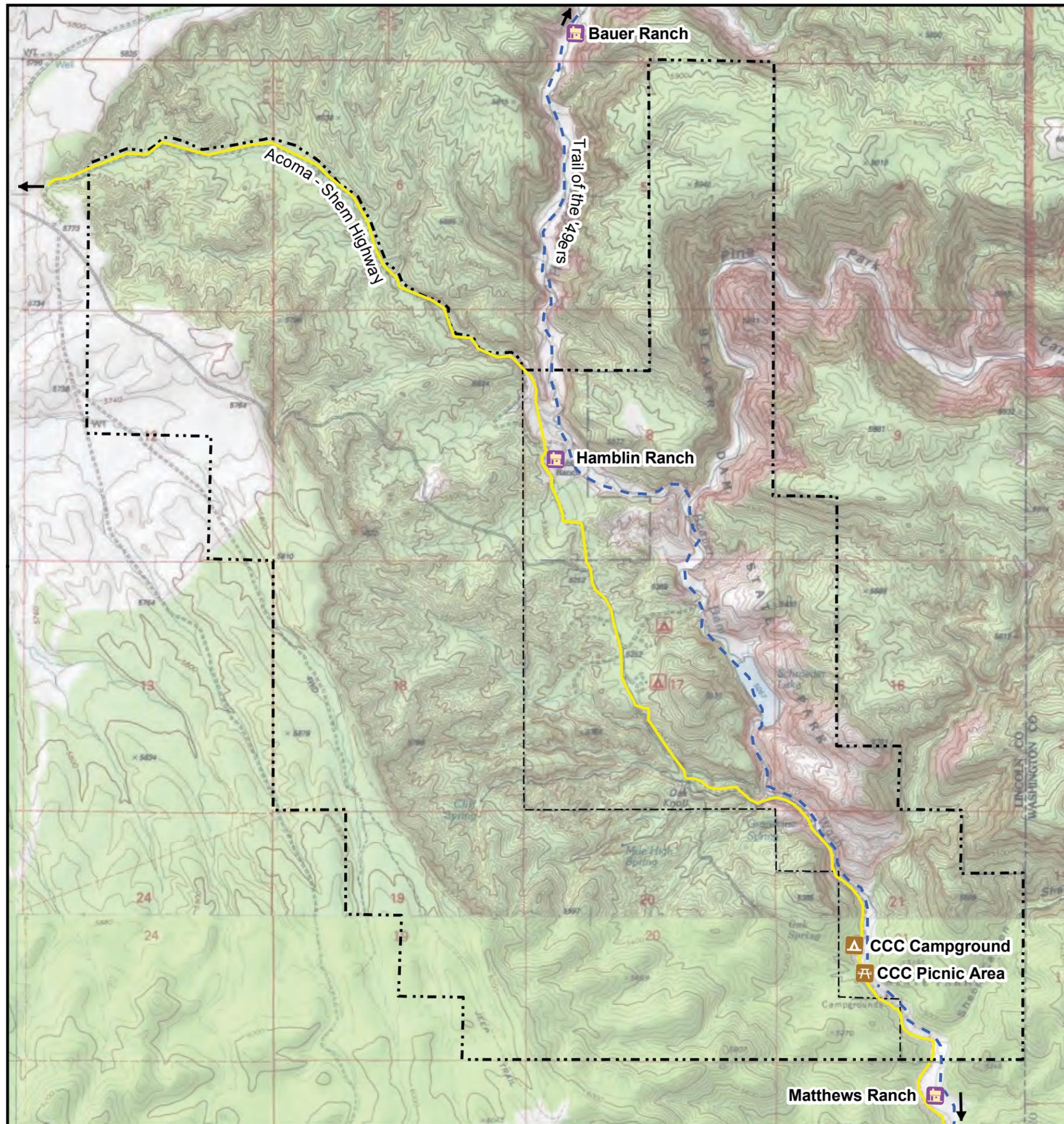
-  Ranch
-  Campground
-  Picnic Area

Historic Trails

-  Acoma-Shem Highway
-  Trail of the 1849'ers
-  Trail continues beyond the map

Other Features

-  Proposed State Park Boundary
-  Existing State Park Boundary



1:27,000

When Park Authorized/History of Authorization

On March 26, 1935 the Nevada State Legislature authorized the designation of several state parks in Lincoln and Clark counties. They included Cathedral Gorge State Park, Kershaw-Ryan State Park, Beaver Dam State Park and Valley of Fire State Park. (Statutes of Nevada, 1935, Chapter 85)

The deed for the property was actually signed in 1941, and transferred 918.62 acres from the United States to the State of Nevada, to be known as the Beaver Dam State Park, to be reserved from sale and set aside for all times for state park and recreational purposes.

At the time of designation, Schroeder Reservoir did not yet exist. On May 21, 1960, an agreement was signed between the Nevada State Park Commission and the Nevada Fish and Game Commission allowing the latter to construct a dam across Beaver Dam Creek. The agreement stated that the Fish and Game Commission (now the Department of Wildlife) would assume complete management and control of all fisheries created by the dam, and assume complete control and expenses of the dam's maintenance and water level. In return, the Park Commission agreed to develop a master plan of the recreational opportunities created by the dam, assume the control and responsibility over the general public's use of the area, and have complete control over all road construction and other recreational improvements.

The construction of the dam impounded a reservoir area of approximately 25 surface acres. It immediately became a popular fishing and small boat recreation facility. There also was negative impacts resultant from the dam placement in the Beaver Dam Wash. The dam stopped upstream fish migration and isolated the resident populations into two groups.

Highly erosive soils within the Beaver Dam Wash watershed area contributed to a heavy sedimentation load which quickly compromised the reservoir. Published reports have indicated that as much as half of the design capacity of the reservoir was filled with silt within ten years following dam construction. Continued sedimentation compromised the reservoir's ability to absorb the larger flood events which have historically frequented the area. In January 2005, an event over-topped and weakened the dam. In an effort to avoid catastrophic failure, a multi-agency team of experts determined it was necessary to breach the dam. Once this was completed the silt laden reservoir was left unprotected from future flood events. Even moderate storms could discharge significant amounts of the silt downstream.

It was quickly determined that repair or replacement of the dam was unfeasible. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in 2009 granted funding for a project to remove the remains of the dam and spillway and stabilize the accumulated sediment in the reservoir area. This project, completed in the fall of 2009 also acted to re-vegetate and restore the stream to its natural channel.

By 1962, another 993.98 acres was transferred from the Bureau of Land Management to the State of Nevada to enhance the recreational uses of Beaver Dam State Park. And again in 1965, another 320 acres was similarly transferred.

The remaining 160 acres was deeded to the State by Mrs. Vivian Gravell.

An additional 3,236 acres of land, identified as the 'NV State Park Expansion Proposal' was set aside for conveyance to State Parks in the 'Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act of 2004'. This addition will more than double the size of the park bringing the total acreage to 5628.6

(Note: at the time of this writing in July of 2010, transfer of this additional acreage from the BLM was still pending.)

PLANNING PROCESS

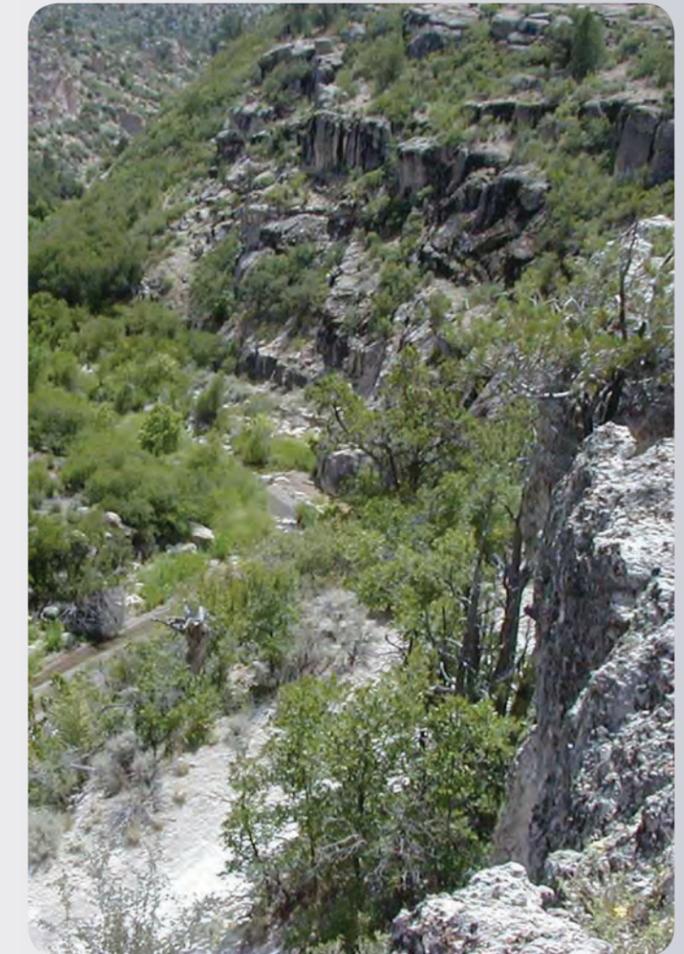
To ensure successful operation of Beaver Dam State Park it is necessary to maintain a working document that provides direction for the present and future maintenance and development of the park. The Beaver Dam State Park General Management Plan serves as this document and is specifically designed to guide the development of amenities at the Park while also maintaining the desired character. This document is compiled and maintained by The Nevada Division of State Parks but the development guidelines contained in the document are the result of a lengthy and comprehensive planning process designed to capture input from park users, outdoor recreation groups, local landowners, and park design experts. Due to this process, the Plan is not simply a mandate from a single State agency or individual but is a document that reflects how Nevadans want to see one of their oldest and largest state parks be maintained into the future.

The planning process was divided into several distinct phases, beginning with extensive data collection on the part of the Nevada Division of State Parks (NDSP). The NDSP routinely collects data from state park users. These data include frequency of visits, purpose of visit, length of stay, facilities used, desired facilities, and comments on the quality of their visit. These data therefore comprise primary input from the members of the public most likely to be interested in Beaver Dam State Park and form a vital input into the planning process.

The second phase involved the holding of public workshops to discuss Park options and collect input on desired character and development. Park users, outdoor groups, and any other organizations considered to be State Park stakeholders, were contacted and invited to attend the workshops. Separate workshop events were held in Las Vegas and Caliente. Las Vegas was considered a suitable site due to the substantial population base of Park users, as documented in the user survey.

Both meetings generated input from members of the public and from organized outdoor recreation groups and included goals for future amenities, road and safety improvements, historical content of the Park, appropriate uses, and the possible desirability of maintaining the Park's primitive nature.

An important item on the agenda was the Schroeder Reservoir Dam and development options available. As further discussed in the History section, this dam suffered a catastrophic failure due to a flood and was not considered repairable. Both meetings presented the geological and economic factors impacting the dam and the resulting



Beaver Dam Wash

decision to not rebuild it. A degree of consensus was achieved among workshop participants that, while the Schroeder Reservoir was a desirable amenity, it could not be rebuilt and a focus on designing fishing and hiking amenity around the remaining stream was the proper direction to pursue.

The final phase of the planning process was, using the information and data obtained in the first two phases, to develop design alternatives for the park and present them to the public in a further workshop. The three resulting design alternatives represented choices that workshop participants could make based on their view of the appropriate level of development and appropriate uses.

This final workshop was based in Caliente and was broadcast to participants in Las Vegas and Carson City. During this workshop, State Parks personnel and design professionals presented the three design alternatives and elicited responses and input from attendees. This input was used to select and refine a preferred alternative. Specific details of the design alternatives and the preferred alternative are provided in a later section of this document. Complementing the development aspects of this plan, management, operations, maintenance and related issues are also to be addressed in conformance with general management plan guidelines.

Data Sources

Beaver Dam State Park is part of Nevada’s original state park system, established in 1935. It has therefore played, and continues to play, an important role in the state park system for many long-time users. For many outdoor recreation participants, Beaver Dam State Park fills a prominent role and usage data for the Park is well documented. In aggregate, these data sources provide a comprehensive picture of park usage, user preferences, user satisfaction, infrastructure needs, and likely usage patterns for the short and long-term future.

Relevant data on Beaver Dam State Park are contained in several sources that have served to provide components of this document. These sources include:

Beaver Dam State Park User Survey;

Beaver Dam State Park Public Input Meetings, Caliente and Las Vegas, January 2007;

The Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan for Nevada, both the 2003 and 2010 edition;

The 2006-8 State Park User Survey, conducted by the Nevada Division of State Parks;

The Lincoln County Community Lands Plan Survey, commissioned by the Lincoln County Community Lands Plan Project;

Additional sources, as detailed in the bibliography, provided general information on outdoor recreation and demographic insight into outdoor recreation participants.



Historic stone picnic table

CHAPTER 2: REGIONAL INFLUENCES

DEMOGRAPHIC and SOCIAL FACTORS AFFECTING PARK USE

In addition to simple usage rates, the available data on park use also allow for an assessment of demographic and social factors that impact park use at present and into the future. An analysis of these data points to factors that should be considered when planning park facilities and infrastructure.

Statewide Population Growth

The simplest analysis of the data reveals the obvious fact that the overall Nevada population has increased substantially in recent decades, with a resulting impact on State Parks. The table below shows Nevada population growth and annual state park visitation for selected years.

Year	Nevada Population	Annual Visitors to Nevada State Parks
1986	0.9 million	2.8 million
2004	2.4 million	3.2 million
2008	2.6 million	3.3 million

Source: Nevada Division of State Parks

Interestingly, annual visitation to State Parks has exceeded the State's population for many years. This is due to the large proportion of Nevadans who take an active role in outdoor recreation and also to the attractiveness of many Nevada parks for out of state visitors.

An unfortunate fact related to these data is that tax revenue to support the operation of State Parks has not kept pace with this population and usage increase. Federal support to states for park development has declined substantially and state tax money is frequently diverted to other uses.

Benefits of State Parks

The value of state parks can be expressed either in economic terms or in social terms. The pursuit of outdoor recreation generates broad benefits across a range of economic sectors and it contributes to the overall health and happiness of the population.

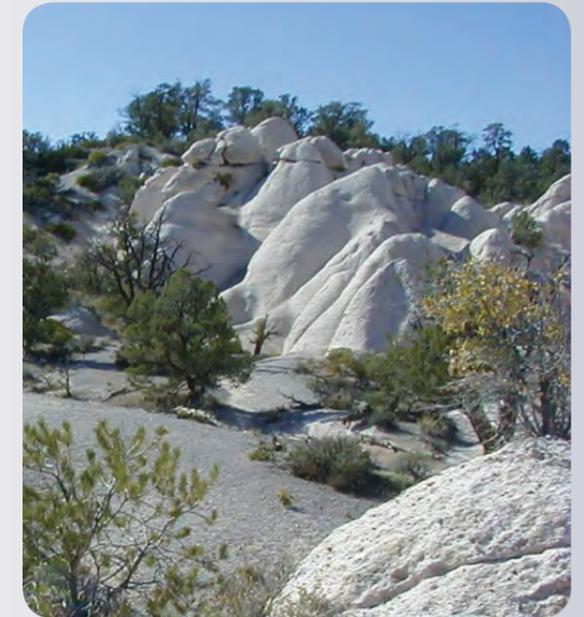
Given the great variety of outdoor recreation opportunities in the State of Nevada, it is no surprise that significant positive effects are generated. These include both the pleasure Nevadans get from outdoor recreation and the positive economic impacts on businesses throughout the State generated by this activity. In other words, outdoor recreation opportunities at all levels, including the private sector, generate widespread economic benefit for all Nevada citizens and is a net money maker for the State.

In order to partially quantify the economic impact to the Nevada economy from outdoor recreation, the Nevada Division of State Parks commissioned a 2007 study by the University of Nevada, Reno titled "The Economic Value of Nevada State Parks." This study concluded that the State Park system generated approximately \$500,000,000 (\$0.5 billion) annually of economic activity within Nevada. Equally important, the study concluded this activity generated approximately 4,600 jobs. Note that these jobs are not restricted solely to State Parks themselves but are spread across many industries, including hotels, airlines, gaming, sporting goods manufacture and sales, and many others.

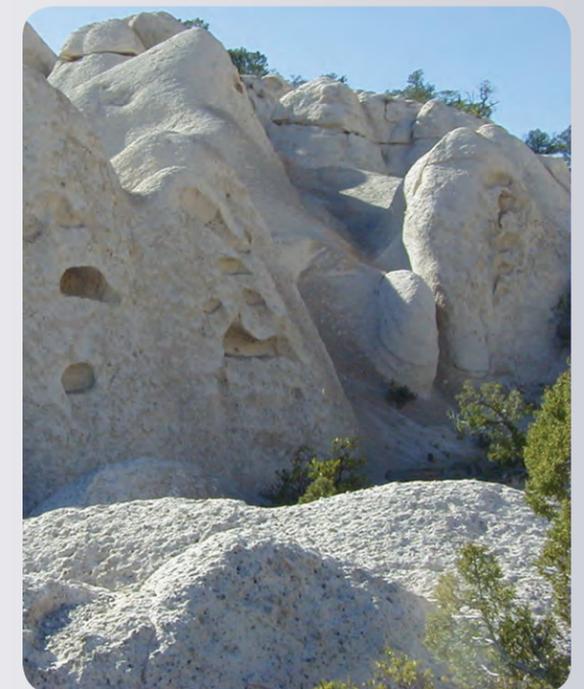
Analyzed on a return-on-investment basis, this economic benefit is an unequivocal success for the State. The Nevada Division of State Parks budget for 2007 (the year of the economic analysis) was approximately \$12,000,000. The half billion dollars in statewide economic growth that results from this \$12 million expenditure amounts to a return of over 4000%. If the economic benefits from other outdoor recreation providers was included in this study, including private facilities and federal lands, this positive impact would be even more significant.

In addition to the documented economic benefits of the State Park system, there are also health and societal benefits enjoyed by Nevadans due to outdoor recreation. The economic study cited above was specifically focused on dollars generated across the economy by park users. The study returned a valuable benchmark result for analyzing State Parks, but it doesn't capture the full benefit of outdoor recreation. There are numerous and widespread benefits generated by outdoor recreation that are not captured in a study of dollars. These benefits tend to fall into two broad groups: public health and quality of life.

Quantifying total public health benefits provided by the Nevada State Park system and outdoor recreation in general would require a lengthy study, however, it is easy to see the link between outdoor recreation and improved public health. The investments in support of outdoor recreation also promote the complementary objectives of increasing access to healthy outdoor activities and improving overall health statewide. A commitment to outdoor recreation and exercise could obviously help reduce long-term medical expenditures across the State. Outdoor recreation also improves the quality of life of Nevadans. Given the large number of Nevada residents that participate in some form of outdoor recreation each year, consistently over 80% of the total population, it's obvious that this form of recreation is integral to the population's lifestyle. The simplest explanation for this continued attraction of outdoor recreation is that it provides the greatest return on participants' investment of time, effort, and recreation budget. This return can be described in a variety of ways, such as enhanced time with family members, effective educational opportunities, and enjoyable scenery. But, however it is defined, the benefits of outdoor recreation are being broadly and frequently enjoyed by Nevadans. If outdoor recreation facilities fail to keep pace with growing demand, this benefit will not be fully realized and quality of life will be reduced.



Hoodoo Rock Formations; also shown below





Demographic Cross Section of State Park Users

The UNR data indicate that Nevada State Park users come from all socioeconomic and ethnic classifications. In other words, use patterns are broadly based and largely inclusive. These same data indicate that usage rates are consistently high across income and education levels, with the exception of the lowest levels. Across a family income range from \$25,000 per year to more than \$150,000 per year, state park usage rates remain high. The same pattern is seen with education level and usage. This result further supports the conclusion that park usage is important to a broad range of Nevada residents.

RECREATIONAL USE and DEMAND

Beaver Dam State Park does not exist on its own, but is part of a broader regional outdoor recreation system or industry. As such, it is affected by region-wide or even national trends impacting outdoor recreation. It is therefore useful to examine the wider picture of outdoor recreation and identify impacts to Nevada and Beaver Dam.

There is a well-documented demand for outdoor recreation facilities in Nevada. This demand comes from both the resident population and from travelers to Nevada. Overall, 42% of visitors to Nevada’s state parks are from out of state and include international travelers. Of the 3.3 million visitors to Nevada State Parks each year, almost 1.4 million are from another state or country. Demand for state park services and facilities can therefore be considered as effectively limitless in some cases due to the high imported demand. In practice, this means that for some facilities during peak seasons, it is not possible to meet the demand regardless of how much expansion is pursued.

The single most comprehensive analysis of Nevada recreation usage, at the statewide level, is provided by the National Survey on Recreation and the Environment 1999-2009 (NSRE 1999-2009), conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service. According to the Journal of Park and Recreation Administration, “The purpose of the NSRE study is to discover and describe participation by Americans in outdoor recreation activities” (vol. 27, no. 2, page 49). The NSRE data is collected through a random nationwide telephone survey. The survey seeks to collect data on both outdoor recreation usage as well as attitudes about the outdoors and the environment.

A summary of NSRE results provides insight into demand for Beaver Dam State Park facilities. The most compelling results from the NSRE report is that 98% of all respondents participated in some form of outdoor recreation. For the Nevada population of 2.6 million, this means that 2.5 million people are using outdoor recreation facilities. The overwhelming majority of Nevada residents are located in Clark County, placing them within a reasonable driving distance to Beaver Dam State Park.

A review of the most popular outdoor activities by Nevada residents indicates that Beaver Dam State Park is a suitable and likely location for each of these activities and is likely to be a primary destination for these participants.

Most Popular Outdoor Activities for Nevadans

Activity	Percent of Nevada Population Participating
Walk for pleasure	85.7
Family gathering	74.2
View/photograph natural scenery	64.5
Visit historic sites	41.0

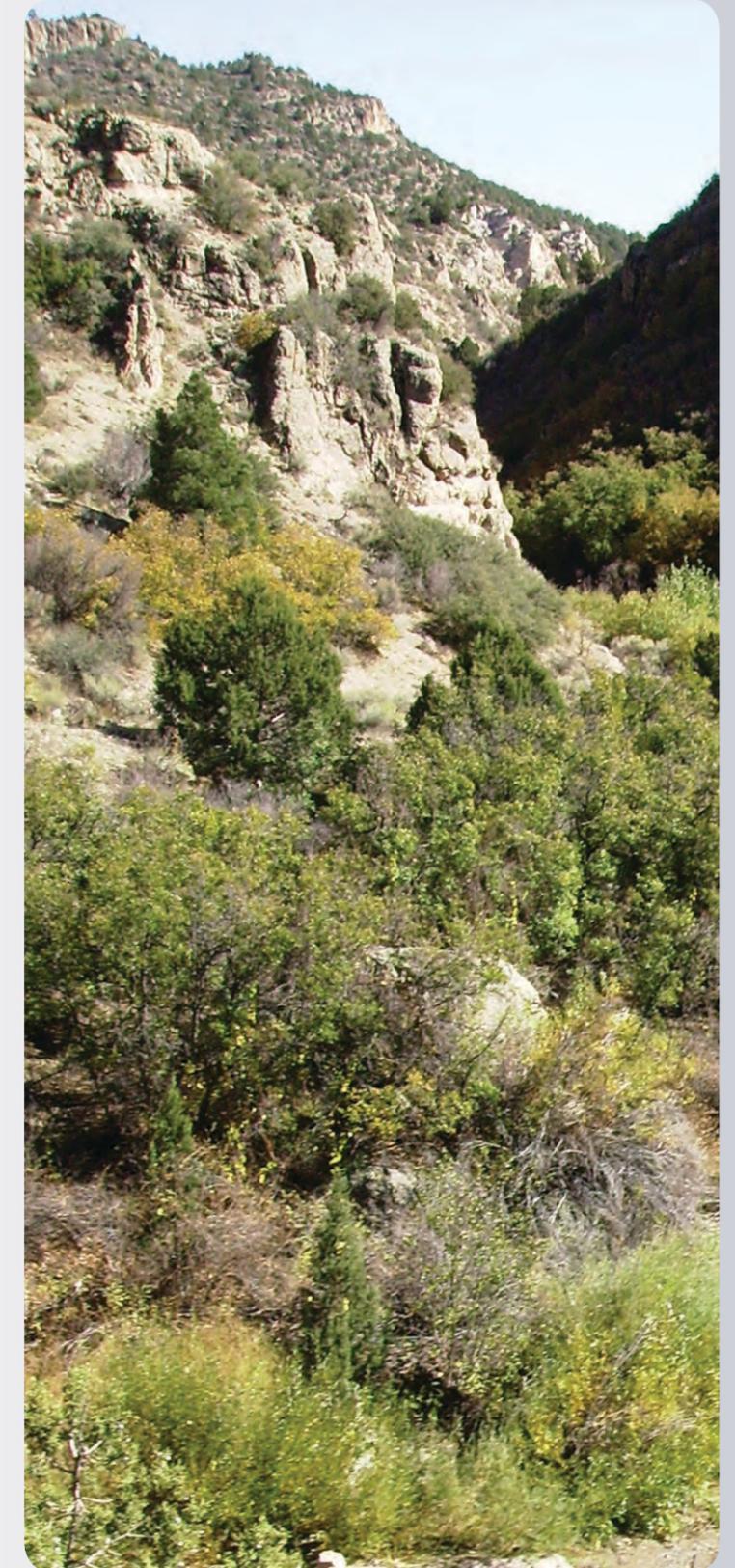
Source: NSRE 1999-2009; USFS

Increasing Demand

Regardless of the data source, one result is consistent: demand for outdoor recreation facilities is high and likely to grow. By comparing the 1995 NSRE survey results with the current 2009 survey results participation trends are revealed.

Participation rates for many established, traditional activities, such as hiking, sightseeing, and wildlife viewing have increased both on a percentage basis and on a gross number basis. The percentage increases are significant for two reasons: first, the 1995 rates were already high. For example, in 1995, 59% of Nevada’s population, approximately 700,000 people, identified “Walking for Pleasure” as an activity they enjoyed. For 2009, 86% of Nevadans participated in this activity. Second, the percentages increased despite a growing population. In other words, new residents of Nevada are pursuing outdoor recreation with the same or possibly greater enthusiasm as earlier residents. In the case of “Walking for Pleasure”, there are now an additional 1 million Nevadans participating in this activity. It is reasonable to conclude that this has resulted in increased demand for outdoor recreation facilities such as parks, trail systems, and parking/camping facilities.

The following table highlights the fastest growing activities for Nevadans.



Beaver Dam State Park — Rugged Terrain

Nevada Participation Trends 1995-2009

Activity	Percent participating 1995	Millions of participants 1995	Percent participating 2009	Millions of participants 2009	% change in participants 1995-2009
Day hiking	27.7	0.327	42.4	0.850	159.9
Developed camping	19.7	0.233	28.1	0.563	141.6
Primitive camping	18.1	0.214	24.5	0.492	129.9
Backpacking	10.0	0.118	12.0	0.240	103.4
View wildlife (besides birds)	28.4	0.336	45.8	0.919	173.5
Coldwater fishing	15.7	0.186	17.9	0.358	92.5

Source: NSRE 1999-2009; USFS

These increases in participation indicate that Beaver Dam State Park has a large, nearby, local population of active and potential users.

A further significant indicator of increasing demand for park services is supplied by the NSRE data. When age of participant is considered, it is apparent that participation rates increase with age for many activities. For example, the category "View/Photograph Natural Scenery" attracts more participants as the age group goes up, until the highest age range is reached at which point it declines slightly. It is well known that the American population as a whole is aging. The baby boom generation will begin retiring soon and will contribute to a large population of people with the income, time, and inclination to pursue outdoor activities. These data are a strong indication that demand for state park facilities will remain strong into the future.

Beaver Dam Visitation by Year

Year	Total Visitors
1986	6,150
1987	6,892
1988	5,008
1989	9,333
1990	8,728
1991	10,083
1992	9,427
1993	11,522
1994	8,162
1995	8,220
1996	6,926
1997	7,357
1998	5,849
1999	7,650
2000	8,398
2001	9,101
2002	12,337
2003	11,022
2004	11,225
2005	7,149
2006	5,939
2007	5,769
2008	6,558
2009	4,645

Since the destruction of the Schroeder dam in 2005, visitation has drastically declined. The reservoir comprised the park's main attraction. Now that it is gone, visitors will have to discover the park's many natural attractions. In many cases, the park will be hosting a different type of visitor in the future. It will likely be some time for this transition to occur. Facilities that appeal to these new visitors —equestrians, hikers, ATV riders— should be considered.

Beaver Dam visitation is subject to fluctuation but remains heavily influenced by Clark County's population. The large majority, about 80%, of visitors to Lincoln County are residents of Clark County. Over 80% of visitors to Beaver Dam State Park are likewise from Clark County. Changes to Clark County's population and recreational habits will therefore have an affect on Beaver Dam. The following table shows Clark County population for selected years.

Clark County Population

Year	Population
1985	561,081
1990	756,170
1995	1,035,847
2000	1,393,240
2005	1,702,957
2009	1,902,834

Source: United States Census Bureau

RECREATION FACILITY SUPPLY

Given the documented high demand for outdoor recreation facilities, a case can be made for expanding the infrastructure, trails, and developed camping areas at Beaver Dam State Park. However, any expansion needs to be balanced against the public input received through the General Management Plan update process. There is considerable sentiment for maintaining Beaver Dam State Park as a primarily undeveloped, primitive setting. This sentiment therefore needs to be included in the overall planning process and weighed against the equally valid goals of upgrading the road network, public safety, and serving the needs of users.

Beaver Dam currently includes 29 developed campsites, suitable for parking a vehicle and providing access to water and bathrooms. Most of these sites are suitable for parking small RV's. Another 4 sites are strictly walk-in. There is some capacity for expanding the number of sites, depending on the outcome of the public process.

Beaver Dam also includes several primitive camping sites suitable for tents and a limited amount of day-use parking. It has been noted for many years, at least since the Beaver Dam State Park Update Plan of 1992, that there is the potential for parking conflict between day users and overnight users. While parking demand may exceed supply during peak events, it makes sense to alleviate these conflicts through moderate expansions of the day-use parking at trailheads and other congregating areas.

Where Beaver Dam State Park strongly differentiates from other State Parks in the region, is through its maintenance of a primitive atmosphere, with minimum amenities or infrastructure improvements. Some park users identify this atmosphere as strongly desirable and a prime reason for their visit to the park.

Other State Parks in the region, notably Valley of Fire State Park, near Lake Mead, offers a far more comprehensive set of amenities, with a visitor's center, numerous RV campsites, and showers. While Beaver Dam has the physical space to allow such amenities, some users apparently prefer it to remain distinct from such more developed parks.

One factor to consider when planning for Beaver Dam's level of development is how to manage the issue of a "destination park". A destination park is one at which visitors plan to stay for an extended period without leaving and without making other visits in the same area. Such a park is their prime, or even only, reason for visiting the area. A park of Beaver Dam's size is certainly capable of functioning as a destination park as it provides camping, extended hiking, backpacking, fishing, and sightseeing opportunities.

Existing use data indicates that Beaver Dam in effect functions as a destination park for the majority of visitors. 65% of visitors stay for 2 or more days on each visit. 92% of total visitors indicate that Beaver Dam is their primary destination when they visit the area. However, destination parks are usually capable of providing services to visitors in support of an extended stay, such as showers, a food market, and outdoor supplies. Beaver Dam does not currently offer these services. Beaver Dam is therefore capable of serving as a destination park but primarily for well-organized, experienced park users.

PRESENT and FUTURE NEEDS – SUPPLY/DEMAND ANALYSIS

Outdoor recreation is a major feature of life in Nevada. Given the relatively large undeveloped public land area, most residents are not physically distant from outdoor recreation areas and, indeed, frequently choose their living sites based on outdoor opportunities. Given this, and the documented high participation in outdoor activities, it is reasonable to conclude that Beaver Dam State Park, with its proximity to the Nevada population center of Clark County, will continue to see a high demand for its facilities.

Lincoln County itself, as the site of Beaver Dam and other state parks, has a high participation rate in outdoor recreation. The Lincoln County Community Lands Plan Survey found that over 80% of residents participate in visiting scenic areas and exploring the county. Also from this survey, it was found that only 20% of Lincoln County residents reported RV camping sites as being in good condition. One conclusion to be drawn from this is that facilities, at Beaver Dam and other sites within the County, are already not keeping pace with the level of use demanded, either through deferred maintenance or through an inability of the present maintenance schedule to deal with the high usage. Given the indications that usage will continue to be high, as outlined above, Beaver Dam must either improve maintenance of RV sites, and presumably other facilities, or accept that the condition of facilities will be regarded as sub-standard by the majority of users. The NDSP user survey found a similar result in that many users indicated that maintenance of facilities was an important factor in their overall satisfaction with a park and that in many cases it was not being pursued to an appropriate level.

According to the NDSP survey, the facilities that park users most frequently feel should be expanded are: showers, bathrooms, RV hookups, and campsites. For destination parks, these facilities are frequently warranted. For some parks, however, facilities of this type, or an expansion of facilities, may constitute a change of character that is not desired. A feature of Beaver Dam that is occasionally cited by users is the appealing nature of the primitive, relatively undeveloped character.

When asked about priorities for the future, a majority of Lincoln County residents (70%) indicated that the protection of fishing sites is the most important issue. This protection includes both the maintenance of access to fishing sites as well as the ecological protection necessary to prevent the degradation of sites.

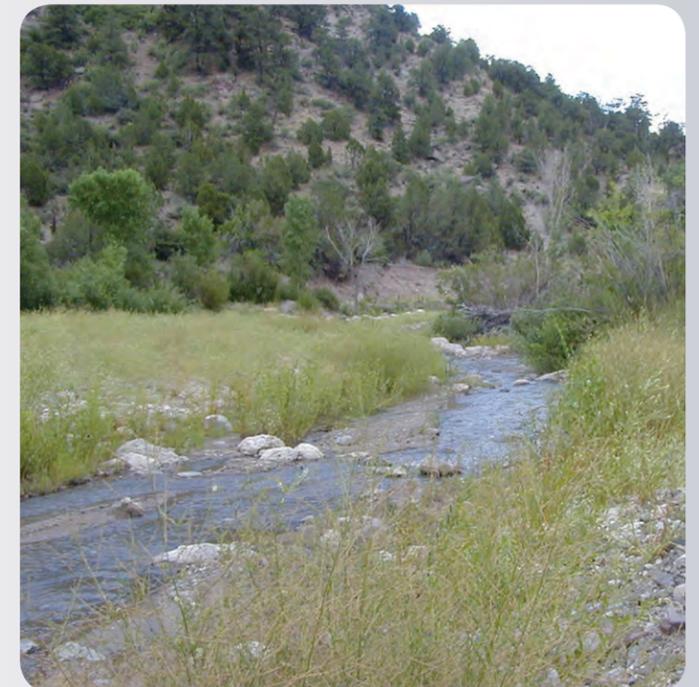
LAND USE TRENDS

Ownership

Most of the land surrounding Beaver Dam State Park is federally owned, and under the administration and management of the Bureau of Land Management. Across the Utah state line is the Dixie National Forest, administered by the U.S. Forest Service. Otherwise, the only private land in the immediate vicinity of Beaver Dam is adjacent to the southern park boundary, and is owned by the Mathews family.



Beaver Dam State Park — Fall Colors



Beaver Dam State Park — Riparian Zone

Land Use

The federally-owned lands surrounding Beaver Dam State Park are managed Wilderness Areas or as open recreation land, and are relatively undeveloped. Much of this land is also used as range land, with cattle grazing throughout the area. A small cabin is located on the private land south of the park, but is not used as a primary residence

Zoning

The land surrounding the park is presently zoned as open space by Lincoln County.

Access/Transportation

U.S. Highway 93 is the primary north-south access in eastern Nevada, linking Las Vegas to the south and Ely to the north. Access to Beaver Dam is provided via a graded dirt road, maintained by Lincoln County. This road intersects U.S. Highway 93 between Caliente and Panaca.

Trails

A number of off-road vehicle (OHV), equestrian and hiking trails exist on both BLM and National Forest Lands. Within the park, there is one interpretive trail (at Campground #2), and hiking/walking trails including the Waterfall Trail at the south end of the park (near Campground #3).

Utilities

There are no public utilities within or immediately adjacent to Beaver Dam State Park. All necessary park utilities (water, sewer and power) are provided on-site.

Bibliography

Eglin, Jeffery; Shonkwiler, J. Scott; Pang, Ya-Wen; Oliphant, Aubrey; Philips, Amy. "The Economic Value of Nevada State Parks", Department of Resource Economics, University of Nevada Reno, Reno, Nevada

Lincoln County Community Lands Plan Survey, Winston Associates, 4696 North Broadway Street, Boulder, CO 80304, 2009

"Listing of Nevada State Parks and Regional Offices", Nevada Division of State Parks, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Carson City, Nevada, <http://parks.nv.gov/regionsoff.htm>, (April 21, 2010)

Nevada's 2003 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan – Assessment and Policy Plan, Nevada Division of State Parks, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Carson City, Nevada, 2004

Nevada Division of State Parks, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Carson City, Nevada

State Park User Survey, Nevada Division of State Parks, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Carson City, Nevada, 2009

State Park System Plan, Nevada Division of State Parks, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Carson City, Nevada, 1997



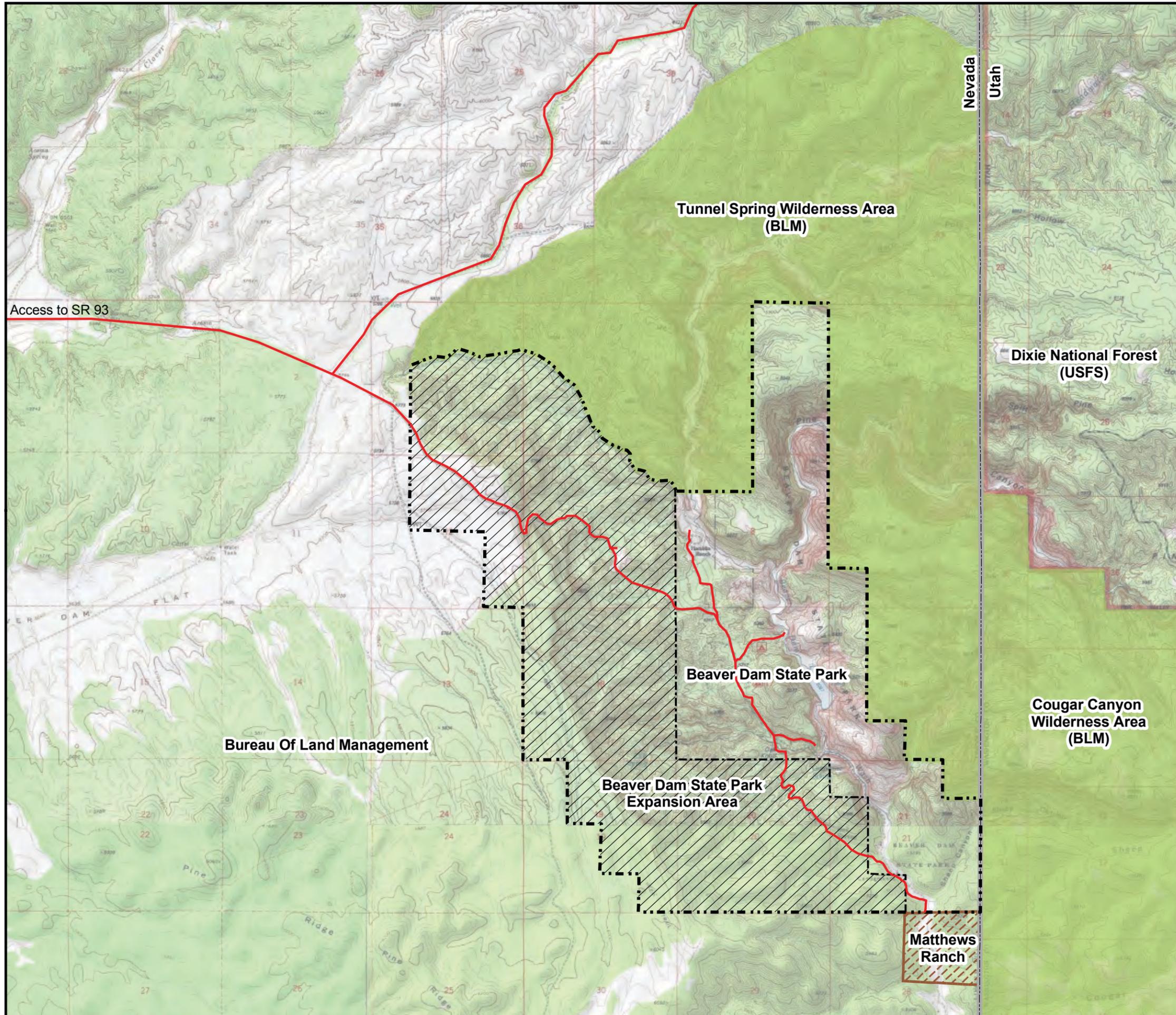
Beaver Dam State Park — Vista

BEAVER DAM STATE PARK

*General Management Plan
Update-2010*

REGIONAL LAND USE

-  Existing Road
-  Proposed State Park Boundary
-  Existing State Park Boundary
-  Beaver Dam State Park Expansion Area
-  Matthew's Ranch (Private Land)
-  BLM Wilderness Areas



1:40,000



CHAPTER 3: EXISTING PARK

NATURAL RESOURCES

Physiography/Slopes

Beaver Dam is located in Lincoln County, along the Utah state line, in southeastern Nevada. This is a remote area within the Clover Mountains, with access via a 29-mile dirt road. The topography of the region is mountainous, with deep-cut canyons, small, isolated valleys, and otherwise rugged terrain. The park landscape is characterized by deep canyons with high vertical walls, cool meandering streams, diverse vegetation associations and land forms, and dramatic vistas.

The steepest slopes within the park are those of Pine Park Canyon, through which its perennial stream has carved nearly vertical cliffs of well over 700 feet in height. Several other canyons create over-steepened slopes within the park, including Headwaters Wash to the north, Sheep Canyon to the south and the canyon walls surrounding Beaver Dam Wash.

In some locations, such as Sheep Canyon, the steep slopes and flowing water create scenic and refreshing waterfalls.

Elevations in the park vary from a low point of 4950 feet near the southeast boundary to a high point on a hilltop north of Pine Park Canyon at 5948 feet. (Just outside the park to the south, Bunker Peak reaches an elevation of 6700 feet). The mean elevation of the park is about 5300 feet.

Geology

Rock formations within Beaver Dam State Park are mostly of volcanic origin. The topography of this area is a direct result of the tertiary volcanic eruptions of gaseous magma which occurred here and created the dark andesitic cliffs of the area. These eruptions came primarily from a few scattered calderas and numerous fissures which formed during more than 17 million years of volcanic activity in this region, beginning about 37 million years ago. It is estimated that as much as 5000 cubic miles of volcanic rock, largely silicic ignimbrites were erupted intermittently during the Oligocene, Miocene and early Pliocene times. During the Pliocene period, thick sequences of rhyolites, tuffs, ash falls and andesitic rocks were erupted from fissures and deposited on the area now occupied by Beaver Dam State Park. (Tschanz and Pampeyan, 1970) It is these features which provide the dramatic geologic outcrops common throughout the park

The closest tectonic fault to the park is located near the extreme northern boundary.

Water Resources

Schroeder Reservoir was from its inception in 1960 till the dam was breached in 2005 the primary water feature of the park. The original surface area of the reservoir was approximately 20 acres shortly after construction of Schroeder Dam. Highly erosive

soils within the Beaver Dam Wash watershed area contributed to a heavy sedimentation load which over time compromised the reservoir. Published reports have indicated that as much as half of the design capacity of the reservoir was filled with silt within ten years following dam construction. Continued sedimentation compromised the reservoir's ability to absorb the larger flood events which have historically frequented the area. In January 2005, an event over-topped and weakened the dam. In an effort to avoid catastrophic failure, a multi-agency team of experts determined it was necessary to breach the dam. Once this was completed the silt laden reservoir was left unprotected from future flood events. Even moderate storms could discharge significant amounts of the silt downstream.

It was quickly determined that repair or replacement of the dam was unfeasible. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in 2009 granted funding for a project to remove the remains of the dam and spillway and stabilize the accumulated sediment in the reservoir area. This project, completed in the fall of 2009 also acted to re-vegetate and restore the stream to its natural channel.

Groundwater underlies the drainages of Headwaters Wash, Pine Park Canyon and the entire stream bed of Beaver Dam Wash. (Beaver Dam Wash begins at the confluence of Headwaters Wash and Pine Park Canyon). Aquifers are not known to exist in this area. The only reliable sources of subsurface water are the groundwater tables associated with the surface streams listed above.

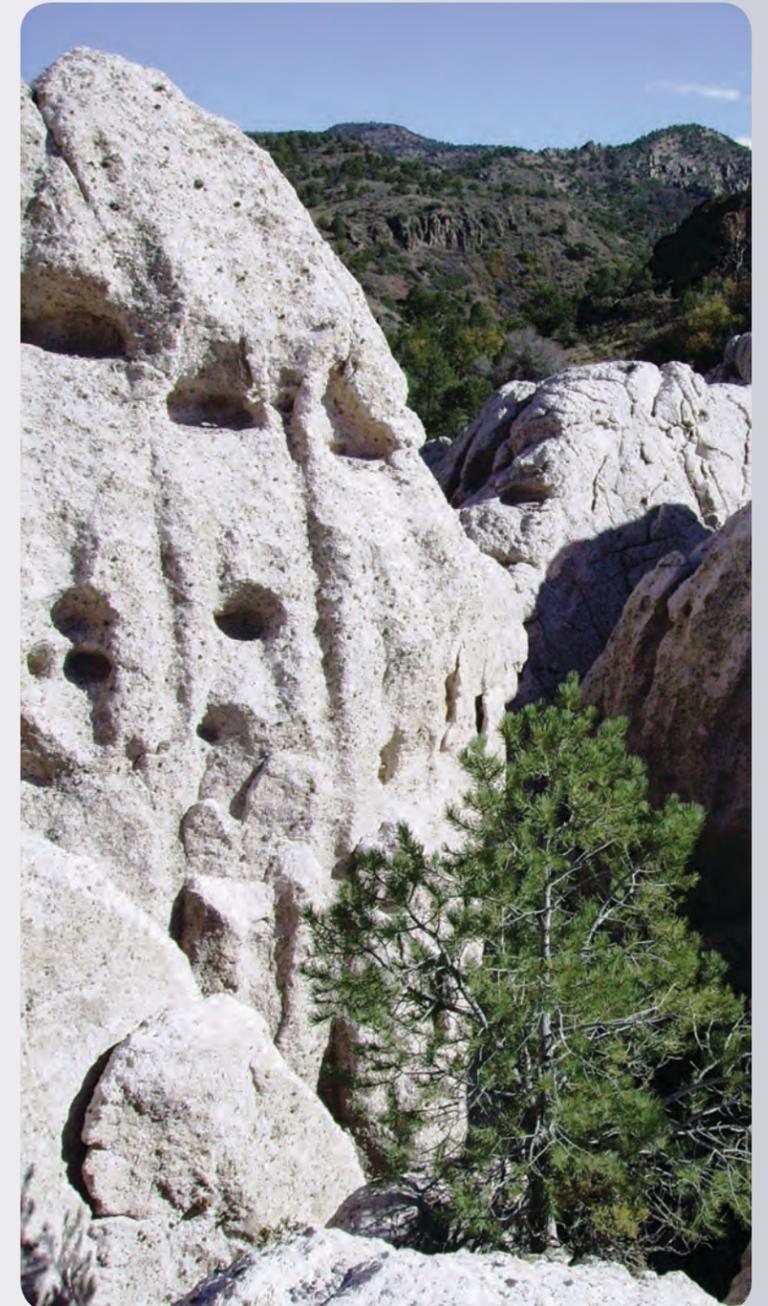
Surface water is relatively abundant in the area. In addition to the streams in Headwaters Wash, Pine Park Canyon, Beaver Dam Wash and Sheep Canyon, springs are numerous. The complex geology has created breaks in the underlying strata which serves to force water to the surface in the form of small springs. The perennial springs include Tunnel Spring, Cliff Spring, Grapevine Spring, Mile High Spring, Oak Spring and Sheep Canyon Spring. Numerous other perennial springs are thought to occur in the area but are not named and are not located on topographic maps.

Vegetation

There are four general plant communities found within the boundaries of Beaver Dam State Park. In addition to the descriptions that follow, the vegetation typical of each soil category is mentioned under *Soils*, below.

Singleleaf Pinyon Woodland – This plant type is dominated by pinyon pine and Utah juniper with basin big sagebrush in the understory. This community is found at all elevations and covers the largest surface area.

Fires in this vegetation type tend to be of high severity. It generally takes a long time for the pinyon and juniper to re-colonize these sites, as these species generally establish under sagebrush.



Hoodoo Caves



Basin Big Sagebrush Shrubland — Although this plant community is dominated by basin big sagebrush there is often a strong presence of pinyon pine, Utah juniper and bitterbrush within the vegetation type. This plant type comprises a relatively small percentage of the total land area covered by vegetation. This vegetation type can occur at all elevations and includes a variety of plants from other communities intermixed in complex patterns.

Goodding’s Willow Woodland — Pine Park Canyon and Headwaters Wash join to form Beaver Dam Wash just inside the northern boundary of the park. These three stream channels and Schroeder Reservoir are responsible for the formation of a large percentage of this vegetation community. This community is more of a complex of riparian plant species, which for the most part are dominated by Goodding’s willow. Other species that are found in this complex include velvet ash, cottonwood, coyote willow, Wood’s rose and canyon grape.

Oak Woodland — Located within the physical boundaries of the other vegetation types is a community dominated by Gambel oak with Utah serviceberry and basin big sagebrush in the understory. Both Gambel oak and Utah serviceberry are fire tolerant plants. Oak woodlands were the rarest vegetation type mapped within the park boundary.

Soils

The soils found at Beaver Dam State Park are typical of the region, in that they have been derived by the weathering of the volcanic rocks described under *Geology*.

In the southern region of the park is the Cederan-Decan association. It is located on foothill faces, adjacent valley-fill terraces and on alluvial fans. This association consists of shallow, well-drained soils that formed in gravelly residuum derived from ignimbrites. Runoff is typically medium, and the hazard of erosion is moderate to severe. The vegetation that is typical of this soil is pinyon pine, Utah juniper, bud sagebrush, snowberry, bitterbrush, Indian ricegrass and needle and thread.

The soil which covers the vast majority of the central park region is the Shroe-Badland association. This association is in a large, broad area on the dissected sides of old valley-fill terraces. It typically has a cobbly sandy clay loam surface layer, a gravelly clay loam subsoil, and fine sandy loam underlying material. Runoff is medium or rapid, and the hazard of erosion is moderate or severe. The badland portion of the soils association is on the severely dissected, narrow, finger-like terrace remnants and terrace side slopes. Vegetation on this association can include Utah juniper, big sagebrush, needle and thread, squirreltail, and scattered pinyon pine. The badlands portions of the association are usually barren.

In the northern portions of the park are two soil types. On the rocky hills east of Pine Park Creek, the soils are generally composed of exposed rock outcrops, with little overlying soil. The vegetation is sparse and scrubby, but in those areas in which plants may grow, the vegetation will include big sagebrush, Nevada ephedra, squirreltail, needle and thread, scattered bitterbrush, Utah juniper and pinyon pine.

To the north and west of Pine Park Creek is Shroe gravelly loam. This series consists of deep, well-drained soils that formed in alluvium derived from ignimbrites and reworked old lacustrine sediment influenced by pyroclastic materials. It is located in large, broad areas on the dissected sides of terraces. Runoff is medium and the hazard of erosion is moderate. Vegetation includes Utah juniper, big sagebrush, needle and thread, squirreltail, and scattered pinyon pine.

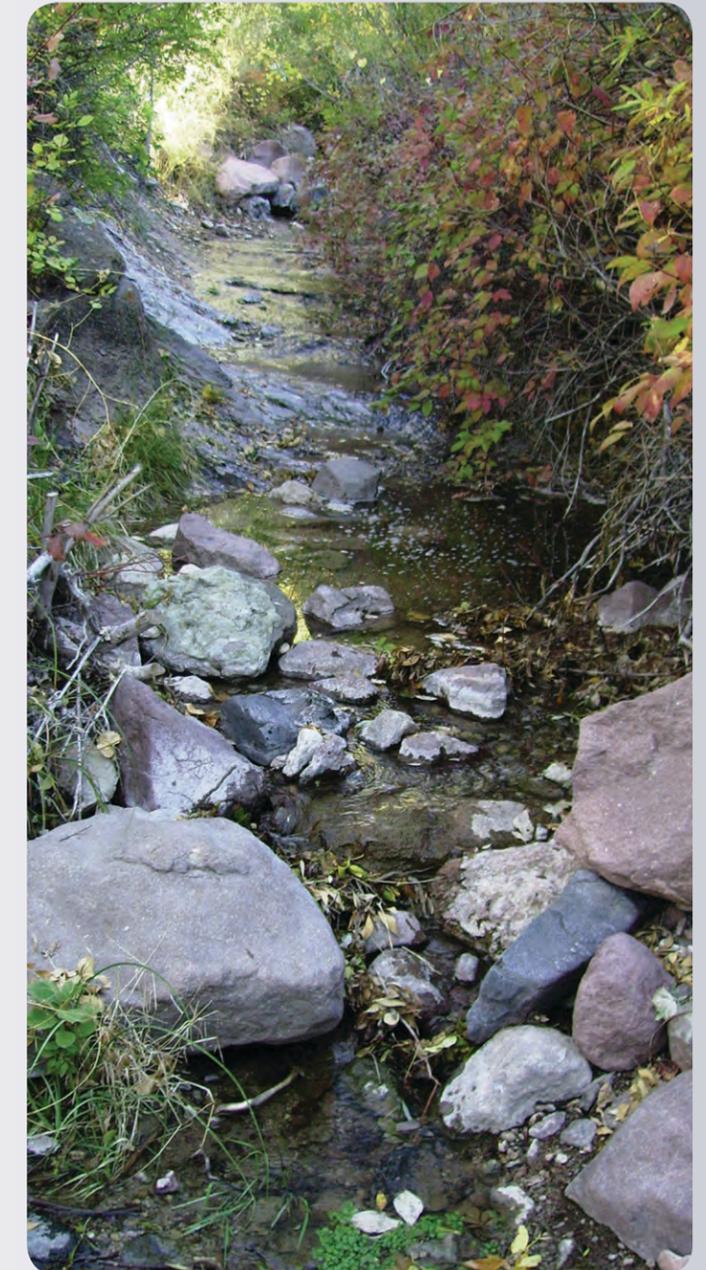
Finally, the Fanu gravelly fine sandy loam is located on the floodplain of Headwaters Wash in the northwest corner of the park. This series consists of deep, well-drained soils that formed in loamy alluvium derived from rhyo-dacitic ignimbrite that has a mixture of limestone. Runoff is slow or medium and the hazard of erosion is slight or moderate. The vegetation is big sagebrush, squirreltail, Indian ricegrass, bluestem wheatgrass, and some scattered Utah juniper. (Soil Conservation Service, 1976)

Wildlife

The following animal species living in and around Beaver Dam State Park was compiled from current literature and sightings made by park staff, as found in the park files. These species may either be residents of the area, or migrants during certain seasons of the year.



Beaver Dam Wash



Headwaters Wash

Table 3-1 Wildlife Species of the Beaver Dam Area

Mammals

White-tail antelope Squirrel	<i>Ammospermophilus leucurus</i>
Pallid bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>
Ringtail cat	<i>Bassariscus astutus</i>
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>
Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>
Merriam kangaroo rat	<i>Dipodomys merriami</i>
Ord's kangaroo rat	<i>Dipodomys ordii</i>
Big brown bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>
Porcupine	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>
Spotted bat	<i>Euderma maculatum</i>
Cliff chipmunk	<i>Eutamias dorsalis</i>
Least chipmunk	<i>Eutamias minimus</i>
Mountain lion	<i>Felis concolor</i>
Sagebrush vole	<i>Lagurus curtatus</i>
Silver-haired bat	<i>Lasionycterus noctivagans</i>
Red bat	<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>
Hoary bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>
Bobcat	<i>Lynx rufus</i>
Leafnose bat	<i>Macrotus californicus</i>
Striped skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>
California myotis	<i>Myotis californicus</i>
Long-eared myotis	<i>Myotis evotis</i>
Little brown bat	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>
Small-footed myotis	<i>Myotis subulatus</i>
Fringed myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>
Hairy-winged myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>
Yuma myotis	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>
Desert woodrat	<i>Neotoma albigula</i>
Bushy tail woodrat	<i>Neotoma cinerea</i>
Mule deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>
Southern grasshopper mouse	<i>Onychomys torridus</i>
Longtail pocket mouse	<i>Perognathus formosus</i>
Little pocket mouse	<i>Perognathus longimembris</i>
Great Basin pocket mouse	<i>Perognathus parvus</i>
Brush mouse	<i>Peromyscus boylei</i>
Canyon mouse	<i>Peromyscus crinitus</i>
Cactus mouse	<i>Peromyscus eremicus</i>
Deer mouse	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>
Western pipistrel	<i>Pipistrellus subflavus</i>
Western big-eared bat	<i>Plecotus townsendii</i>
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>
Western harvest mouse	<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>
Merriam shrew	<i>Sorex merriami</i>
Water shrew	<i>Sorex palustris</i>
Golden-mantled ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus lateralis</i>
Townsend's ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus townsendii</i>
Rock squirrel	<i>Spermophilus variegatus</i>
Spotted skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius</i>
Mexican freetail bat	<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>
Big freetail bat	<i>Tadarida molossa</i>
Badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>
Valley pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys bottae</i>
Gray fox	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>
Kit fox	<i>Vulpes macrotis</i>

Birds

Sharp-shinned hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>
White-throated swift	<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>
Red-winged blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>
Chuckar	<i>Alectoris graeca</i>
Sage sparrow	<i>Amphispiza belli</i>
Black-throated sparrow	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>
Green-winged teal	<i>Anas carolinensis</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>
Black-chinned hummingbird	<i>Archilochus alexandri</i>
Redhead	<i>Aythya americana</i>
Great horned owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>
Red-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
Costa's hummingbird	<i>Calypte costae</i>
House finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>
Turkey vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
Canyon wren	<i>Catherpes mexicanus</i>
Brown creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>
Lark sparrow	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>
Lesser nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>
Common nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>
Water ouzel (dipper)	<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>
Marsh hawk	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
Red-shafted flicker	<i>Colaptes cafer</i>
Common raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Audubon's warbler	<i>Dendroica auduboni</i>
Yellow warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>
Downy woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos pubescens</i>
Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>
Western flycatcher	<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>
Horned lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>
Brewer's blackbird	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>
American coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>
Pinion Jay	<i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i>
Black-necked stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>
Bullock's oriole	<i>Icterus bullockii</i>
Scott's oriole	<i>Icterus parisorum</i>
Oregon junco	<i>Junco oreganus</i>
Loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>
Gambel's quail	<i>Lophortyx gambelii</i>
Belted kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>
Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>
Brown-headed cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>
Ash-throated flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>
Mountain chickadee	<i>Parus gambelii</i>
Plain titmouse	<i>Parus inornatus</i>
Cliff swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>
Phainopepla	<i>Phainopepla nitens</i>
Poorwill	<i>Phalaenoptilus nuttallii</i>
Black-headed grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>
Abert's towhee	<i>Pipilo aberti</i>
Rufous-sided towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>
Western tanager	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>
Summer tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>
Blue-gray gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>
Common grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>
American avocet	<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>
Rock wren	<i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>
	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>
	<i>Sayornis saya</i>

Mountain bluebird
Western bluebird
Burrowing owl
American goldfinch
Black-chinned sparrow
Brewer's sparrow
Western meadowlark
Violet green swallow
Bewick's wren
Crissal thrasher
Robin
Western kingbird
Lucy's warbler
Virginia's warbler
Solitary vireo
gray vireo
Yellow-headed blackbird
Mourning dove
Wild Turkey

<i>Sialia currucoides</i>
<i>Sialia mexicana</i>
<i>Speotyto cunicularia</i>
<i>Spinus tristis</i>
<i>Spizella atrogularis</i>
<i>Spizella breweri</i>
<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>
<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>
<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>
<i>Toxostoma crissale</i>
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>
<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>
<i>Vermivora luciae</i>
<i>Vermivora virginiae</i>
<i>Vireo solitarius</i>
<i>Vireo vicinior</i>
<i>Xanthocephalus</i>
<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>

Amphibians & Reptiles

Boreal toad
Arizona toad
Red-spotted toad
Rocky Mountain toad
Zebra tailed lizard
Great Basin whiptail
Utah banded gecko
Western yellow-bellied racer
Great Basin rattle snake
Collard lizard
Leopard lizard
Great Basin skink
Desert night snake
California kingsnake
Red racer
Desert striped whipsnake
Western leaf-nosed snake
Northern desert horned lizard
Great Basin gopher snake
Bull frog
Leopard frog
Western long-nosed snake
Great Basin spadefoot toads
Northern sagebrush lizard
Yellow-backed desert spiny lizard
Great Basin western fence lizard
Wandering garter snake
Northern side-blotched lizard
Utah night lizard

<i>Bufo boreas</i>
<i>Bufo microscaphus</i>
<i>Bufo punctatus</i>
<i>Bufo woodhousii</i>
<i>Callisaurus draconoides</i>
<i>Cnemidophorus tigris</i>
<i>Coloonyx variegatus</i>
<i>Coluber constrictor</i>
<i>Crotalus viridis</i>
<i>Crotaphytus collaris</i>
<i>Crotaphytus wislizenii</i>
<i>Eumeces skiltonianus</i>
<i>Hypsiglena torquata</i>
<i>Lampropeltis getulus</i>
<i>Masticophis flagellum</i>
<i>Masticophis taeniatus</i>
<i>Phyllorhynchus decurtatus</i>
<i>Phrynosoma platyrhinos</i>
<i>Pituophis melanoleucus</i>
<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>
<i>Rana pipiens</i>
<i>Rhinocheilus lecontei</i>
<i>Scaphiopus intermontanus</i>
<i>Sceloporus graciosus</i>
<i>Sceloporus magister</i>
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>
<i>Thamnophis elegans</i>
<i>Uta stansburiana</i>
<i>Xantusia vigilis</i>

Fish

Desert sucker
Golden shiner
Speckled dace
Rainbow trout
Virgin sundace

<i>Catostomus clarkii</i>
<i>Notemigonus crysoleucas</i>
<i>Rhinichthys osculus</i>
<i>Salmo gairdneri</i>
<i>Sepidomeda mollispinis</i>



Of the fish species listed, both the rainbow trout and golden shiner have been introduced. All others are native species (some rainbow trout are also native).

Climate

The climate of the region is arid with hot summers and cool winters. This continental climate is affected by the distant Sierra Nevada Range to the west and the Rocky Mountains to the east. Pacific storms, which move to the east, must pass over the Sierra before reaching Lincoln County. As moist air rises, it loses much of its moisture over the mountains. Upon reaching the intermountain area, the air is relatively dry. Consequently, heavy precipitation may occur, although infrequently.

Lincoln County is also in an area where thunderstorms average from 15 to 20 a year. Precipitation amounts increase during the summer months and are greater than the transition periods of late spring and fall. Hail averages 3 days a year. As much as 3.04 inches of rain have fallen in a day from a thunderstorm. Even during the winter, as much as 3.02 inches have fallen in a day from rain.

The climate of Beaver Dam State Park includes warm summers with daytime temperatures above 90° and cool evenings with temperatures in the mid-50's. Winter daytime temperatures average in the mid-40's and nighttime temperatures below 20°. The mean temperature for July is 76° with a mean January temperature of 32°. The growing season in this area lasts from 90 - 140 days.

Air Quality

Air quality in the park is good. The atmosphere is usually clear with little occasion for stagnant or polluted air. Air-borne particulates may occur, however, from campfires, vehicular exhaust and traffic on the dirt entrance road.

Perceptual

Beaver Dam State Park is perhaps the most remote of all Nevada State Park units. The scenic resources of Beaver Dam State Park which contribute to the aesthetic value of the park are the riparian areas, escarpments and canyons, finger ridges, mesas, badlands and meadows/basin. Each of these components has a particular aesthetic value and appeal unique to itself. Often there is no clear distinction between these areas, as they blend and combine to enhance the scenic value of one another.

The riparian areas along Beaver Dam Wash and in the immediate vicinity of the park's many springs include unique wildlife habitat, and are home to a wide variety of plants and animals. In sharp contrast to the exposed volcanic outcrops and evergreen-covered hillsides, these riparian areas provide a lush vegetation zone and cooler site-specific temperatures.

The escarpments and canyons include the steep canyon walls and talus piles which flank the major stream courses in the park. These canyons were formed by the constant flow of water through the length of the park, and are visible park-wide. Dramatic wind and water eroded escarpments highlight these areas, giving this component its most

powerful single visual element. The Waterfall Trail takes its name from the beautiful waterfall which cascades through Sheep Canyon at the southern boundary of the park.

The western portion of the park landscape is a series of long, smooth, convex ridges formed from a dendritic drainage pattern of the many intermittent tributaries which eventually flow into Beaver Dam Wash (as seen in Photo 3, page 3-3). Within this landscape are a number of rock outcrops and vistas, the scenery from which can be breathtaking.

The central portion of the park, generally above 5500 feet, is a land unit which is considered a "mesa." This is an area of the park that is particularly difficult to access, and so has little human intervention in its natural form. The scenic attribute of this area provides a backdrop for the rest of the scenic components in the park.

Several rock islands, locally called 'Hoodoos' exist inside the park boundaries, and comprise the badlands land unit. They are primarily in the western section of the park, and include the white tuffs which have been naturally sculpted into spires. These areas are often appealing to the visitor who wishes to explore their many shapes and forms that have formed from wind and water erosion over millions of years.

The last land unit includes the meadows and basin. The largest meadow is located at the site of the historic Hamblin Ranch. During habitation of the ranch, part of this meadow was being cultivated. The visual character includes broad open views with large old cottonwoods and a variety of birds. One basin exists on a bench above the confluence of Headwaters and Pine washes. This basin is not easily accessible, and rarely visited. However, the alluvial basin is the watershed which supplies runoff for a dramatic waterfall which may be viewed after a good rainstorm. The basin is easily viewed from the two main campgrounds, and from the interpretive trail near Campground #2.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Archaeological

Human occupation sites have not been discovered within the boundaries of Beaver Dam State Park. Ancient human occupation sites do occur adjacent to the park, and it is likely that these early inhabitants might have frequented the park to hunt and gather food.

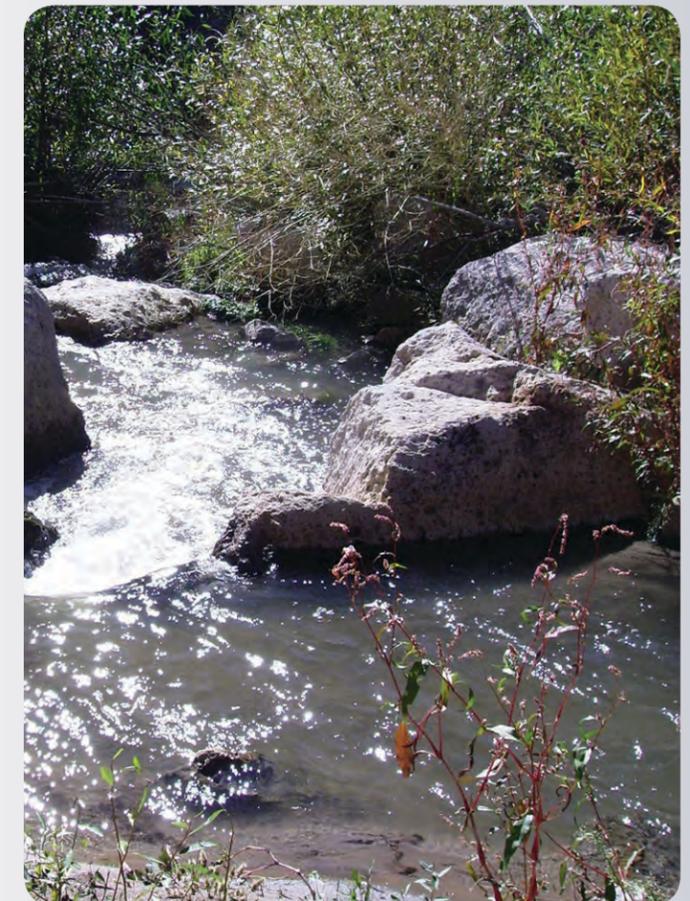
As was described in Chapter 1 *History of the Site*, excavations at the O'Malley site just west of the park boundary near Barclay reflect this early habitation of the region

Historical

The primary historical feature of this park is the Hamblin Ranch. The site was first occupied around 1869. Edwin Hamblin homesteaded the area and established a cattle ranch. Cattle were grazed over a large area of Clover Valley and the Beaver Dam Wash area.



Stream fishing in the Beaver Dam Wash.



Beaver Dam Wash



The original two story house built by Edwin burned to the ground at the turn of the century. A small cabin was built to house a few cowboys who remained to manage the herd. This structure stood until the mid 1980's.

In addition to the cabin, a cemetery with several graves is located here, but all traces have vanished. One of the surviving relatives of the Hamblin family has indicated the location of at least one grave.

At the site of Campground #3 is the Civilian Conservation Corps camp. This camp was established during the summer of 1934 and included camping facilities, a picnic area and road improvements. Today, only two tables and a fire stove remain.

The historic immigrant trail of 1849, as described in chapter 1, runs the length of the park through Beaver Dam Wash.

SITE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Development Limitations

The primary limitations to development and increased recreational use of Beaver Dam State Park include its difficult access, limited access for emergency vehicles, fire hazard due to native vegetation communities and limited staff.

Development Opportunities

A number of opportunities exist for the recreational use of Beaver Dam State Park, including accessible stream fishing, opportunities for interpretive and scenic trails, the historic quality of the Hamblin Ranch, and a focus on the overall natural character of the park. These features and opportunities allow for a wide variety of recreational activities at this park, from expanded hiking to enhanced fishing and the interpretation of the natural and cultural environment.

EXISTING FACILITIES AND USES

The following is a summary of the developed facilities currently found at Beaver Dam State Park. Their locations are shown on the Existing Facilities Map.

Camping

There are three developed campgrounds at Beaver Dam State Park. Campground #1 is located at the intersection of the main park road and the road which accesses the Day Use Area. This campground includes 11 campsites with table and grill. Water is available every 4 sites, and there are 3 restrooms (vault toilets). One handicap site is available.

Campground #2 is located just beyond Campground #1 on the park entrance road. It includes 18 campsites with tables and grills, and 2 restrooms (pit and vault toilets). Water is available every 4 sites. Two handicap sites are available.

Campground #3 is the old CCC campground at the southern edge of the park. There are five developed campsites. This campground is used for primitive hike-in camping.

Picnicking

The only developed family day use picnic area is located near Campground #1, on the road to the Beaver Dam Wash. This site has approximately 4 picnic sites with tables.

A group use picnic area is located in Campground #2 and includes tables, a group barbecue and shade ramada.

Park Management Area

A seasonal ranger residence is located along the park entrance road, opposite from Campground #1. It is a converted maintenance/storage building with a computer in the bedroom, which also functions as the park office. Maintenance operations for the park are performed by the Southern Region maintenance crew.

Roads – Circulation

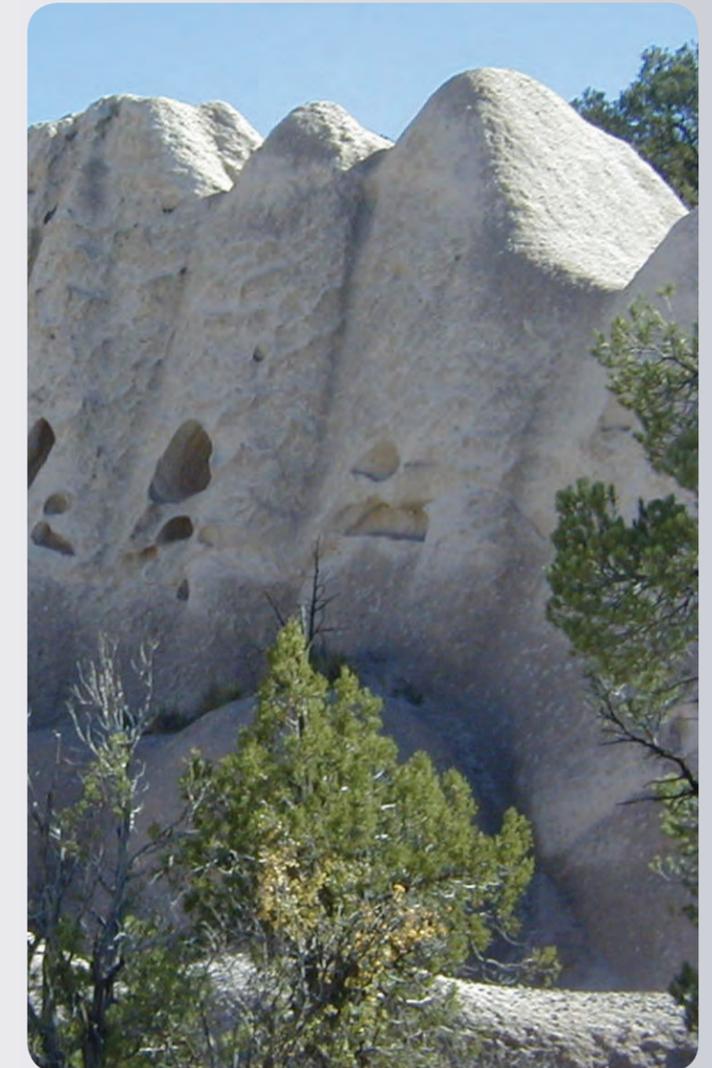
The main access road into the park is a county road. It is a gravel surfaced dirt road and is maintained by the county. Other roads in the park include the road to the Day Use Area and Beaver Dam Wash through Campground #1, the access road to Campground #2, and the old access road to the Hamblin Ranch which follows a wash.

Utilities

There are no public utilities inside the boundaries of the park. The only utility provided to the visitor is the park water system and semi-primitive toilet facilities. Water at the administrative area is provided via a spring and 10,000 gallon tank. Sanitation for the ranger residences is provided by a nearby leach field. Power to the residences is provided via a 5 kw generator and solar panels.

Other Facilities

There are two developed trails which are currently available for public use within this park. The Interpretive Trail begins in Campground #2 and encircles the hillside overlooking Schroeder Reservoir. The Waterfall Trail accesses a beautiful waterfall in Sheep Canyon, adjacent to the Utah stateline. A third trail, 'The Hoodoo Trail' has been a volunteer project which is only partially completed. Its completion will be addressed later in this Management Plan. Previous trails which existed along the Beaver Dam Wash have been lost to flooding and wash-outs from storm events in the wash area. This Management Plan will also address the reconstruction of these hiking and fishing trails.



Hoodoo Rock Formations

BEAVER DAM STATE PARK

General Management Plan
Update-2010

SLOPE

Slope Gradient in Percent

0 - 5%

5 - 10%

10 - 15%

15 - 25%

> 25%

Existing Road

Major Wash Area

Stream

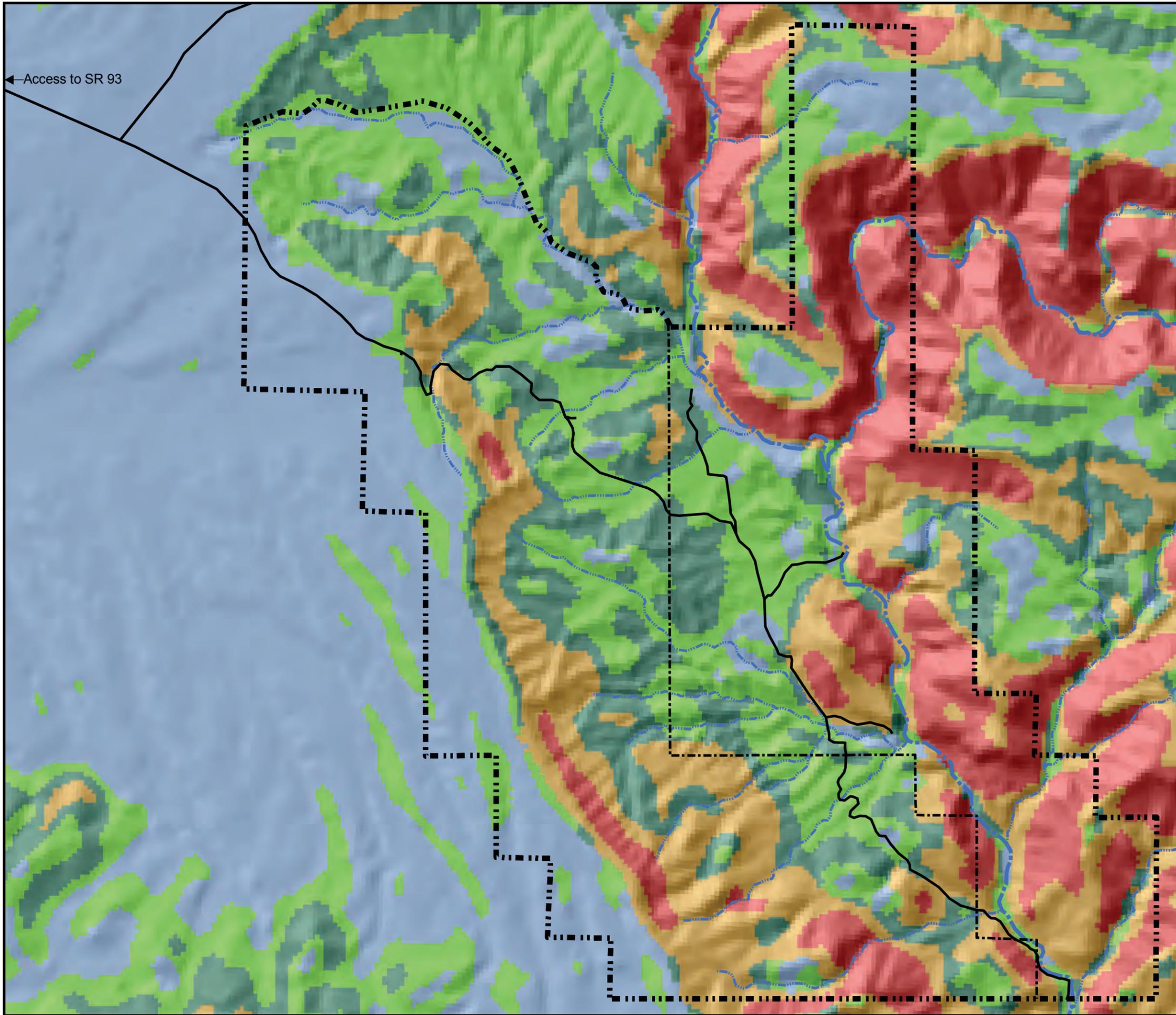
Proposed State Park Boundary

Existing State Park Boundary



1:25,000

← Access to SR 93



BEAVER DAM STATE PARK

General Management Plan
Update-2010

GEOLOGY

Volcanic Rocks

Lava Flows

■ Andesite

■ Basalt Flows

Volcanic Ash

■ Ash Flow Tufts

Sedimentary Rocks

■ Tuffaceous Sedimentary

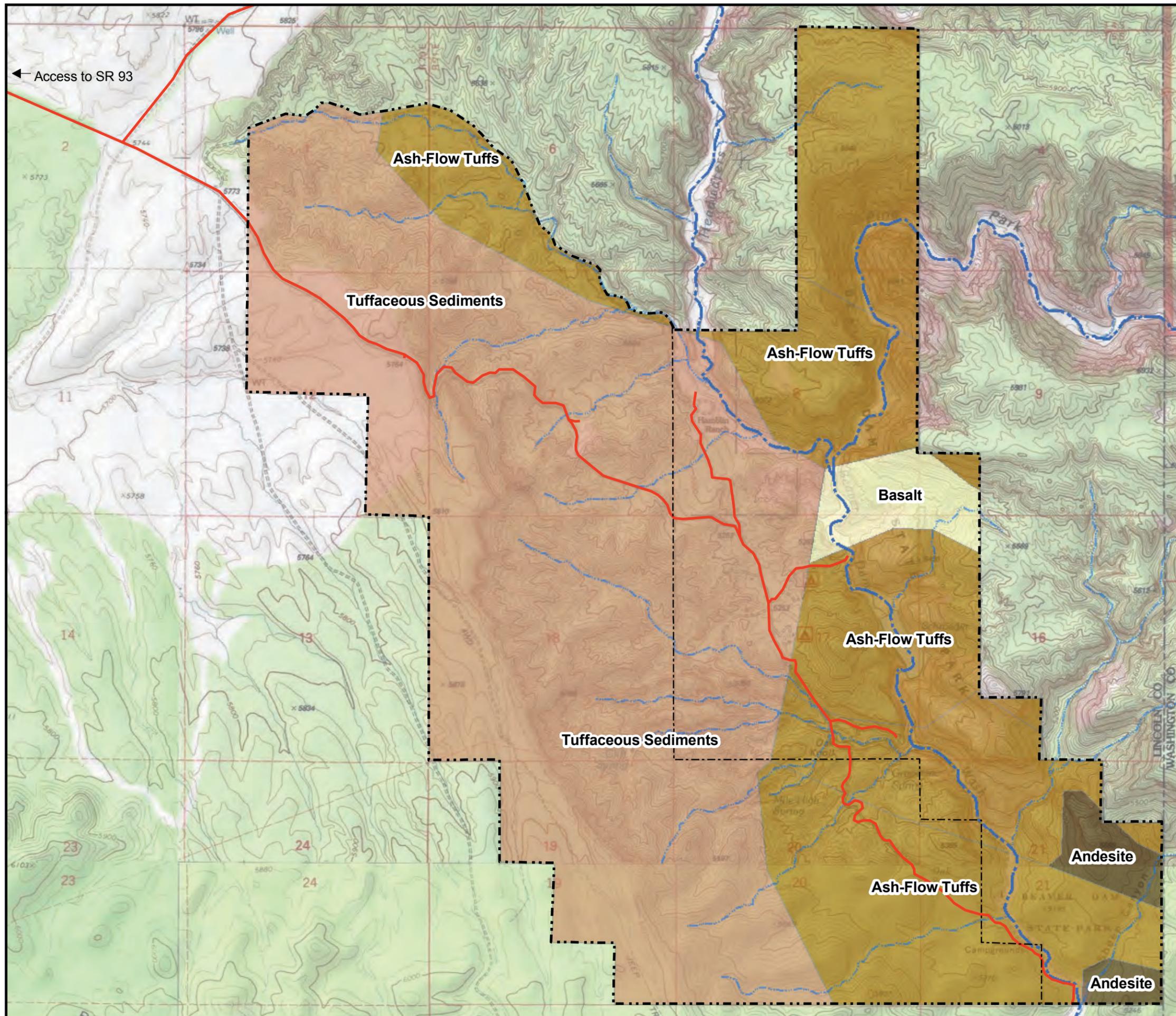
--- Major Wash Area

--- Stream

— Existing Road

- - - Proposed State Park Boundary

Existing State Park Boundary



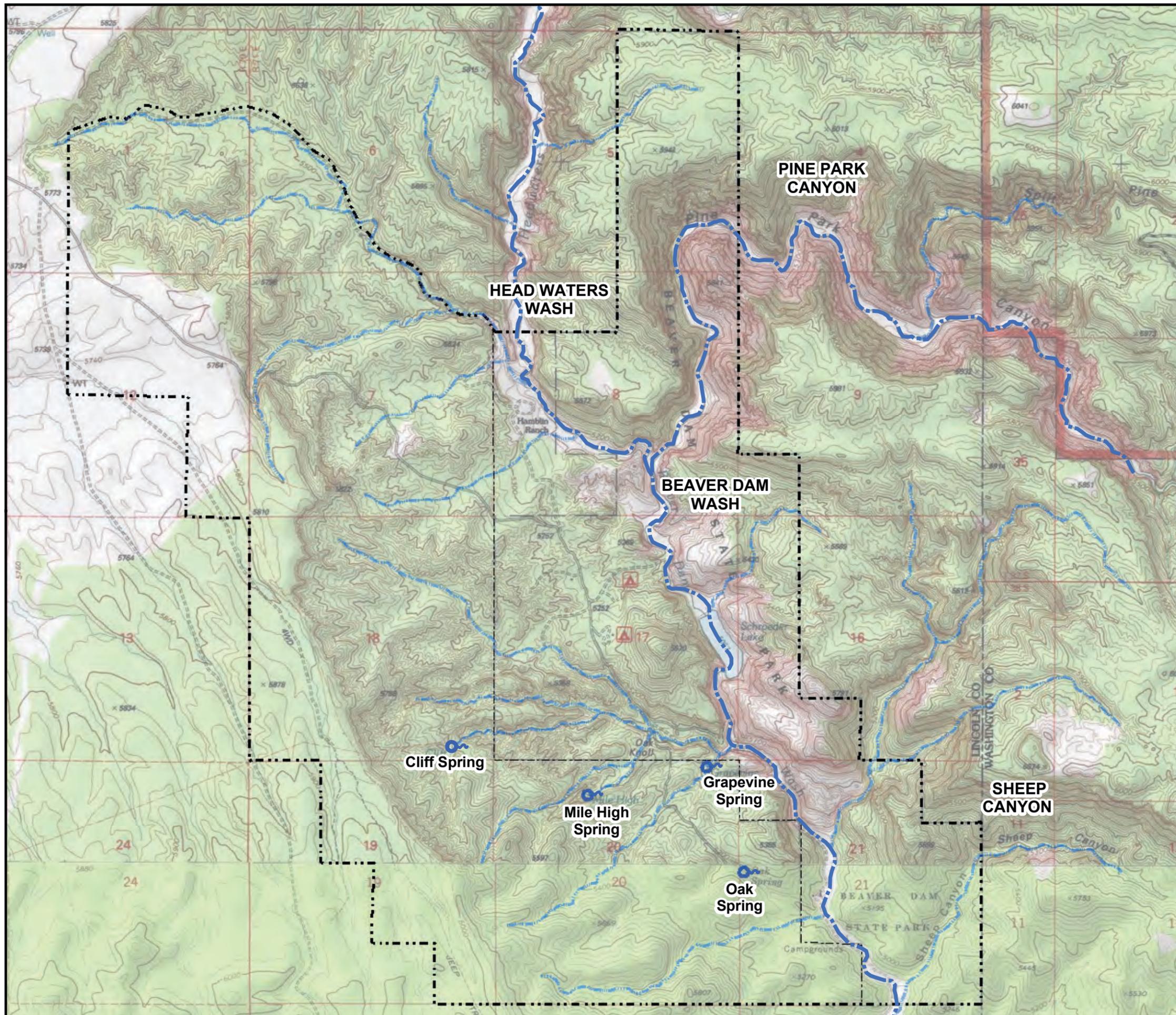
1:25,000

BEAVER DAM STATE PARK

General Management Plan
Update-2010

SURFACE WATERS

-  Springs
-  Major Wash Area
-  Stream
-  Proposed State Park Boundary
-  Existing State Park Boundary



1:25,000

BEAVER DAM STATE PARK

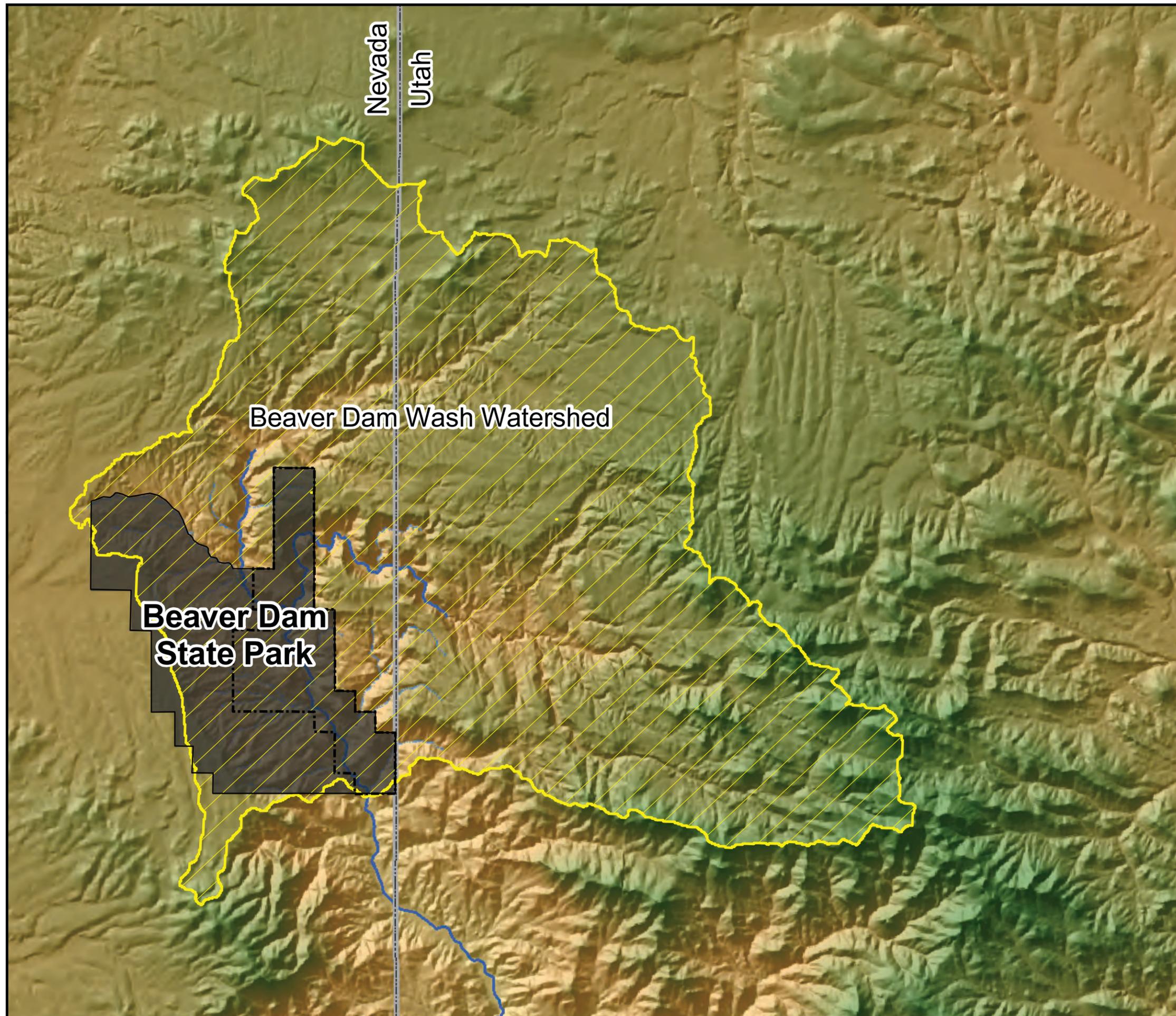
*General Management Plan
Update-2010*

BEAVER DAM WASH WATERSHED

-  Watershed Boundary
-  Perennial Stream
-  Intermittent Stream
-  Elevation
7,600 feet
2,800 feet
-  Proposed State Park Boundary
-  Existing State Park Boundary
-  State Boundary



1:75,000

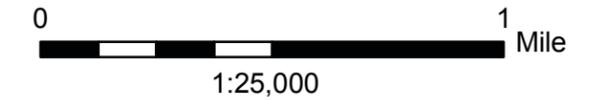
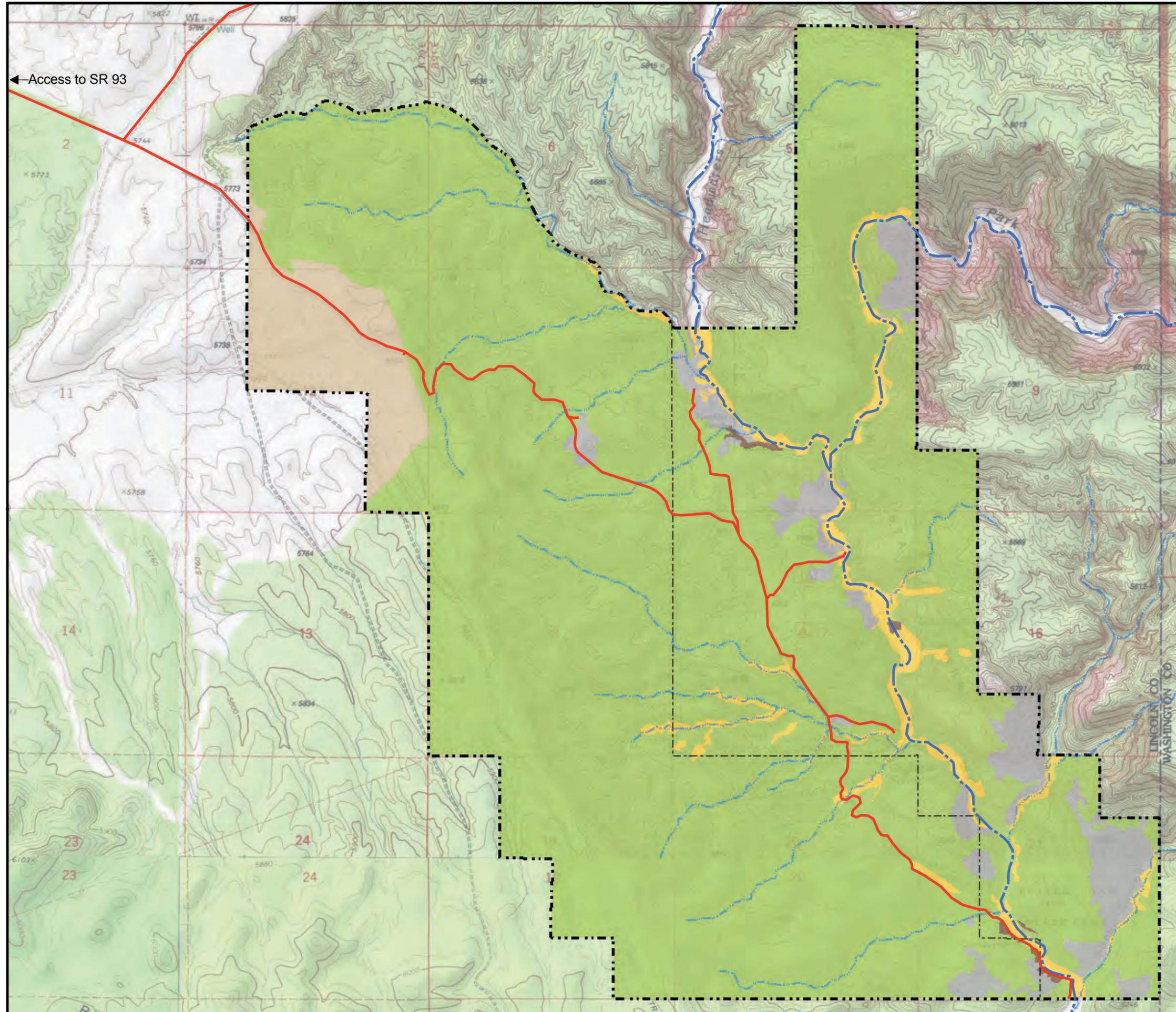


BEAVER DAM STATE PARK

General Management Plan
Update-2010

GENERAL VEGETATION TYPES

-  **Oak Woodland:**
Gambel Oak, Basin Big Sagebrush and Utah Serviceberry
-  **Singleleaf Pinyon Woodland:**
Singleleaf Pinyon, Utah Juniper and Basin Big Sagebrush
-  **Chained Singleleaf Pinyon Woodland:**
Singleleaf Pinyon, Utah Juniper, Basin Big Sagebrush
-  **Goodding's Willow Woodland:**
Goodding's Willow, Coyote Willow, Cottonwood
-  **Basin Big Sagebrush Shrubland:**
Basin Big Sagebrush, Utah Juniper Singleleaf Pinyon
-  Existing Road
-  Major Wash Area
-  Stream
-  Proposed State Park Boundary
-  Existing State Park Boundary

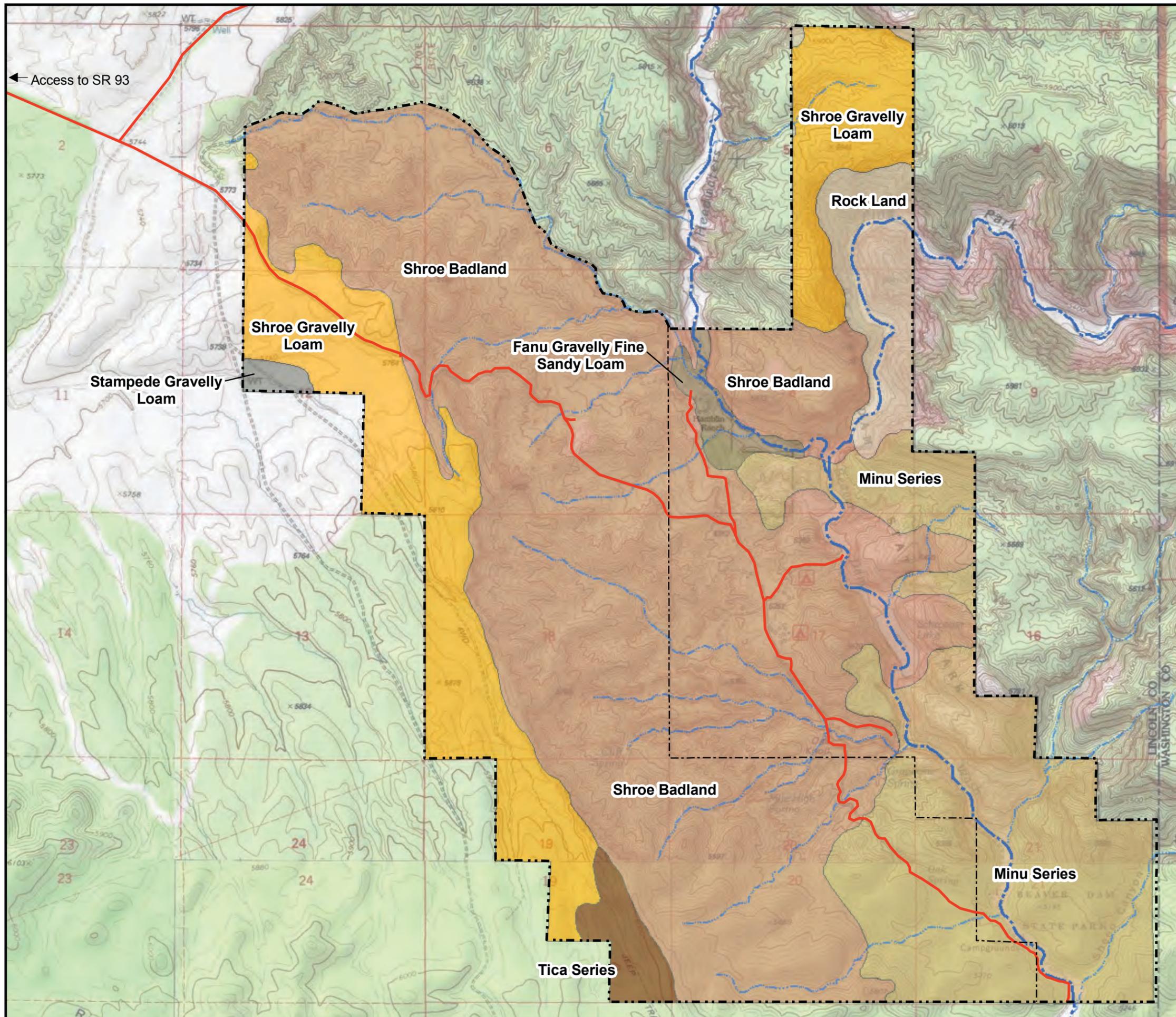


BEAVER DAM STATE PARK

General Management Plan
Update-2010

SOILS

-  **Fanu Gravelly Fine Sandy Loam:**
Sandy soil covered with approximately 15% gravel
-  **Minu Series:**
Very gravelly sand loam soil, surface covered with approximately 4% stones, 40% gravel, and 5% cobbles
-  **Rock Land:**
Outcroppings of volcanic sedimentary rock
-  **Shroe Badland:**
Deeply eroded gravelly loam covered with approximately 5% cobbles and 20% pebbles
-  **Shroe Gravelly Loam:**
Gravelly clay loam covered with 5% cobbles and 20% pebbles
-  **Stampede Gravelly Loam:**
Gravelly loam with 15% to 20% gravel
-  **Tica Series:**
Very stony clay loam
-  Major Wash Area
-  Stream
-  Existing Road
-  Proposed State Park Boundary
-  Existing State Park Boundary



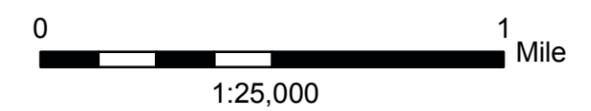
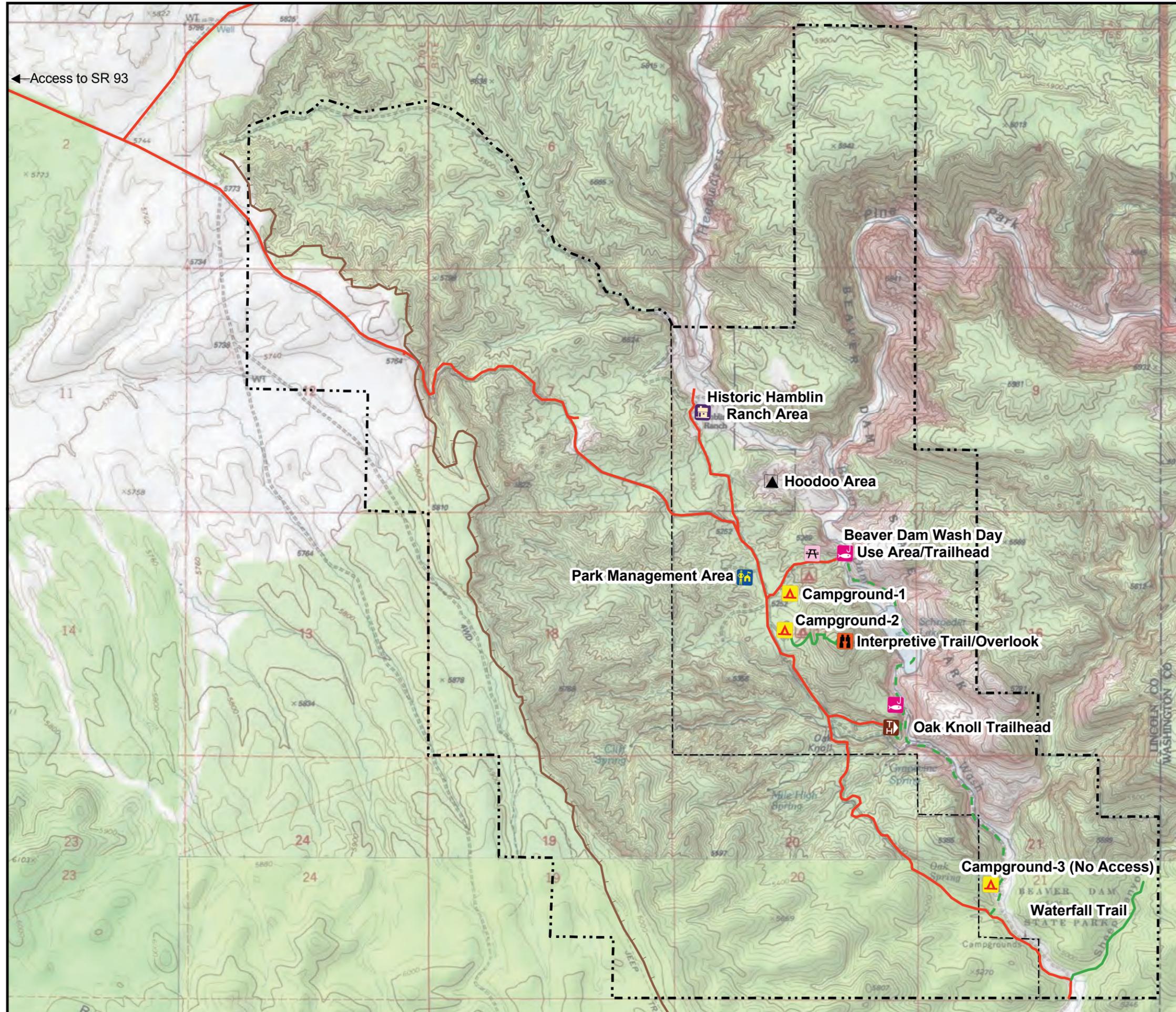
1:25,000

BEAVER DAM STATE PARK

General Management Plan
Update-2010

EXISTING CONDITIONS

-  Campground
-  Day Use Area
-  Historic Hamblin Ranch Area
-  Overlook
-  Hoodoo Area
-  Park Management Area
-  Trailhead
-  Fishing Access
-  Canyon Rim
-  Existing Hiking Trail
-  Flood Damaged Trail
-  Existing Road
-  Proposed State Park Boundary
-  Existing State Park Boundary





CHAPTER 4: DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PROCESS

The general planning process followed throughout this update was outlined in Chapter One. At each step in the process, new information, suggestions and input helped direct the plan to the next phase. Predetermined criteria formed the basis for evaluating development suggestions, and thorough staff review at each step insured an orderly process.

Alternatives

Three Development Alternatives Plans were created for the Beaver Dam State Park. They were formulated based on the input from the initial round of public hearings, from extensive discussions with State Parks management and field staff members and from careful observation and mapping of site resources and the conditions and use of existing park facilities. Other considerations addressed the nature and expectations of the typical visitor and know recreational demands (see Chapter 2).

A description and map of each of the Development Plan Alternatives (A thru C) along with the Preferred Alternative Plan is included in Appendix A. The Preferred Alternative is a composite of elements from each of the three Development Alternatives, and was based on public comment in the second round of public hearings, as well as the input, suggestions and review comments of the State Parks staff that were participants in the public outreach process. Management issues/recommended actions are also addressed.

Recommended Plan Concept

The overall plan concept for Beaver Dam State Park recommends maintaining the semi-primitive and remote nature of the park, while improving basic facilities and expanding appropriate recreational opportunities such as trails and trailheads, day use and group use facilities and interpretation.

From the inception of this planning process, the planning team recognized the need to limit the modifications which might take place at this park, while making a number of necessary improvements to enhance the visitor experience. The natural, unspoiled beauty of this remote park is the primary attraction for most visitors, and it is important that development not impair this setting. In addition, the preservation of the park's natural and historic features provide a prime opportunity for interpretation.

Recreational Programs

The recreational programs recommended for Beaver Dam State Park are based on the diversity of recreational opportunities which are possible at this park, with a focus on protecting and preserving the natural and cultural environment. Upon the ultimate build-out of this plan, activities and facilities which will be available will include: hiking and mountain biking on multi-use and interpretive trails, along with facilities for planned ATV and equestrian trail uses as well. Individual and Group Use areas will provide

facilities to accommodate day uses, overnight camping & lodging, park and regional trail access as well as excellent back country stream fishing opportunities. There are also facilities designated for winter uses to accommodate cross country skiing, snow shoeing and snow mobile riding for trail access and overnight lodging.

PROPOSED PLAN

Plan Summary

The Recommended Development Plan Component of the General Management Plan for Beaver Dam State Park suggests a variety of basic improvements to existing facilities, and the addition of several new facilities, in order to strengthen the recreational opportunities of the park while preserving, maintaining and improving the primitive character of the area.

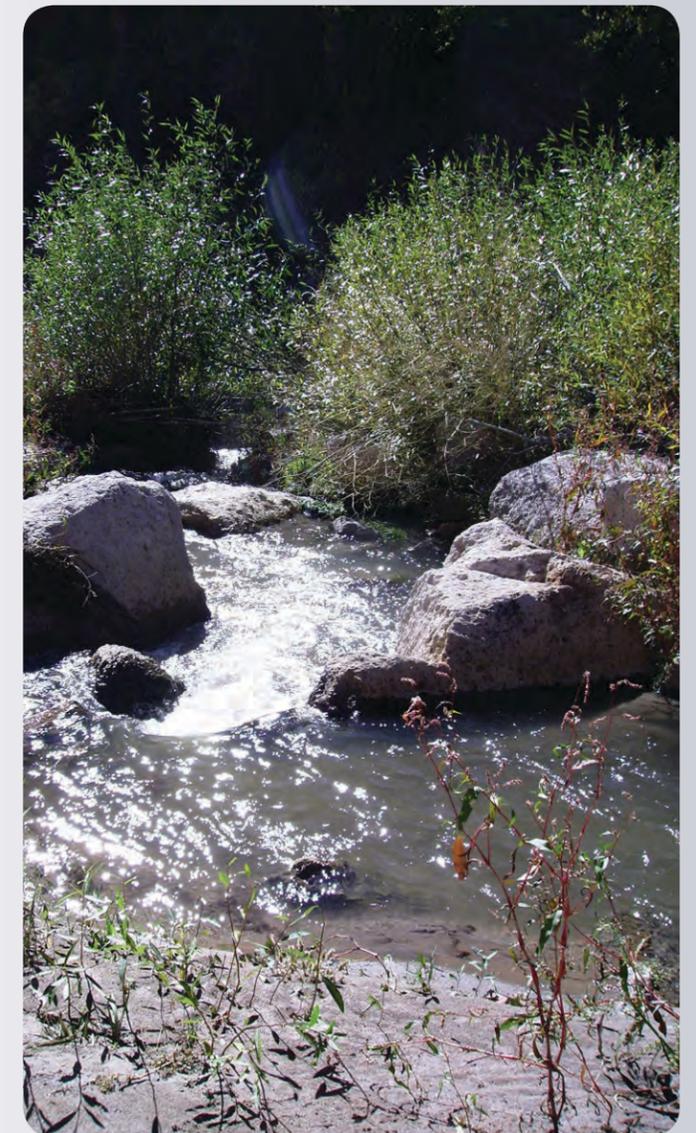
Management Areas

For the purposes of this plan, the recommendations for Beaver Dam State Park will be described within each developed area. The overall plan, however, is designed so that each facility and developed area will compliment the other areas, and that all development recommendations are in harmony with one another. The locations of these facilities, and the improvements to each site, are illustrated on the Recommended Development Plan. There are six areas within the proposed new park boundary with existing facilities or proposed development. These areas are described below as the six park management areas:

Canyon Rim Area:

The expanded park area includes land on the rim, an area which overlooks the canyon. This area is more readily accessible for visitors with larger RV's and trailers and will also provide new opportunities for year round visitor access. New facilities proposed for the Canyon Rim Area include the Rim Trailhead and the Rim Group Use Area/Campground for ATVers and other groups.

The Rim Trailhead — This new trailhead facility will provide visitors with access/connectivity to park trails and to the various existing and proposed regional trails including; the Clover Crest Trail (proposed to extend from Kershaw Ryan State Park to Beaver Dam State Park), The Silver State Trail (a BLM proposed regional OHV trail) and the Paiute Trail (a Utah State Parks regional trail). The Rim Trailhead will also provide opportunities for winter access to the park for hikers, hunters, equestrians, snowmobilers, snow shoers and cross country skiers long after the park roads within the canyon area are inaccessible due to winter conditions. The Rim Trailhead improvements will include defined parking and a vehicle turn-around area with at least one SST vault toilet facility.



Beaver Dam Wash

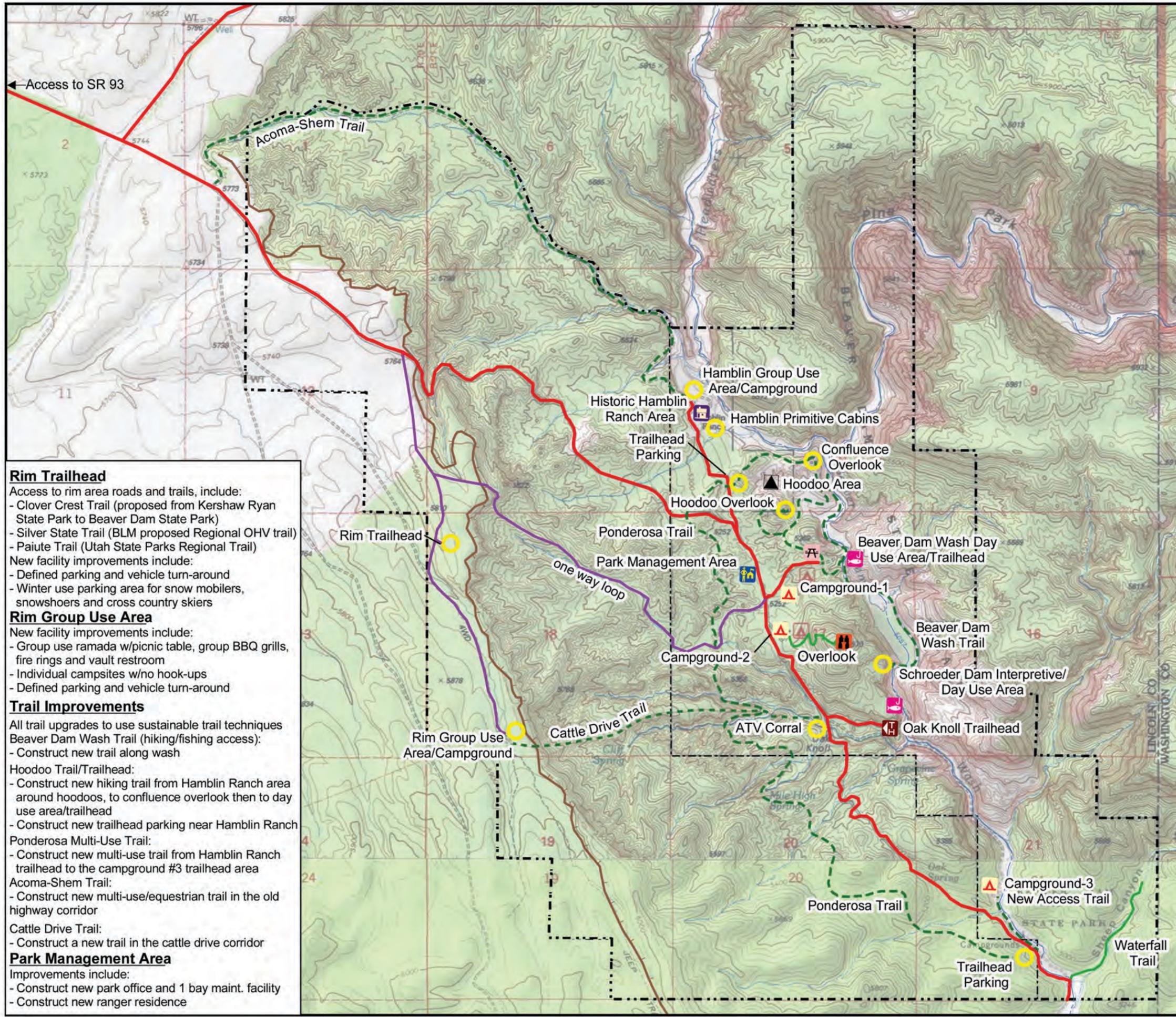
BEAVER DAM STATE PARK

General Management Plan

Update-2010

RECOMMENDED PLAN

	Proposed Facility		Day Use Area
	Campground		Fishing Access
	Hoodoo Area		Park Management Area
	Overlook		Historic Hamblin Ranch Area
	Trailhead		Existing Road
	Canyon Rim		Proposed Road
	Proposed Trail		Proposed State Park Boundary
	Existing Hiking Trail		Existing State Park Boundary



Rim Trailhead
 Access to rim area roads and trails, include:
 - Clover Crest Trail (proposed from Kershaw Ryan State Park to Beaver Dam State Park)
 - Silver State Trail (BLM proposed Regional OHV trail)
 - Paiute Trail (Utah State Parks Regional Trail)
 New facility improvements include:
 - Defined parking and vehicle turn-around
 - Winter use parking area for snow mobilers, snowshoers and cross country skiers

Rim Group Use Area
 New facility improvements include:
 - Group use ramada w/picnic table, group BBQ grills, fire rings and vault restroom
 - Individual campsites w/no hook-ups
 - Defined parking and vehicle turn-around

Trail Improvements
 All trail upgrades to use sustainable trail techniques
 Beaver Dam Wash Trail (hiking/fishing access):
 - Construct new trail along wash
 Hoodoo Trail/Trailhead:
 - Construct new hiking trail from Hamblin Ranch area around hoodoos, to confluence overlook then to day use area/trailhead
 - Construct new trailhead parking near Hamblin Ranch
 Ponderosa Multi-Use Trail:
 - Construct new multi-use trail from Hamblin Ranch trailhead to the campground #3 trailhead area
 Acoma-Shem Trail:
 - Construct new multi-use/equestrian trail in the old highway corridor
 Cattle Drive Trail:
 - Construct a new trail in the cattle drive corridor

Park Management Area
 Improvements include:
 - Construct new park office and 1 bay maint. facility
 - Construct new ranger residence

Hamblin Group Use Area/Campground:
 Improvements at new facility include:
 - Group use ramada w/picnic tables, group BBQ grills, fire rings and vault restroom
 - Small corrals, hitching posts and livestock water
 - Individual campsites w/no hook-ups
 - Parking and access road

Hamblin Ranch Historic Site
 Improvements include:
 - Install security fence, thin/remove sage cover
 - Add interpretive kiosk

Hamblin Primitive Cabins
 Improvements include:
 - Add cabins w/no hook-ups
 - Add adjacent vault restroom
 - Delineated parking and access road

Campground Improvements
 Upgrades to Campgrounds 1 & 2 include:
 - Add shade ramadas
 - Eliminate some campsites/create new pull-thru sites
 - Add yurts for year round use
 Upgrades to Campground 3 include:
 - Construct new hike-in/bike-in access trail
 - Add trailhead parking near access trail

Beaver Dam Wash Day Use Area / Trailhead
 Improvements to new relocated facility include:
 - Add accessible parking and vault restroom
 - Delineated parking and vehicle turn-around
 - Develop trailhead facility to serve Beaver Dam Wash and Hoodoo Trails

One Way Loop Road
 Park circulation/safety improvements include:
 - Construct new section of roadway to provide for improved circulation, improved access for RV's and trailers and 2nd exit opportunity during emergencies events

Schroeder Dam Interpretive/Day Use Area
 New facility improvements include:
 - Dam/reservoir site interpretive kiosk
 - Day use/picnic facilities

Oak Knoll Trailhead
 New improvements include:
 - Defined parking and vehicle turn-around



The Rim Group Use Area/Campground — This new group use area facility is also located on the canyon rim and could be used for a variety of organized group uses such as ATV groups, equestrian groups and others seeking a remote location with access to park amenities as well as to regional trails via the Rim Trailhead. Proposed Improvements include a shade ramada sized to accommodate 30-50 people with picnic tables, group BBQ grills, fire rings and a vault restroom; a large open area for group activities, assembly and camping; some individual campsites with no hook-ups; and parking/storage area(s) for large vehicles and trailers.

Hamblin Ranch Area:

The Division of State Parks, in coordination with the Division of Historic Preservation, will pursue options available to arrest the decay of the remnants of the Hamblin Ranch. This will include the preparation of a Historic Area Management Plan to guide in the security, protection and preservation of the historic remnants of the ranch and other known or as yet undiscovered artifacts existing in the area.

The Hamblin Ranch Historic Area — Initial proposals for the Ranch Historic Area include erection of a perimeter security fence, hand removal of existing brush cover for fire protection, restoration of some of the ranch structures and provision of an interpretive kiosk to inform park visitors of the ranch era history and culture. Additional facilities proposed in the general area of the ranch include the Hamblin Equestrian Group Use Area/Campground Area and the Hamblin Primitive Cabins.

The Hamblin Equestrian Group Area/Campground — This new group use area is located in an undeveloped area just to the north of the Hamblin Ranch site. Proposed Improvements include a shade ramada sized to accommodate 30-50 people with picnic tables, group BBQ grills, fire rings and a vault restroom; small corrals, hitching posts and provisions for livestock water; a large open area for group activities, assembly and camping; individual campsites with no hook-ups; and parking/storage area(s) for large vehicles and trailers.

The Hamblin Primitive Cabins — The proposed primitive cabins are located on a lower topographic bench between the Hamblin Ranch site and the Headwaters Wash. The 'dry' cabins would have no utility hook-ups but would be located near a vault restroom and running water could be available via frost free hydrants piped from the park well/water system. The cabins also could be reserved for use by the members of the groups assembled at the Group Use Area.

Park Central Core Area:

The Central Core Area of the Park contains two of the three existing Campground areas, a Group Use Area and a Day Use Area. New recreational facilities proposed for development within this area include an interpretive/day use area at the site of the recently removed Schroeder Dam, improvements to the Oak Knoll Trailhead and hiking/fishing access trails along the wash.

Campgrounds 1 & 2 — There are 29 existing campsites within Campgrounds 1 & 2. In Campground 1 the existing facilities include: ten existing campsites with one designated ADA accessible campsite, one ADA accessible vault restroom and three porti-potties. There are four water hydrants located within the campground. In Campground 2 the existing facilities include: twenty existing campsites with one designated ADA accessible campsite, two vault restrooms (one ADA accessible), two regular porti-potties and one ADA accessible porti-potti. There are five water hydrants located within the campground. Campground 2 also has a Group Use area with a shade ramada to accommodate up to 60 people, with six picnic tables, two BBQ grills and two fire rings. The proposed upgrade to these existing campgrounds include providing shade ramadas at some of the individual campsites, the conversion of some campsites to pull-thru units and the addition of yurts for lodging at some campsites. The new well which is being considered near this area could provide opportunities for improvements to the water system to include freeze-proof hydrants near the campsites. The existing interpretive trail and vista overlook is accessed from Campground #2. Proposed trail improvements include trail maintenance and repairs utilizing sustainable trail construction techniques.

Beaver Dam Wash Day Use Area/Trailhead — This existing Day Use Area which was relocated from a vulnerable/flood-prone location adjacent to the wash has proposed upgrades including the addition an accessible Vault Restroom facility, a shade ramada and day use/picnic facilities as well as provisions for parking and a vehicle turn-around area.

Beaver Dam Wash Trail — This will include the development of hiking/fishing access trail(s) along the wash and the construction of one or more 'high and dry' pedestrian bridges to provide for safe crossings of the wash. Proposed new trail improvements will utilize sustainable trail construction techniques.

Schroeder Dam Interpretive/Day Use Area — This facility would be located on a topographic bench which was created when the concrete spillway for the Schroeder Dam was recently removed. Improvements would include a picnic table and grill for individual and family use and an interpretive kiosk to contain information about the brief history Schroeder Dam, the volatile nature of the flooding in the wash and the beavers/beaver lodges which gave the wash its name.

Oak Knoll Trailhead — This is the site of the access gate which has been used to limit/control vehicle access on to the Schroeder Dam construction road. At this point the construction road, which was improved in 2009 for the removal of the remnants of the breached Schroeder Dam, will be utilized as a hiking/fishing access trail down to the wash. Proposed trailhead improvements include defined parking spaces and a vehicle turn-around area.

Park Management Area:

The existing park management area has one structure which acts as a combination park office and ranger residence. Proposed park management area improvements include the construction of a park office, a maintenance facility and a new ranger residence along with green technology utility improvements.



Hamblin Ranch



1984 photo of Hamblin Ranch railroad tie cabin.



Corrals at Hamblin Ranch



Park Office — Construct a small park office/contact station to be located adjacent to the park road at the entrance to the existing ranger residence area. The facility would be powered with green technology including solar power (with battery and generator back-up) and will be connected to well/water and sewer systems.

Park Maintenance Facility — Construct a small maintenance facility (1 bay) to be located adjacent to or combined with the Park Office. The facility would be powered with green technology including solar power (with battery and generator back-up) and will be connected to well/water and sewer systems.

New Ranger Residence — Construct a new ranger residence. Move the park office facilities from the existing residence into the new park office and utilize the existing residence as a seasonal ranger residence. The residences would be powered with green technology including solar power (with battery and generator back-up) and will be connected to well/water and sewer systems.

Back Country Areas:

Campground 3 — There are five existing primitive campsites and one pit toilet structure located within Campground 3. Two of the sites have masonry tables with historic significance, having been built in the 1930’s by members of CCC camp working in the park area. The road which provided access to Campground 3 was washed out in a flood event in 2005. New recreational facilities proposed for this area include a new hike-in/bike-in access trail to the campground area and a trailhead area to provide parking for users of Campground 3, the existing Waterfall Trail and the proposed Ponderosa Trail to be adjacent to the existing Park road.

Hoodoo Trail/Trailhead — Proposed development in the “Hoodoo Area” will feature a trail to skirt the perimeter of the hoodoos and provide interesting views and an overlook of these unique geologic formations. The Hoodoo Trail will also provide access to an overlook of the confluence of the two major washes, the Headwaters Wash and the Pine Park Canyon Wash, which combine to form the Beaver Dam Wash. Proposed trail improvements will utilize sustainable trail construction techniques. There is a new trailhead proposed to provide parking for trail users at the north end of the trail, along the access road to the Hamblin Ranch Historic Area. At its southern end the Hoodoo Trail begins/terminates at the Beaver Dam Wash Day Use Area/Trailhead.

Cattle Drive Trail — The Cattle Drive Trail follows an existing corridor previously used by local ranchers to seasonally move cattle into or out of the canyon. It extends from canyon edge near the proposed Rim Group Use Area down into the lower park at the main park road adjacent to the Oak Knoll area. Proposed trail improvements will utilize sustainable trail construction techniques. This trail is proposed for single use as an ATV park access route. ATVs and other motorized vehicles will be prohibited from use on other park roads and trails within the lower canyon area of the park. There will be an ATV corral located at the lower terminus of the Cattle Drive Trail. Access to additional park trails and facilities will be limited to non-motorized means beyond this point.

Ponderosa Multi-Use Trail — The proposed Ponderosa Trail will extend from the Hoodoo Trailhead south to the Campground #3 access trail/trailhead on the west side of the main park road. It is intended as a multi-use trail for all non-motorized uses and improvements will utilize sustainable trail construction techniques.

Acoma-Shem Highway Multi-Use/Equestrian Trail — The Acoma-Shem Trail will utilize the existing route of the historic Acoma-Shem Highway north from the Hamblin Ranch and extending up the wash to the park edge/canyon rim area. The trail will be utilized for non-motorized multi-use and equestrian use. Proposed trail improvements will utilize sustainable trail construction techniques.

Waterfall Trail — The existing Waterfall Trail will be accessed from the Campground #3 Access Trail/Trailhead. Proposed trail improvements will utilize sustainable trail construction techniques.



Beaver Dam State Park — Hoodoo Rock Formations Overview

Facilities Location Matrix

The following table (Table 4-1) shows the number and type of facilities proposed for Beaver Dam State Park at plan build-out.

Table 4-1 FACILITIES LOCATION MATRIX

	Canyon Rim Area	Historic Hamblin Ranch Area	Park Central Core Area	Park Management Area	Back Country Areas
Day Use Areas: Group Family	✓	✓	✓ ✓		✓
Camping: Group Family Yurts Primitive Cabins	✓	✓ ✓	29 campsites ✓		5 campsites
Trails: Hiking Multi-Use Interpretive Trailhead Equestrian Trail/Facilities ATV Trail/Facilities	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
Fishing		✓	✓		✓
Summer Use Winter Use	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓
Park Office/Contact Station Maintenance Building Ranger Residence(s)				✓ ✓ ✓	

✓ Indicates availability of facility or activity at plan build-out.



Information/Bulletin Board



Natural Resource Management Recommendations

Fisheries Management:

- Work with NDOW to re-establish the quality of the stream fishery resources.
- Develop goals and objectives for public enjoyment of the fishery resource as well as to provide protection for the 'species of concern'.
- Create appropriate regulations to assure the long term success of the program.

Wildlife Habitat Management:

- Identify and take steps to protect and secure sensitive wildlife habitat areas.

Forest Health Management:

- Work with NDF for continuation of ongoing Fuel Management and Forest Health programs.

Weed Management:

- Establish an on-going program to eliminate noxious & problem weeds and plants, including Tamarisk.

Evaluation of the Preferred Alternative

How the Preferred Alternative Addresses Identified Issues: Chapter One outlined the issues raised and considered during the plan update process. These issues are revisited in order to evaluate how the preferred alternative addresses them.

Public Input and Preferences — The preferred alternative relies heavily on, and incorporates, input received from the public during the design process. As noted in previous chapters, this includes multiple public presentations and design sessions held across the State. Through this process it was possible to collect and discuss the public's desires regarding future management and development of Beaver Dam State Park. This input is now reflected in the treatments given to recreational amenities, campsites, and trail development within the park.

Park Safety — As noted, there are documented safety issues with the current road access to Beaver Dam State Park. This situation can be addressed by improving the road access to allow for predictable and safe year-round travel. The preferred alternative addresses this through the inclusion of an additional road loop. This additional route would allow for one-way loop access during normal operation and for an alternative access route during emergency services.

Additional safety upgrades are achieved through the control of invasive plant species that contribute to wildfire danger. Plant control will be an ongoing element of the park management plan.

Ecological Preservation — Every element of the preferred alternative accounts for ecological preservation. The proposed trail upgrades are intended to allow access to significant park features in a manner that controls erosion and guides visitors away from ecologically unstable areas. In effect, the trail network is intended to formalize and manage what will happen anyway: visitors will drive and walk to certain sites. It therefore makes sense to provide ecologically sustainable access.

Camp sites are designed to minimize visual intrusion, to allow for vehicle access along suitable roadways, and to provide safe water and sanitation facilities, thereby preventing unmanaged impacts to the Park.

The former dam and reservoir site is being restored to a stable water course, capable of sustaining native wildlife including fish, bird, and plant species. This restoration work was undertaken with the vision of returning the watercourse to a natural state rather than a manmade reservoir.

Park Geography — State Parks tend to be chosen due to unique geographical features that make them an attractive destination. It therefore makes sense to respect and highlight these features when designing park amenities. The preferred alternative adheres to intelligent trail and road layout, that follows existing land contours and provides access to prominent locations. Trailheads and campsites are located on existing level areas where parking can be provided without significant grading. Trails and campsites utilize geographic features in order to provide expansive vistas or solitude, depending on the visitors' preference.

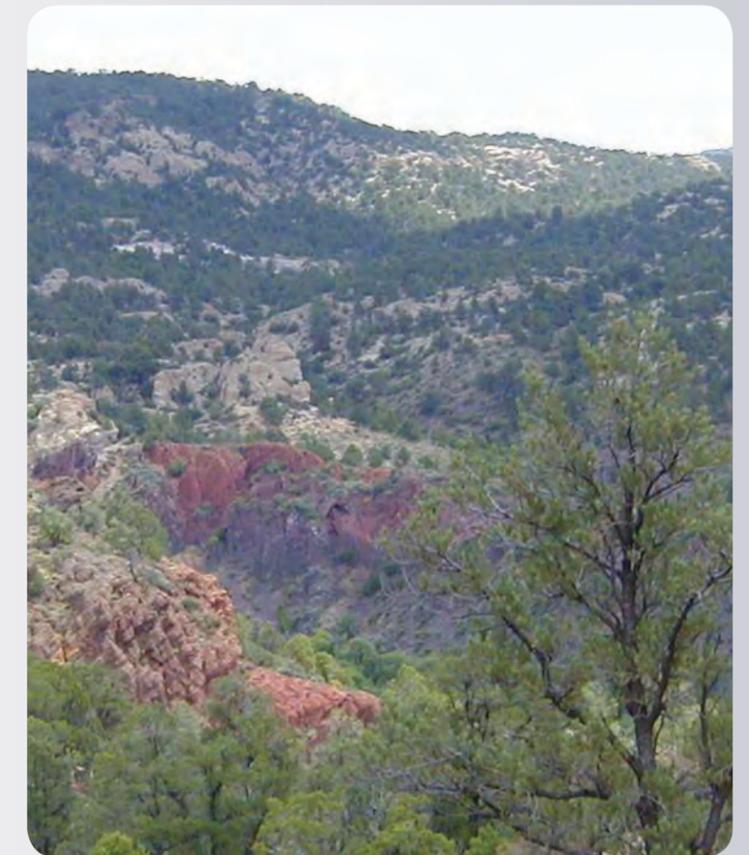
The Park's space and terrain also allow for a variety of uses, such as ATV riding and equestrian riding, without unsuitable interactions between groups. This is accomplished by dispersing uses to different segments of the Park and by using existing landforms to visually and physically separate them.

The Preferred Alternative and the Park's Goals and Objectives

The preferred alternative meets the stated goals and objectives of a state park by enhancing existing facilities in a manner desired by the public, while providing for ecological preservation of the Park and surrounding area.

The Preferred Alternative and the Park's Plan Concept

This preferred alternative for Beaver Dam State Park adheres to the existing plan concept by enhancing the recreational opportunities of the park while highlighting and preserving the natural resource features that make the Park attractive.



Beaver Dam State Park Scenery

IMPLEMENTATION

Development Phasing Plan

Phasing recommendations are based on: importance to the plan concept and recreational needs, visitor safety issues, funding considerations and additional park maintenance requirements.

Phase 1 Improvements

Phase 1 improvements are suggested to better utilize and enhance existing park facilities, protect existing resources while conserving scarce development costs. Existing, prior disturbed facility areas, with the exception of the Hamblin Ranch Historic Area may be able to be improved without the archaeological review/clearance.

Trail/Trailhead Improvements:

Utilize sustainable trail techniques to construct new and improve existing trails.

- Re-establish hiking and fishing access trail (Beaver Dam Wash Trail) between Beaver Dam Wash Trailhead and Oak Knoll Trailhead.
- Add trailhead parking improvements at the Oak Knoll Trailhead.
- Extend Hoodoo Area Trail from the Hamblin Ranch road to Beaver Dam Wash Day Use Area/Trailhead, including confluence Overlook and Hoodoo Overlook features.

Day Use Area Improvements:

Complete improvements at the Beaver Dam Wash Day Use Area/Trailhead, including accessible vault restroom, shade ramada, and parking improvements.

Campground Improvements:

- Complete recommended improvements at Campgrounds #1 and #2, including shade ramadas at exposed individual campsites and re-design to accommodate new pull-thru campsites.
- Add yurts to select campsites in Campgrounds #1 and #2. Consider concessionaire involvement opportunities for development and management.
- Construct new hike-in/bike-in access trail to Campground #3 and trailhead parking improvements.

Hamblin Ranch Historic Site:

- Authorize creation of Historic Area Management Plan.
- Install perimeter security fencing, thin/remove sage cover within fenced area for stabilization and fire protection.

Park Management Area:

- Add new well and water distribution system.

Phase 2 Improvements

Phase 2 improvements are suggested to begin to develop new feature facilities as recommended in the Plan. New facility locations on prior undisturbed sites will require archaeological review and clearance prior to development.

Trail Improvements:

Utilize sustainable trail techniques to construct new and improve existing trails.

- Construct the Cattle Drive Trail within its prior ranch use corridor from the canyon rim to the Oak Knoll Trailhead turn-off. Extend the trail on the canyon rim to the site of the Rim Trailhead. This will open up opportunities for ATV Use of the Rim Trailhead and the Cattle Drive Trail.
- Construct ATV Corral at the base of the Cattle Drive trail.

Day Use Area/Trailhead Improvements:

- Complete day use and interpretive kiosk improvements at the Schroeder Dam Interpretive/Day Use Area.
- Construct trailhead parking improvements at the Hoodoo Trail starting point along the Hamblin Ranch road.
- Construct the Rim Trailhead facilities. This will open up opportunities for year-round use of the park facilities. Provide information and access to area and regional trails.

Group Use Area Improvements:

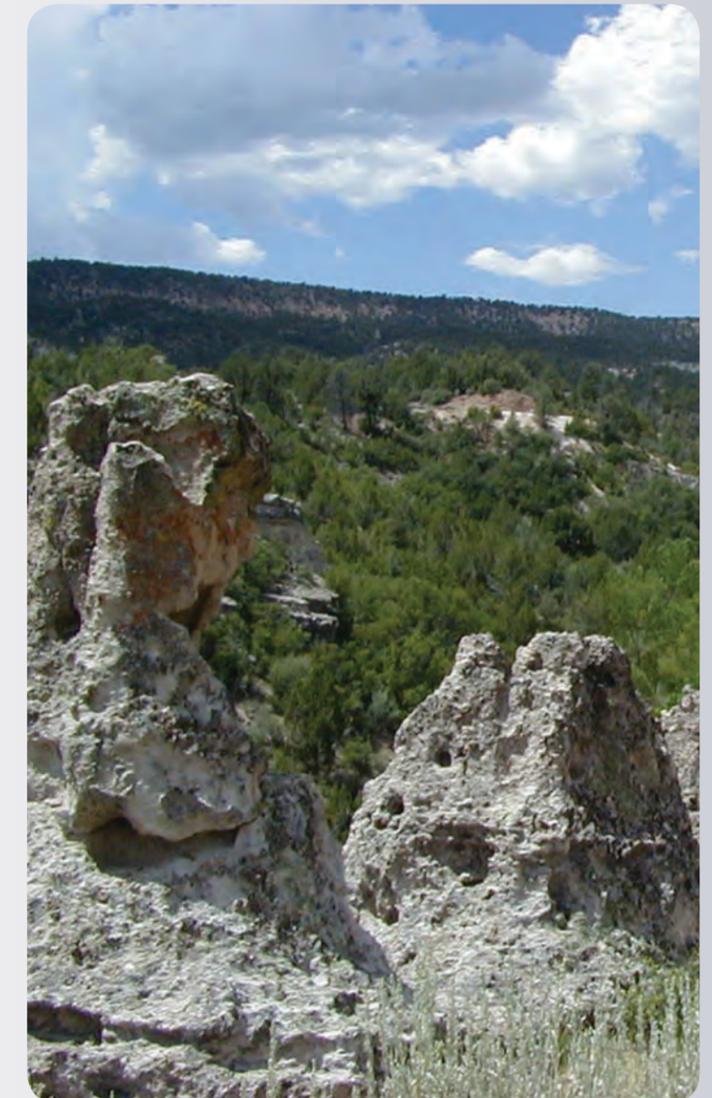
- Construct Rim Group Use Area and Campground Improvements.

Roadway Improvements:

- Widen and re-align the Hamblin Ranch road to accommodate two-way traffic.
- Extend two-way, all weather roadway access to the location of the Rim Trailhead.
- Identify appropriate alignment and construct One-Way Loop Access Road to provide emergency ingress/egress route in the event of an emergency event or other circumstance.

Park Management Area:

- Construct new park office and one-bay maintenance facility. Utilize green energy technologies for utility services.



Hoodoo Rock Formations

Phase 3 Improvements

Phase 3 improvements are suggested to continue to develop recommended new feature facilities per the Plan. New facility locations on prior undisturbed sites will require archaeological review and clearance prior to development.

Trail Improvements:

Utilize sustainable trail techniques to construct new and improve existing trails.

- Identify appropriate alignment and construct the Ponderosa Multi-Use Trail between the Hamblin Ranch road trailhead and the Campground #3 trailhead.

Group Use Area Improvements:

- Construct Equestrian Group Use and Campground Improvements as located in the Plan near the Hamblin Ranch area.

Other Facilities:

- Construct Primitive Cabins as located in the Plan near the Hamblin Ranch area.
- Utilize green energy technologies for minimal utility services. Pursue concessionaire agreements for development and management of facilities.

Park Management Area:

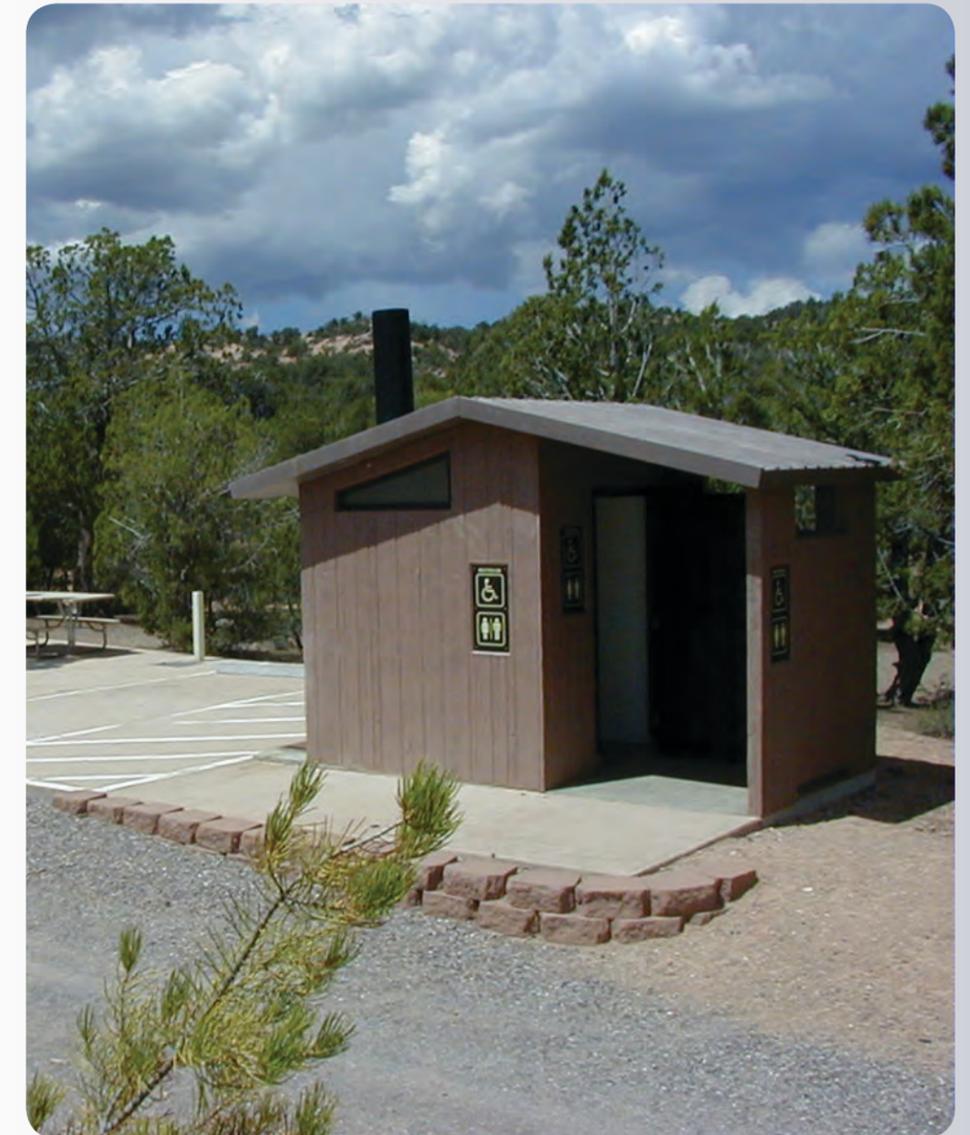
- Construct new ranger residence. Utilize green energy technologies for utility services.

Acquisition Schedule

The current park land area equals approximately 2392.6 acres acquired from the initial and subsequent authorizations of the park by the NV State Legislature in 1935 thru the 1990's. An additional 3,236 acres of land, identified as the 'NV State Park Expansion Proposal' was set aside for conveyance to State Parks in the 'Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act of 2004'. This addition will more than double the size of the park bringing the total acreage to 5628.6. (Note: at the time of this writing in August of 2010, The transfer was still pending.)



Riparian Zone



SST Vault Restroom

Appendix 1: Management/Development Alternatives

BEAVER DAM STATE PARK – MANAGEMENT/DEVELOPMENT ALTERNATIVES

The development alternatives formulated for Beaver Dam State Park represent the input of members of the public who have participated in the workshops and planning process as well as reflecting the management concerns of the NDSP staff. Due to the remote, primitive nature of the park, none of the alternatives promote intensive development. Rather, all favor relatively low intensity.

Common Elements

The following are Elements which are Common to each of the Proposed Management and Development Alternatives:

- Improve existing Campgrounds 1 & 2 — Includes the addition of Shade Ramadas; eliminate some existing campsites to allow for additional space/privacy between sites and to provide for the creation of a few pull-thru campsites.
- Improve access Campground #3 — Construct a trail to replace the access which was washed out in the 2005 flood. Maintain the area as a remote, hike-in only campground.
- Secure and protect the Hamblin Ranch Historic area — Construct an unobtrusive security fence around the Hamblin Ranch Area, hand remove existing sage cover for fire protection, provide Interpretive kiosk to inform park visitors of ranch and area history.
- Improve the new relocated Day Use Area/Trailhead — Add accessible picnic facilities, pave accessible parking spaces, add accessible SST restroom structure, improve vehicle turn-around and parking.
- Oak Knoll Trailhead— Provide defined parking spaces and vehicle turn-around at this location.
- Rim Trailhead — Develop a trailhead on the west rim area overlooking the canyon to provide access/connectivity to park multi-use trails and to proposed area and regional trails. Area trails include the Clover Crest Trail proposed to extend from Beaver Dam State Park to Kershaw Ryan State Park. Improvements would include defined parking spaces and a vehicle turn-around, and would include no services or utility connections.
- Hoodoo Trail — Develop an interpretive hiking trail which loops between a proposed trailhead with parking near the Hamblin Ranch and the Day Use / Trailhead. The trail would include overlook views of the Hoodoo area and also would provide overlook views of the confluence where the two major washes merge to form the Beaver Dam Wash.
- Ponderosa Trail — This proposed mountain bike/multi-use trail is located west of the existing park road and would extend from the Campground 1 & 2 area to the Oak Knoll Trailhead area.

- Beaver Dam Wash Trail — Develop an interpretive stream access trail along the Beaver Dam Wash to extend from the Day Use Area/Trailhead to the Oak Knoll Trail Head utilizing the dam construction access road at the south end.
- Schroeder Dam Day Use/Interpretive Area — Provide Interpretive Kiosk and Day Use picnic facilities on the spillway bench (left after the previous dam and spillway were removed) overlooking the former dam site.
- Park Office — Construct a small park office to be located adjacent to the park road and the access to the existing ranger residence. The facility will be powered with solar power (generator back-up) and have connection to the new well/water system. Provide a remote monitoring camera system for key park facilities.
- New Ranger Residence — Construct a new 1 bedroom ranger residence, utilize the existing residence as a seasonal ranger residence, move the park office facilities into the new office facility.

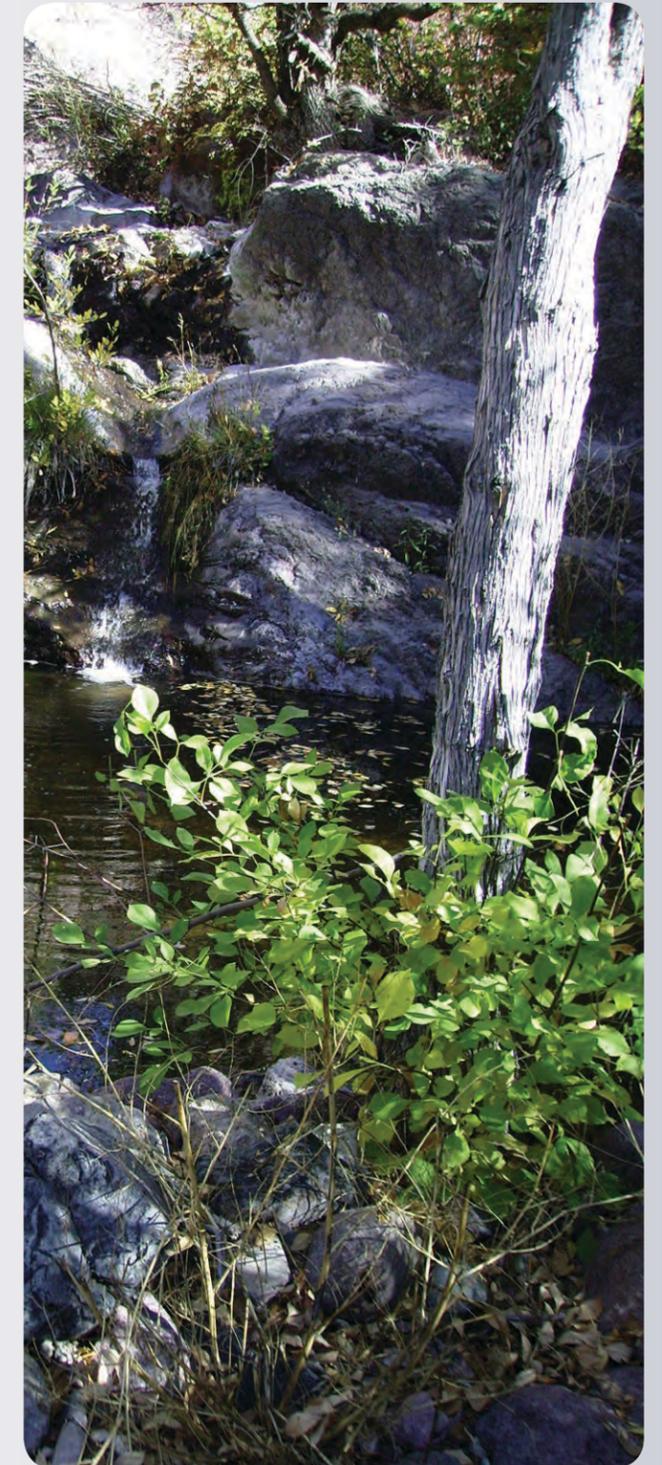
Alternate A (lowest development alternative)

This alternative has the lowest level of development of the three proposed alternatives, with only minor modifications to the park in addition to the common element items mentioned above. The development items of this alternative are:

- Equestrian Group Use Area/Campground/Trailhead — The proposed Equestrian Group Use Area is located on a topographic bench between the Hamblin Ranch and the Headwaters Wash. Proposed improvements would include an SST Restroom; a Group Use Ramada with picnic tables, group bbq grill & fire ring; hitching posts; two small corrals; individual campsites w/no hook-ups; clustered parking and a turn-around area and a non-potable water source from the wash.
- Yurts — These small structures with no utilities have been popular in other state parks. They would be installed in the campground area and could be available for year round use.
- Winter Use — This alternative would allow for winter use of the park by cross country skiers and snowshoers. They could utilize the Rim Trailhead for vehicle parking and use park roads and multi-use trails to access the Yurts in the campground area for overnight visits.
- Park Maintenance Facility — Construct a small maintenance facility (1 bay) to be located adjacent to the park road and the access to the existing ranger residence. The facility will be powered with solar power (generator back-up) and have connection to the new well/water system.

Alternate B (lower development alternative)

This is the middle level of the three development alternatives, with more significant modifications to the park in addition to the common element items mentioned above. The development items of this alternative are:



Waterfalls Trail

- One Way Loop Road — Construct a one way loop road through the park to allow for an emergency exit route in the event of a wash out (common), blockage, forest fire or other emergency event.
- ATV Group Use Area/Campground— The proposed ATV Group Use Area is located on the canyon rim overlooking the park. Proposed improvements would include an SST Restroom; a Group Use Ramada with picnic tables, group bbq grill & fire ring; individual campsites w/no hook-ups; clustered parking and a turn-around area.
- ATV Park Access Trail — Develop an ATV Trail into the lower park area with a corral/ATV parking near the park center. Other than the access trail, there will be no other ATV use allowed in the lower park area.
- Cattle Drive Trail — Develop a trail to follow the corridor used historically by the Matthews Ranch to seasonally move cattle down into the canyon. The recently discovered corridor was located by finding remnants of the old fences built to contain the cattle during the move. The corridor extends from the canyon rim to park road adjacent to Campground #1. This may be used as the ATV Park Access Trail.
- Trail Bridges — Construct two ‘high and dry’ pedestrian bridges crossing the Beaver Dam Wash for the trails paralleling the wash. The locations are to be near the Day Use /Trailhead and near the Schroeder Dam Day Use/Interpretive Area.
- Cabins — Locate up to 5 primitive cabins w/no utilities on the topographic bench between the Hamblin Ranch and the Headwaters Wash for year-round use. Locate an SST Restroom in the cabin area.
- Winter Use — This alternative would allow for winter use of the park by snow mobilers. They could use the Rim Trailhead for vehicle parking and use park roads to access the cabins for overnight visits.
- Park Maintenance Facility — Construct a small maintenance facility (1 bay) to be located adjacent to the park road and the access to the existing ranger residence. The facility will be powered with solar power (generator back-up) and have connection to the new well/water system.

Alternate C (low development alternative)

This is the most significant of the three development alternatives proposed, with the most modifications to the park in addition the common element items mentioned above. The development items of this alternative are:

- ATV Group Use Area/Campground/Trailhead — The proposed ATV Group Use Area is located on the canyon rim overlooking the park. Proposed improvements would include an SST Restroom; a Group Use Ramada with picnic tables, group bbq grill & fire ring; individual campsites w/no hook-ups; clustered parking and a turn-around area.
- Cattle Drive Trail — Develop a trail to follow the corridor used historically by the Matthews Ranch to seasonally move cattle down into the canyon. The recently discovered corridor was located by finding remnants of the old fences built to

contain the cattle during the move. The corridor extends from the canyon rim to park road adjacent to Campground #1. This may be used as the ATV Park Access Trail.

- Trail Bridges — Construct two ‘high and dry’ pedestrian bridges crossing the Beaver Dam Wash for the trails paralleling the wash. The locations are to be near the Day Use /Trailhead and near the Schroeder Dam Day Use/Interpretive Area.
- Equestrian Group Use Area/Campground/Trailhead — The proposed Equestrian Group Use Area is located on a topographic bench between the Hamblin Ranch and the Headwaters Wash. Proposed improvements would include an SST Restroom; a Group Use Ramada with picnic tables, group bbq grill & fire ring; hitching posts; two small corrals; individual campsites w/no hook-ups; clustered parking and a turn-around area and a non-potable water source from the wash.
- Yurts — These small structures with no utilities have been popular in other state parks. They would be installed in the campground area and could be available for year round use.
- Winter Use — This alternative would allow for winter use of the park by snow mobilers. They could use the Rim Trailhead for vehicle parking and use park roads to access the cabins and yurts for overnight visits.
- Two Way Loop Road — Construct new roadway sections and widen the existing access road to create a two way road circulation loop.
- Two Bay Maintenance Facility — Construct a small maintenance facility (2 bay) to be located adjacent to the park road and the access to the existing ranger residence. The facility will be powered with solar power (generator back-up) and have connection to the new well/water system.
- Second Seasonal Ranger Residence — Add a second seasonal ranger residence to the park management compound.



Beaver Dam



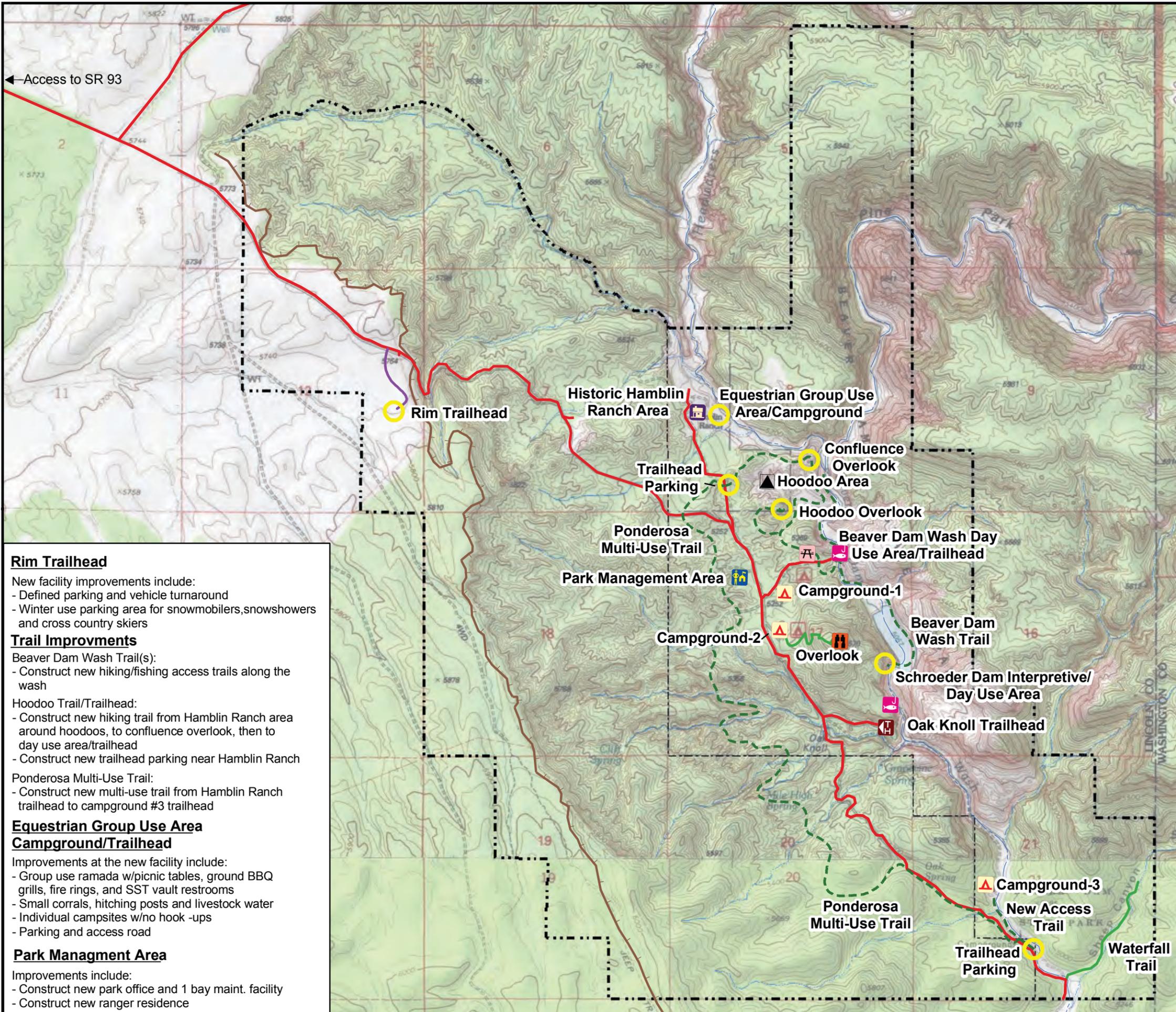
Typical Campsite

BEAVER DAM STATE PARK

General Management Plan
Update-2010

ALTERNATIVE A

- Proposed Facility
- Campground
- Day Use Area
- Fishing Access
- Historic Hamblin Ranch Area
- Hoodoo Area
- Overlook
- Park Management Area
- Trailhead
- Canyon Rim
- Existing Hiking Trail
- Proposed Trail
- Existing Road
- Proposed Road
- Proposed State Park Boundary
- Existing State Park Boundary



Rim Trailhead

New facility improvements include:
 - Defined parking and vehicle turnaround
 - Winter use parking area for snowmobilers, snowshoers and cross country skiers

Trail Improvments

Beaver Dam Wash Trail(s):
 - Construct new hiking/fishing access trails along the wash

Hoodoo Trail/Trailhead:
 - Construct new hiking trail from Hamblin Ranch area around hoodoos, to confluence overlook, then to day use area/trailhead
 - Construct new trailhead parking near Hamblin Ranch

Ponderosa Multi-Use Trail:
 - Construct new multi-use trail from Hamblin Ranch trailhead to campground #3 trailhead

Equestrian Group Use Area Campground/Trailhead

Improvements at the new facility include:
 - Group use ramada w/picnic tables, ground BBQ grills, fire rings, and SST vault restrooms
 - Small corrals, hitching posts and livestock water
 - Individual campsites w/no hook -ups
 - Parking and access road

Park Management Area

Improvements include:
 - Construct new park office and 1 bay maint. facility
 - Construct new ranger residence

Hamblin Ranch Historic Site

Improvements include:
 - Install security fence, thin/remove sage cover
 - Interpretive kiosk

Campground Improvements

Upgrades to existing facilities include:
 - Shade ramadas
 - Eliminate some campsites/create new pull-thru sites
 - Add yurts for year round use
 - Construct new access trail to campground #3
 - Add trailhead parking near campground #3 access trail

Beaver Dam Wash Day Use Area / Trailhead

Improvements to new relocated facility include:
 - Add accessible parking and SST vault restroom
 - Improve parking and vehicle turn-around

Schroeder Dam Interpretive/Day Use Area

New facility improvements include:
 - Dam/reservoir site interpretive kiosk
 - Day use/picnic facilities

Oak Knoll Trailhead

Upgrades include
 - Improved parking and vehicle turn around



BEAVER DAM STATE PARK

General Management Plan
Update-2010

ALTERNATIVE B

- Proposed Facilities
- Campground
- Day Use Area
- Fishing Access
- Historic Hamblin Ranch Area
- Hoodoo Area
- Overlook
- Park Management Area
- Trailhead
- Existing Hiking Trail
- Proposed Trail
- Existing Road
- Proposed Road
- Proposed State Park Boundary
- Existing State Park Boundary

Hamblin Primitive Cabins

- Improvements include:
- Add cabins w/no hook-ups and adjacent SST vault restroom
 - Parking and access road
 - Add adjacent SST vault restroom

Campground Improvements

- Upgrades to existing facilities include:
- Shade ramadas
 - Eliminate some campsites/create new pull-thru sites
 - Construct new access trail to campground #3
 - Add trailhead parking near camp #3 access trail

Beaver Dam Wash Day Use Area / Trailhead

- Improvements to new relocated facility include:
- Shade ramada w/picnic tables and BBQ grills
 - Add accessible parking and SST vault restroom
 - Improve parking and vehicle turn-around

Schroeder Dam Interpretive/Day Use Area

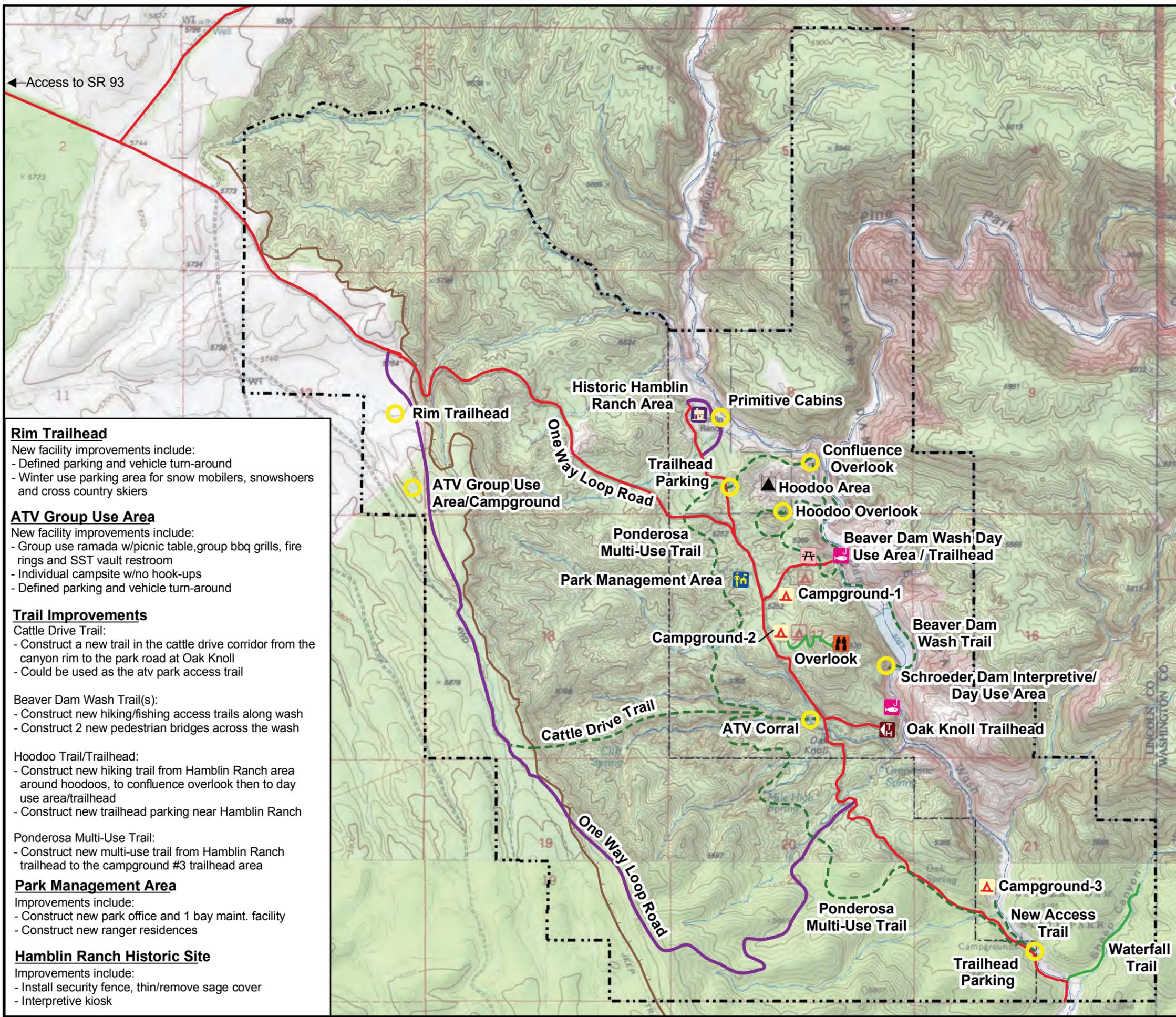
- New facility improvements include:
- Dam/reservoir site interpretive kiosk
 - Day use/picnic facilities

One Way Loop Road

- Park circulation/safety improvements include:
- Construct new section of roadway to provide for improved circulation, improved access for RV's and trailers and 2nd exit opportunity during emergency events

Oak Knoll Trailhead

- Upgrades include:
- Improve parking and vehicle turn-around



Rim Trailhead

- New facility improvements include:
- Defined parking and vehicle turn-around
 - Winter use parking area for snow mobilers, snowshoers and cross country skiers

ATV Group Use Area

- New facility improvements include:
- Group use ramada w/picnic table, group bbq grills, fire rings and SST vault restroom
 - Individual campsite w/no hook-ups
 - Defined parking and vehicle turn-around

Trail Improvements

- Cattle Drive Trail:
- Construct a new trail in the cattle drive corridor from the canyon rim to the park road at Oak Knoll
 - Could be used as the atv park access trail

Beaver Dam Wash Trail(s):

- Construct new hiking/fishing access trails along wash
- Construct 2 new pedestrian bridges across the wash

Hoodoo Trail/Trailhead:

- Construct new hiking trail from Hamblin Ranch area around hoodoos, to confluence overlook then to day use area/trailhead
- Construct new trailhead parking near Hamblin Ranch

Ponderosa Multi-Use Trail:

- Construct new multi-use trail from Hamblin Ranch trailhead to the campground #3 trailhead area

Park Management Area

- Improvements include:
- Construct new park office and 1 bay maint. facility
 - Construct new ranger residences

Hamblin Ranch Historic Site

- Improvements include:
- Install security fence, thin/remove sage cover
 - Interpretive kiosk



BEAVER DAM STATE PARK

General Management Plan
Update-2010

ALTERNATIVE C

- Proposed Facility
- ▲ Campground
- ▲ Hoodoo Area
- Overlook
- Trailhead
- Canyon Rim
- Existing Hiking Trail
- - - Proposed Trail
- Proposed State Park Boundary
- Existing State Park Boundary
- Day Use Area
- Fishing Access
- Park Management Area
- Historic Hamblin Ranch Area
- Existing Road
- Proposed Road

Equestrian Group Use/Campground:

- Improvements include:
- Group use ramada w/picnic tables, group BBQ grills, fire rings and SST vault restrooms
 - Small corrals, hitching posts and livestock water
 - Individual campsites w/no hook-ups
 - Defined parking and access road

Hamblin Ranch Historic Site

- Improvements include:
- Install security fence, thin/remove sage cover
 - Interpretive kiosk

Campground Improvements

- Upgrades to existing facilities include:
- Shade ramadas
 - Eliminate some campsites/create new pull-thru sites
 - Construct new access trail to campground #3
 - Add trailhead parking near camp #3 access trail
 - Add yurts to campground 1 & 2 for year round use

Beaver Dam Wash Day Use Area / Trailhead

- Improvements to new relocated facility include:
- Shade ramada w/picnic tables and bbq grills
 - Add accessible parking and sst restroom
 - Improve parking and vehicle turn-around

Two Way Loop Road

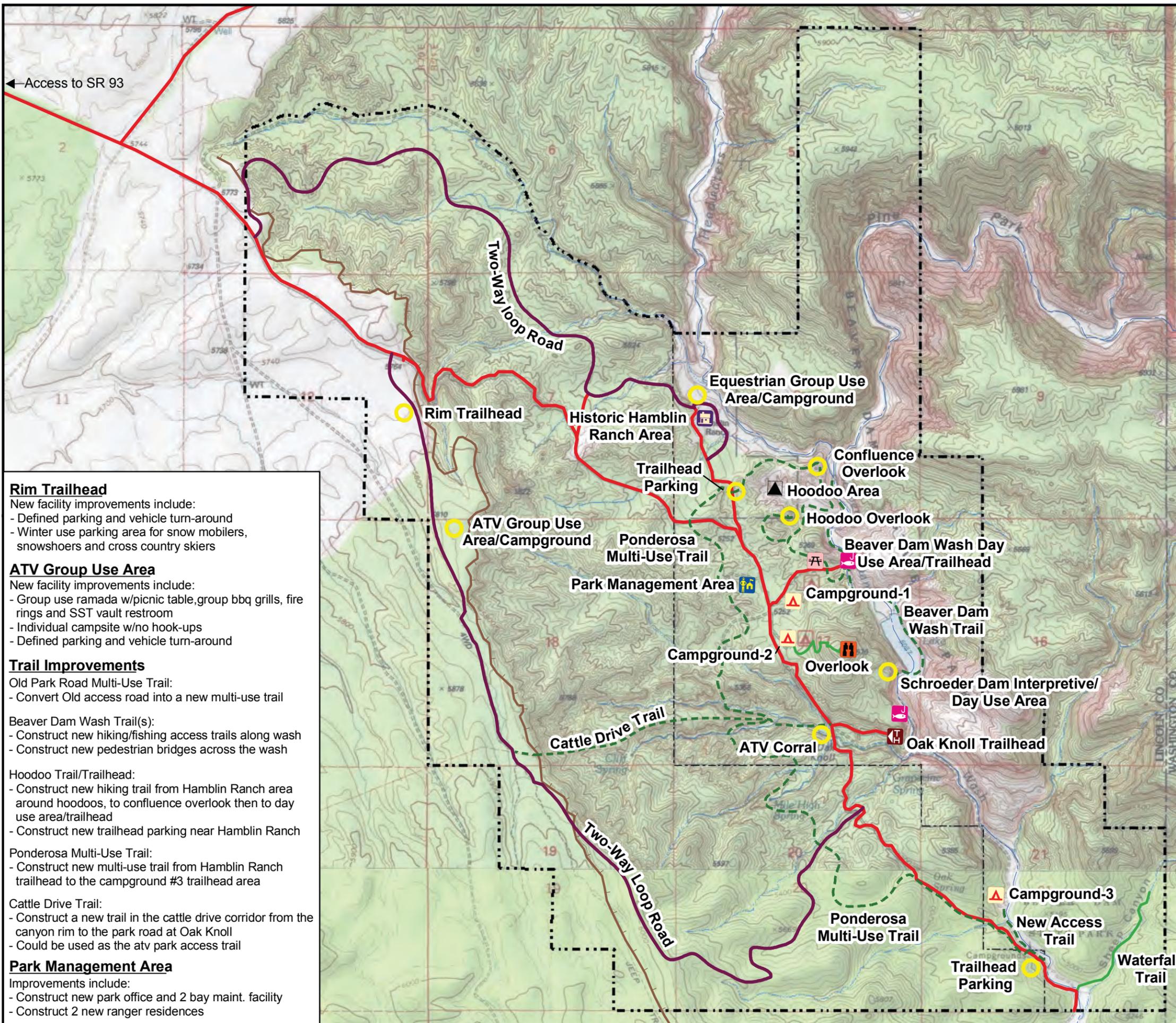
- Park circulation/safety improvements include:
- Construct new sections of roadway to provide for improved circulation, improved access for RV's and trailers as well as to create exit alternatives during emergencies

Schroeder Dam Interpretive/Day Use Area

- New facility improvements include:
- Dam/reservoir site interpretive kiosk
 - Day use/picnic facilities

Oak Knoll Trailhead

- Upgrades include:
- Improve parking and vehicle turn-around



Rim Trailhead

- New facility improvements include:
- Defined parking and vehicle turn-around
 - Winter use parking area for snow mobilers, snowshoers and cross country skiers

ATV Group Use Area

- New facility improvements include:
- Group use ramada w/picnic table, group bbq grills, fire rings and SST vault restroom
 - Individual campsite w/no hook-ups
 - Defined parking and vehicle turn-around

Trail Improvements

- Old Park Road Multi-Use Trail:
- Convert Old access road into a new multi-use trail
- Beaver Dam Wash Trail(s):
- Construct new hiking/fishing access trails along wash
 - Construct new pedestrian bridges across the wash

Hoodoo Trail/Trailhead:

- Construct new hiking trail from Hamblin Ranch area around hoodoos, to confluence overlook then to day use area/trailhead
- Construct new trailhead parking near Hamblin Ranch

Ponderosa Multi-Use Trail:

- Construct new multi-use trail from Hamblin Ranch trailhead to the campground #3 trailhead area

Cattle Drive Trail:

- Construct a new trail in the cattle drive corridor from the canyon rim to the park road at Oak Knoll
- Could be used as the atv park access trail

Park Management Area

- Improvements include:
- Construct new park office and 2 bay maint. facility
 - Construct 2 new ranger residences

PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE PLAN

The preferred development alternative formulated for the Beaver Dam State Park represents the input of members of the public who have participated in the workshops and planning process as well as reflecting the management concerns of the NDSP and its staff. The plan concept is to strengthen the visitor's recreational opportunities while preserving the primitive character of this unique and remote state park facility. The following are recommendations for new park facilities and improvements to existing:

Campground Improvements

Proposed improvements to existing facilities include:

Campgrounds 1 and 2:

- Add Shade Ramadas to some open/exposed campsites.
- Eliminate some existing campsites to allow for more space/privacy between sites and to provide for the creation of a few new pull-thru campsites for the convenience of RV users.
- Add 3-5 Yurts for camper use. These small structures with no utility hook-ups have been popular in other state parks. They would be installed in the campground area and could be available for year round use.

Campground 3: This existing campground has five rustic campsites built by the CCC in the 1930's. Access to this facility was lost to wash-out during the 2005 flood event. Improvements would include:

- Construct a new hike-in/bike-in trail to replace the access which was washed out in the 2005 flood.
- Add trailhead parking near the access trail.

Group Use Areas

Proposed new Group Use Areas include developments at the following locations:

Rim Group Use Area: This proposed new facility is located just off the primary park access road before it descends into the canyon and near the proposed Rim Trailhead. This facility could be used for a variety of group uses such as ATV groups, equestrian groups and others seeking to access to park amenities connected to regional trails from the Rim Trailhead. Proposed improvements include:

- Group Use Ramada sized to accommodate 30-50 people with picnic tables, group BBQ grills, fire rings and vault restrooms.
- Individual campsites without hook-ups that provide for equestrian and OHV trailers.
- Group camping/assembly area – Provide a large open area to accommodate an assemblage of group participants along with their vehicles and equipment, including: RVs, OHVs, quads, trucks with equipment trailers, etc.
- Defined parking and vehicle turn-around.

Hamblin Equestrian Group Use Area: The proposed new facility is located near the historic remains of the Hamblin Ranch. Proposed improvements include:

- Group Use Ramada sized to accommodate 30-50 people with picnic tables, group BBQ grills, fire rings and vault restrooms.
- Small corrals, hitching posts and livestock water development if feasible.
- Individual campsites with no hook-ups that provide for equestrian trailer parking.
- Group camping/assembly area – Provide a large open area to accommodate an assemblage of group participants along with their vehicles and equipment, including: RVs, OHVs, quads, trucks with equipment trailers, etc.
- Defined parking and vehicle turn-around.

Trails and Trailheads

Several new trails and improvements to existing trails are proposed for the benefit of park visitors. All new trails an existing trail upgrades will use sustainable trail building techniques. These improved existing and new trails are as follows:

Beaver Dam Wash Trail — This hiking and fishing access trail parallels the Beaver Dam Wash and includes the construction of 'high and dry' pedestrian bridges for safe stream-crossings accessing trails on both sides of the wash. The bridges are located near the Beaver Dam Wash Day Use Area/Trailhead and near the Schroeder Dam Day Use/Interpretive Area. Improvements would also include trailhead parking improvements and vehicle turn-arounds at the existing Day Use Area/Trailhead and at the Oak Knoll Trailhead.

Hoodoo Trail and Trailhead — Improve and extend an existing interpretive/hiking trail to loop between a new trailhead with parking near the Hamblin Ranch historic area and the Beaver Dam Wash Day Use Area/Trailhead. The trail would include provision of an overlook of the Hoodoo area and also would provide overlook views of the confluence where the two major washes merge to form the Beaver Dam Wash.

Ponderosa Trail — This mountain bike/multi-use trail is proposed for location west of the existing park road and would extend from the Hoodoo Area Trailhead south to the Campground #3 Trailhead area.

Cattle Drive Trail — Construct a new trail to follow the corridor used historically by the Matthews Ranch to seasonally move cattle down into the canyon. The recently discovered corridor was located by finding remnants of the old fences built to contain the cattle during the move. The corridor extends from the canyon rim to the park road adjacent to Campground #1 and would utilize the Rim Trailhead at the top of the Canyon and the Beaver Dam Wash Day Use Area/Trailhead within the lower park area. This could be used as an ATV Park Access Trail when the Rim Group Use area is developed and would include an ATV Corral at the base to park ATV's while visitors utilize facilities within the canyon where ATV use is not allowed.



Beaver Dam



Interpretive/Overlook Trail — This existing hiking/interpretive trail would receive maintenance and upgrades utilizing sustainable trail building techniques.

Waterfall Trail — This existing hiking trail would receive maintenance and upgrades utilizing sustainable trail building techniques.

Rim Trailhead — Develop a trailhead on the west rim area overlooking the canyon to provide access/connectivity to other park trails and to the proposed regional Clover Crest Trail. This trail would cross the BLM lands outside the park and is proposed to extend from Beaver Dam State Park to Kershaw Ryan State Park. Dependent upon the development of this trail, park improvements would include defined parking spaces and a vehicle turn-around, with no services or utility connections. This trailhead facility would allow for winter use of the park by snowmobilers, cross country skiers and snowshoers. They could utilize the Rim Trailhead for vehicle parking and use the park roads and multi-use trails for winter recreational opportunities and for access to the yurts in the campground area for winter overnight visits.

Day Use Areas

Proposed new Day Use Areas and improvements to existing facilities include developments at the following locations:

Schroeder Dam Interpretive/Day Use Area — Provide an interpretive kiosk commemorating the history of the former Schroeder Dam and Reservoir. New improvements would also include day use/picnic facilities to be located on the spillway bench (left after the dam and spillway were removed) overlooking the former dam site and adjacent to the Beaver Dam Wash Trail and bridge crossing.

Beaver Dam Wash Day Use Area/Trailhead — Improve the existing Day Use Area/Trailhead to include an accessible shade ramada with picnic facilities, accessible parking spaces, accessible vault restrooms and improve vehicle turn-around & parking.

Concessionaire Opportunities

During the public workshops a local participant suggested a willingness to construct one or more of the primitive cabins for public use. The precedent for providing/constructing and managing facilities by private parties has been established in at least one other Nevada State Park. Specifically a series of back-country cabins were constructed and are managed by a contracted concessionaire in the Lake Tahoe Nevada State Park. These facilities may also be managed by the Park.

Cabins — Locate a number of primitive cabins w/no utilities on the lower bench landform between the Hamblin Ranch and the Headwaters Wash for year-round use. A vault restroom would be located near the primitive cabin area.

Yurts — The yurts proposed for addition to Campgrounds 1 & 2 may also be considered for contracted concessionaire installation and management. These small structures with

no utilities have been popular in other state parks. They would be installed in the campground and could be available for year round use.

Historic Management Plan

Establish a Historic Management Plan for the Hamblin Ranch area to initially include provisions to, secure and protect the site and the historic remnants of the ranch. The plan should consider the following:

- Construct an unobtrusive security fence to enclose a generous area around the historic ranch era remnants to minimize damage to known and as yet undiscovered historic artifacts.
- Carefully hand remove existing brush cover (high fuel load) within the fence perimeter for fire protection and to minimize damage to known and as yet undiscovered historic artifacts.
- Restore historic ranch structures. This may include the dismantling and reconstruction of the railroad tie cabin based on historic photographs and records.
- Provide an interpretive kiosk to inform park visitors of ranch era history and culture.

Roadway/Access Improvements

One Way Emergency Access Road — Construct a secondary one way, all weather access road to provide for an emergency ingress/egress route in the event of a wash out (a common occurrence), roadway blockage, forest fire or another emergency event.

Hamblin Ranch Area Access Road Improvements — Improve the existing narrow roadway access to the Hamblin Ranch Area to accommodate larger vehicles and vehicles with trailers.

Resource Management & Protection

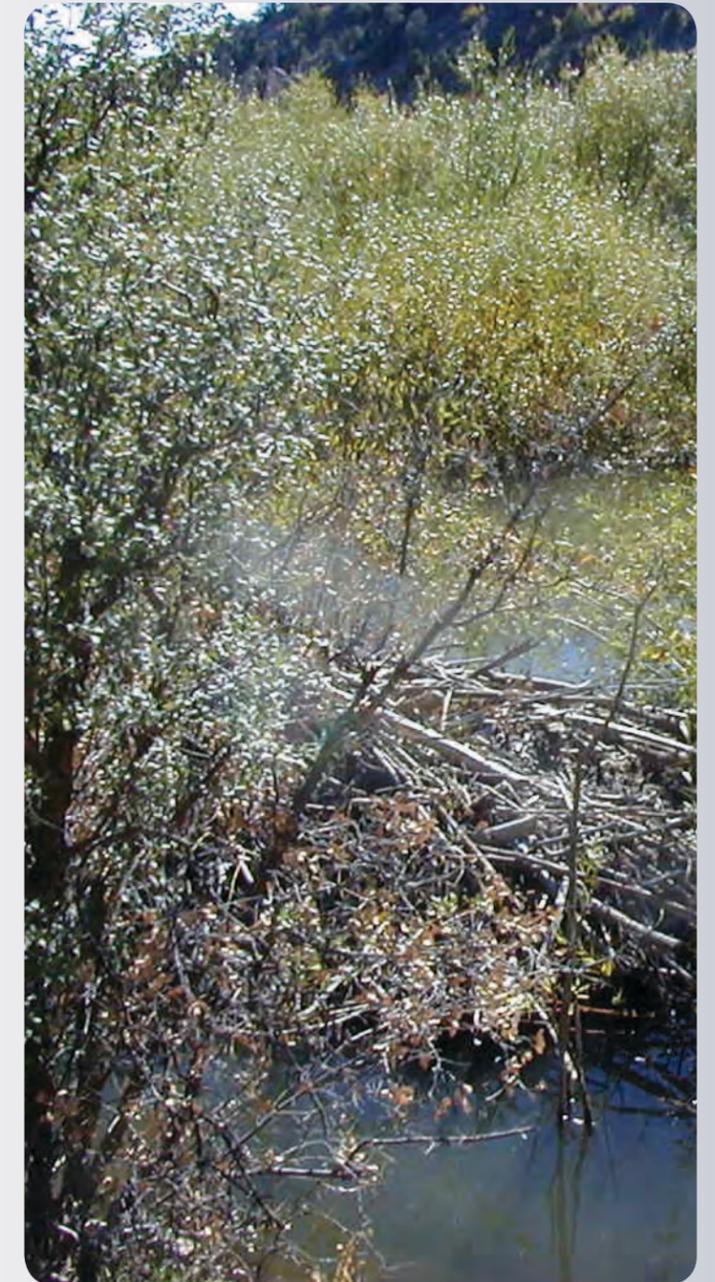
Fisheries Management — Work with NDOW to re-establish the quality of the stream fishery resources.

- Develop goals and objectives for public enjoyment of the fishery resource as well as to provide protection for the ‘species of concern’.
- Create appropriate regulations to assure the long term success of the program.

Wildlife Habitat Management — Identify and take steps to protect and secure sensitive wildlife habitat areas.

Forest Health Management — Work with NDF for continuation of ongoing Fuel Management and Forest Health programs.

Weed Management — Establish an on-going program to eliminate noxious and problem weeds and plants, including Tamarisk.



Beaver Lodge

Park Management Area Improvements

Park Office — Construct a small park office to be located adjacent to the park road at the access to the existing ranger residence area. The facility will be powered with solar power (with generator back-up) and have connection to the new well/water system. Provide a remote monitoring camera system for key park facilities.

Park Maintenance Facility — Construct a small maintenance facility (1 bay) to be located adjacent to the park road and the access to the existing ranger residence. The park office and maintenance facility may be combined into one structure. The facility will be powered with green technology including solar power (with generator back-up) and have connection to the new well/water system.

New Ranger Residence — Construct a new 1 bedroom ranger residence, utilize the existing residence as a seasonal ranger residence, move the park office facilities from the existing residence into the new park office facility.



Beaver Dam State Park Vista

BEAVER DAM STATE PARK

General Management Plan

Update-2010

PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--|------------------------------|
| | Proposed Facility | | Day Use Area |
| | Campground | | Fishing Access |
| | Hoodoo Area | | Park Management Area |
| | Overlook | | Historic Hamblin Ranch Area |
| | Trailhead | | Existing Road |
| | Canyon Rim | | Proposed Road |
| | Proposed Trail | | Proposed State Park Boundary |
| | Existing Hiking Trail | | Existing State Park Boundary |

Equestrian Group Use/Campground:

- Improvements at new facility include:
- Group use ramada w/picnic tables, group BBQ grills fire rings and SST vault restroom
 - Small corrals, hitching posts and livestock water
 - Individual campsites w/no hook-ups
 - Parking and access road

Hamblin Primitive Cabins For Year Round Use

- Improvements include:
- Add 5 cabins w/no hook-ups
 - Add adjacent SST vault restroom
 - Delineated parking and access road

Hamblin Ranch Historic Site

- Improvements include:
- Install security fence, thin/remove sage cover
 - Add interpretive kiosk

Campground Improvements

- Upgrades to campgrounds 1 & 2 include:
- Add shade ramadas
 - Eliminate some campsites/create new pull-thru sites
 - Add yurts for year round use
- Upgrades to campground 3 include:
- Construct new hike-in/bike-in access trail
 - Add trailhead parking near access trail

Beaver Dam Wash Day Use Area / Trailhead

- Improvements to new relocated facility include:
- Add accessible parking and sst vault restroom
 - Delineated parking and vehicle turn-around
 - Develop trailhead facility to serve beaver dam wash and hoodoo trails

One Way Loop Road

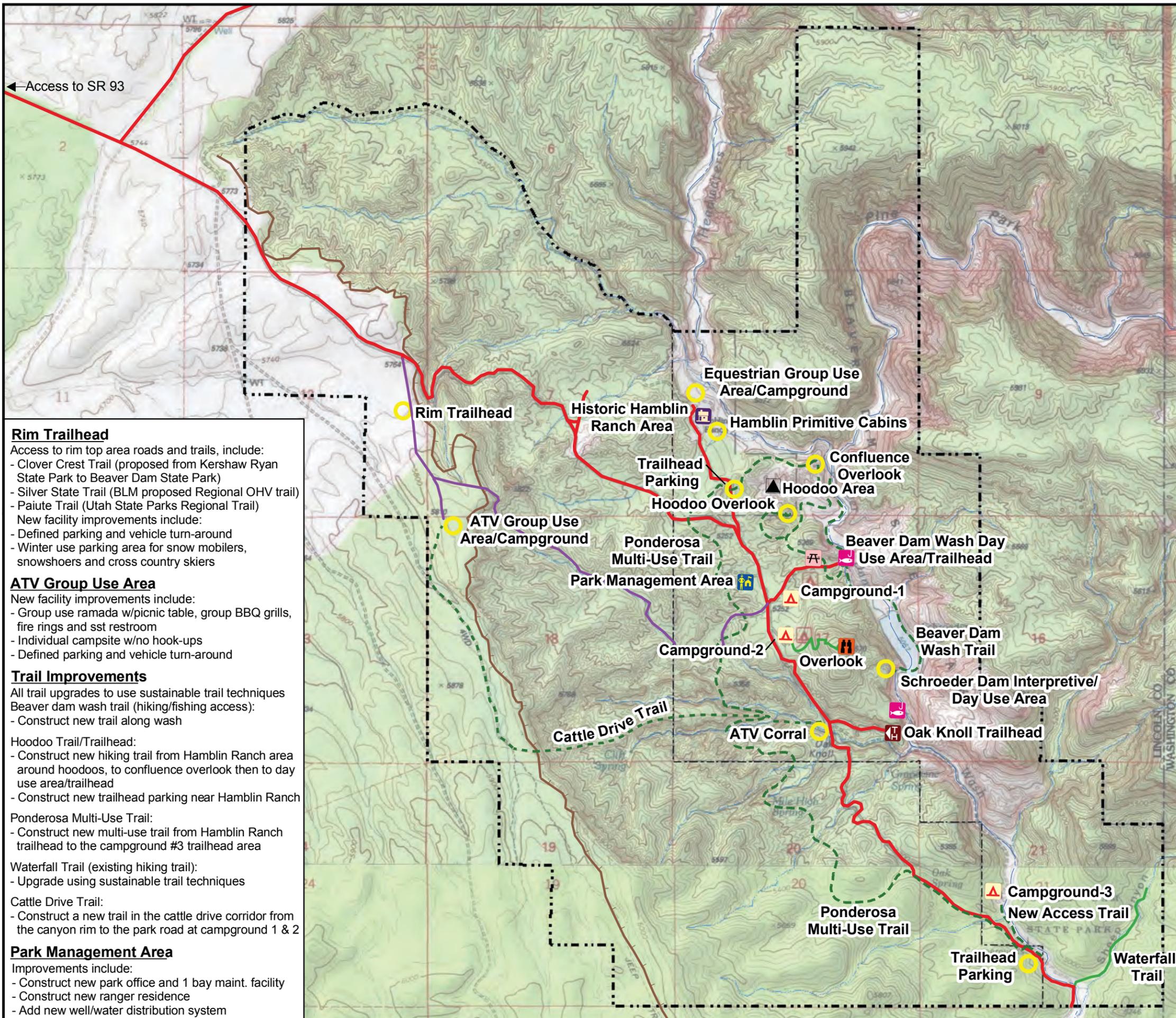
- Park circulation/safety improvements include:
- Construct new section of roadway to provide for improved circulation, improved access for RV's and trailers and 2nd exit opportunity during emergencies events

Schroeder Dam Interpretive/Day Use Area

- New facility improvements include:
- Dam/reservoir site interpretive kiosk
 - Day use/picnic facilities

Oak Knoll Trailhead

- Access to beaver dam wash trail
- New improvements include:
- Defined parking and vehicle turn-around



Rim Trailhead

- Access to rim top area roads and trails, include:
- Clover Crest Trail (proposed from Kershaw Ryan State Park to Beaver Dam State Park)
 - Silver State Trail (BLM proposed Regional OHV trail)
 - Paiute Trail (Utah State Parks Regional Trail)
- New facility improvements include:
- Defined parking and vehicle turn-around
 - Winter use parking area for snow mobilers, snowshoers and cross country skiers

ATV Group Use Area

- New facility improvements include:
- Group use ramada w/picnic table, group BBQ grills, fire rings and sst restroom
 - Individual campsite w/no hook-ups
 - Defined parking and vehicle turn-around

Trail Improvements

- All trail upgrades to use sustainable trail techniques
- Beaver dam wash trail (hiking/fishing access):
- Construct new trail along wash

Hoodoo Trail/Trailhead:

- Construct new hiking trail from Hamblin Ranch area around hoodoos, to confluence overlook then to day use area/trailhead
- Construct new trailhead parking near Hamblin Ranch

Ponderosa Multi-Use Trail:

- Construct new multi-use trail from Hamblin Ranch trailhead to the campground #3 trailhead area

Waterfall Trail (existing hiking trail):

- Upgrade using sustainable trail techniques

Cattle Drive Trail:

- Construct a new trail in the cattle drive corridor from the canyon rim to the park road at campground 1 & 2

Park Management Area

- Improvements include:
- Construct new park office and 1 bay maint. facility
 - Construct new ranger residence
 - Add new well/water distribution system

BEAVER DAM STATE PARK GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN | 2010

© Nevada Division of State Parks

