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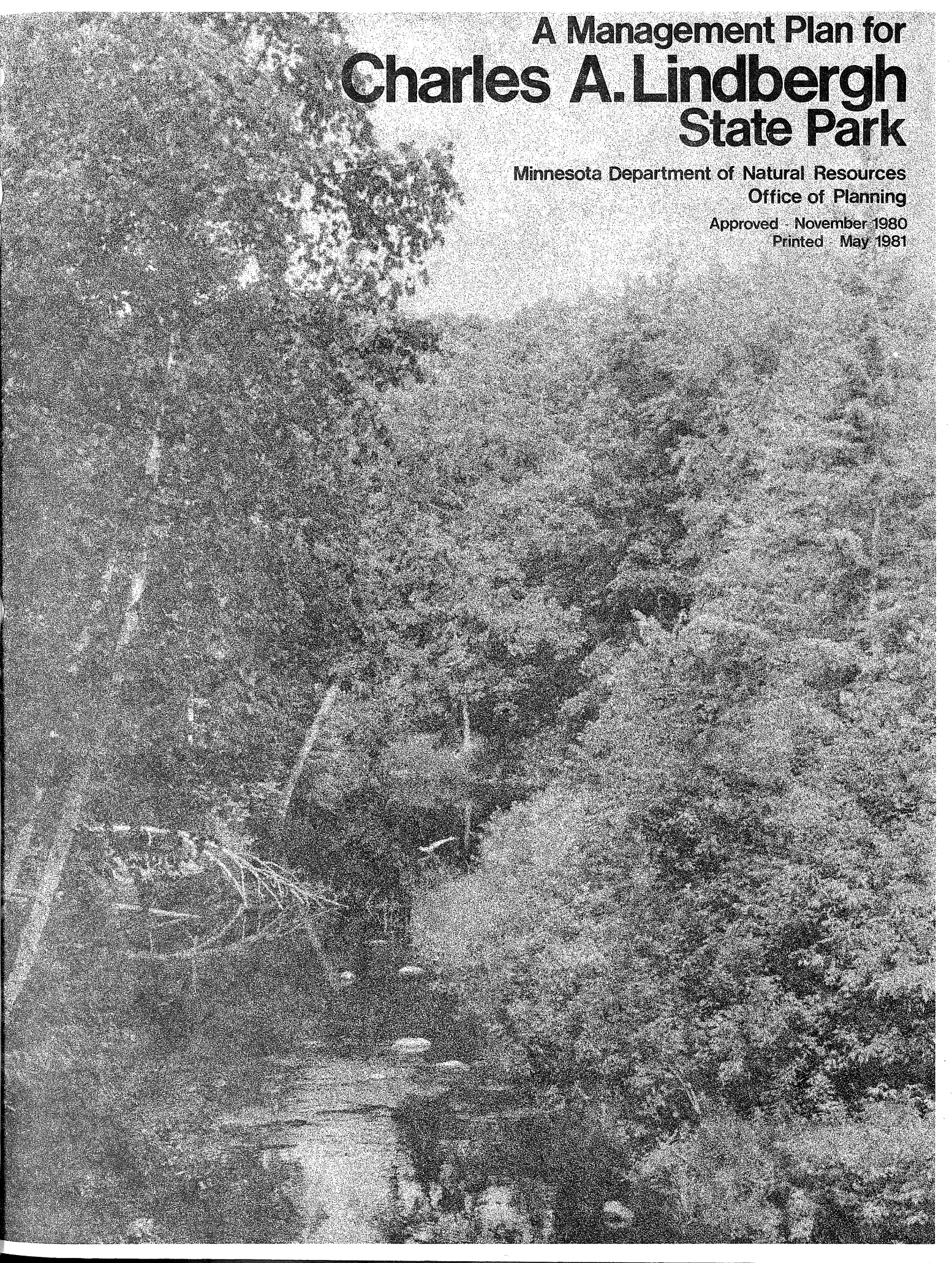
# A Management Plan for **Charles A. Lindbergh** State Park

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**Minnesota Department of Natural Resources**





A black and white photograph of a dense forest. A path or stream bed is visible in the lower left, leading into the woods. The trees are tall and dense, with sunlight filtering through the canopy in some areas.

# A Management Plan for **Charles A. Lindbergh State Park**

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources  
Office of Planning

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

msl - mean sea level

mi - miles

km - kilometers

ft - feet

m - meters

in. - inches

cm - centimeters

F - Fahrenheit

C - Centigrade

DNR - Department of Natural Resources

MHS - Minnesota Historical Society

GPMP - General Park Management Plan

MPD - Management Plan Details

ORA '75 - Outdoor Recreation Act of 1975

SPA - State Planning Agency

SCORP '79 - State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

CSAH - County State Aid Highway

TH - Trunk Highway

CETA - Comprehensive Employment Training Act

NYC - Neighborhood Youth Corp

## PREFACE

The primary concern in the development of the park management plan format was the identification of the "audience." For whom are these plans to be written? Many audiences were identified. The requirements of each of the audiences are different. All audiences require a document which includes some technical data, but the degree of detail, as well as the manner of presentation, varies. Some audiences require that specific topics be discussed in detail in all phases from inventory through recommended management. Other groups require a short, non-technical, yet comprehensive and logical management plan. A plan, obviously, cannot be both technical and non-technical nor can it be both long and short.

It seemed logical then to produce two documents: 1) a short, comprehensive, non-technical document for the general public ("General Park Management Plan" GPMP), and 2) a detailed, technical document for specialists ("Management Plan Detail" MPD).

This document is the General Park Management Plan. All recommendations, both resource management and physical development, are included in this document. Detailed inventory data and specific instructions necessary for implementation of the plan are not included. This information has been compiled into technical appendices, which are on file in the office of:

Park Planning  
Department of Natural Resources  
Box 10E - Centennial Office Building  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155



# Introduction



## AN OVERVIEW OF CHARLES A. LINDBERGH STATE PARK

### Introduction

Charles A. Lindbergh State Park is a small, quiet, wooded state park in central Minnesota. Picturesque Pike Creek meanders through the center of the park and empties into the Mississippi River in the southern part of the park. The Mississippi River, wide, deep, and swift in comparison with Pike Creek, flows past the eastern boundary of the park.

Charles A. Lindbergh Jr., world renowned for his trans-Atlantic solo flight in 1927, lived his boyhood years in the gray 1 1/2 story framehouse overlooking the Mississippi River. The house was built by his father, Charles A. Lindbergh Sr., the park's namesake. He was U.S. Congressman from 1906-1916. Park visitors can tour the house and the adjacent interpretive center and learn a great deal about this well-known family.

### Location and Access

Charles A. Lindbergh State Park is located in central Morrison County. The park borders the southern city limits of Little Falls. The Mississippi River forms the eastern boundary. Lindbergh Drive or County State Aid Highway 52 (CSAH 52) provides access to the park from Little Falls and divides the park in two (approximately 20 acres /8 hectares to the east and approximately 308 acres /123 hectares to the west.) Trunk Highway 10 (TH 10) provides access to the park from the south and the northwest. TH 371 provides access from Brainerd and other locations north. TH 27 provides access from the east and west. See map on p for the location of these highways.

### Size and Administration

There are 328 acres (131 hectares) of land within the statutory boundary of the park. The state owns 296 acres (118.4 hectares); the remaining 32 acres (12.8 hectares) are privately owned.

Two state agencies, the Department of Natural Resources and the Minnesota Historical Society, administer acreage within the park. The Department of Natural Resources administers the 279 acres (111.6 hectares) on the west side of CSAH 52. The Minnesota Historical Society administers 17 acres (6.8 hectares) on the east side of CSAH 52 where the Lindbergh house and interpretive center are located.

#### Historical Significance

After the first trans-Atlantic solo flight by Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., worldwide attention was focused on Lindbergh's boyhood home. The original 110 acres (44 hectares) of the park were donated to the state in memory of Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr. by his family in 1931. The house was used by the Lindberghs primarily during the summer months, but Charles Jr. ran the farm full time for two years before he went to college in 1920. The ice house and the caretaker's house are the only other original buildings remaining. An interpretive center constructed in 1972 contains photographs and memorabilia which document the family's accomplishments and portray what life was like on the Lindbergh farm. The Charles A. Weyerhauser Museum, located in the southeastern corner of the park, is owned and operated by the Morrison County Historical Society. This museum is a historical complement to the other historical and recreational opportunities in the area. It illustrates what life was like in Morrison County from the time Indians traversed the area through settlement and the development of the county.

#### Outdoor Recreation

In addition to visiting the historic site, the park offers opportunities for picnicking, camping, fishing, and hiking.

A large picnic area shaded by trees is well used. People visiting the historic site, travellers, and groups from Little Falls use the area.

A 38 site campground is located in the park. The sites are widely separated with a buffer of shrubs and trees between sites, so campers get a feeling of being surrounded by the natural environment and of being remote from the city environment, even though downtown Little Falls is only one mi (1.6 km) away.

An access to the Mississippi River is located in the southern part of the park. Boaters and fishermen make good use of this facility.

Currently, there are only a few short hiking trails in the park. The Lone Eagle Trail starts at the picnic area, then crosses Pike Creek over a replica of the swinging bridge built by Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. The trail traverses the park to the western boundary with short spur trails along Pike Creek. The other major trail starts at the interpretive center and runs along the river to the Weyerhaeuser Museum. There are no designated and groomed ski touring or snowmobile trails in the park.

#### Natural Resources

The Mississippi River and Pike Creek are two of the park's most outstanding natural resources. They attract park visitors to their shores and provide excellent wildlife habitat.

Northern hardwoods, pine, and upland grass are the major plant communities found in the park. They provide aesthetic diversity and habitat for a variety of wildlife. Scattered large white pine are found throughout the park. A large, 300 year old specimen in the picnic area is a point of interest.

#### THE PLANNING PROCESS

The unique natural, cultural, and historical resources of Minnesota provide abundant opportunities for outdoor recreation and education. These opportunities should be available to all citizens of Minnesota now and in the future. In order to ensure that future generations will have the opportunity to enjoy these resources, we must plan now

to manage, perpetuate, and provide access to these resources. For this reason the Minnesota Legislature passed the Outdoor Recreation Act of 1975 (ORA '75).

This act mandated that a comprehensive management plan be completed for each of the major units. Through this plan each park will be classified in recognition of its resources and its role in the statewide park system.

This plan sets the long range goals and objectives for resource management and recreational development which are appropriate for the park's classification. The actions that should be taken to move toward fulfilling these goals and objectives are then stated and scheduled.

The planning process consists of five steps:

1. Compilation of an inventory of natural resources and existing facilities. Task forces of specialists from other DNR divisions and sections are mobilized to assist in collection of pertinent data. At this point the first public workshop is held.
2. Identification of alternatives for park management and development. A second public workshop is held to review these alternatives and invite further public comment. These alternatives are then reviewed by the Division of Parks and Recreation.
3. Classification of park, development of park goal, and writing draft plan. This step culminates in the first interdepartmental review, followed by a 30 day public review. Within this 30 day period, the third public workshop is held.
4. Revision of the draft plan according to information received from public and interdepartmental reviews. Plan is then sent to the State Planning Agency for a 60 day reviewal period.
5. Implementation of development plan by the Division of Parks and Recreation.



## SUMMARY

A recreational state park classification with a historic site sub-unit is recommended for Charles A. Lindbergh State Park. According to ORA '75, the goal for all recreational state parks is "to provide a broad selection of outdoor recreation opportunities in a natural setting which may be used by large numbers of people."

The park has facilities for hiking, skiing, historical interpretation, and camping along the wooded shores of Pike Creek and the Mississippi River.

### Resource Management Summary

- Plant Norway and white pine in some open areas
- Maintain oak and jack pine communities
- Provide nesting sites for birds
- Maintain standing dead trees (snags) for wildlife
- Develop a historical trail to points of interest in the park
- Develop a historical brochure
- Preserve, maintain, and interpret the water tower, picnic shelter, and caretaker's residence

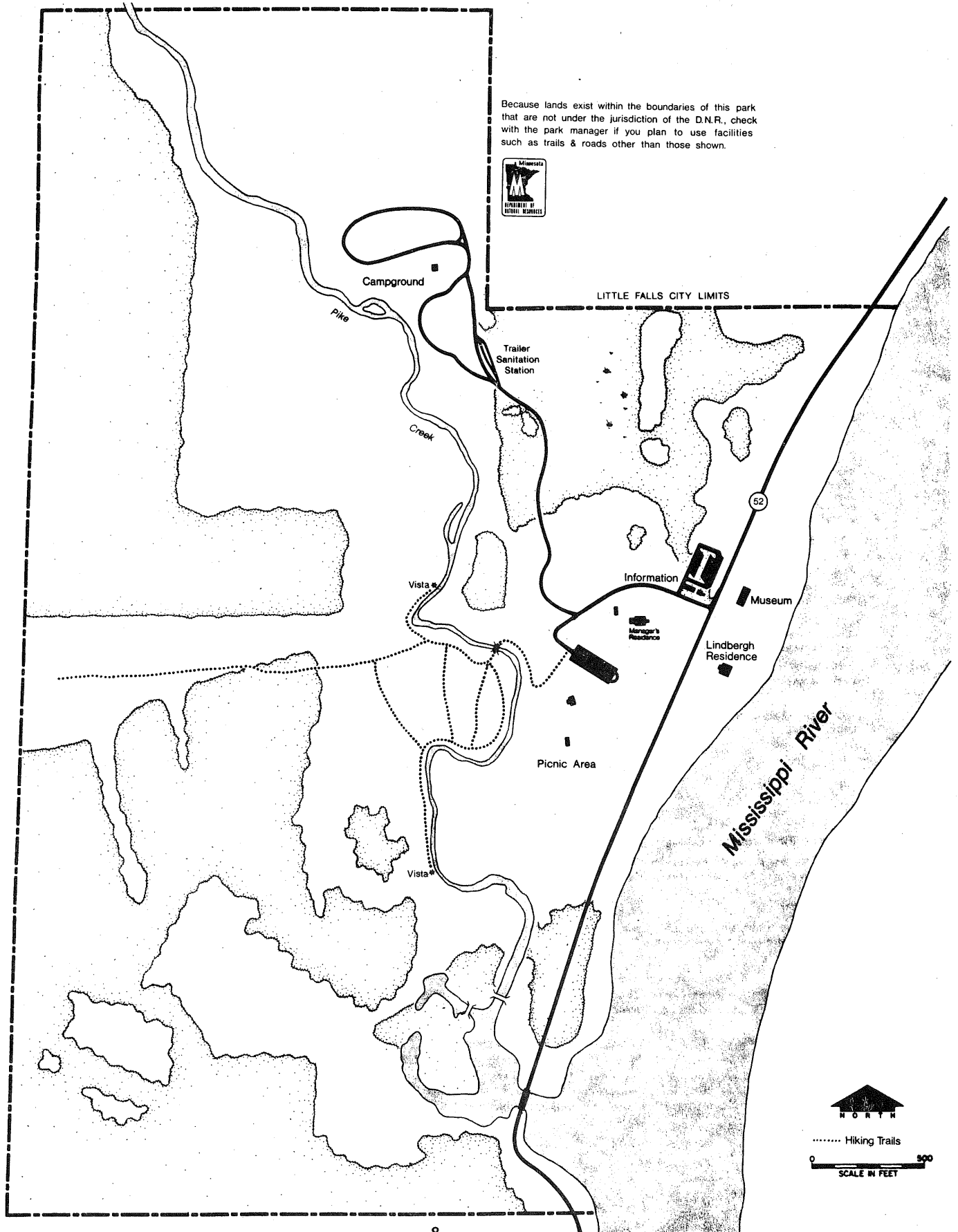
### Recreational Development Summary

- Develop a new primitive group camp
- Develop a canoe campground
- Remodel the picnic shelter for use as a trail shelter
- Develop hiking and cross country ski trails
- Construct a service center

The coordination of programs and facilities between the DNR, the Minnesota Historical Society (MHS), and the county operated Weyerhaeuser Museum is emphasized throughout the plan.

# Charles A. Lindbergh State Park

Because lands exist within the boundaries of this park that are not under the jurisdiction of the D.N.R., check with the park manager if you plan to use facilities such as trails & roads other than those shown.



..... Hiking Trails



# Regional Analysis



## THE SURROUNDING AREA

Statewide and regional factors which may influence or impact recreational use patterns of a state park must be analyzed in order to adequately plan a park. Factors which are being considered in the Charles A. Lindbergh State Park planning process include the park's relationship to population centers, the effects of energy on park use, and an analysis of supply and demand for recreational opportunities in the surrounding area.

### Accessibility

The park's accessibility in terms of time and distance from major population centers must be evaluated when resource and recreation programs and developments are considered. Alternative transportation modes are necessary to consider in light of the energy situation.

Charles A. Lindbergh State Park borders the city limits of Little Falls and is located 33 mi (53 km) northwest of St. Cloud and approximately 100 mi (166 km) northwest of Minneapolis/St. Paul. Trunk Highway 10 (TH 10) is a primary transportation route between these cities. TH 10 is one of the primary north/south links to vacation destinations of northern Minnesota. As gasoline prices continue to escalate and fuel becomes less plentiful, it is reasonable to assume that people will tend to recreate closer to home. Because C. A. Lindbergh is within 1 1/2 hours of two of the state's largest population centers, use is expected to increase.

Another potential result of higher gasoline prices is the increased use of alternative modes of transportation such as bicycling. The Great River Road which will follow the Mississippi River from Itasca State Park to New Orleans will pass near C. A. Lindbergh State Park. This road, if designated on the west side of the river, will provide a safe and scenic bicycle route to the park. Public transportation is another alternative mode which should be encouraged. A bus company presently serves Little Falls four times a day from Minneapolis/St. Paul.

## Population

Charles A. Lindbergh State Park is within close proximity to several major population centers. These population centers are Little Falls, Brainerd and St. Cloud. The proximity of the park to the Twin Cities is also significant.

The park borders the southern limits of Little Falls which has an estimated population of 7,700. Little Falls, located in central Morrison County, has 27% of the county's total population of 28,100. St. Cloud, in Stearns County, 33 mi (53 km) away, is the origin of many park users and has a population of 42,300. Brainerd, in Crow Wing County, located 31 mi (50 km) to the north, has a population of 11,700.

The seven county metropolitan area, located approximately 100 mi (160 km) away, has a population of approximately 2,000,000, or one half of the state's population.

It is evident that a large population base exists within close proximity to the park.

## Economy/Land Use

The predominant land use within the immediate vicinity of the park is agricultural.

Little Falls, bordering the northern park boundary, has 525 acres (210 hectares) of residential development, 55 acres (22 hectares) of commercial development, 710 acres (284 hectares) of public development (schools, parks, and streets), and 160 acres (64 hectares) of industrial development.

Little Falls has a number of industries, of which the manufacture of boats, garments, and paper products are the most important.



## Mississippi Headwaters Board

A plan designed to protect the upper Mississippi River has been developed by eight counties adjacent to the river. Morrison County is one of the participating counties. The plan establishes zoning standards for new development.

No new developments in the park are affected by this plan as they are located far enough back from the river to be out of the jurisdiction of the ordinance.

### THE PARK USER

Charles A. Lindbergh State Park offers a diverse combination of recreational opportunities including historical interpretation, picnicking, camping, hiking, and ski touring. These opportunities draw both day and overnight users to the park.

#### Day Users

The following figures pertain to day visitors of the state park only. The day users are coming to the park to picnic and hike. Often these activities complement a visit to the historic site. The majority of day users come from Little Falls, Brainerd, and St. Cloud.

The following chart illustrates the number of day users visiting the park and what percent of total park visitation they represent.

	Day Visitors	% of Total Visitors
1976	19,673	80%
1977	29,737	83%
1978	22,917	84%
1979	25,111	87%

School groups use the park for picnics as part of an outing which includes a visit to the historic site. Nursing homes in the area use the park. Brainerd State Hospital makes frequent trips.

Lindbergh Historic Site Visitation Report and Analysis for 1978 and 1979

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
May	4,469	4,081	4,142
June	4,719	3,229	5,160
July	7,180	5,683	6,213
Aug.	6,086	5,061	6,342
Sept.	2,781	3,040	2,639
Oct.	2,109	1,741	1,889
	27,344	22,835	26,385

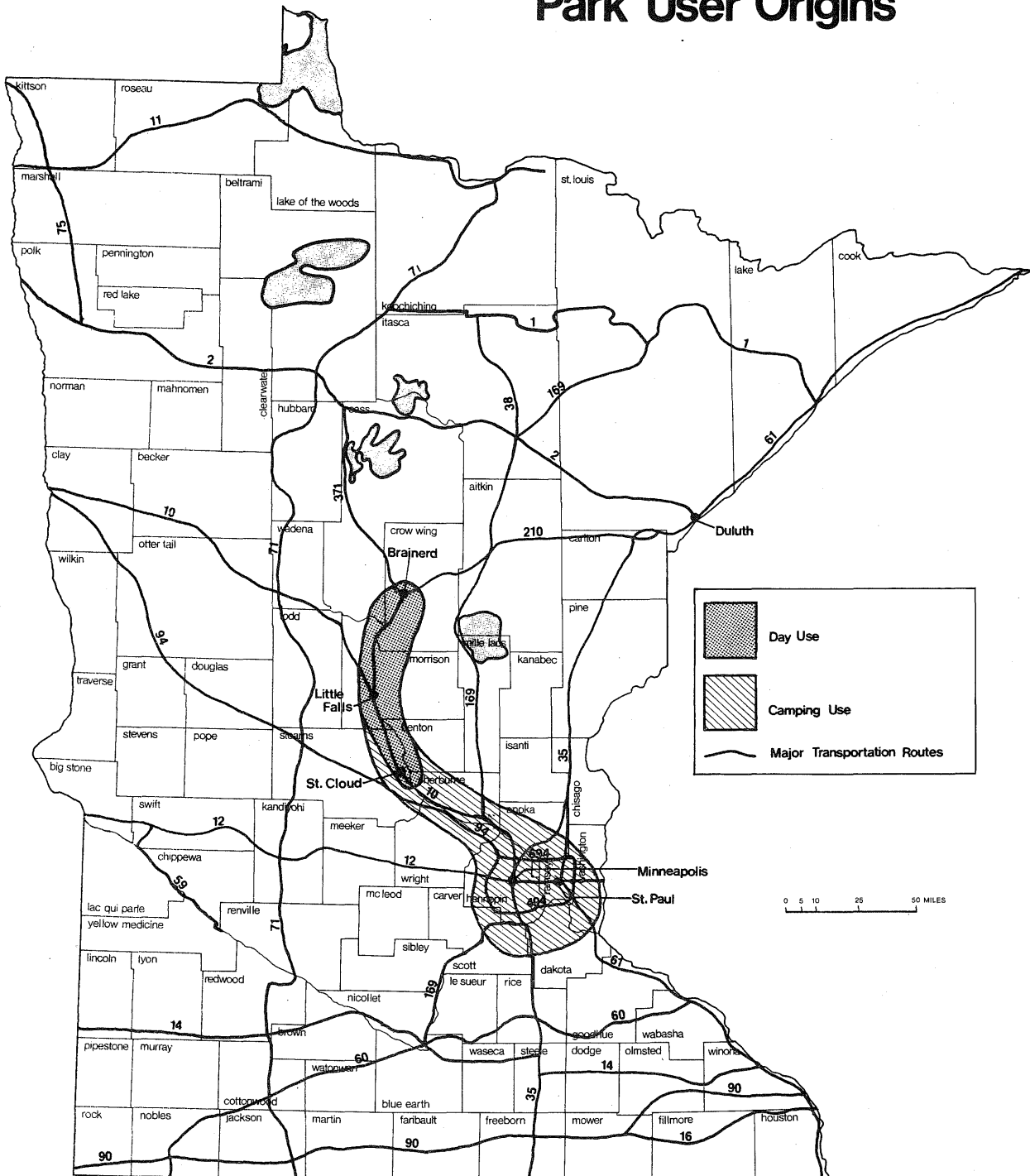
Overnight Users

The following chart illustrates the number of overnight users staying in the park and what percent of total park visitation they represent.

	Overnight Visitors	% of Total Visitors
1976	4,864	20%
1977	5,682	16%
1978	4,043	15%
1979	3,517	12%

Charles A. Lindbergh State Park attracts visitors from throughout the state as well as throughout the country. The following data obtained from camper registration cards shows the origin of camping parties for a three year period.

# Park User Origins



	1977		1978		1979	
Parties of Campers						
from MN	766	68%	769	69%	656	77%
Parties of Campers						
From Other States	322	28%	309	28%	182	21%
Parties of Campers						
From Other Countries	41	4%	32	3%	15	2%
TOTAL CAMPING						
PARTIES	1,129	100%	1,110	100%	853	100%

Two thirds to three fourths of the camping parties which come to Charles A. Lindbergh State Park are from Minnesota. Approximately 1/4 come from other states.

The map on p15 shows the area in Minnesota from which the majority of camping parties who use Lindbergh originate. Approximately 65% of all campers originate in this area.

Most campers are using tents, based on the park manager's observation.

Charles A. Lindbergh State Park is the first state park northwest along TH 94 and TH 10 for visitors from the Twin Cities traveling north and northwest. Campers may stop here on their way to destinations further north. Approximately 89% of the campers stay one night which suggests they are enroute to other destinations.

#### REGIONAL RECREATION FACILITY SUPPLY AND DEMAND

It is important in the planning for Charles A. Lindbergh that the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) analyze the potential interrelationship of Charles A. Lindbergh with other recreational units to adequately assess the demand for particular activities and how Charles A. Lindbergh might function in helping to fulfill this demand.

Following is a summary of the supply of each facility type in the area of the park and then a brief discussion of the demands for that opportunity on a regional and statewide basis. See map, p 19 for the location of other recreational facilities within a 50 mile radius of the park.

It is important to note that recreational facilities near a park may duplicate services. However, some people will consistently choose to frequent one area over another in the pursuit of a particular experience. For example, camping is a recreational activity which state parks provide. Municipal and county parks in the vicinity of a state park may also have campsites. However, some people will consistently travel to a state park because of the type of experience it offers, namely, camping in a natural setting augmented by other recreational opportunities such as hiking, wildlife observation, and historical interpretation. While camping facilities may be duplicated elsewhere, the total experience is not.

It is important to note that some of the inventories of recreational facilities were done in terms of a 25 mi (40 km) radius and some were done in terms of a 50 mi (80 km) radius. This is the form in which current data are available. The determining factor was willingness to travel, which was determined by SCORP '79.\*

#### Willingness to Travel to Recreation Facilities

Picnicking	27 mi	43 km
Camping	96 mi	154 km
Hiking	44 mi	70 km
Cross Country		
Skiing	29 mi	46 km
Snowmobiling	53 mi	85 km
Swimming	16 mi	26 km
Bicycling	14 mi	22 km

\*SCORP '79 is a four year study which identifies recreation patterns and activity preferences on state and region levels. The study is updated every year.

SCORP '79 also ranked a number of summer and winter recreational activities according to expressed desire by Minnesotans for more opportunities to do them. The activities ranked as follows:

#### Summer Activities

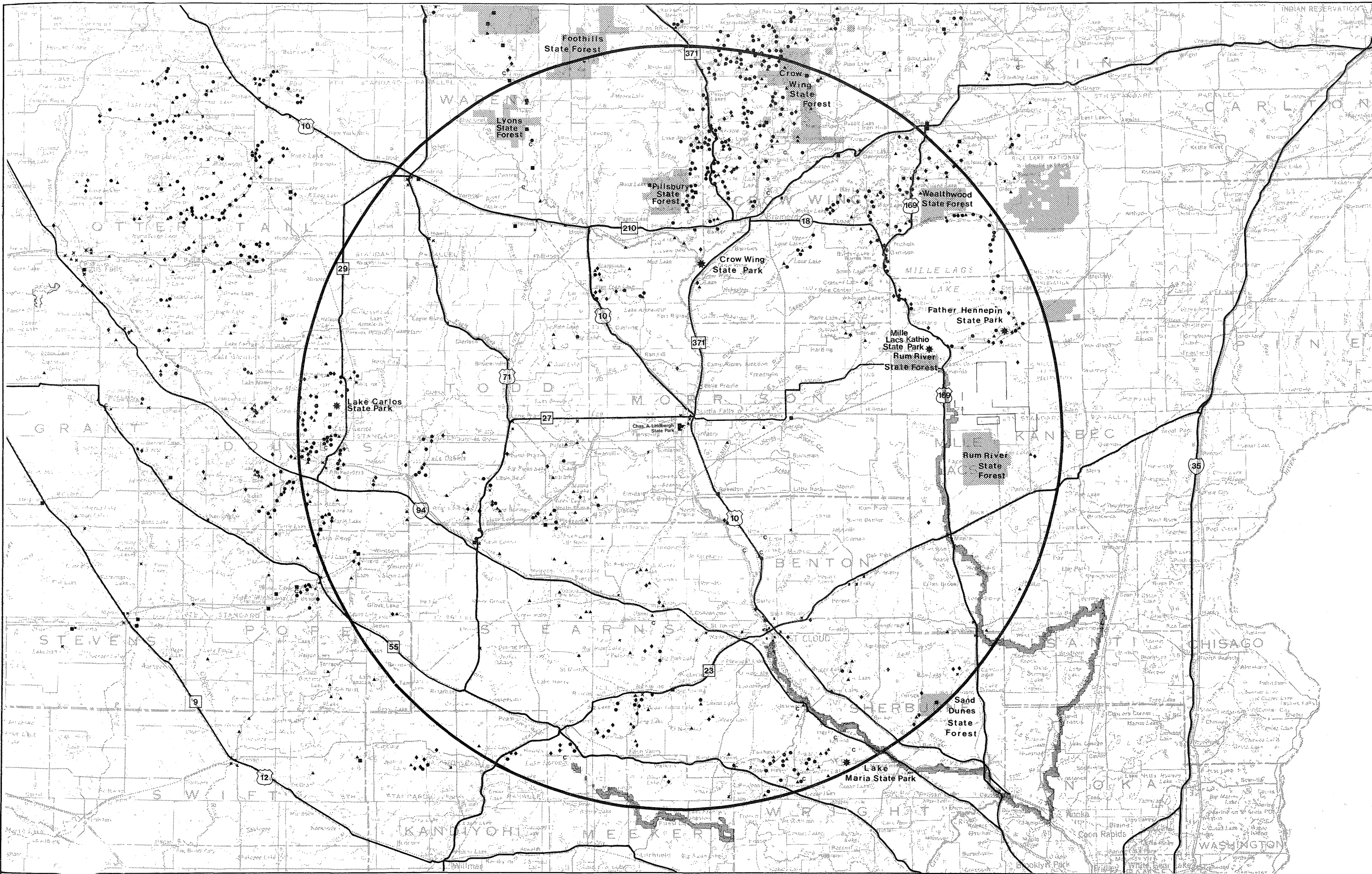
<u>All Minnesotans</u>	<u>Region 5 Residents *</u>
1. Bicycling	1. Fishing
2. Camping	2. Camping
3. Fishing	3. Swimming
4. Tennis	4. Bicycling
5. Swimming	5. Tennis
6. Hiking	6. Boating
7. Picnicking	7. Horseback Riding
8. Boating	8. Hiking
9. Golfing	9. Canoeing
10. Park Facilities	10. Backpacking
11. Canoeing	11. Baseball/Softball
12. Horseback Riding	12. Golfing

#### Winter Activities

<u>All Minnesotans</u>	<u>Region 5 Residents</u>
1. Hunting	1. Hunting
2. Ski Touring	2. Snowmobiling
3. Snowmobiling	3. Ski Touring

\* Region 5 is the economic development region in which Charles A. Lindbergh State Park is located. It includes Cass, Crow Wing, Morrison, Todd, and Wadena counties.







## Camping

There are a large number of campgrounds within a 50 mi (80 km) radius of Charles A. Lindbergh State Park. The vast majority of these campgrounds are north of the park.

There are 23 publicly owned campgrounds which have a total of 1,052 sites. There are 150 privately owned resorts and campgrounds totalling 4,648 sites.

The following is a summary of the number of campsites and who administers them.

<u>Public Administration</u>	<u>Number of Campgrounds</u>	<u>Number of Sites</u>
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	1	39
State Parks	3	279
County	11	473
City	8	261
Private Resorts and Campgrounds	<u>150</u>	<u>4,648</u>
Total	173	5,700

Camping is one of the fastest growing outdoor recreational activities in Minnesota. According to SCORP '79, 10 year projections indicate a 9.4% increase in camping occasions statewide and a 12.1% increase in Region 5 where C. A. Lindbergh is located. SCORP '79 further shows camping ranks second behind bicycling as the activity most desired by the people in the state. Camping ranks second behind fishing as the activity most desired by the people living in Region 5.

The facilities in C. A. Lindbergh State Park have met demand in the past. The park manager's observations and records of campground use indicate that the park campground is rarely filled to capacity.

The energy situation is expected to alter camping patterns and will probably result in a stronger demand for facilities close to major population centers. Therefore, Charles A. Lindbergh State Park may play a more important role in providing camping facilities, especially for Minneapolis/St. Paul metropolitan area residents.

### Picnicking

There are several areas to picnic within a 25 mi (40 km) radius of the park. The following chart summarizes these facilities.

<u>Administration</u>	<u>Number of Parks</u>	<u>Number of Picnic Sites</u>
Public Access	1	4
State Parks	1	75
County	2	86
City	<u>2</u>	<u>226</u>
Total	6	391

SCORP '79 shows that picnicking ranks seventh behind bicycling, camping, fishing, tennis, swimming, and hiking as the activity people are desiring more opportunities for statewide. Region 5 residents did not express a desire for more picnicking opportunities according to SCORP '79.

### Hiking

Within a 25 mi (40 km) radius of Charles A. Lindbergh State Park there are 5 publicly owned parks which have hiking trails. These trails total 15 mi (24 km) in length. Private resorts and campgrounds within a 25 mi (40 km) radius offer 60 mi (96 km) of hiking trails.

There is a moderate demand for hiking in the state and Region 5. It ranks sixth in the state behind bicycling, camping, fishing, tennis, and swimming. It ranks eighth behind fishing, camping, swimming, bicycling, tennis, boating, and horseback riding in Region 5.

### Ski Touring

There are few places to cross country ski within a 25 mi (40 km) radius of the park. The majority of these places are further north in the Brainerd area, most notably Crow Wing State Park, French Rapids and the Arboretum in Brainerd.

The popularity of ski touring has grown rapidly in recent years. SCORP '79 projections indicate Region 5 will show the largest increase (23.1%) of all the regions in ski touring occasions over the next 10 years. Demand for ski touring ranks second only to hunting statewide and in Region 5 ranks third behind hunting and snowmobiling as the most requested activity.

According to SCORP '79, people are willing to travel up to 29 mi (46 km) for ski touring opportunities. Because of this short travel distance, the heaviest demand for ski touring in Region 5 is primarily from people who reside in this region. The park's ski trails will provide the ski club of Little Falls and other skiers from the surrounding region additional opportunities for ski touring in the area.

### Snowmobiling

Morrison county has a well developed system of snowmobile trails. The grant-in-aid trail system totals 250 mi (400 km) in the county. It is well used and well maintained by local snowmobile clubs. This system does not have a link to the park.

The demand for snowmobiling remains high with 10 year (1980-90) projections indicating a slow but steady 8.6% increase statewide and a more accelerated 14.2% increase of activity occasions in Region 5. Snowmobiling ranks third behind hunting and ski touring statewide, in terms of demand, and second behind hunting in Region 5.

### Swimming

There are six publicly owned swimming beaches within a 25 mi (40 km) radius of Charles A. Lindbergh State Park - four are city,

one is county administered , and one is a DNR, Division of Forestry beach. There are also four city pools.

Private resorts and campgrounds have 27 beaches and four pools within a 25 mi (40 km) radius.

According to SCORP '79, swimming ranks fifth behind bicycling, camping, fishing, and tennis statewide and third behind fishing and camping as the activity most desired by the people of Region 5.

### Bicycling

There are no designated bicycle trails within a 25 mi (40 km) radius of the park.



Classification



## THE STATE RECREATION SYSTEM

Minnesotans are fortunate to live in a state with such a wide variety of natural, scenic, and historic resources. To ensure public access and to prevent inappropriate development, the state has set aside lands which exemplify outstanding resources. It is the management goal for all state recreational lands, including state parks, to protect and perpetuate resources for the use and enjoyment by the citizens of Minnesota.

There is a delicate balance which must be maintained when recreational facilities are provided for large numbers of people in areas of outstanding and often sensitive resources. Inappropriate development can result in irreparable damage to the resource. To help ensure this recreational/resource balance, the Minnesota State Legislature established, through the Outdoor Recreation Act of 1975 (ORA '75), a classification process whereby each unit in the state recreation system can be identified as one (or more) component in the system. These components are: natural state park; recreational state park; state trail; state scientific and natural area; state wilderness area; state forest and state forest sub-area; state wildlife management area; state water access site; state wild, scenic, and recreational rivers; state historic site; and state rest area. Included in this legislation are general criteria for classifying, planning, and managing each of these components.

Through this classification system the role for each recreational unit in the state system is identified. The two primary classifications for state parks are natural and recreational. These two, along with other classifications, are considered during the planning process. The most appropriate is recommended for the park. If a state park does not meet the established classification criteria, the DNR will consider the possibility of eliminating the park from the state recreational system.

## THE BIOCULTURAL REGION SYSTEM

The biocultural region system divides the state into 18 regions. These regions are differentiated according to the characteristic plant and animal life, landforms, and cultural patterns which existed before, during, and after European settlement. The biocultural region system is a framework which provides information valuable in the planning of Minnesota's state parks.

Charles A. Lindbergh State Park is located in the Leaf Hills Biocultural Region, see map, p 29. This region is described as follows:

"Encompassing the Northern Alexandria Moraine Complex and pitted outwash plain, this area is characterized by steeply rolling terrain and sparkling lakes. Big Woods vegetation such as maple basswood and aspen oak dominate this region with prairie openings along the western portion of the area."

Charles A. Lindbergh's biological and geological resources do not exemplify the Leaf Hills Biocultural Region. However, the cultural history of this park is of statewide significance. These cultural resources include: the Charles A. Lindbergh homestead, the Lindbergh Interpretive Center and the Weyerhauser Museum.

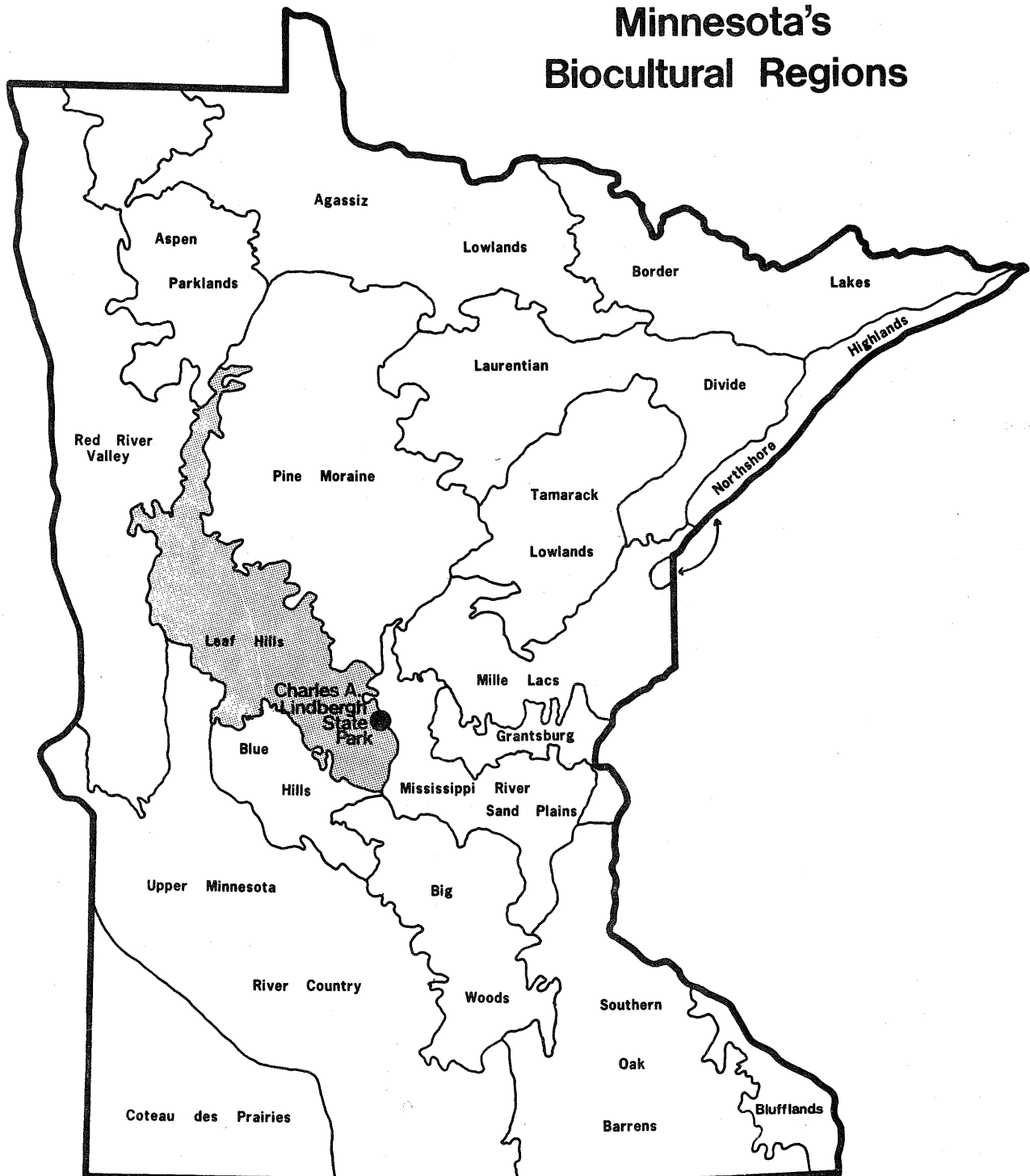
## CLASSIFICATION PROCESS

The purpose of the classification process as stated in the ORA '75 is to establish "an outdoor recreation system which will (1) preserve an accurate representation of Minnesota's natural and historical heritage for public understanding and enjoyment and (2) provide an adequate supply of scenic, accessible and usable lands and waters to accommodate the outdoor recreational needs of Minnesota's citizens."

In accordance with the ORA '75, the park planning staff has reviewed the classification of each park under study. After the park resource inventory was completed for each unit, the planning staff determined:

- A. Which of the 11 classifications from ORA '75 were most appropriate for the unit.

# Minnesota's Biocultural Regions



- B. Whether sub-units (e.g., scientific and natural areas or other sub-units authorized in ORA '75) should be considered to deal with special areas within the unit.
- C. Whether administration of the unit should be reassigned to other governmental bodies (e.g., other state agencies, county or local governments).

Each park will be recommended for classification according to its resources and use potential and will be managed and developed according to the nature of those resources and their ability to tolerate visitor use.

The ORA classification alternatives considered for Charles A. Lindbergh State Park were: natural state park, recreational state park, and historic site.

The extent to which Charles A. Lindbergh State Park fulfills the classification criteria as defined by the ORA '75 is summarized below.

The ORA criteria are applied to the entire acreage including the acreage administered by the Minnesota Historical Society (MHS).

#### Natural State Park Alternative

##### ORA Criterion #1

"Exemplifies the natural characteristics of the major landscape regions of the state, as shown by accepted classifications, in an essentially unspoiled or restored condition or in a condition that will permit restoration in the foreseeable future; or contains essentially unspoiled natural resources of sufficient extent and importance to meaningfully contribute to the broad illustration of the state's natural phenomena."

Charles A. Lindbergh State Park is located in the Leaf Hills Biocultural Region. The steeply rolling terrain and numerous sparkling lakes which characterize the Leaf Hills are not found in Charles A. Lindbergh. The plant communities which typify the region are

maple basswood, aspen, oak, and brush prairie. These plant communities are not found in the park. There is some aspen and oak, but it is more characteristic of the Mississippi Sandplains Biocultural Region because of its scrubby scattered nature. There are also no brush prairies although this type could be restored in the old field areas through vegetation management.

In summary, Charles A. Lindbergh State Park does not exemplify the Leaf Hills Biocultural Region and there is very limited potential for restoring the vegetation to be representative of the region.

#### ORA Criterion #2

"Contains natural resources sufficiently diverse to attract people from throughout the state."

Pike Creek, the Mississippi River, and the hardwood forest are the primary attractions of the park. The resources provide a pleasant setting for the recreational opportunities the park has to offer. However, these natural resources are not features which attract people from throughout the state.

#### ORA Criterion #3

"Is sufficiently large to permit protection of the plant and animal life and other natural resources which give the park its qualities and provide for a broad range of opportunities for human enjoyment of these qualities."

Charles A. Lindbergh is a small state park. There are 328 acres (131 hectares) within the statutory boundary. It is not large enough to undertake a major vegetation restoration or management program. Nor is it large enough to protect the quality of Pike Creek, which extends outside the park boundary.

## Recreational State Park Alternative

### ORA Criterion #1

"Contains natural or artificial resources which provide outstanding outdoor recreational opportunities that will attract visitors from beyond the local area."

The park does provide outstanding outdoor recreational opportunities that attract visitors from beyond the local area. People come from all over the country to visit the Lindbergh house and interpretive center. The well-spaced and well-screened sites in the campground make camping in the park very pleasant. An analysis of camper registration cards revealed that in 1978, 960 parties out of a total of 1,110 came from beyond a 50 mi (20 km) radius. The proposed ski touring and hiking trail system will complement other park facilities. This will result in a park experience which cannot be duplicated in the area.

### ORA Criterion #2

"Contains resources which permit intensive recreational use by large numbers of people."

The resources in the park will permit intensive recreational use by large numbers of people in most areas. The slopes adjacent to Pike Creek are sensitive to erosion. Pedestrian traffic must be carefully channelled in order to protect the slopes from erosion. Otherwise, the soils, vegetation, and other resources can withstand intensive use.

### ORA Criterion #3

"May be located in areas which have serious deficiencies in public outdoor recreation facilities, provided that recreational state parks should not be provided in lieu of municipal, county, or regional facilities."

There are deficiencies in picnicking, camping, and trail facilities in the area according to the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). The park can help to fulfill these needs.



## Historic Site

### ORA Criterion #1

"Is associated with persons whose lives and accomplishments are historically unique or important."

Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. captured the world's attention with his trans-Atlantic solo flight in 1927. His boyhood home is located within the boundary of the park. The park also serves as a memorial to his father, Congressman Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr., the park's namesake, who served as U.S. Congressman from 1906-1916.

### ORA Criterion #2

"Has yielded, or is likely to yield, historical or archaeological artifacts, records, or other original data or information."

The park has the potential to yield historical or archaeological artifacts. In addition to information relating to the Lindbergh farm, there is potential for historical or archaeological artifacts relating to Indian history and prehistory. The Mississippi River served as a travel corridor for the Dakota Indians.

There is also evidence in the area of the prehistoric Woodland Culture. This Indian group lived in the area from 1000 BC to 1700 AD. Evidence of their occupation is found where burial mounds are located, however there are no known sites in the park.

## Other Alternatives

The possibility of deleting Charles A. Lindbergh State Park from the state park system was explored during the planning process. The reasons for this were: the park's small size and the extent of local use. The park's small size limits the potential for recreational development and resource management. The picnic area and trails are primarily used by people from the local area.

The DNR administered acreage alone does not meet the ORA criteria for either a natural state park (as discussed on pp30 - 31 ) or a recreational state park (p 32). The three miles (4.8 km) of potential trail alignments, the campground, the river access, and the picnic area are not outstanding enough to attract people from beyond the local area.

The alternatives for the acreage other than the existing state historic site include:

city or county park

private campground

declare as surplus and sell

The following discussion summarizes the advantages and disadvantages of each of these alternatives.

#### City or County Park

Since much of the park's use is local, it is logical that a local unit of government should maintain it. The county was not interested in administering this area because of limited funds and other priorities. The development of their county park has priority. Nor was the city of Little Falls interested in administering the area for the same reasons--lack of funds and other priorities.

#### Private Campground

The existing campground is well used so the possibility of a privately owned and operated campground may be a viable alternative. There are two major advantages to this alternative. The opportunity to camp and visit the historic site will be maintained, and the private sector will be encouraged to have a role in providing outdoor recreation in this area.

However, there are several disadvantages to this alternative. There is no guarantee that the existing type of camping experience will be maintained. The campground is natural in character due to the well-spaced and well-screened sites. It is this character that attracts many campers. There are no other campgrounds in the vicinity that provide this type of experience. There is no guarantee that this natural character will be maintained under private ownership. Another disadvantage to converting the area into a private campground is that non-profit facilities such as trails and picnicking may not be continued.

Another alternative is to declare all the acreage not included in the historic site as surplus and sell it. The advantage to this alternative is acreage which may not be of state park quality would be deleted from the state park system. The disadvantage would be that needed outdoor recreational opportunities would be eliminated.

#### RECOMMENDED CLASSIFICATION

A recreational state park classification with a historic site sub-unit is recommended for Charles A. Lindbergh State Park.

This classification is recommended because the recreational opportunities combined with the historic significance of the park have statewide significance and offer experiences not duplicated in the area.

It is not recommended as a natural state park because the resources do not exemplify the Leaf Hills Biocultural Region, nor are they outstanding enough to have statewide significance.

Turning it over to a local unit of government is not recommended because there is no guarantee the existing level of services will be maintained. Also, at this time, neither the city or the county have expressed a willingness to administer the area.

Selling the land for development as a private campground is not recommended because there is no guarantee the existing level of experiences will be maintained and a good recreational facility would be eliminated from the state recreation system.

Declaring it surplus land and selling it is not recommended because an outstanding combination of recreational opportunities would be lost.

#### PARK GOAL

After completing an inventory and analysis of the existing resources and park users and evaluating future needs and alternative classifications, a goal for the park was determined.

According to ORA '75, the goal for all recreational state parks is "to provide a broad selection of outdoor recreation opportunities in a natural setting which may be used by large numbers of people."

The combination of opportunities at Charles A. Lindbergh State Park--hiking, skiing, historical interpretation, and camping--which are provided along the wooded shores of Pike Creek and the Mississippi River offer needed recreational experiences for large numbers of people. All resource management proposals will be geared toward maintaining the pleasant natural character which now exists.

According to ORA '75, the goal for state historic sites is "to preserve, restore, and interpret buildings and other structures, locales, sites, antiquities, and related lands which aptly illustrate significant events, personalities, and features of the history and archaeology of the state or nation."

The historic site sub-unit will interpret the Lindbergh history through the existing structures.

# Park Resources



## OBJECTIVES

The resources of Charles A. Lindbergh State Park provide a quiet, scenic, and peaceful environment in which to recreate. Maintaining this character will be the goal of resource management. The park's small size and close proximity to Little Falls will be the major barrier to maintaining the quiet, natural character.

Each resource in the park was inventoried and analyzed in order to make specific management recommendations.

The following general objectives are designed to give direction to the management of all the park's resources.

They are:

To utilize resource management techniques that will harmonize with the park's natural systems

To maintain diversity and perpetuate renewable resources

To preserve and interpret the historical resources of the park in cooperation with MHS.

## ELEVATION AND SLOPE

The topography of Charles A. Lindbergh State Park is relatively flat with elevations ranging from 1110-1130 ft (338-344 m) above mean sea level. The park is located in the middle of a flat to gently rolling glacial till plain.

The greatest change in relief occurs along Pike Creek where, in some areas, the banks rise steeply above the creek. The banks along the Mississippi River also slope fairly steeply down to the water level.

Development on or adjacent to these steep slopes should be avoided.

## CLIMATE

Charles A. Lindbergh State Park is affected by the same weather patterns which are responsible for the climate of the entire state. Minnesota experiences a continental climate which is influenced by cold Arctic air masses in winter and warm Gulf of Mexico air masses in the summer.

The following data illustrate the average annual temperatures and precipitation.

### Average Temperatures

	Minimum	Maximum
Winter	-2°F (-19°C)	18°F (-8°C)
Summer	58°F (15°C)	82°F (28°C)

Average annual snowfall 43" (108 cm) per year

## GEOLOGY AND MINERALS

The landscape of Charles A. Lindbergh State Park was formed by the glacier of the Wisconsin ice stage which occurred between 100,000 and 10,000 years ago.



The Wisconsin glaciation involved many advances and retreats of substages and lobes of the glacier. The actions of the Superior, Grantsburg-Des Moines, and Rainy lobes formed the landscape in the vicinity of the park. Evidence of the interface of these three lobes can be found along TH 27 west of Little Falls. Here the characteristic red drift (rock material carried and deposited by the glacier) of the Superior lobe, the gray drift of the Grantsburg-Des Moines lobe, and the brown drift of the Rainy lobe are found together.

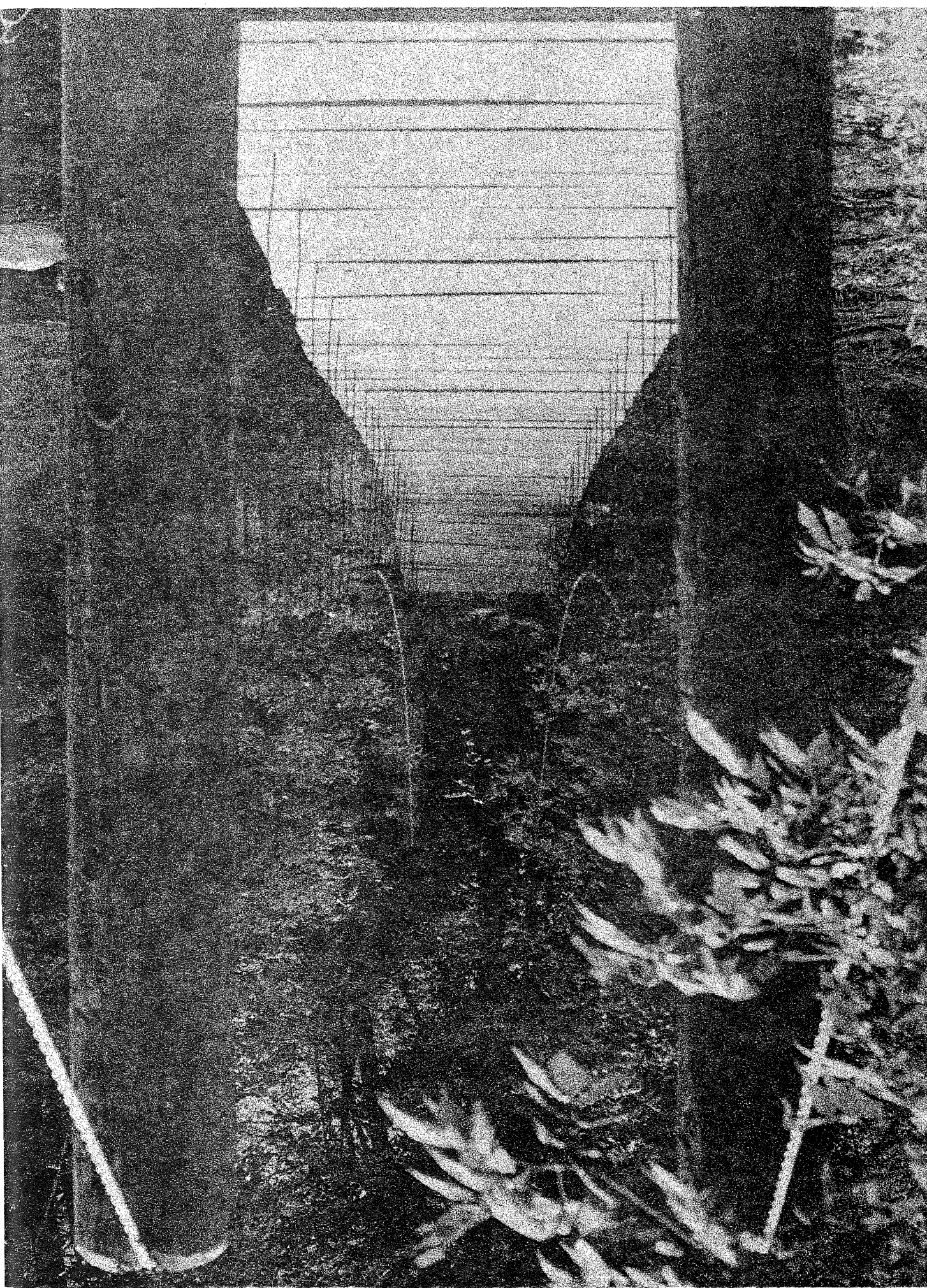
The St. Croix moraine, a mound of unsorted rocks, sand, and gravel which piled up at the end of the Superior and Rainy lobes can be seen in areas near the park. A minor moraine is located in the southern half of Morrison County on the east side of the Mississippi running parallel to the river. Another minor moraine runs northeast from Little Falls.

The park is located on a till plain, a flat area where unsorted clay, sand, gravel, and boulders were deposited directly by the Rainy lobe. The brown drift of this lobe covers the bedrock to a depth of approximately 100 ft (30.5 m).

Precambrian igneous and metamorphic rocks underlie the glacial drift. The rocks which make up the bedrock belong to the Animikie group and include argillite, graywacke, and iron formations.

The boulders which can be seen in the stream bed of Pike Creek under the swinging bridge (see map, p 75) are fragments of a formation known as the Thomson formation which is composed of slates. The Mississippi River cut a falls through this formation approximately one mi (1.6 km) north of the park in Little Falls.

An analysis of the mineral potential of the park was conducted by the DNR, Division of Minerals. Their findings show a good potential for iron, nickel, zinc, copper, lead, gold, silver, and uranium. The reliability of this rating was considered good. The good potential rating indicates a good possibility that these minerals exist due to the presence of certain types of rocks favorable to the occurrence of mineral deposits.



## SOILS

### Inventory

A detailed soil survey for the park is not available. The Soil Conservation Service (SCS) is currently conducting a soil survey of Morrison County. Detailed information on the soils in the park will be available in the near future. In general, the soils in the park are level, sandy, and well-drained.

### Management

#### Objectives:

To minimize erosion

To locate development on soils which can withstand the intended use

To identify limitations which affect proposed developments so these limitations can be compensated for in site designs

To assist in identification of the potential highest and best uses of the soils in the park

#### • Detailed Recommendations

Action #1. Test soils before the construction of new facilities is begun.

A soils analysis of each development site is needed because only general soils information currently exists.

Cost. Included in the cost of each project.

Action #2. Identify erosion problems along the banks of Pike Creek and stabilize the soils.

These problem areas could be filled; graded; or stablized with fabric mesh, rocks, or logs; or revegetated with native groundcover species. Trails should be routed away from areas which have erosion problems.

Cost. Included in Vegetation Management and Trails.

## VEGETATION

### Presettlement Vegetation

The original vegetation in the area of Lindbergh State Park was pine forest and oak openings and barrens.

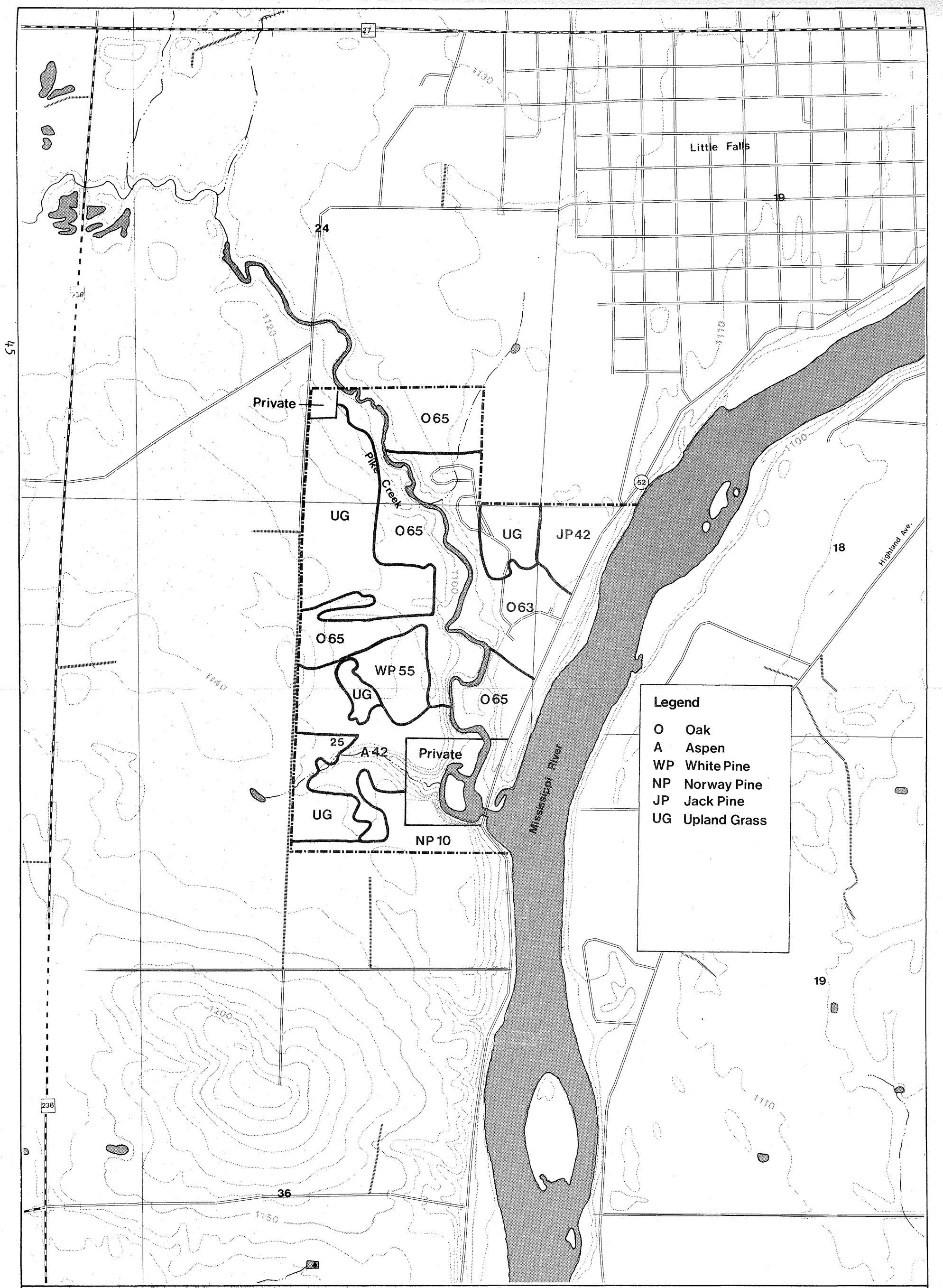
### Existing Vegetation

The map on p 45 illustrates the existing vegetation in the park. The types are shown in a letter code. The number code following the letter refers to the size and density of the trees in the type. The size and density information is included in the MPD\*. The community types present in the park include:

Upland Grass	An upland grass or weed area less than 10% stocked with a commercial tree species
Oak	More than 50% oak
Jack pine	More than 50% pine with more jack pine than white and Norway pine
White pine	More than 50% pine with more white pine than Norway and jack pine
Norway pine	More than 50% pine with more Norway pine than white and jack pine
Aspen	More than 50% trembling or large tooth aspen and paper birch with aspen predominating

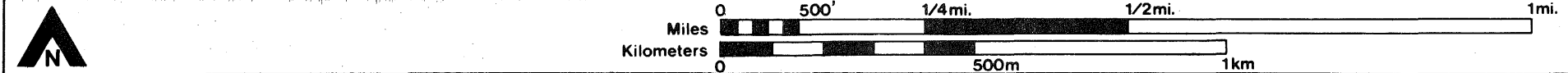
\*For availability of this document see Preface p vi.





**Legend**

- O Oak
- A Aspen
- WP White Pine
- NP Norway Pine
- JP Jack Pine
- UG Upland Grass





## Management

### Objectives:

To establish and maintain an aesthetically pleasing natural environment in which to provide recreational opportunities

To maintain a diversity of vegetation types

To reestablish vegetation present in pre-European settlement times where possible

To manage the resources to maintain healthy communities

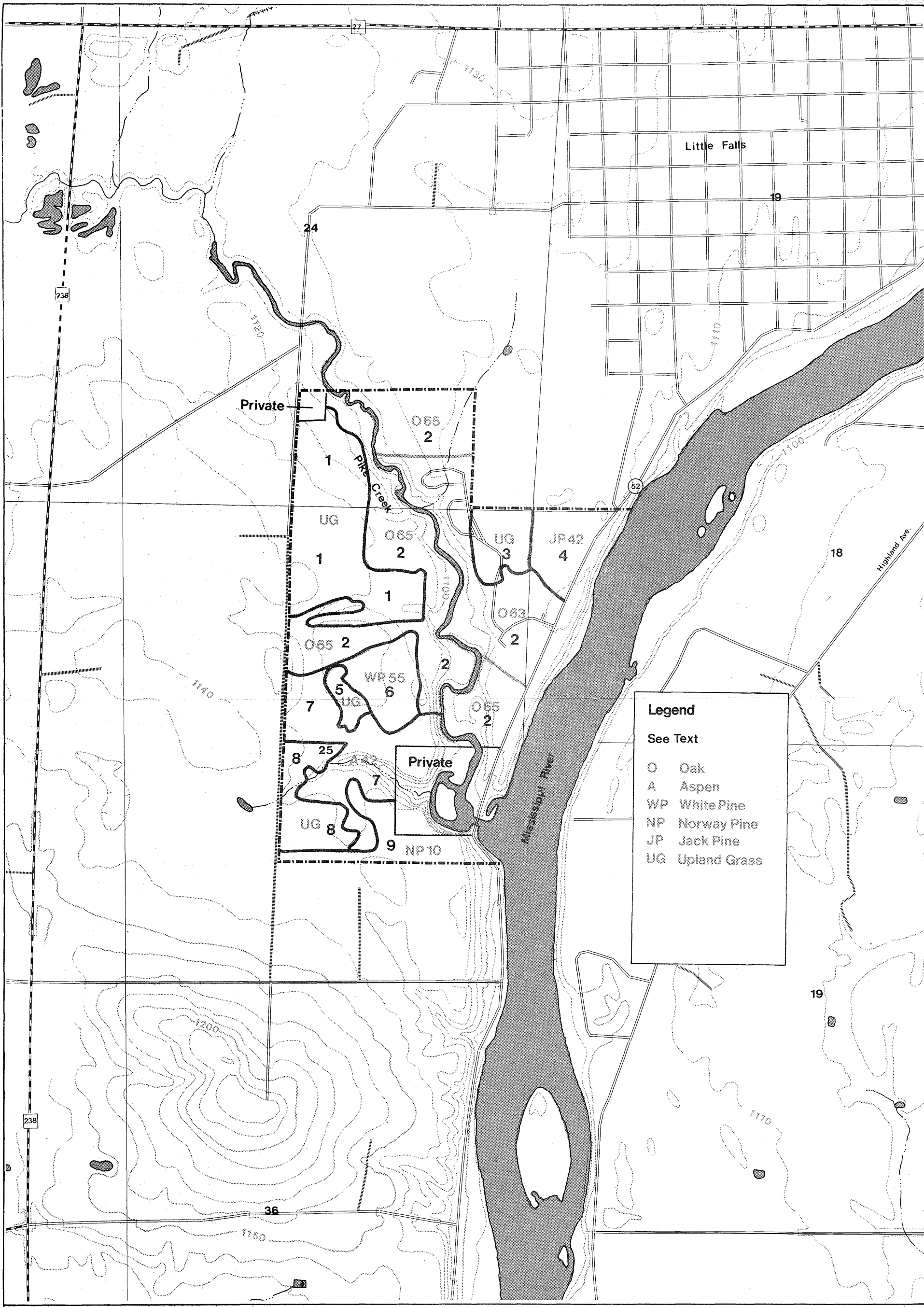
### • Detailed Recommendations

The following chart and map outline vegetation management for the park.

Mgmt. Unit	Types	Acres/ Hectares	Proposed Action	Rationale/Method	Cost
1	Upland grass	50.8/20.3	Plant scattered groups of Norway pine.	This will help break up a large open area to create more interesting area for cross-country skiers and hikers. It will also reestablish a portion of the native character of the area.	\$5,000
2	Oak	118.8/47.5	Maintain oak. Make sure there are diverse age classes. Some sanitation cuts may be neces-	This area includes the picnic ground and campground. This vegetation type provides a good environment	\$1,500/ treatment: \$7,500

			sary. See MPD for techniques to manage oak.	for those activities.	
3	Upland grass	11.2/4.5	Maintain opening. Plant a vegetative screen along the north boundary of this type.	Burn on a regular basis. This will provide diversity and create wildlife habitat. The vegetative screen will shield the view of buildings from park visitors.	\$1,000. Cost of vegetative screen included in Picnicking, Action #4, p 84.
4	Jack pine	13.2/5.3	Maintain jack pine.	Overmature jack pine should be cut. Jack pine should be seeded or planted to replace the cut trees. Fire is not recommended as a management tool in this type because of the close proximity to the road and private residences. Care should be taken so that vegetation is left along Lindbergh Drive (CSAH 52) to screen the cutting. This is the only area in the park of this type, so its maintenance will provide diversity and interpretive potential.	\$3,500
5	Upland grass	4.0/1.6	Convert to white pine.	There are scattered plantings of	\$2,000

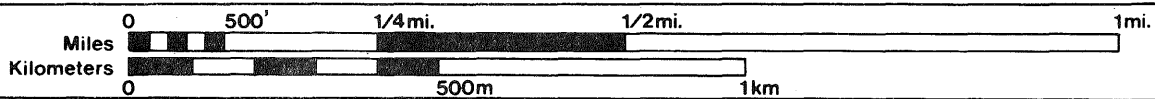




**Legend**

See Text

O	Oak
A	Aspen
WP	White Pine
NP	Norway Pine
JP	Jack Pine
UG	Upland Grass





				white pine. Thin and plant to achieve a fully stocked stand.	
6	White pine	14.8/5.9	Maintain white pine.	Thin overstory by removing some hardwood species. Clear the understory by removing brush. Plant white pine.	\$3,000
7	Aspen	33.2/13.3	Maintain aspen.	Clear cut in small acre tracts. This will provide wildlife habitat and maintain diversity.	\$2,000
8	Upland grass	16.8/6.7	Maintain upland grass.	Burn on a regular basis. The opening is beneficial to wildlife. Diversity will be maintained.	\$500/ treatment: \$1,500.
9	Norway pine	11.2/4.5	Remove blue spruce. Plant Norway pine.	Blue spruce is not a native species to Minnesota. Thin existing Norway pine to remove overstory. Brush should be removed if it is inhibiting the growth of the Norway pine seedlings.	\$3,000

## WILDLIFE

### Inventory

An inventory of species likely to occur in the park is included in the MPD.

### Management

#### Objectives:

To increase the diversity and number of wildlife species which inhabit Charles A. Lindbergh State Park

To increase the park visitor's opportunity to see wildlife

The management recommendations in the Vegetation Section (e.g., creating and maintaining a variety of vegetation types, edges, and openings) will improve wildlife habitat. This will increase wildlife, especially birds, such as warblers.

#### • Detailed Recommendations

Action #1. Provide nesting habitat for woodducks along the Mississippi River and Pike Creek.

This will increase woodduck populations in the park.

Cost. \$750

Action #2. Plant high seed and berry producing species in the park.

These will serve as food and nesting sites for song birds and other wildlife. Hawthorne and high bush cranberry are two species which could be used. These could be incorporated into the vegetative screen along CSAH 52. They could also be planted near the park manager's house.

Cost. Included in Proposed Development, Picnicking, Action #4, p 84.

Action #3. Provide nesting sites for owls and raptors.

This action will increase the owl and raptor populations in the park. Nesting sites should be provided along trails, increasing the park visitor's chance of seeing the birds.

Cost. \$1,500

Action #4. Maintain standing dead trees (snags) for wildlife habitat.

This will provide habitat for many species of wildlife.

Cost. None

## SURFACE WATERS

### Inventory

The Mississippi River and Pike Creek are the two most important surface water resources in Charles A. Lindbergh State Park.

#### ■ Mississippi River

The Mississippi River forms the eastern boundary of the park. The river is a valuable asset to the park in terms of both the recreational opportunities and wildlife habitat. The public access located in the southern part of the park (see map, p75) provides boating access to the river. The river and its shores provide habitat for birds such as mallards, teal, woodducks, blackducks, goldeneyes, bluebills, and Canada geese.

The main causes for flooding of the Mississippi River in the park area are heavy rainfalls, spring snowmelt, and ice jams. In

1965, there was a 40-year flood (a 40-year flood is one which has a 2.5% chance of occurring every year). Other major floods occurred in 1950, 1952, and 1969.

The elevation of the 100-year flood for two locations are described below.

<u>Cross Section</u> (see map, p 85)	<u>Location</u>	<u>100 Year</u> <u>Elevation</u>
A	Mississippi River at upper park boundary--Little Falls corporate limits.	1,092 feet above sea level
C	Mississippi River at lower park boundary.	1,091 feet above sea level

The DNR, Division of Waters conducted a study to determine the area of the park which would be inundated by a 100 year flood. The result of this study is included in the MPD. The only facility in the park which could be affected by a 100 year flood (1% chance of occurring every year) is the proposed canoe campground. Minimal damage to the facility would occur in the event of such a flood. There would be no threat to campers' safety because canoers would not be using the river at the time the flood is most likely to occur. Also, there is enough advanced warning of severe flooding so the site could be closed.

The water quality of the Mississippi is suitable for boating and fishing. High coliform counts (indication of poor water quality) occur in the spring and after heavy rains. The water is hard and there is a high concentration of iron and manganese.

#### ■ Pike Creek

Little information is available on Pike Creek. It is shallow and not suitable for canoeing. The flow is greatly affected by rainfall and snowmelt. The only problem with flooding occurs where it empties into the Mississippi River.

The general water quality properties of the watershed apply to the creek. Like the Mississippi, the water is hard and has a high concentration of iron and manganese.

### Management

#### Objective:

To protect the water quality and aesthetics of Pike Creek and the Mississippi River adjacent to Charles A. Lindbergh State Park

#### •Detailed Recommendations

Action #1. Locate new development in areas which are screened from view from the trails along Pike Creek and the Mississippi River.

Locating developments in areas which would be visible to hikers and canoers would destroy the natural character and negatively impact the experience of being in a natural environment.

### GROUNDWATER

The park gets its water supply from the city of Little Falls. The source of water is a surficial sand and gravel aquifer.

### Water Quality

The water is hard and has large concentrations of iron and manganese. It may have a color and taste indicative of these concentrations. Incrustation of well screens and staining can also be a problem.

The following chart lists the qualities of the water.

Water Quality Properties of Little Falls Water Supply

Dissolved Solids	244 mg/liter
Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	179 mg/liter
Iron	7.4 mg/liter
Manganese	1.90 mg/liter

The concentrations of iron and manganese are considered high on a statewide comparative basis. Even though concentrations are high, it does not appear to be a health problem. Incrustation of well screens and staining can be a maintenance problem. The water quality should be monitored regularly.

Management

Objectives:

To maintain high quality groundwater

To provide high quality drinking water

No actions are required. The present water supply system is adequate and safe.

FISHERIES

Inventory

The Mississippi River provides a good fishing experience. The recently constructed public access in the park is used by fishermen to gain access to the river.

The most abundant species found in the river are redhorse and white sucker.

The principle species caught include northern pike, walleye, muskie, and small mouth bass.

Little is known about the fish in Pike Creek. It is likely that habitat is available for the reproduction of various fish including northern pike, walleye, and several species of rough fish.



## Management

No fisheries management is needed at Charles A. Lindbergh State Park.

## HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

### Inventory

#### Prehistory

There is evidence of the Woodland Culture, a prehistoric Indian group living in the area from 1000 BC to 1700 AD. Burial mounds and artifacts have been discovered near the park. The possibility exists that the park may yield artifacts from this era.

#### Indian History

The Mississippi River served as a corridor for the Dakota Indians. They camped all along the river. The possibility exists that the park may yield artifacts from this activity.

#### Red River Oxcart Trail

The Red River Oxcart Trail, which served as a means of transporting goods and information, passed near the park on the east side of the Mississippi River. This segment was part of what is known as the Woods Trail which stretched from St. Paul to Pembina, North Dakota. The trail alignment ran north along the Mississippi River, crossed the river just north of the mouth of the Crow Wing River in Crow Wing State Park 30 mi (48 km) north of Little Falls, followed the alignment of the Crow Wing River to Motley turned west toward the Red River Valley and joined the Plains Trail at the Wild Rice River. Little Falls served as a trading post for travellers on the Woods Trail, although Swan River, a settlement two mi (3.2 km) south was more important. A county road along the river now follows the alignment of the Woods Trail from Little Falls to Royalton.

## Charles A. Lindbergh Family

The historical significance of Charles A. Lindbergh State Park is the most outstanding aspect of the park. The park was named for Congressman Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr., father of the famous aviator Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. The park, which includes the original 110 acres (44 hectares) of the Lindbergh farm serves as a memorial to both these men.

The following narrative, prepared by the State Historic Preservation Office, Minnesota Historical Society describes in further detail, the contributions to society of these two men. A description of the buildings which remain from the original farm is also given.

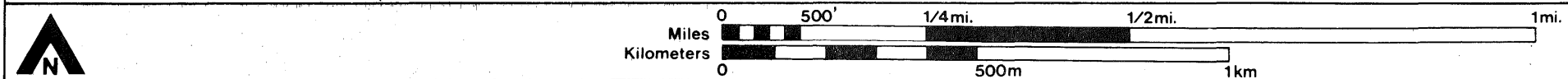
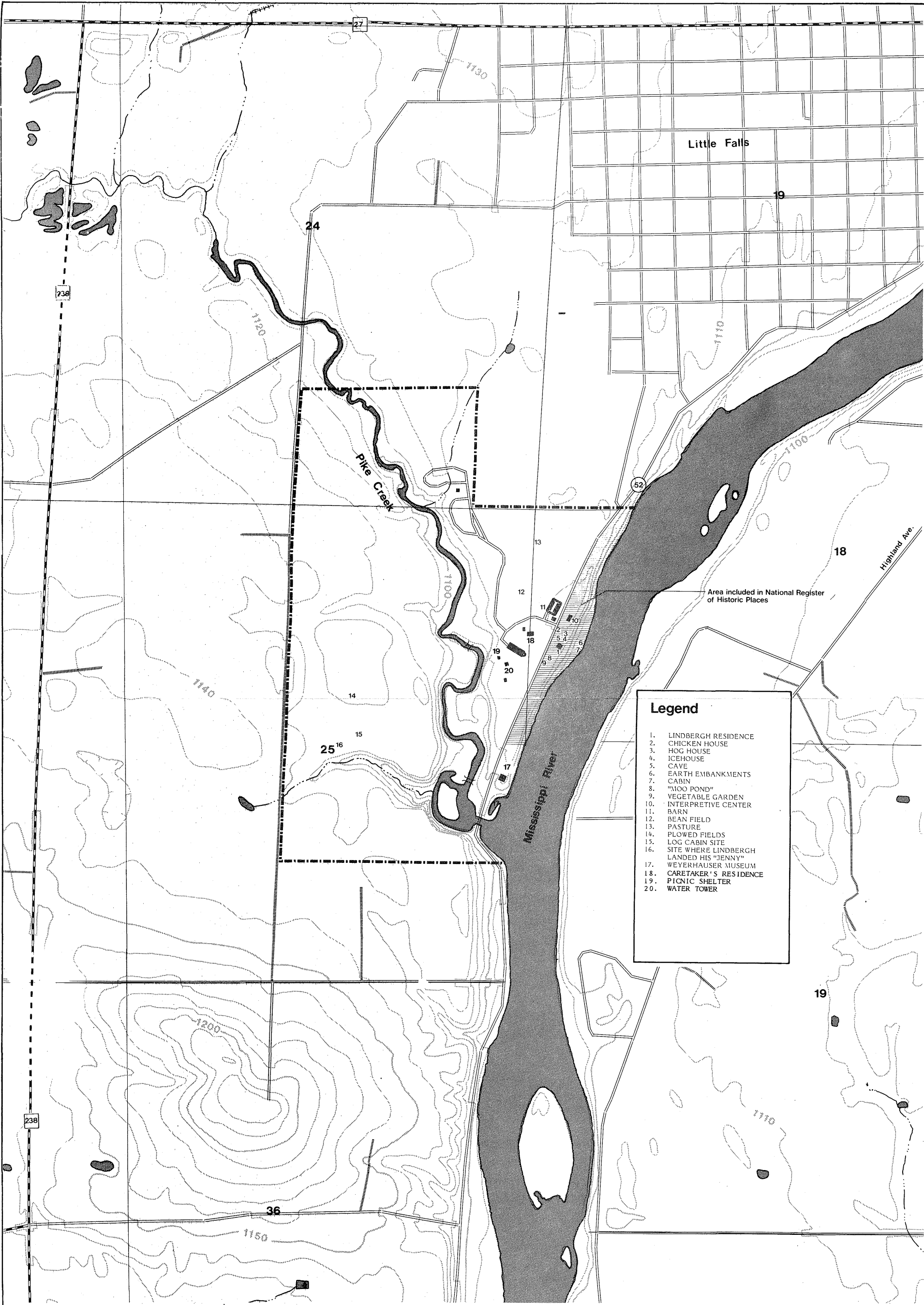
Charles August Lindbergh, Sr., the first child of August and Louisa Lindbergh, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, January 20, 1859. That same year the family immigrated to America because August, an agrarian representative in the Swedish Riksdag, espoused reforms that led to a slander campaign against him. Settling in Stearns County, Minn., the Lindberghs farmed and August held such offices as town clerk, school district clerk, and justice of the peace.

Charles or C.A. as he was usually called, attended local schools, and at about age 20 entered an academy near Sauk Center, Minn. Subsequently he enrolled in the University of Michigan law school, from which he graduated in 1883. The following year Lindbergh met and married Mary "May" LaFond. They had two daughters before May died in 1898. Meanwhile, Lindbergh's practice and business interests expanded. In 1891-92 he won the office of county attorney but declined to run for reelection. In 1901 he married Evangeline Lodge Land, a Little Falls teacher, and on February 4, 1902, Charles August Lindbergh, Jr., was born in Detroit, Evangeline's parents' home.

No particular event spurred C.A.'s decision to run for Congress in 1906, but apparently his friends and local Republican leaders urged him to challenge the unpopular incumbent. On first try, Lindbergh won the seat that he would occupy for five consecutive terms. In Congress he endorsed the progressive policies of President Theodore Roosevelt and later he joined the Republican insurgents who considered the policies of President William Howard Taft too conservative. According to historian Russel B. Nye, Lindbergh was "the most leftish of the group, and a bitter hater of trusts and privilege."<sup>6</sup> Indeed, throughout his career, C.A.'s concern centered

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<sup>6</sup> Russel B. Nye, Midwestern Progressive Politics: A Historical Study of its Origins and Development, 1870 - 1950 (East Lansing, 1951, 264.





on economic and financial reform. He was the first member of the 62nd Congress to demand a congressional investigation of the concentration of credit resources in a few eastern banks. As his biographer, Bruce L. Larson, points out, Lindbergh's "views on the Money Trust were tenacious, and they became a central theme in his political career, often influencing his positions on other political and economic issues."<sup>7</sup> In 1912 Representative Arsene Pujo sponsored a less in-depth investigation than Lindbergh would have liked, but nonetheless Pujo's committee confirmed Lindbergh's suspicion that a financial monopoly existed. Meanwhile, in 1911 Lindbergh joined the National Progressive Republican League, and the following year he campaigned for the Progress Party. In 1913 he published his first major book, Banking and Currency and the Money Trust, and opposed the Federal Reserve Act, which he felt would foster a new banking trust.

After the First World War began in Europe, Lindbergh was "convinced," says Larson, "that an 'inner circle' composed chiefly of financial interests, was promoting American intervention," and soon he "became clearly identified as an opponent of war."<sup>8</sup> In 1915 he voted for the Gore-McLemore resolutions, which warned U.S. citizens not to travel on armed belligerent merchant ships, and in 1917, following the Zimmerman note alarm, he voted against a bill to arm American merchant ships. He also sponsored legislation to require an advisory referendum before a congressional declaration of war. In the meantime, while in his last congressional term, Lindbergh decided not to run for reelection to the House. Acting on a long-standing ambition to obtain a wider constituency, he entered Minnesota's U. S. Senate Republican primary in 1916. Progressive and noninterventionists votes split, and Frank B. Kellogg emerged the winner. After Lindbergh left Congress, the United States entered the First World War, and he published his second major book Why Is your Country At War and What Happens to You After the War and Related Subjects. In it he reviewed his political and economic ideas and indicated his support for the national war effort.

About this time, Lindbergh became increasingly active in the Nonpartisan League, a midwestern farm and labor organization. The league's advocacy of expanded government ownership, its suspicion of financial interests, and its pre-entry opposition to U.S. involvement in the war matched Lindbergh's views, and in 1918 the organization endorsed him in the Republican gubernatorial primary. Immediately Lindbergh's loyalty became a campaign issue. Though he adopted the theme that economic reform would assure victory, what followed was, in the words of historian Carol Jensen, "a classic attempt to use--in the full sense of the word--the loyalty issue to preserve the political (and economic) status quo."<sup>9</sup> Incumbent Republican Governor J. A. A. Burnquist, other State officials, and the press encouraged extralegal action, hysteria, and mob violence against league members and Lindbergh. "It is a striking commentary on the times," declares historian Robert L. Morlan on the Lindbergh

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7 Bruce L. Larson, Lindbergh of Minnesota: A Political Biography (New York, 1973), 99.

8 Ibid., 179.

9 Carol Jensen, "Loyalty as a Political Weapon: The 1918 Campaign in Minnesota," Minnesota History XLIII (Summer 1972), 44

candidacy, "that a widely known and respected citizen should now be stoned, rotten-egged, hanged in effigy, and subjected to an unending torrent of abuse and vituperation."<sup>10</sup> Lindbergh's opponents misquoted Why Is Your Country At War and charged him and the league with Bolshevism. Just 9 days prior to the election, Lindbergh was arrested for "conspiracy," yet soon after the primary, the charges were dropped. Despite such harrassment, Lindbergh drew huge crowds of enthusiastic supporters, especially farmers, and lost by only 48,699 votes out of nearly 350,000 cast.

The smear campaign ended Lindbergh's political success, though. Later that year, President Woodrow Wilson named him to the War Industries Board, but the appointment occasioned such an outcry that in 2 weeks Lindbergh was asked to resign. In 1920, he ran for his former House seat and lost, and in 1923 he lost in the Senate primary of the Farmer-Labor Party, which organization he had helped create from the defunct Nonpartisan League. That same year Lindbergh published his last book, The Economic Pinch. In 1924 a brain tumor claimed his life.

Though Lindbergh encouraged his son's independence, Charles, Jr., apparently gained his mechanical and scientific talents from his mother's family, especially his grandfather Charles H. Land, a dentist who invented the porcelain jacket crown. In 1920, at age 18, Charles, Jr., entered the University of Wisconsin to study mechanical engineering. After three semesters, he dropped out of school to take flying lesssons, which he had coveted since the First World War. Soon he began barnstorming, and then he joined the Army Air Service. In 1926 Lindbergh flew a mail route between St. Louis and Chicago. About this time, he decided to attempt the first nonstop flight between New York and Paris and win the \$25,000 prize offered by Raymond Orteig. He achieved the epoch-making intercontinental flight in May 1927, received the prize, and became an overnight international hero. "The blond, boyish American's feat of skill and courage," declares historian Manfred Jonas, "caught the imagination of the world like no other single event in the hectic twenties."<sup>11</sup> Hard pressed to avoid adoring crowds, Lindbergh found respite among the wealthy, and in 1929 he married Anne Morrow, daughter of a former partner in J. P. Morgan and Company. Clearly, Charles did not inherit his father's suspicion of the Money Trust. In fact, even as a boy, C.A.'s policial views had neither interested nor influenced the younger Lindbergh. Later, though Charles, Jr., assumed an antiwar stance outwardly similar to--and perhaps emotionally influenced by--his father's, different arguments led to his conclusions.

Before the Second World War began in Europe, the Lindberghs lived abroad for a period of about 4 years. Constant press publicity, worsened by the kidnap and murder of their 18-month-old son and sensational trial of the abductor, forced their decision to move.

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<sup>10</sup> Robert L. Morlan, Political Prairie Fire: The Nonpartisan League, 1915-1922 (Minneapolis, 1955), 198.

<sup>11</sup> Manfred Joanas, Isolationism in American, 1935-1941 (Ithaca, 1966), 96.

Overseas, Lindbergh observed conditions in England, and France, and Germany. He also worked with French scientist Alexis Carrel to develop a synthetic blood pump and a method of separating serum from blood. Recognizing the likelihood of war, he returned with his family to the United States in 1939. Convinced that German air power surpassed the combined strength of Great Britain and France, that U.S. involvement might not forestall Axis victory, and that prolonged hostilities would prostrate western civilization, Lindbergh advocated an early negotiated peace. He became actively involved in the campaign to keep the United States out of war, calling for defensive measures in the Western Hemisphere and nonintervention in Europe. In the estimate of historian Wayne S. Cole, Lindbergh, "more than any other person, was the personification of isolationism for the mass of American people" up to Pearl Harbor.<sup>12</sup> After joining the America First Committee in April 1941, Lindbergh made frequent public appearances for the noninterventionist group, and of its speakers, he attracted the largest, most enthusiastic crowds--and the most bitter criticism. In Des Moines on September 11, 1941, he argued that Jews--along with the Roosevelt administration and the British--were promoting U.S. intervention in Europe. This assertion created a flurry of unsubstantiated charges and proved a serious political handicap to the committee. In later years, however, Lindbergh told historian Cole that these criticisms were less vicious and damaging than those his father had endured.<sup>13</sup> The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, ended both the America First Committee and Lindbergh's opposition to the war.

Lindbergh, who now wanted sincerely to serve in the military, had resigned his colonel's commission in the Army Air Corps Reserve in April 1941. Denied in his petition to be reinstated, he helped private industry in bomber and fighter plane development, and ultimately, to study aircraft in combat, he flew 50 missions in the Pacific as a civilian in 1944. After the war Lindbergh stayed out of the public eye except when his account of his trans-Atlantic flight, The Spirit of St. Louis, won a Pulitzer Prize in 1954. That same year he was restored to the Air Force Reserve and promoted to brigadier general. In the early 1960's, before ecology captured the popular imagination, Lindbergh became deeply concerned about the environment. He directed the National Wildlife Fund and served on the Citizens Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality and in the International Union for the Conservation of Nature. Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., died of cancer in Hawaii on August 26, 1974.

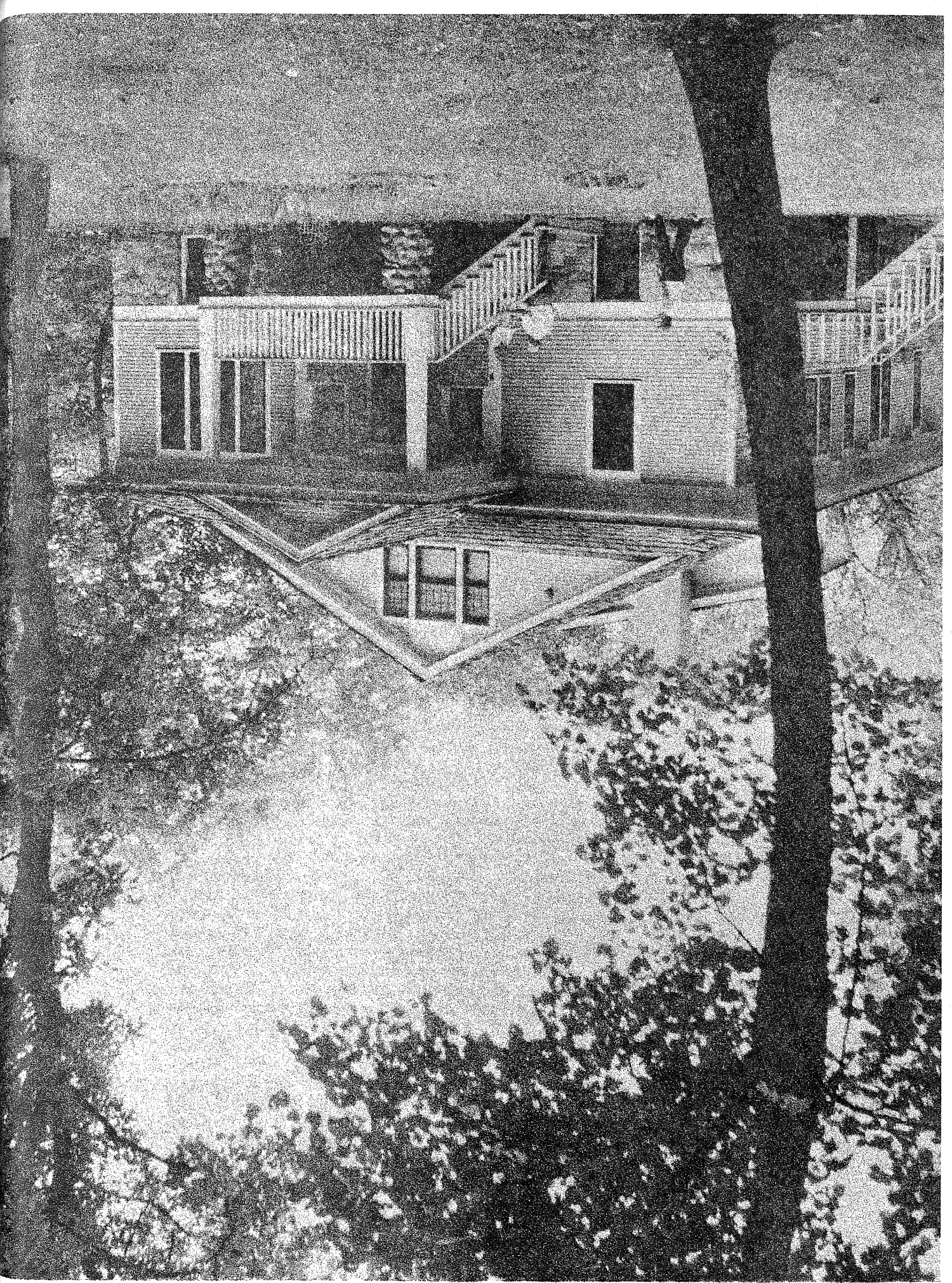
Framed by tall trees on the western bank of the Mississippi River, this 1 1/2 story farmhouse is the only known extant residence associated with both Charles August Lindbergh, Sr., and Charles August Lindbergh, Jr. In 1898 the elder Lindbergh purchased about 110 acres of land southwest of Little Falls. Three years later, he

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<sup>12</sup> Wayne S. Cole, America First: The Battle Against Intervention, 1940-1941 (Madison, 1953), 141.

<sup>13</sup> Wayne S. Cole, Charles A. Lindbergh and the Battle Against American Intervention in World War II (New York, 1974), 231.







and his second wife, Evangeline Land, moved into a 2 1/2 story house here, and the next year their son Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. was born. In 1905 fire destroyed the residence except for its foundation on which the present dwelling was built in 1906-07. Carl Bolander, Lindbergh's business partner, designed and built both houses.

Meanwhile Lindbergh won his first congressional term, and so Bolander planned the second house as a summer home. For many years the Lindberghs occupied it primarily in summer, but after the United States entered the first World War in 1917, they decided to use the farm all year to raise food animals. Charles, Jr., lived in the house through the winters until he entered the University of Wisconsin in 1920, after which time the dwelling stood vacant most of the time.

When the historical society undertook minor restoration work on these structures and their surroundings in 1969, Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., provided the agency with a detailed account--which was later published as Boyhood on the Upper Mississippi: A Reminiscent Letter (1972)--of the farm's appearance during his youth. Consequently, the house appears now nearly as it did when the elder Lindbergh was politically prominent. Alterations are those required for preservation and visitation. For example, an oil burner and modern insulation improve heating, and railings protect visitors on the originally unguarded porch steps and front porch. To add to the historic setting of the 17-acre area, there are accurately reconstructed garden plots and an original-type fence along the road. Concealed by trees, a visitors parking lot and excellent interpretive center stand at a discreet distance.

The House. The current 1 1/2 story framehouse, which measures approximately 40 by 50 feet, stands atop a mostly stone foundation and has a white-painted wooden water table. Until the larger, original house burned, it stood on the same foundation, which therefore seems massive in proportion to the present dwelling. Accurately painted light gray with white trim, including wooden quoins, the weatherboard-covered house has a gabled hip roof with an east-west gable ridge and box cornices. Recently, the Minnesota Historical Society reshingled the roof. A red brick interior chimney pierces the north slope of the roof, and a shed dormer faces north. On the south side a shed dormer and a gable dormer top the roof. Casement and sash windows, most with white-painted cornices and surrounds, light the interior, and a three-bay window bay graces the south side.

The dwelling faces west and since it stands on the slope of the Mississippi River bank, it gains extra basement space toward the rear. From the south end, a screened, sleeping porch crosses about 2/3 of the rear and since about 1916, beneath the porch and the northeast bedroom, on the enlarged lower level, an automobile garage has stood. Earlier, this area rear of the basement had been open, but after the Lindberghs purchased a Saxon Six automobile in 1916, they enclosed the space. Brick and stone make up the rear house foundation, visible inside the garage. The garage has north and south doors, and inside, the original, restored Saxon Six stands on display.

At the front of the house, a simplified Palladian-type window appears in the west gable end, below which a gable-roofed porch, supported by two paneled white-painted wooden columns shelters the front door. The porch steps descend northward. Originally neither this porch and steps nor the steps to the north (kitchen) door had railings but in recent years, the Minnesota Historical Society has added authentic-looking ones as a safety precaution. Both doors have white-painted trim and cornices. The front door has panels and one window.

Though Charles, Jr. installed a hot-air furnace during the First World War, the Lindberghs did not finish the house for year-round use. The furnace remains in the basement, however, and the Minnesota Historical Society has modernized it with an oil burner. The society has installed insulation throughout the house as well. Decorative registers carried the heat from the basement to the rooms; the Lindberghs had no fireplaces. The floors are made of original hardwood boards, highly polished, and covered with throw rugs. Authentically restored, the plaster walls and ceilings have been painted, not wallpapered. Almost all of the furnishings belonged originally to the Lindberghs, and most graced this residence.

The first floor of the Lindbergh House follows a center-hall plan. South of the hall stands the living room and rear of the living room, lies the dining room. A chair that Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr., used in the House of Representatives stands in the living room. North of the center hall lie the kitchen, two pantries, and an original bathroom. At the end of the center hall is the sewing room and north of it, it Evangeline's room. The northeast bedroom, now an office for guides, and the screened porch, where Charles, Jr., usually slept, complete the rear of the first floor. Behind doors off the center hall are two dogleg stairs with winders, one of which descends to the basement. The other stairway mounts to the upper level, where it opens into a large family room. Two more bedrooms and several spacious closets complete the dormer floor. The Minnesota Historical Society added a safety rail and nonslip pads to the steep stairway.

Outside, in front of the house, irises grow in reconstructed flowerbeds. South of the house lies "Moo Pond," which Charles, Jr. built with concrete sides for his ducks. He named the pool "Moo Pond" because he had heard that "moo" means "dirty" in Chippewa, and he scratched his name and the date, 1919, on the side.

The Icehouse. This one-story, weatherboard-covered frame structure preserved ice taken from the Mississippi River in winter to cool the family icebox in summer. The icehouse matches the house with its gray-painted siding and white-painted trim, including boxed cornices and wooded quoins. The icehouse door stands in the south wall and faces the kitchen door. The icehouse has a boarded-up window on the west side and a stone foundation. Recently resingled, its gable roof was a north-south ridge. The icehouse is closed to visitors.

## Other Historic Resources

The water tower and picnic shelter have historical significance because they were built by the Work Progress Administration (WPA) in the mid to late 1930's. The design of the buildings and stone workmanship are representative of the construction which was done during this era. Since historical interpretation is a goal of Charles A. Lindbergh State Park, these buildings will be included in the park's interpretive program.

The Charles A. Weyerhauser Memorial Museum, which interprets Morrison County history, is located within the statutory boundary of Charles A. Lindbergh State Park. The museum is owned and operated by the Morrison County Historical Society.

The building has been designed to reflect both the natural and human resources which were responsible for shaping the character of Morrison County. For example, the building materials used to construct the museum are representative of those used by Morrison County settlers 100 years ago. Landscaping around the building is indicative of native plant communities. The use of slate as flooring and fireplace hearths serves to underline the importance of the geology of the area responsible for the falls which facilitated the construction of the dam spurring the growth and development of Little Falls.

The use of wood throughout the building symbolizes the importance of the lumbering industry to the development of Morrison County. The philanthropy of Charles A. Weyerhauser and other lumber barons is documented in the museum. Exhibits and displays also illustrate what life was like in Morrison County from the time of the Indians to the present.

The one story frame caretaker's residence which currently serves as the park manager's residence was used by tenant farmers who cared for the Lindbergh farm during their absence. During the period from 1911 through 1918 five tenant families lived there; Stevens, Gill, Miller, Cirte, and Thompson. They are all referred to in Charles Lindbergh's book, Boyhood on the Upper Mississippi.

## Management

### Objectives:

To preserve the historical resources which document significant historical events

To restore and interpret historic sites so that the public can gain a further understanding of Minnesota's heritage

### • Detailed Recommendations

Action #1. Sign the locations of the buildings and fields which were present during the time the Lindberghs owned and operated the farm.

This will help the park visitor visualize the layout of the original farm. The locations which would be signed on the land administered by the DNR include the barn and agricultural fields.

The locations which could be signed on the land administered by MHS include the hog house, the chicken house, the vegetable garden, and the cabin along the shore of the Mississippi River.

Cost. \$1,000

Action #2. Erect a sign where Lindbergh landed his plane, a JN-4D, popularly called "Jenny," in 1923.

This is a site with a story which may be of interest to park visitors.

Cost. \$100

Action #3. Develop a trail connecting the points of interest listed in Actions #1 and 2.

This will allow park visitors to tour the farm in a logical and organized manner and facilitate pedestrian traffic flow. It will also give a more complete picture of what the Lindbergh farm was like.

Cost. \$2,750

Action #4. Develop a brochure which will provide information, anecdotes and quotes highlighting the sites along the historical trail described in Action #3.

This will facilitate self-guided interpretation of the Lindbergh farm.

Cost. \$3,000

Action #5. Contract with a qualified agency or firm to do an archaeological analysis of the prehistoric and historic resources of the park.

Proposed development sites should be surveyed first. Future development will be avoided in areas which prove to be of prehistoric or historic significance.

Cost. \$25,000

Action #6. Maintain the water tower and picnic shelter.

It has historical significance and is an interpretive feature of the park.

Cost. \$1,500 and operational budget

Action #7. Preserve and maintain the caretaker's residence.

This building currently serves as the park manager's residence. The building is old and generally in very poor condition. It is not worth the expenditure to undertake major repairs. The plan recommends a new residence be built if a resident manager remains in the park. See Action #2, pp 90-91.

No alternative use for this building was identified during the planning process. MHS recommends the structure should be preserved because it is one of the few structures left from the period when the Lindbergh's lived here and farmed the property.

If the building is left standing with no function other than as a monument, the DNR will require financial assistance to preserve it. However, if no financial assistance is available and no use can be identified in the future the building should be removed. Every attempt should be made to preserve the structure.

Cost. Cannot yet be determined.

# Physical Development and Recreation Management





## RECREATION MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The resources of Charles A. Lindbergh State Park provide a quiet and aesthetic environment for outdoor recreational activities. Resource management recommendations will be geared toward maintaining this character and providing an environment which facilitates historic interpretation without replicating the appearance of the area in the Lindbergh era. No attempt will be made to restore the farm.

These objectives are designed to direct park development and management according to the park's recommended classification as a recreational state park.

To construct facilities which will help meet the demand for outdoor recreational opportunities in the state

To integrate development into the surrounding landscape as much as possible by using native materials and the topography to their best advantages

To provide the optimum combination of recreational opportunities and still maintain the quiet, natural character of the park

To ensure physical accessibility and program usability of new development by special populations

To locate developments in areas which can best accommodate them

### Resource Considerations

Generally, the park's resources can withstand development as long as erosion is controlled and the soil is analyzed before construction. The most sensitive resources in the park are Pike Creek and its floodplain and banks. Erosion can easily occur here.

## EXISTING DEVELOPMENT

### Picnic Area

The picnic area is located in the east central portion of the park and borders on Lindbergh Drive (CSAH 52). Approximately 35 picnic tables shaded by oak trees are scattered through the grounds. A site with a large grill is available for group picnics. A picnic shelter, a sanitation building with running water, two pit toilets, a watertower built during the WPA era, and some playground equipment are all located in the picnic area. A 30 car capacity parking lot services the area.

### Campground Area

The campground consists of two loops, with a total of 38 sites. A sanitation building with flush toilets, running water, and showers is centrally located. Four pit toilets are located in the area. A trailer sanitation station is located near the campground entrance.

An area north of B loop serves as a group camp.

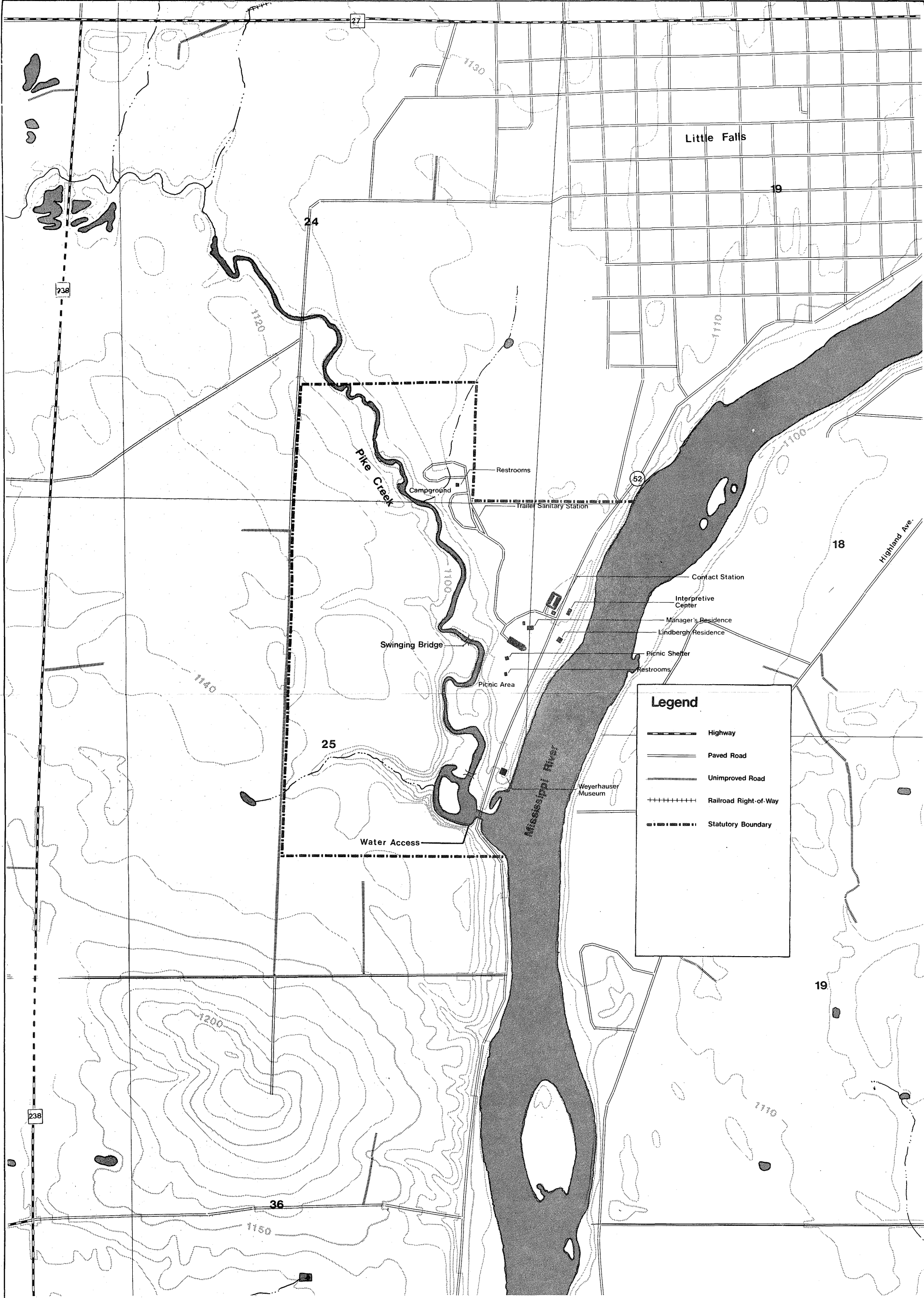
### Trail System

There are 3 mi (4.8 km) of hiking trails within the park. The Lone Eagle Trail begins at the western edge of the picnic area and descends to Pike Creek. A swinging bridge, which is a replica of the bridge Charles Lindbergh constructed, crosses Pike Creek and the trail continues to the western boundary. Short spur trails run north and south along Pike Creek. The other hiking trail in the park begins at the Charles A. Lindbergh Interpretive Center and follows the Mississippi River to the Weyerhaeuser Museum.

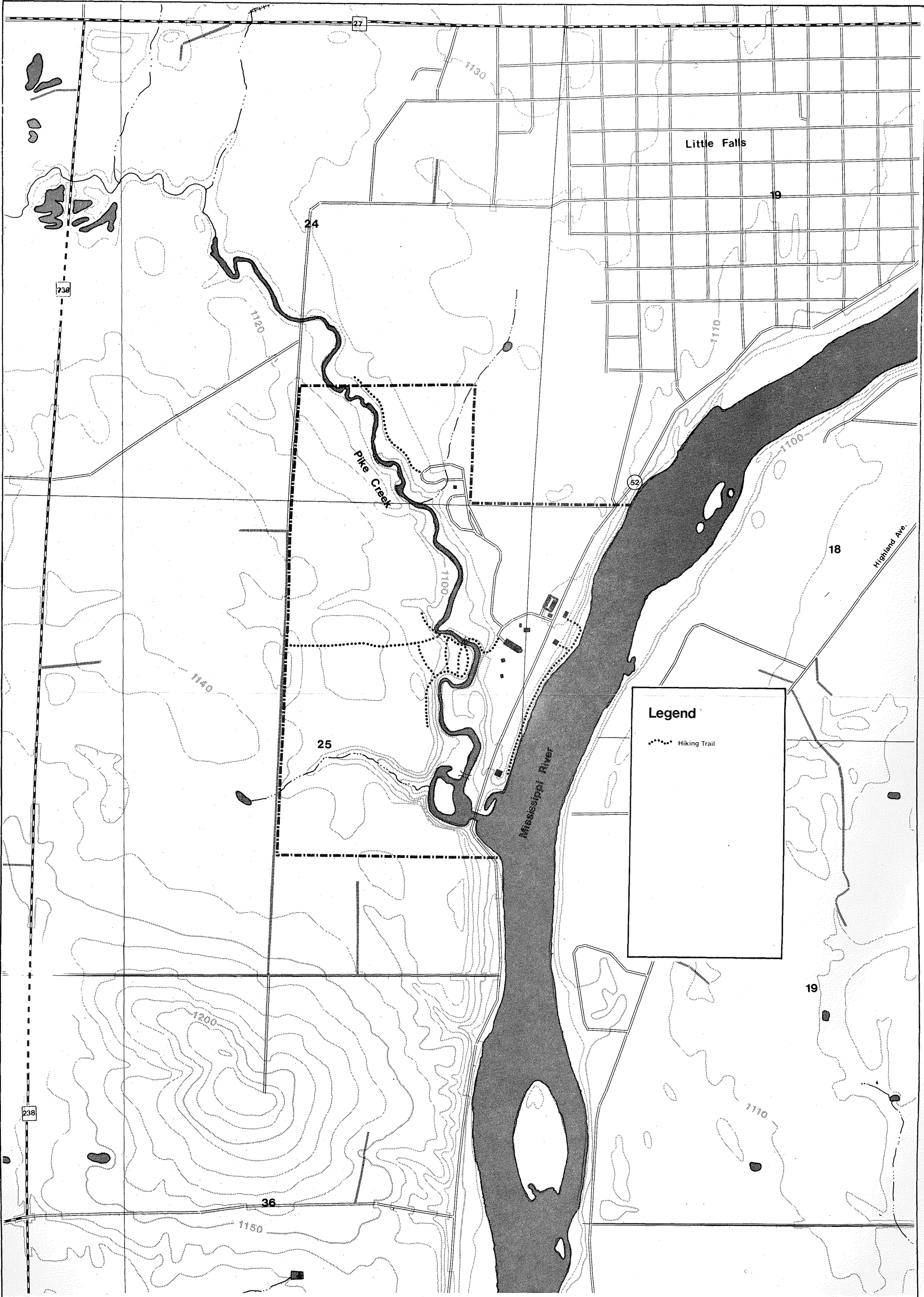
There are no designated ski touring or snowmobile trails in the park.

### Historic Sites

The Charles A. Lindbergh Interpretive Center, Lindbergh's residence and an icehouse are located in the historic site administered by the









Minnesota Historical Society (MHS) on the east side of Lindbergh Drive. A 25-car capacity parking lot serves the area.

#### Administrative Facilities

A contact station with a small attached shop is located at the entrance. An overflow parking lot with a 30-car capacity is located north of the contact station. The park manager's house and garage are located on the northern edge of the picnic area. One small storage building is tucked back into the woods just off the entrance road.

#### Access and Circulation

CSAH 52 provides access to the park. Approximately 1 mi (1.6 km) of internal park road provides access to the picnic area and campground. It is surfaced with asphalt which eliminates dust.

### PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Proposed developments are recommended in the attempt to attain the goal of providing a broad selection of outdoor recreational opportunities in a natural setting. A local advisory committee made up of representatives from local units of government, as well as representatives from special interest groups, including cross country skiers, snowmobilers, bicyclists, anglers, historians, and canoeists, had input in the decision making process.

DNR resource personnel made recommendations for resource management techniques. A public workshop was held to identify what types of recreational opportunities were in demand. Alternative development proposals were explored with the advisory committee in an attempt to determine what role the park would play in meeting the demand for outdoor recreation in the area. A second public meeting was held to review these proposals with all interested parties.

The final proposed developments presented in this section were the result of this process.

### Roads

#### Objective:

To provide direct and safe access to use areas in the park

#### • Detailed Recommendations

Action #1. Seal coat park roads.

This must be periodically done in order to keep the roads well maintained and minimize dust.

Cost. \$15,000

### Camping

#### Objectives:

To provide opportunities for visitors to experience the park on a 24 hour a day basis

To provide quiet, scenic, well-spaced and well-screened campsites so campers feel surrounded by a natural environment

#### • Detailed Recommendations

Action #1. Develop a new primitive group camp north of the existing campground (see map, p 85 ).

The existing group camp should be eliminated and a new one developed for three reasons.

1. It is too small to accommodate large groups.



2. It is located so close to the campground that noise and traffic disturbs other campers.
3. Access to the existing group camp is directly through one of the nicest campsites in the campground.

Cost. \$10,000

Action #2. Develop a canoe campground (see map, p 85 ).

There are few camping facilities for canoeists along the Mississippi River between Brainerd and St. Cloud. The first canoe campsite north of Charles A. Lindbergh State Park is located in Crow Wing State Park, 30 river mi (48 km) upstream . The first canoe campsite south of the park is in Sauk Rapids, 36 river mi (58 km) downstream. The development of a canoe campsite in Charles A. Lindbergh State Park would provide a needed facility for the increasing number of canoeists on the Mississippi River.

The proposed site can accommodate two campsite clusters. Each cluster will include: 2 tent pads, a fire ring, and a canoe rack. One pit toilet will be provided for the canoe campground. A sign on the Mississippi River directing canoeists to the Pike Creek campground is needed. Another sign should be placed in the campground directing canoeists to the drinking water available in the picnic ground.

The canoe campground should be kept as remote as possible. There should be a small path between the canoe campground and the picnic area. No access from the hiking trail system should be provided.

Cost. \$3,000

### Picnicking

#### Objective:

To provide a location where people can eat in the out-of-doors

- Detailed Recommendations

Action #1. Remodel the existing picnic shelter so that it can be used as a winter trail shelter.

The remodeling should be done in a manner compatible with its present appearance in order to maintain its historical and architectural integrity.

The picnic shelter should be insulated and equipped with a wood heating system to make it functional year-round. The wiring must be upgraded. This facility will complement the ski touring trails and future snowmobile corridor. Both types of trails are in demand in the area. The trail shelter will encourage use of the Lindbergh winter trails and add to the enjoyment and comfort of the park visitor.

Cost. \$18,000

Action #2. Landscape the picnic area with trees and shrubs.

The wide open space which is there now will be broken up with plantings of trees and shrubs, creating a more natural environment for picnicking. The amount of mowing will be decreased, thus saving on maintenance costs. A few larger areas should be left open for large groups and for field games.

Cost. \$10,000

Action #3. Replace the existing playground equipment with an environmental play area.

An environmental play area will give children a tactile, nature-oriented, learning experience. Natural materials found in the park such as rocks, branches, stumps, and logs should be used in construction. The finished structure should blend into the surrounding landscape.

Cost. \$2,000



Action #4. Plant a vegetative screen along CSAH 52 (Lindbergh Drive).

Native materials should be used and planted in a natural pattern. Following is a list of suggested species:

Green ash	Dogwood
Sumac	Hazel
Basswood	Oak
Hawthorne	Buffalo berry

The screen will shield picnickers from the sights and sounds of CSAH 52. It will also help channel pedestrian traffic to designated crosswalks. This will reduce the danger of accidents when people cross from the picnic area to the historic site.

Cost. \$10,000

Action #5. Remodel the toilet building to make it handicapped accessible.

Cost. \$7,000

### Trails

#### Objectives:

To provide scenic and challenging trail experiences for the park visitor

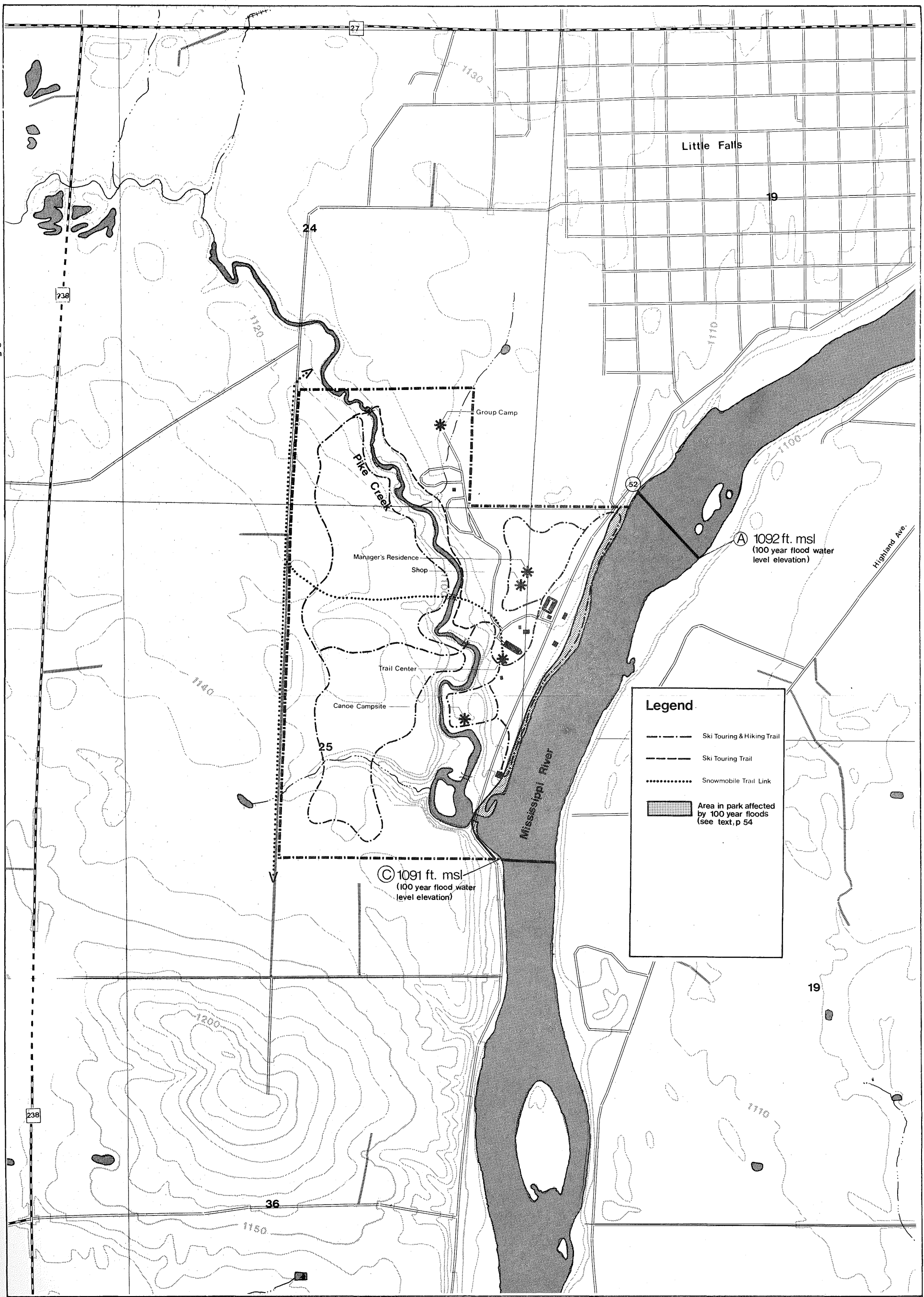
To provide trail links with area grant-in-aid trails

To provide access to the park's outstanding features while minimizing impact on the resources and avoiding sensitive areas.

#### • Detailed Recommendations

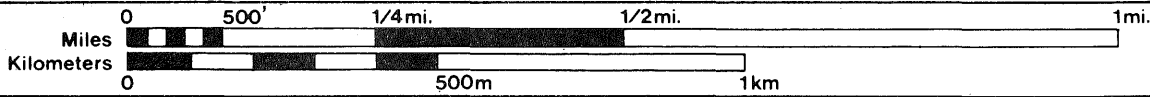
Action #1. Develop a system of hiking trails (see map, p 85).





**Legend**

- Ski Touring & Hiking Trail
- Ski Touring Trail
- ..... Snowmobile Trail Link
- [Shaded Box] Area in park affected by 100 year floods (see text, p 54)





This system is approximately four mi (6.4 km) in length and will allow park visitors to experience the resources of the park.

Cost. \$11,000

Action #2. Rehabilitate the steps on Lone Eagle Trail which lead down to Pike Creek from the picnic area.

These steps are in poor condition and are a hazard to trail users. Natural materials, preferably stone or timber, should be used. The final design and alignment will be determined by the DNR, Bureau of Engineering.

Cost. \$1,500

Action #3. Develop a hard-surfaced trail which will be accessible by people with physical disabilities.

The hiking trails through the picnic area and along the ridge overlooking Pike Creek should be surfaced.

This trail would encourage special populations to use the park more than they do now.

Cost. \$40,000

Action #4. Develop a system of signed ski touring trails approximately 4 mi (6.4 km) in length (see map, p 85).

According to the SCORP, there is demand for ski touring trails in the vicinity of Little Falls. The newly organized ski touring club in Little Falls is also supporting the proposal for trail development. A trail experience which can be complemented by a visit to the historic site will be an outstanding recreational opportunity unique to the area.

The segment which parallels Pike Creek north of the trail center should alternate between the ridge overlooking the creek and the

floodplain. The change in elevation from the ridge to the floodplain should be used to its best advantage in order to provide interesting skiing.

The entire trail should be routed through as many plant communities as possible. This will provide variety and make the trail more interesting as well as provide interpretive potential.

Cost. \$11,000

Action #5. Construct a permanent bridge over Pike Creek at the north end of the park for cross country skiers and hikers.

Cost. Included in Action #4.

Action #6. If a grant-in-aid snowmobile trail is developed in the vicinity of the park, a connecting link through the park to the trail shelter should be developed (see map, p 85 ).

The township road along the western boundary of the park could be used as a snowmobile corridor. It is currently owned by the township and the possibility of getting an easement for trail purposes should be investigated. A bridge over Pike Creek would be necessary. There are no plans at present for snowmobile trails near Charles A. Lindbergh State Park so the development of a snowmobile link to the park is not proposed for the near future.

Cost. \$3,000 (conditional)

Action #7. Provide a secure bicycle parking facility in the park.

The possibility of developing a bicycle trail in the park was discussed. It was determined that it would be possible to develop a bicycle trail only 1.5 mi (2.4 km) in length. As a result of input from the local task force and public workshops, it was decided that the cost would be too high and impact on the environment and character of the park would be too great.

Cost. \$2,500



## Interpretive Facilities

### Objective:

To provide facilities and equipment which will promote the park visitor's understanding and appreciation of the natural and historical resources of the park

#### • Detailed Recommendations

Action #1. Develop a small council ring in the picnic area for interpretive programs.

There are no on-site facilities for interpretive programs that explain the natural resources of the park. Locating a council ring in the picnic area will meet this need.

Cost. \$7,000

Action #2. Construct exhibits which interpret the natural features of the park to be displayed in the Charles A. Lindbergh Interpretive Center.

Since there is, at this time, no indoor interpretive facility other than the interpretive center, the MHS has agreed to accommodate such displays as special exhibits.

Cost. \$5,000

Action #3. Sign the locations of the buildings and fields which were present during the time the Lindberghs owned and operated the farm.

Cost. Historical Resources, Action #1, p 68

Action #4. Develop a brochure in cooperation with MHS and the Weyerhauser Museum which will provide information, anecdotes ,

and quotes highlighting the sites along the historical trail such as those in Action #3 above.

Cost. Historical Resources, Action # 3, p 69

#### Administrative/Support Facilities

##### Objective:

To facilitate control and management of the park ensuring maximum safety and security for the park's visitors and resources

##### • Detailed Recommendations

Action #1. Construct a service center (see map, p 85 ).

Present storage facilities are not adequate for park maintenance equipment. As a result, the manager is forced to store some equipment in less accessible buildings or leave equipment outside. The workshop adjacent to the contact station is small and inadequate.

The complex should include a maintenance building with a heated shop, a wood storage building, and a gasoline and oil storage building. Since the service buildings will not be located in public use areas, they do not have to be designed according to the architectural theme.

Cost. Maintenance building	\$60,000
Wood storage building	6,000
Gasoline and oil storage building	6,000
Total	72,000

Action #2. Construct a new park manager's residence (see map, p 85 ).

The existing park manager's house may not be adequate in the future. The building is old and energy inefficient.

The new location will give the park manager more privacy and facilitate control and supervision of the park.

The cost of the park manager's house is conditional. A new house may not be needed if a decision is made not to have a resident manager at the park.

Cost. \$80,000 (conditional)

Action #3. Landscape the service center.

Landscaping is primarily to screen the service center and reduce its visual impact. Screening also provides security by removing property and equipment from public view.

Cost. \$3,000

Action #4. Bury utility lines.

There are approximately 100 yds of power line which run from CSAH 52 to the park manager's residence. They are a visual intrusion on the natural character of the park.

Cost. \$3,000

Action #5. Remodel the contact station.

A manager's office, a heating system, new lighting system, and hot water should be included in the building.

Cost. \$12,000

#### Sewage System

All buildings are tied into the city sewage system with the exception of the picnic shelter building. The regional engineer should monitor the picnic shelter system to see that it is functioning properly. If problems develop and a new system is needed, it should be tied to the city system. No cost has been included because of the numerous

variables which can affect costs. The proposed park manager's house and shop building should be tied to the city sewage system. This cost is included in the costs of the buildings.

### Architectural Theme

The existing buildings of the park do not exhibit an architectural theme. The park manager's house was built in the early 1900's. The water tower and picnic shelter were built by the WPA in the mid to late 1930's. The contact station and campground and picnic area sanitation buildings are new developments. The Lindbergh House and interpretive center do not relate to each other or to any of the other buildings in terms of a unified design.

Since no public buildings are proposed for development the establishment of an architectural theme is not critical. In general, the future building designs should incorporate the forms, colors, and textures of the surrounding landscape. Greens and browns should be used as much as possible. Features of the existing buildings should be tied into the design and to whatever extent possible to the WPA style as it is the most obvious or visible style in the park.

### VISITOR SERVICES

#### Objectives:

To educate the public on the significance of the park's history

To provide orientation information

To coordinate services among the DNR, MHS, and the Weyerhaeuser Museum

### Visitor Information/Orientation

Action #1. Construct a display board near the picnic area parking lot which illustrates facilities and programs available at the DNR administered area, the MHS administered area, and the Weyerhaeuser Museum.

Because there are three different interpretive areas which are physically separated and administered by three different agencies, it is important that the park visitor be made aware of the entire spectrum of opportunities available in the park.

Cost. \$1,000

Action #2. Brochures, maps, and other information describing the programs and facilities in the park should be distributed by their respective administrators at appropriate locations: DNR - the contact station, MHS - the interpretive center, and the Weyerhauser Museum.

Cost. None

#### Interpretive Programs

The park has employed a naturalist to conduct programs during the summer months. Nature hikes and talks have been the mainstays of the program. Future emphasis should be on interpretation via self-guided interpretive trails and brochures complemented by programs presented by naturalists.

A great deal of equipment and an elaborate nature center are not needed to run an effective interpretive program in this park. The natural interpretive themes inherent in the park could be integrated to a large extent into the displays and programs offered by the Charles A. Lindbergh Interpretive Center and the Weyerhauser Museum. For example, Charles A. Lindbergh had strong views on the importance of the natural environment. His viewpoints on natural resources could be interpreted at the Charles A. Lindbergh Interpretive Center. The geology and original vegetation of the area is being interpreted at the Weyerhauser Museum. The DNR interpretive programs should use the existing facilities and resources to the best advantage. The spirit of cooperation between DNR, MHS, and the Weyerhauser Museum is very good and should be maintained.

## Interpretive Themes

The following list of interpretive themes gives a general idea of the resources of the park which can be interpreted.

### Biology

- Stream life
- Plant communities - particularly floodplain
- Succession
- Trees and wildflowers
- Ferns, mushrooms, and lichens
- Birds
- Mammals
- Reptiles and amphibians
- Insects
- Wildlife
- Food webs

### Geology

- Glacial history
- River history

### Historical

- Lindbergh history (MHS)
- Prehistory
- Indian history
- Settlement and development of the Little Falls area
- WPA history

These themes could be incorporated into the programs and displays of the Charles A. Lindbergh Interpretive Center and Weyerhaeuser Museum where appropriate. The DNR should fill in to complete the program.

The DNR should provide technical assistance to MHS and the Weyerhaeuser Museum on what natural themes to incorporate into their displays and programs and how to present them.

## Environmental Education

At the present time, there is not much use of the park for environmental education. Some possible methods of encouragement include teacher training on how to use the park, DNR staff conducted programs, and suggested lesson plans relating specifically to the park's resource.

## Coordination With the Charles A. Lindbergh State Historic Site

Much has been said through this plan about how the MHS and DNR could work together to provide an outstanding recreational experience for the people of Minnesota. The possibilities for coordination range from DNR's use of the interpretive center for programs and displays to the mutual distribution of information on available programs and facilities. The spirit of cooperation has been excellent in the past and this good working relationship should continue in the future.

## Coordination with the Charles A. Weyerhauser Museum

The Charles A. Weyerhauser Museum has been identified in the plan as a valuable historical resource. The museum and the state park complement one another. The museum could provide a facility where interpretation of the natural history of the area would serve the purposes of the museum and the state park. The two agencies can work together to serve this purpose. The museum could provide the facility and DNR technical assistance. For example, the Weyerhauser Museum could provide the facility to house displays on the geologic history and original vegetation of the area. They need assistance which the DNR could provide in the development of those displays. Also, the Weyerhauser Museum has planted prairie plants on the acreage adjacent to the museum which is indicative of the original vegetation of the area. They need assistance in managing their small prairie, such as when and how to burn to maintain it. Other historical occurrences of the area which could be interpreted

at the museum include: prehistoric Indian history, Dakota and Chippewa Indian history, lumbering history, oxcart trail history, and to a lesser degree settlement and development. People who might otherwise not visit the Weyerhaeuser Museum stop in as a part of their activities during their visit to the park.



# Park Boundary



## PARK BOUNDARY

Charles A. Lindbergh State Park was established as a 110.42 acre (44 hectare) park in 1931. This acreage was donated to the state in memory of Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr. by his family. The following chart summarizes the acreage which was subsequently added to the statutory boundary.

Year of Legislation		Acreage Added (hectares)	
Establishment of park	1931	110 acres	(44 hectares)
	1965	78 acres	(31 hectares)
	1967	<u>140 acres</u>	<u>(56 hectares)</u>
	Total	328 acres	(131 hectares)

A map of these additions and the legislation authorizing their inclusion in the statutory boundary is found in the Management Plan Details.

The present statutory boundary of the park includes 328 acres (131 hectares) This boundary was established to designate an area which includes outstanding natural and cultural resources of Minnesota, as well as lands necessary for the protection of these resources and their enjoyment by the people of Minnesota.

Of the total, 296 acres (118.4 hectares) are state owned and 32 acres (12.8 hectares) are in private ownership. Of the 296 state owned acres (118.4 hectares), 279 acres (111.6 hectares) are administered by the DNR, and 17 acres (6.8 hectares) are administered by MHS. The Ownership Map, p 101 illustrates the ownership and administration of all park lands.

### Proposed Boundary Changes

The statutory boundary defines the area in which DNR may identify and acquire lands for park purposes which have recreational and resource value. It is important to note that when privately owned lands are included within a statutory boundary, the landowner still

has all the rights to use and sell as a landowner outside the statutory boundary. However, a landowner within a statutory boundary has a guaranteed buyer - the state. Objectives which the DNR seeks to fulfill through designation of a park's statutory boundary are as follows:

To provide a land base that provides for protection of the unique and valuable resources and for park developments within the park

To delineate and acquire lands which have outstanding resource and recreation value

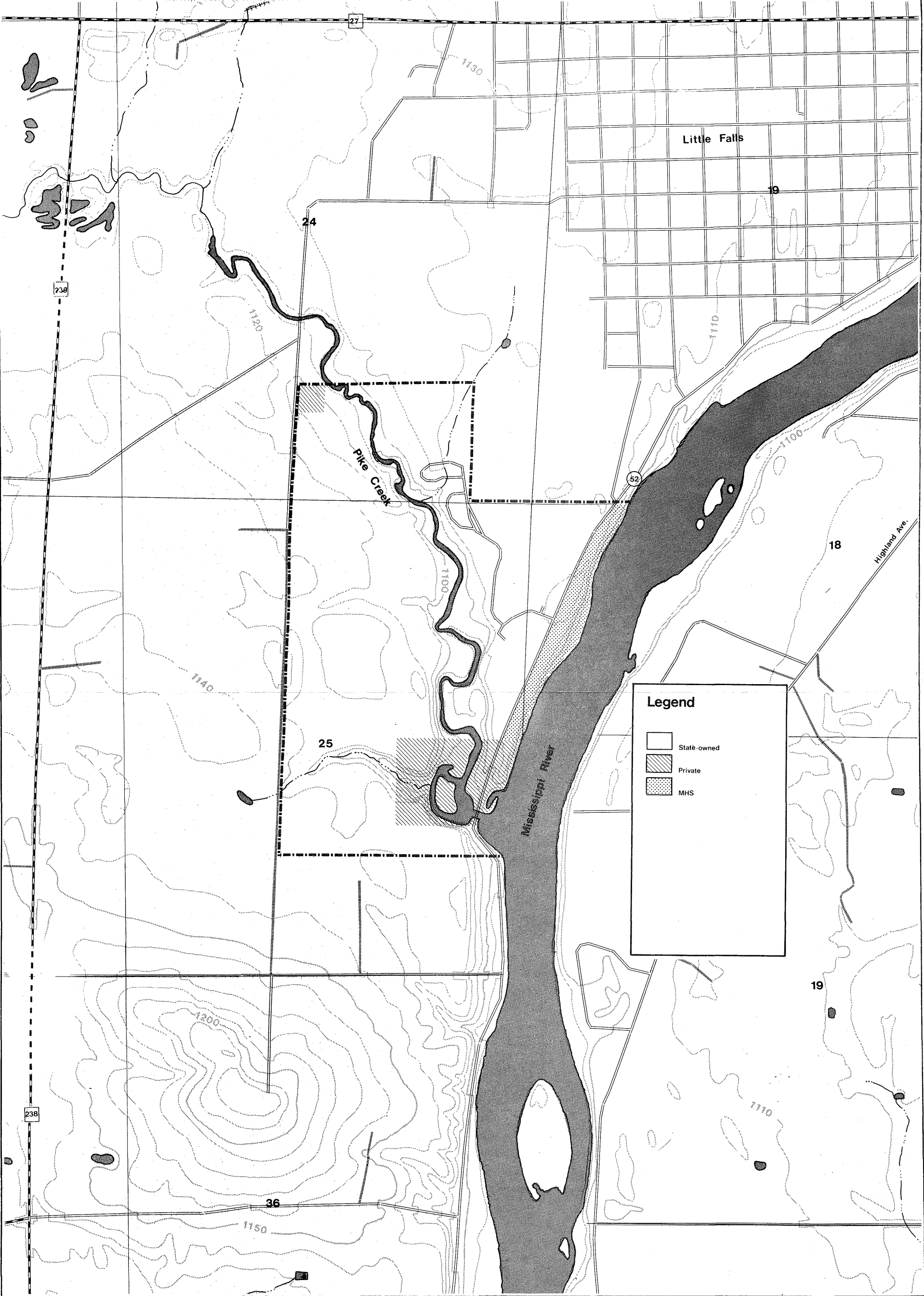
To facilitate management of the existing boundary

Three areas adjacent to the park were identified in the planning process as fulfilling all or some of the above objectives (see map, p103).

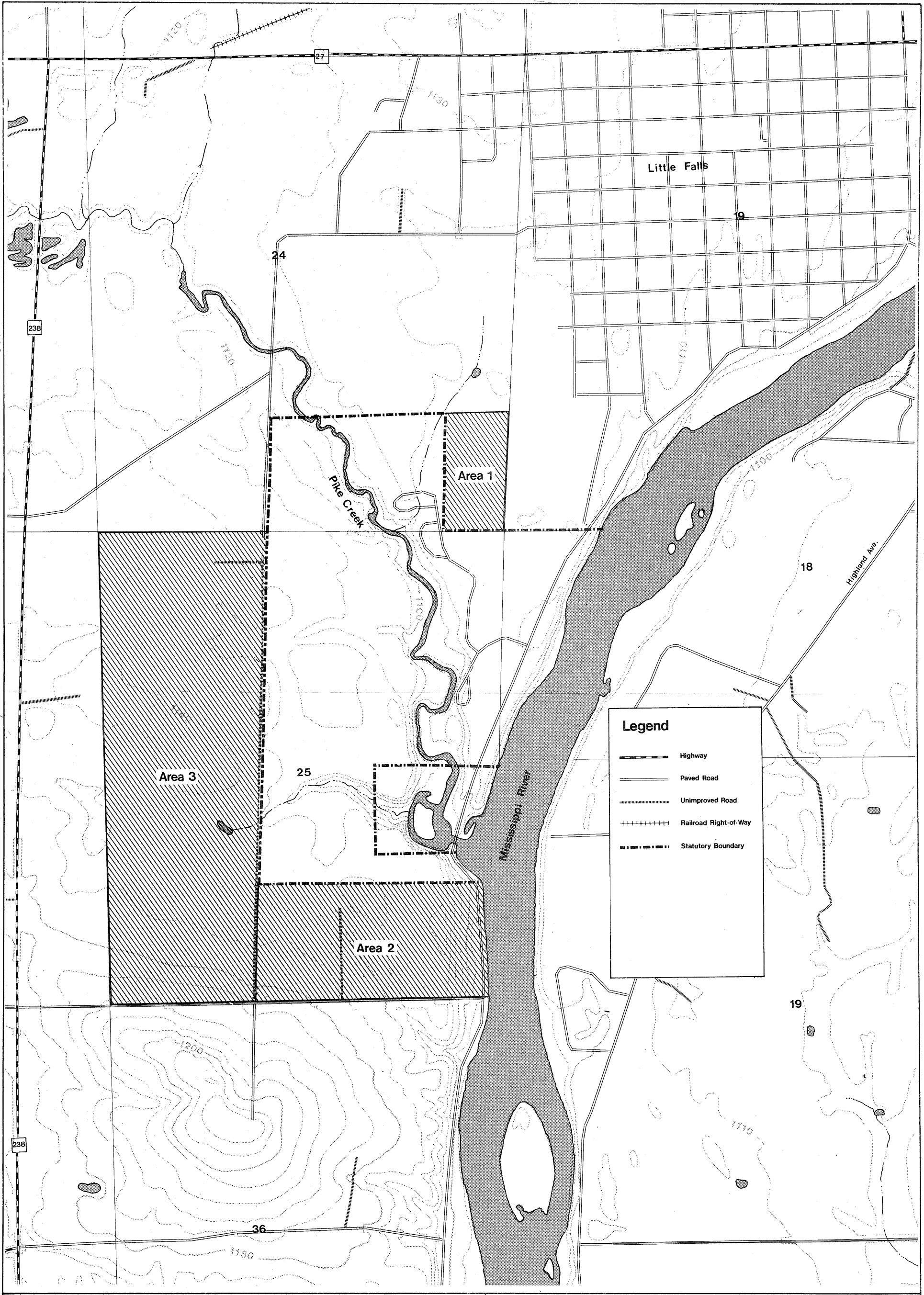
Area #1, approximately 20 acres, is the most important of the three. The campground is located at the northeast corner of the park and borders on Area #1. This area must remain undeveloped and as natural as possible to maintain and protect the camping experience of the park. Housing development directly adjacent to the campground would be extremely incompatible with a park camping experience, because the quiet and natural experience of the campground could not be maintained.

This area is currently used as pasture. This use is compatible with the state park. If this area is threatened with development, it should be included within the statutory boundary so the state has the opportunity to acquire it.

Area #2 would also help to maintain the quiet, natural character of the park.











This area is old pasture with a house and a trailer house. The existing use is compatible with the state park. If this area is threatened with development, it should be included within the statutory boundary so the state has the opportunity to acquire it.

Area #3 is currently zoned agricultural land. This use is compatible with the park and does not threaten its natural character. It is not the policy of the DNR to take prime agricultural land out of production. If in the future this area is rezoned and development seems likely, it is recommended it be included in the statutory boundary.

Another method of ensuring that this land will be maintained in agriculture is to buy an easement specifying the use of the land is to be agriculture.

#### Implementation

The process by which a park's statutory boundary is expanded and land purchased is as follows:

1. Identify park quality land adjacent to a state park and justify the need for expansion of the park to include these lands.
2. The Division of Parks and Recreation would notify all affected landowners, local newspapers, and the county board before any boundary expansion could be pursued.
3. The state legislature would then consider the justification for expansion and decide if the park should be expanded.
4. If the state legislature does expand the park's statutory boundary, and if acquisition funds are available, the Dnr, Bureau of Lands can then contact each landowner. If a landowner is interested in selling, the land is assessed by appropriate procedures and the DNR makes an offer.
5. If the landowner agrees to sell, the land can be purchased.

Expansion of Charles A. Lindbergh's statutory boundary will not be actively pursued at present. There is currently a statewide shortage of park maintenance and operations funds. The major emphasis in the near future will be to seek increased maintenance and operations funding.

Also, funds for purchasing land are declining. The first responsibility of the DNR is to purchase private land for sale within existing statutory boundaries. Therefore, although it would be very desirable to increase the size of Charles A. Lindbergh State Park, this action will be pursued on a second priority basis.

# Operations and Staffing



## OPERATIONS

Maintenance is an essential responsibility of the DNR, Division of Parks and Recreation. It is a responsibility that often goes unnoticed by the park visitor in comparison with new development. Yet, the park and the DNR are continually judged by the appearance of the park and its facilities.

The task of providing services to the public and security for park facilities and resources 24 hours a day, 12 months of the year is essential. During the busy season, full-time operation is necessary from 8:00 a.m.-10:00 p.m. The remaining hours are covered by the resident manager. During other seasons, there is only part-time operation 56 hours per week, however, maintenance, repair, and park security account for many extra work-hours. If these responsibilities are to be met, competent trained personnel is essential.

There are four basic aspects to maintenance and operations:

1. Maintaining resources
2. Maintaining facilities
3. Providing services to the park visitors
4. Enforcing rules and regulations which protect park visitors, resources, and facilities

One of the major maintenance problems of parks is the impact of people concentrated in specific locations. These areas include: campsites, trails, river banks, areas around buildings, and scenic points of interest. This overuse affects the groundcover and frequently exposes tree roots to damage from foot traffic. The eventual result may be erosion slides, disfigured sites, and even danger to park visitors. A regular maintenance program with adequate personnel, supplies, and equipment controls damage, thereby, avoiding future reconstruction expenditures.

## STAFFING

One of the staffing problems in all state parks is the heavy reliance on federally funded work programs, such as the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), the Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC), and Green View. The low cost personnel provided by these programs makes it possible for parks to offer programs and services which would otherwise be impossible. However, these employees are hired on a short-term basis, usually 8 to 10 weeks and often do not have the training and experience necessary to provide needed services without constant supervision in already understaffed parks. To avoid these problems, funding should be made available to hire trained personnel for major public service and maintenance programs. Temporary employees should only be hired for minor maintenance and special projects.

The following chart summarizes the existing staff in Charles A. Lindbergh State Park. Because of the seasonal nature of park operations, the positions in each staffing category have been grouped into total months per year. Months per year is a common denominator which reflects the amount of time spent in each area of park maintenance and operations.

	<u>Staff Months</u>
<u>Management</u>	
One full-time staff (park manager)	12
<u>Maintenance</u>	
Two laborers	
Two Concentrated Employment Program workers	
Two Young Adult Conservation Corps workers	
Six Green Thumb workers	12*
<u>Contact Station</u>	
One park worker	6½
Total staff months	30½

\*The number and length of appointment of maintenance workers will depend on need and available funding.

## Future Staff Needs

Some actions proposed in the plan, when implemented, will require additional park staff. Some of the most significant potential staff changes are as follows.

### Trail Maintenance

Trail length will approximately triple in the future, requiring additional maintenance and grooming staff.

### Trail Center

The trail center will increase public use. Additional staff is required to maintain and oversee the use of the building.

### Canoe Campground and Group Camp

The development of the canoe campground and the group camp will require additional maintenance.





# Costs and Phasing Summary



The following cost estimates were generated in January 1981. These cost estimates are based on current prices and available information. As new information is made available and as new or modified programs are initiated, revised cost estimates will be prepared to more realistically represent costs at that time. This plan is intended to be implemented in ten years. The phases noted suggest the level of funding to be requested each biennium. But there is no guarantee that this amount of funding would be received from the Legislature. Therefore, some change to these phases can be expected.

Action	1	2	3	Phases 4	5	Total	Conditional
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT							
<u>Soils</u>							
Action #1. Test soils.	Included in the cost of each project						
Action #2. Identify erosion problems and stabilize soils along Pike Creek.	Included in Vegetation Management and Trails						
<u>Vegetation</u>							
Action #1. Plant Norway pine.	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 5,000	
Action #2. Maintain oak.	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	7,500	
Action #3. Maintain openings.	400		400		200	1,000	
Action #4. Maintain Jack pine.		1,400		1,400	700	3,500	
Action #5. Thin and plant pine stand.	800		800		400	2,000	
Action #6. Maintain white pine.	600	600	600	600	600	3,000	
Action #7. Maintain aspen.	800		800		400	2,000	
Action #8. Maintain upland grass with regular burns.	500		500		500	1,500	
Action #9. Cut blue spruce.							
Plant Norway pine.	1,000		1,000		1,000	3,000	
<u>Wildlife</u>							
Action #1. Provide nesting habitat for woodducks.		375		375		750	
Action #2. Plant seed and berry producing plant species.	Included in Proposed Development, Picnicking, Action #4						

Action	1	2	3	Phases 4	5	Total	Conditional
Action #3. Provide nesting sites for owls and raptors.	\$ 500		\$ 500		\$ 500	\$ 1,500	
Action #4. Maintain snags for wildlife.	No cost						

#### Historical and Archaeological Sites

Action #1. Sign the buildings of the Lindbergh farm.		\$ 1,000				1,000	
Action #2. Sign the site where Lindbergh landed his "Jenny" in 1923.		100				100	
Action #3. Develop a trail through the Lindbergh farm.		2,750				2,750	
Action #4. Develop informative brochure.			3,000			3,000	
Action #5. Contract an archaeological survey of the park.	5,000	5,000	5,000	\$ 5,000	5,000	25,000	
Action #6. Preserve and maintain the water tower.				1,500		1,500	
Action #7. Preserve and maintain the caretaker's residence.	Cannot be determined at this time						

#### PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

##### Roads

Action #1. Seal coat all park roads.			15,000			15,000	
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##### Camping

Action #1. Develop a primitive campground.	10,000					10,000	
Action #2. Develop a canoe campground.	3,000					3,000	

Action	1	2	3	Phases 4	5	Total	Conditional
<u>Picnicking</u>							
Action #1. Remodel picnic shelter.	\$ 18,000					\$ 18,000	
Action #2. Landscape picnic grounds.		\$ 10,000				10,000	
Action #3. Construct a natural environmental play area for children.		2,000				2,000	
Action #4. Plant vegetative screen along CSAH 52.	10,000					10,000	
<u>Trails</u>							
Action #1. Develop hiking trail system.	11,000					11,000	
Action #2. Rehabilitate steps down to Pike Creek on Lone Eagle Trail.	1,500					1,500	
Action #3. Develop a hard-surfaced trail for special populations.		40,000				40,000	
Action #4. Develop a signed ski touring trail system.	11,000					11,000	
Action #5. Construct a bridge over Pike Creek.	Included in Action #4 above						
Action #6. Develop link to trail center from trails outside the park (if developed).							\$ 3,000
Action #7. Provide secure bicycle parking in park.	2,500					2,500	
<u>Interpretive Facilities</u>							
Action #1. Develop a council ring in the picnic area.				\$ 7,000		7,000	

Action	1	2	3	Phases 4	5	Total	Conditional
Action #2. Construct interpretive exhibits for the Charles A. Lindbergh Interpretive Center.				\$ 5,000		\$ 5,000	
Action #3. Sign the buildings of the Lindbergh farm.							
Action #4. Develop informational brochure.							

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Implementation



## AUTHORITY

### Division of Parks and Recreation

Once a management plan has been completed and approved, it will become the responsibility of the director of the Division of Parks and Recreation (hereafter referred to as the director) to ensure proper implementation of the recommendations of the plan. As such, the director will act as the coordinator and liaison between the planning staff, regional staff, local officials, and the general public to ensure that the plan is implemented correctly.

In order to ensure the accomplishment of this cooperative planning and implementation effort, the following responsibilities have been established.

The director and staff will:

- 1) Coordinate and administer field operations as delegated by the deputy commissioner.
- 2) Develop and administer programs necessary to accomplish plan goals and objectives. Programs include those necessary to implement management plans and to maintain and operate parks and other programs assigned to the Division of Parks and Recreation (hereafter referred to as the division). Specific program responsibilities at this time are: acquisition, development, resource management, maintenance and service operations, interpretive services, and accessibility.
- 3) Prepare policies, guidelines, procedures, and standards necessary to implement programs established in this plan (e.g., responsibilities related to letting contracts and initiating force account projects).
- 4) Prepare legislation necessary to provide program funding, boundary changes, and operational authorities.
- 5) Review and approve all detailed plans, specifications, and project proposals prepared by the DNR, Bureau of Engineering (BOE) or field staff. Coordinate on-site field staking and site layouts with BOE and regional staff.

- 6) Coordinate divisional administrative functions with other DNR administrative offices.
- 7) Work with the DNR's federal grant specialists to obtain maximum federal funding (e.g., LAWCON) for all division programs.
- 8) Recommend modifications and provide information necessary to update the management plan. All major modifications to the recommendations of an approved plan will be processed through the Office of Planning. The director will submit requests for modifications in writing, stating justification for change and what impact the change would have on the overall management plan. If comments and rationale for opposing a proposed change are not received within 25 working days, agreement is implied. In the event that significant change in the direction of the plan is proposed (e.g., altering goals and/or objectives of the plan), it will be necessary to follow the same procedures established in developing the original plan. If the director and the Office of Planning cannot come to an agreement on the requested change, the director will then submit the request to the commissioner's Planning and Environmental Review Team (PERT) which will formulate the final recommendation to be submitted to the commissioner's executive council. If a recommended modification is minor and follows the intent of the plan, the director has the discretion to make the change without following these procedures, provided informal written agreement is reached with the Park Planning section.
- 9) Assign responsibilities and funding for implementation of the development program to BOE for letting contracts and to the regional staff for initiating force account projects. In addition, the director shall coordinate the implementation of resource management programs.
- 10) Make recommendations which will expedite the park planning process and evaluate progress toward the achievement of goals and objectives stated in the plan.
- 11) Forward BOE requisitions and field project proposals in summary form to the Office of Planning so that the progress of implementation can be monitored.

### Regional Office

The regional park supervisor will supervise the physical implementation programs as recommended in this plan.

The regional park supervisor will:

- 1) Coordinate with the regional administrator and other discipline supervisors to obtain qualified staff to implement this management plan. The district forester, wildlife managers, and other specialists should be consulted on specific aspects of the resource management of the plan.
- 2) Supervise and direct the park manager to ensure that the management plan is implemented correctly.
- 3) Regularly field inspect all development in the park.
- 4) Submit written reports on the progress of development programs to the director with copies to the regional administrator.
- 5) Submit information to facilitate plan updates and changes. All recommendations for change will be submitted in writing to the director. Rationale and analyses of the impact a requested change might have on the plan must be included in this request.
- 6) Submit project proposals to the director for review and approval. The director and staff will review all project proposals verifying compliance with the intent of the plan.

The region may implement approved project proposals after detailed specifications have been prepared and funding has been provided.

### Park Manager

It will be the responsibility of the park manager, under the direct supervision of the regional park supervisor, to coordinate the physical implementation of assigned sections of the management plan. The manager will inform the regional supervisor concerning the progress of the implementation through project proposals and written progress reports.

The park manager will:

- 1) Seek the assistance of the regional park supervisor in the resolution of any major implementation problems.
- 2) Consult with the regional park supervisor if there is uncertainty, concern, or opposition to a recommendation of this plan.
- 3) Assist and give direction to park field personnel.
- 4) Maintain records on the progress of development projects to ensure continuity and reference for future updating and revision.
- 5) Work with the regional park supervisor in initiating project proposals to be submitted to the director for review and approval.
- 6) Submit to the regional park supervisor information to aid in the updating and revision of the plan.

#### Office of Planning

The Office of Planning and Research will evaluate implementation of the management plan and make recommendations to the director if it appears revisions are necessary.

The Office of Planning will:

- 1) Review BOE requisitions.
- 2) Process all modifications to the approved management plan.
- 3) Provide additional information and justification for specific recommendations of this plan when requested by the division.
- 4) Maintain contact with the public, local officials, legislators, and DNR staff regarding the updating of the plan.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

There are two procedures for the division to follow in the implementation of resource management projects: contract and force account.

### Contract

Director initiates a project by preparing the management program, in compliance with this plan.

Director distributes copies of the preliminary program and drawings to the regional staff for review.

Director approves project and initiates bidding process through the Department of Administration, Division of Procurement.

Director supervises and monitors the program.

Consultant or contractor, in coordination with divisional and regional staff, completes this project.

Director approves the completed project.

### Force Account

Director initiates a project by preparing the management program, in compliance with this plan.

Director distributes copies of the preliminary program and drawings to regional staff for review.

Director assigns funds to the regional park supervisor.

Regional park supervisor and resource staff prepare a detailed resource management program.

Detailed resource management program is submitted to the director for approval.

Once approved, the regional park supervisor and resource manager may:

Assign the park manager and field personnel to implement the program

Prepare contracts to be let to local contractors or consultants

Regional staff supervises project.

Director and staff monitor the overall progress of the resource management program.

Regional park supervisor notifies the division that the project has been completed as planned.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

There are two procedures for the division to follow in the implementation of development projects: contract and force accounts.

### Contract

Director initiates project by preparing a development program which complies with this plan.

Director distributes copies of preliminary program and drawings to the regional staff for review.

Director requests BOE to prepare detailed drawings and specifications in accordance with the approved program.

BOE submits drawings and specifications to the director.

Director approves drawings and specifications, ensuring compliance with the objectives and goals of this plan.

### Force Account

Director initiates a project by preparing a development program which complies with this management plan.

Director distributes copies of the preliminary program and drawings to regional staff for review.

Director assigns funds to the regional park supervisor.

Regional park supervisor may:

Request that BOE prepare detailed drawings and specifications for review by the director



BOE processes contract documents through the Department of Administration, Division of Procurement for bidding and contract award procedures.

BOE provides direction to the contractor and establishes site location and field staking.

BOE supervises construction and approves completed work according to contract documents.

Director and staff monitor the progress, funding, and necessary coordination between other state agencies and funding sources.

Assign the park manager to complete the project with field personnel

Assign park manager, in cooperation with the regional staff, to let bids to local contractors

Regional, divisional, or BOE staff will supervise the project depending on the complexity of the specific project.

Regional park supervisor will certify the director that the project has been completed as planned.

Director and staff will monitor the progress of the development program.

## MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS

The division will provide the regional staff with necessary direction to maintain and operate state parks in a statewide system. Training courses and policy manuals will be prepared by the division on park operations, maintenance, enforcement, signing, and construction standards. If necessary, special operational orders will be prepared by the commissioner for specific problem areas.

### General Procedures

The director, in cooperation with the deputy commissioner, will establish policies, guidelines, and statewide procedures for maintenance and operations of all state park facilities.

The regional park supervisors will follow the policies, guidelines, and statewide procedures of the division, as well as commissioner's orders.

The regional park supervisor will supervise and direct the park managers to ensure that park maintenance and operation policies, guidelines, and procedures are followed.

The park manager, under the supervision of the regional park supervisor, will maintain and operate all park facilities.

The director and staff will inspect and review operations of state parks on a regular basis to ensure that statewide procedures are being implemented and followed correctly.

