

Lake Eufaula State Park Resource Management Plan

Pittsburg & McIntosh County, Oklahoma



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The essential staff providing assistance for the development of the RMP included Jim Ramsey, newly appointed as manager of the unified Lake Eufaula State Park. Personnel from the Arrowhead property of Lake Eufaula State Park included: Ryan Johnston, Joe Reiter, Randall Heath Stanfield, Dustin Murdaugh, Rocky Murdaugh, Chris Anderson, Paula Vinzetta, and Steven Fisher. These individuals represented a range of job duties and responsibilities from equipment operation, to golf course management, to park ranger. Personnel from the Fountainhead property of Lake Eufaula State Park included: Glen Neal, Clifton LaPach, Loraine Richmond, and Carol Bahajack. These staff members represented job duties and responsibilities from construction maintenance, to park naturalist, and camp host.

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It is the purpose of the Resource Management Plan to be a living document to assist with decisions related to the resources within the park and the management of those resources. The authors' desire is to assist decision-makers in providing high quality outdoor recreation experiences and resources for current visitors, while protecting the experiences and the resources for future generations.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADAAG	Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CLEET	Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training
CPSC	Consumer Product Safety Commission
EA	environmental assessment
EIS	environmental impact statement
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
GIS	geographic information systems
GPS	global positioning system
mcf	million cubic feet
MCL	Maximum Contaminate Level
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAWQA	National Water Quality Assessment Program
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPRM	Notice of Proposed Rule Making
OSU	Oklahoma State University – Stillwater
OTRD	Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department
OWRB	Oklahoma Water Resources Board
PBCR	Primary body contact recreation
pH	potential for hydrogen ions
ppm	parts per million
R	Range
RMP	Resource Management Plan
ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
SCORP	Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
T	Township

USACE United States Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS United States Geological Survey
WBDO Waterborne Disease Outbreak
WROS Water Recreation Opportunity Spectrum

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Mission Statement of the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department

The mission of the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department is to advance Oklahoma's exceptional quality of life by preserving, managing, and promoting our natural assets and cultural amenities.

Vision Statement

The vision of the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department is to promote and enhance tourism throughout the state; protect and preserve the environment and natural resources; educate the public about Oklahoma's people and places; provide exceptional customer service to all citizens and visitors; create a team environment in which all employees are successful, productive, and valued; embrace and seek diversity in our workforce and those we serve.

OTRD Values

- Responsibility and leadership
 - Respect
 - Quality
 - Exemplary customer service
 - Balance and self-fulfillment
 - Teamwork and communication
 - Flexibility
 - Creativity and innovation
 - Coordination
 - Commitment
 - Integrity
-



Chapter 1 – Introduction

Resource Management Plan: Purpose and Process

The Resource Management Plan (RMP) program and policy is to document management responsibilities to balance the use of water and land resources as they relate to recreation; in this instance, Lake Eufaula State Park. Following management realignment in 2014, Lake Eufaula State Park includes two properties situated on Lake Eufaula: one is at Arrowhead and the other is at Fountainhead. In years past, Arrowhead State Park and Lake Eufaula State Park, formerly known as Fountainhead State Park, were managed as separate units within Oklahoma State Parks. As a guiding plan, the RMP seeks to propose long-term policies that limit adverse impacts to critical resources while providing protection and management of fish, wildlife, and other natural and cultural resources. In addition, the RMP will provide guidelines for public health and safety, public access, and a wide variety of outdoor recreational opportunities.

Within the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department, the purpose and scope of the RMP is to provide background information, identify the policies and goals governing the management of Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead and Fountainhead and its incorporated resources, summarize the plan's components, and provide descriptive and historical information related to the project. Since Arrowhead and Fountainhead properties are leased from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) under Lake Eufaula State Park, it is appropriate to cite the purpose for an RMP from the perspective of USACE. For USACE, an RMP is intended to chart the desired future condition for the area related to biological, physical, and social conditions.

The ultimate purpose of the RMP is to establish a management framework for the conservation, protection, enhancement, development, and use of the physical and biological resources at Arrowhead State Park. With regard to Lake Eufaula State Park, including Arrowhead and Fountainhead properties, the RMP is to:

- Provide managers and decision-makers with long-term direction and guidance for the successful management of the resources at Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead and Fountainhead;
- Ensure that management of the resources is compatible with authorized purposes;
- Ensure that recreation experiences and facilities are compatible with other environmental resources;
- Ensure that planned developments are based on public need and the ability of the environmental resources to accommodate such facilities and use; and
- Resolve issues and concerns related to management of the environmental resources.

Planning Process

The planning process for preparation of this Resource Management Plan included discussion between research staff at Oklahoma State University (OSU) and management personnel from Oklahoma State Parks. In addition, the process incorporated (1) the acquisition of archival information from libraries, state parks, books, research reports, and other sources; (2) interviews

of state park personnel; (3) records provided by state park management; (4) input from members of the public through surveys, comments cards, and focus groups; and (5) searches of the Internet for information that expanded on other archives.

The purposes of public involvement are to inform the public and solicit public response regarding their needs, values, and evaluations of proposed solutions. Public involvement programs are designed not only to meet state and federal regulations, but also to include interested individuals, organizations, agencies, and governmental entities in the decision-making process. Techniques used for public involvement include interviews, workshops, advisory committees, informational brochures, surveys, and public hearings. The process of public involvement is important to help strengthen the relationship between public and government agencies involved in the proposed plan. The relative success of public involvement techniques and the participation of supporting government agencies regarding the program as a whole is indicated by how well informed the public is and by how much the public has contributed to making environmentally sound, feasible decisions that are supported by a significant segment of the public. The public involvement process for the Lake Eufaula State Park RMP is incorporated into the text of this document.

The original concept in preparation of an RMP is a federal action that requires compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); therefore, the public involvement process must fulfill the RMP and NEPA requirements as well as those of other entities. Oklahoma State Parks has committed the agency to follow a similar model at the state level for all state parks.

Using several public involvement methods to gain insight into the concerns of the public and governmental agencies potentially affected by provisions of the Lake Eufaula State Park RMP, representatives from OSU compiled and analyzed the data. The public involvement process offered citizens and various interest groups information about the project and its potential impacts. This course of action was used to gather information, ideas, and concerns regarding the different issues to be compiled and addressed to determine issues of public concern. The issues were then evaluated resulting in alternative solutions and recommendations for the park.

Finally, the RMP process included integration of global positional system (GPS) technology into geographic information system (GIS) software to document features and attributes within the park. This component of the process permits an on-going record of facilities with their respective attributes, locations, and conditions. As a result, the GPS and GIS components of the RMP process are integral to on-going implementation and application of the planning effort.

Authorization and Agencies Involved

In 2006, Oklahoma State Parks, through the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department (OTRD), contracted with Oklahoma State University to prepare Resource Management Plans for each park. This agreement has been renewed annually since 2006. The current agreement specified Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead and Fountainhead during 2014 – 2015, and the intent of the agreement is to continue the RMP process across all state parks in Oklahoma.

The RMP agreement became effective July 1, 2014 between Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department and Oklahoma State University. Following a meeting between OTRD and OSU staff, information, reports, and comment cards were provided to OSU for review. In accordance with the RMP contract, OSU performed research services and delivered reports to OTRD

concluding with a written plan for Lake Eufaula State Park including Arrowhead and Fountainhead in June 2015.

The authority for the agreement between OTRD and OSU is based upon Title 74 § 2213 as authorized by Engrossed Senate Bill 823 of the 2005 session: “The Commission may contract for the study, analysis, and planning as reasonably necessary to aid in determining the feasibility of leasing, selling or privately managing or developing the property or facilities under the control of the Commission. The Commission shall be exempt from the competitive bidding requirements of the Competitive Bidding Act for the purpose of soliciting, negotiating, and effectuating such a contract or contracts.”

Further, this authority is specified in Title 74 § 2215 which states: the Division of State Parks, subject to the policies and rules of the Commission shall formulate, establish, maintain, and periodically review, with public participation, a resource management plan for each state park. The resource management plan, upon approval by the Commission, shall be considered a guide for the development, utilization, protection, and management of the state park and its natural, cultural, historic, and recreational resources.

Effective January 14, 2019 as authorized in Enrolled House Bill 3603, “all duties and powers of the Commission shall be transferred to the Executive Director. Any provision in statute that provides to the Commission authority that is not advisory in nature shall be deemed to grant the duty or power to the Executive Director.”



Figure 1.1 – RMP Kick-off meeting with park staff at Lake Eufaula State Park

Left: meeting at Fountainhead; Right: meeting at Arrowhead

Chapter 2 – Project Description

About Lake Eufaula State Park

The Division of State Parks, a part of the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department, is governed by the laws of the state of Oklahoma. These laws define the authority for the Division and the context in which individual state parks are managed. Title 74 § 2214 of the Oklahoma Statutes states that the Division of State Parks shall, subject to the policies and rules of the Commission:

1. Conserve, preserve, plan, supervise, construct, enlarge, reduce, improve, maintain, equip and operate parkland, public recreation facilities, lodges, cabins, camping sites, scenic trails, picnic sites, golf courses, boating, and swimming facilities, and other similar facilities in state parks reasonably necessary and useful in promoting the public use of state parks under the jurisdiction and control of the Commission;
2. Supervise the management and use of state properties and facilities under the jurisdiction of the Commission. The Commission may adopt rules to lease concessions in any state-owned facility if the Commission deems it feasible;
3. Authorize those employees in the Park Manager job family classification series, as established by the Oklahoma Office of Personnel Management, to maintain administrative control over all facilities, programs, operations, services, and employees in the park to which they are assigned; and
4. Enforce the rules and policies governing the use of and conduct of patrons in all recreational facilities and properties of the Commission.

Purpose and Significance of Lake Eufaula State Park

An initial requirement of the RMP process is the development of a purpose statement for the property under consideration. The process selected for the development of resource management plans for state parks requires purpose statements and statements of significance for each park. These statements drive the decisions as to planning for the respective parks, since individual parks in the state park system do not have identical purposes or intents.

At the initiation of this project, a purpose statement for Lake Eufaula State Park did not exist. As a result, it was necessary that one be developed. Research staff from OSU worked with OTRD staff, representing Lake Eufaula State Park in its two locations and the broader agency, to develop a draft purpose statement. During that process staff created the following statement.

The purpose of Lake Eufaula State Park, as an Oklahoma State Park, is to provide safe, enjoyable park environments in two locations that encourage recreation and tourism, develop appreciation for the state's natural and cultural resources, educate visitors and instill a sense of environmental stewardship, which benefits public health, wellness, and the local and state economy. Lake Eufaula State Park

provides these opportunities while preserving and maintaining Oklahoma’s natural assets and cultural amenities.

Similarly, in response to requests from the research staff, OTRD personnel, in cooperation with the research staff, developed a statement of significance for Lake Eufaula State Park. That statement follows:

Lake Eufaula State Park is significant because of its setting in two locations on the largest lake within Oklahoma; its location along two major traffic corridors permitting ease of access for visitors from major centers of population; its preservation and conservation of important habitat, history, culture, and natural resources providing a safe park environment for visitors to see “Oklahoma like it used to be.” Lake Eufaula State Park holds significant value and place meaning for local residents, while also serving as a destination for tourists. Lake Eufaula State Park is an important component of the state and local economy, providing an affordable recreation destination for a significant population.

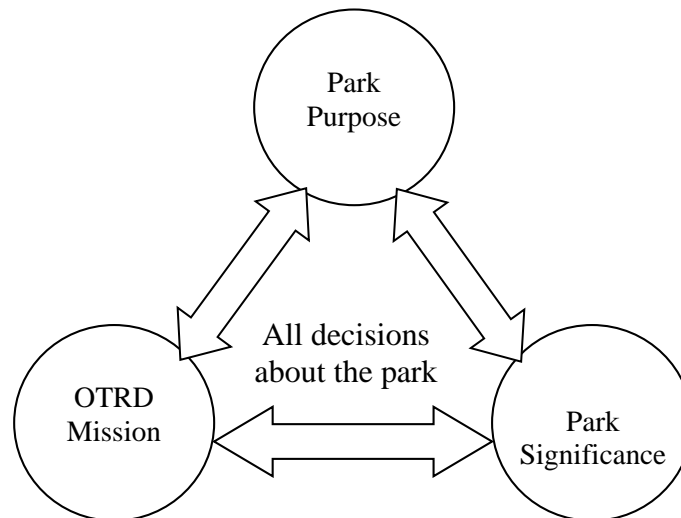


Figure 2.1 - Utilization of purpose and significance statements

Source: National Park Service

Figure 2.1 demonstrates the inter-relationship of purpose and significance statements with the mission of the management agency in decisions related to a given park or property. This model was developed by the National Park Service to assure consistency between the mission of the National Park Service and the operation of their respective properties. In a similar manner, park purpose statements and park significance must be consistent with the mission of the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department.

The properties that are included in Lake Eufaula State Park today were previously managed as separate state park properties. These properties were known as Arrowhead State Park and Lake Eufaula State Park. In 2014, the two properties were merged under one management unit as Lake

Eufaula State Park, named as Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead and Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead. In addition, although the two properties are both located at Lake Eufaula, both properties have their own special features, characteristics, providing different recreational opportunities for visitors. In other words, it is worthy to recognize their individual purposes and uniqueness within the Oklahoma State Park system. The following statements were provided by park managers and staff members with specific focus on the individual properties:

Purpose of Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead:

- Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead is an exceptional example of the beauty of Oklahoma. The mission of Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead is to enhance the quality of life of Oklahomans by encouraging tourism and recreation, by maintaining and preserving our natural resources, and making those resources available to Oklahomans and visitors for the advancement of our citizens and their culture. The purpose of Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead is to provide tourism and recreation opportunities to all, while preserving and maintaining Oklahoma’s natural assets and cultural amenities. Tourism and recreation are enhanced at Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead through the golf course, camp grounds, lake access, swimming beaches, a boat ramp, fishing, horse stables, hiking trails, and a landing strip. The park’s proximity to U.S. Highway 69 further enhances our tourism potential. Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead is known and loved for our diverse flora and fauna. The elevation changes at Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead create its beautiful views and those changes enhance the recreational trails.

Purpose of Arrowhead Golf Course:

- The purpose of the Golf Course of Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead is to provide a one-of-a-kind, secluded and tranquil golfing experience, while exhibiting our desire to protect our wildlife and preserve our beautiful natural landscape. The course shall also present a fair, challenging test of skill for all levels of golfers, ensuring their return.

Purpose of Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead:

- The purpose of Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead is to provide a safe place for the public to recreate, to enjoy and appreciate the state’s natural and cultural resources; to encourage public health and wellness and to benefit the local and state economy through tourism and outdoor recreation; to partner with local schools by providing programs that enhance and encourage science education and instill environmental stewardship in our youth.

Geographic Location of Lake Eufaula State Park

Lake Eufaula State Park includes two properties situated on Lake Eufaula: one is at Arrowhead and another is at Fountainhead. Prior to 2014, Arrowhead State Park and Lake Eufaula State Park (at Fountainhead) were separate management units in the state park system. Both properties include leased lands from the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, and the park is largely a product of location of these properties on the largest reservoir in the state of Oklahoma.

Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead

Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead is located in east-central Oklahoma in Pittsburg County. In this location, Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead is situated on U.S. Highway 69 just east of the town of Canadian. This route is a direct travel corridor between Kansas City and Dallas, but also serves traffic linking to such locations as St. Louis, Tulsa, and numerous other locations. The park is located between Muskogee, Oklahoma, and McAlester, Oklahoma. Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead is also readily accessible to Interstate Highway 40, a major east-west travel corridor between Little Rock, Arkansas, and points further east with Oklahoma City and points further west. Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead is 18 miles south of I-40 along U.S. Highway 69. As a result of its geographic location, the Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead has advantageous highway access.

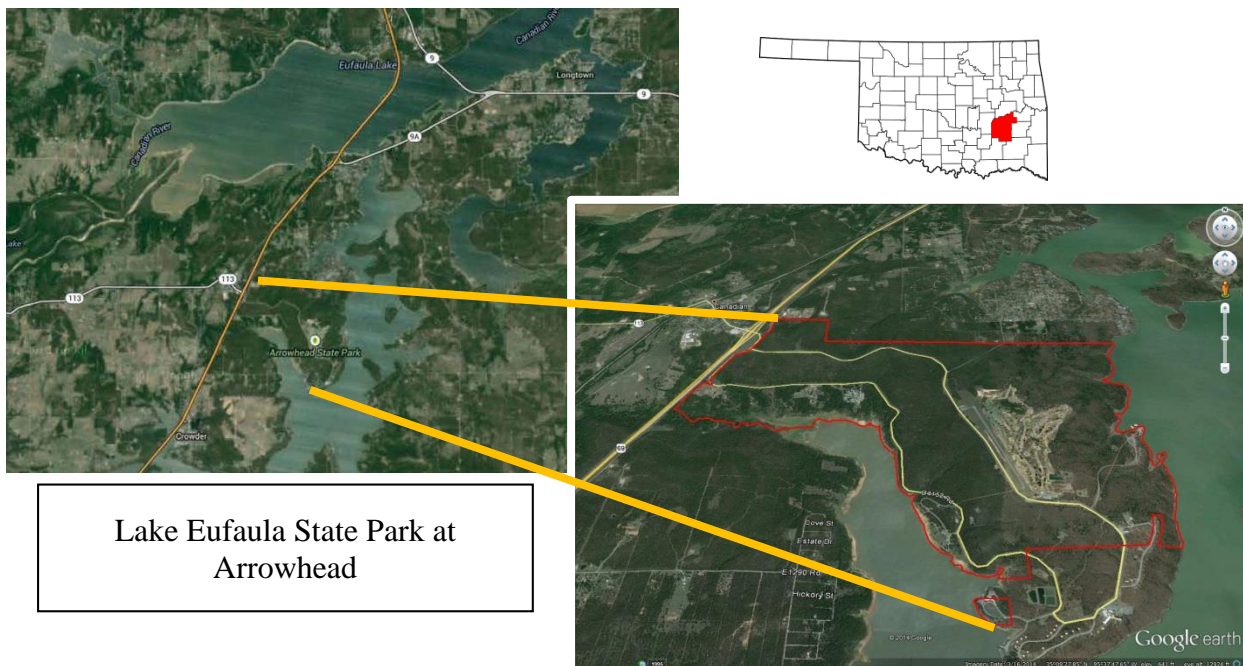


Figure 2.2 - Geographic location of Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead

Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead is located approximately 35 miles south of Muskogee and 20 miles north of McAlester. A map with various insets (Figure 2.2) of Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead shows its location in the northern portion of Pittsburg County along the western shores of Lake Eufaula adjacent to U.S. Highway 69.

For most visitors, immediate access to Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead is via U.S. Highway 69. The main park road leading into Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead is two-lane.

McAlester is the county seat of Pittsburg County, with a population of 45,837. There are numerous other small communities distributed throughout Pittsburg County including many residential areas scattered around Lake Eufaula. The largest population base in the region is in McAlester and in Muskogee.

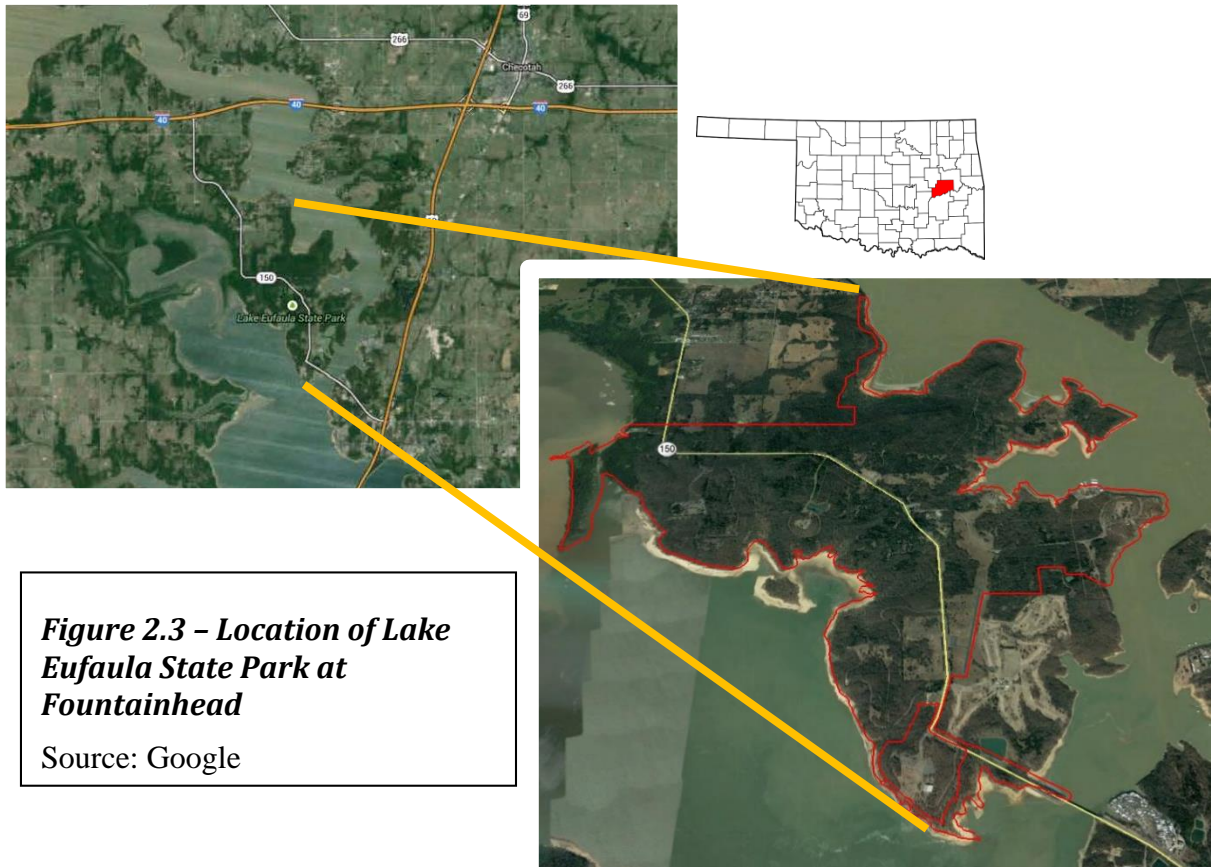


Figure 2.3 - Location of Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead
 Source: Google

Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead

Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead is located in east-central Oklahoma in McIntosh County. In this location, Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead is accessible from U.S. Highway 69, a major travel route north and south through the central United States. This route is a direct travel corridor between Kansas City and Dallas, but also serves traffic linking to such locations as St. Louis, Tulsa, and numerous other locations. The park is located between Muskogee, Oklahoma, and McAlester, Oklahoma. Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead is also readily accessible to Interstate Highway 40, a major east-west travel corridor between Little Rock, Arkansas, and points further east with Oklahoma City and points further west. As a result of its geographic location, Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead has advantageous highway access.

Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead is located approximately 20 miles south of Muskogee and 30 miles north of McAlester. A map with various insets (Figure 2.3) of Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead shows its location in the southwestern quadrant of the intersection of Interstate Highway 40 and U.S. Highway 69 in McIntosh County along the shores of Lake Eufaula.

Immediate access to Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead is along State Highway 150 at exit 259 on I-40 extending southeast to intersect with U.S. Highway 69 seven miles south of I-40. State Highway 150 is two-lane for its entire distance, with numerous curves and intersections along its nine mile route.

Travel to and from Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead by vehicle requires access along State Highway 150. As a result, all travelers on this route pass through the park and benefit from the park environment. Private lodging facilities (motels) are located at the intersection of I-40 and Highway 150 as well as at the intersection of U.S. Highway 69 and Highway 150. A rural residential community is located along Highway 150 north of Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead, while the southeastern extent of Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead terminates near a bridge over a portion of Lake Eufaula.

Eufaula, the county seat of McIntosh County, with a population of 20,252 is located along U.S. Highway 69 about four miles south of Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead. There are numerous other small communities distributed throughout McIntosh County with particular development along I-40 and along the shores of Lake Eufaula.

Community and Regional Context

Lake Eufaula State Park is composed of two properties at Arrowhead and Fountainhead. The two locations are in different counties in Oklahoma: Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead is located in Pittsburg County, while Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead is located in McIntosh County. The following history of the community and region includes both counties as separated discussion.

Brief History of Pittsburg County

The following history of Pittsburg County was written by Larry O'Dell for the Oklahoma Historical Society and retrieved from the website for the Oklahoma Historical Society (<http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia/entries/P/PI016.html>).

“Located in east-central Oklahoma, Pittsburg County, created at 1907 statehood, incorporates 1,377.85 square miles of land and water. Because of the county’s early coal production, leaders suggested the name Pittsburg, referring to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, comparing the county’s large coal quantity to the northern state. The county borders McIntosh County on the north, Haskell and Latimer on the east, Atoka and Pushmataha to the south, and Hughes and Coal counties on the west. At the turn of the twenty-first century Pittsburg County’s incorporated towns included Alderson, Ashland, Canadian, Crowder, Haileyville, Hartshorne, Indianola, Kiowa, Krebs, McAlester (county seat), Pittsburg, Quinton, and Savanna.

Pittsburg County is generally hilly and in places mountainous. The Ouachita Mountains extend into the southeastern portion, with sandstone hills contributing to most of the landscape in the northern and western sections. The Canadian River and Lake Eufaula form the northern boundary and drains most of Pittsburg County. A few creeks and streams, including Jack Fork Creek, drain into Boggy Creek and the Kiamichi River and eventually into the Red River.

The Mississippian culture of Caddoan-speaking Mound Builders (around A.D. 850 to 1450), which included the Spiro Mounds Site, also reached into Pittsburg County. There has been little evidence of Paleo-Indian (prior to 6000 B.C.) occupation, with those few excavated sites usually the location of a large mammal kill. Archaic Period (6000 B.C. to A.D. 1) sites, especially those of the Late Archaic, show an increased use of local resources, and the occupations were mainly open camps. Archaeologists have surmised that the Jack Fork Basin, which encompasses

southeastern Pittsburg County, had its most intense prehistoric usage during the Late Archaic through the Early Caddoan time frame. The Canadian River was explored and traversed by Europeans and Americans as early as 1719 by Jean Baptiste Bénard de La Harpe. Other traders and explorers in the region have included brothers Pierre and Paul Mallet, Stephen H. Long, and Randolph B. Marcy.

In 1830 the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek ceded the Choctaws' remaining land in the southeastern United States and precipitated their final removal into Indian Territory, including present Pittsburg County. The Texas Road and one route of the California Road cut through the area, creating Choctaw settlements that benefited from travelers. One of these, Perryville, was near both trails. Established by James Perry circa 1840, the village at various times had post offices, blacksmiths, a hotel, a stage stand, and Colbert's Institute, a school for Chickasaw children. When the railroad bypassed the community in 1872, its businesses and residents moved, many to nearby McAlester.

The present county served as a transportation corridor in the mid-nineteenth century. From 1858-61 the Butterfield Overland Mail route crossed this portion of the Choctaw Nation, as did subsequent stage companies following the course. Blackburn's Station, nine miles southeast of the present town of Pittsburg, served as a stage stop. Blackburn's Station Site (NR 73001568) was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1973.

During the Civil War Perryville served as Confederate post and supply depot. In 1863 Union forces under Maj. Gen James Blunt burned the town after the Battle of Perryville. In 1972 the Perryville site was added to the National Register of Historic Places (NR 72001076). The only other county Civil War site was Confederate Camp Jumper, named for Seminole Chief John Jumper and located approximately five miles north of McAlester.

After the Civil War James J. McAlester, already familiar with the coal deposits in the Perryville vicinity of the Choctaw Nation, moved to the region and eventually owned his own trading post. In 1872 he married a Chickasaw, obtaining citizenship rights in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. These rights and the construction of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway (MK&T) in 1872 from north to south in the vicinity led him to claim the coal deposits. With partners, McAlester leased the coal lands to the Osage Coal and Mining Company. Soon, the town of McAlester developed, serving the area's coal industry. Other towns hosted mining interests, including Adamson, Alderson, Dow, Haileyville, Hartshorne, Krebs, Quinton, and Savanna. In the late nineteenth century the companies imported foreign miners, at first workers from the British Isles, then other European countries, and finally African American and Mexican miners.

The coal industry attracted more railroads, with many owning the mining interests served by their tracks. In 1872 the Osage Coal and Mining Company (owned by the Missouri Pacific Railway and acquired by the MK&T in 1888) built spurs from the MK&T tracks at North McAlester to Krebs Junction and from there to Krebs proper. In 1889-90 the Choctaw Coal and Railway (CC&R) laid tracks from Wister to McAlester, and in 1895 the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad (CO&G), which had acquired the CC&R, built a line from McAlester to Oklahoma City. In 1896-99 the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad constructed tracks from Krebs Junction to Mile Post Seven near Wilburton. In 1902 the Western Oklahoma Railroad, obtained by the CO&G later that year, built a line from Branch Junction, near Haileyville to Ardmore. In 1902 the CO&G also relocated part of its trackage between Wilburton and Haileyville, and the Fort Smith and Western Railroad built a line from McCurtain to the South

Canadian River in a northwesterly direction through present Pittsburg County. In 1903-04 the Choctaw Railway and Lighting Company took advantage of some of the coal town's proximity by building a street railway system and interurban line between McAlester and Hartshorne. In 1916 the company was reorganized as the Pittsburg County Railway Company, later a subsidiary of the Public Service Company of Oklahoma.

In 1887 a report for the Commissioner to Indian Affairs estimated the Choctaw Nation coal production at 600,000 tons, with many of the mines in present Pittsburg County. The 1908-09 Chief Mine Inspector of Oklahoma's report for District Number Two, which consisted solely of Pittsburg mines, showed 731,298 tons produced. After 1920 production slowed, and by 1940 Pittsburg, Haskell, and Sequoyah counties combined produced only 256,507 tons. A brief upswing occurred during World War II, but by 1964 Pittsburg County extracted 448 tons, all strip mined. In 1966 the annual mine report on coal did not mention the county.

The early coal mines had a national reputation as some of the most dangerous, and several mine disasters transpired. In 1892 the Osage Coal and Mining Company suffered one of the deadliest accidents when reportedly one hundred miners died and another two hundred were injured. The other Pittsburg coal communities also suffered tragedies. Haileyville lost twenty-nine miners in a 1908 accident, McAlester sixty-one in a 1929 disaster and thirty in another the next year, and twelve Savanna miners died trying to recover six of their fallen comrades in 1887. Hundreds of others lost their lives during the mining era. They are memorialized at McAlester's Chadick Park, and the Mass Grave of Mexican Miners in Mount Calvary Cemetery is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NR 80003297).

Agriculture has been an economic staple, enduring after the coal industry declined. In 1908 corn (39,875 acres planted) and cotton (21,897 acres) served as the two largest cash crops, with barley a distant third (638 acres), and little wheat (80 acres) planted. That year farmers controlled 20 percent of the county's total land. By 1935 the county supported 4,291 farms, with 53,648 acres of corn and 40,976 acres of cotton planted in 1934. In 1960 cotton had been reduced to 3,250 acres and corn to 5,100 acres. Sorghum was planted on 12,300 acres, oats on 2,800, and wheat on 1,000. In 1960 farms and ranches numbered 1,556, and by 1997, 1,586. In 2000 wheat outnumbered other crops, with 3,000 acres planted. In 1908 Pittsburg County ranchers prospered with 33,679 head of cattle, 4,470 horses, and 16,462 swine. By 1930 the number of cattle decreased to 15,336, with 4,999 horses and 3,918 swine. Cattle raising increased as the coal industry continued to decline, and the county reported 60,000 head in 1960. In 2000 county ranchers grazed 90,000 head. Natural gas and timber also contribute to the economy.

Several educational, charitable, and state-government institutions have been placed in Pittsburg County. In 1891 near present Hartshorne the Choctaw Nation established Jones Academy, a boarding school for boys that continued into the twenty-first century with a new mission to serve American Indian students from mostly low-income, single-parent homes. The children attend the Hartshorne public school, but secure counseling and other activities at Jones. A statewide campaign for a state prison brought that aspect of government to the area. In 1911 construction of the Oklahoma State Prison began at McAlester, and the facility opened in 1914 with more than six hundred inmates. In 1973 the institution gained infamy when one of the nation's worst prison riots occurred, lasting more than a week and causing \$20 million in damage. The penitentiary annually hosts a prison rodeo on the weekend before Labor Day.

The military-industrial complex of the World War II era found McAlester's location ideal. In 1942 the U.S. Navy designated the area for the location of an ammunition depot. The plant opened in 1943, and the workforce peaked at eight thousand in 1945. In 1977 the U.S. Army took control of the depot, and at the end of the twentieth century it continued to employ more than eight hundred workers. Also, the creation of Lake Eufaula brought economic prosperity to Pittsburg County. From 1956 to 1964 the U.S. Corps of Engineers constructed Lake Eufaula dam, creating Oklahoma's largest lake (102,200 acres). A boon to northern Pittsburg County, Lake Eufaula brought tourism, land development, and implementation of hydroelectric power to the area.

Transportation access and medical resources allowed McAlester to become the center of the region. In 1966 the official dedication of the portion of the Indian Nations Turnpike that connected McAlester to Henryetta, and the second section, connecting the first to Hugo, opened in 1970. The tollway crossed Pittsburg County from north to south. Other arteries included U.S. Highways 69 and 270 and State Highways 1, 2, 9, 31, 63, 71, and 113. McAlester also has attracted numerous manufacturing and health facilities, including All Saints Hospital, one of the first in Indian Territory. At the beginning of the twentieth century the city housed McAlester's Regional Health and Cancer Center and a branch of Eastern Oklahoma State College.

The county's population at its 1907 creation stood at 37,677, and it increased to 47,650 by 1910 and peaked at 52,570 in 1920. With the demise of the coal industry and the onset of the Great Depression, by 1940 the population had fallen to 48,985. With the post-World War II rural-to-urban shift the decline continued, reaching 41,031 in 1950 and 34,360 in 1960. The trend reversed, with the 1970 census reporting 37,521 residents and the 1980 census, 40,524. In 2000 Pittsburg County's population stood at 43,953. 77.5 percent were white, 11.9 percent American Indian, 3.8 African American, 2.6 Hispanic, and 0.5 Asian.

Pittsburg County has produced several influential state and national politicians, including Carl Albert (Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives), Wilburn Cartwright, George Nigh, Gene Stipe, Kirksey Nix, and C. Plowboy Edwards. At the beginning of the twenty-first century the county had twenty-five properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places. These included the St. Joseph's Catholic Church (NR 80003296) and Hokey's Drugstore (NR 79002020) in Krebs, a town known for its historically large Italian population. McAlester had fifteen properties, including the Aldridge Hotel (NR 95001408), the Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse (NR 00000242), the McAlester National Guard Armory (NR 88001412), the McAlester Scottish Rite Temple (NR 80004521), and the Pittsburg County Courthouse (NR 84003415). Hartshorne's Sts. Cyril and Methodius Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church originally served the area's Carpatho-Russian parishioners, and its three "onion" domes make it a local landmark."

Brief History of McIntosh County

The following history of McIntosh County was written by Larry O'Dell for the Oklahoma Historical Society and retrieved from the website for the Oklahoma Historical Society (<http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia/entries/M/Mc028.html>).

"Located in eastern Oklahoma, McIntosh County is surrounded by Okmulgee County on the north and west, Okfuskee and Hughes counties on the west, Muskogee County on the north and

east, and Haskell and Pittsburg counties on the south. Named for the influential Creek family of McIntoshes, the county encompasses 712.48 square miles of land and water. Because of the convergence of three rivers, the Deep Fork, North Canadian, and Canadian, the area has a long history of human occupation. In 1964 the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers completed Eufaula Dam, creating Lake Eufaula. As Oklahoma's largest-surface area lake, it dominates McIntosh County's landscape. At 1907 statehood, when the county was established, its population stood at 17,975. The county annexed part of Hughes County in 1915 but lost land to Okmulgee County in 1918. At the beginning of the twenty-first century the county's six incorporated towns were Checotah, Eufaula (county seat), Hanna, Hitchita, Rentiesville, and Stidham.

The county contains more than ninety-two square miles of water area, more than any other Oklahoma county, and with just under 13 percent of its total land under water, McIntosh County is second only to Marshall County's 13.08 percent. The creation of Lake Eufaula submerged a large amount of bottomland that had provided fertile fields. Much of the remaining surface land comprises sandstone hills, often covered in timber.

A majority of the county's archaeological sites date to the Archaic Period (6000 B.C. to A.D. 1), although in 2003 there were six sites predating that time period. The Handprint Site contains petroglyphs that were probably produced by precontact American Indians. Because of the rivers, early explorers and traders often trekked through the present county, including Jean Baptiste Bénard de La Harpe, André Fabry de la Bruyère, Stephen Long, Josiah Gregg, and Nathan Boone. The Texas Road cut through McIntosh County, establishing a route for the U.S. Army and early travelers to Texas.

The present county was part of the Eufaula District of the Creek Nation. In 1825 the Lower Creeks, many of whom were mixed-blood citizens led by William McIntosh, agreed to a treaty exchanging the tribe's land in Georgia for territory in present Oklahoma. Most of McIntosh County belonged to the Creeks, except the southeastern corner, which was held by the Cherokee. After the Creek people's harsh experiences on the Trail of Tears, they repeatedly clashed with the Osage in the new area. In 1836 Creeks established North Fork Town, an important tribal center on the Texas Road two miles east of present Eufaula. From 1853 until 1886 the U.S. Post Office Department operated a post office designated as Micco at North Fork Town. In 1848 the Methodist Church established the Asbury Manual Training School for Creek children; it closed briefly during the Civil War. Several years after the building burned in 1889, the students transferred to the new Eufaula Boarding School for Girls at Eufaula.

At the beginning of the Civil War Confederate representative Albert Pike signed treaties with the Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Creek nations at North Fork Town. For a short time Confederate Col. Douglas Cooper located his headquarters near Fisher's Store, which had been established around 1847 northeast of present Eufaula. The Battle of Honey Springs occurred near Rentiesville on July 17, 1863, and was the largest Civil War engagement in present Oklahoma. The Union victory allowed the Federal army to control Indian Territory north of the Arkansas River.

In 1871-72 the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway built tracks through the area, establishing Checotah and Eufaula. The line followed the Texas Road, as did the later Jefferson Highway, which became U.S. Highway 69. In 1903 the Fort Smith and Western Railroad Company constructed a railway through the southwestern corner of the county, running through Hanna. Railroad service ended in 1939. In 1904-05 the Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway laid tracks in McIntosh County's northwestern portion, and the town of Hitchita developed. U.S.

Highway 266 crosses the county's northern portion from east and west, meeting U.S. Highway 69 in Checotah. Interstate 40 also runs east and west and intersects U.S. 69 south of Checotah. State Highway 9, another east-west road, crosses U.S. 69 at Eufaula. The Indian Nation Turnpike and State Highways 52 and 72 join U.S. 69 as north-south highways.

Farming and ranching has historically driven the economy. By 1900 corn played an integral part in agriculture, but cotton gradually dominated. In 1938 county farmers planted 41,820 acres of cotton, compared to 56,900 acres of corn, and in 1955 they covered 13,500 acres with cotton and 11,500 with corn. Oats, sorghum, and wheat were also harvested. As cotton production increased, so did the number of tenant farmers. In 1910 there were 2,136 tenants on 164,174 acres, and, this increased in 1930 to 2,764 tenants on 235,749 acres. By 1950 tenancy throughout Oklahoma had decreased, and McIntosh County reflected the trend, with 916 on 126,110 acres. In the mid-1970s planters had almost completely stopped growing cotton, and with Lake Eufaula inundating cropland, all agriculture slowed. In 2000 there were 2,000 acres of wheat, 1,500 acres of soybeans, and 700 acres of corn, with sorghum, hay, and oats also raised. Cattle ranching remained vital throughout the twentieth century. In 1930 there were 13,300 head of cattle in the county, climbing to 24,800 in 1945, and 55,000 in 2000.

The county developed some of its mineral resources, including oil and gas production, limestone, sand, and gravel. Although Oklahoma's most productive coal counties surround McIntosh County, because of high ash and sulfur content, little of its coal was mined in the early twentieth century. Between 1978 and 1990 companies strip-mined 3.2 million tons of a low-sulfur Secor coal that was discovered in McIntosh and Wagoner counties. A boon to the economy came with the 1964 completion of Lake Eufaula for flood control, water supply, and hydroelectric power. This increased tourism, bringing in outside dollars, and created companion industries, such as boat manufacturing and retail sales.

Pulitzer Prize-winner Jim Lucas and World War II hero Henry Carr hailed from Checotah. African American historian John Hope Franklin lived in Rentiesville. Poet, author, and journalist Alexander Posey, born in McIntosh County, operated one of Oklahoma's oldest newspapers, the Indian Journal, at Eufaula. Eufaula natives include U.S. Rep. John Conover "Jack" Nichols, noted football players Lucious II, Dewey, and Lee Roy Selmon, artist Jerome Tiger, and U.S. Rep. J. C. Watts. Creek leader George W. Grayson was also from the region, and Grant Johnson served as a deputy U.S. marshal in the Eufaula area. Artist Acee Blue Eagle was born in Hanna, and actor William Sampson is buried there. Outlaw Belle Starr made the region her refuge. The county was also home to many of the members of the McIntosh family, including Daniel, Chilly, and W. E. Dode McIntosh.

A number of county properties are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, including the Honey Springs Battlefield (NR 70000848), Slippery Moss Shelter (78003085), Johnson Lake Shelters (NR 78003086), and the First Soil Conservation District Dedication Site (NR 82003689) near Eufaula. There are six National Register sites in Checotah and five in Eufaula. Vernon, one of the county's two remaining All-Black towns (Rentiesville is the other), has the Rock Front (also known as the Vernon Post Office, NR 84003152) listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

In 1910 the county population stood at 20,961, which climbed to a high of 26,404 in 1920. By 1960 the population reached a low of 12,371, before slowly increasing to 19,456 in 2000, with

72.3 percent white, 15.3 percent American Indian, 3.8 percent African American, 1.0 percent Hispanic, and 0.1 percent Asian.”

Demographic and Socioeconomic Conditions and Impact

The U.S. Bureau of Census provides summary data related to the demographic profile of the residents of Pittsburg County and McIntosh County. The 2010 Census provided the statistical basis for the detail related to the population of Pittsburg County and McIntosh County in 2013.

The following tables provide this summary based upon data retrieved during September 2014 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

Table 2.1 – Population of Pittsburg and McIntosh County

Year	2000	2013
Pittsburg County	43,953	44,703
McIntosh County	19,456	20,252

The population of Pittsburg County and McIntosh County has increased at a rate of 1.02 % and 1.0% respectively over the past thirteen years. This pattern of increasing population is following the same trend as the population of Oklahoma which has increased during that same period. However, this increase pattern is less than for the population of Oklahoma which has increased 9.2% during that same period. The 2010 census provides additional information on the trends in the population. As summarized in the 2010 United States Census, the population of the two counties has changed in the following ways:

- In Pittsburg, the percentage of males in the population is slightly more than females, while in McIntosh the percentage of females in the population is slightly more than males.
- Median age has increased in Pittsburg and McIntosh counties, an indication that people are living longer and fewer children are being born into families in the counties.
- The percentage of Black or African American individuals in the population in Pittsburg and McIntosh counties has increased slightly during the last decade.
- The percentage of American Indian individuals in the population in Pittsburg and McIntosh counties is higher than the general Oklahoma population.
- The percentage of Hispanic/Latino individuals of any race in Pittsburg and McIntosh counties is significantly lower than the state average.

The characteristics of the population detailed in Table 2.2 indicate that Pittsburg and McIntosh counties have populations that are older than the general population of Oklahoma. This may be a reflection of the rural nature of the counties and the influx of senior citizens moving to the Lake Eufaula area.

Interestingly, Pittsburg County reports a population in which the median age of male residents is three years lower than the median age for resident females. Pittsburg County reports a population

in which 3.9% of the residents represent two or more races. This composition of the population represents part of the history of the county in that 87% of the population reported their race to be White or American Indian.

McIntosh County reports a population in which the median age of male residents is two years lower than the median age for resident females. McIntosh County reports a population in which 7.2% of the residents represent two or more races. In addition, McIntosh County presents a population with a larger percentage of American Indian (18.5%) than that present across the state, but with a smaller Hispanic population than is true across Oklahoma.

Table 2.2 – Demographic Characteristics of the Population

Factor	Detail	Pittsburg County	McIntosh County	Oklahoma
Sex	Male	23,270 (50.8%)	10,012 (49.4%)	1,816,749 (49.4%)
	Female	22,576 (49.2%)	10,240 (50.6%)	1,858,590 (50.6%)
Age	Median age (years)	39.3	47.0	36.3
	Under 18 years of age	10,120 (22.6%)	4,257 (21.0%)	911,484 (24.8%)
	18 years of age and over	35,711 (79.9%)	15,995 (79.0%)	2,762,318 (75.2%)
	65 years of age and over	8,036 (18.0%)	4,445 (21.9%)	491,422 (13.5%)
Race	White	33,745 (73.6%)	14,238 (70.3%)	2,720,135 (72.2%)
	Black or African American	1,525 (3.3%)	647 (3.2%)	267,179 (7.4%)
	American Indian/Alaskan Native	6,310 (13.8%)	3,756 (18.5%)	259,809 (8.6%)
	Asian	189 (0.4%)	68 (0.3%)	61,581 (1.7%)
	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	20 (0.0%)	7 (0.0%)	3,967 (0.1%)
	Two or more races	3,471 (7.6%)	1,449 (7.2%)	263,896 (7.2%)
	Hispanic/ Latino	Of any race	1,786 (3.9%)	390 (1.9%)

Table 2.3 on the following page provides detail on the household characteristics of the population of Pittsburg County and McIntosh County. Of particular note is the much higher percentage of households in both Pittsburg County and McIntosh County with one or more members over the age of 65 than is true in the state of Oklahoma. On most measures related to household characteristics, Pittsburg County and McIntosh County are similar to the household

characteristics represented across Oklahoma. However, the percentage of occupied housing units in Pittsburg County and McIntosh County is well below that for the state of Oklahoma, and similarly, there is a higher percentage of vacant housing units in the county.

Table 2.3 – Household Characteristics in Pittsburg County and McIntosh County

Household Related Factor	Pittsburg County	McIntosh County	Oklahoma
Number of households	18,012	8,460	1,421,705
Population in households	43,404 (94.7%)	19,907 (98.3%)	3,563,497 (96.9%)
Households with a child or children under 18	5,606 (31.1%)	2,277 (26.9%)	425,149 (29.9%)
Households with person 65 years and over	5,730 (31.8%)	3,131 (37.0%)	140,851 (9.9%)
Occupied housing units	18,012 (79.6%)	8,460 (63.4%)	1,421,705 (86.5%)
Vacant housing units	4,622 (20.4%)	4,890 (36.6%)	222,523 (13.5%)
Owner occupied housing units	13,322 (74.0%)	6,580 (77.8%)	969,959 (68.2%)
Renter occupied housing units	4,690 (26.0%)	1,880 (22.2%)	451,746 (31.8%)

One characteristic on which the population of Pittsburg County and McIntosh County differs from that across Oklahoma is household income. The median household income in Pittsburg County and McIntosh County is \$40,689 and \$32,669 respectively, both of which are below the statewide average. Median household income as reported by the U.S. Bureau of Census may be somewhat misleading: by definition 50% of the population in the county is above the median income level and 50% is below that number. Pittsburg and McIntosh counties report their mean household incomes to be \$55,132 and \$43,010 respectively, indicating that a small number of residents are in the upper levels of income while a larger number are in the lower income categories.

It is equally important to recognize that 16.3% of the population of Pittsburg County and 22.4% of the population of McIntosh County are identified as being below federal poverty guidelines. The percentage of households below poverty levels and the percentage of individuals in those households are slightly above the comparable statistics for the state of Oklahoma. It can be concluded that the residents of Pittsburg County and McIntosh County are financially limited as compared to the general population of Oklahoma.

Table 2.4 – Financial Characteristics in Pittsburg County and McIntosh County

Characteristic or Factor	Pittsburg County	McIntosh County	Oklahoma
Median household income	\$40,689	\$32,669	\$42,979
Households below poverty level	15.0%	16.3%	11.9%
Individuals below poverty level	16.3%	22.4%	16.2%

Residents of Pittsburg and McIntosh Counties also present education characteristics that are associated with the financial status of the county. In both Pittsburg and McIntosh Counties, the percentage of individuals with high school diplomas or equivalent educational achievement is higher than the statewide educational pattern, but both counties lag behind state statistics for education beyond the high school diploma. In both counties, residents have achieved a higher percentage of high school graduates in the population. Education levels have been shown to be highly correlated with other economic measures.

Table 2.5 – Education Characteristics in Pittsburg County and McIntosh County

Educational Attainment	Pittsburg County	McIntosh County	Oklahoma
Less than 9th grade	1369 (4.3%)	995 (6.8%)	115,248 (4.8%)
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	3,662 (11.5%)	2,020 (13.8%)	232,987 (9.8%)
High school diploma or equivalency	11,559 (36.3%)	5,444 (37.2%)	775,478 (32.6%)
Some college, no degree	7,579 (23.8%)	3,410 (23.3%)	559,367 (23.5%)
Associate’s degree	2,738 (8.6%)	907 (6.2%)	159,557 (6.7%)
Bachelor’s degree	3,344 (10.5%)	1,214 (8.3%)	362,043 (15.2%)
Graduate or professional degree	1,624 (5.1%)	644 (4.4%)	176,139 (7.4%)

Another demographic factor that is highly correlated with financial characteristics and educational characteristics is employment. The employment figures for Pittsburg and McIntosh counties are reported in Table 2.6. As of 2010, Pittsburg County and McIntosh County reported unemployment to be approximately 3.9% and 5.2% as compared with a statewide 7.7%. Both of these numbers place Oklahoma and both counties in better employment condition than was true of the United States at this same time.

Table 2.6 – Employment Characteristics in Pittsburg County and McIntosh County

Characteristic or Factor	Pittsburg	McIntosh	Oklahoma
Population in the labor force (16 years and over)	19,612 (53.5%)	7,631 (46.2%)	1,806,858 (63.0%)
Employed	18,491 (94.3%)	6,747 (88.4%)	1,674,765 (92.3%)
Private wage and salary workers	12,436 (68.8%)	4,706 (69.7%)	1,260,965 (75.3%)
Government workers	4,870 (26.3%)	1,359 (20.1%)	285,562 (17.1%)
Self-employed (non-incorporated business)	1,275 (6.9%)	682 (10.1%)	124,013 (7.4%)
Unpaid family workers	0 (0%)	0 (0.0%)	4,225 (0.3%)

In summary, Pittsburg County and McIntosh County comprise a rural area with approximately 35.1 and 50.3 persons per square mile, respectively, as compared to an average of 50.3 for Oklahoma. Almost 41% of the population of Pittsburg County resides in McAlester, in the northeast portion of the county, and 58% of the population of McIntosh County resides in Checotah, located in the south-central portion of the county.

Competing and Complementary Recreational Opportunities at Lake Eufaula Region

Competing and complementary recreation opportunities to those available to Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead and Fountainhead are available at multiple locations around Oklahoma. Essentially, both properties of Lake Eufaula State Park offer lake-based, general outdoor recreation experience focused on camping, water activity, and fishing. These experiences are provided at numerous other locations in other state parks in the region, such as Robbers Cave State Park. The primary feature distinguishing Lake Eufaula State Park from Robbers Cave State Park is a golf course and the location on a large U.S. Army Corps of Engineers’ (USACE) lake.

On Lake Eufaula, the USACE also manages several large recreation facilities, primarily offering camping, that would compete with Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead and Fountainhead. These include Belle Starr, Belle Starr Marina, and Brooken Cove, where provide camping facilities and picnic areas. More specifically, the low water level and shallow access at both state park properties can be a serious concern for the state park managers and staff. The water level issue is a significant factor which drives visitors away to using other competing facilities at the same lake, where provide better water access for water-oriented recreational activities. Other boat ramps managed by USACE, such as Alta Vista Ramp, Bridgeport Ramp, and Carr Creek Ramp, provide alternative water access points for visitors when the water level is low in the state park. However, these USACE settings are quite different in atmosphere and management, particularly maintenance quality and security, from that at Lake Eufaula State Park.

There are also several private owned or operated camping and recreational facilities surrounding Lake Eufaula which could be considered as competing and complementary opportunities to Lake Eufaula State Park. For example, Checotah/Lake Eufaula West KOA is located northwest of the Fountainhead property on I-40 and a Yogi Bear's Jellystone Park is located north of the Arrowhead property on Highway 9. Both of these properties are corporate chain recreational providers near the Lake Eufaula State Park. Other smaller RV camping parks, such as Terra Star RV Park and Indian Springs RV Park, are located along U.S. Highway 69 corridor or I-40. In addition, Carlton Landing, a larger private development on mid-east section of Lake Eufaula, is a luxury town for long-term stay and short-term vacation opportunities (Figure 2.4). Although Carlton Landing provides similar recreational opportunities, such as water access, lake view, and park environment, comparing to Lake Eufaula State Park, Carlton Landing definitely serves up-scale clientele and offers a more urbanized environment.



Figure 2.4 – Carlton Landing, Pittsburg County, Oklahoma

Left: View of Lake Eufaula from the town; Right: housing development

Regional and Park History at Lake Eufaula Area

Lake Eufaula is an important aspect of Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead and Fountainhead and its history is presented in the following sections. It is fair to say that, without the development of Lake Eufaula, Lake Eufaula State Park would not exist – definitely not in its present form. The material noted below is taken directly from the Oklahoma Historical Society: <http://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=LA007>

“On September 25, 1964, Pres. Lyndon Johnson traveled to Oklahoma to dedicate the Lake Eufaula dam, which created Oklahoma’s largest-capacity lake (3,798,000 acre-feet at the top of the gates), nicknamed the “gentle giant.” In 1946 Congress had approved the Lake Eufaula project on the Canadian River for flood control, water supply, hydroelectric power, navigation, and recreation. Located mainly in McIntosh and Pittsburg counties, with small portions in Haskell and Okmulgee counties, the lake has six hundred miles of shoreline and 102,200 surface acres. The dam, constructed under the supervision of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers from 1956 to 1964, had an initial cost of \$121,262,000. The lake's maximum depth is eighty-seven feet, and the mean depth is about twenty-three feet. Within a drainage area of 47,522 square

miles, major sources are the waters of the Canadian, North Canadian, and Deep Fork rivers. The dam is capable of generating ninety thousand kilowatts of power.

Stocked with a variety of fish, including crappie, bass, catfish, and walleye, from its inception Eufaula has been a popular destination for sportsmen. Golfing, hunting, hiking, boating, water-skiing, camping, and swimming are among the many activities that attract tourists to the area. Adjacent to the lake the state placed two state parks, Arrowhead and Fountainhead, and provided large-scale recreational facilities. Both originally had a state-operated lodge. Oklahoma borrowed \$8 million from the federal government to build these resorts, which failed to make a profit. When the state did not pay the debt, in 1986 the U.S. Economic Administration sold Arrowhead Lodge to the Choctaw Nation and Fountainhead Lodge to a group of private investors. At the beginning of the twenty-first century Arrowhead Lodge served as a Narcanon treatment center, and a private company continued operation of Fountainhead resort. The state retained the state parks. The lake also has numerous private campgrounds and twenty U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-managed recreation areas. The nearby towns of Eufaula, Krebs, Checotah, Canadian, and McAlester benefit from an estimated two million lake visitors, who each year spend around \$32 million.” (O’Dell)

Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead History

Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead (previously named as Arrowhead State Park) approximately 2,525.49 acres in size, is in eastern Oklahoma. The park, developed on a prominent peninsula on Lake Eufaula in the wooded foothills, is located southwest of the dam. The State of Oklahoma leased land from the U.S. Corps of Engineers for development as a state park in 1963. Lake Eufaula is one of the largest man-made lakes in the southwest, with 102,500 surface acres of water and more than 600 miles of shoreline, along with 1,000 bays, inlets and points. Construction on the Lake Eufaula Dam project was started in December 1956 and completed in February 1964. It was officially dedicated by President Lyndon B. Johnson on September 25, 1964.

Most of the 600-mile shoreline lies within the boundaries of the old Creek Nation, with part of the southern portion in the old Choctaw Nation. Many reminders of the colorful history of this area – Indian life, outlaw gangs, and Civil War battles – remain for visitors to see. Belle Starr, early territorial days outlaw, had a hideout for her gang near the north end of Lake Eufaula Dam. The lake waters nestle across the old Texas Road over which more than a thousand covered wagons rolled each week as settlers moved from the east into Texas in the 1830’s. The much used trail was the forerunner of the present-day U.S. Highway 69.

The former Arrowhead Lodge was sold to the Choctaw Nation in 1985, and was operated as a gaming hotel. But, in 2000, the facility was sold to Narcanon.

Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead History

Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead was previously named as Fountainhead State Park and Lake Eufaula State Park. Development of the property was started in January 1963, when the State of Oklahoma, through the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department, leased land on Lake Eufaula, from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for development of a state park. The park is currently 2,509.51 acres; 12 acres are state-owned of which 7.7 acres are leased to the Muscogee (Creek) Nation for the golf course.

Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead is north of the confluence of the North Canadian and Deep Fork Rivers, allowing for some of the best water sports and fishing on the big lake formed by a dam across the South Canadian at Enterprise.

The park lies almost directly in the path of the old “Texas Road,” an early day trail used by Indians, cowboys, settlers, the military and outlaws. The park is also within the one-time empire of Belle Starr, the so-called “Queen of the Outlaws.” Belle Starr and her outlaw gang reportedly had a headquarters on a bluff within the peninsula near where the North Canadian and South Canadian Rivers merge. Following the Old Texas Road was the Kansas, Texas and Missouri railroad. This was the first railroad built southward across Indian Territory.

The former Fountainhead Lodge was sold to a private investor group who defaulted on their loan in 2003. The former Fountainhead Lodge property was purchased through a foreclosure auction by the Muscogee (Creek) Nation in 2005.

Natural Resources in the Park

Climate and Air Quality of Pittsburg County

The Oklahoma Climatological Survey (2014) reported that Pittsburg County is part of the Hardwood Forest to the north and the Ouachita Mountains to the south. The Hardwood Forest is a region of heavily forested gentle ridges and valleys while the Ouachita Mountains have more sharply defined ridges.

Average annual precipitation ranges from about 42 inches in western Pittsburg County to 48 inches in the east. April and October are the wettest months, on average, but much of the spring through fall receives sufficient rainfall. Nearly every winter has at least one inch of snow, with one year in six having ten or more inches. Temperatures average near 61° F, with a slight increase from north to south. Temperatures range from an extreme daytime high of 116° F recorded in McAlester (August 10, 1936) to a low of -14° F also recorded in McAlester (January 10, 1977). The county’s average growing season is 214 days, and plants that can withstand short periods of colder temperatures may have an additional two to five weeks.

Temperatures average near 61 degrees, with a slight increase from north to south. Temperatures range from an average daytime high of 93 degrees in July and August to an average low of 28 degrees in January. Pittsburg County averages a growing season of 214 days, but plants that can withstand short periods of colder temperatures may have an additional three to six weeks.

Winds from the south to southwest are quite dominant, averaging just over six miles-per-hour. Relative humidity, on average, ranges from 42% to 94% during the day. During the year, humidity is highest in June and lowest in February and March. Winter months tend to be cloudier than summer months. The percentage of possible sunshine ranges from an average of about 55% in winter to nearly 75% in summer.

Thunderstorms occur on about 58 days each year, predominantly in the spring and summer. During the period 1950 – 2003, Pittsburg County recorded 67 tornadoes. The most recent significant tornado (F2 intensity or greater) occurred on May 26, 1997. This F3 tornado tracked five miles through Pittsburg County injuring one person. Typically, there are about 4 events each year of hail exceeding one inch in diameter. As information collection improves, both the number of reported tornadoes and the number of severe hail events have increased. Please see

more detailed information

http://climate.ok.gov/county_climate/Products/County_Climatologies/county_climate_pittsburg.pdf

Climate and Air Quality of McIntosh County

McIntosh County is part of the Hardwood Forest and the Caves and Prairies in the extreme northeast. The Hardwood Forest is a region of heavily forested ridges and valleys while the Caves and Prairies region is less forested and irregular and features more grassland. Average annual precipitation ranges from about 45 inches to 48 inches throughout the county. May and October are the wettest months, on average, but much of the spring through fall receives sufficient rainfall. Nearly every winter has at least one inch of snow, with one year in nine having ten or more inches.

Temperatures average near 63 degrees, with a slight increase from north to south. Temperatures range from an average daytime high of 94 degrees in July and August to an average low of 30 degrees in January. McIntosh County averages a growing season of 223 days, but plants that can withstand short periods of colder temperatures may have an additional three to seven weeks.

Winds from the south to southwest are quite dominant, averaging just over seven miles-per-hour. Relative humidity, on average, ranges from 44% to 94% during the day. During the year, humidity is highest in September and lowest in February and March. Winter months tend to be cloudier than summer months. The percentage of possible sunshine ranges from an average of about 55% in winter to nearly 80% in summer.

Thunderstorms occur on about 52 days each year, predominantly in the spring and summer. During the period 1950 – 2003, McIntosh County recorded 34 tornadoes. The most recent significant tornado (F2 intensity or greater) occurred on May 20, 2001. This tornado cut an 11 mile long path through Hughes and McIntosh without injuries and little damage. Typically, there are about 4 events each year of hail exceeding one inch in diameter. As information collection improves, both the number of reported tornadoes and the number of severe hail events have increased. Please see more detailed information

http://climate.ok.gov/county_climate/Products/County_Climatologies/county_climate_mcintosh.pdf

Archeology of Lake Eufaula State Park

While based on the Oklahoma Archeological Survey's record, no archeological site has been found in Pittsburg County, Oklahoma, it is worthwhile to complete an archeological survey in Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead to discover and preserve possible human and natural evidence within the park boundary.

In McIntosh County, while archaeological evidence was reported in the history of McIntosh County, an archeological survey of Lake Eufaula State Park has not been completed. An archeological site that has been discovered in McIntosh County is the Handprint Site. The following archeological information of the Handprint Site in McIntosh County was derived from Oklahoma Archeological Survey and retrieved from the website of University of Oklahoma (<http://www.ou.edu/cas/archsur/counties/mcintosh.htm>)

Rock art produced by Native Americans both before and after European contact is found throughout the state of Oklahoma. These representations of animals, people, and geometric

designs pecked (petroglyphs) or painted (pictographs) onto rock outcrops provide an immediate sense of connection to the people who lived here before us. While we can only speculate about the meaning of these artistic expressions to the people who made them, we can readily feel our connection to them. When any particular rock art was produced is difficult to determine.

Pictographs have been successfully dated by chemically analyzing the pigments used to paint the figures, but this technique is very expensive and rarely used. The subject matter of some rock art can reveal the relative time period of its manufacture; for example, figures of horses and guns have been found which clearly were made after the first Europeans entered Oklahoma in the 16th century. However, there is very little way to determine when most of the Oklahoma rock art was done.

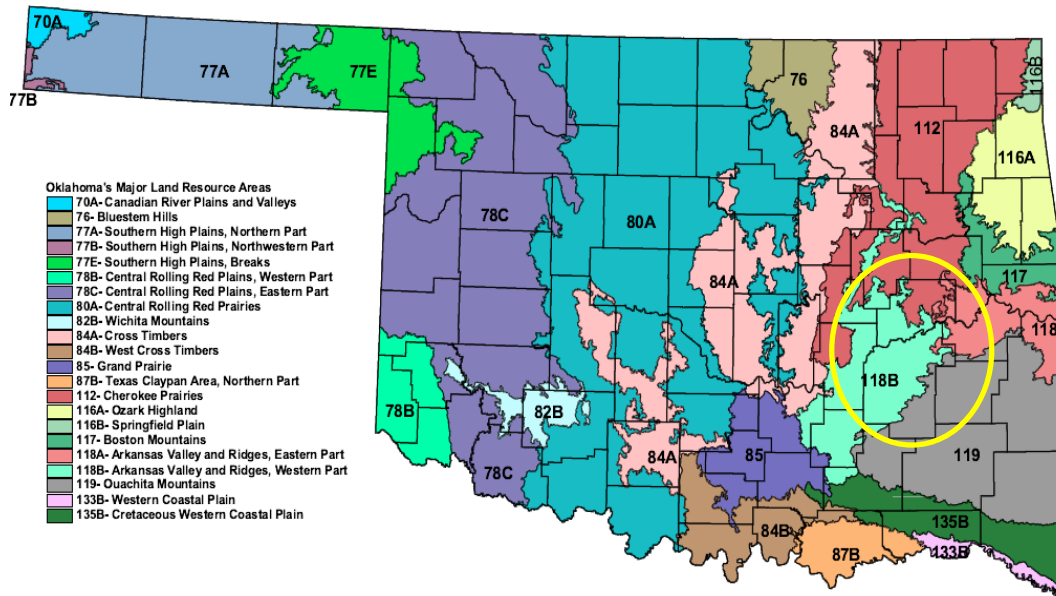


Figure 2.5 - Petroglyphs at the Handprint Site

Handprints, like six of the 15 petroglyphs found at the Handprint Site in McIntosh County, are among the most common motifs in rock art. The petroglyphs at the Handprint Site were pecked into the dark patina of the sandstone to reveal the lighter, unweathered surface. The figures have been somewhat protected from weathering by a small overhang. In addition to the handprints, there are also “shield” figures, a footprint and a zigzag figure (Figure 2.5).

Topography of Lake Eufaula State Park

Pittsburg County, where Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead is located, consists of two different Major Land Resource Areas. The northwest parts of the county are in the Arkansas Valley and Ridges-Western Part and the southern parts are in the Ouachita Mountains. McIntosh County, where Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead is located, also consists of two different Major Land Resource Areas. The northeastern parts of the county are the Cherokee Prairie and the southwestern parts are in the Arkansas Valley and Ridges-Western Part (NRCS, 2006) (See Figure 2.6).



Oklahoma MLRA Boundaries

Figure 2.6 –Major Land Resource Areas (MLRA) map of Oklahoma

Source: NRCS

Only 25% of the Arkansas Valley and Ridges lie in Oklahoma and the towns of Poteau and Sallisaw in Oklahoma are in the western part of this area. The ridges of the Ouachita Mountains are generally aligned east and west, unlike ridges in other mountain systems, such as the Rocky Mountains or Appalachian Mountains, where the ridges usually run north to south. Alternating layers of sandstone and shale are the dominant rocks underlying the Ouachitas. They are usually tilted, with erosion-resistant layers of sandstone forming the crest and one slope of a ridge (Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture, 2014). The elevation of the Cherokee Prairie ranges from 100 to 400 m. These gently sloping to rolling dissected plains are underlain by sandstone, shale, and limestone (Soil information, n.d.).

Geology of Lake Eufaula State Park

Both Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead (Pittsburg County) and at Fountainhead (McIntosh County) are situated in the Arkoma Basin and north of the Ouachita Uplift. Suneson (2012) indicated that “the Arkoma Basin is a classic peripheral foreland basin bounded on the south side by a fold-and-thrust belt – the Ouachita Mountains. Thus, the basin can be viewed as the most northern, least deformed, and youngest part of a northward-migrating foreland basin that began forming in the Early Mississippian and contains the Stanley and Jackfork Groups, Johns Valley Shale, and Atoka Formation (p.38).” The Ouachita Uplift is one of three such mountain belts in Oklahoma where a series of folding, faulting, and uplifting occurred during the Pennsylvanian Period. The mountain belts exposed geologic structures and brought igneous rocks to the surface.

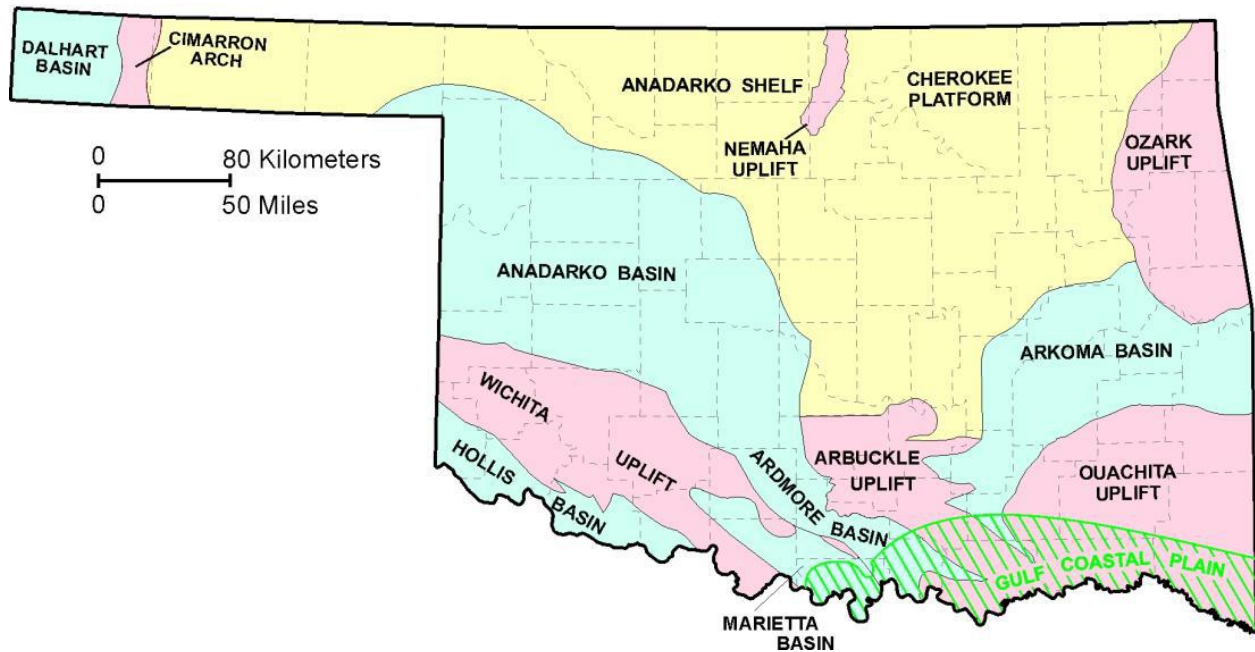


Figure 2.7 – Geological regions in Oklahoma

Source: Charpentier (2010)

Soil of Lake Eufaula State Park

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) gathers data and prepares custom soil resource reports for specific areas. In each report they define various terms related to soils and the related capacities. Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series. Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous

areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, are an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example of a miscellaneous area (NRCS, 2010).

Material about soils in the study area provides background information about suitability for recreational development. The Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) provides information related to soils. The detail of the soil report for the two properties that comprise Lake Eufaula State Park is provided on the following pages.

Soil Suitability for Recreational Development at Arrowhead

The Soil Survey of Pittsburg County, Oklahoma (USDA & NRCS, 2013) also provided suggestions for sustainable recreation use in the area. The ratings are based on restrictive soil features, such as wetness, slope, and texture of the surface layer. Susceptibility to flooding is considered. There were several recreational developments featured in the report:

Almost 47% of Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead is classified as Bengal-Clebit-Clearview complex (coded EhE in Figure 2.8a and 2.8b) with 5 to 30% slopes, primarily located on the eastern and southwest side of peninsula. The next most common soil groupings within Arrowhead State Park are Bengal-Clebit-Rock outcrop complex (EhF) (24%), which is located on the west and south side of the lake shore. The least developed portions of Arrowhead State Park are Bengal-Clebit-Rock outcrop complex (EhF).

Camp areas require site preparation, such as shaping and leveling the tent and parking areas, stabilizing roads and intensively used areas, and installing sanitary facilities and utility lines. Camp areas are subject to heavy foot traffic and some vehicular traffic. Camp areas are tracts of land used intensively as sites for tents, trailers, campers, and the accompanying activities of outdoor living. The entire property is somewhat limited to very limited for campground development without additional accommodation. These somewhat limited areas are located along the west side of park and just east of U.S. Highway 69. Currently, these areas are used for RV camping and group camping.

Pittsburg County, Oklahoma (OK121)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
DoD	Larton loamy fine sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	50.3	2.4%
EhE	Bengal-Clebit-Clearview complex, 5 to 30 percent slopes	981.4	47.0%
EhF	Bengal-Clebit-Rock outcrop complex, 30 to 60 percent slopes	509.8	24.4%
Eo	Rexor and Verdigris soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	20.7	1.0%
HaC2	Clearview fine sandy loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	35.8	1.7%
HhC	Clebit-Clearview complex, 3 to 5 percent slopes	115.9	5.5%
HhD3	Clebit-Clearview complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes, severely eroded	158.2	7.6%
KsD3	Karma loamy fine sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes, severely eroded	114.8	5.5%
StB	Larton loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	7.2	0.3%
Vg	Verdigris silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	65.5	3.1%
W	Water	30.4	1.5%
Totals for Area of Interest		2,090.1	100.0%

Table 2.8b – Legend for soil map of Pittsburg County on previous page
Source: Natural Resource Conservation Service

Paths and trails for hiking and horseback riding should require little or no slope modification through cutting and filling. Around 30% of Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead is somewhat limited for trails and paths, particularly the area located in the center of the peninsula and west side of the park. These somewhat limited areas are currently used for the golf course and equestrian trails, mainly on Clebit-Clearview complex (HhD3) and Bengal-Clebit-Clearview complex (EhE). The soils within the property also present limitations for development of picnic areas, playgrounds, septic absorption fields, and sewage lagoons. These developments show very similar patterns for soils and soil associations. Portions of the property with Rexor and Verdigris soils (Eo) and Verdigris silt loam (Vg) are occasionally flooded and very limited for septic systems or other waste management systems.

Soil Suitability for Recreational Development at Fountainhead

The Soil Survey of Pittsburg County, Oklahoma (USDA & NRCS, 2013) also provided suggestions for sustainable recreation use in the area. The ratings are based on restrictive soil features, such as wetness, slope, and texture of the surface layer. Susceptibility to flooding is considered. There were several recreational developments featured in the report.

Almost 20% of Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead is classified as Endsaw-Hector association (coded 17 in Figure 2.9) with 12 to 20% slopes, primarily located in the northeast and center of the property. The next most common soil groupings within the property are Linker fine sandy loam (coded 38) (15%), which is scattered and close to the lake shore. The developed portions of Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead are tend to be located on either Endsaw-Hector association (17), Karma fine sandy loam (34), or Linker fine sandy loam (18).

Camp areas require site preparation, such as shaping and leveling the tent and parking areas, stabilizing roads and intensively used areas, and installing sanitary facilities and utility lines. Camp areas are subject to heavy foot traffic and some vehicular traffic. Camp areas are tracts of land used intensively as sites for tents, trailers, campers, and the accompanying activities of outdoor living. The entire property is somewhat limited to very limited for campground development without additional engineering. The current campgrounds, such as Lakeview Circle Deep Fork Campground on the east side of the park, are located in somewhat limited areas.

Paths and trails for hiking and horseback riding should require little or no slope modification through cutting and filling. Around 85% of Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead is somewhat limited for trails and paths. The current hiking and mountain bike trails on the west side of the peninsula are situated on somewhat limited soil type for trails and path development.

The soils within the property also present limitations for development of picnic areas, playgrounds, septic absorption fields and sewage lagoon. These developments show very similar patterns for soils and soil associations.

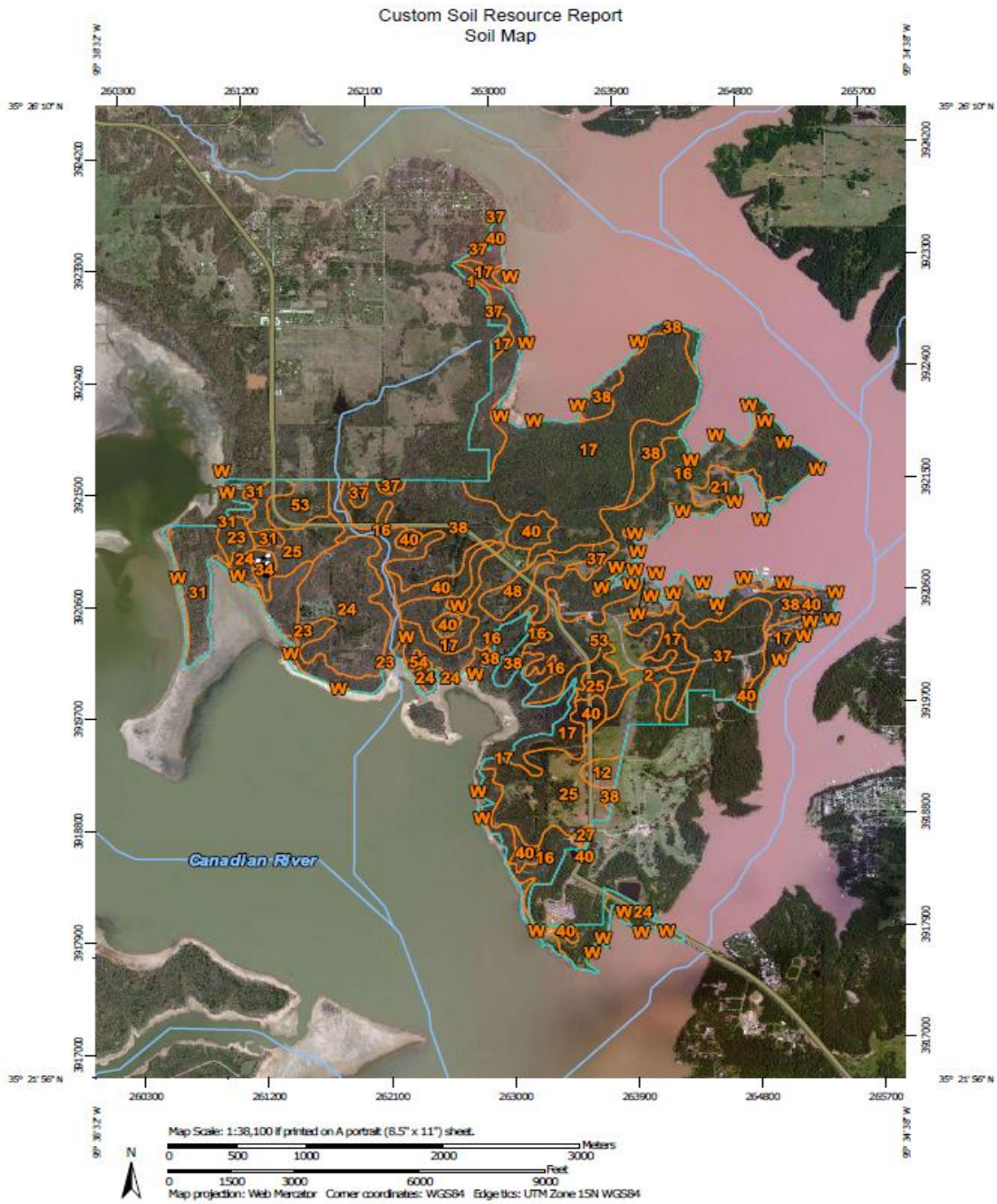


Figure 2.9a – Soil map of Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead

Source: Natural Resource Conservation Service

McIntosh County, Oklahoma (OK091)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
1	Bates loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	0.3	0.0%
2	Bates loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes	27.0	1.2%
12	Dennis silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	13.5	0.6%
16	Dennis-Verdigris complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	339.8	14.5%
17	Endsaw-Hector association, 12 to 20 percent slopes	473.7	20.2%
21	Eram clay loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	18.3	0.8%
23	Glentosh loamy fine sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	74.6	3.2%
24	Kamie loamy fine sand, 1 to 3 percent slopes	163.9	7.0%
25	Kamie fine sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	217.9	9.3%
27	Karma loamy fine sand, 3 to 5 percent slopes	3.3	0.1%
31	Karma fine sandy loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes	81.9	3.5%
34	Karma fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, gullied	11.9	0.5%
37	Linker fine sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	129.4	5.5%
38	Linker fine sandy loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes	351.0	15.0%
40	Linker-Hector complex, 3 to 5 percent slopes	173.5	7.4%
48	Porum fine sandy loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes, severely eroded	24.4	1.0%
53	Taloka silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	147.8	6.3%
54	Verdigris silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	4.6	0.2%
URB	Urban land	2.4	0.1%
W	Water	81.3	3.5%
Totals for Area of Interest		2,340.3	100.0%

Table 2.9b – Legend for soil map of McIntosh County on previous page
Source: Natural Resource Conservation Service

Hydrology of Lake Eufaula Area

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) website provides information related to watersheds within the United States. According to the EPA, Pittsburg County crosses the following watersheds: Lower Canadian, Robert S. Kerr Reservoir, Muddy Boggy and Kiamichi. These watersheds are shown in Figure 2.10. Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead is located in the Lower Canadian watershed (11090204).

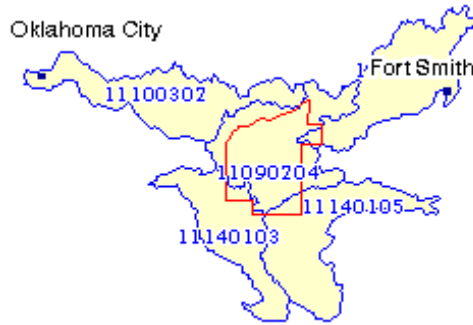


Figure 2.10 – Watersheds of Pittsburg County

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

- 11090204 Lower Canadian; state(s): OK
- 11110104 Robert S. Kerr Reservoir; state(s): AR, OK
- 11140103 Muddy Boggy; state(s): OK, TX
- 11140105 Kiamichi; state(s): OK, TX

For McIntosh County, Oklahoma, there are four watersheds that affect the county: Lower Canadian, Lower North Canadian, Deep Fork, and Dirty-Greenleaf. These watersheds are shown in Figure 2.11. Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead is in the Lower North Canadian watershed (11100302).

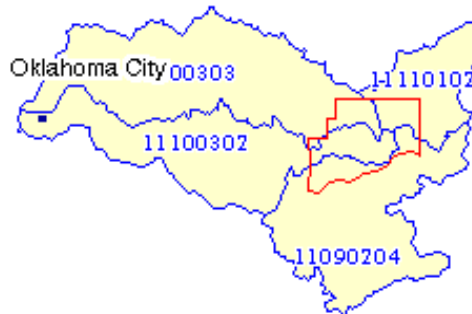


Figure 2.11 – Watersheds of McIntosh County

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

- 11090204 Lower Canadian; state(s): OK
- 11100302 Lower North Canadian; state(s): OK
- 11100303 Deep Fork; state(s): OK
- 11110102 Dirty-Greenleaf; state(s): OK

Both watersheds show impairments for turbidity, total dissolved solids, and other concerns in freshwater settings. These concerns are discussed later related to the hydrology of Lake Eufaula.

Lake Eufaula is a reservoir, located on the Canadian River, approximately 27 miles upstream from its confluence with the Arkansas River and near the town of Enterprise. The dam was built by the United States Army Corps of Engineers for flood control, hydroelectric power, water supply, navigation and recreation. Eufaula Dam was constructed in December 1956 and placed in operation in February 1964 (US Army Corps of Engineers-Tulsa District, 2013).

The following detailed information about Lake Eufaula is derived from United States Army Corps of Engineers-Tulsa District website (<http://www.swt.usace.army.mil/Locations/TulsaDistrictLakes/Oklahoma/EufaulaLake/History.aspx>).

Most of the 600-mile shoreline of Lake Eufaula lies within the boundaries of the old Creek Nation, with part of the southern portion in the old Choctaw Nation. Many of the reminders of the colorful history of this area – Indian life, outlaw gangs, and Civil War battles – remain for visitors to see. The Battle of Honey Springs, the largest and most important of the battles fought during the Civil War in Oklahoma, took place July 17, 1863, on a site about 3½ miles northeast of Checotah, Oklahoma. The battleground is presently owned by the Oklahoma Historical Society. The lake waters nestle across the old Texas Road over which, in the 1830s, more than a thousand covered wagons rolled each week as settlers moved from the east into Texas. The much-used trade route was the forerunner of the present-day U.S. 69. When the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad – the Katy – built the first rail lines southward across Indian Territory in 1872, it also followed the route of the Texas Road.

Eufaula, the county seat of McIntosh County and former Record Town for Recording District No. 12, Indian Territory, was named after one of the historic Creek Indian villages in the Creeks' old homeland in Alabama. Just a half mile east of Eufaula was the site of North Fork Town, settled by the Creeks shortly after their arrival in this area in 1836. The Texas Road and a branch of the California Road crossed at North Fork Town, making it a center of traffic. This important tribal community was the scene of the treaty making between the Confederates and the Creeks, Choctaws, and Chickasaws in 1861. It is now inundated by the waters of Eufaula Lake.

Vacationers in the area can treat themselves to a historical feast if they visit the Creek Indian Council House and Museum which stands in the middle of the square in downtown Okmulgee. Exhibits include Indian murals and paintings, artifacts, and pioneer history and archaeology. Near the north end of Eufaula Dam was the home of Belle Starr, fabled woman outlaw of early Indian territorial days. Here was the hideout of her gang, and at times of the Youngers and Jessie and Frank James.

Northeast of Eufaula is the site of Asbury Mission, a boarding school established by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1849 with the Creek Council. The original buildings burned in 1889 and were rebuilt by the Creeks in 1892. The Indian Journal, located at Eufaula, is the oldest surviving newspaper in Oklahoma. It was founded in Muskogee in 1876 as a Creek tribal organ. It was once edited by Alexander Pose the famous Creek poet and statesman.

One of the most famous landmarks of the area has vanished beneath the waters of Lake Eufaula. Standing Rock, which stood 63 feet above the waters of the Canadian River five miles east of Eufaula, was noted as a fishing spot by early-day settlers. Standing Rock was first recorded on papers of early day Spanish explorers. Spanish symbols carved on the rock were believed by some to have pointed to the location of buried treasure. The rock also was mentioned in notes of Captain Bonneville, who led an expedition there from Fort Gibson, in 1830.

The project was authorized by the 1946 River and Harbor Act. It was designed by the Tulsa District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and built under the Corps supervision at a cost of \$121,735,000. Construction was started in December 1956 and was completed for flood control operation in February 1964. President Lyndon B. Johnson dedicated the project on September 25, 1964.



Figure 2.12 - Dam at Lake Eufaula, Oklahoma

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Figure 2.12 shows the impoundment that forms Lake Eufaula. In this view, facing south, several of the meandering branches of the lake can be seen in the background. On the following page, Figure 2.13 displays a map from the Oklahoma Water Resources Board which further details the size and extent of Lake Eufaula. The multiple arms on this lake present great diversity, such that some local residents speak of Lake Eufaula as more accurately being described as five or six different lakes depending upon the arm of the lake, the orientation of that arm to the wind, the river or creek that forms the arm of the lake.

Additional maps and Beneficial Use Monitoring Program (BUMP) reports for the entire lake are provided as Figures 2.14 through 2.19 as provided by the Oklahoma Water Resources Board. Three of these figures are of particular interest related to Lake Eufaula State Park since the park properties adjoin these arms of the lake. Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead is located on the peninsula bordered by the North Canadian Arm (Figure 2.15) on the south and the Deep Fork Arm (Figure 2.18) on the north and east. The North Canadian Arm is rated as mesotrophic and limited due to turbidity. The Deep Fork Arm is also turbid, but is rated as eutrophic.

Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead is located on the Gaines Creek Arm of Lake Eufaula (Figure 2.17). The Gaines Creek Arm is rated as mesotrophic and limited due to turbidity.

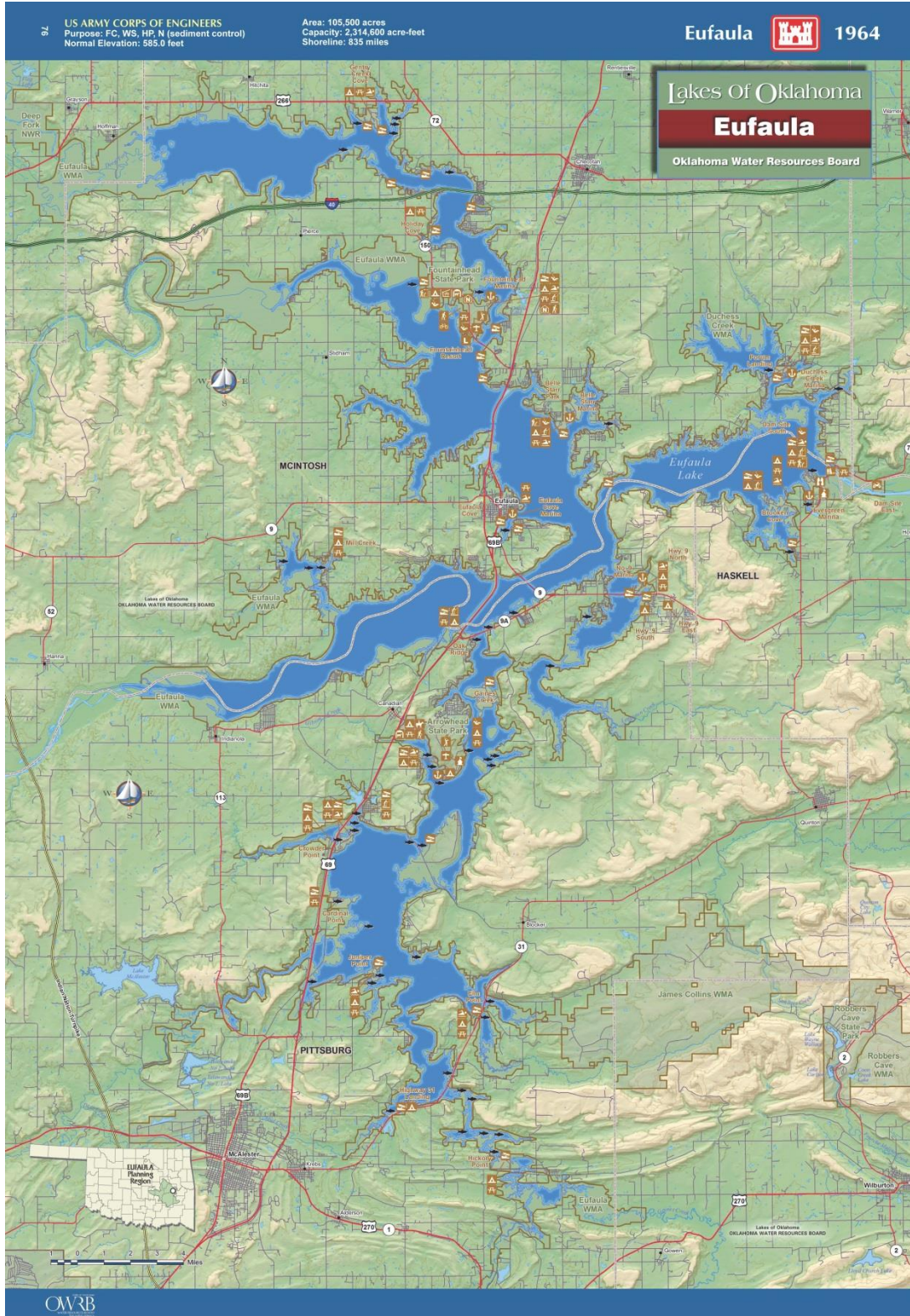
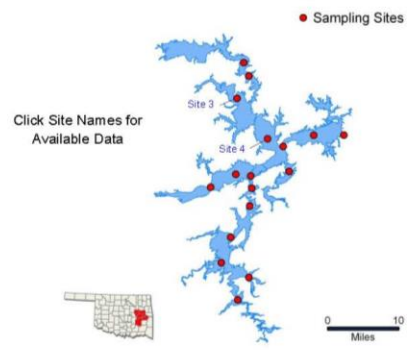


Figure 2.13 –Lake Eufaula (1)
 Source: Oklahoma Water Resources Board

Eufaula, N. Canadian Arm (3-4)

Sample Period	Times Visited	Sampling Sites
January 2012 – July 2012	3	17



General	Location	Haskell County	Click map for site data
	Impoundment	1964	
	Area	105,000 acres	
	Capacity	2,314,600 acre-feet	
	Purposes	Water Supply, Flood Control, Hydropower, Sediment Control	

Parameters		Parameter <i>(Descriptions)</i>	Result	Notes/Comments
		In Situ	Average Turbidity	
Average Secchi Disk Depth			43 cm	
Water Clarity Rating			Poor	
Chlorophyll-a			6 mg/m3	
Trophic State Index			48	Previous value = 55
Trophic Class			Mesotrophic	
Profile	Salinity		0.15 – 0.22 ppt	
	Specific Conductivity		316 – 464 µS/cm	
	pH		5.44 – 8.39 pH units	Only 9.4% of values are below 6.5
	Oxidation-Reduction Potential		121 – 500 mV	
	Dissolved Oxygen		Up to 25% of water column < 2.0 mg/L in July	
Nutrients	Surface Total Nitrogen		0.66 mg/L to 2.04 mg/L	
	Surface Total Phosphorus		0.017 mg/L to 0.112 mg/L	
	Nitrogen to Phosphorus Ratio		20:1	Phosphorus Limited

Beneficial Uses		Click to learn more about Beneficial Uses											
		Turbidity	pH	Dissolved Oxygen	Metals	TSI	True Color	Sulfates	Chlorides	Total Dissolved Solids	En & E. coli	Chlor-a	
Fish & Wildlife Propagation		NS	S	S	*								
Aesthetics						S	N/A						
Agriculture								N/A	N/A	S			
Primary Body Contact Recreation											NEI		
Public & Private Water Supply													

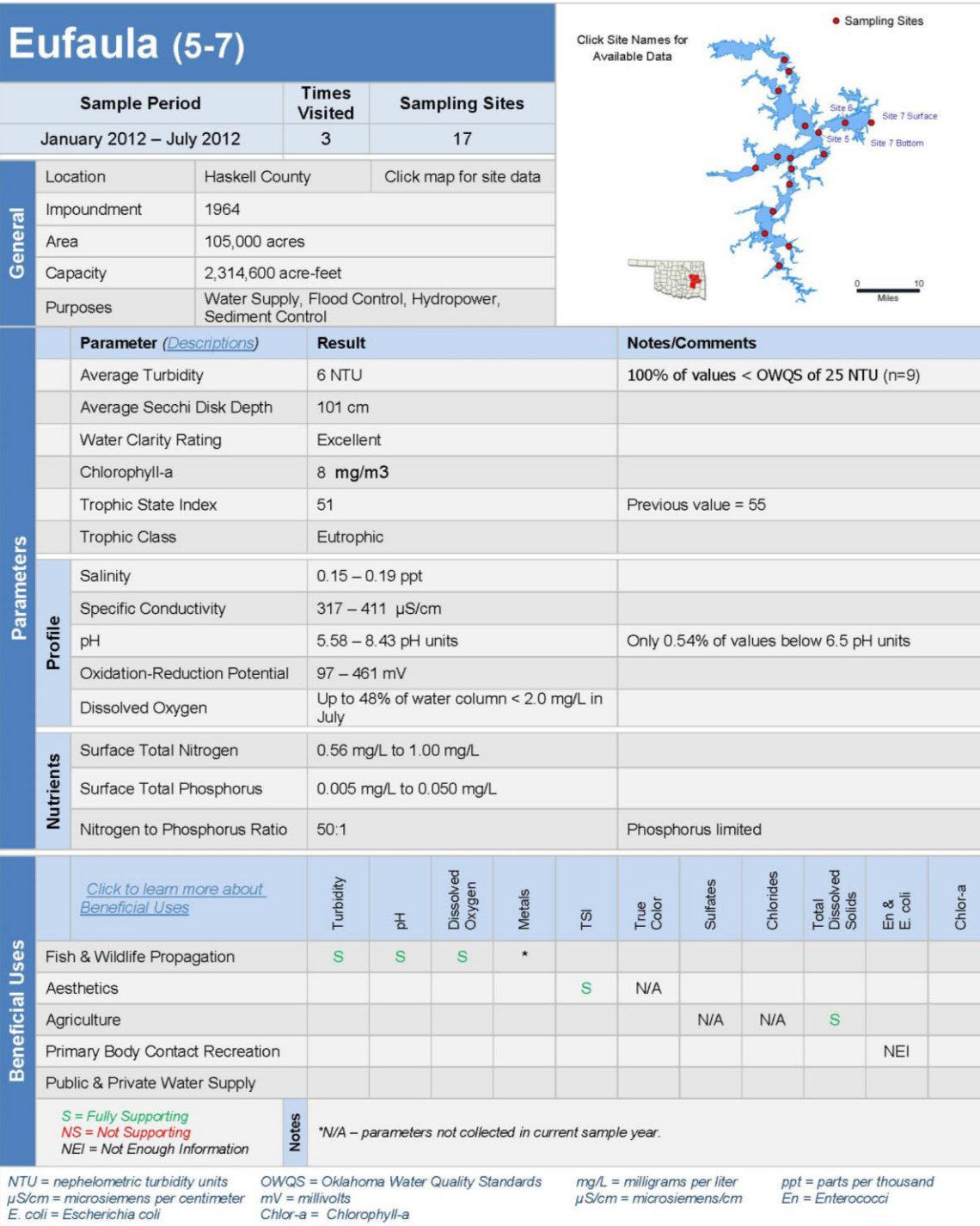
S = Fully Supporting
NS = Not Supporting
NEI = Not Enough Information

Notes: Although 38% of values exceeded the OWQS for turbidity, the minimum data requirements were not met and an assessment of the FWP beneficial use cannot be made for this sample year.
 *N/A – parameters not collected in current sample year.

NTU = nephelometric turbidity units OWQS = Oklahoma Water Quality Standards mg/L = milligrams per liter ppt = parts per thousand
 µS/cm = microsiemens per centimeter mV = millivolts µS/cm = microsiemens/cm En = Enterococci
 E. coli = Escherichia coli Chlor-a = Chlorophyll-a

Sampling and Assessment by the Oklahoma Water Resources Board – 3800 Classen Blvd, Oklahoma City, OK, 73118 – 405.530.8800 – <http://www.owrb.ok.gov>

Figure 2.14–Lake Eufaula- N. Canadian Arm
 Source: Oklahoma Water Resources Board

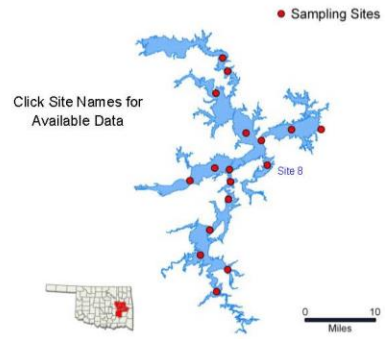


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Figure 2.15 –Lake Eufaula (2)
 Source: Oklahoma Water Resources Board

Eufaula, Longtown Creek Arm (8)

Sample Period	Times Visited	Sampling Sites
January 2012 – July 2012	3	17
Location	Haskell County	Click map for site data
Impoundment	1964	
Area	105,000 acres	
Capacity	2,314,600 acre-feet	
Purposes	Water Supply, Flood Control, Hydropower, Sediment Control	



Parameters	In Situ	Parameter (Descriptions)	Result	Notes/Comments
		Average Turbidity	6 NTU	100% of values < OWQS of 25 NTU (n=3)
		Average Secchi Disk Depth	85 cm	
		Water Clarity Rating	Good	
		Chlorophyll-a	7 mg/m ³	
		Trophic State Index	50	Previous value = 58
		Trophic Class	Mesotrophic	
Parameters	Profile	Salinity	0.14 – 0.19 ppt	
		Specific Conductivity	285 – 400 µS/cm	
		pH	5.84 – 8.64 pH units	Only 7% of values below 6.5 pH units
		Oxidation-Reduction Potential	197 – 444 mV	
		Dissolved Oxygen	All data above screening level of 2.0 mg/L	
Parameters	Nutrients	Surface Total Nitrogen	0.53 mg/L to 0.89 mg/L	
		Surface Total Phosphorus	0.005 mg/L to 0.014 mg/L	
		Nitrogen to Phosphorus Ratio	75:1	Phosphorus limited

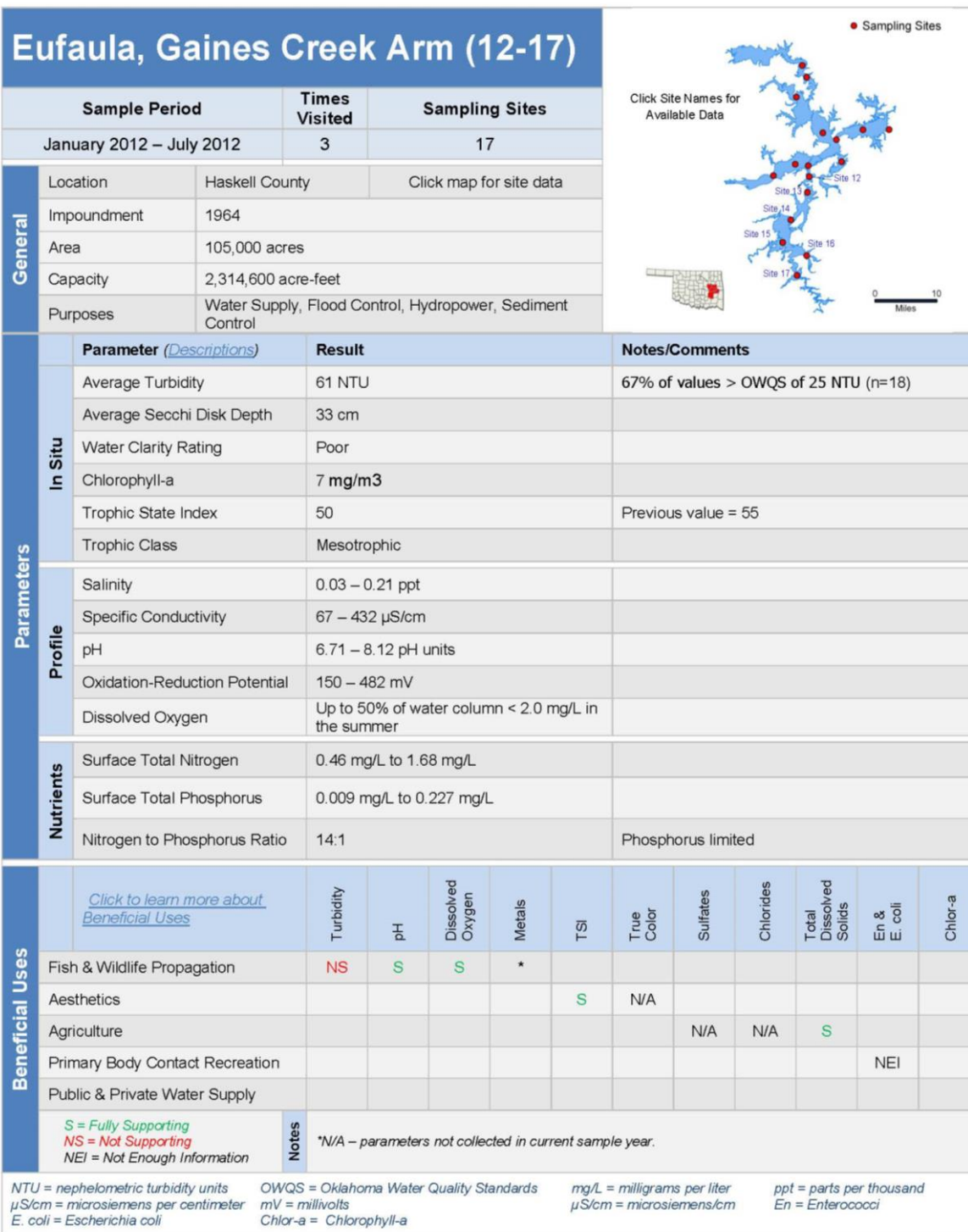
Beneficial Uses	Click to learn more about Beneficial Uses	Turbidity	pH	Dissolved Oxygen	Metals	TSI	True Color	Sulfates	Chlorides	Total Dissolved Solids	En & E. coli	Chlor-a
		Fish & Wildlife Propagation	NS	S	S	*						
Aesthetics					S	N/A						
Agriculture								N/A	N/A	S		
Primary Body Contact Recreation											NEI	
Public & Private Water Supply												

Notes Although all values were less than the OWQS for turbidity, the minimum data requirements were not met and an assessment of the FWP beneficial use cannot be made for this sample year.
 **N/A – parameters not collected in current sample year.

NTU = nephelometric turbidity units OWQS = Oklahoma Water Quality Standards mg/L = milligrams per liter ppt = parts per thousand
 µS/cm = microsiemens per centimeter mV = millivolts µS/cm = microsiemens/cm En = Enterococci
 E. coli = Escherichia coli Chlor-a = Chlorophyll-a

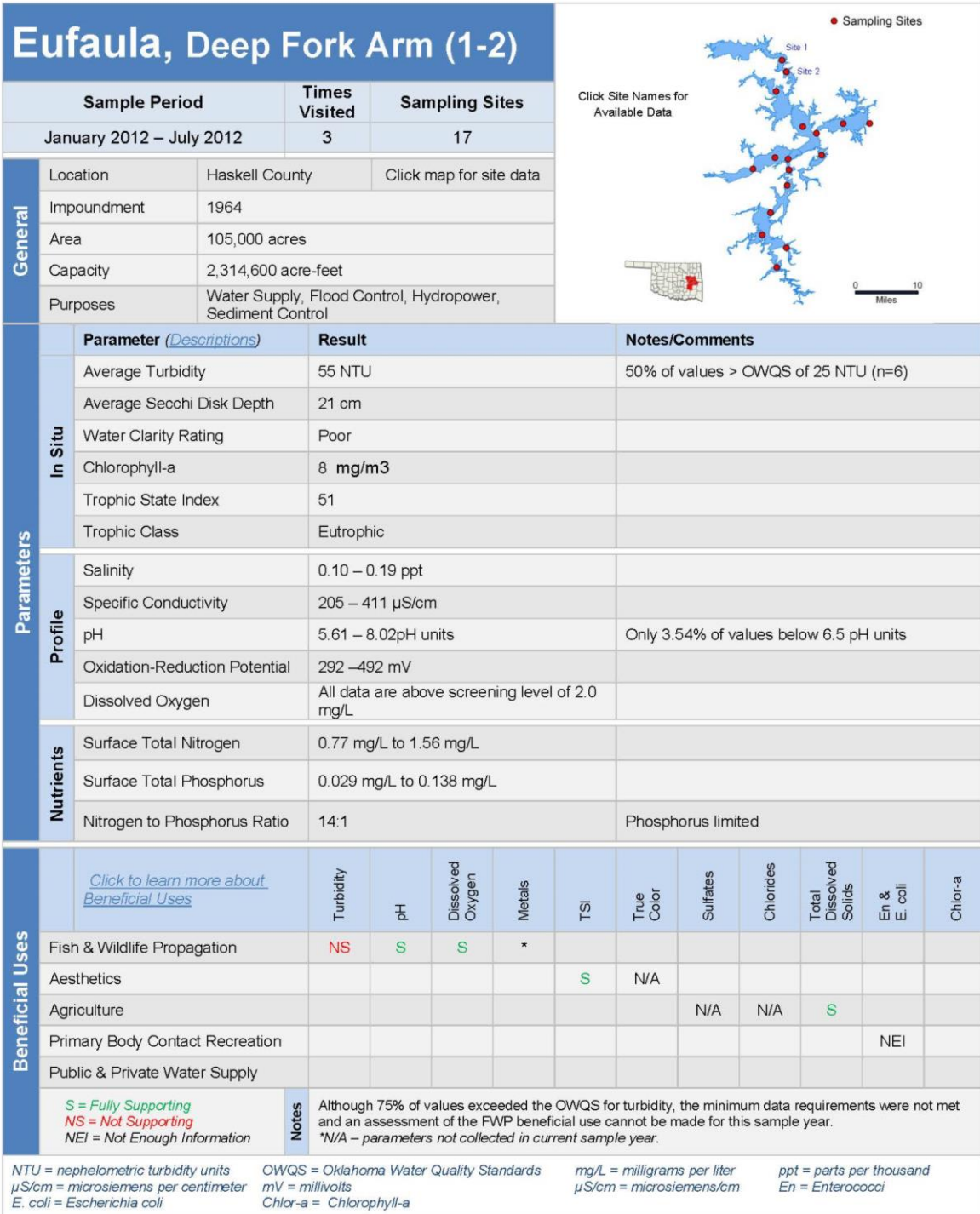
Sampling and Assessment by the Oklahoma Water Resources Board – 3800 Classen Blvd, Oklahoma City, OK, 73118 – 405.530.8800 – <http://www.owrb.ok.gov>

Figure 2.16 –Lake Eufaula- Longtown Creek Arm
 Source: Oklahoma Water Resources Board



Sampling and Assessment by the Oklahoma Water Resources Board – 3800 Classen Blvd, Oklahoma City, OK, 73118 – 405.530.8800 – <http://www.owrb.ok.gov>

Figure 2.17 –Lake Eufaula- Gaines Creek Arm
 Source: Oklahoma Water Resources Board

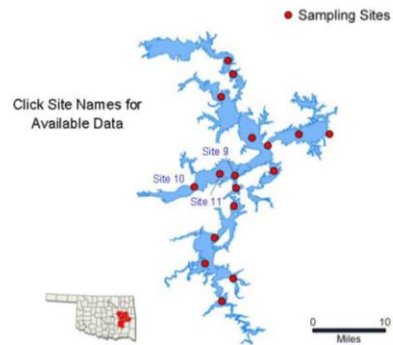


Sampling and Assessment by the Oklahoma Water Resources Board – 3800 Classen Blvd, Oklahoma City, OK, 73118 – 405.530.8800 – <http://www.owrb.ok.gov>

Figure 2.18 –Lake Eufaula-Deep Fork Arm
 Source: Oklahoma Water Resources Board

Eufaula, Canadian River Arm (9-11)

Sample Period	Times Visited	Sampling Sites
January 2012 – July 2012	3	17



General	Location	Haskell County	Click map for site data
	Impoundment	1964	
	Area	105,000 acres	
	Capacity	2,314,600 acre-feet	
	Purposes	Water Supply, Flood Control, Hydropower, Sediment Control	

Parameters	Parameter (Descriptions)	Result	Notes/Comments
	Profile	Average Turbidity	25 NTU
Average Secchi Disk Depth		46 cm	
Water Clarity Rating		Fair to Poor	
Chlorophyll-a		8 mg/m ³	
Trophic State Index		50	Previous value = 57
Trophic Class		Eutrophic	
Nutrients		Salinity	0.14 – 0.26 ppt
	Specific Conductivity	308 – 539 µS/cm	
	pH	5.26 – 8.76 pH units	Only 5.49% of values below 6.5 pH units
	Oxidation-Reduction Potential	128 – 477 mV	
	Dissolved Oxygen	Up to 27% of water column < 2.0 mg/L in the July	
Nutrients	Surface Total Nitrogen	0.50 mg/L to 1.15 mg/L	
	Surface Total Phosphorus	0.016 mg/L to 0.078 mg/L	
	Nitrogen to Phosphorus Ratio	20:1	Phosphorus limited

Beneficial Uses	Click to learn more about Beneficial Uses	Turbidity	pH	Dissolved Oxygen	Metals	TSI	True Color	Sulfates	Chlorides	Total Dissolved Solids	En & E. coli	Chlor-a
	Fish & Wildlife Propagation	NS	S	S	*							
	Aesthetics					S	N/A					
	Agriculture							N/A	N/A	S		
	Primary Body Contact Recreation										NEI	
	Public & Private Water Supply											

S = Fully Supporting
 NS = Not Supporting
 NEI = Not Enough Information

Notes: *N/A – parameters not collected in current sample year.

NTU = nephelometric turbidity units OWQS = Oklahoma Water Quality Standards mg/L = milligrams per liter ppt = parts per thousand
 µS/cm = microsiemens per centimeter mV = millivolts µS/cm = microsiemens/cm En = Enterococci
 E. coli = Escherichia coli Chlor-a = Chlorophyll-a

Sampling and Assessment by the Oklahoma Water Resources Board – 3800 Classen Blvd, Oklahoma City, OK, 73118 – 405.530.8800 – <http://www.owrb.ok.gov>

Figure 2.19 –Lake Eufaula-Canadian River Arm

Source: Oklahoma Water Resources Board

Vegetative Cover

The vegetation types of the areas surrounding Lake Eufaula State Park include the Postoak-Blackjack Forest Type, Tallgrass Prairie Type and Bottomland Type. These different types of vegetation create a variety of scenery and recreational use in the park. According to Tyrl, Bidwell, Masters, Elmore, and Weir’s report of *Oklahoma’s Native Vegetation Types* (n.d.) the characteristics of Postoak-Blackjack Forest Type indicated:

“As its name implies, this type is dominated by post oak, *Q. stellata*, and blackjack oak, *Q. marilandica*, the two most abundant tree species in Oklahoma. Distributed in a north-south swath across the state, it typically forms a mosaic with the Tallgrass Prairie, the two types being collectively referred to as the “Cross Timbers.” Associated species include black hickory, *C. texana*; Shumard’s oak, *Q. shumardii*; chittamwood, *Bumelia lanuginosa*; sugarberry, *Celtis laevigata*; and northern hackberry, *C. occidentalis*. In several areas along its eastern edge, it is contiguous with the oak-hickory and oak-pine forests (p.8).”

The Oklahoma Forest Service (2007) explained the value of Bottomland Hardwood in Oklahoma:

“Oklahoma’s riparian forests are now being recognized for their value in controlling non-point source pollution and erosion, protecting water quality, providing travel corridors and habitat for diverse wildlife species, shading streams and maintaining aquatic habitat, and serving as a transition zone between streams and more intensive land uses. Considerable effort is underway by numerous state and federal agencies working with private landowners to protect and restore riparian forest buffers along streams where feasible. Suitable practices include tree planting, fencing to exclude grazing and encourage natural regeneration, and limiting activities within the streamside management zone to protect the soil and maintain forest vegetation.”

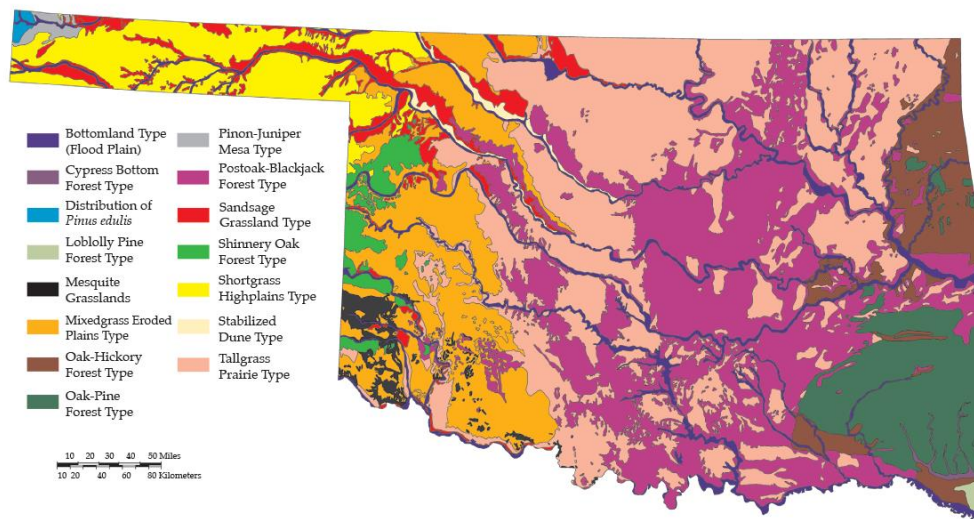


Figure 2.20 – Vegetation of Oklahoma

Source: Oklahoma State University Extension

Wildlife

As is true with all Oklahoma state parks, Lake Eufaula State Park is a wildlife sanctuary. Due to its substantial size and location, Lake Eufaula State Park serves a variety of roles for many forms of wildlife. For some, Lake Eufaula State Park and Lake Eufaula reservoir are a temporary or seasonal habitat as part of the migratory movement of birds and animals through the area. For others, Lake Eufaula reservoir may be the permanent habitat, providing an appropriate setting for the entire lifecycle. The following information provides updated documentation related to threatened and endangered species in Pittsburg and McIntosh County.

Endangered or Threatened Species

At present there are no state-listed threatened or endangered species listed for Pittsburg and McIntosh County. However, federally listed endangered and threatened species that may be present in Pittsburg County include: American Burying Beetle (*Nicrophorus americanus*), Interior Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum*), Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*), and Arkansas River Shiner (*Notropis girardi*). The American Burying Beetle and Interior Least Tern are listed as endangered, whereas Piping Plover and Arkansas River Shiner are listed as threatened. All of these birds are migratory and would be present in Pittsburg and McIntosh County on a seasonal basis.

The American Burying Beetles occupy a wide range of habitat types including tallgrass prairie, woodlands and forests. They reproduce in the spring and summer (early May through August). The reasons for the decline in American Burying Beetles are uncertain. Pesticide use has been speculated as a leading cause. Another potential factor may be a reduction in the abundance of carcasses that are of suitable size for successful reproduction (ODWC, 2013).



Figure 2.21 – American Burying Beetle

Source: ODWC



Figure 2.22 – Interior Least Tern

Source: USFWS

As is true across much of Oklahoma, the Interior Least Tern (Figure 2.15) is also a migratory bird that nests along isolated areas of several rivers. As a result, the Interior Least Tern is possible to be close to the waters of the upper reaches of Lake Eufaula and along sandy beaches and islands. The Interior Least Tern is migratory and may be present during spring and summer.

In Oklahoma, the piping plover (Figure 2.14) is a biannual migrant, traveling between its nesting habitat to the north of Oklahoma (the Great Plains population nests from Kansas to southern Canada), and its wintering grounds on the gulf coast. Migration through Oklahoma is likely to occur from March-May and July-September. During migration, piping plovers have been documented in many areas of Oklahoma from the panhandle to the eastern border and probably migrate through or over all of Oklahoma (USFWS, 2013). Piping plovers are shorebirds and may be found along sandy beaches or islands in Lake Eufaula.



Figure 2.23 - Piping plovers
Source: USFWS

The Arkansas River Shiner (Figure 2.18) inhabits the shallow braided channels of wide sandy prairie rivers in the Arkansas River system. At the present time, nearly all of the remaining Arkansas River Shiners occur in the Canadian River in Oklahoma, western Texas and eastern New Mexico. A small population may persist in the Cimarron River in Oklahoma, and an isolated population occurs in the Pecos River in southwestern Texas where they were accidentally introduced. The population of Arkansas River Shiner has declined 80% since the 1950s. The reasons for this dramatic population decline might be associated with reservoir construction and the removal of water from the watershed for irrigation and household use.



Figure 2.24 - Arkansas River Shiner
Source: ODWC & USFWS

Accessibility

The Oklahoma State Parks Division strives for accessibility for those with disabilities in all its park locations and facilities and has an access plan for the Division. Many parks and facilities were designed and constructed before the passage of the 1990 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), and well before the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) were developed. Further, by its very nature, the natural environment may not lend itself to easy access for those with mobility impairments.

The technical provisions of the ADA permit deviation from the stated guidelines. These provisions allow deviation from full compliance if accessibility cannot be provided because (1) compliance would cause substantial harm to cultural, historic, religious or significant natural features or characteristics; (2) substantially alter the nature of the setting or purpose of the facility; (3) require construction methods or materials that are prohibited by federal, state or local regulations or statutes; or (4) would not be feasible due to terrain or the prevailing construction practices.

In 2007, the United States Access Board issued a Notice of Proposed Rule Making (NPRM) for outdoor developed areas. These rules and their associated interpretations have direct bearing on the consideration of access in Lake Eufaula State Park. The minimum requirements found in the

NPRM for outdoor developed areas are based on several principles developed through the regulatory negotiating process. They include (U.S. Access Board, 2009):

1. Protect the resource and environment
2. Preserve the experience
3. Provide for equality of opportunity
4. Maximize accessibility
5. Be reasonable
6. Address safety
7. Be clear, simple, and understandable
8. Provide guidance
9. Be enforceable and measurable
10. Be consistent with Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (as much as possible)
11. Be based on independent use by persons with disabilities

The United States Access Board has since issued requirements that are now part of the Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Standards and apply to national parks and other outdoor areas developed by the federal government. The final rule became effective on November 25, 2013. This does not apply to outdoor areas developed with federal grants or loans or to other entities. However, the Board intends to develop guidelines for non-federal outdoor sites covered by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and areas developed with federal grants and loans covered by the ABA in subsequent rulemaking. However, it has been the practice of OTRD to apply available standards once they are established, even if they are not yet in force for Oklahoma State Parks.

Most of the trails within Lake Eufaula State Park are natural surfaces, although hard surface sidewalks have been installed in the developed areas. Any one designated trail may make use of all or several surface types. If major trail redesign or construction were to occur, it would be important to ensure compliance with the ADA standards where appropriate. The NPRM addresses ten provisions that must be considered related to trail accessibility. These provisions are:

1. Surface – must be firm and stable
2. Clear tread width – minimum of 36 inches
3. Openings in surface – may not permit passage of sphere one-half inch in diameter
4. Protruding object – minimum of 80” of clear headroom above the trail
5. Tread obstacles – cannot exceed a maximum of two inches
6. Passing space – minimum of 60” by 60” at intervals of 1000’ or less
7. Slope – addresses cross slope and running slope
8. Resting intervals – at least 60” in width
9. Edge protection – not necessarily required, but may be provided

10. Signage – information on distance and departure from technical provisions

An example of possible signage for trails as suggested by the National Center on Accessibility is shown in Figure 2.25. As of 2010, no specific signs have been designated for universal communication related to accessible trails. However, these signs communicate the concept of accessibility in outdoor developed recreation spaces that include trails.

Other considerations related to access for persons with disabilities include “Braille trail” concepts that allow persons with visual limitations to enjoy the features of a trail. This is particularly true if the trail is interpretive in nature, with signs communicating information related to natural, cultural, historic, or other significant topics related to the park environment.

In an effort to fully disclose the extent of accessibility within state parks, the Oklahoma State Park Division developed terms to describe two levels of access; these terms are used in State Parks publications: *accessible* and *usable*.

Accessible indicates that the park “substantially complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG). The facility is connected with a barrier-free-route-of-travel from an accessible parking area.”

Usable indicates that the “facility allows significant access. Some individuals with disabilities may have difficulty and need assistance. Due to topography and the primitive nature of some sites, parking and connecting routes may not be accessible to all with disabilities” (OTRD, 2007).

OTRD began development of the properties at Lake Eufaula State Park before the passage of the ADA; thus, many of the established structures do not meet the explicit requirements of the law. In several locations, OTRD has added accessible restrooms, developed hard surface campsites, installed walkways, and made other efforts to improve accessibility. However, the number of designated accessible campsites and parking spaces in several locations are inadequate. In other settings, the restrooms are not accessible. The existing trails in these properties are not currently accessible trails, and such modification may not be desirable. The natural terrain varies considerably and is quite rocky; in addition, the environment includes vulnerable species. Thus, ADAAG-defined accessibility to every area of the park is not practical, nor necessarily desirable.

Throughout Lake Eufaula State Park, it will be necessary to complete a thorough review of accessibility on a regular basis as legal requirements change. In addition and in light of continuous updating, new rule-making, and interpretation of rules on-going vigilance related to accessibility is required.

An example of this rule-making and interpretation took effect March 15, 2011 under the Department of Justice ruling that specified “other power-driven mobility devices” (OPDMD) that could be used on trails by individuals with mobility limitations. At present, the expectation is that the operating entity (OTRD) shall “make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures to permit the use of other power-driven



Figure 2.25 – Accessible Trail Signage

mobility devices by individuals with mobility disabilities, unless the public entity can demonstrate that the class of OPDMD cannot be operated in accordance with legitimate safety requirements that the public entity has adopted based on actual risks” (American Trails, 2011).

Another example of interpretation of rules took place in mid-2014 with publication of *7 Things Every Playground Owner Should Know about the Accessibility of their Playground Surfaces* by the U.S. Access Board and the National Center on Accessibility.

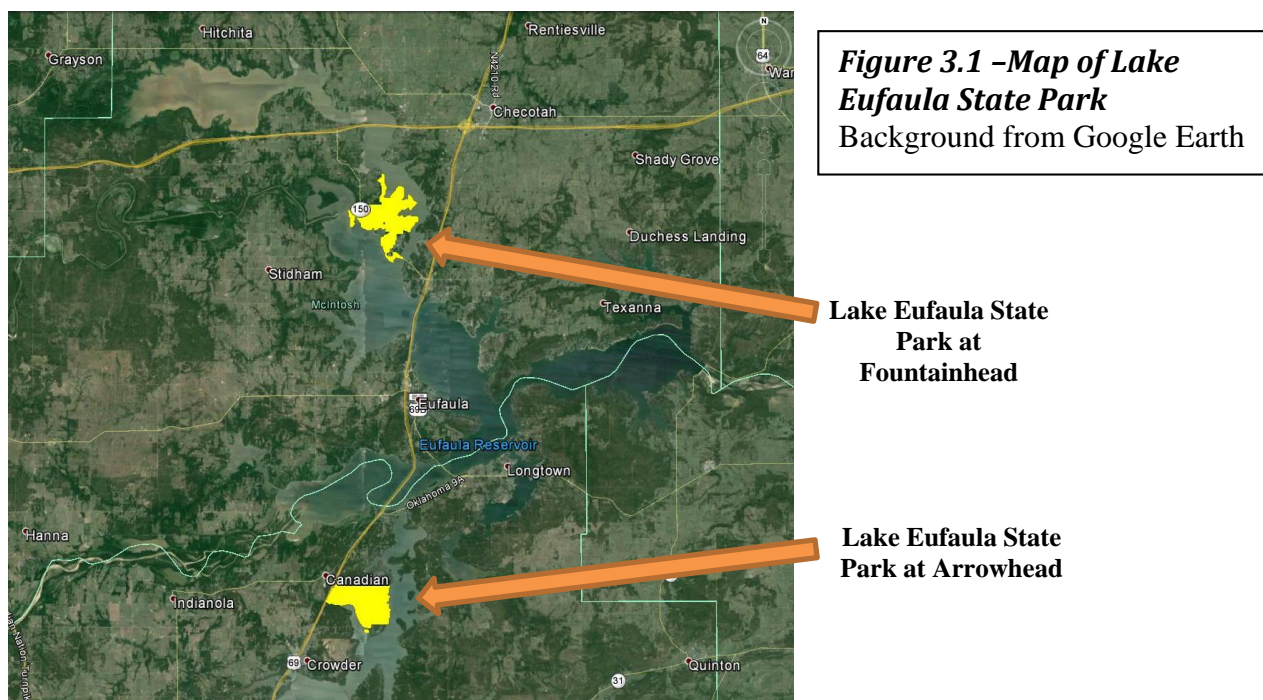
Chapter 3 – Current Status of the Resource

Recreational Development

The properties that are included in Lake Eufaula State Park today were previously managed as two separate state park units. These properties were known as Arrowhead State Park and Lake Eufaula State Park, which had previously been Fountainhead State Park. In 2014, the two properties were merged under one management unit as Lake Eufaula State Park, named in this Resource Management Plan as Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead and Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead.

As one of several Oklahoma State Parks associated with a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' lake, Lake Eufaula State Park is a historic, cultural, economic, natural, and recreational resource. The physical development of Lake Eufaula State Park began in the 1960s with discussion and legislation related to construction of the Lake Eufaula Dam. Lake Eufaula is one of the largest man-made lakes in the southwest, with 102,500 surface acres of water and more than 600 miles of shoreline, along with 1,000 bays, inlets and points.

Lake Eufaula State Park is in east-central Oklahoma. The park, developed on the banks of Lake Eufaula in the wooded foothills, is located southwest of the dam. The State of Oklahoma leased land from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for development as a state park in 1963. Development of Lake Eufaula State Park and its precursor named properties started in January, 1963, when the State of Oklahoma, through the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department, leased land on Lake Eufaula, from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for development of a state park.



In its current and unified configuration, Lake Eufaula State Park includes a golf course, marinas, numerous campgrounds, group camps, and other facilities. These facilities are detailed in the following discussion. The following discussion of recreational development of Lake Eufaula State included both Arrowhead and Fountainhead properties. Specific recreational features and highway access to each property within Lake Eufaula State Park are discussed within the property descriptions.

Recreational Development: Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead

Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead, formerly known as Arrowhead State Park, is located on a peninsula extending into Lake Eufaula, one of the largest manmade lakes in the southwest. This beautiful 2200 acre property features tent sites and RV campsites. The park also offers picnic shelters, a marina, playgrounds, trails, miniature golf course, swimming area, mountain biking, equestrian campground, stables, and 25 miles of equestrian trails. Arrowhead Golf Course is an 18-hole course with putting green, driving range, and pro shop. Group camps with a kitchen and bunkhouses are available and can sleep up to 140 people.



Figure 3.2 –OTRD Arrowhead State Park entry sign seen on Highway 69

The map on the following page, Figure 3.3, provides an overview of the features of Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead. For ease of presentation, the discussion and presentation begins at the northwest entrance into Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead and proceeds southeasterly along the main artery through the park. As can be seen in Figure 3.3, the southern portion of the peninsula of the park property is marked as Narcanon Treatment Center, which is not managed under Oklahoma State Park’s authority.

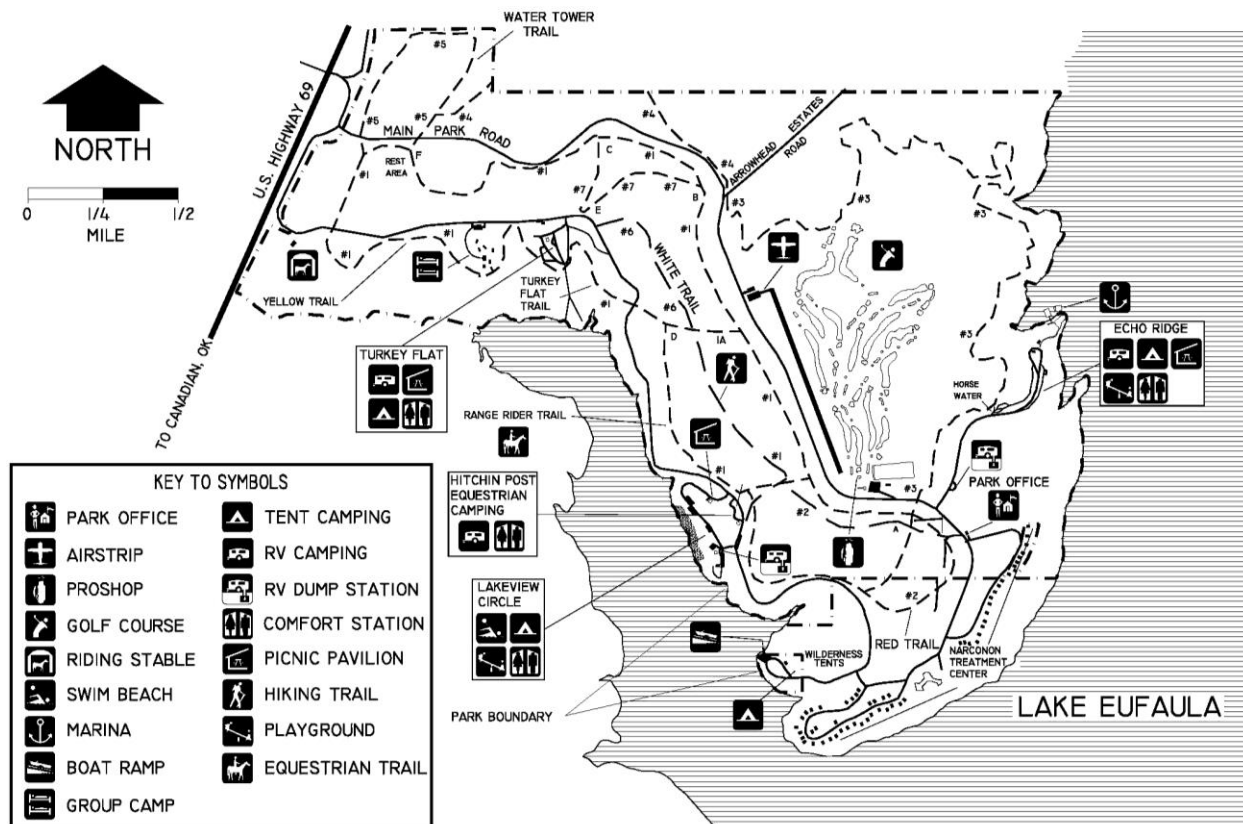


Figure 3.3 – Map of Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead

Entry Drive and Environs

Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead is located near the city of Canadian, Oklahoma. The entrance on the U.S. Highway 69 is the primary and only entrance that park visitors can use for access to Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead. U.S. Highway 69 is four-lanes with a 55 mile per hour speed limit, increasing to 65 mph, heading south to Canadian.

U.S. Highway 69 is four-lane with exits permitting access to the main park road for vehicles heading north or south. State Highway 113, heading east and west under an overpass for Highway 69, is two-lane at the intersection and provides access to the community of Canadian to the west and the park to the east. For larger recreational vehicles or cars turning into the park, there may be some delay caused by on-coming traffic. Sight-lines at this location are adequate due to the open terrain. During the preparation of the report, this entry was well-maintained and the entrance signs – now dated in name and updated in Figure 3.4 – indicated various recreational opportunities offered in the park, including OTRD and private business’s signage. However, the quality of the main park road varied section by section due to inconsistent maintenance, inconsistent funding resources, and lack of clarity in responsible managing agency.

Figure 3.4 –Entrance and directional sign on the main park road



Approximately 1.5 mile after entering into the park on Main Park Road, park visitors will see a directional sign to “Arrowhead Estates” (Figure 3.5); this residential property accessed by the road leading northeast is outside of the park boundary. At the time of preparation of the RMP, most Arrowhead Estates’ residents utilized the main park road of Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead to access the private development outside the park.

After passing the intersection and moving a half mile east on the Main Park Road, there is an airstrip on the east side of the main road. As shown in Figure 3.6, the airstrip, 3500 ft. long and 60 ft. wide, is a fenced and gated area with a wind-sock. During the preparation of the RMP, the facility was outdated and in need of maintenance and upgrading. In January of 2016, the airstrip was subleased to the Oklahoma Aeronautics Commission (OAC) which agreed to make improvements to the airstrip surfaces, taxiways, markings, signage and public parking. OTRD and OAC also entered into a 25-year agreement with CLF Operating Company for the operation and management of the airport which has been renamed Carlton Landing Field. The operator is responsible for maintenance of the facility, including airport lighting systems and mowing of the airport grass areas. The operator proposed to construct seven small hangers, three large hangers, and a fuel dispensing system with automated payment system.



Figure 3.5 –Arrowhead Estates

Left: directional sign to private development; Right: Arrowhead Estates Road



**Figure 3.6 –
Airstrip**

Top: Fenced area

Left: call box

Right: development;
right: wind-sock



Within the park boundary, the GPS crew found a cemetery near the eastern limits of the Arrowhead Estates and north of a designated equestrian trail. With assistance from park staff and inspection by the OSU GIS/GPS crew, an estimated 100 grave sites were identified at this location. There is one stone dated 1891, which is pre-statehood. There are only three stones marked with names, however, many more stones in the location serve as headstones and footstones. The area is overgrown with post oak trees, none older than approximately 60 years according to OSU research team’s estimation. The area is far larger than was previously realized by park management, and a segment of a horse-trail actually winds through a portion of the cemetery.



**Figure 3.7 –Headstone in
cemetery**

Arrowhead Golf Course

The Arrowhead Golf Course is adjacent to the eastern side of the airstrip. The golf club house is located in about one quarter mile south of the southern terminus of the airstrip and four miles off U.S. Highway 69 along the Main Park Road. Visitors driving on the main park road from the entrance need to turn sharply left with significant uphill elevation change to reach the golf course. The former clubhouse with its golden pyramid-shaped roof, now a residence, is visible along the roadway to park visitors.

The Arrowhead Golf Course is an 18-hole, par 70 design playing to 6,761 yards. The course was designed by Floyd Farley, ASGCA. Under summer playing conditions the course is rated at 71.4 with a slope rating of 119. The greens are Ultradwarf Bermuda. Cart rentals are available through the clubhouse. Other facilities include a putting green and a group shelter on the course near the clubhouse (Figure 3.8). A restroom facility for golfers is north of this new clubhouse, constructed in 2017.

The main parking lot for golfers is located east of the pro shop and south of the course and is able to accommodate up to 80-90 vehicles for big tournaments. Just east of the main parking lot is the location of the maintenance and storage area. The maintenance area serves an important role in the operation of the golf course at Arrowhead (Figure 3.9). A driving range in this area is associated with the course and enhances the golf experience.



Figure 3.8 -Golf Clubhouse/Pro Shop

Top two: signage of golf course

Bottom left: employee residence

Bottom right: new clubhouse





Figure 3.9 -Arrowhead Golf Course

Top left: fairway; Top right: putting green; Middle right: golf cart storage building
Bottom left: group shelter; Bottom right: maintenance area

Echo Ridge Campground

Returning to the main park road and continuing southeastward about one-eighth of a mile, a northeastward drive on a park road leads visitors to the Echo Ridge campground. This is a gated camping area, depending on weather and condition of facilities for public use. Shortly past the entrance, there is a sanitary dump station on the east of the road serving recreational vehicles in the area (Figure 3.10).



Figure 3.10 -Echo Ridge Campground
Top two: Sign and gate of the campground
Bottom two: Dump station

Approximately one-half mile north of the dump station, the Echo Ridge Campground is located beyond the gated entrance. This campground is designed for both RV camping and tent camping in two separated areas along the roadway. The south portion is designated for RV camping with water and electric camping amenities, while the north portion is designated for tent campers without improved utilities.

Unlike other newer developed campsites with paved pads, there are 26 semi-modern campsites with natural surface for recreational vehicles. All the campsites are back-in design along with the driveway. As can be seen on the Figure 3.11 on the following page, these RV campsites at Echo Ridge are easy to identify because of the wooden edging defining the campsites and numbered picnic tables along with grills. One paved RV campsite, ADA compliant, provides persons with disabilities the opportunity to enjoy RV camping in Echo Ridge.

Maps provided to visitors indicate that the northern portion of Echo Ridge is appropriate for tent camping. There are 28 designated, unimproved campsites for tent camping without distinguished tent pads for primitive camping experience. During the preparation of the RMP, there were five abandoned sites located at the south end of the campground adjacent to the driveway leading downhill to the Marina. Concrete picnic tables could be used for identifying these tent sites; many of these have been damaged by erosion and undercutting (Figure 3.12). Few are accessible for person with disabilities. Detailed Echo Ridge Campground amenities are listed in Table 3.1 on page 57.



Figure 3.11 – RV campsites at Echo Ridge Campground

Top: RV campsites in use

Bottom left: ADA accessible campsite; Bottom right: a typical campsite

Immediately north of the tent camping area, a large picnic shelter, a playgroup, a sand volleyball



Figure 3.12 – Tent campsites at Echo Ridge Campground

court, and a comfort station are located to serve the campground. The shelter accommodates up to 40 people and the shelter can be reserved for group use. An ADA compliant parking space is

in front of the picnic area (Figure 3.13). A playground with two separated swing sets is installed to the south of the picnic shelter. However, the playground is somewhat dated and not compliant with CPSC standards. A volleyball court is located north of the picnic shelter for enhancing visitors' recreational experience. A new restroom (comfort station) installed in 2017 is north of the picnic area serving both tent campers and RV campers at the Echo Ridge Area.



Figure 3.13 –Recreation Facilities at Echo Ridge Campground

Top left: picnic shelter; Top right: comfort station (replaced in 2017)

Middle two: playgroup; Bottom: volleyball court

Table 3.1 – Campground Detail Echo Ridge and nearby area

Campground amenity	Echo Ridge and nearby area
Unimproved sites (without water and electricity)	28
Semi-modern sites (with water and electricity)	26
ADA compliant site	1
Volleyball court	1
Playgroup	1 (2 sets of swings)
Comfort station with showers	1

Area 51 Marina

After passing the comfort station at Echo Ridge Campground, there is a directional sign and two roadways which direct visitors to the Area 51 Marina, a private concession in the park. A travel trailer associated with the marina was parked on the north roadway during the preparation of the RMP (Figure 3.14). The marina is located on the north facing shore of the mid-west portion of Lake Eufaula. The marina offers boat slips, boat rentals, and boating supplies. However, during the time of preparing this report, the operation of the business was adversely impacted by the low water levels which limited boating or fishing (Figure 3.14).



Figure 3.14 –Signage and Roadway to Area 51 Marina



***Figure 3.15 –Area 51
Marina: Boat house
and slips***

Park Office and Maintenance Area

Returning again to the Main Park Road and heading south about one eighth of a mile, the Arrowhead park office is located southeast of the golf course. At the corner of the main road and the driveway to the park office area, park visitors will see a golden, pyramid-shaped roofed building, identical to one used as a residence at the golf course, here used as the park office at Arrowhead. Several parking spots are located in front of the park office, including an ADA accessible parking, while there is additional space to accommodate more vehicles if needed. The park office serves as an information center, gift shop, and fee collection location.

Several buildings are situated at the north corner of the main park road intersection opposite to the park office. As can be seen in Figure 3.16 on the following page, a park bulletin board, located just east of the main road, displays several maps for visitors to get familiar with region (southeast Oklahoma and Lake Eufaula) and other important communication information for emergency and social media page (Facebook). An old park office is next to the bulletin board and was being renovated and re-purposed in use of the space during the time of preparation of the RMP report.

To the east of the old park office along the north side of roadway, there is a park residence area and maintenance area (see Figure 3.16). The park residence is visible to visitors, while the maintenance area is less visible from the main park road because of a trees and shrubs behind the residence. The maintenance area is marked with a sign to remind visitors of the function of the area. There is only one entry into this area and that entry is gated. Beyond the gate, the area is composed of a large storage unit (located at the south edge of the area), several fuel tanks, and a big open-space for maintenance equipment and vehicles. This area is primarily utilized as a storage location for park operation.

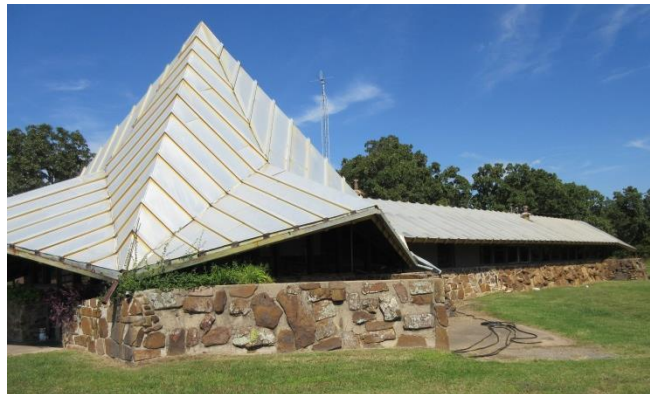


Figure 3.16-Park Office and Maintenance Area

Top left: park office frontview; Top right: park office side view

Second row left: park bulletin board; Second row right: park residence

Third row: Park maintenance area with sign

Bottom: large maintenance barn





Figure 3.17 - Entry gate to Narcanon Treatment Center

Top: driveway near the park office adjacent to Narcanon Treatment Center

Bottom: The main entrance of the treatment center

Narcanon Treatment Center

Narcanon Treatment Center, a private drug and alcohol treatment facility affiliated with the Church of Scientology, is located to the south of the state park in the former Arrowhead Lodge. Narcanon is not operated or managed by the state park; however, the main park road is the only vehicle access to the treatment center. For example, a gated area clearly marked as Narcanon’s private property is adjacent to the roadway southeast of the park office, extending to the south and then circling back to the main building and main entrance of the treatment center. Narcanon extends south and southwest of the park office (Figure 3.17) along the lakeshore.

Driving along the main park road (D4125 Rd), the entire boundary of the treatment center is easy to identify for park visitors. After passing by the private property (Narcanon) and driving west to the lakeshore, a visitor comes to an old marina facility (see Figure 3.18 on following page), including a large storage unit, boat ramp, and an open space. There is a public boat ramp within the park boundary still usable in this area, while several marina-related facilities are still standing in this area, unusable in their present condition. These present safety concerns for visitors.

On the park map on page 49, this area is identified as “Wilderness Tents” and can be used for camping area, but it is often used as a day use area for boaters. Adjacent to the Wilderness Tents area, there is a storage unit and open space storage area utilized by Narcanon. A large lagoon system was located east of this storage area.

Figure 3.18 – Narcanon storage area

Top right: storage unit;
Bottom two: old marina facilities



Lakeview Circle Campground

Following the main park road (D4125 Rd) to the west side of the peninsula, a beach area with camping and other recreational facilities are located on the west side of the main road. As shown on the overall park map, this area is identified as Lakeview Circle. Lakeview Circle Campground provides a variety of camping facilities, including unimproved campsites and RV campsites (semi-modern).

At the entrance into the campground area, there is a sign for Lakeview Campground (Figure 3.19) and two buildings immediately adjacent to the main park road. A loop extends through the campground allowing access to the various recreational facilities and beach area within the campground. The building at the north is a newer comfort station with restroom and shower facilities, ADA compliant, while the building at the south was an older restroom building and was under renovation and repurposing during the preparation of the RMP (Figure 3.20 on the following page).



Figure 3.19 – Sign for Lake View Circle Campground



**Figure 3.20 –
Comfort Station
at Lakeview
Circle**

Top: newer
comfort station

Bottom: older
comfort station

The lake beach area (Figure 3.21) is a significant feature in the Lakeview Circle Campground. A large parking area is located next to the new playgroup accommodating both day visitors or overnight campers to access to the beach and water.

West of the new comfort station, there are two swing sets, which are somewhat outdated and not in compliance with current accessibility or safety guidelines. In addition, as can be seen in Figure 3.22 on the following page, a newer and larger playgroup was installed southeast of the older play sets and north of the comfort station. This playgroup is ADA compliant with various components, such as swing, slides, and balance beam. An ADA accessible walkway and parking are also in front of this new playground. Two sand volleyball courts are situated west of the new playgroup closer to the designated beach area.



**Figure 3.21 – Swimming Beach at
Lakeview Circle**



Figure 3.22 – Recreational facilities at Lakeview Circle

Top left: volleyball courts; Top right: older swing sets

Bottom: newer playgroup with ADA accessible walking path and parking space

An open space north of the parking lot and east of the beach is intended for tent camping. Although some of these tent campsites are not clearly defined by a concrete pad or wood boundary, these campsites are best identified with picnic tables and grills. Most of the tent sites are under a shaded area around trees (Figure 3.23 top right on following page). There are erosion gullies through the unimproved campground which could result from visitors driving across the grass, compacting soils, exposing tree roots, leading to additional erosion. It should also be noted that the beach area is frequently used by day visitors. The area is close to the lake and offers an attractive environment for picnicking. As presently designed, it is likely that day visitors and overnight guests intermingle in this location.

On the south side of Lakeview Circle, there are six RV campsites, semi-modern sites with water and electricity. This area is defined by a one-way road with back-in campsites along the entire route. In Figure 3.23, the RV campsites are clearly defined by concrete pads with a concrete picnic table and 30-amp electrical service. Driving northward within the campground, 42 unimproved campsites are scattered around the northern edge of the camping area. Some sites are used by larger vehicles which exacerbate erosion problems in the area. A picnic shelter with a capacity of 60 people is located northwest of the RV campsites, and a dump station is located south of the RV camping area and east of the entry way for the campground (Figure 3.23). Table 3.2 on page 64 shows the detailed facilities of the Lakeview Circle Campground.



Figure 3.23 – Camping facilities at Lakeview Circle

Top left: unimproved campsite; Top right: unimproved campsite used by large vehicle

Middle left: RV dump station;

Middle right: picnic shelter; Bottom: RV campsite

Table 3.2 –Detail for Lakeview Circle Campground

Campground amenity	Lakeview Circle Campground
Semi-modern campsite (Water, electricity)	6 sites
Unimproved (no utilities)	42 sites
Pavilion (capacity of 60)	1, electricity, water and grill
Playgroup	2 (adjoining beach area)
Volleyball court	2
Sanitary dump station	1
Comfort station	1 (including showers)
Swimming beach	1

Hitching Post Campground

Hitching Post Campground is a specialized campground for equestrian users. The equestrian campground is located east of the Lakeview Circle and one-tenth mile north of the Lakeview Circle entryway. Entry along a one-way road from Main Park Road provides access into the Hitching Post Campground. The actual campground includes a loop from the south entry to the north through the area as the roadway exits the campground on the north.

Hitching Post Campground is clearly marked with signs visible for park visitors from the Main Park Road. There are 18 semi-modern campsites within the equestrian campground. This area is defined by a one-way road with back-in campsites along the roadway. As can be seen on Figure 3.24, the amenities of the equestrian campground are similar to other semi-modern campsites with water and electric. However, instead of concrete camp pads, the campsites are identified by landscape timbers and natural surface for equestrians and their horses. The equestrian campground also offers a variety of flexible corrals, hitching posts, and other tie-down options for horses.

In addition to the features related to the campground design, multiple amenities and recreational facilities are provided for visitors. These include one comfort station, located at the south end of the campground and fire rings and grills are located throughout the campground in association with the individual sites. However, there is no sanitary dump station in the area, but equestrian users can easily access the sanitary dump station at Lakeview Circle, just south of the equestrian campground.

This campground is located at an intersection area of various equestrian trails in the park (Trail #1 & 2). As shown in Figure 3.25, a handcrafted trail map is located on the east side of the main road; however, the map is somewhat outdated and does not reflect the current equestrian trail system of the park. Several warning signs are installed along the main drive to remind drivers to pay attention for horses and equestrian users crossing the road. An updated equestrian map available at the park office is depicted in Figure 3.26. Table 3.3 on page 68 shows the detailed facilities of the Hitching Post Campground (equestrian campground).



Figure 3.24 – Hitching Post Campground: Equestrian Camping

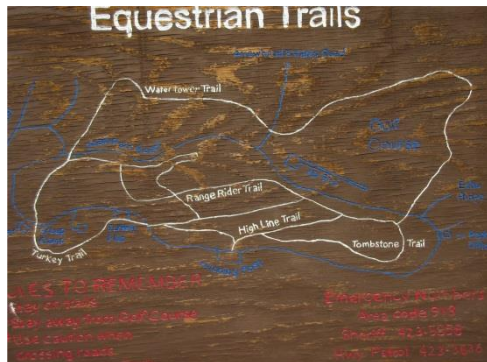


Figure 3.25 -Equestrian trail near Hitching Post Campground

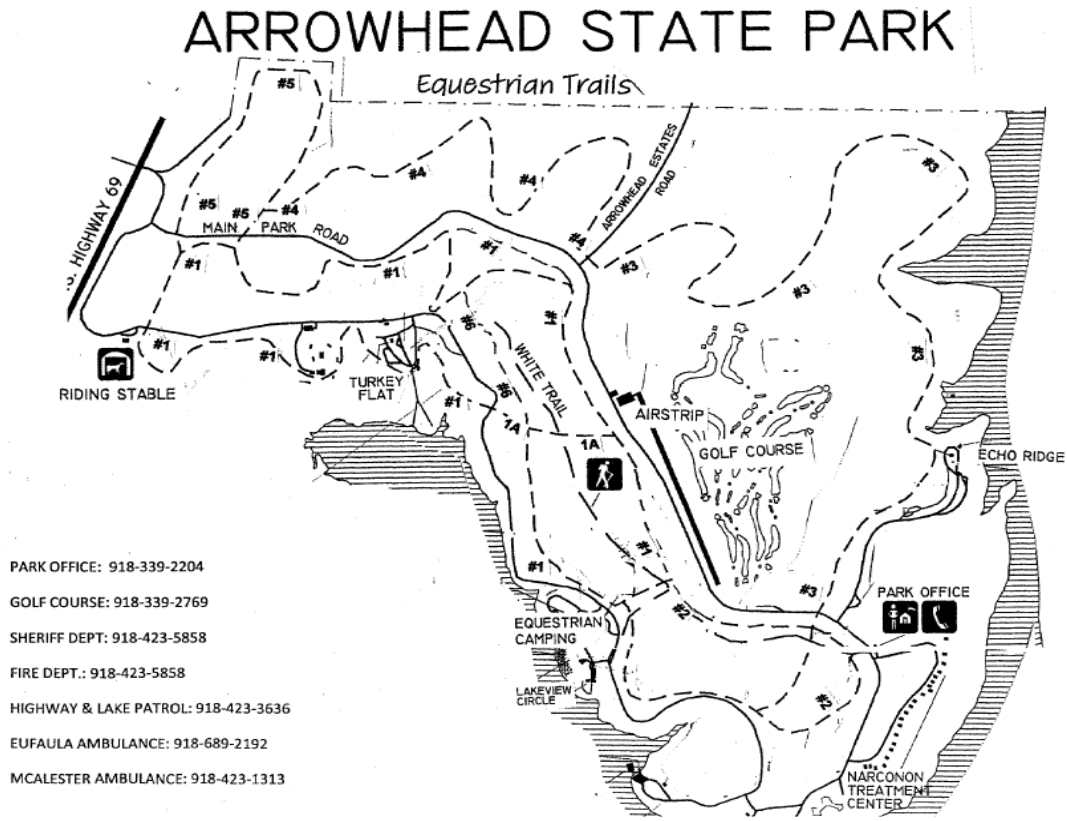


Figure 3.26 -Equestrian trail map
(Source: Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead office)

Table 3.3 – Detail for Hitching Post Campground

Campground amenity	Equestrian Campground
Semi-modern campsite (Water, electricity)	18
Sanitary dump station	0 (1 at Lakeview Circle)
Comfort station (restroom with showers)	1
Equestrian trail	2 (Trail #1 & 2)

Turkey Flat Campground

Approximately 1.5 mile north from Lakeview Circle along the main park road leads into another RV campground, Turkey Flat. The campground is a 2012 update and renovation, significantly more developed than other campgrounds. It is located in the northwest portion of the park and east of the U.S Highway 69 (Figure 3.27).

The design of Turkey Flat campground is a one-way counterclockwise loop with additional linear drives crossing the center of the loop. Most of the campsites are back-in design for single RV units, while some are drive-through design and could be used for larger or two RV camping units. All the RV campsites are clearly identified by concrete pads and posted campsite numbers. A typical RV campsite in Turkey Flat includes water, 50 amp electricity, and sewer along with a picnic table, fire ring, and lantern hanger (Figure 3.28). There are 39 modern campsites with water, electric, and sewer in the area. Other than RV camping, this area also provides 9 unimproved sites for tent camping. These unimproved campsites are located along the east side of the RV campground.



Figure 3.27 – Sign of Turkey Flat Campground

As can be seen in Figure 3.28, the campsite number 1 is a designated ADA compliant campsite with an accessible walkway extending to a comfort station (restroom and shower facility). In fact, due to the design and layout of the campground and flat terrain, all the campsites are considered to be accessible for people with motor disabilities. The comfort station is set in the north-center of the campground loop with easy access for all campers to use the facility (Figure 3.28 on the following page). A large picnic shelter with water, electricity, and a capacity of 50 people is situated north of the restroom and can be reserved for large groups. The detailed facility information of Turkey Flat campground is in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4 – Detail for Turkey Flat Campground

Campground amenity	Equestrian Campground
Modern campsite (water, electricity, and sewer)	39 sites
Semi-modern campsite (Water, electricity)	0 sites
Unimproved campsite	9 sites
Comfort station (restroom with showers)	1
Hiking trail	1 (Turkey trail)



Figure 3.28 - Turkey Flat Campground
Top left: campground road; Top right: ADA campsite;
Middle: typical RV campsite; Middle right: Comfort station/shower
Bottom two: Campsites in use

Camp Harbin Group Camp

The Main Park Road continues west from the Turkey Flat Campground and at approximately a quarter mile distance park visitors will see a group camp facility: Camp Harbin Group Camp. A semi-circle roadway enters the group camp from the north intersecting with the main park road. This access provides adequate space for larger vehicles used by campers and creates separation of the group camp from the main road. The road extends further south to the core area of the group camp. As can be seen in Figure 3.29, an entrance with a wooden frame gate creates separation from the drive for group campers' safety and security.

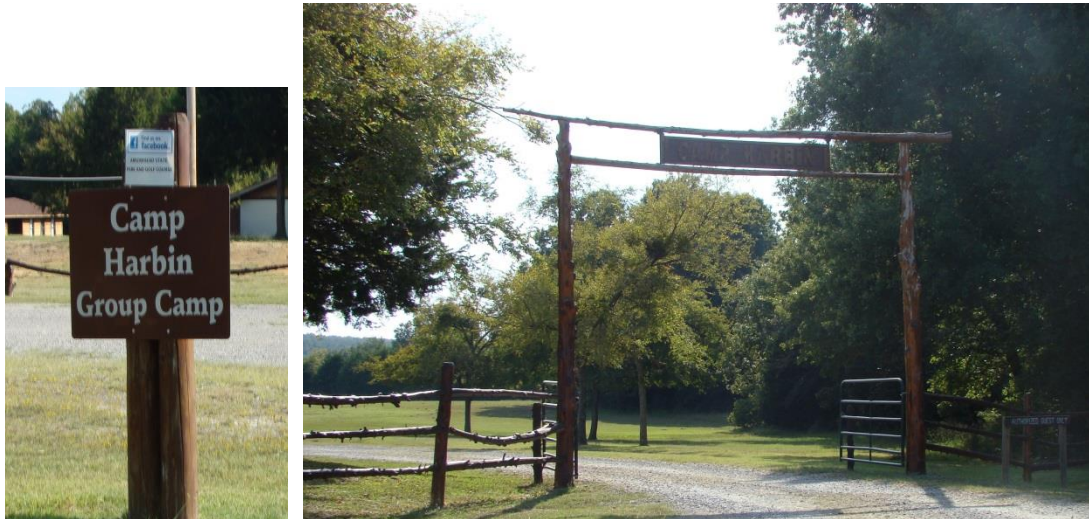


Figure 3.29 -Entryway of Camp Harbin Group Camp

Left: sign for the group camp; Above right: entrance to the group camp

Camp Harbin Group Camp includes six bunkhouses that can accommodate a total of 144 occupants. The camp also has a community building, a dining hall, a fully-equipped kitchen, and sleeping quarters for a cook. The community building is the center of the group camp with an open space in front of it for parking. These six bunkhouses are scattered around the group camping area with three bunkhouses located south and three bunkhouses north of the community building. Two restroom facilities are conveniently located south and north of the community building. All the bunkhouses have heat and air conditioning. Six RV hook-ups (electric pedestals) are installed for additional accommodation.

Additional recreational facilities arrayed on the grounds of the group camp are shown in Figure 3.30. These include a volleyball court, half basketball court, softball field, and a playgroup. Equipment for the sport facilities may be checked out at the park office. There is a large fire-ring for campfires or bonfires, plus large grills located behind the dining hall for group cookouts. However, as shown in the bottom left of Figure 3.30, the playgroup is one of the older wooden installations with limited safety surface. The detailed information about the group campground is in Table 3.5 on page 72.



Figure 3.30 – Facilities at Camp Harbin Group Camp

Top: a bunkhouse; Middle left: bathhouse; Middle right: dining hall

Bottom left: playgroup; Bottom right: Softball field

Table 3.5 – Detail for Camp Harbin Group Camp

Camp amenity	Camp Harbin Group Camp
Electric pedestals	6 units
Bunkhouse	6 units
Trail	Accessible trail to fishing pier
Volleyball court	1
Basketball court	1
Softball field	1
Playgroup	1 set (Swings and sandbox)
Comfort stations/bathhouse	2

Riding Stable

Following the main park road about a half mile west from the group camp, a riding stable is located south of the main road. The Arrowhead Stables operates as a concession within Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead (Figure 3.31). The stables are in a visible location and, in fact, are just a half mile south from the park entrance. If a park visitor were to drive southward when they first enter the park, they are only a half mile from the Arrowhead Stables. The stables provide a wide range of visitor services including traditional trail rides, pony rides, petting zoo, birthday parties, barrel train riding, and seasonal special events. The trail riding utilizes approximately three miles of equestrian trail adjacent to the stable.



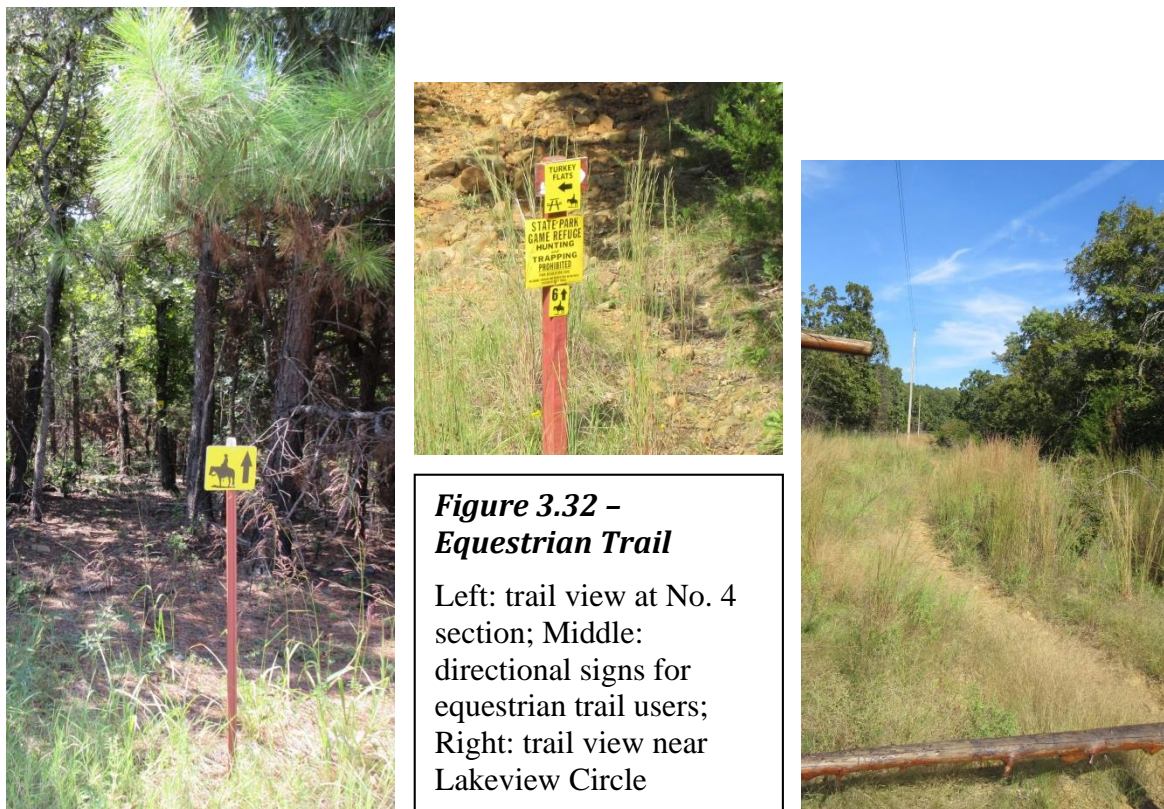
Figure 3.31 – Arrowhead Stable
 Top left: sign of the stable; Top right: sign of horse crossing; Bottom left: petting zoo; Bottom right: open space



Hiking/Walking/Riding Trails at Arrowhead

There are two primary trails in Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead: (1) the Equestrian Trail (or Lakeview Circle Equestrian Trail) and (2) White Trail (or Arrowhead Hiking Trail). Each of these trails offers a distinct experience for park visitors.

The equestrian trail at Arrowhead covers approximately 20 miles as it winds through the forest around the park property. These trails, lined by oak-hickory forests, consist of rolling-hill terrain that provides many vistas of Lake Eufaula. The entire equestrian trail is defined as six sections, based on its geographical location and natural terrain. The number 3, 4 and 5 sections are situated on the east side of the main park road, while section 1, 2 and 6 are located on the west side of the main park road. Many international equestrian use signs are displayed around the park to direct equestrian users (Figure 3.32).



**Figure 3.32 –
Equestrian Trail**

Left: trail view at No. 4 section; Middle: directional signs for equestrian trail users; Right: trail view near Lakeview Circle

Shelters located in both the Hitching Post Equestrian campground and Turkey Flat campground are available for daily reservations. Tent sites are offered at Turkey Flat, while the equestrian campground features a nearby comfort station, electrical hookups, water, picket posts and a wash station for the horses. There is also ample room to park horse trailers.

Another trail at Arrowhead is a hiking trail (Figure 3.33). This hiking trail is marked as White Trail on the state park overall map. The trail head/entrance is located at the group camp, northeast of the park property. This trail is a challenging 3-mile trail and located in hilly terrain. The hiking trail provides a one-way link between the group camp and the park office in the southeast portion of the property.



Figure 3.33 –Hiking Trail

Left: a sign along the hiking trail

Right: a view of the hiking trail

Public Access and Entry Aesthetics at Arrowhead

Public access to Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead was discussed earlier. All vehicular access is from U.S. Highway 69 on the west side of the park. U.S. Highway 69 is four-lane for most of the distance from Canadian on the south to Eufaula north of the park.

The area near the entrance to Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead is agricultural, fitting for the prairie environment. Open prairie, agricultural fields, and mixed hardwood stands border U.S. Highway 69 for most of the distance between Canadian and Eufaula.

Signs for Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead are in place along U.S. Highway 69. Most visitors to Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead are likely to have some knowledge of the park’s location prior to a visit. However, incidental visitation for travelers along U.S. Highway 69 does occur.

Park Visitation: Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead

Attendance records have been kept since the opening days of the park. It should be noted that counting park visitors is an inaccurate process. Technically, every person entering the park is a park visitor – but not all of those visitors are recreational visitors. At Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead a certain percentage of the visitors recorded in the park would include park staff, vendors, and members of the general public entering the park to utilize the restroom or for other purposes. The physical location of Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead along Main Park Road (D4152 Rd) requires that persons driving on the roadway pass through the park. This includes clientele and visitors going to or departing from Narcanon. These motorists would be park visitors.

Other aspects of park visitation can be calculated more accurately. This would include those situations in which there is an exchange of a fee for a specific service. As a result, the following

discussion reports total visitation to Arrowhead and specific usage of particular areas within the park. For clarity in understanding of visitation patterns, total park visitation is presented in the following discussion. This would include campers and day visitors.

Recreational Use of Park Facilities

As shown in Table 3.6, the total visitation Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead has decreased during the past five years. The reported number for total visitation includes day visitors and overnight visitors. The day visitors include pass-through sightseers, anglers, boaters, picnickers, trail hikers, and many other recreational visitors. Overnight visitors include campers who spend one or more nights within Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead. However, during the preparation of the RMP, the detailed information of different types of visitors was not available through park management.

Determining the number of campsites rented is more accurate than is the calculation of total visitors to the park. Total visitors are calculated based on traffic counters and a proxy variable for number of occupants in vehicles passing entry points into the park. Total number of visitors should not be interpreted as “individuals” in that numerous individuals are repeat visitors to the park on a daily, weekly, monthly, or annual basis. In addition, guests may enter the park, leave the park, and return to the park multiple times on a single visit. In such cases, traffic counters would record each entry. At Arrowhead, the number of day visitors has not been calculated using the traffic counter in recent years. As a result, the total visitation is an estimate.

Table 3.6 – Camping and Total Visitation at Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead

Fiscal year	Day visitors	Campsites rented - improved	Campsites rented - unimproved	Total Visitation
2014	N/A	2,448	247	166,466
2015	N/A	3,120	244	166,312
2016	N/A	4,318	322	178,768
2017	N/A	4,949	408	183,930
2018	N/A	5,447	375	168,357

Based on the figures in Table 3.6, it is apparent that visitation during the recent five-year period peaked in 2018 for total visitation rising from lower visitation in previous years. In all likelihood, the rise in visitation is a reflection of economic conditions during the past few years and improvements in the park. Another factor that must be considered in lake-oriented parks would be drought and reduced lake levels or flooding and high lake levels. This pattern has also been seen in several other parks across Oklahoma.

It is difficult to identify exactly how many campers are individually associated with a registration. In the campgrounds, records are maintained of the number of campsites rented. As

demonstrated in the photographs presented it is fairly common for one campsite rental to include a recreational vehicle and one or more tents. In addition, it is common for multiple motorized vehicles to be associated with a single campsite rental. Logically, group size associated with a single campsite rental can vary greatly.

Table 3.7 presents the campsite rentals for the past five years. These sites are defined as improved or unimproved, for which the category of improved sites includes modern and semi-modern site design. However, the record of campsites rental at Arrowhead was not available during the time preparing this RMP. In general, the number of campsites available varies slightly as new sites are developed, old sites are taken “off-line,” and new campground design changes the configuration of a campground.

Table 3.7 – Camping at Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead

Fiscal year	Type of campsite	Campsites rented	Campsites available*	Occupancy rate on campsites
2014	Unimproved campsites	247	N/A	N/A
	Improved campsites	2,448	N/A	N/A
2015	Unimproved campsites	244	N/A	N/A
	Improved campsites	3,120	N/A	N/A
2016	Unimproved campsites	322	N/A	N/A
	Improved campsites	4,318	N/A	N/A
2017	Unimproved campsites	408	N/A	N/A
	Improved campsites	4,949	N/A	N/A
2018	Unimproved campsites	375	N/A	N/A
	Improved campsites	5,447	N/A	N/A

Arrowhead Golf Course is another important recreational feature at Arrowhead property. In general, visitors to the Arrowhead Golf Course include individuals who are also camping or day visitors. However, golfers may also include individuals who participate in a round of golf without visiting any other portion of Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead. However, like other recreational use records, the record of golfers of Arrowhead Golf Course was not available through park management during preparation of the report (Table 3.8).

Table 3.8 – Number of Golfers at Arrowhead Golf Course

Fiscal year	18 hole green fees Number/\$revenue	9 hole green fees Number/\$revenue	Tournament fees Number/\$revenue	Annual green fees Number/\$revenue
2014	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2015	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2016	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2017	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Public Perception of Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead

At the time of preparation of this resource management plan, the authors reviewed numerous websites and marketing sources related to Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead, which were provided by private sources. Further, private citizens and visitors to Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead maintain personal “blogs” and social networking sites that address their experiences and visits to the park. These blogs often were associated with activities such as hiking the various trails, camping, fishing, or boating, but addressed Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead in some manner.

The following comments are examples of public perception of Arrowhead. These comments are taken directly from online sites and include verbatim comments which may also include errors, marked as [sic].

- This is the second time we’ve stayed here. All camping pads are concrete. They have water and electricity, and some spots have sewer too. The bathrooms are nice and clean, and they have I think four separate shower rooms where you can go in your own room and lock the door and pop some quarters in for a shower. It is just for showering, so you’ll need to finish, dress, and then go around the building to the bathrooms to do your hair. I love this feature so that nobody hogs the shower! The showers are also VERY clean. The park always looked clean and the grass is groomed as well. We pay \$20 a night for the spots with water and electric. A bargain! The camp host is super nice too. He’ll come to your spot to collect the camping fee. One more thing. . . even the picnic tables are wheelchair accessible with a large open area on the end of each. This was a

pleasant experience once again at Turkey Flats. We'll be back over and over!
(Tripadvisor, August 2014)

- We took a wrong turn at Fort Smith AR and ended up south of where we though [sic] we'd take a break halfway from Branson MO to Dallas TX. We took a gamble and followed the very long road of Arrowhead State Park expecting a gate fee to pay to use the picnic area. There was none! We pulled right up to a new, clean playground with many picnic tables (round stone with full surround bench!) to choose from. I asked my family to stop chewing and moving and just listen. We heard water and birds. The kids enjoyed the small playground and dipping their toes in the water. The water was not too cold or hot and clarity on par with other Texas lakes. We saw a few boats but it wasn't crowded on a Sunday afternoon. This is not a sandy beach but a dirt/pebble walk-in area and several people were out on rafts. The shoreline was clean but for a bit of algae and the picnic areas and restrooms were clean as well. There were no trash cans at any location except a small dumpster by the restrooms. Strange but probably kept the flies away from our lunch! As did the banana peels we left aside for them to land on. Overall nice and surprising experience I recommend if you live in the area or are passing through.
(Tripadvisor, August 2014)
- We dropped in for an overnight stay in the RV Park. The RV sites were virtually brand new with full hookups. It is a very clean park and we'll definitely stay there again.
(Tripadvisor, July, 2014)
- My wife and I stopped by here to look this state park over for a possible future visit. We didn't hike much today as the temperature was still in the upper 90s (though cooler than the 106 degrees from the day before). The park office was closed at 4:45 PM on Labor Day, but one of the park employees came over on his Gator to see if he could offer assistance. He even gave me a ride over to a trailhead on the Gator so that I could view a map. The park is situated beside Lake Eufaula and has a golf course for those that like to hit the links. There are campgrounds, RV facilities, a nature center, 25 miles of horse riding trails, and a 3 mile hiking trail. Should you have any questions about this review, feel free to send me a message. (Tripadvisor, September, 2013)
- You can stay in different parts of the park depending on what you like while camping. Do you want to be close to the water with a beach and playground equipment for the kids? They have that. Do you want to be in an area that you can have a horse and ride the trails? They have that. Do you want to be on the other side of the park for the previous activities and just have a quiet stay without all the noise and traffic? They have that too! Their [sic] is a golf course there and everything is well maintained and mowed. Lots of trails to explore. Lake Eufaula is right their [sic] on 3 sides of the park. Arrowhead park is a peninsula in Lake Eufaula. They have a small store in the park office if you need sunscreen, milk, ice, or some other general supplies. Their [sic] is also a convenience store where you exit 69 hwy to come into the park with gas, fishing bait, and hot deli type food. (Tripadvisor, August 2013)
- This was a good stop on our way to Texas. It is close to the freeway unlike the other state parks on Lake Eufaula. There are several campgrounds inside the park. Not all the campgrounds have been updated, but the Turkey Creek campground has been upgraded with gigantic concrete slabs, BBQ and picnic tables that no private campground can compete with. No need to disconnect the tow vehicle, several pull-through sites available. Camp host comes to your site for payment. Showers take quarters, did not use. If you

visit Creek Nation Casino, and Choctaw Casinos, you get \$10 free play. (RV Park Review, November 2013)

- This place must have been updated since the previous review. It looks brand new with large concrete pads, BBQ grills, and despite the drought, the grass was green. While there are lots of trees, most of them are not at the full hookup sites. We stayed 3 days and enjoyed walking along the lake shore and cooking out in a brand new never been used grill. (RV Park Review, September 2013)

User Evaluations of Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead

The most formal and scientific evaluations for Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead were generated during the 2003 park visitor survey (Caneday & Jordan, 2003). These evaluations were the result of on-site interviews with park visitors contacted at various locations throughout the park. The analysis of the data from these interviews was reported by category of type of visitor: day visitor or camper. Although dated, this visitor survey is the most recent thorough analysis of attitudes and opinions represented by visitors to Oklahoma state parks. Since contacts were made at public locations throughout the park, the determining factor for classification of the visitors was their respective place of lodging during the visit on which they were contacted.

Day visitors to Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead were familiar with the park, averaging thirteen visits per year with a mode of eight visits annually. Almost 85% of all day visitors interviewed were repeat visitors to the park. The most frequent recreational activities reported by these day visitors were picnicking, relaxing/sunbathing on beach/grass, swimming in lake and golfing. Day visitors tended to be satisfied with their experiences at the park, showing the least satisfaction with public restrooms. The park was the primary destination for all of the day visitors, who were motivated to visit the park to be with friends or family and because Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead was close to their respective homes.

The day visitors contacted during the survey tended to be white or Native American, non-Hispanic with a high school education or above. They ranged in age from 18 to 57 years of age, with a median of 34 years of age; they included 13 males and 7 females. Since these individuals were day visitors, they had traveled a limited distance to get to Arrowhead, reporting a median of 17.7 miles in travel. It is likely that a substantial number of these day visitors were from the larger surrounding communities.

Campers at Arrowhead were also quite familiar with the park in that they were repeat visitors. Approximately 75% of responding campers were repeat visitors; they had visited the park an average of five times in a year, although that mean was skewed by several campers who stayed at the park more than 50 nights in the year. These campers participated in a wide range of recreation activities, but most frequently they walked or hiked, observing wildlife, pleasure driving/sightseeing or relaxing/sunbathing on beach/grass. Campers expressed great satisfaction with the facilities provided in the park.

Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead was the primary destination for 93% of the campers contacted in the survey. They chose to visit the park to relax or rest and to be with friends or family, with the single highest factor in motivation being “rest and relaxation.” The vast majority of the campers were white and non-Hispanic. In addition, the campers were well education in that they presented a high school education or above as the highest level achieved by 63% of campers.

Campers reported having traveled an average of 121 miles on their visit to Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead. This would indicate that the majority of campers at the park were from Oklahoma metropolitan areas, such as Oklahoma City or Tulsa.

Service Quality of Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead

As a cooperative effort between the Oklahoma State Parks park staff and OSU research team, a study focusing on service quality, satisfaction, and willingness to pay entrance fee project was conducted between March, 2014 and October 2014 through existing Facebook pages of Oklahoma State Parks. Since Facebook is not a required communication platform in the state park system, all assistance received from state park Facebook managers was voluntary participation. In general, there are 27 out of 34 state parks currently active in using Facebook. Research participants were invited to participate in the survey via Facebook and they were able to select which park they would like to comment on. They also were allowed to respond to the survey for up to five different state parks. A total of approximately 600 park visitors participated in the survey and most of the parks were selected at least once by research participants. Table 3.9 reports responses from those at Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead.

Table 3.9 Service Quality of Arrowhead Property

Service Quality Statement	N	Mean	S.D.
The park is clean and well maintained	43	6.60	.73
Restrooms are clean and in proper working order	43	6.37	1.05
I was bothered by pets that other visitors brought to the park	43	2.28	1.44
The park was too crowded	43	2.47	1.47
The price I paid for the services in the park was reasonable	43	5.91	1.48
The parking is adequate in the park	43	6.02	1.41
The staff members were helpful and friendly	43	6.53	1.08
I felt secure and safe in the park	41	6.31	1.11
The park has enough restrooms and shower facilities	41	5.54	1.42
My cell phone signal was reliable in the park	41	5.37	1.62
The service I received was worth the money I paid	41	3.70	1.72
Food and beverage service in/around the park is adequate	41	5.49	1.80
The directional signs (i.e., campground, picnic, parking) in the park are adequate and clear	41	5.39	1.59
Information (i.e., maps, brochures, website) about the park is available and current	40	6.38	1.03
Willingness to pay entrance fee			
I am willing to pay a general entrance fee to support/improve the park operation/maintenance/management	42	3.67	2.08
Satisfaction			
Overall, I am satisfied with my park visit	42	6.19	1.04
I would like to visit the park again	42	6.70	.68
I would recommend the park to others	42	6.60	.86

As a result, there are 42 research participants who chose Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead as their preferred-commenting park within the system. The basic descriptive analysis of

Arrowhead property was shown in Table 3.9. On the Likert-scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree), the highest mean scores of park visitors' perceived service quality at Arrowhead is *the directional signs (i.e., campground, picnic, parking) in the park are adequate and clear* and followed by the statement of *the staff members were helpful and friendly*.

There are two reverse-scored or negative statements in the survey, including *I was bothered by pets that other visitors brought to the park* and *the park was too crowded*. The mean scores of these two statements at the lower end indicated that most park visitors were not bothered by other visitors' pets and did not perceive crowding as an issue in the park.

As park visitor's satisfaction, the results showed that Arrowhead visitors are very satisfied with their experience in the park and all the satisfaction indicators like overall satisfaction, possible revisit, and recommending the park to other ranged from 6.63 to 6.79. However, the willingness to pay entrance fee statement (*I am willing to pay a general entrance fee to support/improve the park operation/maintenance/management*) received the lowest mean score among all the statements for which higher means showed greater agreement. Visitors at Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead do not support a general entrance fee.

Park Management: Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead

Over the years of operation, the management structure for Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead has changed at the direction of leadership within OTRD from Oklahoma City. However, Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead has been quite stable in organization and operation throughout the years. At the beginning of the preparation of the RMP, a new management alignment resulted in re-grouping for Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead (formerly Arrowhead State Park) and Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead (formerly Lake Eufaula State Park). Both of the properties are managed by one park manager, who was the former manager of the Arrowhead State Park, with several assistant managers who are responsible for more specific operations that would result in a more efficient and economical operation.

Lake Eufaula State Park is included in the Southeast Region of Oklahoma State Parks. This intermediate management structure allows park management to work with regional oversight as an intermediary or in direct contact with the Oklahoma City office. As with all state parks in Oklahoma, personnel, purchasing, contracting, and all other aspects of operation are governed by Oklahoma state statutes, policies, and procedures.

Staffing

Table 3.10 and 3.11 shows the staffing pattern Lake Eufaula State Park and Arrowhead Golf Course in recent years. Although the information related to staff of the total property within Lake Eufaula State Park was not available to be included in the RMP, the general staffing pattern across the state park system provides some context for staffing of Lake Eufaula State Park in the past five years. Staffing of most Oklahoma State Parks has been stable with minor adjustments in the full-time-equivalent seasonal staff appointment during that time. Most state parks in Oklahoma experienced staffing adjustments in response to budgetary appropriations. Detailed information about staffing at Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead was provided following initial review of the RMP.

Table 3.10 – Staffing at Lake Eufaula State Park

Fiscal year	Permanent salaried staff	Seasonal staff Park	Total park staff
2014	2	8	10
2015	3	5	8
2016	3	4	7
2017	3	4	7
2018	3	4	7

Table 3.11 – Staffing at Arrowhead Golf Course

Fiscal year	Permanent salaried staff	Seasonal staff Park	Total park staff
2014	5	6	11
2015	5	7	12
2016	5	7	12
2017	4	9	13
2018	5	9	14

Revenue and Expenses

Data related to revenue and expense at Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead was provided by local staff and augmented with material from the central OTRD office. Table 3.12 and Table 3.13 on the following page reports this revenue and expense data for the past five years.

The principal revenue sources for Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead are campsite rentals, golf fees, and the concession lease. Most other services within the park are supported through state appropriations and allocation of state budgeted funds. As a result, the difference between revenue and expense for operation of Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead has been in the range of \$200,000 annually, while the difference of “revenue minus expense” at Arrowhead Golf Course showed a loss of \$275,122 in 2015 due largely to replacement of the irrigation system. Such expense is reflected in operation of general maintenance and operations of buildings, mowing and other grounds maintenance, and related park operations.

There are various perspectives on revenue and expenses associated with state park operations. For Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead, the annual investment of appropriated money ranged from \$4.10 per visitor in 2013 to a low of \$1.91 in 2014. Another possible perspective is to

review the annual cost per acre in managing Arrowhead. This has been from a 2012 high of \$181 per acre to a low of \$144 per acre in 2014.

State park operations nationally have been discussing percent of self-sufficiency in operation. Based upon the numbers provided by personnel at Arrowhead, Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead has ranged from a 2011 low of 28.4% self-sufficiency to 41.7% in 2013 and to 56.2% in 2018.

Table 3.12 - Expense at Arrowhead

Fiscal year	Park at Arrowhead	Arrowhead Golf Course
2014 Total	\$306,478	\$463,044
<i>Personnel Expense</i>	<i>\$152,107</i>	<i>\$285,638</i>
<i>Operating Expense</i>	<i>\$154,371</i>	<i>\$177,209</i>
2015 Total	\$372,506	\$469,199
<i>Personnel Expense</i>	<i>\$208,864</i>	<i>\$309,038</i>
<i>Operating Expense</i>	<i>\$183,642</i>	<i>\$160,161</i>
2016 Total	\$417,796	\$503,003
<i>Personnel Expense</i>	<i>\$216,919</i>	<i>\$360,302</i>
<i>Operating Expense</i>	<i>\$200,877</i>	<i>\$142,701</i>
2017 Total	\$400,372	\$479,708
<i>Personnel Expense</i>	<i>\$219,773</i>	<i>\$336,924</i>
<i>Operating Expense</i>	<i>\$180,599</i>	<i>\$142,784</i>
2018 Total	\$359,735	\$535,537
<i>Personnel Expense</i>	<i>\$227,505</i>	<i>\$324,402</i>
<i>Operating Expense</i>	<i>\$132,230</i>	<i>\$211,135</i>

Table 3.13 -Revenue at Arrowhead

Fiscal year	Park at Arrowhead	Arrowhead Golf Course
2014	(\$182,526)	(\$55,870)
<i>Revenue</i>	<i>\$123,952</i>	<i>\$407,174</i>
<i>Total Expense</i>	<i>\$306,478</i>	<i>\$463,044</i>
2015	(\$249,916)	(\$275,122)
<i>Revenue</i>	<i>\$142,590</i>	<i>\$194,077</i>
<i>Total Expense</i>	<i>\$392,506</i>	<i>\$469,199</i>
2016	(\$264,305)	\$68,229
<i>Revenue</i>	<i>\$153,491</i>	<i>\$434,774</i>
<i>Total Expense</i>	<i>\$417,796</i>	<i>\$503,003</i>
2017	(\$242,318)	(\$12,914)
<i>Revenue</i>	<i>\$158,054</i>	<i>\$466,794</i>
<i>Total Expense</i>	<i>\$400,372</i>	<i>\$479,708</i>
2018	(\$157,417)	(\$21,383)
<i>Revenue</i>	<i>\$202,318</i>	<i>\$514,154</i>
<i>Total Expense</i>	<i>\$359,735</i>	<i>\$535,537</i>

Law Enforcement

The CLEET certified rangers and reserve-CLEET certified rangers are responsible for primary activity related to law enforcement within the boundaries of the park. The information related to park rangers was provided following initial review of the report (Table 3.14) and updated through 2018.

Table 3.14 – Ranger Staff at Arrowhead

Fiscal year	CLEET Certified	Reserve CLEET	Total ranger staff
2014	N/A	N/A	N/A
2015	1	1	2
2016	1	1	2
2017	1	1	2
2018	1	0	1

Citation records were also updated for Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead as shown in Table 3.15. In general, incidents in parks ranged from drug and alcohol related situations, to vehicular accidents and traffic incidents, to domestic difficulties, and conflict between park visitors. It can be assumed that patterns of behavior among visitors are similar to those in other parks.

Table 3.15 – Citation and Incident Reports at Arrowhead

Calendar year	Incident Reports	Citations Issued	Arrests	Combined Total
2014	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2015	2	8	2	12
2016	8	6	0	14
2017	3	4	0	7
2018	9	8	3	20

Recreational Development: Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead

Development of Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead (originally known as Fountainhead State Park and renamed Lake Eufaula State Park) was started in January, 1963, when the State of Oklahoma, through the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department, leased land on Lake Eufaula, from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for development of a state park.

The map on the following page, Figure 3.33 provides an overview of the features of Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead. The park is currently 2,522 acres; 12 acres are state-owned (7.7 acres are leased to the Muskogee Nation for the golf course), with the balance leased from the Corps. Surrounding the park is Lake Eufaula, one of the largest man-made lakes in the southwest, with its 102,500 surface acres of water and more than 600 miles of shoreline along its 1,000 bays, inlets, and points. Because of its geographic location, there are many activities available for visitors on both land and water. Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead encompasses campgrounds, a group camp, day use areas, a marina, a nature center, swimming beaches, and other facilities. These facilities are detailed in the following discussion. For ease of presentation, the discussion and presentation begin at the south extent of the leased property and proceeds northerly along State Highway 150.

Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead is located just south of Interstate Highway 40 (I-40) near Checotah, in southeastern Oklahoma. The park is situated between the North Canadian and Deep Fork arms of Lake Eufaula. For all visitors entering Fountainhead by automobile, the main highway access route is along State Highway 150, running diagonally from U.S. Highway 69 north of Eufaula on the southeast to I-40 west of Checotah in the northwest portion of the park. State Highway 150 provides the only access to Lake Eufaula at this location and Lake Eufaula State Park. There are several access points along Highway 150 leading park visitors to various portions of the property managed as a state park.



Figure 3.34 – Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead and Highway 150

Left: sign of the state park on Highway 150; Right: road view of Highway 150

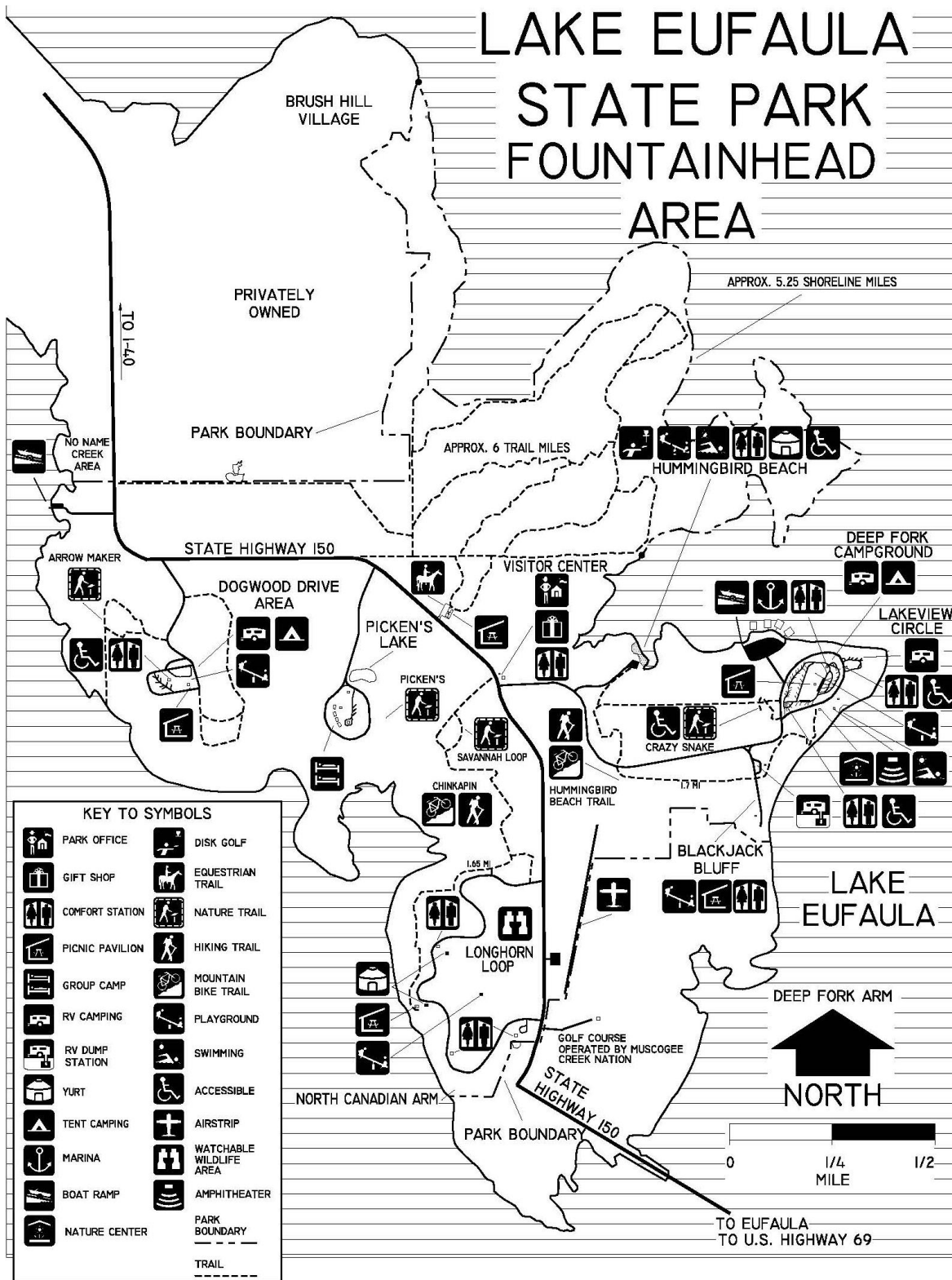


Figure 3.35 - Map of Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead

While Figure 3.35 on the preceding page presents aspects of the developed areas in Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead, the boundaries shown in Figure 3.36 present the geographic extent of the park. Unlike many other state parks which have a single clear entrance, the developed areas of Fountainhead are scattered along State Highway 150 with single or multiple access points to certain area of the park. Some of the areas are open year long, while others are closed due to seasonal operation and special use with limited access for park visitors. However, regular maintenance by park staff is required throughout the park.



Figure 3.36 – Boundaries of Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead

Background from Google Earth

The southeast of the property is adjacent to the Fountainhead Golf Course, which is currently managed by Creek Nation. The abandoned Fountainhead cabin facilities are located south of Highway 150. Several of these former park cabins are now within the boundary leased to the Creek Nation, while one or more of the cabins are still within the boundary for Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead.

Detail related to the leased property between OTRD and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is included in Appendix A. Each of these areas is presented in the following discussion with comment regarding development or conditions that may limit development.

Longhorn Loop

Driving northeast on State Highway 150 and crossing the bridge on Lake Eufaula from the City of Eufaula, Oklahoma, park visitors will see various directional signs leading them to their desired destination. Longhorn Loop is near the southern portion of Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead accessed along the state highway. At the location, there are two access points situated on the state highway: south and north entrance with locked gates. During the preparation of the RMP, this gated area received very limited use and its road condition needs to be improved. The sign of the area can be easily seen on the highway (Figure 3.37).



Figure 3.37 – Sign for Longhorn Loop on Highway 150

As the name identified, this area includes a fenced pasture for longhorn cattle. Although not all park visitors can access the loop roadway, longhorns are visible from the highway. In order to encourage park visitor to watching longhorns, an interpretive sign and a semi-circle driveway with accessible parking and walkway midway between the Longhorn Loop entrances provides a location for park visitors to learn about and watch longhorns (Figure 3.38). Regular maintenance of cattle is required even when the loop is closed.



Figure 3.38 - View of Longhorn Loop

Top left: interpretive sign on the highway; Top right: warning sign for the loop
Bottom: Livestock in Longhorn Loop



The actual Longhorn Loop drive winds through the wooded and prairie property west of Highway 150. Both entrances are gated and locked. Within the Longhorn Loop, a connecting spur allows for loading and unloading cattle from trucks into the pasture (Figure 3.39 on following page).



Figure 3.39 – South entrance and cattle gate near the north entrance

A recreational feature in Longhorn Loop includes two yurts, a portable circular dwelling structure traditionally used by nomads in Central Asia. For recreational users, a yurt can be considered as an alternative camping facility. The yurts are near a large picnic pavilion (capacity of 50 people) along the Longhorn Loop close to the water supply, but some distance from the two restroom facilities along the loop. Those who rent a yurt must get a key to the locked gates from park management. The appearance and amenities of a yurt are shown in Figure 3.40 below.

The park manager and staff have indicated that yurt renters enjoy the isolation, quietness, and solitude of the area. As of 2016, a second 20’ yurt supplemented the 16’ yurt shown in Figure 3.40a. This new yurt is shown in Figure 3.40b on the following page and is known as “Honeymoon Yurt” featuring a custom queen-sized log canopy bed.

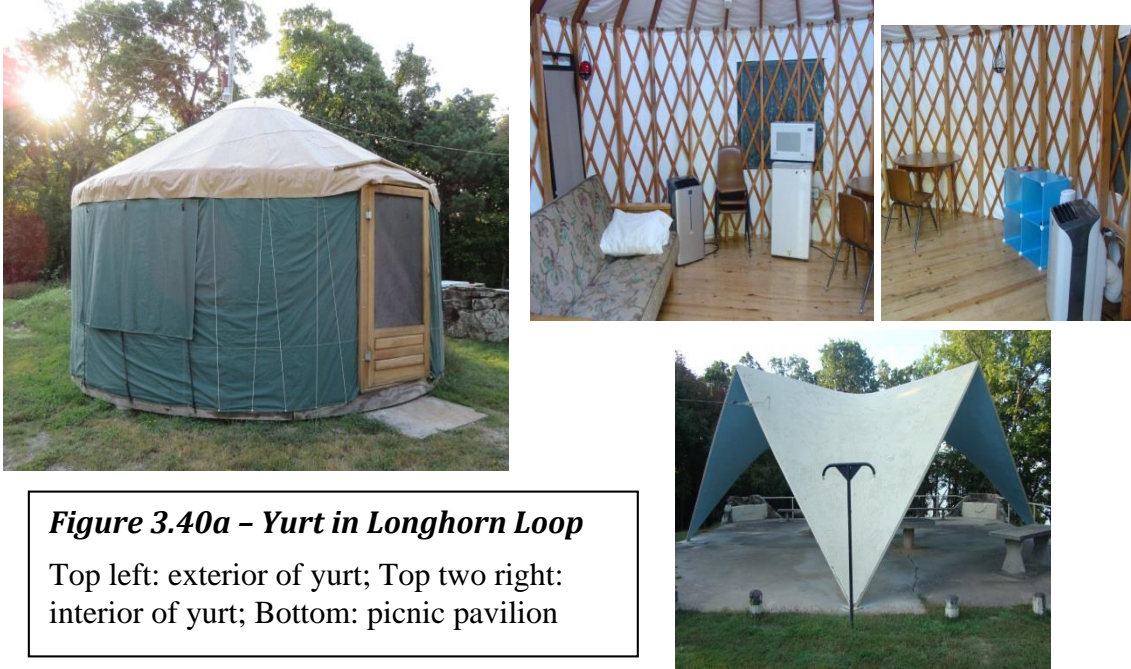


Figure 3.40a – Yurt in Longhorn Loop
 Top left: exterior of yurt; Top two right: interior of yurt; Bottom: picnic pavilion



Figure 3.40b – Yurts in Longhorn Loop
Above: interior of yurt
Bottom: exterior of yurt



There are three restroom facilities in this area: one is north of the large picnic pavilion and two are south of the large picnic pavilion within the gated area. The northern restroom is located on the west side of the roadway outside the gate and in the day use area. However, the restroom facility is somewhat outdated and does not comply with ADA standards.

As can be seen in Figure 3.41, park visitors also can find a playgroup in this area; however, the playgroup including few sets of swing is outdated. It is a common issue that these older playgroups are outdated under current ADA compliance standards and Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) guidelines, particularly due to lack of appropriate surfacing. A thorough examination of the play structures and the applicable surface materials for compliance with Consumer Product Safety Commission guidelines for public playgrounds is warranted at this time.



Figure 3.41 – Restroom and playgroup in the Longhorn Loop
Top: restroom
Bottom two: playgroup



In addition, there are thirty unimproved campsites (without water and electric amenities), primarily for tent camping, scattered around within the loop. Many of the campsites are close to the two comfort stations in the area. A typical tent site includes a concrete picnic table and a grill (Figure 3.42).

The third restroom is situated closer to the south entrance of the loop outside the gated area. Another recreational feature in the area is a kids' pond located close to the south entrance into the Longhorn Loop. The detailed recreation facilities of Longhorn Loop in Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead are reported in Table 3.12.



Figure 3.42 – Facilities at the south of Longhorn Loop
Top left: typical unimproved campsite; Top right: overview of campground; Middle: restroom close to kid pond; Bottom two: Kid fish pond and sign



There are several access points into Longhorn Loop for hiking and mountain biking or multiple-use trail wandering through the dense forest area and connecting northward to the park office or northeast to a group camp area (Figure 3.43 on the following page). The trail head for this natural surface multiple-use trail is near the larger picnic pavilion in the area. The length of this trail is approximately 2.5 miles with easy to moderate challenge level.

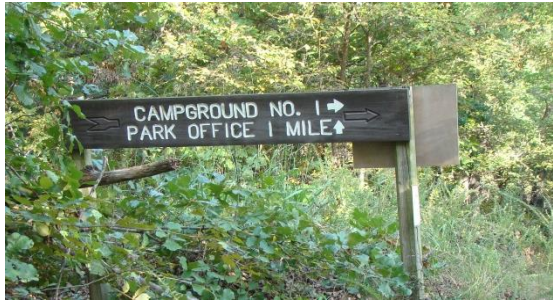


Figure 3.43 – Chinkapin Trail at Longhorn Loop

Left: directional sign; Right: trail view

Table 3.16 – Campground Detail for Campground at Longhorn Loop

Campground amenity	Longhorn Loop
Unimproved campsite (without water, sewer, electricity)	28 sites
Yurt	2 units
Trailhead	1
Picnic pavilion	1
Playgroup	1 (two swings)
Comfort stations	2

Airstrip and Adjacent Area

Exiting Longhorn Loop and continuing north on Highway 150, a visitor will notice an airstrip on the east side of the highway. This airstrip is a 3,000 ft. length and 50 ft. width runway. A parking area on the west side of the runway accommodates transient parking. As can be seen in Figure 3.44 on the following page, the airstrip is not well-maintained and may present some safety concerns for take-off or landing an aircraft.

A memorial for law enforcement officers, State Park Superintendent Leo Newton and Highway Patrolman Bill J. Walker, is located on the east side of the highway to memorize two law enforcement officers shot to death while attempting to arrest two criminals possessing firearms inside the Fountainhead State Park (former name of Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead). Please see more detailed story about the two officers on the Official Website of the Oklahoma Law Enforcement Memorial (<http://www.oklemem.com/W.htm>). The actual memorial is shown in Figure 3.45.



Figure 3.44 - Airport at Fountainhead
Left: airstrip; Right: airstrip



Figure 3.45 - Law Enforcement memorial on State Highway 150



Figure 3.46 – Fountainhead Golf Course

Left: entry sign of the course; Right: a view of the golf course

Fountainhead Golf Course is visible to the north of Highway 50 at the southern end of the park and to the east of the highway across from Longhorn Loop. Although the Fountainhead Golf Course is managed by the Muscogee Creek Nation and not operated by the state park system, the golf course is adjacent to the airstrip. The main entrance to the Fountainhead Golf Course is near the south end of the airstrip. Although not part of the state park, the golf course does offer recreational enhancement for visitors to the area (Figure 3.46).

Park Office / Visitor Center

Driving toward the north on State Highway 150, park visitors will see a directional sign leading them to the park office and visitor center, along the east side of the highway and north of the airstrip (Figure 3.47).

The park office is approximately three-quarter mile from the north entrance of the Longhorn Loop. It is located at the intersection of State Highway 150 and an east-west roadway to Lakeview Circle and Deep Fork Campground. The park office is fairly visible to park visitors from the highway. Like the park office and former clubhouse at Arrowhead, the roof of the park office at Fountainhead is a golden, pyramid-shaped roofed building. There are approximately 15 parking spots around the office area for park visitors who may pay fees, gather information, and buy gifts.



Figure 3.47 – Directional sign to park office

A park information board is located to the north of the office for displaying maps and notices related to the park. A public restroom occupies the north portion of the former park office now serving as the office for the Southeast Region Manager. Another visible feature next to the restroom is a small fountain, named Lovelock Fountain, with a wire

netting wall for park visitors to “lock” their love. Two interpretive signs about Oklahoma wildlife are behind the fountain. There is a small structure east of the restroom unit but not visible from the State Highway 150 for the general public. However, an old water treatment facility west of the highway is visible for all park visitors. All the facilities mentioned above are shown in Figure 3.48.



Figure 3.48 – Park office and nearby area

Top two: park office and sign; Middle two: Lovelock fountain
Bottom left: restroom & Southeast Region office
Bottom right: Old water treatment facility

Park Maintenance Area

The roadway south of the park office leads park visitors to the eastern-most extent of the park property. This road passes a park maintenance area and leads to several recreational areas on the east side of the park property, such as Blackjack Bluff, Hummingbird Beach, Lakeview Circle, Crazy Snake, Deep Fork Campground, marinas, and boat ramp.

The park maintenance area is located on the south side of the roadway. There are two maintenance buildings and several smaller buildings in which to store equipment and park vehicles. A park residence is adjacent to the maintenance area and supported with additional structures as shown. Although it is a gated area, without significant warning signs park visitors might accidentally enter this area (Figure 3.49).



Figure 3.49 – Maintenance Area

Top: Maintenance building and yard

Bottom: park residence

Hummingbird Beach

Moving eastward on the roadway south of the park office around one-quarter mile, a spur from the roadway extends toward the northeast and leads park visitors to a swimming beach area, Hummingbird Beach. This swimming beach is an attraction for many park visitors especially in summer. It is an unguarded swimming beach, so life jackets are provided for park visitors to use and related rules regarding use of the swim beach are displayed in visible locations.

A parking lot could accommodate approximately 25 to 30 vehicles for day users while at the beach. As shown on Figure 3.50, a designated parking spot at the entry of a walking path is for people with disabilities. An ADA accessible restroom and information board are located on the south edge of the parking lot. There is a large picnic pavilion located on the opposite side of the parking lot from the restroom facility. The maximum capacity of the pavilion is about 65 people. The pavilion with electric and water service is also available for rental by large groups.

Following the walking path extending toward the south, a park visitor could view a sundial, an ancient timekeeping device, made by local school students years ago. However, this sundial was removed in 2016 and Hummingbird yurt was installed. An accessible ramp extends from the walkway as shown in Figure 3.51 leading to the entry into the yurt.

A shelter augments the other features in this area and could be used for special events or celebrations (Figure 3.51). West of the beach area there is a playgroup for five- to twelve-year-old children. Other recreational facilities, such as swings, picnic tables, and sitting areas encourage use of the area.



Figure 3.50 – Hummingbird Beach and facilities (1)

Top left: restroom; Top right: ADA parking spot

Middle left: beach view; Middle right: signs of the area

Bottom: picnic pavilion





Figure 3.51 – Hummingbird Beach and facilities (2)

Top: Hummingbird yurt exterior and interior

Middle: playgroup

Bottom left: swings; Bottom right: sitting area

Hummingbird Trail and Disc Golf Course

Two other recreational facilities in this area include a multiple use trail and an 18-hole disc golf course.

The trail, Hummingbird Beach Trail, is a 2.5-mile trail for bikers and hikers. The trail is a loop design beginning at the nature center leading westward to the Hummingbird Beach area and connecting to Black Jack Bluff area, south of the nature center, before circling back to the nature center. As can be seen on Figure 3.52, as an example, trail maps of the Hummingbird Beach Trail are displayed at the beach area and near the nature center.



Figure 3.52 – Map of Hummingbird Beach Trail

Hummingbird disc golf course is a newer development in the area added in 2012. The course landscape is mostly flat and moderately wooded terrain. The holes from No. 1 to No. 9 run north-south parallel to the roadway to Deep Fork area, while holes from No. 10 to No. 18 are clustered north of the roadway to Hummingbird Beach. Some of the tees are located in the wooded area increasing the level of difficulty for players (Figure 3.52). Please see the more detailed disc golf maps and score card in the appendices.



Figure 3.53 – Disc Golf Course

Left: #2 hole tee and fairway; Right: Basket

Black Jack Bluff

Leaving the Hummingbird Beach area, the roadway leads park visitors southward and eastward toward Black Jack Bluff. After approximately 0.8 mile, park visitors will see a directional sign and a southward spur leading to a sanitary dump station and Black Jack Bluff (Figure 3.54). Although Black Jack Bluff is a day use area and no overnight use is allowed, the recreational vehicle sanitary dump station here provides an easy access for the RV campers at nearby areas, such as Lakeview Circle and Deep Fork Campground.



Figure 3.54 - Blackjack Bluff
 Top left: directional sign; Top right: pavilion;
 Middle left: playgroup; Middle right: restroom
 Bottom: adjacent to private property



There are several facilities and amenities provided at Black Jack Bluff: a restroom, a large pavilion, and a playgroup. The restroom is somewhat outdated and not compliant with current ADA standards. The picnic pavilion can serve up to 75 people. The playgroup is composed of swings, slide, and other climbing features. However, similar to other older playgroup facilities, this play structures does not have adequate surfacing materials and fall zones. As a result, it is outdated under current ADA compliance standards and Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) guidelines, which could raise safety concerns.

Since Black Jack Bluff is north of the golf course, a private operation, a roadway leads from the park property onto the Fountainhead Golf Course. As can be seen on Figure 3.54, a gated area and warning sign reminds park visitors to not enter the adjacent private property.

Deep Fork Area

Deep Fork area, the eastern extent of the park property, includes several named areas encompassing Deep Fork Campground and Lake View Circle Campground, the Nature Center, the Amphitheater, Crazy Snake trail, a beach, and other facilities.

Deep Fork Campground is designed for RV camping and is a concentric double-loop design. The exterior loop is a one-way counter-clockwise roadway. There are two connection roads with gates leading park visitors into the interior loop: one is close to the nature center and another is adjacent to Lake View Circle, a campground loop attached on the east side of Deep Fork Loop. A roadway on the northwest of the loop connects to the marina area at Fountainhead.

As shown in Figure 3.55, a comfort station is located at the southwest entrance to the inner loop and another comfort station is located in the northwest portion of the inner loop where campers can access the facilities. Both comfort stations are considered as ADA accessible facilities for people with mobility limitations.

The Deep Fork Campground is composed of 52 semi-modern campsites with water and electric hookups and 2 designated tent camping pads without water and electric located at the north of the inner loop. Most of the campsites are back-in design and under the shade of trees. As shown in Figure 3.56 on the following page, all campsites are clearly defined by concrete pads and a typical RV campsite includes a picnic table and a grill. There are 42 identified unimproved campsites with picnic tables and grills distributed east of the campground and south of the nature center.

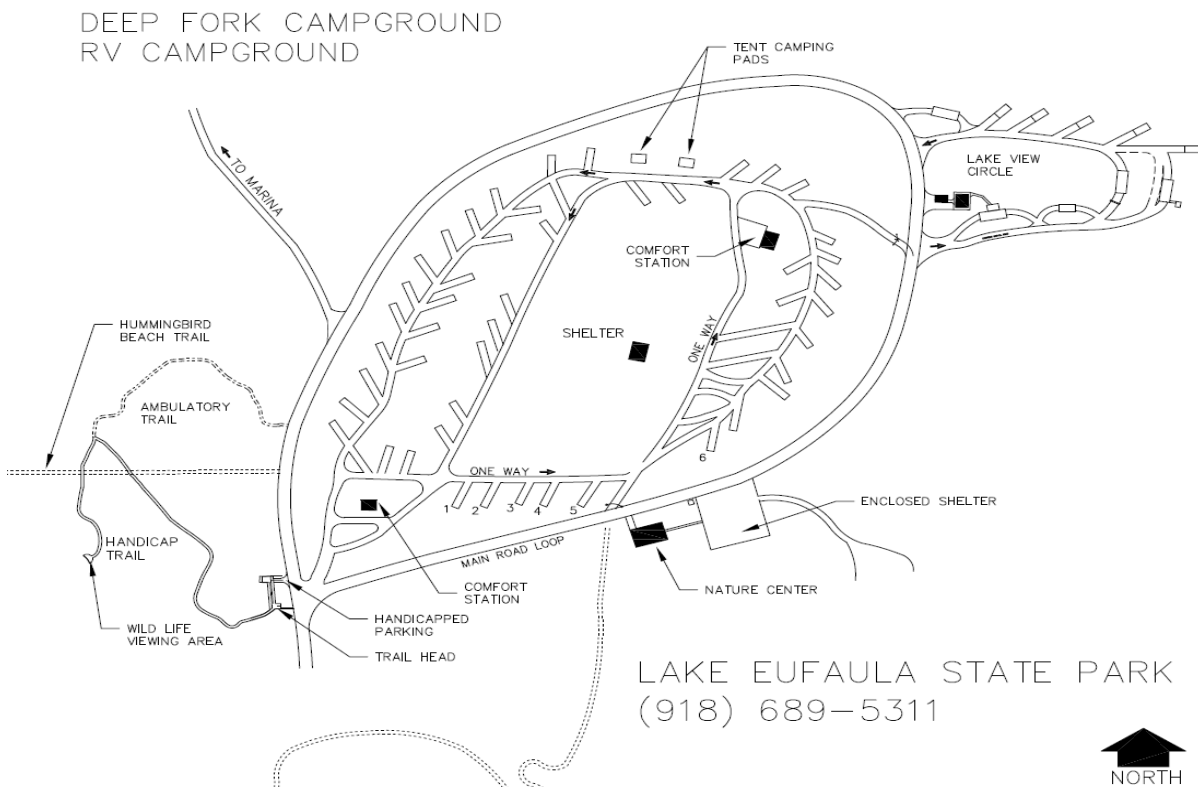


Figure 3.55 - Map of Deep Fork Campground



Figure 3.56 – Camping Facilities of Deep Fork Campground

Top left: comfort station south; Top right: comfort station north

Middle left: back-up campsite; Middle right: directional sign of the area

Bottom left: campsite in use; Bottom right: a typical campsite



Figure 3.57 - Nature center and “frogatorium”

As can be seen in Figure 3.57, several educational facilities and amenities provide additional recreational opportunities for park visitors. For example, a nature center is located on the southeast side of the main road loop. This nature center offers hand-on experiences with interactive and touchable displays, a mini library, and a classroom where park interpretive staff host education programs for children and school groups. A “frogatorium” is adjacent to the nature center and is another significant educational feature at the park. The friends’ group of the park is actively involved in various educational projects and development on the property. There is a big parking lot with ADA accessible parking spots in front of the nature center.

A concrete walking path provides an accessible route from the parking area to the amphitheater. These paths connect to the nature center and other recreational facilities in the area, such as the boat ramp and swim beach area. The partially enclosed shelter or amphitheater is adjacent to the parking lot, west of the nature center, and can be used as an outdoor gathering and performing area for school groups (Figure 3.58).



Figure 3.58 - Amphitheater and walking path

An unpaved road east of the visitor center leads park visitors to the water access. There is an unguarded swimming beach with life jackets and warning signs at the shore. An older boat ramp was next to the swimming beach but was not useable under the current conditions and does not show on the overall map (Figure 3.59). Park management and staff would direct park visitors to use a boat ramp at the marina operated by a concessionaire west of this area.



Figure 3.59 – Beach area at Deep Fork
Top left: unpaved road to the beach; Top right: swim beach
Bottom left: directional sign; Bottom right: boat ramp

In addition, a large picnic pavilion with a maximum capacity of one hundred people is situated at the center of the campground. As shown on Figure 3.60 on the following page various types of playground structures are located in the middle of the campground. However, several of the play structures are outdated based on current ADA compliance standards and CPSC guidelines. The detailed campground facilities are shown on Table 3.17 in the following page.

Table 3.17 – Detail for Deep Fork Campground

Campground amenity	Deep Fork Campground
Semi-modern campsite	53 sites
Unimproved campsites	42 sites and 2 tent pads
Picnic pavilion	1
Playgroup	1 (with variety of play structures)
Comfort stations	2 with showers
Nature center (in close proximity)	1 (with frogatorium)
Amphitheater (in close proximity)	1
Swim beach (in close proximity)	1



Figure 3.60 – Recreational facilities at Deep Fork
 First row: large picnic pavilion
 Second row: play group
 Third row: swing and climbing rock
 Fourth row: swings

Deep Fork Area – Lakeview Circle

The map of Lakeview Circle is at the upper-right corner of the Figure 3.55 (map of Deep Fork campground). Similar to the Deep Fork Campground, the Lakeview Circle has one entrance and one exit. RV campers in Lakeview Circle need to follow a counterclockwise direction through Deep Fork Campground in order to enter Lakeview Circle. In comparison to Deep Fork Campground, Lakeview Circle is a relatively smaller campground, composed of 10 semi-modern campsites with a better view of the lake. Both back-in and drive-through campsites are provided in this campground. An ADA compliant comfort station is located at the west end of the circle (Figure 3.61). Table 3.18 below shows the detailed information of the campground.

Table 3.18 – Detail for Lakeview Circle Campground

Campground amenity	Lakeview Circle Campground
Semi-modern campsite (with water and electricity)	10 sites
Comfort station	1 with showers



Figure 3.61 – Lakeview Circle

Top left: sign of the campground; Top right: restroom

Bottom left: campsite in use; Bottom right: lake view

Marina

The marina in the Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead is a concession, located northwest of the Deep Fork Campground. Park visitors need to drive by the southeast portion of the exterior circle of Deep Fork Campground and northwestward to the marina area. The marina provides a wide range of services from boat slip rental, restaurant/cafe, gift shop, to fishing dock. Park visitors can find the marina's information and service from their business website (<http://www.eufaulamarina.com/>) and see directional signs and advertising materials from State Highway 150 and other locations in the park (Figure 3.62).



Figure 3.62 – Marina at Fountainhead

Top left: sign on SH 150; Top right: restaurant; Middle: marina;

Bottom left: marina concession residence; Bottom right: storage yard

Stables at Fountainhead

Upon returning to Highway 150, a park visitor can continue driving a quarter mile north on State Highway 150 from the visitor center/park office. At this location, park visitors will see stables on the east side of highway. This stable was operated under a contract as a state park concession. During preparation of the RMP, the stables at Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead were closed.

Although the stable was not open for business during preparation of the RMP, the parking lot in front of the barn/stable provides enough space for equestrians to access a 6-mile trail winding around the wooded area with limited development to the north and east. Figure 3.63 is the equestrian map provided through the park office.

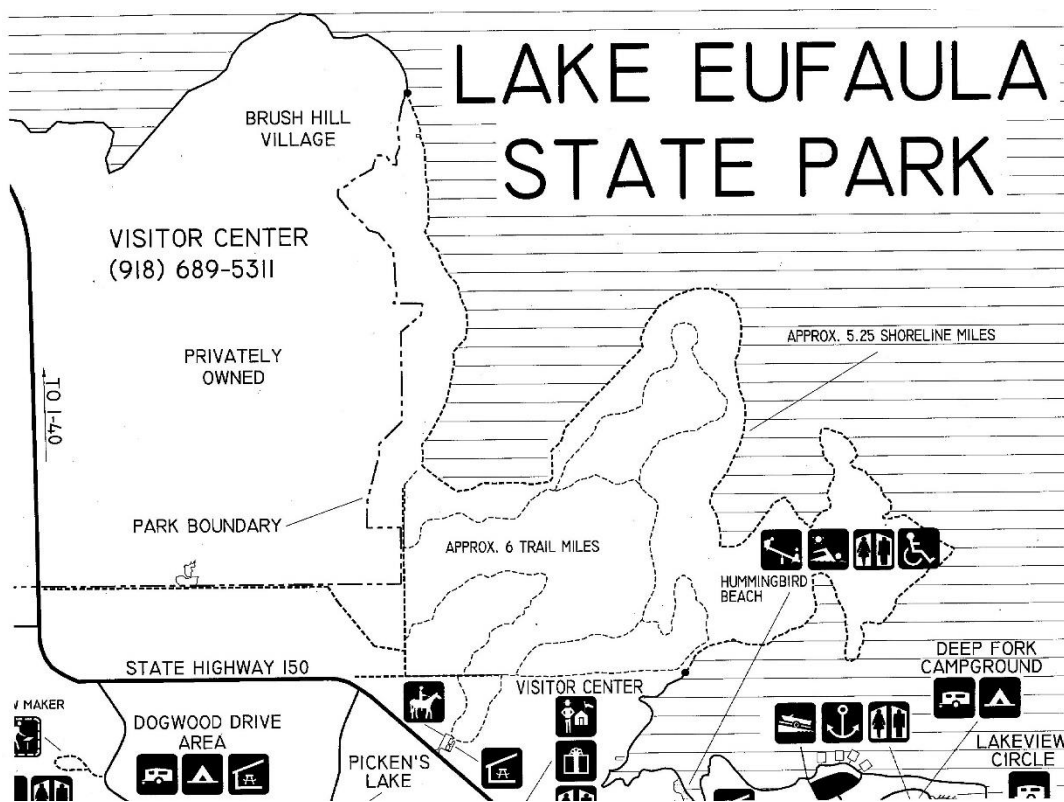


Figure 3.63 - Map of Equestrian Trail

(Source: Park office at Fountainhead)

As can be seen on Figure 3.64 on the following page, a parking fee/trail use fee station is installed at the trail head for collecting fees from trail users. Several information boards display the maps, policy, and rules for park visitors to understand the equestrian regulations. A large paddock or pavilion is located at the trail head and is currently used as a storage area.

Figure 3.64 – Equestrian Trail

Top left: trail entry; Top right: fee station

Bottom: Stables with paddock and parking space



Picken’s Lake Group Camp

Approximately a quarter-mile northwestward on State Highway 150 park visitors will see a sign for Picken’s Lake Group Camp (Figure 3.65). A south-north service road leads visitors toward the group camp. Picken’s Lake is located adjacent to the entry drive. The entry to the group camp is gated and intended for group campers use only.



Figure 3.65 – Sign at Group camp

The group camp, consisting of four large bunkhouses, accommodates up to 96 persons. These bunkhouses are air-conditioned (but without heat). Kitchen equipment includes a cook stove, grill and double oven. The community center also contains a cook's quarters with private bath. Three RV electric pedestals are available in the group camp for an additional charge per day. A large restroom and shower facility is set in the center of the group camp. The group camp recreational facilities include a volleyball court and half basketball court. Nearby Pickens Lake, frequently stocked with game fish, is available for use only by groups renting the group camp (Figure 3.66). The detailed information about the group camp is displayed in Table 3.19 on the following page.



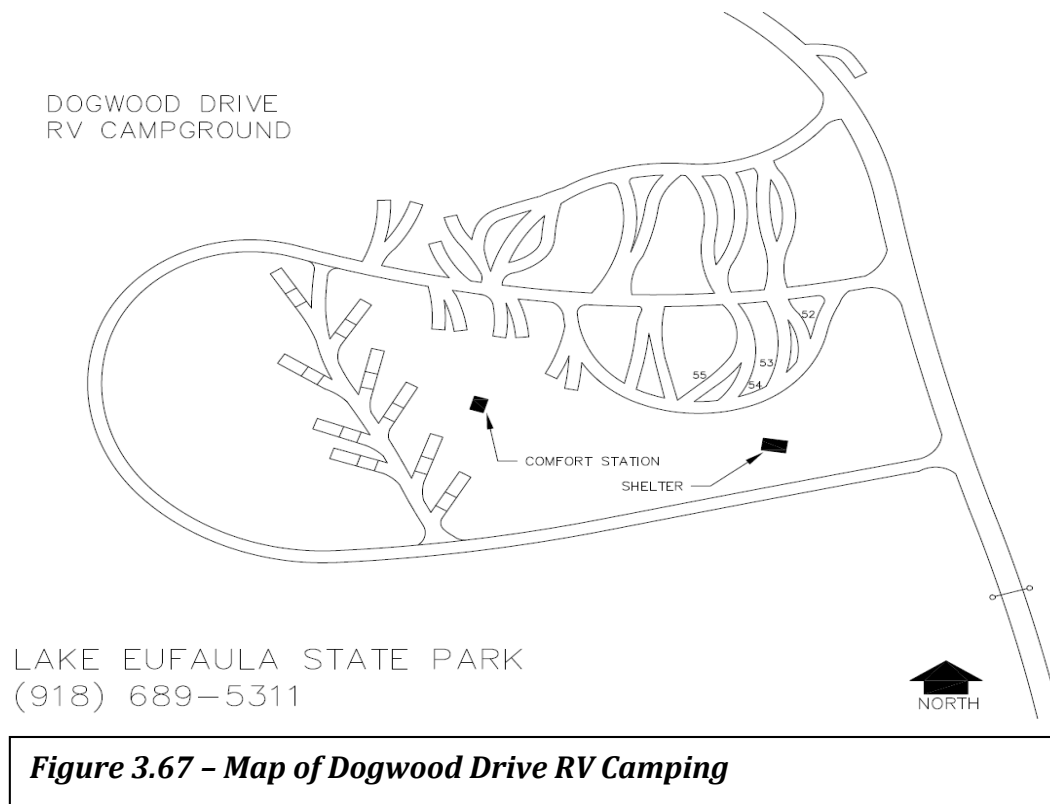
Figure 3.66 - Group camp
 Top two: Pickens Lake
 Middle left: a bunkhouse;
 Middle right: bathhouse
 Bottom left: basketball court;
 Bottom right: community building

Table 3.19 –Detail for Picken’s Lake Group Camp

Group Camp amenity	Group Camp
Electric pedestal (for RV use)	3 units
Bunkhouse	4
Volleyball court	1
Basketball court	1 (half court)
Community building	1
Lake	1 (Pickens Lake)
Comfort station/bathhouse	1 with showers
Playgroup	1

Dogwood Drive Area

Returning to State Highway 150 and continuing a quarter mile west, another camping area, Dogwood Drive Area, is located south of the highway. Dogwood Drive Area is a heart-shaped loop at the west side of the park property. Dogwood Drive Area can be closed and gated as is common during the winter. Once a visitor enters Dogwood Drive campground, the roadway is one-way, counterclockwise with back-in sites along each side of the road. Some of the sites are single-site design, but several are double-site design, providing a variety of layouts for campers with different needs (Figure 3.67).



There are 35 modern campsites with water, electric and sewer at Dogwood Drive Area. All the campsites are clearly defined by paved camping pads. A typical campsite includes a grill and picnic table. There are also 23 identified unimproved sites in the area for tent camping. A comfort station is located in the south center of the RV camping area, and is considered as an ADA compliant facility for people with disabilities. A picnic shelter with 30 people capacity is located at the southeast corner of Dogwood Campground. As shown on Figure 3.68, there are several play structures, such as slides and swings, near the picnic shelter to enhance park visitors' recreational experience in the park. However, the playgroup facilities at the campground are outdated under current ADA standards and CPSC guidelines.



Figure 3.68 – Dogwood Drive
 Top left: Sign; Top right: campsite in use
 Middle left: double-site design; Middle right: picnic shelter
 Bottom left: playgroup; Bottom right: comfort station

North of the main camping area of Dogwood, a three-quarter mile trail, named Arrow Maker Trail, provides park visitors a place to have an easy walk on natural surfaces. This interpretive trail winds through the forest and back to the park road. Interpretive signs, maps, and brochure guide the visitor along the trail (Figure 3.69).



Figure 3.69 – Arrow Maker Trail
 Left: map of the trail at the Campgroup; Right: Trail view

A lagoon system serving this area is south of the main campground in the Dogwood area, visible for campers in several locations. Therefore, there are several gated areas and warning signs around the campground to remind park visitors to stay away from the waste treatment facility (Figure 3.70). Northfork Beach Trail, leading visitors southward to access the water, and a half basketball court are located at the south end of Dogwood area (Figure 3.70). Table 3.20 on the following page shows the detailed amenities of Dogwood Drive RV Camping Area.



Figure 3.70 – Dogwood Area facilities
 Top left: waste water treatment facility;
 Top right: basketball court; Bottom:
 Northfork beach trail

Table 3.20 – Detail for Campground at Dogwood Drive

Campground amenity	Dogwood Drive
Modern campsite (with water, electric, and sewer)	35 sites
Unimproved campsite (without water, electric, and sewer)	23 site
Trail head	2 (Arrow Maker Trail, Northfork)
Picnic shelter	1
Comfort stations	1 with showers
Play group	1
Basketball court	1 (a half court)

No Name Creek

Upon exiting Dogwood Drive Area and following State Highway 150 northward, park visitors will see a sign on the east side of the highway leading visitors to the northern extent of the park property, No Name Creek. This area, Jack Frisbie Boat Ramp honoring Jack Frisbie, Oklahoma Wildlife Conservation Commission in 1990s, primarily serves as a boat launching area. Jack Frisbie is a Lake Eufaula-area native and was involved in fish-and-wildlife-conservation efforts at Lake Eufaula for many years. Please see more detailed stories about Commissioner Frisbie at http://www.tulsaworld.com/archives/frisbie-named-to-wildlife-commission/article_ffa6e716-51bf-58bf-93ae-d0ec41b66789.html). This boat ramp is a weather, season, and water level dependent facility with a gate controlling the public access to the water (Figure 3.71). It is also a day use area only with no overnight camping allowed.



Figure 3.71 – No Name Creek
 Top left: sign; Top right: gate and drive way
 Bottom left: Jack Frisbie memorial; Bottom right: view of the lake

Hiking/Walking/Riding Trails

There are five primary trails in Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead: (1) Crazy Snake Trail; (2) Hummingbird Beach Trail, (3) Arrow Maker Trail, (4) Chinkapin Hiking Trail, and (5) Savannah Loop Trail. Each of these trails offers a distinct experience for the visitor.

Crazy Snake Trail is an interpretive walking trail at Deep Fork Campground area. This trail is an ADA accessible trail providing an easy walking trail for all park visitors of all ages. The length of the trail is just over a quarter mile loop (Figure 3.72).

Hummingbird Beach Trail (Figure 3.73) is a two-mile hiking and biking trail. Its entrance is located near the Deep Fork Nature Center. This trail starts at the nature center and takes the visitor to the beach area where there is an accessible comfort station and rest area. It then joins the Crazy Snake Interpretive Trail. The challenge level of this trail is easy to moderate.



Figure 3.72 - Trailhead of Crazy Snake Trail



Figure 3.73 - Hummingbird trail at Black Jack Bluff

Arrow Maker Trail is a three-quarter-mile loop interpretive trail. This trail is located at Dogwood Drive Area. This interpretive trail winds through the forest and back to the park road and provides an opportunity for an easy walk in the woods.

Chinkapin Hiking Trail is a two and half miles hiking and biking trail. This trail connects the visitor center at the mid-section of the property to Longhorn Loop in the southwest portion of the park. The challenge level of this trail is easy to moderate.

Similar to Arrow Maker Trail, Savannah Loop Trail is an interpretive hiking trail and a side trail north of the Chinkapin Hiking Trail. This trail is primary for hiking and biking. It is a

three-quarter mile interpretive nature trail which goes through dense forest and open grassland.

Public Access and Entry Aesthetics

Public access to Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead was discussed earlier. All the park properties are located along State Highway 150. Highway 150 is two-lane for its distance from U.S. 69 north of Eufaula on the south to I-40 north of the park and west of Checotah.

The area near the entrance to Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead is agricultural, fitting for the prairie environment. Open prairie, agricultural fields, and mixed hardwood stands border Highway 69 for most of the distance between Checotah and Eufaula. Brush Hill, a small community borders the park along Highway 150 on the north.

Signs for Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead are in place along Highway 150. Most visitors to Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead are likely to have some knowledge of the park's location prior to a visit, while incidental visitation for travelers along Highway 150 is possible.



Figure 3.74 - Signs on Highway 150

Left: thank you sign for park visitor; Right: temporary sign for a special event

Park Visitation at Fountainhead

Attendance records have been kept since the opening days of the park. It should be noted that counting park visitors is an inaccurate process. Technically, every person, including travelers on Highway 150, entering the park is a park visitor – but not all of those visitors are recreational visitors. At Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead a certain percentage of the visitors recorded in the park would include park staff, vendors, and members of the general public entering the park to utilize the restroom or for other purposes. The physical location of Fountainhead along State Highway 150 requires that persons driving on the roadway pass through the park. These motorists would be park visitors although they may utilize only the roadway during driving.

Other aspects of park visitation can be calculated more accurately. This would include those situations in which there is an exchange of a fee for a specific service. As a result, the following discussion reports total visitation to Fountainhead and specific usage of particular areas within

the park. For clarity in understanding of visitation patterns, total park visitation is presented in the following discussion. This would include campers and day visitors.

Recreational Use of Park Facilities

As shown in Table 3.21, the visitation at Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead has decreased during the past five years. The number includes day visitors and overnight visitors. The day visitors include pass-through sightseers, anglers, boaters, picnickers, trail hikers, and many other recreational visitors. Overnight visitors include campers who spend one or more nights at Fountainhead. However, during the preparation of the RMP, the detailed information of different types of visitors was not provided by park management.

Determining the number of campsites rented is more accurate than is the calculation of total visitors to the park. Total visitors are calculated based on traffic counters and a proxy variable for number of occupants in vehicles passing entry points into the park. Total number of visitors should not be interpreted as “individuals” in that numerous individuals are repeat visitors to the park on a daily, weekly, monthly, or annual basis. In addition, guests may enter the park, leave the park, and return to the park multiple times on a single visit. In such cases, traffic counters would record each entry. At Fountainhead, the number of day visitors has not been calculated using the traffic counter in recent years. As a result, total visitation would be an estimate.

Table 3.21 - Camping and Total Visitation at Fountainhead

Fiscal year	Day visitors	Campsites rented - improved	Campsites rented - unimproved	Total Visitation
2014	N/A	N/A	N/A	133,667
2015	N/A	6,155	945	183,637
2016	N/A	6,811	1,130	177,338
2017	N/A	6,390	1,051	197,813
2018	N/A	6,144	822	175,734

Based on the figures in Table 3.21, it is apparent that visitation during the recent five-year period peaked in 2017 for total visitation. As with visitation patterns for other parks, visitation is a reflection of economic conditions during the past few years and the price of gasoline. Another factor that must be considered has been drought and reduced lake levels or flooding and high water levels. Extremes in water levels have been associated with reduced park visitation at many sites. This pattern has also been seen in several other parks across Oklahoma.

It is difficult to identify exactly how many campers are individually associated with a registration. In the campgrounds for most state parks, records are maintained of the number of campsites rented. As demonstrated in the photographs presented it is fairly common for one campsite rental to include a recreational vehicle and one or more tents. In addition, it is common

for multiple motorized vehicles to be associated with a single campsite rental. Logically, group size associated with a single campsite rental can vary greatly.

Table 3.22 presents the campsite rentals for the past five years. These sites are defined as improved or unimproved, for which the category of improved sites includes modern and semi-modern site design. However, the record of campsites rental at Fountainhead was provided after initial submission of this RMP. But in general, the number of campsites available varies slightly as new sites are developed, old sites are taken “off-line,” and new campground design changes the configuration of a campground.

Table 3.22 – Camping at Fountainhead

Fiscal year	Type of campsite	Campsites rented	Campsites available*	Occupancy rate on campsites
2014	Unimproved campsites	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Improved campsites	N/A	N/A	N/A
2015	Unimproved campsites	945	N/A	N/A
	Improved campsites	3,155	N/A	N/A
2016	Unimproved campsites	1,130	N/A	N/A
	Improved campsites	6,811	N/A	N/A
2017	Unimproved campsites	1,051	N/A	N/A
	Improved campsites	6,390	N/A	N/A
2018	Unimproved campsites	822	N/A	N/A
	Improved campsites	6,144	N/A	N/A

*Based on number of total sites, either improved or unimproved, less 5% for maintenance

Yurts are another recreational feature and very popular based on conversation with park staff. At the time of initiation of this RMP, there was only one yurt in the Longhorn Loop, a closed area with limited access to the public. Other yurts were added in late 2015 and 2016. Data related to yurt rental was provided after initial submission of the RMP.

Table 3.23 –Yurt rental at Fountainhead

Fiscal year	Yurt rentals	Yurt available	Occupancy rate
2014	N/A	N/A	N/A
2015	52	1 yurt	N/A
2016	89	2 yurts	N/A
2017	186	3 yurts	N/A
2018	211	3 yurts	N/A

Public Perception of Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead

At the time of preparation of this resource management plan, the authors reviewed numerous websites and marketing sources related to Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead, which were provided by private sources. Further, private citizens and visitors to Fountainhead maintain personal “blogs” and social networking sites that address their experiences and visits to the park. These blogs often were associated with activities such as hiking the various trails, camping, fishing, or boating, but addressed Fountainhead in some manner.

The following comments are examples of public perception of Fountainhead. These comments are taken directly from online sites and include verbatim comments which may also include errors.

- Dogwood campgrounds were nice, site was concrete and level, good condition asphalt interior roads, lots of grass between sites. Bathrooms were old, tired and badly needing updating. While site power pedestal provided 50 AMP power, only the 30 AMP worked. Would return and camp here again. We camped at Lake Eufaula State Park in a Fifth Wheel. (RV Park Review, October 2014)
- 5 miles off I-40. It has two camping areas [sic], one on lake with water and electric and one with larger sites with full hookups. Shaded and quiet. Busy on weekends. Recommend. We camped at Lake Eufaula State Park in a Travel Trailer. We dropped in for an overnight stay in the RV Park. The RV sites were virtually brand new with full hookups. It is a very clean park and we’ll definitely stay there again. (RV Park Review, July 2014)
- Rate reflects a senior discount and some sort of promotional rate they were offering, apparently due to it being late in the season. We stayed at the camping area (can’t remember the name) which is about 1 mile north of the Visitor Center, not the area south of the Center. The area we stayed in has newer, more level sites, along with full hookups,

and is woods views only, while the other area has limited hookups but does offer nice views of the lake from some of the sites. Sites are situated somewhat oddly, with many sites immediately side-by-side with another site. Nice if you are camping with another RV couple, I suppose, but otherwise you will have one close neighbor, with the other RVs spaced more normally from you. The campground was less than half filled when we were there, so everyone had positioned their rigs in those odd “double” sites with nobody in the site immediately next to them. The campground is distant from the road and so it was very quiet, and \$12 was very fair for a full hookup! We camped at Lake Eufaula State Park in a Motorhome. (RV Park Review, October 2013)

User Evaluations of Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead

The most formal and scientific evaluations for Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead were generated during the 2003 park visitor survey (Caneday & Jordan, 2003). These evaluations were the result of on-site interviews with park visitors contacted at various locations throughout the park. The analysis of the data from these interviews was reported by category of type of visitor: day visitor or camper. Although dated, this visitor survey is the most recent thorough analysis of attitudes and opinions represented by visitors to Oklahoma state parks. Since contacts were made at public locations throughout the park, the determining factor for classification of the visitors was their respective place of lodging during the visit on which they were contacted.

Day visitors to Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead were familiar with the park, averaging thirteen visits per year with an average of 30 visits annually. Almost 92% of all day visitors interviewed were repeat visitors to the park. The most frequent recreational activities reported by these day visitors were golfing, picnicking, pleasure driving/sightseeing, and observing wildlife. Day visitors tended to be satisfied with their experiences at the park, showing the least satisfaction with the convenience store. The park was the primary destination for all of the day visitors, who were motivated to visit the park to be with friends or family and to relax or rest because Fountainhead was close to their respective homes.

The day visitors contacted during the survey tended to be white or Native American, non-Hispanic with a high school education or above. They ranged in age from 17 to 78 years of age, with a median of 57 years of age; they included 38 males and 3 females. Since these individuals were day visitors, they had traveled a limited distance to get to Fountainhead, reporting a median of 25.4 miles in travel. It is likely that a substantial number of these day visitors were from the larger surrounding communities.

Campers at Fountainhead were also quite familiar with the park in that they were repeat visitors. Approximately 77% of responding campers were repeat visitors; they had visited the park an average of four times in a year, although that mean was skewed by several campers who stayed at the park more than 15 nights in the year. These campers participated in a wide range of recreation activities, but most frequently they walked or hiked, observing wildlife, pleasure driving/sightseeing, relaxing/sunbathing on beach/grass, boating for pleasure (power boat), fishing from boat, and swimming in lake. Campers expressed great satisfaction with the general facilities provided in the park, but a few facilities showed lesser satisfaction including, public pay showers, TV antenna or cable hookup (which are not available in the park), and tent pads at the campsite.

Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead was the primary destination for 91% of the campers contacted in the survey. They chose to visit the park to relax or rest and to be with friends or family, with the single highest factor in motivation being “rest and relaxation.” The vast majority of the campers were white and non-Hispanic. In addition, the campers were well educated in that they presented a high school education or above as the highest level achieved by all responding campers.

Campers reported having traveled an average of 118 miles on their visit to Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead. This would indicate that the average distance traveled by campers at the park extended to Oklahoma metropolitan areas, such as Oklahoma City or Tulsa.

Service Quality of Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead

In a cooperative effort between Oklahoma State Parks park staff and the OSU research team, a study focusing on service quality, satisfaction, and willingness to pay entrance fees was conducted between March 2014 and October 2014 through existing Facebook pages of Oklahoma State Parks. Since Facebook is not a required communication platform in the state park system, all assistance received from state park Facebook managers were voluntary participation. In general, there are 27 of 34 state parks currently active in using Facebook. Research participants were invited to participate in the survey via Facebook and they were able to select which park they would like to comment on. They also were allowed to respond to the survey for up to five different state parks. A total of approximately 600 park visitors participated in the survey and most of the parks were selected to be evaluated at least once by research participants.

As a result, 22 research participants chose Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead as their preferred-comment park within the system. The basic descriptive analysis of Fountainhead property was shown in Table 3.20. On the Likert-scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree), the highest mean scores of park visitors’ perceived service quality at Fountainhead is *the staff members were helpful and friendly* followed by the statement of *the directional signs (i.e., campground, picnic, parking) in the park are adequate and clear*.

There are two reverse-coded statements or negative statements in the survey, including *I was bothered by pets that other visitors brought to the park* and *the park was too crowded*. The mean scores for these two statements are at the lower values indicating that most park visitors were not bothered by other visitors’ pets and did not perceive crowding to be an issue in the park.

As related to park visitor’s satisfaction, the results showed that Fountainhead visitors are very satisfied with their experience in the park and all the satisfaction indicators such as overall satisfaction, possible revisit, and recommending the park to others ranged from 6.63 to 6.79. However, the willingness to pay entrance fee statement (*I am willing to pay a general entrance fee to support/improve the park operation/maintenance/management*) received the lowest mean score of all the positive statements. This would indicate that visitors at Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead showed some resistance to paying a general entrance fee for access to the park.

Table 3.24 Service Quality of Fountainhead Property

Service Quality Statement	N	Mean	S.D.
The park is clean and well maintained	22	6.32	1.39
Restrooms are clean and in proper working order	22	6.18	1.44
I was bothered by pets that other visitors brought to the park	22	2.81	1.74
The park was too crowded	22	2.86	1.73
The price I paid for the services in the park was reasonable	22	6.05	1.50
The parking is adequate in the park	22	6.41	0.91
The staff members were helpful and friendly	21	6.71	0.72
I felt secure and safe in the park	21	6.57	0.81
The park has enough restrooms and shower facilities	21	5.14	1.90
My cell phone signal was reliable in the park	21	6.05	1.36
The service I received was worth the money I paid	21	5.10	2.05
Food and beverage service in/around the park is adequate	21	6.29	1.23
The directional signs (i.e., campground, picnic, parking) in the park are adequate and clear	21	6.57	0.68
Information (i.e., maps, brochures, website) about the park is available and current	19	6.15	1.53
Willingness to pay entrance fee			
I am willing to pay a general entrance fee to support/improve the park operation/maintenance/management	19	4.05	1.90
Satisfaction			
Overall, I am satisfied with my park visit	19	6.63	0.96
I would like to visit the park again	19	6.79	0.71
I would recommend the park to others	19	6.63	1.16

*Note: The park refers to “Lake Eufaula State Park” in the survey and currently as Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead.

Park Management at Fountainhead

Over the years of operation, the management structure for Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead has changed at the direction of leadership within OTRD from Oklahoma City. However, Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead has been quite stable in organization and operation throughout the years. During the preparation of the RMP, a new management alignment led to the grouping of Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead (formerly Arrowhead State Park) and Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead (formerly Lake Eufaula State Park). As has been stated, these two properties are now under the same park manager, the former manager at Arrowhead State Park, with several assistant managers and staff from both parks continuing into the new alignment.

Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead is included in the Southeast Region of Oklahoma State Parks. This intermediate management structure allows park management to work with regional oversight as an intermediary or in direct contact with the Oklahoma City office. As with all state parks in Oklahoma, personnel, purchasing, contracting, and all other aspects of operation are governed by Oklahoma state statutes, policies, and procedures.

Staffing

Table 3.25 shows the staffing pattern Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead in recent years. The information of staff of Fountainhead property within Lake Eufaula State Park was provided after initial submission of the RMP. The general staffing pattern across the state park system follows a common pattern of staffing of Fountainhead in the past five years. Staffing of most Oklahoma State Parks has been stable with minor adjustments in the full-time-equivalent seasonal staff appointment during that time. Most state parks in Oklahoma experienced staffing adjustments in response to budgetary appropriations.

Table 3.25 – Staffing at Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead

Fiscal year	Permanent salaried staff	Seasonal staff Park	Total park staff
2014	6	4	10
2015	5	7	12
2016	7	8	15
2017	6	8	14
2018	6	5	11

Revenue and Expenses

Data related to revenue and expense at Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead was provided by local staff and augmented with material from the central OTRD office. Table 3.26 on the following page reports this revenue and expense data for the past five years.

The principal revenue sources for Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead are campsite rentals and concessions. Most other services within the park are supported through state appropriations and allocation of state budgeted funds. As a result, the difference between revenue and expense for operation of Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead has been declining from about \$400,000 to about \$260,000 annually. Such expense is reflected in operation of the general maintenance and operations of buildings, mowing and other grounds maintenance, and related park operations.

There are various perspectives on revenue and expenses associated with state park operations. For Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead, the annual investment of appropriated money ranged from \$3.73 per visitor in 2010 to a high of \$4.53 in 2014. Another possible perspective is to review the annual cost per acre in managing Fountainhead. This has been from a 2010 high of \$253 per acre to a low of \$207 per acre in 2013.

State park operations nationally have been discussing percent of self-sufficiency in operation. The numbers for Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead suggest a range in self-sufficiency from a 2012 low of 22.4% self-sufficiency, to 30% in 2014, and 50% in 2018.

Table 3.26 – Expense and Revenue at Fountainhead

Fiscal year	Expense	Revenue	Difference Revenue - expense
2014 Total	\$606,326	\$188,310	(\$418,016)
<i>Personnel Expense</i>	<i>\$430,761</i>		
<i>Operating Expense</i>	<i>\$175,565</i>		
2015 Total	\$577,717	\$183,184	(\$394,533)
<i>Personnel Expense</i>	<i>\$415,240</i>		
<i>Operating Expense</i>	<i>\$162,477</i>		
2016 Total	\$554,393	\$226,014	(\$328,379)
<i>Personnel Expense</i>	<i>\$396,798</i>		
<i>Operating Expense</i>	<i>\$157,635</i>		
2017 Total	\$524,284	\$254,589	(\$269,695)
<i>Personnel Expense</i>	<i>\$375,604</i>		
<i>Operating Expense</i>	<i>\$148,680</i>		
2018 Total	\$528,624	\$264,783	(\$263,841)
<i>Personnel Expense</i>	<i>\$374,695</i>		
<i>Operating Expense</i>	<i>\$153,929</i>		

Law Enforcement

The CLEET certified rangers and reserve-CLEET certified rangers are responsible for primary activity related to law enforcement within the boundaries of the park. The information related to park ranger staff was provided following initial submission of the report (Table 3.27).

Table 3.27 – Ranger Staff at Fountainhead

Fiscal year	CLEET Certified	Reserve CLEET	Total ranger staff
2014	1	1	2
2015	1	1	2
2016	1	1	2
2017	1	1	2
2018	1	0	1

Citation records were also provided specifically for Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead following initial submission of this RMP. In general, the incidents in parks ranged from drug and alcohol related situations, to vehicular accidents and traffic incidents, to domestic difficulties, and conflict between park visitors. It can be assumed that patterns of behavior among visitors are similar to those in other parks.

Table 3.28 – Citation and Incident Reports at Fountainhead

Calendar year	Incident Reports	Citations Issued	Arrests	Combined Total
2014	7	5	4	16
2015	11	29	6	46
2016	10	26	5	49
2017	10	18	4	32
2018	14	24	2	40

Hazards Analysis – Natural and Operational at Lake Eufaula State Park

Any recreational activity includes exposure to hazards, and the probability of specific risks may increase in many outdoor settings. In most current discussions related to hazard and risk, hazards are defined as conditions or events. Risk is the likelihood of injury resulting from a given hazard and is typically defined as a probability of adverse effects from those conditions or events. Everything people do exposes them to hazards. It is how people conduct themselves that determines the risk. An agency or site risk management plan addresses potential loss from anticipated hazards.

Natural Hazards

As with all natural areas, Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead and Fountainhead includes a number of hazards. Some of those hazards are natural and related to such things as topography, flora, and fauna. Some of the hazards are structural or related to design; other hazards are operational in nature.

Natural hazards in Lake Eufaula State Park include the steep and rocky terrain, as well as a number of other natural conditions or events. In addition, the development of facilities encourages visitors to interact with the natural environment, encouraging people to participate in recreation in an outdoor setting. For example, trails invite visitors to engage the varied terrain and, while signage exists, distressed or lost hikers may occur even infrequently. Quite commonly, the visitor is not informed of the various hazards and is not prepared for the risks involved in their interactions. Due to the topography of Lake Eufaula State Park, it is possible for an individual to become “lost” on property, but that is an unlikely occurrence. Boating, swimming, and other aquatic activity present greater risks for most visitors.

Among the natural hazards present in the park are those associated with weather events. The National Climatic Data Center reports a variety of such hazards by county over several years. These hazards include hail, floods, thunderstorms with accompanying wind and lightning, tornadoes, snow, ice, excessive heat, and drought. Staff members are prepared to notify park visitors in the event of severe weather, but appropriate shelter is limited. At the present time, neither signage nor printed visitor materials provide severe weather information to park visitors.

Other natural hazards are related to life forms in the natural environment. Any time people are hiking and recreating in an outdoor environment, a chance exists that they will inadvertently encounter such wildlife; this is the case in Lake Eufaula State Park. The park environment encompasses habitat suitable for venomous snakes including the copperhead, rattlesnake, and water moccasin. Park staff reported sightings of venomous snakes, but there are no recent records of any adverse encounters between people and snakes within the park.

A number of mammals common to the park are subject to rabies. They include raccoons, opossums, skunks, badgers, and bats. Additional animals include armadillos and the possibility of bobcats, and mountain lions – although these are less likely. It is known that Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead is resident habitat for at least one mountain lion, photographed on the golf course. Encounters between mountain lions and hikers have occurred in other settings, usually with adverse outcomes for the hikers.

The wooded and grassland environment in and around Lake Eufaula State Park is home to mosquitoes, ticks, and spiders—all of which may be hazards or present hazards to recreational visitors.

The 2002 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (Caneday, 2002) stated:

An “environmental problem” of increasing occurrence in Oklahoma in recent years is related to ticks and tick-transmitted diseases. Although there are a number of tick-transmitted diseases, the most frequent occurrence is shown by Rocky Mountain spotted fever, Lyme disease, and Tularemia. A number of factors are related to this increased occurrence of disease including demographics, living preferences, and recreational behavior. Oklahoma has experienced significant increases in tick-transmitted diseases over the past decade. While most of these diseases can be treated, the diseases can also be life threatening. Participants in outdoor recreation are among those who encounter the ticks and who contract the tick-transmitted diseases. A concerted, unified effort is necessary to educate the recreational visitor regarding the results of recreational behaviors.

At the time of the writing of the 2002 SCORP, the author contacted the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) in Atlanta regarding rumors (at that time) of a mosquito borne virus – West Nile virus. The CDC assured Caneday that Oklahoma would not experience West Nile virus within the five-year period covered by the 2002 SCORP (2002-2007). However, by summer 2003, Oklahoma was experiencing cases of West Nile virus among horses and humans. Often these resulted from outdoor recreation activity, and that pattern is continuing.

Since horses are likely at Lake Eufaula State Park, it is possible that West Nile virus and other diseases common among horses may be present. No special warnings were provided at the equestrian campground or at equestrian trailheads. No signs were in place and no regulations appeared to be established related to Coggins tests or other protection for horses in the equestrian areas.

Some plants are also hazardous to some individuals and the risk varies by degree of exposure and response to that exposure. Poison ivy is among those potentially hazardous plants throughout Lake Eufaula State Park.

Another potential natural hazard in a recreation environment is waterborne disease. As stated in the 2002 Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) for Oklahoma (Caneday, 2002):

Since 1971, Federal agencies (CDC and EPA) have maintained a collaborative surveillance system for collecting and reporting data related to occurrences and causes of waterborne-disease outbreaks (WBDOs). As an environmental hazard, waterborne diseases have always been present in the United States; however, outbreaks linked to drinking water have steadily declined since 1989. By contrast, the number of outbreaks linked to recreation activity has increased (Center for Disease Control). It is not clear whether this is due to increased outdoor recreation activity, larger numbers of people involved in outdoor recreation, or greater hazard present in the water environment. CDC reports for 1995 – 1996 have shown that the exposure to the disease occurred in lakes in 59% of waterborne-disease outbreaks of gastroenteritis associated with recreational water. Equal percentages (27%) of *Cryptosporidium parvum* and *Escherichia coli* as the etiologic agent were reported during that period.

Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead receives its potable water from approved public water supplies through the City of Crowder. Narcanon presently receives its water through the state park; however that arrangement was in flux as a new waterline was scheduled to be installed separating Narcanon from the state park system. Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead receives its potable water from the City of Checotah with supplemental chlorination on site. A water tower on the property has been disconnected and is no longer in use. As with all water supplies, there is the potential to be a host for waterborne disease through the drinking water provided on-site. Such a risk is no greater for a park visitor than would be true in a private residence. By contrast, surface waters in lakes, in streams, and in ponds have a greater chance of being a source of a waterborne-disease.

Operational Hazards

Operational hazards include those vulnerabilities to park staff, the park system, or the state of Oklahoma that exist as a result of management or operation of the resource and application of policy. Management and operational decisions are made on a daily basis and are affected by budgets, prioritization within the state park system, staffing patterns, local and state politics, and other external influences. Emergency response time is estimated to be fifteen to twenty minutes.

For the Arrowhead property, at present, emergency fire service and other emergency services are provided by the City of Canadian and other local volunteer fire departments. Emergency response time is estimated to be twenty minutes. Emergency medical service is available in McAlester including ambulance service.

For the Fountainhead property, at present, emergency fire service and other emergency services are provided by the Fountainhead Area Improvement Council (FAIC) Fire Department. Emergency response time is estimated to be twenty minutes. Emergency medical service is available at Epic Medical Care Center in Eufaula and other regional health care, including ambulance service.

As part of the data collection for the development of this RMP, the researchers conducted several on-site visits to Lake Eufaula State Park both at Arrowhead and Fountainhead. Common issues that could be dangerous for visitors include play structures which utilize a variety of surfacing materials. A thorough examination of the play structures and the applicable surface materials for

compliance with Consumer Product Safety Commission guidelines for public playgrounds is warranted at this time.

Further, weather-related events (e.g., ice storms, strong winds) in Oklahoma often result in tree and limb damage throughout the park. The locations in which downed trees and limbs have immediate impact on visitors include the camping areas, trails, and day use areas. Currently, Lake Eufaula State Park does not have a formal limb management or tree replacement program; this is common throughout the state park system. Park staff members attend to downed trees and limbs as they discover them and/or are notified of the hazard.

Policy-Related Exposures

Some aspects of management of hazard risk are incorporated into law enforcement. Park rangers are the law enforcement personnel for the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department, although they frequently have cooperative (mutual aid) agreements with county sheriffs and the Oklahoma Highway Patrol. Law enforcement authority for Oklahoma State Park Rangers is authorized by state statute as follows (Title 74 § 2216, 2005):

Park rangers, when commissioned, shall have all the powers of peace officers except the serving or execution of civil process, and shall have in all parts of the state the same powers with respect to criminal matters and enforcement of the laws relating thereto as sheriffs, highway patrolmen [sic] and police officers in their respective jurisdictions and shall possess all immunities and matters of defense now available or hereafter made available to sheriffs, highway patrolmen, and police officers in any suit brought against them in consequence of acts done in the course of their employment, provided, however, they shall comply with the provisions of Section 3311 of Title 70 of the Oklahoma Statutes.

In parks with CLEET certified or reserve certified personnel, written logs are maintained by park staff to document incidents. In addition to the regular log, staff members complete incident reports when notified of property damage or personal injury to visitors or staff. While the incident reporting form requires information regarding personal injury or property damage, the process does not appear to require follow-up with the reporting party.

In terms of wildlife, while a formal management plan does not exist, staff operates under an agreed-upon plan approved by the Oklahoma Division of Wildlife Conservation (ODWC). As an important natural resource in the park, the vulnerable and endangered species in the area lack a management plan other than classification by ODWC.

Perhaps one of the most essential operational hazards related to the public is the concern that cell phones and radios have limited to sporadic service in rural areas, and possibly within the park. During the preparation of the RMP, research staff members were able to acquire and maintain cell phone signals throughout Lake Eufaula State Park. Thus, in case of injury, illness, fire, or other emergency, park visitors with personal cell phones should be able to contact necessary emergency services. Those without personal cell phones or with inadequate signals must use a landline based telephone to call emergency personnel.

Waste Management at Lake Eufaula State Park

The relatively concentrated development at Lake Eufaula State Park requires multiple programs in waste management. There are two primary concerns related to waste management within the park: solid waste and liquid waste.

Solid waste is transported off-site under a multi-year contract. Dumpsters have been located at strategic points within the park. Visitors are expected to dispose of waste properly in these dumpsters. For Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead, solid waste is removed by Allied under contract to the City of Canadian. Similarly, at Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead solid waste is removed by Sue's Recycling under contract to the City of Checotah.

Liquid waste is managed on-site through a variety of systems including septic systems with lateral fields, an aerobic system, a sand filter system, as well as lagoon systems. Some of these systems serve a single building, or a larger facility, such as a campground. Some of the larger lagoon systems serve multiple buildings and facilities, and sometimes require lift station to transport the sewage to these larger systems.

The only lagoon that raised questions for management is the one at the group camp at Arrowhead since that location has flooded in the past. The top of the lagoon embankments at those lagoon cells range in elevation from 599 to 601. The top of flood control storage for the lake, which corresponds to the top of the flood gates at the dam, is elevation 597. The all-time record lake elevation was 599.70, in 1990, and 599.67 in May of 2015. Consideration should be given to raising the elevation for entire embankment to 601.

Beyond this issue, park management did not express any concerns or problems with waste management at Arrowhead and Fountainhead. However, during the preparation of this RMP, the OSU research found several locations with piles of trash and unnecessary objects within both properties, which would cause environmental concerns and hazards to the natural environment and might result in safety issues to park visitors as well.

Chapter 4 – Alternatives and Preferred Plans

Overview and Summary

In this Resource Management Plan, background is provided related to Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead and Fountainhead. This background information was gained through review of literature, interviews and meetings with park management personnel, input from the public, multiple on-site visits, and through other sources. When analyzed, this information raises several issues for consideration with alternatives for possible management action. These issues are presented in the following discussion with alternatives for management to consider. In each case, based on the available information a preferred alternative is identified.

Due to timing between the initial submission of this Resource Management Plan and review by OTRD staff, several initial recommendations were implemented prior to editing of the RMP. As a result, there is evidence that the resource management planning process is effective within Oklahoma State Parks.

Issues and Alternatives

Issue Statement 1: Qualification and branding as a state park

One of the central issues for consideration related to each of the properties being reviewed during the Resource Management Plan project is qualification and branding as a state park. That question is applicable for Lake Eufaula State Park as for other properties.

What is a state park? Jordan and Caneday addressed this question in an earlier report for OTRD as a part of the state park visitor study in 2003 (Caneday and Jordan). As stated in that report –

The research team believes that the term “state park” should mean something specific. The term, “state park,” should identify a property distinctively through management practices, quality of experience and appearance to the public. The research team believes that visitors to Oklahoma “state parks” should know immediately that they are in a State Park because of the distinctive “branding” apparent to the visitor and deliberately intended by management. The research team believes that the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department must jealously guard the use of the term “state park” in much the same manner as companies protect symbols of intellectual property.

An example of resource qualifications for specific classifications can best be demonstrated through the National Park Service. For a property to be classified as a National Park there must be (1) evidence of national significance for a natural, cultural, or recreational resource, (2) management of the property must be feasible, and (3) the property must be suitable within the mission, purpose, and system of the National Park Service.

By contrast, other classifications of National Park Service properties include National Monuments, National Recreation Areas, and National Preserves. National monuments must be

significant natural, cultural, or recreational resources, but may be managed by entities other than the National Park Service. National preserves are limited to significant environmental resources and may vary in ownership and management of the resource. National recreation areas, including Chickasaw National Recreation Area in south-central Oklahoma, are managed for more intensive recreation in outdoor settings.

OTRD policy related to acquisition of property uses some of this language, thereby establishing a general pattern of resource qualification. These criteria include (1) state-wide significance for natural beauty, uniqueness, or other recreational and resource preservation purposes, and (2) sites which will improve the overall availability of public recreation facilities to the recreating public while possessing resource significance (Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Commission, 1988).

In addition, branding and classification of properties within the Department has varied over the years. Minutes of the Oklahoma Planning and Resource Board (a precursor to the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Commission) from September 18, 1953 record the passing of a motion defining state parks, state recreation areas, state memorials, and state monuments. That variation in descriptive classification was changed by legislation during the 1980s.

Applying the national concepts to state parks in Oklahoma and utilizing the earlier definitions in Oklahoma, it could be concluded that a state park must (1) have a significant statewide natural, cultural, or recreation resource, (2) be feasible to manage by the agency, and (3) be suitable within the mission, purpose, and statewide system of state parks. If this set of qualifications is applied to Lake Eufaula State Park, it could be concluded that:

1. Lake Eufaula State Park offers natural, cultural, educational and environmental resources of statewide significance with the additional benefit of regionally important recreation and economic significance. As indicated in the statement of significant of Lake Eufaula State Park in two locations, Arrowhead and Fountainhead, this park is significant because it holds substantial value and place for local residents, while also serving as a destination for tourists. It also provides preservation and conservation of important habitat, history, culture, and natural resources providing a safe park environment for visitors.
2. Lake Eufaula State Park is feasible to manage within the agency and fits within the mission of Oklahoma State Parks. Lake Eufaula State Park is on the largest lake within Oklahoma which attracts visitors from across the state and beyond. Although the two properties are in close proximity, they offer distinctly different recreation experiences.
3. Lake Eufaula State Park in two locations (Arrowhead and Fountainhead property) fits within the mission of OTRD and the park's stated purpose to conserve the natural, cultural, educational, and environmentally-based recreational resources within the park, and makes them forever available for the education and enjoyment of all people. Oklahoma State Parks will protect, manage, restore and conserve these resources and associated values of Lake Eufaula State Park and provide appropriate programs, facilities, and opportunities for public use consistent with the conservation of these resources and values.

Alternatives

- A. Terminate the lease of the property at Lake Eufaula State Park;
- B. Seek to transfer Lake Eufaula State Park to some other management agency;
- C. No change – Retain Lake Eufaula State Park as an integral property in the Oklahoma State Park system.

Preferred alternative:

Alternative C: No change – continue management as it is. Retain Lake Eufaula State Park as an integral property in the Oklahoma State Park system.

Although there are two locations under the same management structure, it is also worthy to recognize the value and uniqueness of the two properties at Arrowhead and Fountainhead. The following addresses the individual properties of Lake Eufaula State Park.

Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead

1. Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead is an exceptional example of the beauty of Oklahoma. This property provides both local residents and tourists with a variety of recreational opportunities, while preserving and maintaining Oklahoma's natural assets and cultural amenities. The geographic location of the park not only has great potential to further advance tourism development along the Highway 69 corridor but also provides natural environment for diverse flora and fauna.
2. The golf course at Arrowhead is another essential feature within the park. The course provides a secluded and tranquil golfing experience, while exhibiting the desire of park management to protect wildlife and preserve beautiful natural landscape.
3. Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead is feasible to manage within the agency and fits within the mission of Oklahoma State Parks. Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead has onsite maintenance operations and was formerly an independent state park.
4. The Arrowhead property fits within the mission of OTRD and the park's stated purpose as a preeminent property with natural, cultural, historic, and recreational resources deserving of protection and management for the present and future generations. The property is an important public outdoor recreation property along the Highway 69 corridor and provides access to prominent recreation resources – Lake Eufaula, golf course, variety of trail system and camping facilities.

Alternatives

- A. Terminate the lease of the property at Arrowhead;
- B. Seek to transfer Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead to some other management agency;
- C. No change – Retain Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead as part of Lake Eufaula State Park, an integral property in the Oklahoma State Park system.

Preferred alternative:

Alternative C: No change – continue management as it is. Retain Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead as part of Lake Eufaula State Park, an integral property in the Oklahoma State Park system.

Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead

1. Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead is a safe place for the public to recreate, to enjoy and appreciate the state's natural and cultural resources. Both locals and tourists benefit from the variety of recreational opportunities and facilities for enhance their health and wellness. This park also partners with local schools by providing programs for science education, outdoor education and environmental stewardship for younger

generations. This park places greater emphasis on the connection with nature and education about nature than does the property at Arrowhead.

2. Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead is feasible to manage within the agency and fits within the mission of Oklahoma State Parks. Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead has onsite maintenance operations and was formerly an independent state park.
3. The Fountainhead property fits within the mission of OTRD and the park's stated purpose as a preeminent property with natural, educational, and recreational resources deserving of protection and management for the present and future generations. The property is an important public outdoor recreation property at the intersection of Interstate Highway 40 and Highway 69 and provides access to prominent recreation resources – Lake Eufaula, a variety of trail system and camping facilities, and the Deep Fork Nature Center.

Alternatives

- A. Terminate the lease of the property at Fountainhead;
- B. Seek to transfer Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead to some other management agency;
- C. No change – Retain Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead as part of Lake Eufaula State Park, an integral property in the Oklahoma State Park system.

Preferred alternative:

Alternative C: No change – continue management as it is. Retain Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead as part of Lake Eufaula State Park, an integral property in the Oklahoma State Park system.

Issue Statement 2: Name and identity of Lake Eufaula State Park

The name “Lake Eufaula State Park” might be confusing for many potential visitors to Oklahoma State Parks and this property specifically. There is a general lack of public awareness of Lake Eufaula State Park outside of the immediately surrounding region. Online searches for information regarding Lake Eufaula State Park yield more information about the region, including properties around the lake managed by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation (ODWC), and other private developments.

The RMP research staff believes that the name for this park should reflect the lake, the park, the history of the area. The realignment of managing both Arrowhead and Fountainhead properties under a single management unit as Lake Eufaula State Park is an appropriate change for keeping the historical name associated with the Lake Eufaula area and retaining individuality of each property within the park system, but also reducing the operational and personal cost for a more efficient operation.

However, due to the grouping of both Arrowhead and Fountainhead properties within the Lake Eufaula State Park and the naming of the properties under a single title, the public had not become accustomed to the change. At the time of initial submission of this RMP, most signage, maps and marketing material related to the properties had not been modified or updated, possibly causing confusion for the public and visitors.

Significant progress was made relating to updating of signage and information between the initial submission, review, editing, and final submission of this RMP. This again documents the value of the RMP process.

Alternatives

- A. Consider separating both properties as individual management units in the system;
- B. Manage both Arrowhead and Fountainhead properties under Lake Eufaula State Park as a unified management structure needing more efficient and accurate marketing information to the visitors;
- C. No change – continue management as it is.

Preferred alternative:

Alternative B: Manage both Arrowhead and Fountainhead properties under Lake Eufaula State Park as a unified management structure needing more efficient and accurate marketing information to the visitors.

Issue Statement 3: Water levels and water-based recreation quality

The drought of recent years has served as a reminder of the critical importance of water to enhance the recreation experiences of visitors to Lake Eufaula State Park. There is a direct correlation between water levels and attendance levels; adequate water in the lake attracts tourists, enhances the recreational visit, and encourages greater levels of visitation and recreational activity.

During preparation of the RMP, the Jack Frisbie Boat Ramp at Fountainhead and the boat ramp north of the Wilderness Tents area at Arrowhead were usable; water levels had reduced the utility of boat ramps and the use of marina facilities within both properties. In contrast, during May 2015 the lake set a near-record high level, ending the drought conditions and adversely affecting recreation use from the opposite extreme. Water levels rely upon precipitation and in-stream flow. There is little that park management can do to affect water levels in Lake Eufaula. In addition, the waters in Lake Eufaula are rated as supporting full body contact recreation.

Most of the issues associated with water quality are beyond the responsibility of Oklahoma State Parks. However, Oklahoma State Parks can be an advocate for best management practices upstream and lakeside to encourage improvement of water quality. In addition, Oklahoma State Parks provides the primary recreational access to Lake Eufaula for anglers and boaters. Appropriate educational information regarding invasive nuisance species, algae, and potentially dangerous boating conditions are the duty of park management.

Alternatives

- A. Consider closing boat ramps that have become unusable and impossible to remedy;
- B. Ignore the issues of water level and water quality as being outside the domain of state park operations;
- C. No change – continue management as it is. Continue as an advocate for best management practices related to water conservation and water quality. Employ appropriate signage and management interventions as needed to permit safe access for boaters and anglers.

Preferred alternative:

Alternative C: No change – continue management as it is. Continue as an advocate for best management practices related to water conservation and water quality. Employ appropriate signage and management interventions as needed to permit safe access for boaters and anglers.

Issue Statement 4: Solid waste management

Waste management is an extremely important aspect of a land management agency being responsible for balancing the use of water and land resources as they relate to recreation. However, during the preparation of RMP, waste management was considered to be one of the most prominent issues in both properties of Lake Eufaula State Park.

Within the Arrowhead property, for example, shown in Figure 4.1, a pile of concrete picnic tables and metal are huddled into an area near Hitching Post. The same issue also is present in the area near the Wilderness Tents Area managed by the park on the southwest portion of the peninsula, next to a boat ramp and adjacent to a Narcanon storage unit. This area includes a pile of trash or disposable objects. Piles of old washers and dryers, mattresses, cars and trucks, and general large waste items have been dumped into the area next to the boat ramp. Behind the golf-course workshop and fuel-storage area, a similar situation exists from waste generated from the course. These undesirable objects present “eye-sores” to general park visitors and pose “environmental hazard” problems to the natural resources regardless of who is managing the area or if it visible to park visitors.

The similar waste management issue also arises at Fountainhead property. For example, as can be seen in Figure 4.2 on the following page, a surface dump was discovered behind the playground area at Blackjack Bluff with open access and visibility to the public. These objects included mattresses, couches, cabinets, and metal grills, some of which may have value.



Figure 4.1–Abandoned objects in Hitching Post Campground at Arrowhead



Figure 4.2–Abandoned objects at Blackjack Bluff in Fountainhead property

At another location shown in Figure 4.3, there are several piles of signs and other household objects behind the park maintenance area. Although this area is not directly visible from the main roadway, park visitors might access this area through an unpaved service road connecting to the main road. In addition, an old event hut and other objects at the Kid Fishing Pond have been abandoned on the east side of Highway 150, visible to park visitors along the highway for passing motorists (Figure 4.4). All unnecessary objects above and others in the park should be removed immediately. The presence of these discarded materials indicated an urgent need to have a waste management plan in place for the two properties of Lake Eufaula State Park.



Figure 4.3–Unnecessary objects at Fountainhead behind the park maintenance area



Figure 4.4–Abandoned objects at Fountainhead on side of SH 150

Alternatives

- A. Remove all unnecessary objects from the property;
- B. Further develop a waste management plan for both properties of Lake Eufaula State Park;
- C. No change – continue management as it is.

Preferred alternative:

Alternative A & B: Remove all unnecessary objects from the property and develop a waste management plan for both properties of Lake Eufaula State Park.

Issue Statement 5: Road improvements and area closings

Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead and Fountainhead are considered as easily accessed properties for recreational use, along two major highway corridors. U.S. Highway 69 and Interstate Highway 40 respectively provide efficient connection and travel routes for current and potential park visitors. In general, the two major highways are in good condition for travel, while the condition of the roadways approaching and entering the park properties varies. This situation is not unique to Lake Eufaula State Park and commonly seen in the state park system. There is some lack of clarity regarding responsibility for park roads related to basic maintenance, seasonal service, and upgrade.

In Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead, the main park road and connecting roadways around the park are well-maintained and in good condition; certainly having more manpower and financial support for improving connecting roads within the park would provide an even better access to park visitors. On the other hand, the roadway conditions within many recreation areas at Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead indicate the need for improvement. With Longhorn Loop as an example, as a “controlled access” area, Longhorn Loop is generally closed for public use but open for yurt rentals to access the area. At this location, there are two access points situated on the state highway providing a south and north entrance with locked gates. As the condition of the area during the preparation of the RMP, this gated area received very limited use

and the road requires improvement if travel is increased. The addition of a second yurt has increased the use of this area and the road travel. The roadways also require improvements due to deteriorating asphalt and undesirable vegetation on the surface – some of which is caused by lack of vehicular traffic. Although the loop is regularly closed, park staff is still responsible to feed longhorns and provide basic facility maintenance in this area.

Currently, the Longhorn Loop is only accessible for yurt renters. As mentioned in Chapter 3, the park staff expressed interest in adding two more yurts in the loop because of the perceived, but unverified, popularity of the yurt rental and uniqueness of the isolation and quietness of the area. A second yurt was added and has shown popularity in use. A third yurt was added in Hummingbird Beach Area.

Alternatives

- A. Improving the road condition and reopen the Longhorn Loop;
- B. Close the Longhorn Loop and relocate the only existing yurt to an appropriate location in the park;
- C. Add more yurts in the Longhorn Loop and locate yurts closer to important features (i.e. restroom, water, and picnic shelter);
- D. No change – continue management as it is.

Preferred alternative:

Alternative D: No change pending continued evidence through yurt rental records to allow evaluation of closing the loop, relocating the yurts, or adding new yurts within the loop.

Issue Statement 6: Trail maintenance and improvements

A trail system that facilitates “access to destinations, provides safe, high quality recreational experience and concentrates traffic on durable treads maintained to minimize resource degradation can only result from professional planning and management (Marion & Leung, 2004, p.299).” In other words, without appropriate management and maintenance, trails can do more harm to the environment than good and can cause safety issues for trail managers and users.

Trails are among the most essential, popular, and preferred recreational features in parks in the United States, also true in Oklahoma State Parks. The two properties – Arrowhead and Fountainhead of Lake Eufaula State Park – provide various types of trails for park visitors to walk, hike, ride horses, or bike on designated use or multiple-use trails. Hiking and equestrian trails are the major types of trail systems within the two properties.

At Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead, the 20-mile long equestrian trail system needs to be re-identified, re-clarified, and updated for future recreational use of equestrian users. At the time of preparation of the RMP, the research team, including the GPS crew, found it challenging to follow the current trail maps or to identify the designated routes for riding. Properly managed equestrian trails require appropriate width and height in clearing, allowing adequate head room for riders. This was not evident at Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead.

In addition, it is important to have accurate and precise maps and information for users to follow. However, the current displayed equestrian trail maps for the property are outdated and

inaccurate, misleading users and potentially causing major safety issues. For example, it is a challenge to even hike on the northeast section of the equestrian trails or for a horse to maneuver due to fallen trees and overgrown vegetation. Re-clarifying the route, supported by regular maintenance and improvement, could provide a safe environment for horse riding and enhance the quality of users' recreational experiences in the park.

As for Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead, the trail system is well-maintained and information materials related to trails are up-to-date for park visitors offering a variety of challenge levels and highlighting different features in the park. Several ADA compliant trails, such as Hummingbird Beach Trail and Crazy Snake Trail, are accessible for people with disabilities.

As asserted by Marion and Leung (2004, p.299), trails must be planned and continually maintained. If trails are to be included in the park experience, those trails and park visitors require management intervention. In their present condition, trails at Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead are not attractive to the average park visitor. Therefore, it is difficult to determine whether these trails would be utilized if they were properly developed and maintained.

Alternatives

- A. Maintain all the existing trails in Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead and Fountainhead;
- B. Assess the current use of the equestrian trail system in the park to determine the future plan for trail improvements;
- C. Close a few rarely used sections of trails to reduce operational cost and improve the condition of the remaining sections;
- D. No change – continue management as it is pending funding or demand indicators.

Preferred alternative:

Alternative D: No change – continue management as it is pending funding or demand indicators.

Issue Statement 7: Property boundary and adjacent properties

Throughout the history of Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead and Fountainhead, portions of the properties have been transferred, sold, leased, and managed by various entities and organizations, such as federal agencies, state agencies, private companies, and Native American tribes. However, the complex and multiple transfers and various adjacent properties to the park result in confusing ownership or managerial responsibilities. This was true for park management as demonstrated by discussions related to mapping of the property and its boundaries, questions of inclusion of structures, questions of responsibility for roadways, and more. In addition, the history of the property and presence of multiple management agencies can confuse members of the public.

Currently, park staff has managerial and financial responsibility for maintaining or improving the condition of the roadway at Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead despite the fact that the park road serves adjacent private property and Narcanon. With budgets and manpower in the park system stretched to their limits, maintaining the road which directly benefits adjacent private development places additional work upon that limited budget and staff. This can result in

possible safety concerns such as road condition during the winter and responsibility of park law enforcement personal.

Another issue at Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead is related to the adjacent property, Narcanon Treatment Center. Although the treatment center is primarily located at the southeast extreme of the peninsula of the park, there are multiple access points and entrances adjacent to the park developed area. It is possible a visitor would enter Narcanon's property without further notice which might cause safety issues for park visitors. In addition, due to the original design of the park, the original lodge facilities, currently utilized by Narcanon, shares some infrastructure such as water lines, water tanks, or sewage systems with the rest of the park property. This has made payment of utility bills and collection of payment a challenge for park management. As of mid-2015, it appeared these shared utilities could be resolved with separated systems and separated meters. This separation has been achieved and the issue has been resolved!

At Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead, unlike the Arrowhead property, the old cabins situated south of State Highway 150 are not usable or leasable for other purposes, but these buildings are still visible along the highway and present safety hazards for park managers and possible nuisances to the public. According to the current property boundary through April 2015, some old Fountainhead cabins were included in the lease to the Fountainhead Golf Course of Creek Nation. There were also several old cabins still within the park boundary. The structure of the cabins is dilapidated and unstable, presenting a safety hazard for park visitors and surrounding neighbors (Figure 4.5).



Figure 4.5-A view of old Fountainhead cabins on HW 150

Some of those property issues related to the cabins were resolved with Supplemental Agreement No. 4 included in the appendix. One cabin and a portion of another cabin still remain within the lease area, the responsibility of Oklahoma State Parks. Conditions of those structures that remain on USACE property are a potential eye-sore for visitors to the area.

Additionally, a U.S. Army Corps Engineers' building is located in the southern portion of the park property accessible from State Highway 150 and north of the old cabins. As can be seen in Figure 4.6, this area is a gated with a warning sign to remind visitors "do not trespass" onto



Figure 4.6–USACE building within the park boundary

federal property. However, without a clear, precise, official, and legal boundary file with adjacent development and management agencies or organizations, it is possible to confuse park visitors' use of and perception of the park.

Alternatives

- A. Clarify and document the boundary lines and legal responsibilities with adjacent management agencies or organizations;
- B. Develop a cooperative agreement with adjacent property and development managers for mutual interests and benefits;
- C. No change – continue management as it is.

Preferred alternatives:

Alternative A and B: Clarify and document the boundary lines and legal responsibilities with adjacent management agencies or organizations and further develop a cooperative agreement with adjacent property and development managers for mutual interests and benefits.

Issue Statement 8: Green practices related to energy and conservation

Within the past few years Americans have begun to take conservation practices seriously. On behalf of citizens and as a representative of the park and recreation profession – a field with a strong connection to the environment – Oklahoma State Parks has initiated several practices that are intended to conserve energy and other resources. This has been initiated with energy efficient lighting in the lodge and office structures, and needs to be expanded to other management practices.

Among the many possible areas that would benefit from conservation practices are: (1) park policies related to mowing, maintenance, debris removal, and waste disposal; and (2) recycling opportunities for the entire operation and its guests.

At present, state laws do not encourage a state agency to recycle waste or trash products, especially when private citizens generate (and thereby ‘own’) those materials. Inventory management and accounting procedures prevent the sale of, or revenue production from, recycled materials. The existing volunteer group at Fountainhead (former Lake Eufaula State Park) plays an important role in supporting recycling and educational programs both in the park and outreach opportunities with local schools. It is possible that this volunteer and friend group could work with both property managers for maintaining its recycle programs and others related to green practice. Another challenge to the establishment of a recycling program is the difficulty in finding a consistent market for the various products that might easily be recycled: glass, aluminum, and paper. These challenges do not lessen the desirability of establishing a recycling program in the state park system.

Lake Eufaula State Park at both properties can have a significant role in modeling and educating other managers and guests regarding best management practices. One state park in Oklahoma – Keystone State Park – has been eco-certified. Lake Eufaula State Park should be a leader in this effort as well.

As a part of “green” environmental actions, Lake Eufaula State Park is in need of an active and well-implemented waste management plan. As discussed in Issue 4, numerous trash piles and discarded waste need to be removed.

Alternatives

- A. Seek to change state accounting regulations to permit operation of the recycling program by park staff;
- B. Encourage the existing friend group at Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead to continue working with both Arrowhead and Fountainhead properties to create, implement, and evaluate a comprehensive recycling program throughout the park;
- C. No change – continue management as it is.

Preferred alternative:

Alternative B: Encourage the existing friend group at Lake Eufaula State Park at Fountainhead to continue working with both Arrowhead and Fountainhead properties to create, implement, and evaluate a comprehensive recycling program throughout the park.

Issue Statement 9: Pricing for instate and out-of-state guests

Presently OTRD operates under a policy of pricing a given good or service similarly for all guests. There is no distinction in pricing of goods and services between in-state residents who visit an Oklahoma State Park and out-of-state residents who visit and enjoy the same facilities and events. There is a distinction in that the in-state residents pay a significant tax burden which then subsidizes OTRD and the state parks. As a result, the in-state residents subsidize the recreation experience of out-of-state guests. It is readily acknowledged that the out-of-state guests benefit the local economy with their expenditures. However, if a guest at a local park resides outside the extent of the local economy, the dollars spent by a resident or an out-of-state guest have equal economic impact in direct measures, indirect measures, and induced measures.

Lake Eufaula State Park enjoys visitation by a significant number of guests from other states, as well as those from within Oklahoma. This pattern of visitation is likely to occur at a number of

other state parks that offer attractions differing from what is available within the state of origin for the guests or along their preferred travel routes.

Many states have instituted a pricing differential to benefit in-state residents. For example, Texas requires vehicle permits for all vehicles entering its parks. Texas residents pay a lower price for the vehicle permits than do out-of-state residents – including Oklahomans who visit Texas.

Tourism is a business that includes intriguing interactions between the host community and its guests. OTRD must sustain a positive relationship between its parks, the staff in those parks, the surrounding community, in-state taxpayers, and guests – some of whom come from out of state. Pricing of goods and services is a sensitive variable in that relationship.

Alternatives

- A. Review the pricing of lodging and camping provided by Oklahoma State Parks with consideration for state of residence as a factor in establishment of those prices;
- B. Consider implementing entry fees at premium locations within Lake Eufaula State Park for all guests utilizing those locations;
- C. No change – continue management as it is.

Preferred alternatives:

Alternative A: Review the pricing of lodging and camping provided by Oklahoma State Parks with consideration for state of residence as a factor in establishment of those prices.

Recommendations beyond the Issues

Recommendation 1: Playgroups and safety

As mentioned throughout the RMP, many of the playgroups in Lake Eufaula State Park at Arrowhead and Fountainhead are of the older design typical of the 1980s and lacking in adequate play surfaces. These playgroups do not comply with current safety and accessibility standards. All the playgroups throughout Lake Eufaula State Park need to be reviewed for basic safety, particularly related to fall zones and surfaces. However, a review of these playgroups should also include examination of protrusions and potential for other injuries. A Certified Playground Safety Inspector (CPSI) could review the existing playgroups and make recommendations. However, a better alternative is to plan for replacement of these older playgroups and replace them with accessible, safe, and modern playgroups.

Recommendation 2: Update map and information on social media

New maps of Lake Eufaula State Park were provided after initial submission of this RMP. However, it is likely that old maps remain available to the public. Several recreational amenities, such as playgroups and trails, and changes to the entry drive and access to various areas are not shown on these older maps. Both Arrowhead and Fountainhead are present on Facebook. Such social media provides an interaction platform for park staff, park visitors who have visited the park, and people who never been to the park to share their experience though video, words, and photos. Providing accurate and up-to-date information through social media would assist visitors in better planning and preparing their trip to the park. It is an on-going task!

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Appendix A – Documents related to Property

1. 1972 Resolution for airport
2. 1985 Quit claim deeds
3. 2001 Release of property to Narcanon
4. 2010 Water for golf course
5. 2019 Supplemental agreement 4

R E S O L U T I O N

WHEREAS, the United States of America, acting through the Federal Aviation Administration, is expected to make a Grant Offer to the State of Oklahoma by and through the Oklahoma Industrial Development and Park Department, for a Grant of Federal Funds in the total amount of \$200,000 representing \$135,000 appropriated under the Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970 and \$65,000 from the Ozarks Regional Commission, under Project No. 7-40-0030-01 for the development of the Arrowhead Airport, and

WHEREAS, it has been recommended that, subject to the issuance of said Grant Offer prior to the next Board meeting, the Chairman of the Oklahoma Industrial Development and Park Commission be authorized to execute a Grant Agreement and that the Executive Director of the Oklahoma Industrial Development and Park Department be authorized to attest such execution;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA BY AND THROUGH THE OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PARK DEPARTMENT:

SECTION 1. That the State of Oklahoma by and through the Oklahoma Industrial Development and Park Department, shall enter into Grant Agreement for Project No. 7-40-0030-01, if it be issued prior to the next Board meeting, for the purpose of obtaining Federal aid in the development of the Arrowhead Airport.


SECTION 2. That the Grant Agreement, if it be issued, shall be applicable to that certain development of the Arrowhead Airport described as "Construct 3500' x 60' N/S runway, turnaround, stub taxiway (200' x 30') and apron 121' x 225' (3025 S.Y.); install medium-intensity runway lights 3500'; segmented circle, wind cone, and VASI-II at each end of runway; perform pavement marking; and construct fence (security - apron area); relocate utilities; remove and relocate obstructions."

SECTION 3. That the Chairman of the Oklahoma Industrial Development and Park Commission be and is hereby authorized and directed to execute said Grant Agreement if it be issued, for and on behalf of the State of Oklahoma and the Executive Director of the Oklahoma Industrial Development and Park Department be and is hereby authorized and directed to attest said execution.

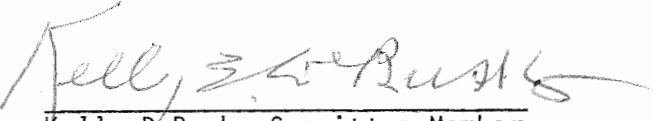
SECTION 4. That this Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

Passed and adopted this the 14th day of June, 1972.

ATTEST



Lt. Governor George Nigh, Chairman



Kelly DeBusk, Committee Member



STATE OF OKLAHOMA
TOURISM AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT

January 24, 1986

Mr. Bobby Yount
c/o Canadian Public School
P.O. Box 168
Canadian, OK 74425

Dear Mr. Yount:

At the request of Bill Ervin, I am transmitting to you
Quitclaim Deeds for Arrowhead and Fountainhead
properties.

This should satisfy your need to evidence title of these
two properties to the Federal Government.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Abe L. Hesser".

Abe L. Hesser
Executive Director

ALH:pg

Enc.

QUITCLAIM DEED

Know All Men by These Presents, that the OKLAHOMA LAKE REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY, a public trust of the State of Oklahoma duly created under the Enabling Act [Sections 175.1 to 180, inclusive, of the Oklahoma Statutes, 1961], as the grantor hereunder, in consideration of the sum of Ten Dollars in hand paid, and other consideration, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, does hereby quitclaim to the ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION, an agency of the United States Department of Commerce duly created under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended [P.L. 89-136; 42 U.S.C. 3121 et seq.], as the grantee hereunder, all right, title and interest of the grantor in and to those seven certain tracts of real property consisting of approximately 256.88 acres, and all improvements thereon and all appurtenances thereunto belonging, situated in Pittsburg County, Oklahoma, each of which said seven certain tracts of real property is described in Exhibit A which is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Except as set forth in the next [and last] paragraph hereof, this quitclaim deed is an absolute conveyance, the grantor having sold said land to the grantee for a fair and adequate consideration, such consideration, in addition to any satisfaction of the indebtedness [evidenced by bonds in the stated principal amount of \$9,000,000] which is secured by that certain Trust Agreement dated May 1, 1963, which said Trust Agreement was executed by the Trustees of the Oklahoma Lake Redevelopment Authority in favor of First National Bank and Trust Company of Oklahoma City, as trustee, [herein referred to as the "Trustee Bank"] and was recorded in Book 104, page 273, McIntosh County, Oklahoma, and Book 180, page 338, Pittsburg County, Oklahoma. Grantor declares that this conveyance is freely and fairly made.

This quitclaim deed is being delivered on the date hereof by the grantor hereunder to the grantee hereunder on the express condition that no right, title or interest shall pass hereunder, and this quitclaim deed shall have no legal effect whatsoever, until the occurrence of the Effective Date, as that term is defined in that certain document entitled "Agreement" and entered into this date between the grantor and the grantee hereunder. Upon the occurrence of said Effective Date [which, under the terms of said Agreement, in no event shall occur later than December 1, 1985], this quitclaim deed shall be fully and legally effective and thereupon shall convey to the grantee hereunder all current right, title and interest of the grantor hereunder to all of the aforesaid real property, and, in addition, any and all right, title and interest in and to said property currently held by the aforesaid Trustee Bank

under the aforesaid Trust Agreement, in the event that any such right, title or interest of the Trustee Bank hereafter shall revert or shall be deemed to revert to the grantor upon the grantee's cancellation of all indebtedness secured by said Trust Agreement.

Signed and delivered this 5 day of November 1985.

OKLAHOMA LAKE REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

(Seal)

By: William M. Waid

Title: CHAIRMAN

State of Oklahoma)
) ss:
County of Oklahoma)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 5th day of November, 1985 by William M. Waid President or Chairman of Oklahoma Lake Redevelopment Authority, a Public Trust, on behalf of the trust.

Donna L. Ottummas
Notary Public

My Commission Expires: July 1, 1989

PITTSBURG COUNTY, STATE OF OKLAHOMA:

TRACT 8 (3534-S)

134.38 ACRES

S/2 SE/4 SE/4 and SE/4 SW/4 SE/4 and E/2 E/2^N SW/4 SW/4 SE/4 of SECTION 21-8N-16E and part of the S/2 N/2 NE/4 NE/4 SW/4 and S/2 NE/4 NE/4 NW/4 more particularly described as: Beginning at the Northeast corner of said S/2 N/2 NE/4 NE/4 NW/4; thence South 495.00 feet to the Southeast corner of said S/2 NE/4 NE/4 NW/4; thence West 660.00 feet to the Southwest corner thereof; thence Northeasterly on a straight line to the point of beginning; and the NE/4 NE/4 NW/4 NW/4 NE/4 and S/2 N/2 NW/4 NW/4 NE/4 and S/2 NW/4 NW/4 NE/4 and N/2 N/2 SE/4 NE/4 and the Northwest diagonal half of the S/2 NE/4 SE/4 NE/4; and the S/2 NW/4 SE/4 NE/4 and the Northwest diagonal half of the N/2 SW/4 SE/4 NE/4; and the SW/4 NW/4 NE/4 and E/2 NW/4 NE/4 and NE/4 NE/4 ALL IN SECTION 28-8N-16E.

TRACT 9 (3901-S)

32.50 ACRES

SW/4 NE/4 less the S/2 S/2 S/2 SW/4 NE/4 and less the Southeast diagonal half of the N/2 S/2 S/2 SW/4 NE/4 of SECTION 28-8N-16E, except one-half of the oil, gas and other minerals therein, which has been subordinated to the rights of the Authority and subject to a flowage easement to the United States of America.

TRACT 10 (3537-S)

17.50 ACRES

SW/4 NW/4 NW/4 and E/2 NW/4 NW/4, less a part of the E/2 NW/4 NW/4 and E/2 SE/4 SW/4 NW/4 NW/4 more particularly described as: Beginning at the Northeast corner of the E/2 NW/4 NW/4; thence South 1320.00 feet to the Southeast corner thereof; thence West 825.00 feet to the Southwest corner of the E/2 SE/4 SW/4 NW/4 NW/4; thence Northeasterly on a straight line to the point of beginning, ALL IN SECTION 27-8N-16E.

TRACT 11 (3537-T)

10.00 ACRES

NW/4 NW/4 NW/4 of SECTION 27-8N-16E.

TRACT 12 (3541-S)

20.00 ACRES

S/2 SW/4 SW/4 of SECTION 22-8N-16E, except one-half of the oil, gas and other minerals therein.

TRACT 13 (3538-S)

2.50 ACRES

The Northwest diagonal half of the W/2 SW/4 SE/4 SW/4 of SECTION 22-8N-16E.

TRACT 14 (3527-S)

40.00 ACRES

NW/4 NW/4 of SECTION 15-8N-16E, except all of the oil, gas and other minerals therein.

QUITCLAIM DEED

Know All Men by These Presents, that the OKLAHOMA LAKE REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY, a public trust of the State of Oklahoma duly created under the Enabling Act [Sections 175.1 to 180, inclusive, of the Oklahoma Statutes, 1961], as the grantor hereunder, in consideration of the sum of Ten Dollars in hand paid, and other consideration, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, does hereby quitclaim to the ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION, an agency of the United States Department of Commerce duly created under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended [P.L. 89-136; 42 U.S.C. 3121 et seq.], as the grantee hereunder, all right, title and interest of the grantor in and to those seven certain tracts of real property consisting of approximately 547.81 acres, and all improvements thereon and all appurtenances thereunto belonging, situated in McIntosh County, Oklahoma, each of which said seven certain tracts of real property is described in Exhibit A which is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Except as set forth in the next [and last] paragraph hereof, this quitclaim deed is an absolute conveyance, the grantor having sold said land to the grantee for a fair and adequate consideration, such consideration, in addition to any consideration hereinbefore specifically stated, being full satisfaction of the indebtedness [evidenced by bonds in the stated principal amount of \$9,000,000] which is secured by that certain Trust Agreement dated May 1, 1963, which said Trust Agreement was executed by the Trustees of the Oklahoma Lake Redevelopment Authority in favor of First National Bank and Trust Company of Oklahoma City, as trustee, [herein referred to as the "Trustee Bank"] and was recorded in Book 104, page 273, McIntosh County, Oklahoma, and Book 180, page 338, Pittsburg County, Oklahoma. Grantor declares that this conveyance is freely and fairly made.

This quitclaim deed is being delivered on the date hereof by the grantor hereunder to the grantee hereunder on the express condition that no right, title or interest shall pass hereunder, and this quitclaim deed shall have no legal effect whatsoever, until the occurrence of the Effective Date, as that term is defined in that certain document entitled "Agreement" and entered into this date between the grantor and the grantee hereunder. Upon the occurrence of said Effective Date [which, under the terms of said Agreement, in no event shall occur later than December 1, 1985], this quitclaim deed shall be fully and legally effective and thereupon shall convey to the grantee hereunder all current right, title and interest of the grantor hereunder to all of the aforesaid real property, and, in addition, any and all right, title and interest in and to said property currently held by the aforesaid Trustee Bank

under the aforesaid Trust Agreement, in the event that any such right, title or interest of the Trustee Bank hereafter shall revert or shall be deemed to revert to the grantor upon the grantee's cancellation of all indebtedness secured by said Trust Agreement.

Signed and delivered this 5 day of November 1985.

OKLAHOMA STATE REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

(Seal)

By: William M. Ward

Title: CHAIRMAN

State of Oklahoma)
) ss:
County of Oklahoma)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 5 day of November, 1985 by William M. Ward President or Chairman of Oklahoma Lake Redevelopment Authority, a Public Trust, on behalf of the trust.

Donna L. Ottman
Notary Public

My Commission Expires: 1 July 1989

Exhibit A of Quitclaim Deed

MCINTOSH COUNTY, STATE OF OKLAHOMA:

TRACT 1 (MC-2603)

63.75 ACRES

SE/4 NE/4 SW/4 and NE/4 SE/4 SW/4 and the Northwest diagonal half of the E/2 NE/4 SE/4 SE/4 SW/4; and the W/2 E/2 SE/4 SE/4 SW/4 and W/2 SE/4 SE/4 SW/4 and SW/4 SE/4 SW/4 and E/2 SE/4 SW/4 SW/4 and the Northeast diagonal half of the E/2 SW/4 SE/4 SW/4 SW/4; and the E/2 NW/4 SE/4 SW/4 SW/4 and the Southeast diagonal half of the E/2 SW/4 NE/4 SW/4 SW/4; and the SE/4 NE/4 SW/4 SW/4 and S/2 NW/4 SE/4 SW/4 and NE/4 NW/4 SE/4 SW/4 and E/2 SW/4 NE/4 SW/4 and part of the S/2 NW/4 SW/4 NE/4 SW/4 and SW/4 SW/4 NE/4 SW/4 and NW/4 NW/4 SE/4 SW/4 more particularly described as: Beginning at the Northeast corner of said S/2 NW/4 SW/4 NE/4 SW/4; thence South 825.00 feet to the Southeast corner of said NW/4 NW/4 SE/4 SW/4; thence West 330.00 feet to the Southwest corner thereof; thence Northeasterly on a straight line to the point of beginning, ALL IN SECTION 34-11N-16E.

TRACT 2 (2804-S)

8.44 ACRES

Part of the SW/4 SW/4 more particularly described as: Beginning at a point on the South line of the SW/4 SW/4, said point being 660.00 feet East of the Southwest corner thereof; thence West to said Southwest corner; thence North 990.00 feet; thence Southeasterly on a straight line to a point 660.00 feet North and 165.00 feet East of said Southwest corner; thence Southeasterly on a straight line to a point 495.00 feet North and 495.00 feet East of said Southwest corner; thence Southeasterly on a straight line to the point of beginning, ALL IN SECTION 15-11N-16E.

TRACT 3 (2753-S)

84.37 ACRES

NW/4 SE/4 and W/2 NE/4 SE/4 and W/2 W/2 NE/4 NE/4 SE/4 and SE/4 SW/4 NE/4 NE/4 SE/4 and S/2 SE/4 NE/4 NE/4 SE/4 and SE/4 NE/4 SE/4 of SECTION 21-11N-16E, except one-half of the oil, gas and other minerals in said NW/4 SE/4 and except one-fourth of the oil, gas and

other minerals in said NE/4 SE/4 and subject to unexpired oil and gas leases; and

The N/2 NW/4 NW/4 NW/4 and SW/4 NW/4 NW/4 NW/4 and the Northwest diagonal half of the SE/4 NW/4 NW/4 NW/4 and the Northwest diagonal half of the NW/4 SW/4 NW/4 NW/4 of SECTION 22-11N-16E.

TRACT 4 (2756-S)

151.25 ACRES

N/2 NE/4 and SW/4 NE/4 and W/2 SE/4 NE/4 and W/2 W/2 SE/4 SE/4 NE/4 and the Northwest diagonal half of the E/2 W/2 SE/4 SE/4 NE/4; and the W/2 NE/4 SE/4 NE/4 and the Northwest diagonal half of the NW/4 SE/4 NE/4 SE/4 NE/4; and the W/2 NE/4 NE/4 SE/4 NE/4 and the Northwest diagonal half of the SE/4 NE/4 NE/4 SE/4 NE/4; and the NE/4 NE/4 SE/4 NE/4, all in SECTION 21-11N-16E, except one-half of the oil, gas and other minerals therein.

TRACT 5 (2805-S)

160.00 ACRES

SE/4 of SECTION 16-11N-16E, except one-fourth of the oil, gas and other minerals therein and subject to unexpired oil and gas lease as to the W/2 of said SE/4.

TRACT 6 (3065-S)

40.00 ACRES

NE/4 SW/4 of SECTION 21-11N-16E, except one-fourth of the oil, gas and other minerals therein.

TRACT 7 (3060-S)

40.00 ACRES

NW/4 SW/4 of SECTION 21-11N-16E, subject to unexpired oil and gas lease.

May 25, 2001



*fire order -
A H land*

James Holder
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 61
Tulsa, OK 74121-0061

Dear Mr. Holder:

The Oklahoma Tourism Commission, at its May 24, 2001 meeting, approved the relinquishing of two parcels of land from the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department's Lake Eufaula lease with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. These two small parcels of land are located in Arrowhead State Park adjacent to the lodge facility, and are not currently being utilized by Arrowhead State Park. Land description for these parcels of land are:

Parcel 1:

Beginning at a point 142.02 West of the Northwest corner of the W/2 SW/4 SE/4 SW/4; thence West 250'; thence on a line N 31 45'E for 417'; thence on a line N 24 30'E for 325'; thence on a line N 12 50'E for 315'; thence East 250, thence on a line S 12 15'W for 315'; Thence on a line S 24 30'W for 325'; thence on a line S 31 45' W to the point of beginning, containing more or less 5.73 acres. ALL IN SECTION 22, TOWNSHIP 8N, RANGE 16E.

Parcel 2:

Beginning at a point of the 585' mean sea level contour North of the Southwest corner of the N/2 S/2 S/2 SW/4 NE/4; thence in a northerly direction along the shoreline on the 585' mean sea level contour to a point south of the NW corner of the SW/4 NE/4; thence on a line S 0 00' 24' W to the point of beginning, containing more or less 3.5 acres. ALL IN SECTION 28, TOWNSHIP 8N, RANGE 16E.

We request a contract amendment deleting these two parcels of land from the Lake Eufaula lease # DA-34-066-CIVENG-63-526.

If we can provide additional information, please let us know.

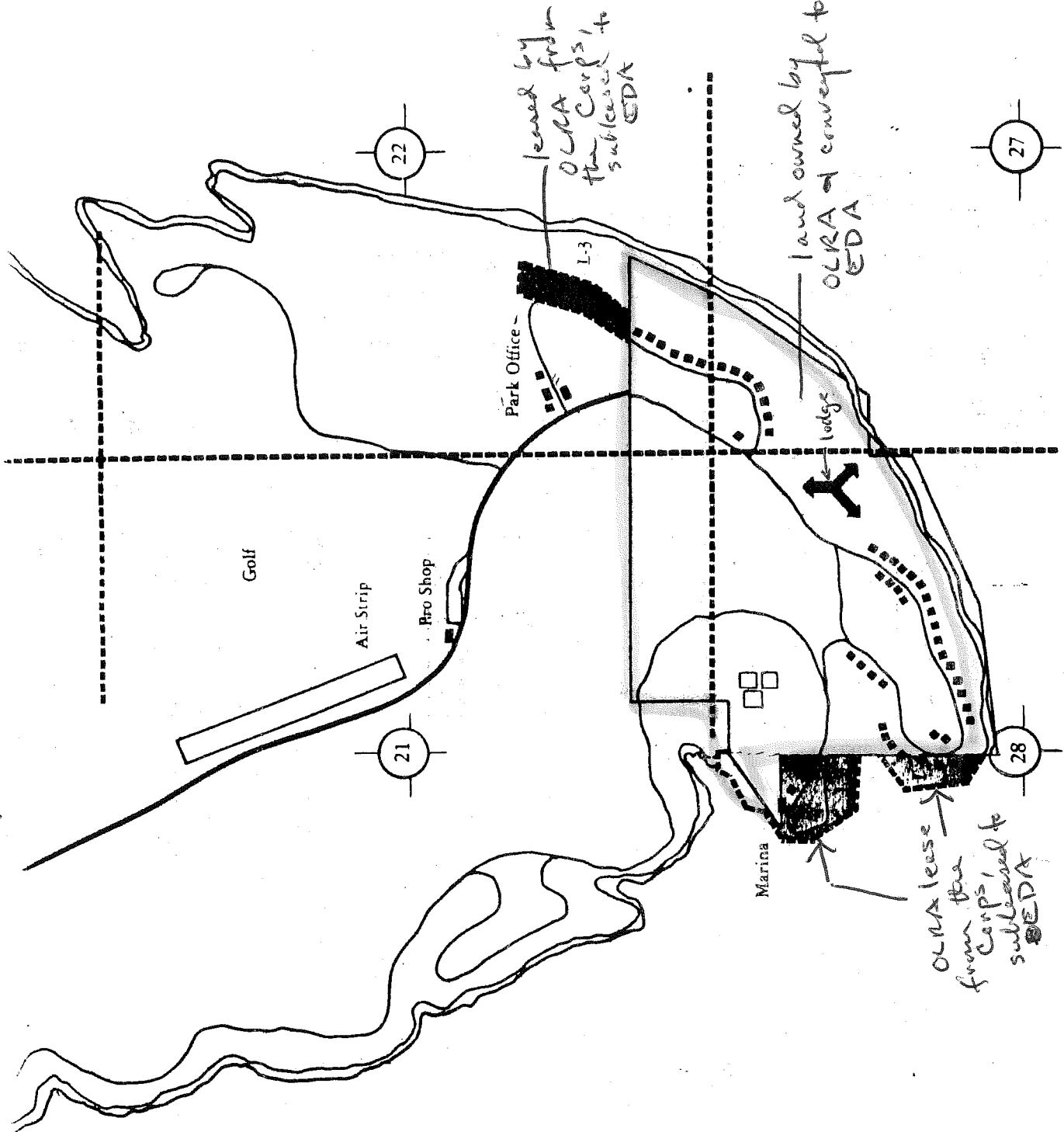
Sincerely

John Ressmeyer, Director
Oklahoma State Parks

Cc: Sandy McNabb, Narconon of Oklahoma, Inc.



*Arrowhead
Park & Lodge*



	North
	600 ft.
	Roads
	Highways
	Lease Tracts
	Sale Tracts



DEPARTMENT OF ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, TULSA DISTRICT
1645 SOUTH 101ST EAST AVENUE
TULSA, OKLAHOMA 74128-4609

January 14, 2010

Planning and Environmental Division
Planning Branch

Mr. Hardy Watkins
Executive Director
Oklahoma Tourism & Recreation Department
120 North Robinson, 6th Floor
Oklahoma City, OK 73102

Dear Mr. Watkins:

Enclosed for your retention is a copy of the fully executed Water Supply Storage Agreement DACW56-10-WS-0002 between the Department of the Army and the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department for use of water supply storage at the Arrowhead Golf Course at Eufaula Lake, Oklahoma.

Also enclosed is an invoice for the lump sum water storage payment of \$15,254 and the annual proportionate share of joint-use operation and maintenance costs of \$146. The lump sum payment of \$15,400 will be due and payable within 30 days of receipt of this letter. Operation and maintenance costs will continue to be due and payable annually. Your check should be made payable to the Finance and Accounting Office, USACE, Tulsa District and mailed to the USACE Finance Center, 5722 Integrity Drive, Millington, TN 38054-5005. Please reference the above agreement number on the remittance.

As required in the water storage agreement, the volume of water used should be recorded each month and reported by the 5th of the following month. Water usage can be reported to Ms. Aimee Jordan in one of three ways: 1) mailed to: Eufaula Project Office, ATTN: Aimee Jordan, 102 E BK 200 Rd., Stigler, OK 74462; 2) faxed to 918-799-5147; or 3) emailed to Aimee.Jordan@usace.army.mil. The report should include the user's name, water storage agreement number, month, year, and the amount of gallons used.

If you have any questions concerning this Water Supply Storage Agreement, please contact Ms. Aimee Jordan at 918-799-5843 x3115.

Sincerely,


Anthony C. Funkhouser, P.E.
Colonel, U.S. Army
District Commander

Enclosure

**TULSA DISTRICT
CERCLA ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE SURVEY (EBS)**

Project: Eufaula Lake

Title of Action: Eufaula State Park Golf Course

Date of previous PAS/EBS, if any: none

1. A comprehensive records search of the project office files, conducted by Stacy Dunkin on 03-AUG-2011, indicated that storage, release, or disposal (as defined in 40 CFR Part 373) of hazardous material (as defined in 40 CFR Part 302.4):

_____ has* has not occurred on the property.

* Documentation supporting any positive findings are provided in the attached EBS Statement of Findings.

TULSA DISTRICT SECTION

3. A comprehensive records search of the SWT-OD-TR, or other district files, conducted by the DEM, Jamun Harris on 8/20/11, indicated that storage, release, or disposal (as defined in 40 CFR Part 373) of hazardous materials (as defined in 40 CFR Part 302.4):

_____ has* has not occurred on the property.

* Documentation supporting all positive findings are provided in the attached EBS Statement of findings.

4. A comprehensive records search of the SWT-RE indicates that storage, release, or disposal (as defined in 40 CFR Part 373) of hazardous materials (as defined in 40 CFR Part 302.4)

5. Recommendations _____ has* has not occurred on the property.

* Documentation supporting all positive findings are provided in the attached EBS Statement of Findings.

Proceed with described transactions. Notification on a warranty covenant statements are not required in transaction documents.

_____ Proceed with described transactions. Notification and warranty covenant statements are required in

_____ transaction documents as described in 42 USC 9620, 40 CFR 373.

Accepted by: _____

Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department

10-11-12
Date

Approved by: _____

Ida Lafayette
**IDA LAFAYETTE
CHIEF, MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL BRANCH
REAL ESTATE CONTRACTING OFFICER**

10-23-12
Date

RECEIVED

OCT 23 2012

REAL ESTATE DIVISION

**SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT NO. 4
LEASE NO. 340066C6300526
EUFAULA LAKE**

**SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT
between
THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
and
OKLAHOMA TOURISM AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT**

THIS SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT, made and entered into on behalf of the United States, between the **SECRETARY OF THE ARMY**, hereinafter called the Government, and **OKLAHOMA TOURISM AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT**, whose mailing address is **P.O. BOX 52002, OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73152-2002**, hereinafter called the Lessee;

WITNESSETH THAT:

WHEREAS, Lease No. **340066C6300526** hereinafter called the original lease, for a term of **fifty (50) years** beginning **January 1, 1963** was granted to the Lessee by authority of the Secretary of the Army for **public park and recreational purposes** at Eufaula Lake project area at the location described therein; and

WHEREAS, the original Lease was amended by Supplemental Agreement No. 1, dated June 29, 1967 and effective November 1, 1966, to clearly provide for use of monies received by the Lessee from operation of the leased premises; and

WHEREAS, Supplemental Agreement No. 2, dated 18 April 1984 and effective January 1, 1984, extended the term of the lease an additional twenty-one (21) years, ending December 31, 2033; and revised Condition 9 by requiring at least a one year notice for relinquishment; modified Condition 16 in respect to third party operations; and added Conditions 21 and 22; and

WHEREAS, Supplemental Agreement No. 3, dated October 23, 2012, reduced the acreage by 325.53 acres to allow Muscogee (Creek) Nation to directly lease park land (Fountainhead State Park); replaced Oklahoma Lake Redevelopment Authority with Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department as the Lessee; modified Condition 12 by updating the addresses of the parties; replaced Exhibits A and C with Exhibits A-1 and C-1; and

WHEREAS, it has been mutually agreed that it is to the best interest of both parties to **amend the original lease pursuant to Section 1317 of the 2016 Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act, Public Law 114-322, to transfer 18.37 acres to the Department of the Interior in an area known as Fountainhead State Park, amend**

Condition 12 by updating the addresses of the parties, add Condition 23. MINIMUM WAGE REQUIREMENT (EXECUTIVE ORDER 13658), Condition 24. PAID SICK LEAVE REQUIREMENT (EXECUTIVE ORDER 13706); and,

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual benefits inuring to both parties, the original lease is hereby amended in the following respects:

First, Park Site 1 (Fountainhead State Park) of the lease area is hereby reduced from 2,527.88 acres to 2,509.51 acres for the removal 18.37 acres.

Second, the total combined acreage for Park Site 1 and Park 2 is reduced from 4,730.37 acres to 4712.00 acres.

Third, the addresses in **Condition 12** are hereby deleted and replaced with **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, Attn: Chief, Real Estate Division, 2488 East 81st Street, Tulsa, OK 74137-4290,** if to the Government and **Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department, P.O. Box 52002, Oklahoma City, OK 73152-2002,** if to the Lessee.

Fourth, EXHIBITS A-1 and C-1 are replaced with **EXHIBIT A-2** representing the new delineation of the leased area known as Park Site No. 1 (Fountainhead State Park), **and C-2,** representing the land description for the leased area known as Park Site No. 1 (Fountainhead State Park).

Fifth, Executive Order 13658 – Minimum Wage Requirement, is added to the lease as Condition 23:

23. MINIMUM WAGE REQUIREMENT (EXECUTIVE ORDER 13658)

a. Any reference in this section to “prime contractor” or “contractor” shall mean the Grantee and any reference to “contract” shall refer to the lease.

b. The parties expressly stipulate this contract is subject to Executive Order 13658, the regulations issued by the Secretary of Labor in 29 CFR part 10 pursuant to the Executive Order, and the following provisions.

c. Minimum Wages.

(1) Each worker (as defined in 29 CFR 10.2) engaged in the performance of this contract by the prime contractor or any subcontractor, regardless of any contractual relationship which may be alleged to exist between the contractor and worker, shall be paid not less than the applicable minimum wage under Executive Order 13658.

(2) The minimum wage required to be paid to each worker performing work on or in connection with this contract between January 1, 2015 and December 31, 2015 shall be \$10.10 per hour. The minimum wage shall be adjusted each time the Secretary of Labor's annual determination of the applicable minimum wage under section 2(a)(ii) of Executive Order 13658 results in a higher minimum wage. Adjustments to the Executive Order minimum wage under section 2(a)(ii) of Executive Order 13658 will be effective for all workers subject to the Executive Order beginning January 1 of the following year. If appropriate, the contracting officer, or other agency official overseeing this contract shall ensure the contractor is compensated only for the increase in labor costs resulting from the annual inflation increases in the Executive Order 13658 minimum wage beginning on January 1, 2016. The Secretary of Labor will publish annual determinations in the Federal Register no later than 90 days before such new wage is to take effect. The Secretary will also publish the applicable minimum wage on www.wdol.gov (or any successor Web site). The applicable published minimum wage is incorporated by reference into this contract.

(3) The contractor shall pay unconditionally to each worker all wages due free and clear and without subsequent deduction (except as otherwise provided by 29 CFR 10.23), rebate, or kickback on any account. Such payments shall be made no later than one pay period following the end of the regular pay period in which such wages were earned or accrued. A pay period under this Executive Order may not be of any duration longer than semi-monthly.

(4) The prime contractor and any upper-tier subcontractor shall be responsible for the compliance by any subcontractor or lower-tier subcontractor with the Executive Order minimum wage requirements. In the event of any violation of the minimum wage obligation of this clause, the contractor and any subcontractor(s) responsible therefore shall be liable for the unpaid wages.

(5) If the commensurate wage rate paid to a worker on a covered contract whose wages are calculated pursuant to a special certificate issued under 29 U.S.C. 214(c), whether hourly or piece rate, is less than the Executive Order minimum wage, the contractor must pay the Executive Order minimum wage rate to achieve compliance with the Order. If the commensurate wage due under the certificate is greater than the Executive Order minimum wage, the contractor must pay the 14(c) worker the greater commensurate wage.

d. Withholding. The agency head shall, upon its own action or upon written request of an authorized representative of the Department of Labor, withhold or cause to be withheld from the prime contractor under this or any other Federal contract with the same prime contractor, so much of the accrued payments or advances as may be considered necessary to pay workers the full amount of wages required by Executive Order 13658.

e. Contract Suspension/Contract Termination/ Contractor Debarment. In the event of a failure to pay any worker all or part of the wages due under Executive Order 13658 or 29 CFR part 10, or a failure to comply with any other term or condition of Executive Order 13658 or 29 CFR part 10, the contracting agency may, on its own action or after authorization or by direction of the Department of Labor and written notification to the contractor, take action to cause suspension of any further payment, advance or guarantee of funds until such violations have ceased. Additionally, any failure to comply with the requirements of this clause may be grounds for termination of the right to proceed with the contract work. In such event, the Government may enter into other contracts or arrangements for completion of the work, charging the contractor in default with any additional cost. A breach of the contract clause may be grounds for debarment as a contractor and subcontractor as provided in 29 CFR 10.52.

f. The contractor may not discharge any part of its minimum wage obligation under Executive Order 13658 by furnishing fringe benefits or, with respect to workers whose wages are governed by the Service Contract Act, the cash equivalent thereof.

g. Nothing herein shall relieve the contractor of any other obligation under Federal, state or local law, or under contract, for the payment of a higher wage to any worker, nor shall a lower prevailing wage under any such Federal, state, or local law, or under contract, entitle a contractor to pay less than \$10.10 (or the minimum wage as established each January thereafter) to any worker.

h. Payroll Records.

(1) The contractor shall make and maintain for three years records containing the information specified in paragraphs (h)(1) (i) through (vi) of this section for each worker and shall make the records available for inspection and transcription by authorized representatives of the Wage and Hour Division of the U.S. Department of Labor:

- (i)** Name, address, and social security number;
- (ii)** The worker's occupation(s) or classification(s);
- (iii)** The rate or rates of wages paid;
- (iv)** The number of daily and weekly hours worked by each worker;
- (v)** Any deductions made; and
- (vi)** Total wages paid.

(2) The contractor shall also make available a copy of the contract, as applicable, for inspection or transcription by authorized representatives of the Wage and Hour Division.

(3) Failure to make and maintain or to make available such records for inspection and transcription shall be a violation of 29 CFR part 10 and this contract, and in the case of failure to produce such records, the contracting officer, upon direction of an authorized representative of the Department of Labor, or under its own action, shall take such action as may be necessary to cause suspension of any further payment or advance of funds until such time as the violations are discontinued.

(4) The contractor shall permit authorized representatives of the Wage and Hour Division to conduct investigations, including interviewing workers at the worksite during normal working hours.

(5) Nothing in this clause limits or otherwise modifies the contractor's payroll and recordkeeping obligations, if any, under the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended, and its implementing regulations; the Service Contract Act, as amended, and its implementing regulations; the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended, and its implementing regulations; or any other applicable law.

i. The contractor (as defined in 29 CFR 10.2) shall insert this clause in all of its covered subcontracts and shall require its subcontractors to include this clause in any covered lower-tier subcontracts. The prime contractor and any upper-tier subcontractor shall be responsible for the compliance by any subcontractor or lower-tier subcontractor with this contract clause.

j. Certification of Eligibility.

(1) By entering into this contract, the contractor (and officials thereof) certifies that neither it (nor he or she) nor any person or firm who has an interest in the contractor's firm is a person or firm ineligible to be awarded Government contracts by virtue of the sanctions imposed pursuant to section 5 of the Service Contract Act, section 3(a) of the Davis-Bacon Act, or 29 CFR 5.12(a)(1).

(2) No part of this contract shall be subcontracted to any person or firm whose name appears on the list of persons or firms ineligible to receive Federal contracts.

(3) The penalty for making false statements is prescribed in the U.S. Criminal Code, 18 U.S.C. 1001.

k. Tipped employees. In paying wages to a tipped employee as defined in section 3(t) of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. 203(t), the contractor may take a partial credit against the wage payment obligation (tip credit) to the extent permitted under section 3(a) of Executive Order 13658. In order to take such a tip credit, the employee must receive an amount of tips at least equal to the amount of the credit taken; where the tipped employee does not receive sufficient tips to equal the amount of the tip credit the contractor must increase the cash wage paid for the workweek so that the amount of cash wage paid and the tips received by the employee equal the applicable minimum wage under Executive Order 13658. To utilize this proviso:

(1) The employer must inform the tipped employee in advance of the use of the tip credit;

(2) The employer must inform the tipped employee of the amount of cash wage that will be paid and the additional amount by which the employee's wages will be considered increased on account of the tip credit;

(3) The employees must be allowed to retain all tips (individually or through a pooling arrangement and regardless of whether the employer elects to take a credit for tips received); and

(4) The employer must be able to show by records that the tipped employee receives at least the applicable Executive Order minimum wage through the combination of direct wages and tip credit.

l. Antiretaliation. It shall be unlawful for any person to discharge or in any other manner discriminate against any worker because such worker has filed any complaint or instituted or caused to be instituted any proceeding under or related to Executive Order 13658 or 29 CFR part 10, or has testified or is about to testify in any such proceeding.

m. Disputes concerning labor standards. Disputes related to the application of Executive Order 13658 to this contract shall not be subject to the general disputes clause of the contract. Such disputes shall be resolved in accordance with the procedures of the Department of Labor set forth in 29 CFR part 10. Disputes within the meaning of this contract clause include disputes between the contractor (or any of its subcontractors) and the contracting agency, the U.S. Department of Labor, or the workers or their representatives.

n. Notice. The contractor must notify all workers performing work on or in connection with a covered contract of the applicable minimum wage rate under the Executive Order. With respect to service employees on contracts covered by the Service Contract Act and laborers and mechanics on contracts covered by the Davis-Bacon Act, the contractor may meet this requirement by posting, in a prominent and

accessible place at the worksite, the applicable wage determination under those statutes. With respect to workers performing work on or in connection with a covered contract whose wages are governed by the FLSA, the contractor must post a notice provided by the Department of Labor in a prominent and accessible place at the worksite so it may be readily seen by workers. Contractors that customarily post notices to workers electronically may post the notice electronically provided such electronic posting is displayed prominently on any Web site that is maintained by the contractor, whether external or internal, and customarily used for notices to workers about terms.

o. If a duly authorized representative of the United States discovers or determines, whether before or subsequent to executing this contract, that an erroneous determination regarding the applicability of Executive Order 13658 was made, contractor, to the extent permitted by law, agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States, its officers, agents, and employees, for and from any and all liabilities, losses, claims, expenses, suits, fines, penalties, judgments, demands or actions, costs, fees, and damages directly or indirectly arising out of, caused by, related to, resulting from or in any way predicated upon, in whole or in part, the erroneous Executive Order 13658 determination. This includes contractor releasing any claim or entitlement it would otherwise have to an equitable adjustment to the contract and indemnifying and holding harmless the United States from the claims of subcontractors and contractor employees.

Sixth, Executive Order 13706 - Paid Sick Leave Requirement, is added to the lease as Condition 24:

24. PAID SICK LEAVE REQUIREMENT (EXECUTIVE ORDER 13706)

Any reference in this section to “prime contractor” or “contractor” shall mean the **Lessee** and any reference to “contract” shall refer to the **Lease**.

a. Executive Order 13706. This contract is subject to Executive Order 13706, the regulations issued by the Secretary of Labor in 29 CFR part 13 pursuant to the Executive Order, and the following provisions.

b. Paid Sick Leave.

(1) The contractor shall permit each employee (as defined in 29 CFR 13.2) engaged in the performance of this contract by the prime contractor or any subcontractor, regardless of any contractual relationship that may be alleged to exist between the contractor and employee, to earn not less than 1 hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours worked. The contractor shall additionally allow accrual and use of paid sick leave as required by Executive Order 13706 and 29 CFR part 13. The contractor shall in particular comply with the accrual, use, and other requirements set forth in 29 CFR 13.5 and 13.6, which are incorporated by reference in this contract.

(2) The contractor shall provide paid sick leave to all employees when due free and clear and without subsequent deduction (except as otherwise provided by 29 CFR 13.24), rebate, or kickback on any account. The contractor shall provide pay and benefits for paid sick leave used no later than one pay period following the end of the regular pay period in which the paid sick leave was taken.

(3) The prime contractor and any upper-tier subcontractor shall be responsible for the compliance by any subcontractor or lower-tier subcontractor with the requirements of Executive Order 13706, 29 CFR part 13, and this clause.

c. Withholding. The contracting officer shall, upon its own action or upon written request of an authorized representative of the Department of Labor, withhold or cause to be withheld from the prime contractor under this or any other Federal contract with the same prime contractor, so much of the accrued payments or advances as may be considered necessary to pay employees the full amount owed to compensate for any violation of the requirements of Executive Order 13706, 29 CFR part 13, or this clause, including any pay and/or benefits denied or lost by reason of the violation; other actual monetary losses sustained as a direct result of the violation, and liquidated damages.

d. Contract Suspension/Contract Termination/Contractor Debarment. In the event of a failure to comply with Executive Order 13706, 29 CFR part 13, or this clause, the contracting agency may on its own action or after authorization or by direction of the Department of Labor and written notification to the contractor, take action to cause suspension of any further payment, advance, or guarantee of funds until such violations have ceased. Additionally, any failure to comply with the requirements of this clause may be grounds for termination of the right to proceed with the contract work. In such event, the Government may enter into other contracts or arrangements for completion of the work, charging the contractor in default with any additional cost. A breach of the contract clause may be grounds for debarment as a contractor and subcontractor as provided in 29 CFR 13.52.

e. The paid sick leave required by Executive Order 13706, 29 CFR part 13, and this clause is in addition to a contractor's obligations under the Service Contract Act and Davis-Bacon Act, and a contractor may not receive credit toward its prevailing wage or fringe benefit obligations under those Acts for any paid sick leave provided in satisfaction of the requirements of Executive Order 13706 and 29 CFR part 13.

f. Nothing in Executive Order 13706 or 29 CFR part 13 shall excuse noncompliance with or supersede any applicable Federal or State law, any applicable law or municipal ordinance, or a collective bargaining agreement requiring greater paid sick leave or leave rights than those established under Executive Order 13706 and 29 CFR part 13.

g. Recordkeeping. (1) Any contractor performing work subject to Executive Order 13706 and 29 CFR part 13 must make and maintain, for no less than three (3) years from the completion of the work on the contract, records containing the information specified in paragraphs (i) through (xv) of this section for each employee and shall make them available for inspection, copying, and transcription by authorized representatives of the Wage and Hour Division of the U.S. Department of Labor;

- (i) Name, address, and Social Security number of each employee;
- (ii) The employee's occupation(s) or classification(s);
- (iii) The rate or rates of wages paid (including all pay and benefits provided);
- (iv) The number of daily and weekly hours work;
- (v) Any deductions made;
- (vi) The total wages paid (including all pay and benefits provided) each pay period;
- (vii) A copy of notification to employees of the amount of paid sick leave the employee has accrued, as required under 29 CFR part 13.5(a)(2);
- (viii) A copy of employee's requests to use paid sick leave, if in writing, or, if not in writing, any other records reflecting such employee requests;
- (ix) Dates and amounts of paid sick leave taken by employees (unless a contractor's paid time off policy satisfies the requirements of Executive Order 13706 and 29 CFR part 13 as described in § 13.5(f)(5), leave must be designated in records as paid sick leave pursuant to Executive Order 13706;
- (x) A copy of any written responses to employee's requests to use paid sick leave, including explanations for any denials of such requests, as required under 29 CFR part 13.5(d)(3);
- (xi) Any records reflecting the certification and documentation a contractor may require an employee to provide under 29 CFR part 13.5(e), including copies of any certification or documentation provided by an employee;
- (xii) Any other records showing any tracking of or calculations related to an employee's accrual or use of paid sick leave;
- (xiii) The relevant covered contract;
- (xiv) The regular pay and benefits provided to an employee for each use of paid sick leave; and (xv) Any financial payment made for unused paid sick leave upon a separation from employment intended, pursuant to 29 CFR part 13.5(b)(5), to relieve a contractor from the obligation to reinstate such paid sick leave as otherwise required by 29 CFR part 13.5(b)(4).

(2)(i) If a contractor wishes to distinguish between an employee's covered and non-covered work, the contractor must keep records or other proof reflecting such distinctions. Only if the contractor adequately segregates the employee's time will time spent on non-covered work be excluded from hours worked counted toward the accrual of paid sick leave. Similarly, only if that contractor adequately segregates the employee's time may a contractor properly refuse an employee's request to use paid sick leave on the ground that the employee was scheduled to perform non-covered work during the time she asked to use paid sick leave.

(ii) If a contractor estimates covered hours worked by an employee who performs work in connection with covered contracts pursuant to 29 CFR part 13.5(a)(i) or (ii) the contractor must keep records or other proof of the verifiable information on which such estimates are reasonable based. Only if the contractor relies on an estimate that is reasonable and based on verifiable information will an employee's time spent in connection with non-covered work be excluded from hours worked counted toward the accrual of paid sick leave. If a contractor estimates the amount of time an employee spends performing in connection with covered contracts, the contractor must permit the employee to use her paid sick leave during any work time for the contractor.

(3) In the event a contractor is not obligated by the Service Contract Act, the Davis-Bacon Act, or the Fair Labor Standards Act to keep records of an employee's hours worked, such as because the employee is exempt from the FLSA's minimum wage and overtime requirements, and the contractor chooses to use the assumption permitted by 29 CFR part 13.5(a)(iii), the contractor is excused from the requirement in paragraph (1)(d) of this section to keep records of the employee's number of daily and weekly hours worked.

(4)(i) Records relating to medical histories of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, created for purposes of Executive Order 13706, whether or an employee or an employee's child, parent, spouse, domestic partner, or other individual related by blood or affinity whose close association with the employee is the equivalent of a family relationship, shall be maintained as confidential records in separate files/records from the usual personnel files.

(ii) If the confidentiality requirements of the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 (GINA), section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and/or the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) apply to records or documents created to comply with the recordkeeping requirements in this contract clause, the records and documents must also be maintained in compliance with the confidentiality requirements of the GINA, section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and/or ADA as described in 29 CFR part 1635.9, 41 CFR 60-741.23(d), and 29 CFR 1630.14(c)(1), respectively.

(iii) The contractor shall not disclose any documentation used to verify the need to use 3 or more consecutive days of paid sick leave for the purposes listed in

29 CFR part 13.5(c)(1)(iv) (as described in 29 CFR 13.5(e)(1)(ii)) and shall maintain confidentiality about any domestic abuse, sexual assault, or stalking, unless the employee consents or which disclosure is required by law.

(5) The contractor shall permit authorized representative of the Wage and Hour Division to conduct interviews with employees at the worksite during normal working hours.

(6) Nothing in this contract clause limits or otherwise modifies the contractor's recordkeeping obligations, if any, under the Davis-Bacon Act, the Service Contract Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Family and Medical Leave Act, Executive Order 13658, their respective implementing regulations, or any other applicable law.

h. The contractor (as defined in 29 CFR part 13.2) shall insert this clause in all of its covered subcontracts and shall require its subcontractors to include this clause in any covered lower-tier subcontracts.

i. Certification of Eligibility

(1) By entering into this contract, the contractor (and officials thereof) certifies that neither it (nor he or she) nor any person or firm who has an interest in the contractor's firm is a person or firm ineligible to be awarded Government contracts by virtue of the sanctions imposed pursuant to section 5 of the Service Contract Act, section 3(a) of the Davis-Bacon Act, or 29 CFR 5.12(a)(1).

(2) No part of this contract shall be subcontracted to any person or firm whose name appears on the list of persons or firms ineligible to receive Federal contracts currently maintained on the System for Award Management Web site, <http://www.SAM.gov>.

(3) The penalty for making false statements is prescribed in the U.S. Criminal Code, 18 U.S.C. 1001.

j. Interference/Discrimination. (1) A contractor may not in any manner interfere with an employee's accrual or use of paid sick leave as required by Executive Order 13706 and 29 CFR part 13. Interference includes, but is not limited to, miscalculating the amount of paid sick leave an employee has accrued, denying or unreasonably delaying a response to a proper request to use paid sick leave, discouraging an employee from using paid sick leave, reducing an employee's accrued paid sick leave by more than the amount of such leave used, transferring an employee to work on non-covered contracts to prevent the accrual or use of paid sick leave, disclosing confidential information contained in certification or other documentation provide to verify the need to use paid sick leave, or making the use of paid sick leave contingent

on the employee's finding a replacement worker or the fulfillment of the contractor's operation needs.

(2) A contractor may not discharge or in any other manner discriminate against any employee for:

(i) Using, or attempting to use, paid sick leave as provided for under Executive Order 13706 and 29 CFR part 13;

(ii) Filing any complaint, initiating any proceeding, or otherwise asserting any right or claim under Executive Order 13706 and 29 CFR part 13;

(iii) Cooperating in any investigation or testifying in any proceeding under Executive Order 13706 and 29 CFR part 13; or

(iv) Informing any other person about his or her rights under Executive Order 13706 and 29 CFR part 13.

k. Waiver. Employees cannot waive, nor may contractors induce employees to waive, their rights under Executive Order 13706 and 29 CFR part 13, or this clause.

l. Notice. The contractor must notify all employees performing work on or in connection with a covered contract of the paid sick leave requirements of Executive Order 13706 and 29 CFR part 13, and this clause by posting a notice provided by the Department of Labor in a prominent and accessible place at the worksite so it may be readily seen by employees. Contractors that customarily post notices to employees electronically may post the notice electronically, provided such electronic posting is displayed prominently on any Web site that is maintained by the contractor, whether external or internal, and customarily used for notices to employees about terms and conditions of employment.

m. Disputes concerning labor standards. Disputes related to the application of Executive Order 13706 to this contract shall not be subject to the general disputes clause of the contract. Such disputes shall be resolved in accordance with the procedures of the Department of Labor set forth in 29 CFR part 13. Disputes within the meaning of this contract clause include disputes between the contractor (or any of its subcontractors) and the contracting agency, the U.S. Department of Labor, or the employees or their representatives.

IT IS FURTHER AGREED that the original lease shall in all other respects remain in full force and effect.

IT IS FURTHER AGREED that the effective date of this Supplemental Agreement shall be the date of execution in behalf of the Government.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand by authority of the Secretary of the Army this 30th day of January, 2019.



TERRY D. RUPE
Chief, Real Estate
Real Estate Contracting Officer

THIS SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT is also executed by the Lessee this 24th day of January, 2019.

OKLAHOMA TOURISM AND RECREATION
DEPARTMENT:

By: 

Printed Name: Dick Dutton

Title: Executive Director

Phone Number: 405-522-9666

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY

I, Claudia Conner, certify that I am the Attesting Officer
(Name) (Secretary or Attesting Officer)

of the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department, named as lessee herein;
(Agency Name)

that Dick Dutton, who signed this Agreement on behalf of said
(Officer Name)

Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department, was then Executive Director
(Agency Name) (Officer Title)

of the Agency; and that said Agreement was duly signed for and on behalf of the

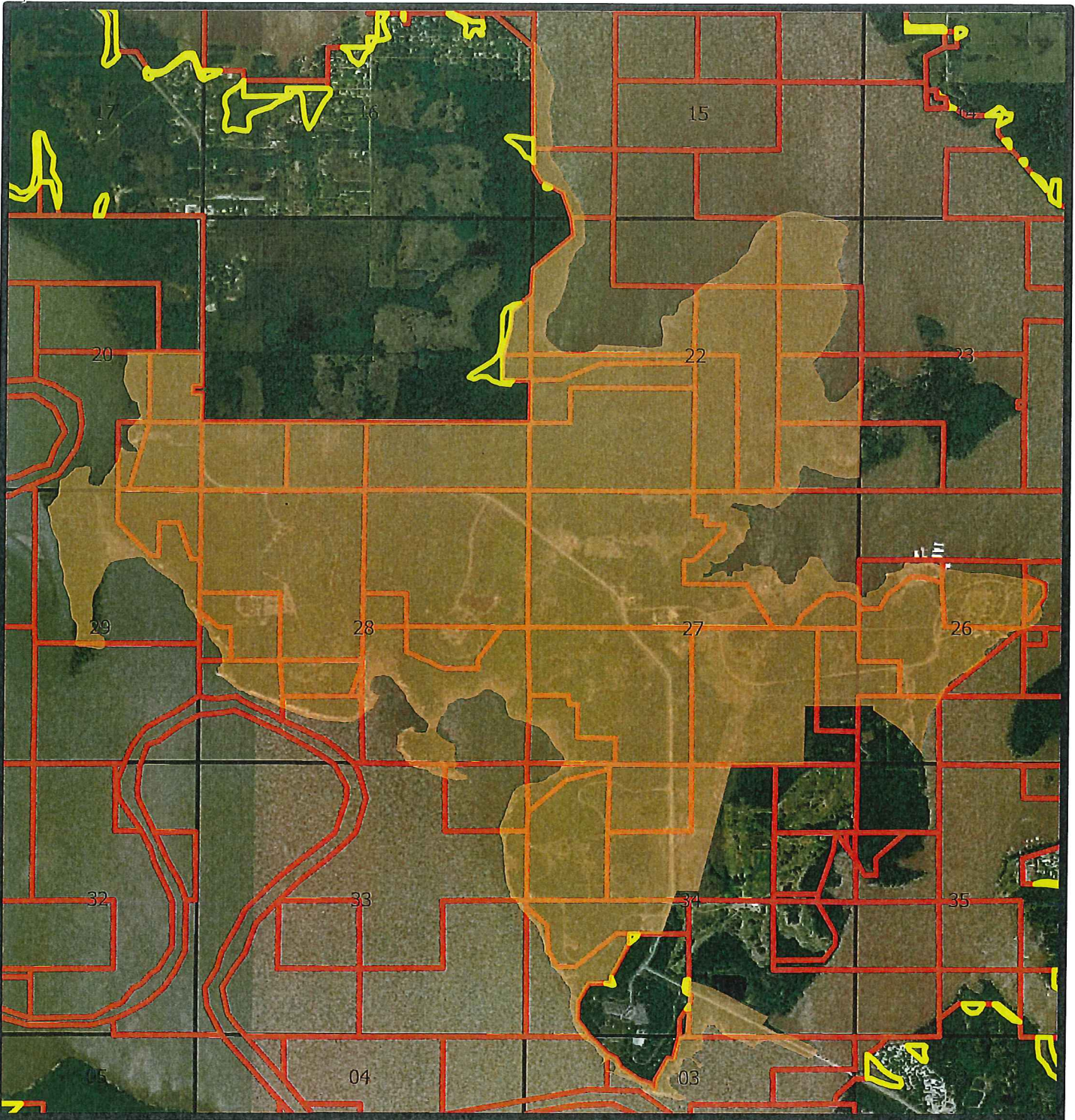
Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department by authority of its governing body and is
(Agency Name)

within the scope of its statutory powers.

Signed, 
Secretary or Attesting Officer

(The person that signed the attached instrument cannot sign Certificate)

This form certifies that the person signing the attached instrument has the authority to do so. The signature of the Secretary/Attesting Officer and the Individual signing the attached instrument cannot be the same.



Legend

-  Outgranted Area
-  USACE Easements
-  USACE Fee



Map Projection: USA Contiguous Albers Equal Area Conic

Contract Number: 340066C6300526

Location Description: Part of Sections 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 33, 34 T11N, R16E; and part of Section 3, T10N, R16E. All lands described are above 585' MSL, McIntosh County, OK

While the United States Army Corps of Engineers, (hereinafter referred to as USACE) has made a reasonable effort to insure the accuracy of the maps and associated data, it should be explicitly noted that USACE makes no warranty, representation or guaranty, either express or implied, as to the content, sequence, accuracy, timeliness or completeness of any of the data provided herein. The USACE, its officers, agents, employees, or servants shall assume no liability of any nature for any errors, omissions, or inaccuracies in the information provided regardless of how caused.



LAND DESCRIPTION

Eufaula Lake – Park Site No. 1

INDIAN MERIDIAN

Sections 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 33 and 34, T 11 N, R 16 E, and Section 3, T10N, R16E, all in McIntosh County, OK

Section 15

All that part of the following described tracts of land lying above elevation 585.0 feet m.s.l.: S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, a tract of land in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of said Section 15 being described as: Beginning at the Southeast corner of said SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$; thence on a bearing West 660 feet; thence Northwesterly on a straight line to the Southeast corner of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$; thence Northwesterly on a straight line to the Southeast corner of the W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$; thence North 330 feet to the Northwest corner of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$; thence East to the Northeast corner thereof; thence South to the point of beginning.

Section 16

N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, all that part of the following tracts of land lying above elevation 585.0 feet m.s.l. : the Northeast diagonal $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, the Northeast diagonal $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.

Section 20

All that part of the following tracts of land lying above elevation 585.0 feet m.s.l. : Lots 1 and 7, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, less and except a tract of land for a cemetery, containing 0.17 acres, more or less, described as: Beginning at a point on the East line of said E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, said point being 660 feet South of the Northeast corner thereof; thence West 75.00 feet; thence South 100.00 feet; thence East 75 feet to a point on the East line of said E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; thence North along said East line 100.00 feet to the point of beginning.

Section 21

S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, the Southeast diagonal $\frac{1}{2}$ of the E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, the Southeast diagonal $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, the Southeast diagonal $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$.

Section 22

S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, all that part of the following tracts of land lying above elevation 585.0 feet m.s.l.: E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Southeast diagonal of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Southeast diagonal $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.

Section 26

All that part of the following tracts of land lying above elevation 585.0 feet m.s.l.: S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Northwest diagonal $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$.

Section 27

All that part of Section 27 lying above elevation 585.0 feet mean sea m.s.l., less and except a tract of land more particularly described as: Beginning at the SE corner of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27; thence on a bearing N 2°9'55.43"E a distance of 1101.55 feet; thence S 88°34'31.55"W a distance of 899.48; thence S 1°24'37" E a distance of 899.05 feet; thence S 88°35'42"W a distance of 1,400.86 feet; thence bearing S 7°47'46.83"W a distance of 51.3 feet; thence S 87°26'44.91"E a distance of 2,245.87 feet, to the point of beginning.

Section 28

All that part of Section 28 lying above elevation 585.0 feet m.s.l., less and except a tract of land for a cemetery, containing 0.02 acres, more or less, described as: Beginning at a point 1,347 feet East and 251 feet South of the Northwest corner of said Section 28, said point being the Northwest corner of said cemetery plot; thence on a bearing S88°18'16.49"E a distance of 30 feet; thence S1°19'13.85"W a distance of 30 feet; thence N88°15'6.13"W a distance of 30 feet; thence N1°25'34.75"E a distance of 30 feet to the point of beginning.

Section 29

All that part of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 29 lying above elevation 585.0 feet m.s.l.

Section 33

All that part of Lot 1, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ lying above elevation 585.0 feet m.s.l.

Section 34

A tract of land in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ described as: Beginning at the Northwest corner of the S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$; thence N1°13'44.59"E a distance of 431.68 feet to the Point of Beginning; thence on a bearing S68°29'54.84"E a distance of 124.95 feet; thence S24°37'24.83" E a distance of 137.5 feet; thence S7°7'30.06"W a distance of 125.97 feet; thence S42°52'44.05"E 199.0 feet; thence S3°41'28.99"W 323.59 feet; thence S19°58'59.18"E a distance of 182.87 feet; thence S1°30'26.77"W a distance of 197.99 feet; thence S30°1'6.12"E a distance of 270.68 feet; thence S58°42'18.09"E 219.67 feet; thence S9°41'19.63"E a distance of 370.26 feet; thence S71°33'54.18"W a distance of 56.30 feet; thence S3°58'20.99"E a distance of 321.25 feet; thence S24°47'20.48"E a distance of 266.12 feet to the point of beginning on the north line of Section 3, T10N R16E.

Section 3

All that part of Lots, 2, 3, 4 and 7 in Section 3, T10N, R16E, lying above elevation 585.0 feet m.s.l. continuing to a point, said point being 1,215 feet west of the southeast corner of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 34, T11N, R16E; thence on a bearing N56°48'24.66"W a distance of 328 feet; thence N30°29'32.49"E a distance of 181.76 feet; thence N59°44'9"W a distance of 1,097.44 feet; thence N70°22'14"W a distance of 352.21 feet; thence S02°35'41.95"W a distance of 1,024.2 feet; thence N89°24'47.53"W a distance of 1,390 feet; thence N43°21'48.32"W a distance of 152.11 feet; thence N18°49'28.96"W a distance of 285.6 feet; thence N8°7'48.37"W a distance of 217.21 feet; thence N6°0'11.47"E a distance of 499.32 feet; thence N87°59'10.04"E a distance of 329.98 feet; thence N22°43'25.21"E a distance of 887.2 feet; thence on a bearing N16°15'57.96"E a distance of 129.16 feet; thence S86°21'46.3"E a distance of 466.16 feet; thence N10°18'6.62"E a distance of 237.39 feet; thence N88°34'0.0"E a distance of 348.68 feet; thence N9°41'53"E a distance of 2,589.64 feet to a point on the North line of Section 34; thence continuing westerly along the North line of Section 34 for a distance of 1,763.71 feet to a point on said North line of Section 34; said point being 385.98 feet North of the southwest corner of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 34; thence in a southwesterly direction along

the shoreline of Section 33, and including all that part above elevation 585 m.s.l. in Section 33 to the point of beginning; LESS AND EXCEPT,

A part of the Northwest Quarter of Section 3, T10N, R16-E, McIntosh County, of the I.B.M., State of Oklahoma, more particularly described as follows: Commencing at the Northeast corner of said Northwest Quarter; thence S89°54'44"W a distance of 165.00 feet along the North line of said Northwest Quarter to the Point of Beginning; thence S10°32'23"W a distance of 450.69 feet; thence N85°57'04"W a distance of 90.65 feet; thence S25°14'26"W a distance of 457.92 feet; thence S00°01'27"W a distance of 175.02 feet; thence N37°42'43"W a distance of 132.38 feet; thence N70°27'31"W a distance of 182.56 feet; thence N51°55'49"W a distance of 383.18 feet; thence N25°02'15"W a distance of 194.42 feet; thence N60°41'20"W a distance of 165.36 feet; thence N40°42'00"W a distance of 270.73 feet; thence N45°26'01"W a distance of 226.88 feet to the North line of said Northwest Quarter; thence N89°54'44"E a distance of 1487.60 feet along said North line to the point of beginning. Said tract of land contains 18.37 acres, more or less.

The area described aggregates 2,509.51 acres, more or less, in McIntosh County, Oklahoma.



STATE OF OKLAHOMA
TOURISM AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT

January 24, 1986

Mr. Bobby Yount
c/o Canadian Public School
P.O. Box 168
Canadian, OK 74425

Dear Mr. Yount:

At the request of Bill Ervin, I am transmitting to you
Quitclaim Deeds for Arrowhead and Fountainhead
properties.

This should satisfy your need to evidence title of these
two properties to the Federal Government.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Abe L. Hesser".

Abe L. Hesser
Executive Director

ALH:pg

Enc.

QUITCLAIM DEED

Know All Men by These Presents, that the OKLAHOMA LAKE REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY, a public trust of the State of Oklahoma duly created under the Enabling Act [Sections 175.1 to 180, inclusive, of the Oklahoma Statutes, 1961], as the grantor hereunder, in consideration of the sum of Ten Dollars in hand paid, and other consideration, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, does hereby quitclaim to the ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION, an agency of the United States Department of Commerce duly created under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended [P.L. 89-136; 42 U.S.C. 3121 et seq.], as the grantee hereunder, all right, title and interest of the grantor in and to those seven certain tracts of real property consisting of approximately 256.88 acres, and all improvements thereon and all appurtenances thereunto belonging, situated in Pittsburg County, Oklahoma, each of which said seven certain tracts of real property is described in Exhibit A which is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Except as set forth in the next [and last] paragraph hereof, this quitclaim deed is an absolute conveyance, the grantor having sold said land to the grantee for a fair and adequate consideration, such consideration, in addition to any satisfaction of the indebtedness [evidenced by bonds in the stated principal amount of \$9,000,000] which is secured by that certain Trust Agreement dated May 1, 1963, which said Trust Agreement was executed by the Trustees of the Oklahoma Lake Redevelopment Authority in favor of First National Bank and Trust Company of Oklahoma City, as trustee, [herein referred to as the "Trustee Bank"] and was recorded in Book 104, page 273, McIntosh County, Oklahoma, and Book 180, page 338, Pittsburg County, Oklahoma. Grantor declares that this conveyance is freely and fairly made.

This quitclaim deed is being delivered on the date hereof by the grantor hereunder to the grantee hereunder on the express condition that no right, title or interest shall pass hereunder, and this quitclaim deed shall have no legal effect whatsoever, until the occurrence of the Effective Date, as that term is defined in that certain document entitled "Agreement" and entered into this date between the grantor and the grantee hereunder. Upon the occurrence of said Effective Date [which, under the terms of said Agreement, in no event shall occur later than December 1, 1985], this quitclaim deed shall be fully and legally effective and thereupon shall convey to the grantee hereunder all current right, title and interest of the grantor hereunder to all of the aforesaid real property, and, in addition, any and all right, title and interest in and to said property currently held by the aforesaid Trustee Bank

under the aforesaid Trust Agreement, in the event that any such right, title or interest of the Trustee Bank hereafter shall revert or shall be deemed to revert to the grantor upon the grantee's cancellation of all indebtedness secured by said Trust Agreement.

Signed and delivered this 5 day of November 1985.

OKLAHOMA LAKE REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

(Seal)

By: William M. Waid

Title: CHAIRMAN

State of Oklahoma)
) ss:
County of Oklahoma)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 5th day of November, 1985 by William M. Waid President or Chairman of Oklahoma Lake Redevelopment Authority, a Public Trust, on behalf of the trust.

Donna L. Ottomano
Notary Public

My Commission Expires: July 1, 1989

PITTSBURG COUNTY, STATE OF OKLAHOMA:

TRACT 8 (3534-S)

134.38 ACRES

S/2 SE/4 SE/4 and SE/4 SW/4 SE/4 and E/2 E/2^N SW/4 SW/4 SE/4 of SECTION 21-8N-16E and part of the S/2 N/2 NE/4 NE/4 SW/4 and S/2 NE/4 NE/4 NW/4 more particularly described as: Beginning at the Northeast corner of said S/2 N/2 NE/4 NE/4 NW/4; thence South 495.00 feet to the Southeast corner of said S/2 NE/4 NE/4 NW/4; thence West 660.00 feet to the Southwest corner thereof; thence Northeasterly on a straight line to the point of beginning; and the NE/4 NE/4 NW/4 NW/4 NE/4 and S/2 N/2 NW/4 NW/4 NE/4 and S/2 NW/4 NW/4 NE/4 and N/2 N/2 SE/4 NE/4 and the Northwest diagonal half of the S/2 NE/4 SE/4 NE/4; and the S/2 NW/4 SE/4 NE/4 and the Northwest diagonal half of the N/2 SW/4 SE/4 NE/4; and the SW/4 NW/4 NE/4 and E/2 NW/4 NE/4 and NE/4 NE/4 ALL IN SECTION 28-8N-16E.

TRACT 9 (3901-S)

32.50 ACRES

SW/4 NE/4 less the S/2 S/2 S/2 SW/4 NE/4 and less the Southeast diagonal half of the N/2 S/2 S/2 SW/4 NE/4 of SECTION 28-8N-16E, except one-half of the oil, gas and other minerals therein, which has been subordinated to the rights of the Authority and subject to a flowage easement to the United States of America.

TRACT 10 (3537-S)

17.50 ACRES

SW/4 NW/4 NW/4 and E/2 NW/4 NW/4, less a part of the E/2 NW/4 NW/4 and E/2 SE/4 SW/4 NW/4 NW/4 more particularly described as: Beginning at the Northeast corner of the E/2 NW/4 NW/4; thence South 1320.00 feet to the Southeast corner thereof; thence West 825.00 feet to the Southwest corner of the E/2 SE/4 SW/4 NW/4 NW/4; thence Northeasterly on a straight line to the point of beginning, ALL IN SECTION 27-8N-16E.

TRACT 11 (3537-T)

10.00 ACRES

NW/4 NW/4 NW/4 of SECTION 27-8N-16E.

TRACT 12 (3541-S)

20.00 ACRES

S/2 SW/4 SW/4 of SECTION 22-8N-16E, except one-half of the oil, gas and other minerals therein.

TRACT 13 (3538-S)

2.50 ACRES

The Northwest diagonal half of the W/2 SW/4 SE/4 SW/4 of SECTION 22-8N-16E.

TRACT 14 (3527-S)

40.00 ACRES

NW/4 NW/4 of SECTION 15-8N-16E, except all of the oil, gas and other minerals therein.

QUITCLAIM DEED

Know All Men by These Presents, that the OKLAHOMA LAKE REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY, a public trust of the State of Oklahoma duly created under the Enabling Act [Sections 175.1 to 180, inclusive, of the Oklahoma Statutes, 1961], as the grantor hereunder, in consideration of the sum of Ten Dollars in hand paid, and other consideration, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, does hereby quitclaim to the ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION, an agency of the United States Department of Commerce duly created under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended [P.L. 89-136; 42 U.S.C. 3121 et seq.], as the grantee hereunder, all right, title and interest of the grantor in and to those seven certain tracts of real property consisting of approximately 547.81 acres, and all improvements thereon and all appurtenances thereunto belonging, situated in McIntosh County, Oklahoma, each of which said seven certain tracts of real property is described in Exhibit A which is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Except as set forth in the next [and last] paragraph hereof, this quitclaim deed is an absolute conveyance, the grantor having sold said land to the grantee for a fair and adequate consideration, such consideration, in addition to any consideration hereinbefore specifically stated, being full satisfaction of the indebtedness [evidenced by bonds in the stated principal amount of \$9,000,000] which is secured by that certain Trust Agreement dated May 1, 1963, which said Trust Agreement was executed by the Trustees of the Oklahoma Lake Redevelopment Authority in favor of First National Bank and Trust Company of Oklahoma City, as trustee, [herein referred to as the "Trustee Bank"] and was recorded in Book 104, page 273, McIntosh County, Oklahoma, and Book 180, page 338, Pittsburg County, Oklahoma. Grantor declares that this conveyance is freely and fairly made.

This quitclaim deed is being delivered on the date hereof by the grantor hereunder to the grantee hereunder on the express condition that no right, title or interest shall pass hereunder, and this quitclaim deed shall have no legal effect whatsoever, until the occurrence of the Effective Date, as that term is defined in that certain document entitled "Agreement" and entered into this date between the grantor and the grantee hereunder. Upon the occurrence of said Effective Date [which, under the terms of said Agreement, in no event shall occur later than December 1, 1985], this quitclaim deed shall be fully and legally effective and thereupon shall convey to the grantee hereunder all current right, title and interest of the grantor hereunder to all of the aforesaid real property, and, in addition, any and all right, title and interest in and to said property currently held by the aforesaid Trustee Bank

under the aforesaid Trust Agreement, in the event that any such right, title or interest of the Trustee Bank hereafter shall revert or shall be deemed to revert to the grantor upon the grantee's cancellation of all indebtedness secured by said Trust Agreement.

Signed and delivered this 5 day of November 1985.

OKLAHOMA STATE REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

(Seal)

By: William M. Ward

Title: CHAIRMAN

State of Oklahoma)
) ss:
County of Oklahoma)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 5 day of November, 1985 by William M. Ward President or Chairman of Oklahoma Lake Redevelopment Authority, a Public Trust, on behalf of the trust.

Donna L. Ottman
Notary Public

My Commission Expires: 1 July 1989

Exhibit A of Quitclaim Deed

MCINTOSH COUNTY, STATE OF OKLAHOMA:

TRACT 1 (MC-2603)

63.75 ACRES

SE/4 NE/4 SW/4 and NE/4 SE/4 SW/4 and the Northwest diagonal half of the E/2 NE/4 SE/4 SE/4 SW/4; and the W/2 E/2 SE/4 SE/4 SW/4 and W/2 SE/4 SE/4 SW/4 and SW/4 SE/4 SW/4 and E/2 SE/4 SW/4 SW/4 and the Northeast diagonal half of the E/2 SW/4 SE/4 SW/4 SW/4; and the E/2 NW/4 SE/4 SW/4 SW/4 and the Southeast diagonal half of the E/2 SW/4 NE/4 SW/4 SW/4; and the SE/4 NE/4 SW/4 SW/4 and S/2 NW/4 SE/4 SW/4 and NE/4 NW/4 SE/4 SW/4 and E/2 SW/4 NE/4 SW/4 and part of the S/2 NW/4 SW/4 NE/4 SW/4 and SW/4 SW/4 NE/4 SW/4 and NW/4 NW/4 SE/4 SW/4 more particularly described as: Beginning at the Northeast corner of said S/2 NW/4 SW/4 NE/4 SW/4; thence South 825.00 feet to the Southeast corner of said NW/4 NW/4 SE/4 SW/4; thence West 330.00 feet to the Southwest corner thereof; thence Northeasterly on a straight line to the point of beginning, ALL IN SECTION 34-11N-16E.

TRACT 2 (2804-S)

8.44 ACRES

Part of the SW/4 SW/4 more particularly described as: Beginning at a point on the South line of the SW/4 SW/4, said point being 660.00 feet East of the Southwest corner thereof; thence West to said Southwest corner; thence North 990.00 feet; thence Southeasterly on a straight line to a point 660.00 feet North and 165.00 feet East of said Southwest corner; thence Southeasterly on a straight line to a point 495.00 feet North and 495.00 feet East of said Southwest corner; thence Southeasterly on a straight line to the point of beginning, ALL IN SECTION 15-11N-16E.

TRACT 3 (2753-S)

84.37 ACRES

NW/4 SE/4 and W/2 NE/4 SE/4 and W/2 W/2 NE/4 NE/4 SE/4 and SE/4 SW/4 NE/4 NE/4 SE/4 and S/2 SE/4 NE/4 NE/4 SE/4 and SE/4 NE/4 SE/4 of SECTION 21-11N-16E, except one-half of the oil, gas and other minerals in said NW/4 SE/4 and except one-fourth of the oil, gas and

other minerals in said NE/4 SE/4 and subject to unexpired oil and gas leases; and

The N/2 NW/4 NW/4 NW/4 and SW/4 NW/4 NW/4 NW/4 and the Northwest diagonal half of the SE/4 NW/4 NW/4 NW/4 and the Northwest diagonal half of the NW/4 SW/4 NW/4 NW/4 of SECTION 22-11N-16E.

TRACT 4 (2756-S)

151.25 ACRES

N/2 NE/4 and SW/4 NE/4 and W/2 SE/4 NE/4 and W/2 W/2 SE/4 SE/4 NE/4 and the Northwest diagonal half of the E/2 W/2 SE/4 SE/4 NE/4; and the W/2 NE/4 SE/4 NE/4 and the Northwest diagonal half of the NW/4 SE/4 NE/4 SE/4 NE/4; and the W/2 NE/4 NE/4 SE/4 NE/4 and the Northwest diagonal half of the SE/4 NE/4 NE/4 SE/4 NE/4; and the NE/4 NE/4 SE/4 NE/4, all in SECTION 21-11N-16E, except one-half of the oil, gas and other minerals therein.

TRACT 5 (2805-S)

160.00 ACRES

SE/4 of SECTION 16-11N-16E, except one-fourth of the oil, gas and other minerals therein and subject to unexpired oil and gas lease as to the W/2 of said SE/4.

TRACT 6 (3065-S)

40.00 ACRES

NE/4 SW/4 of SECTION 21-11N-16E, except one-fourth of the oil, gas and other minerals therein.

TRACT 7 (3060-S)

40.00 ACRES

NW/4 SW/4 of SECTION 21-11N-16E, subject to unexpired oil and gas lease.

LEASE

THIS LEASE, made this 22 day of ~~August~~^{September}, 2008, by and between the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department, 120 N. Robinson, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73102, as Lessor, and the Muscogee-Creek Nation, PO Box 580, Okmulgee, Oklahoma 74447, as Lessee.

WITNESSETH, that the Lessor, in consideration of the covenants and agreements hereinafter set forth, does lease and let unto the Lessee, the following described property, situated in the County of McIntosh, State of Oklahoma, to wit:

To have and to hold the same to the Lessee from the 22 day of ~~August~~^{September}, 2008, to the 22 day of ~~August~~^{September}, 2018, and Lessee, in consideration of the covenants herein set forth agrees to pay to the Lessor, as rental for the above-described property, the sum of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) and other valuable consideration which includes Lessee providing the mowing, litter pick-up and other normal maintenance required on the above-referenced property.

It is further agreed that the Lessee shall not assign this lease or sublet the premises or any part thereof, without the written consent of the Lessor, and it is also agreed that upon the failure of the Lessee to pay the rentals or any part thereof as herein provided, or to otherwise comply with the terms and conditions of this lease, the Lessor may declare this lease at an end and void, and re-enter and take possession of the premises.

It is further agreed, by and between the parties thereto as follows:

- 1) That the Lessee shall be the sole owner of any and all proceeds derived from the subject property.
- 2) All improvements made upon the subject property shall be at the expense of the Lessee and shall be made only with advance approval of the Lessor.
- 3) Both Lessor & Lessee understand and agree that Lessor is in no manner disposing of this property but intends by this lease to better fulfill the recreational development potential of the area. Both parties also agree that subject property shall be used for recreation and recreation support facilities only.
- 4) Lessee understands and agrees that Lessee will indemnify and hold Lessor harmless from all loss or damage to any person, or to the property of any person, including Lessor, arising in connection with Lessee's activities.
- 5) Lessee agrees to comply with all Federal laws and regulations and with all other applicable laws, ordinances and regulations of the State, County and Municipality where subject property is located, with regard to construction, sanitation, licenses, permits and all other matters.
- 6) Lessee shall be responsible for the payment of all costs associated with Lessee's operation including but not limited to, utility charges and garbage collection fees.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA
TOURISM AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT
SUBLEASE

W I T N E S S E T H:

WHEREAS, THE Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Commission is duly authorized and empowered to own, operate and maintain park and recreational properties, and to make improvements thereon, for the benefit of the people of the State of Oklahoma, and to lease an property which said Commission shall determine advisable to more fully carry into effect the duties and powers of said Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department, as authorized under [Title 74 O.S. Supp. 2005 Section 2212(1)].

LEASE AGREEMENT

THIS LEASE AGREEMENT is being entered into by the OKLAHOMA TOURISM AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT, hereinafter referred to as State, and the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, hereinafter referred to as Creek Nation. State acts as lessee with the Army Corps of Engineers, hereinafter known as Corps, for the property described below. State wishes to cease operation of the portion of the Corps lease that is known as the Fountainhead Golf Course. The Creek Nation is seeking a direct lease with the Corps. When this has been achieved, this lease will cease to operate of its own accord.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is mutually agreed by and between the parties as follows:

1. GRANT AND DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES. The State, pursuant to statutory authority, and for and in consideration of the agreements hereinafter stated, lets and leases to the Creek Nation as Lessee certain premises, properties and improvements thereon, situated in the County of McIntosh, State of Oklahoma, known and described as follows:

The area known as the Fountainhead Golf Course.
 An exact legal description will be forthcoming.

2. TERM. The term shall commence on the 1st day of August, 2008, and end on the last day of July, 2012, both dates inclusive. The terms of this lease may be further

extended at the discretion of the Tourism and Recreation Commission, with the stipulation that the State is notified, in writing, ninety (90) days prior to the lapse date of this Agreement and that the State still holds the underlying lease with the Corps. The Lessee shall, within thirty (30) days of expiration of the lease, remove from said premises or otherwise dispose of all property belonging to the Lessee located on said premises. Should Lessee fail to remove or dispose of Lessee's property, State may consider such property abandoned and may dispose of same. If the Creek Nation does not achieve a direct lease with the Corps, at the expiration or termination of this agreement, the Lessee shall quit and surrender the premises leaving any real property improvements in a good state of repair, damage by matters over which the Lessee has no control excepted, provided that such exculpatory provision shall not extend to any risk against which Lessee is required to insure.

3. CONDITIONS OF PREMISES. The taking of possession of the subject premises by Lessee, shall, in itself, constitute acknowledgement that subject premises are in good and tenable condition. Lessee agrees to accept said premises in their presently existing condition, "as is", and the State shall not be obligated to make any alterations, additions or betterment thereto.

4. CONSIDERATION. Since the State is desirous of ceasing operation of the Golf Course known as Fountainhead Golf Course and the Creek Nation seeks to develop and maintain the Golf Course as part of its larger development plans, this acts as consideration.

5. ACCOUNTS AND RECORDS. Returns pertaining to the leased business. In the event this Agreement is terminated, a profit and loss statement for the period of operation not previously reported, prepared by a public accountant or a certified public accountant licensed by the State of Oklahoma and at the Lessee's expense, shall be submitted to the State within fifteen (15) days after the Agreement is terminated.

No personal assets on the leased property may be removed at the expiration or termination of the lease until all commissions are paid to the State and a final audit has been conducted.

6. USE OF PREMISES. Lessee shall use the premises hereby let to provide the following services: Golf Course

operations and with attendant food and beverage sales. The Lessee shall not use or permit the premises to be used for any other purpose without written permission from the State.

Lessee agrees to maintain and operate such premises and areas adjacent to such premises to a distance of not less than fifty (50) feet, in a clean, safe, wholesome and sanitary condition, free of trash, garbage or other obstructions, mowed and trimmed, and in compliance with any and all state and federal laws, general rules or regulations of any government authority. Lessee shall provide the services in a manner comparable with like businesses and with prices comparable to other comparable businesses providing similar services, during the entire term of this Agreement.

7. UTILITIES. Lessee shall be responsible for the payment of all utility charges, including all necessary refuse and garbage containers and remove and dispose of all rubbish, refuse, and garbage resulting from business operations.

8. IMPROVEMENTS AND MAINTENANCE.

(a) Title to Improvements. Lessee hereby acknowledges the State as Corps lessee in the premises described in this Agreement, including real property improvements existing or erected thereon, and agrees to cooperate and protect said improvements from damage.

(b) Maintenance of Improvements. Lessee agrees to maintain any and all business facilities in good order and repair, at Lessee's own expense, during the entire term of this agreement. Lessee shall, at Lessee's own expense, perform any required maintenance and repairs, including structural maintenance to the improvement. The State is not obligated to perform any repairs or maintenance.

9. PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACT AND STATE BUY-OUT PROVISION:

(a) Performance of Contract. Any violation by Lessee of the terms of this Agreement shall be grounds for termination of this Agreement by State. Notice of the violation shall be provided to Lessee along with a time period within which Lessee shall remedy the violation. If the violation is not cured, the lease may be terminated by the State provided that thirty (30) days written notice of termination is given to the Lessee.

In addition, State may close the leased premises within twenty-four (24) hours after giving written notice of any condition which the State, or the State Department of Health, shall reasonably deem a threat to health or safety, or which State shall reasonably deem a violation of the Agreement herein relating to the collection, disbursement or reporting of revenues. Lessee agrees that, upon such notification, Lessee shall immediately and diligently undertake to correct any such condition. The Lessee may request a show-cause hearing, held by the State, regarding the forced closure. The hearing shall be conducted within ten (10) days of a written request for hearing by the Lessee.

(b) Buy-Out. In the event that State wishes to discontinue a compliant lease operation prior to the expiration of the term of the Lease Agreement, the State may, at its own election, offer to pay Lessee the fair market value of the improvements or equipment placed on the premises by Lessee.

10. INVENTORY. An inventory list of existing facilities, equipment, tools, and/or utensils, will be provided by the State, with all such inventory in working condition. Any replacement of the inventoried items during the period of the lease will be the responsibility of the Lessee. The Lessee will provide a current inventory of equipment, tools, and/or utensils in working condition, and replace any shortage. If those items are not available equivalent merchandise will be replaced to the satisfaction of the State. Lessee will maintain and repair all equipment during the term of the lease.

11. LIABILITY AND PROPERTY AND CASUALTY INSURANCE.
Lessee shall maintain public liability insurance naming both the Lessee and the State as the named insured from a duly licensed insurance company within the State of Oklahoma, acceptable to the State, providing for minimum limits of:

\$ 300,000 each person
\$ 300,000 property damage
\$ 300,000 each accident

A copy of the insurance policy shall be furnished the State prior to the commencement of any operations.

In addition, Lessee agrees to obtain and deliver to State, within thirty (30) days of the commencement of the lease term, a valid surety bond issued by a surety corporate licensed to transact business in the State of Oklahoma and in form satisfactory to the State, in the sum of five thousand dollars (\$ 5,000), payable to the State if and when the lessee pays the state in excess of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) in one calendar year and each year thereafter, for failure to perform the obligations of the Lessee herein set forth in this Agreement. Said bond, renewable annually, shall be maintained by Lessee in full force and effect by Lessee during the entire term of this Agreement to ensure favorable performance by Lessee of all the covenants, terms and conditions of this Agreement, inclusive of, but not restricted to, the payment of all rentals, fees and charges. The surety corporate issuing said bond, or bonds, shall give State notice in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to each anniversary date of its intention to renew or not to renew bond or bonds of Lessee.

In addition, Lessee agrees to indemnify and hold harmless State from all loss or damage to any person, or to the property of any person including State, arising in connection with the operation of the business. Lessee further agrees to pay any costs and attorney fees incurred by the State, its department or agents in defense of any such actions.

12. INSPECTION OF PREMISES. State hereby reserves the right to enter upon the premises occupied by Lessee, at any reasonable time, to inspect the same.

13. APPLICABLE LAWS. Lessee shall comply with all state, local and federal laws and regulations and with all other applicable laws, ordinances, and regulations of the county and municipality where the leased premises are located, with regard to construction, sanitation, licenses, permits and all other matters.

14. NON-DISCRIMINATION. The lessee and Lessee's employees shall not discriminate because of race, religion, color, sex or national origin, against any person by refusing to furnish such person any accommodation, facility, service or privilege offered to or enjoyed by the general public. In addition thereto, Lessee will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, religion, sex or national origin.

15. ASSIGNMENTS AND SUBLEASES. Lessee must obtain written authorization from the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Executive Director before he/she assigns, subleases or conveys any interest granted by this Agreement. The Lessee must be the operator of the facility. The Lessee's interest hereunder shall not be assignable in bankruptcy nor by operation of law. Any document by which an interest is granted shall indicate that the person acquiring the interest takes subject to the terms of this Agreement. The State may prescribe the conditions of assignment.

16. AGENT FOR SERVICE OF PROCESS. It is expressly agreed that if Lessee ceases to be a resident of the State of Oklahoma, then the Lessee shall file with the State a designation of a natural person and his address residing in Oklahoma, as his agent for the purpose of service of process in any court action between Lessee and the State. The Lessee shall keep the State informed of any change of mailing address.

17. TIME OF ESSENCE. Time shall be of the essence in the performance of the terms of this Agreement. Upon the death of the party or parties signing the Lease Agreement, State may recognize the heir or heirs as being the owner. The heirs may sign an Agreement with the State to operate the business for the duration of the present contract, providing that all stipulations in the contract can be met by that person.

18. TAXES. Lessee agrees to pay all lawful taxes, including the tourism tax, assignment or charges which, at any time, may be levied by the State, County and Municipality, or any tax or assessment levied upon any interest in this Agreement or any possessory right which Lessee may have in or to the premises covered hereby or the improvements thereon, by reason of its use or occupancy thereof, or otherwise. Lessee also agrees to pay all lawful taxes on goods, merchandise, fixtures, appliances, equipment and property owned by it in or about said premises.

19. APPROVAL OF CONTRACT. It is understood that the Lessee is subject to all terms and conditions thereof between the State of Oklahoma, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers or the Bureau of Reclamation, in any area owned by Corps of Engineers or the Bureau of Reclamation and leased by the

State. This Agreement shall not become effective unless it is approved and signed by the Executive Director of the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department.

20. PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT. The lessee will conduct his or her business in a professional manner at all times, and his employees are expected to do likewise. Any incident of an unprofessional nature that could jeopardize the image or reflect adversely on the State or its holdings, may be grounds for termination upon the State giving thirty (30) days notice in accordance with paragraph 9 (a) of this lease.

21. HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBILITY. Prior to executing this lease, the State may inspect the premises to ensure that they are constructed in a manner, which reasonably accommodates accessibility for handicapped individuals.

22. FACILITY CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT PLAN REVIEW. All modifications to existing facilities or new construction associated with the lease shall be reviewed by the State for sensitivity of design as relates to the State's desire to develop a theme or appearance at the respective park/resort. Lessee shall prepare and submit all plans and specification for construction or improvements to be reviewed by the State for compliance with federal, state, and local codes and requirements.

23. MODIFICATIONS. This lease contains the entire agreement between the State and Lessee and no modification of this agreement, or waiver, or consent hereunder shall be valid unless the same is in writing, signed by the State and Lessee or by duly authorized representative; and this provision shall apply to this clause as well as other conditions of this agreement.

24. INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR. The Lessee shall be an independent contractor. Nothing contained in this agreement shall be construed to create a partnership or joint venture or an employment relationship between the State and the Lessee or their successors in interest.

25.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have cause these presents to be executed the day and year first above written.

Hardy Watkins, Executive Director
OK TOURISM & RECREATION DEPARTMENT

STATE OF OKLAHOMA)
 Pontotoc) ss.
COUNTY OF OKLAHOMA)

On this 22nd day of September,
2008, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and
for said County and State, personally appeared Hardy
Watkins, known to me to be the EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR of the
OKLAHOMA TOURISM AND RECREATION and acknowledged to me that
she executed the foregoing instrument in such capacity on
behalf of such entity, for the uses and purposes therein set
forth.

WITNESS, my hand and seal the date last above written.

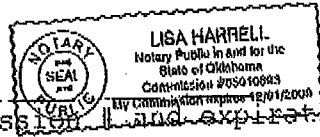
01006456/4-21-09
Commission # and expiration

Notary Public
LESSEE, Muscogee (Creek) Nation
By: A.D. Ellis, Principal Chief

STATE OF Oklahoma)
) ss.
COUNTY OF Okmulgee)

On this 19th day of September,
2008, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and
for said County and State, personally appeared A.D.
Ellis, Principal Chief, known to me to be the person who
executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledged to me
that he executed the same as his free and voluntary act and
deed, for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

WITNESS, my hand and seal the date last above written.



Commission and expiration

Lisa Harrell
Notary Public

**SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT NO. 3
LEASE NO. 340066C6300526**

**SUPPLEMENTAL LEASE AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND
OKLAHOMA TOURISM AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT**

THIS SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT, made and entered into by and between **THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**, hereinafter called the Government, and **Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department** (formerly, Oklahoma Lake Redevelopment Authority), whose mailing address is **120 North Robinson Avenue, 6th floor, Oklahoma City, OK 73102**, hereinafter called the Lessee.

WITNESSETH THAT:

WHEREAS, Lease No. 340066C6300526, hereinafter called the original lease, for a term of **fifty (50)** years beginning **January 1, 1963** was granted to the Lessee by authority of the Secretary of the Army for public park and recreational purposes located at Eufaula Lake; and

WHEREAS, the original Lease was amended by Supplemental Agreement No. 1 to clearly provide for use of monies received by the Lessee from operation of the leased premises; and

WHEREAS, the original Lease was amended by Supplemental Agreement No. 2 to extend the term an additional twenty-one (21) years, expiring December 31, 2033; to revise Condition 9 by requiring at least a one year notice for relinquishment; to modify Condition 16 in respect to third party operations; to add Conditions 21 and 22; and

WHEREAS, the Lessee has requested that the original lease be amended to **reduce the acreage to allow Muscogee Creek Nation to directly lease park land in an area known as Fountainhead**; and

WHEREAS, the lease area of the original lease shall be amended by removing approximately 325.53 acres.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual benefits inuring to both parties, the original lease is hereby amended in the following respects and none other:

First, the agency named in the granting clause is here by amended by deleting Oklahoma Lake Redevelopment Authority and substituting **Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department** to recognize the name change of the

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State of Oklahoma agency this instrument is granted to;

Second, the addresses in **Condition 12** are hereby deleted and replaced with **Chief, Real Estate Division, Tulsa District, Corps of Engineers, 1645 South 101st East Avenue, Tulsa, OK 74128-4609**, if to the Government and **Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department, 120 North Robinson Avenue, 6th floor, Oklahoma City, OK 73102**, if to the Lessee.

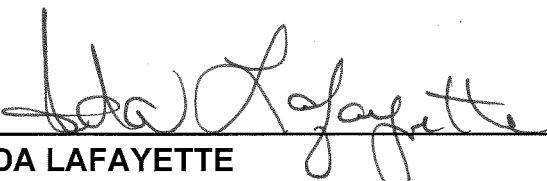
Third, the land acreage of the original lease is hereby reduced by deleting the number 5,055.90 in the granting clause and substituting therefore 4,730.37;

Fourth, **EXHIBIT A-1** replaces the original EXHIBIT A, representing the new delineation of the leased land for the area known as Park Site No. 1 (Fountainhead State Park).

Fifth, **EXHIBIT C-1** replaces Exhibit C as the land description for the leased area known as Park Site No. 1 (Fountainhead State Park).

IT IS FURTHER AGREED that this Supplemental Agreement shall become effective upon execution in behalf of the United States, and that the original lease shall in all other respects remain in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand by authority of the Secretary of the Army this October 23, 2012.
(date)



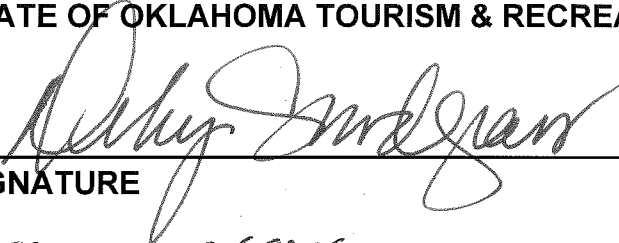
IDA LAFAYETTE
CHIEF, MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL BRANCH
REAL ESTATE CONTRACTING OFFICER

THIS SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT is also executed by the Lessee this

10-11-2012

(date)

STATE OF OKLAHOMA TOURISM & RECREATION DEPARTMENT:



SIGNATURE

DEBY SNODGRASS

PRINTED NAME

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TITLE

405-230-8301

PHONE NUMBER



Eufaula Lake
Lease No. 340066C6300526
Supplemental Agreement No. 3



Data Sources: USGS Public Land Survey,
USDA 2008 Aerial Photos, USGS Public Land Survey
Produced by: USAQE Real Estate GIS
Date: August 8, 2012



Legal Description
Eufaula Lake – Park Site No. 1
McIntosh County, Oklahoma
INDIAN MERIDIAN
T 10 N, R 16 E

Section 15

All that part of the following described tracts of land lying above elevation 585.0 feet m.s.l.:
S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, a tract of land in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of said Section 15 being described as:
Beginning at the Southeast corner of said SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$; thence on a bearing West 660 feet; thence
Northwesterly on a straight line to the Southeast corner of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$; thence
Northwesterly on a straight line to the Southeast corner of the W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$; thence North 330
feet to the Northwest corner of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$; thence East to the Northeast corner thereof; thence South to
the point of beginning.

Section 16

N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, all that part of the following tracts of land lying above elevation 585.0 feet m.s.l. : the
Northeast diagonal $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, the Northeast diagonal $\frac{1}{2}$ of
the N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.

Section 20

All that part of the following tracts of land lying above elevation 585.0 feet m.s.l. : Lots 1 and 7, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$,
E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, less and except a tract of land for a cemetery, containing 0.17 acres, more or less, described as:
Beginning at a point on the East line of said E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, said point being 660 feet South of the Northeast corner
thereof; thence West 75.00 feet; thence South 100.00 feet; thence East 75 feet to a point on the East line of
said E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; thence North along said East line 100.00 feet to the point of beginning.

Section 21

S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE
 $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, the Southeast diagonal $\frac{1}{2}$ of the E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, the Southeast
diagonal $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, the Southeast diagonal $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$.

Section 22

S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, all that part of the
following tracts of land lying above elevation 585.0 feet m.s.l.: E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$,
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Southeast diagonal of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Southeast diagonal $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.

Section 26

All that part of the following tracts of land lying above elevation 585.0 feet m.s.l.: S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$,
S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Northwest diagonal $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$.

Section 27

All that part of Section 27 lying above elevation 585.0 feet mean sea m.s.l., less and except a tract of land more particularly described as: Beginning at the SE corner of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27; thence on a bearing N $2^{\circ}9'55.43''$ E a distance of 1101.55 feet; thence S $88^{\circ}34'31.55''$ W a distance of 899.48; thence S $1^{\circ}24'37''$ E a distance of 899.05 feet; thence S $88^{\circ}35'42''$ W a distance of 1,400.86 feet; thence bearing S $7^{\circ}47'46.83''$ W a distance of 51.3 feet; thence S $87^{\circ}26'44.91''$ E a distance of 2,245.87 feet, to the point of beginning.

Section 28

All that part of Section 28 lying above elevation 585.0 feet m.s.l., less and except a tract of land for a cemetery, containing 0.02 acres, more or less, described as: Beginning at a point 1,347 feet East and 251 feet South of the Northwest corner of said Section 28, said point being the Northwest corner of said cemetery plot; thence on a bearing S $88^{\circ}18'16.49''$ E a distance of 30 feet; thence S $1^{\circ}19'13.85''$ W a distance of 30 feet; thence N $88^{\circ}15'6.13''$ W a distance of 30 feet; thence N $1^{\circ}25'34.75''$ E a distance of 30 feet to the point of beginning.

Section 29

All that part of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 29 lying above elevation 585.0 feet m.s.l.

Section 33

All that part of Lot 1, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ lying above elevation 585.0 feet m.s.l.

Section 34

A tract of land in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ described as: Beginning at the Northwest corner of the S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$; thence N $1^{\circ}13'44.59''$ E a distance of 431.68 feet to the point of beginning; thence on a bearing S $68^{\circ}29'54.84''$ E a distance of 124.95 feet; thence S $24^{\circ}37'24.83''$ E a distance of 137.5 feet; thence S $7^{\circ}7'30.06''$ W a distance of 125.97 feet; thence S $42^{\circ}52'44.05''$ E 199.0 feet; thence S $3^{\circ}41'28.99''$ W 323.59 feet; thence S $19^{\circ}58'59.18''$ E a distance of 182.87 feet; thence S $1^{\circ}30'26.77''$ W a distance of 197.99 feet; thence S $30^{\circ}1'6.12''$ E a distance of 270.68 feet; thence S $58^{\circ}42'18.09''$ E 219.67 feet; thence S $9^{\circ}41'19.63''$ E a distance of 370.26 feet; thence S $71^{\circ}33'54.18''$ W a distance of 56.30 feet; thence S $3^{\circ}58'20.99''$ E a distance of 321.25 feet; thence S $24^{\circ}47'20.48''$ E a distance of 266.12 feet to a point on the north line of section 3; thence all that part of Lots 2, 3, 4 and 7 in section 3 lying above elevation 585.0 feet Mean Sea Level (M.S.L.) continuing to a point, said point being 1,215 feet west of the southeast corner of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34; thence on a bearing N $56^{\circ}48'24.66''$ W a distance of 328 feet; thence N $30^{\circ}29'32.49''$ E a distance of 181.76 feet; thence N $59^{\circ}44'9''$ W a distance of 1,097.44 feet; thence N $70^{\circ}22'14''$ W a distance of 352.21 feet; thence S $02^{\circ}35'41.95''$ W a distance of 1,024.2 feet; thence N $89^{\circ}24'47.53''$ W a distance of 1,390 feet; thence N $43^{\circ}21'48.32''$ W a distance of 152.11 feet; thence N $18^{\circ}49'28.96''$ W a distance of 285.6 feet; thence N $8^{\circ}7'48.37''$ W a distance of 217.21 feet; thence N $6^{\circ}0'11.47''$ E a distance of 499.32 feet; thence N $87^{\circ}59'10.04''$ E a distance of 329.98 feet; thence N $22^{\circ}43'25.21''$ E a distance of 887.2 feet; thence on a bearing N $16^{\circ}15'57.96''$ E a distance of 129.16 feet; thence S $86^{\circ}21'46.3''$ E a distance of 466.16 feet; thence N $10^{\circ}18'6.62''$ E a distance of 237.39 feet; thence N $88^{\circ}34'0.0''$ E a distance of 348.68 feet; thence N $9^{\circ}41'53''$ E a distance of 2,589.64 feet to a point on the North line of section 34; thence continuing westerly along the North line of section 34 for a distance of 1,763.71 feet to a point on said North line of section 34; said point being 385.98 feet North of the southwest corner of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34; thence in a southwesterly direction along the shoreline in section 33, and including all that part lying above elevation 585 M.S.L. in section 33 to the point of beginning.

The area described aggregates 4,730.37 acres, more or less, in McIntosh County, Oklahoma.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY

I, Janet E. Craven, certify that I am the Secretary
(Name) (Secretary or Attesting Officer)

of the OK TOURISM & REC. DEPT., named as grantee/lessee/licensee herein;
(Agency Name)

that DEBY SNODGRASS, who signed this Agreement on behalf
(Officer Name)

of said OK TOURISM & REC. DEPT., was then EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
(Agency Name) (Officer Title)

of the Agency; and that said Agreement was duly signed for and on behalf of

the OK TOURISM & REC. DEPT. by authority of its governing body and is
(Agency Name)

within the scope of its statutory powers.

Signed, Janet E. Craven
Secretary or Attesting Officer

(The person that signed the attached instrument cannot sign Certificate)

This form certifies that the person signing the attached instrument has the authority to do so. The signature of the Secretary/Attesting Officer and the Individual signing the attached instrument cannot be the same.

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REAL ESTATE DIVISION

**TULSA DISTRICT
CERCLA ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE SURVEY (EBS)**

Project: Eufaula Lake

Title of Action: Eufaula State Park Golf Course

Date of previous PAS/EBS, if any: none

1. A comprehensive records search of the project office files, conducted by Stacy Dunkin on 03-AUG-2011, indicated that storage, release, or disposal (as defined in 40 CFR Part 373) of hazardous material (as defined in 40 CFR Part 302.4):

_____ has* has not occurred on the property.

* Documentation supporting any positive findings are provided in the attached EBS Statement of Findings.

TULSA DISTRICT SECTION

3. A comprehensive records search of the SWT-OD-TR, or other district files, conducted by the DEM, Jamun Harris on 8/20/11, indicated that storage, release, or disposal (as defined in 40 CFR Part 373) of hazardous materials (as defined in 40 CFR Part 302.4):

_____ has* has not occurred on the property.

* Documentation supporting all positive findings are provided in the attached EBS Statement of findings.

4. A comprehensive records search of the SWT-RE indicates that storage, release, or disposal (as defined in 40 CFR Part 373) of hazardous materials (as defined in 40 CFR Part 302.4)

5. Recommendations _____ has* has not occurred on the property.

* Documentation supporting all positive findings are provided in the attached EBS Statement of Findings.

Proceed with described transactions. Notification on a warranty covenant statements are not required in transaction documents.

_____ Proceed with described transactions. Notification and warranty covenant statements are required in

_____ transaction documents as described in 42 USC 9620, 40 CFR 373.

Accepted by: _____

Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department

10-11-12
Date

Approved by: _____

Ida Lafayette
**IDA LAFAYETTE
CHIEF, MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL BRANCH
REAL ESTATE CONTRACTING OFFICER**

10-23-12
Date

RECEIVED

OCT 23 2012

REAL ESTATE DIVISION

Appendix C – Disc Golf Course at Fountainhead

1. Hummingbird Beach Disc Golf Course Map (on Site)
2. Hummingbird Beach Disc Golf Course Score Card

Hummingbird Beach Disc Golf Course Map (on Site)



