



## Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission

June 16 & 17, 2020  
Conference Call

### Draft Agenda

#### Tuesday, June 16, 2020

Conference Call

#### WORK-SESSION / TRAINING: 1:00pm - 2:30pm

- 2021-23 Agency Request Budget Overview

#### Wednesday, June 17, 2020

Conference Call

#### Executive Session: 8:30am

*The Commission will meet in Executive Session to discuss acquisition priorities and opportunities, and potential litigation. The Executive Session will be held pursuant to ORS 192.660(2)(e) and (h), and is closed to the public.*

#### Business Meeting: 9:00am

##### 1. Commission Business

- a) Welcome and Introductions (Information)
- b) Approval of April 2020 Minutes (**Action**)
- c) Approval of June 2020 Agenda (**Action**)

##### 2. Public Comment: Please submit written public comments no later than 5 p.m. June 15 to [chris.havel@oregon.gov](mailto:chris.havel@oregon.gov)

##### 3. Director's Update

- a) Agency Update/Covid-19 (**Action**)
- b) Oregon Coast Trail Update

##### 4. Budget

- a) 2019-21 Budget Update (Information)
- b) 2021-23 Agency Request Budget Approval (**Action**)

##### 5. Property

- a) Brian Booth - Jennings Acquisition (**Action**)
- b) Wallowa Lake Park Non-adjacent Parcel Transfer (**Action**)

##### 6. Community Engagement

- a) Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Grant Requests (**Action**)
- b) Grants Update (Information)

c) Visitor Relationship (Information)

**7. Heritage**

a) Heritage Division Updates (Information)

**8. Park Development Division**

a) Natural Area Program Designation for Horseshoe Lake (**Action**)

b) Pilot Butte Master Plan Approval (**Action**)

c) Lower Deschutes Boater Pass Reimbursing Agreement 2020-2030 (8745) (**Action**)

**9. Rulemaking**

a) Request to Open Rulemaking, Historic Preservation 736-050-0220 to 736-050-0270 (**Action**)

**10. Reports (Information)**

a) Actions Taken Under Delegated Authority

i) Contracts and Procurement

ii) Ocean Shores and Scenic Waterway Permits

iii) Timber Harvest Revenue

~~b) Driftwood Beach SR5 Easement to OSU/PacWave (**Action**)~~

**11. Commission Planning Calendar (Information)**

*The services, programs and activities of the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department are covered by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). If you need special accommodations to participate in this meeting, please contact the commission assistant Denise Warburton at (503) 986-0719 or [Denise.warburton@oregon.gov](mailto:Denise.warburton@oregon.gov) at least 72 hours prior to the start of the meeting.*

**Service Employees  
International Union  
(SEIU) layoffs**



## Service Employees International Union Local 503

June 16, 2020

Dear Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission,

As you are aware, the budget for Parks and Recreation has been reduced drastically by the effects of COVID-19 on Oregon's economy. As a result, the Agency is facing reductions in staff. As these reductions are considered, we ask the Commission to please closely look at the numbers of Union positions being eliminated in comparison to management level positions in order to ensure that the reductions are being done in an equitable manner.

Sincerely,

Mark Shaw, SEIU Local 503 ORD President  
Dan Icklan, SEIU Local 503 OPRD Vice President  
Sarah Heinsohn, SEIU Local 503 OPRD Secretary  
Peggy Rinck, SEIU Local 503 OPRD Treasurer

**Assoc. of Engineering  
Employees (AEE) layoffs**



# The Association of Engineering Employees of Oregon

June 16, 2020

Parks Commission

RE: OPRD Layoff Plan

To whom it may concern,

It has come to AEE's attention that the Parks Commission will be holding a meeting this upcoming Wednesday, June 17, 2020. One agenda item for Wednesday's meeting is the pending Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) layoff plan scheduled to take affect July 1, 2020. This plan is threatening the livelihood of several OPRD employees.

While layoffs are imminent given the current financial information and forecasts by OPRD Management, we would like to take this opportunity to voice our concerns with the proposed layoff methodology.

OPRD Director's Agency Update/COVID-19 memo of June 17, 2020 outlines the areas of cost-savings to the Commission. While not all park repair projects or park improvement projects have been stopped as indicated, the layoffs are the most troubling impact to the agency.

The selection of the 47 employees for layoff is primarily focused in 3 divisions: Stewardship, Planning/Property and Engineering Division. While OPRD claims it is ceasing all development projects/property improvement, it is in fact focusing layoffs on positions that support the day to day operations of OPRD. Positions included on the layoff list assist with basic maintenance needs and regulatory compliance needed to keep even the most basic of public services. They also provide general support called on frequently by the front-line workers to assist with a multitude of problems.

Below you will find a breakdown of the divisions scheduled for lay-offs:

Stewardship Division - the persons that assist parks with all the federal and state regulations around waterways, endangered species, trees, history, historic collections, archaeology and more. 65% of the department will be laid off.  
Planning/Property Division - the persons called on for park boundaries, land questions, lease agreements, park Master Plans, future growth and development concepts years in-the-making and more. 82% of the department will be laid off.

P.O. Box 13428 ♦ Salem, Oregon, 97309

Ph. 503-585-6340 ♦ E-Mail: [office@aeeo.org](mailto:office@aeeo.org) ♦ [www.aeeo.org](http://www.aeeo.org)



## The Association of Engineering Employees of Oregon

Engineering Division - The project managers, drafters, and surveyors that take and complete the emergency repair projects, large maintenance projects, development work, contractor oversight, and provide the technical support to park staff on daily minor repairs. 87% of the department will be laid off.

OPRD had expressed that the methodology of layoffs would have parity across all areas of the agency. In reality 21 AEE represented people and 19 SEIU people will be laid off at the end of this month, while only 7 management staff were initially chosen. Now those management staff are enjoying continued employment on job-rotations while the represented staff are wondering if they can survive on unemployment insurance benefits while looking for another job.

The loss of institutional knowledge, park improvement planning, priorities for critical repairs will affect OPRD for countless years into the future. Most active maintenance projects and plans for future development have been currently stopped, but the people to restart these will be lost. Park improvement plans take years to create but we are laying off the people that can continue to plan for the next century of Oregon parks. The selection of persons for layoff will critically impact future repairs, improvement, natural and cultural resource restorations, and regulatory compliance with State and Federal laws.

AEE was not presented with any options or scenarios for furloughs, pay reductions, voluntary retirements, or other methods to reduce personnel expenses. AEE was only told that there will be layoffs, and AEE will lose 21 of 28 occupied positions.

We are asking for you to consider these setbacks when considering the upcoming layoff plans. This will stretch beyond the recovery of financial hardship due to the loss of institutional knowledge and professional experience. The plan as presented concentrates the losses to critical departments and should be reallocated and balanced among represented and management staff.

Please contact AEE at [office@aeo.org](mailto:office@aeo.org) if you have any questions.

Regards,

Eric Knapp,  
AEE President

P.O. Box 13428 ♦ Salem, Oregon, 97309

Ph. 503-585-6340 ♦ E-Mail: [office@aeo.org](mailto:office@aeo.org) ♦ [www.aeo.org](http://www.aeo.org)

**Office of Outdoor Recreation  
(OREC) lay off/funding**





Cal Mukumoto, Chair  
Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission  
725 Summer Street NE, Suite C  
Salem, OR 97301

Cc: Governor Brown

June 15, 2020

Dear Chair Mukumoto and Commissioners,

The Oregon Trails Coalition is a coalition of broad-based, statewide trail interests dedicated to supporting, promoting, and advocating for the preservation, development, and stewardship of a statewide network of sustainable, world class trails that provide access to outdoor recreation and active transportation for all. We are a coalition of federal, state, and local agencies, trail user groups, outdoor industry partners, media professionals, and volunteer organizations. We span Oregon's urban and rural communities and represent all trail users from urban, multi-use paths to backcountry trails. We include hikers, mountain bikers, equestrians, OHV riders, nordic skiers, paddlers, trail runners, mobility device users, and more. We know from the most recent Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan that 74% of Oregonians recreate on local trails, and trails are one of the highest investment priorities for the public. Additionally, trail based recreation is critical to Oregon's rural economies.

We are in challenging times. Covid-19 has impacted us all, and has had disproportionate health, economic, and social impacts on communities of color, older adults, and people with disabilities. This knowledge, coupled with the current national spotlight on the lack of safety of our Black community members in our public spaces, is a call to action to all of us. We cannot let current budget cuts widen existing disparities in health, safety, mobility, and economic prosperity.

We want to recognize and celebrate the leadership of OPRD and the Office of Outdoor Recreation over the last few months in coordinating a collaborative approach for Oregon's parks and public lands to respond appropriately to Covid-19. We also want to share our grief at the near term losses the agency is facing in staff, programs, and operations due to the severe decline in agency revenue from lottery and visitor fees. We know OPRD leadership has been faced with extraordinarily difficult decisions, and our thoughts are with both those who've lost jobs, and those who've lost valued team members.

**As the Commission and OPRD face the current losses, and rebuilds in the future, we hope you will commit to the following.**

Currently:

- Continue to house the Office of Outdoor Recreation within OPRD and maintain current staffing levels while long term cost-share agreements among multiple agencies and industry partners, and a long-term home for this work can be established.

- Focus internal efforts on equity, diversity, and inclusion, and remain committed to forwarding equity recommendations from the Governor’s Taskforce on the Outdoors.
- Continue OPRD’s commitment to completing and executing the Oregon Coast Trail Action Plan, and continue participating in other cross-agency signature trail partnerships such as the Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail and Salmonberry Trail.

As revenue is restored from lottery funds, user fees, or newly identified sources:

- Restore the Local Government Grant program.
- Restore key staff positions that support maintenance and improvement of trails on State Parks land.
- Restore staff positions in planning, coordination, and technical service roles that support the development and stewardship of our statewide trails system.

We, the undersigned, remain committed to partnering in the realization of our shared goals for a trails system that provides access to all Oregonians while preserving our ecosystems and cultural heritage for future generations.

Aaron Brown, transportation justice advocate  
 Abby Pierce  
 Adrian Jones  
 Al LePage, Executive Director, National Coast Trail Association  
 Alana Kambury, Director of Sales, The Suttle Lodge  
 Alissa Lesperance  
 Alix Lee  
 Andrew Maeda, Director, Ontario Recreation District  
 Andy Lee  
 Annette Parsons, trail user and volunteer  
 Barbara Kirchner  
 Becky Wolf, equestrian trail rider and advocate  
 Ben Lebwohl, VP of Sales Wildwood Playgrounds  
 Ben McKinley  
 Beth Heins, Portland  
 Bianca Chevalier  
 Blrte Ferguson  
 Bob Dolin  
 Bob Lessard, President, Northwest Trail Alliance  
 Bob Parsons Senior Parks Maintenance 2

Brandi Ebner, Oregon Horse Council  
 Brian Kraynik  
 Bruce A Schroeder  
 Bruce Parker  
 Bruce Ronning, former ORTAC chair  
 Bryan Stewart Parks Director Chehalem Parks and Recreation District  
 Bryan Taylor Robinson AICP, A.AIA, LEED  
 Calvin LeSueur, Economic Development and Tourism Coordinator, City of Canby  
 Carlene Benson, OET, Pacific Northwest Endurance Rides  
 Carol Birdie Crocker, Back Country Horsemen of Oregon  
 Carol T. Hearne  
 Casey Creighton, Basic Services Supervisor, Chehalem Park & Recreation District  
 Cate Bendock, President, BCHO Sourdough Chapter  
 Chrissy Anderson  
 Christina Frank  
 Christina Rehkla, Visit Corvallis  
 Christine Anderson  
 Christy Hey, Together Anywhere  
 Dan Hilburn, Sunriver Hiking Club  
 Dan Little, First Gentleman of Oregon  
 Dan Youmans, Central Oregon Trail Alliance

Danielle MacBain - Director, Deschutes Trails Coalition  
Daron Webb, Trailkeepers of Oregon  
David Werner  
Dawnielle Tehama, Executive Director, Willamette Valley Visitors Association  
Deb Schoen  
Del Scharffenberg  
Della M. Webb  
Derek Sergison, PLA  
Dimitrios Papadimitriou  
Don Loving, Director, Chehalem Park & Recreation District  
Donna Timmerman  
Drew Honzel, Klamath Trails Alliance  
Duane Miller, President Back Country Horsemren of Oregon  
Elaine Keavney  
Eli Boschetto, PCT: Oregon  
Elijah j sky Evans  
Ellen McClure  
Elliott Crowder, Mountain Bike Oregon  
Emma Maaranen, Board Member, Central Oregon Trails Alliance  
Eric Adams  
Eric Laitinen  
Erinne Goodell  
Ethan Gefroh  
Forrest Tancer  
Gabriel Tiller, Executive Director, Oregon Timber Trail Alliance  
Gay Dolin - Owner, Namaste Ranch  
Geoff Babb, Founder and Owner, The Onward Project  
Georgena Moran  
Hans U. Tschersich, Member of the Clackamas County PBA Committee  
Heather Koch  
Heidi Siegel  
Henry Stroud, Bend Parks & Recreation District  
Holly Low  
Ilia Fiene  
Jack LeRoy, Motorcycle Riders Association

Jack Newlevant, Metro volunteer  
Jackie Humphreys  
Jaime English  
Jan Diamantine  
Janine Salwasser, citizen  
Jason Huber, Recreation Coordinator  
Jeanne Sprague, Director, Lincoln City Parks & Recreation  
Jeff Amaral Natural Resource Manager Bend Park and Recreation District  
Jeff Parker, Northwest Youth Corps  
Jeff Tryens, Oregon Trail Advocate, American Endurance Ride Conference  
Jered Bogli  
Jered Lane, Arborist  
Jeremy Long  
Jessica Zdeb  
Jill Van Winkle, Trail Professional  
Jim Thayer, Ex-ORTAC member  
Jody Matz, Recreation Trails Planner, OPRD  
John S. Sparks, Trailkeepers of Oregon  
Josh Durham, Trailkeepers of Oregon  
Joy Trevey-Lowell Pubic Lands Director Sourdough Chapter BCHO  
Joy Rogalla  
Judy Klein, Vice President Jackson County Horsemans Association  
Juntu Oberg, Vice President, Northwest Trail Alliance  
Kadee Mardula  
Kandi Ho  
Karen Emery, Director Corvallis Parks and Recreation Department  
Karl MacNair  
Kat Ricker, Oregon Trails Coalition, Chehalem Park & Recreation District  
Katelyn Hale  
Kathleen Worley, hiker and trail crew volunteer  
Katie Dunham  
Kay Gidley  
Kelli Grover  
Kelly Burke

Kelsey Price, Planning and Development  
Admin Assistant BPRD  
Ken Wright treasurer Yamhelas Westsider  
Trail  
Kim McCarrel, Oregon Equestrian Trails  
Kimberlie Thomas  
Kindra De'Arman, University of Oregon  
Kit Dickey, Deschutes Trail Coalition  
Kristi Foster, Executive Director, Tillamook  
Estuaries Partnership  
Kristina D F Graham  
Kyle Wanner, Outdoor Recreation Planner,  
BLM  
Lanncce Colburn, Secretary, Blue Mt  
Singletrack Club  
Larry Weymouth, Corvallis resident  
Larz Stewart  
Lauralee Svendsgaard  
Leslie Scheer  
Leslye Wing, OET Member  
Lisa D. Holmes, I Heart Pacific Northwest  
Lisa Rogers, Board Member, Chehalem  
Parks and Recreation District  
Lizzie Keenan, Mt. Hood and the Columbia  
River Gorge Regional Tourism Alliance  
Lorna Christopherson  
LuAnn De Young  
Lucy Cohen  
Lydia Ivanovic, Rural Tourism Coordinator,  
Discover Klamath  
Lynn Longan  
Maegan Jossy  
Mark & Gloria Uhart  
Marla Batchelor  
Marlene Massey, Access Benton County  
Martin Peters, DO  
Mary Stewart  
Matt Benotsch  
Megan Ramey, Founder of Bikabout.com  
Michael Hemen  
Michael Klein, Association Director, Oregon  
Recreation & Park Association  
Michael McGehee  
Michelle Parkins

Mindy Montecucco, Chairperson, City of  
Canby Bicycle and Pedestrian Citizen  
Advisory Committee and Clackamas County  
Pedestrian and Bicycle Citizen Advisory  
Committee  
Owen Rodabaugh, Treasurer, Northwest  
Trail Alliance  
Owen Wozniak, Conservationist and Local  
Outdoor Recreation Guidebook Author  
Chuck Solin, Past Chair ORTAC  
Pat Jewett, blogger/manger of  
allthingswalking.com  
Paul Steenkolk  
Peg Niewohner  
Peter Schrappen, President, Big Tent  
Outdoor Recreation Coalition  
Peter Siderius, Board of Directors Chehalem  
Parks and Recreation District  
Rachel Edmonds  
Rachel Hill, Oregon State Park Planner  
Rachelle K Tanner  
Randy Rasmussen, Director for Public Lands  
& Recreation, Back Country Horsemen of  
America  
Ray Atkinson  
Rebecca R. Young  
Renee Patrick, Oregon Natural Desert  
Association  
Robert Alan Ping  
Robert Feiler, Chair, Land of Umpqua  
Mountain Bike Riders  
Rod Wojtanik  
Rodney Sell, Director, Build Lebanon Trails  
(BLT)  
Russell Heinemann  
Sarah Bodo  
Sarah Garceau, Josephine County Parks  
Director  
Scott M Carlile  
Sean Humphreys  
Serena Dietrich  
Skyler Archibald, Sunset Empire Park &  
Recreation District, ORTAC Member



Sonya Margerum, Equestrian volunteer trail maintenance  
Stacie Lyons-Rhor  
Stacy Motschenbacher  
Stanley G. Primozych, Vice President Friends of Yamhelas Westsider Trail  
Stephanie Noll, Director, Oregon Trails Coalition  
Stephen Hatfield, Oregon Trails Coalition board member  
Stephen Kiesling, President, Gold Hill Whitewater Center  
Steve Daggett  
Steve Kruger, Trailkeepers of Oregon - Executive Director  
Steven Blakesley  
Steven Harloff, Board Member Friends of the Yamhelas Westsider Trail  
Susan Schen  
Susan Woodruff, Waldport City Councilor  
Suzy Zurcher AERC Ride Manager  
T A Canavello  
Ted Remillard  
Ted Schoenborn  
Terrance Hawley, Silver Falls Youth Mountain Bike Team  
Terry Campbell  
Tim Bonnin  
Tim Mitchell, Citizen/Architect/Hiker  
Tori Middelstadt, Development & Industry Relations Manager, Willamette Valley Visitors Association  
Travis Holman, Central Oregon Trail Alliance  
Travis Williams, Willamette Riverkeeper  
Veronica Hinkes, Board member, Friends of the Yamhelas Westsider Trail  
Vickie Staffelbach  
Wally Benson, member Pacific Northwest Endurance Rides  
Wayne Wiebke President -- Friends of the Yamhelas Westsider Trail  
Woody Keen, Central Oregon Trail Alliance



From: [Jared Kennedy](#)  
To: [HAVEL Chris \\* OPRD](#)  
Subject: Letter regarding the importance of the Oregon Office of Outdoor Recreation  
Date: Wednesday, June 10, 2020 9:03:53 PM

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Hi Chris,

Although I am not sure if we have had the pleasure of meeting in person, we have crossed paths on a number of occasions at summits and other events held to support the development of Oregon's outdoor recreation assets and in working to ensure all Oregonians are afforded equitable access to the outdoors.

I am one of three co-founders of Outdoor Project and most recently served as the company's CEO, prior to its recent acquisition. I serve on the board of Oregon Outdoor Alliance and on the Steering Committee for Oregon Outdoors. I was made aware of the decision by OPRD to terminate Cailin O'Brien-Feeney's position, and thereby terminate the current operations of OREC. I want to briefly share with you a few thoughts on why I think this is ill-advised, even with the painful cuts that are required by OPRD to address budget shortfalls due to COVID-19.

We started Outdoor Project in 2013 largely based on data that showed a steady increase in outdoor participation, even through the hardest challenges of the 2008 recession. It turns out that people continue to find ways to travel and recreate even during hard times. This is especially the case when air travel becomes a challenge. We are already seeing a continuation of this trend in Oregon, even while we have been under stay at home orders.

As we enter reopening, the campgrounds are again full and people are finding ways to camp, hike, fish, mountain bike and do all the other things they love to do outdoors. In fact, I recently camped on the Lower Deschutes and the BLM-maintained campgrounds were all full. While driving to my family's property in Eastern Oregon from Portland before Memorial Day, we stopped for a rest at Cottonwood Canyon State Park, and its parking lots were as busy with day hikers as I'd ever seen them.

With the reductions in budget that OPRD is being forced to make, I can only imagine the infrastructure challenges State Parks will face in light of the volume of people that will be visiting to recreate. While I've always preached and followed Leave No Trace principles, we unfortunately live in a society where many people are ill-informed or simply choose not to follow these practices.

And this highlights to me the main importance of maintaining Cailin's position as head of OREC. We need the person tasked by the state to coordinate between our varying agencies, to serve as the leader of our efforts to promote safe recreation in a time of COVID-19, and to serve as a point person to work to disseminate critical information to all of us who promote these places where people go to recreate. OREC can help Oregon's mishmash of agencies that manage our public lands where to best prioritize limited resources. The domain knowledge in these critical areas that Cailin has developed in such a short time as Director of OREC make him, in my humble opinion, a truly critical role in the state.

Many other finer points on the importance of OREC will surely be made by others, and I fully support those that I have heard discussed. These include how Oregon serves as a leader to

other states looking to create similar state recreation offices, a seat at the table when working on the Confluence Accords and initiatives with other state offices, implementation of the initiatives outlined in the Governor's Task Force, issues of equity and participation that Cailin has addressed, and the more general fact that outdoor recreation serves as the largest driver of Oregon's economy. This role plays an essential role in Oregon's economic recovery and viability.

I don't envy the choices OPRD and other state agencies are having to make at this moment. I hope there are constructive solutions available to somehow maintain this office and continue to invest in the hard work and successes OREC has accomplished to date.

Best wishes,

Jared Kennedy  
503-956-3130





Cal Mukumoto, Chair  
Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission  
725 Summer Street NE, Suite C  
Salem, OR 97301

June 15, 2020

Dear Chair Mukumoto and Commissioners,

The Mazamas is a 125 year old mountaineering organization based in Portland, Oregon. Throughout our 125 years, we have been a part of the fabric of Oregon's outdoor recreation community and its economy. Our work to educate, build community, and advocate for preservation and access to our beloved mountains has informed a love for Oregon's mountains and has been an important voice in our recreation economy for more than a century.

Since the statewide stay-in-place order as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic, we have rescheduled, postponed, and/or cancelled all of our programs serving our 3,600 members and the greater public from across the Portland Metro region.

We know and recognize OPRD faces extraordinarily difficult decisions. We understand there is a projected \$22million budget gap, layoffs of 47 positions, and significant uncertainty with seasonal staff and park openings; we know OPRD faces an extraordinarily challenging present and future. While we recognize those current challenges, budget constraints, and an uncertain future, we also recognize our sector's collective need for the Office of Outdoor Recreation to be exponentially greater than ever before. Our industry is looking towards OPRD and the Office of Outdoor Recreation to partner with us through this uncertainty and guide our industry into a positive and vibrant future.

OPRD's Office of Outdoor Recreation serves a critical function in informing, coordinating, and aligning our various agencies, non-profits, and outdoor brands across Oregon. Our Office of Outdoor Recreation co-chairs the Confluence of States and co-leads the National Governor's Association Outdoor Recreation Learning Network, ensuring that Oregon has a seat at the national table. Our office leads the ongoing workgroup to determine sustainable funding for Search and Rescue in Oregon, and it is working to finalize the Governor's Task force report on outdoor recreation. We, the Mazamas, recognize the importance of this work and feel a great sense of gratitude to OPRD and the Office of Outdoor Recreation.

We ask the commissioners to:

- Clarify and articulate OPRD's commitment by continuing to maintain current staffing levels at the Office of Outdoor Recreation, at minimum through December 31.
- Commit to leading and participating in a broad stakeholder group to find an equitable funding model through June, the end of the current biennium.
- Establish a new and sustainable funding model for the Office of Outdoor Recreation for the 2021-2023 biennium.

Again, we recognize the difficult challenges faced by OPRD and grateful to the Commission for creating opportunities for all Oregonians to recreate on an exceptional State Park system. The Mazamas look forward to working with OPRD and all other stakeholders to ensure Oregon parks remain open, accessible, vibrant, and future looking.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions.

With gratitude,

Mitsu Iwasaki

Executive Director

Mazamas





Cal Mukumoto, Chair

Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission  
725 Summer Street NE, Suite C  
Salem, OR 97301

Cc: Governor Brown

June 15, 2020

Dear Chair Mukumoto and Commissioners,

The Oregon Outdoor Alliance (OOA) is a statewide non-profit 100+ member organization that exists to unify and inspire the Oregon's outdoor industry business community. We support our members through events, resources, and advocacy with the goal to champion a vibrant and growing outdoor industry in Oregon. We include a spectrum of member companies that include retail, manufacturing, recreation providers, and business services. We also work closely with Oregon Outdoors (OO) on legislative topics plus economic development resources such as EDCO, SOREDI, Business Oregon, Regional Solutions, and Travel Oregon.

The Outdoor Recreation Economy in Oregon generates \$16.4 Billion in spending, 172,000 jobs, and nearly \$750 Million in State and Local tax revenue according to the [Outdoor Industry Association](#). The Outdoor Industry is critical to Oregon and OOA members supported HB 3350 that created the Office of Outdoor Recreation in 2017. This legislation established Oregon as a leader state among the [16 states](#) that support offices of Outdoor Recreation. We do not want to see Oregon take a back seat to our neighboring states in support of this critical economic engine.

We are in challenging times. Covid-19 has impacted us all with small and mid size manufacturing, retail, and recreation businesses significantly impacted by this disruption. We look to leadership within the state to help bring a voice to those needs and the Office of Outdoor Recreation is the best platform for that voice to be heard.

As the Commission and OPRD face the current budget losses, and rebuilds in the future, we hope you will commit to the following:

Currently:

- **OOA believes that it is critical that OPRD and the state publish and communicate the Task Force report with continued support for the recommended legislative and policy actions recommended by the Task Force.**

- Continue to house the Office of Outdoor Recreation within OPRD and maintain current staffing levels while long term cost-share agreements among multiple agencies and industry partners, and a long-term home for this work can be established.
- Focus internal efforts on equity, diversity, and inclusion, and remain committed to forwarding equity recommendations from the Governor’s Taskforce on the Outdoors.

As revenue is restored from lottery funds, user fees, or newly identified sources:

- Continue OPRD’s commitment to supporting emerging businesses in Oregon through funding for qualified membership and mentoring organizations to help create Oregon’s next generation of scale companies via legislation similar to HB4157 and HB3251.
- Restore key staff positions that support maintenance and improvement of trails on State Parks land.
- Restore staff positions in planning, coordination, and technical service roles that support the development and stewardship of our statewide trails system.

We, the undersigned, remain committed to partnering in the realization of our shared goals for Outdoor Industry traded sector and recreation business in the state of Oregon.

Sincerely,

The OOA Board of Directors

Van Schoessler, Co-President – Basecamp Consulting

Mike Wallenfels, Co- President – Helen of Troy, Hydro Flask

Mona West, Vice President – Brand Consulting

Ryan Brown, Treasurer – U.S. Bank

Meg Chun, Secretary – Kialoa

Beverly Lucas, Member – Outdoor City USA

Carrie Allen, Member – Communications Consulting

Chad Thatcher, Member – Southern Oregon University

Conor McElyea, Member – Conservation Alliance

Eric Meade, Member – Eric Meade Consulting and Bend Outdoor Worx (BOW)

Jared Kennedy, Member – Outdoor Project

Joshua Sims, Member – The Gearfix

Morgan Beller, Member – Sales Representative





Thomas O'Keefe, PhD  
Pacific Northwest Stewardship Director  
3537 NE 87<sup>th</sup> St.  
Seattle, WA 98115  
[okeefe@americanwhitewater.org](mailto:okeefe@americanwhitewater.org)

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June 15th, 2020

Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission  
725 Summer Street NE, Suite C  
Salem, OR 97301

Chair Mukumoto, Vice Chair Allen, Members of the Commission,

I am writing on behalf of American Whitewater and our interest in maintaining the Office of Outdoor Recreation as an essential state office. American Whitewater was directly engaged in supporting the establishment of this office. We view it as essential to economic recovery in light of the current public health crisis given the importance of outdoor recreation to the State of Oregon. We know many of the state's agencies are currently facing budget cuts and challenging staffing, program, and operations decisions. At a time like this however it is critical to make strategic decisions to maintain programs that support economic recovery. The Office of Outdoor Recreation is one such program that is needed now more than ever.

American Whitewater is a national non-profit 501(c)(3) river conservation organization founded in 1954 with approximately 50,000 supporters, 6,000 dues-paying members, and 100 local-based affiliate clubs, representing whitewater enthusiasts across the nation. American Whitewater's mission is to protect and restore America's whitewater rivers and to enhance opportunities to enjoy them safely. The organization is the primary advocate for the preservation and protection of whitewater rivers throughout the United States, and connects the interests of human-powered recreational river users with ecological and science-based data to achieve the goals within its mission. Our vision is that our nation's remaining wild and free-flowing rivers stay that way, our developed rivers are restored to function and flourish, that the public has access to rivers for recreation, and that river enthusiasts are active and effective river advocates.

Oregon is an important state for river-based recreation including whitewater boating, fishing, boating, hiking or biking along rivers, and scenic viewing. Whether it is whitewater rafting with family and friends on the Owyhee, kayaking Breitenbush Creek after a winter storm, dropping one of the big waterfalls on the upper McKenzie River, fishing on the Deschutes River, or taking in the scenic wonder of Toketee Falls on the North Umpqua, Oregon's rivers are a defining



attribute of the state's quality of life important to residents and visitors alike. In a state with more federally-designated Wild and Scenic Rivers than any other state,<sup>1</sup> and an initiative by Senator Ron Wyden to further increase the number,<sup>2</sup> rivers are a critical part of the state's \$16.4 billion recreation economy supporting 172,000 jobs. Many of our members in Oregon work in the outdoor recreation industry as guides, instructors, and small business owners. These businesses and their employees are facing economic uncertainty with the current public health crisis threatening their viability. Now is the time to invest in, and in the future expand, the services the Office of Outdoor Recreation provides.

American Whitewater worked to establish this office, a fact that was recognized when Oregon Governor Kate Brown recognized our organization's contribution at the bill (HB 3350) signing to formally establish the Office of Outdoor Recreation in October 2017. At that event, Governor Brown noted that the economic benefits of outdoor recreation extend beyond those directly employed in the outdoor recreation industry. She noted that "entrepreneurs and talented employees with a deep passion for the outdoors are drawn to our communities" and access to the outdoors supports the ability of employers from across the state in attracting world-class talent.<sup>3</sup>

To fully capitalize on Oregon's natural assets and the business opportunities they provide requires visionary thinking and strategic planning. This is precisely what the Office of Outdoor Recreation does. The office needs to be maintained with current staffing and we call on Oregon to continue as a leader among those states who have established the Confluence Accords with common principles of "fostering conservation and stewardship values, ensuring environmental quality, and restoring sustainable access to the outdoors for current and future generations."<sup>4</sup>

Sincerely,



Thomas O'Keefe, PhD  
Pacific Northwest Stewardship Director

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.rivers.gov/wsr50/files/general-wild-and-scenic-rivers-infographic.pdf>

<sup>2</sup>

<https://www.wyden.senate.gov/news/press-releases/wyden-receives-more-than-15000-nominations-for-wild-and-scenic-rivers-in-oregon>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.oregon.gov/gov/media/Pages/speeches/Office-of-Outdoor-Recreation-Bill-Signing.aspx>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.confluenceofstates.com/>



June 15, 2020

Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission  
725 Summer Street NE, Suite C  
Salem, OR 97301

RE: Sustainable Funding for Oregon's Office of Outdoor Recreation

Chair Mukumoto and Members of the Commission:

The outdoor recreation industry and conservation community are extremely discouraged by recent announcements to effectively dismantle the Oregon Office of Outdoor Recreation (OREC) and are thankful that a short-term funding solution has been determined through December 2020. While we empathize with the difficult fiscal situation that the State of Oregon faces right now, the value this office brings from its work of strategic collaboration across agencies and across sectors is invaluable to the long-term success of the outdoor recreation economy in the state.

Our coalition of outdoor recreation businesses, associations, and conservation groups strongly opposes any decision to eliminate the office which has already proven its great worth to the state and our community. We respectfully ask for your assistance in the continued stable funding for OREC and your help in working to find additional state funding to continue the office as it currently exists as defined in statute.

Prior to the COVID-19 outbreak, the outdoor recreation industry in the United States contributed \$778 billion in annual economic output, accounted for 2.2 percent of Gross Domestic Product, supported 5.2 million jobs and was growing faster than the economy as a whole in every indicator. The outdoor recreation industry brings the state of Oregon \$6.5 billion in business annually, which supports 87,000 jobs. Unfortunately, due to the COVID-19 pandemic and shutdowns necessary to slow its progression, America's outdoor recreation economy has been hindered at a time when we need the outdoors more than ever – 79 percent of outdoor businesses have had to lay off or furlough employees and 89 percent are seeing decreased revenue.

However, we know there is a bright future for outdoor recreation ahead, as several sectors of the industry are already experiencing rapidly increasing demand. With rising unemployment and Americans eager to experience the outdoors, continued investment in outdoor recreation will allow our businesses to get back to what we do best: stimulate local economies, put people back to work, and allow Americans to benefit from time spent outside. We expect OREC to play a crucial role in this process.

Action to eliminate OREC would have a rippling effect on the outdoor recreation community across the nation. Oregon has been at the forefront of demonstrating support for the outdoor recreation industry and with the support of efforts by the outdoor recreation and conservation community, the office was established; one that the outdoor recreation and conservation community has long been advocating for and which has been instrumental to many successes the State of Oregon has experienced in the outdoor recreation space. With outdoor recreation accounting for 2.9 percent of Oregon's GDP and 4.4 percent of the state's overall employment, these successes have helped to bolster a significant sector of the state's economy, all while conserving the state's unique natural resources and enriching the lives of its residents.

The elimination of OREC would give our community cause for worry both in Oregon and across the nation. We have worked alongside states over the past decade to create outdoor recreation offices and have now celebrated the creation of 17 such offices or task forces. Seven of those successes have occurred just within the last year. This showcases the incredible momentum we have been gaining for this effort as states recognize the intrinsic value the outdoors offers for residents and tourists and the need to better invest in the future of that unique asset. For Oregon to be the first state to ever eliminate an office of outdoor recreation would set a concerning precedent at a crucial time for the outdoor industry as the other 16 states that have outdoor recreation offices or task forces also navigate funding issues in the coming months and other states' legislatures reconvene to consider the possibility of adding an Office of Outdoor Recreation to their toolbox. The implications of this action will be felt across the nation.

Since its creation in 2017, OREC has set an example for other states in how we can better invest in the outdoors and the incredible benefits that can yield. We need your help in ensuring that the important work of this office continues as well as your collaboration to determine a stable future for the office. We hope to see a renewed commitment to support the office going forward that ensures continued strong standing for Oregon nationally. Continued investments in outdoor recreation offices will stimulate the outdoor recreation industry and bolster the conservation community which together make up of thousands of businesses that support communities in all 50 states, support rural economies, create jobs to carry out essential work, and provide opportunities for millions of Americans to recreate on our public lands and waters for generations to come.

Thank you for your leadership.

Sincerely,

American Sportfishing Association  
American Whitewater  
Boat Owners Association of the United States  
Marine Retailers Association of the Americas  
Motorcycle Industry Council  
National Association of RV Parks and Campgrounds  
National Marine Manufacturers Association  
PeopleForBikes  
Recreational Off-Highway Vehicle Association  
RV Industry Association  
Society of Outdoor Recreation Professionals  
Specialty Equipment Market Association  
Specialty Vehicle Institute of America  
The Corps Network  
Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership



Cal Mukumoto, Chair  
Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission  
725 Summer Street NE, Suite C  
Salem, OR 97301

Cc: Governor Brown

June 15, 2020

Dear Chair Mukumoto and Commissioners,

Today we write to you as members of the Governor's Task Force on the Outdoors. We were appointed by this Commission and charged with recommending high level policies to:

- Support outdoor traded sector and recreation related economic development in both rural and urban areas
- Balance improved outdoor recreation access with resource protection
- Increase outdoor recreation participation, especially among youth and traditionally underserved communities.

This Spring the Commission endorsed the *2020 Framework for Action* we delivered to meet these goals through strategies to:

- Center efforts on diversity, equity, and inclusion
- Strengthen collaboration and organizational effectiveness
- Accelerate investments in the outdoor recreation sector
- Catalyze innovative policies and legislation
- Empower local and statewide action

While successful delivery of these strategies will depend on collective action from many agencies and partners, the crucial importance of the Office of Outdoor Recreation (OREC) as the coordination center for this vast effort cannot be overstated.

We know many of our public agencies are facing budget cuts and terrible staffing, program, and operations decisions right now. We stand with you in feeling the many losses to the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department. It is in such a time of extremely constrained budgets, that strategic collaboration across agencies and across sectors is most important.

**We must maintain the Office of Outdoor Recreation as was intended through Statute through this time.**

The Covid-19 pandemic has intensely demonstrated the need for cross-agency collaboration and coordinated response, and OREC has demonstrated its value in playing that coordination role. We also know that Covid-19 has had disproportionate health, economic, and social impacts on communities of color, older adults, and people with disabilities. This knowledge,

coupled with the current national spotlight on the lack of safety of our Black community members in our public spaces, is a call to action to all of us. We cannot let current budget cuts widen existing disparities in health, safety, mobility, and economic prosperity. The systemic change needed must be threaded through all of our decisions and actions.

With extremely constrained capacity in our public agencies, OREC is critical to the work of centering and continuing efforts for equity, diversity, and inclusion in outdoor recreation as identified in our Task Force recommendations.

Because of its cross-agency, cross-sector role, we don't believe responsibility for the maintenance of the Office of Outdoor Recreation should fall to the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department alone. However, in this moment, your leadership is critical.

**Today, we ask that you declare your continued commitment to the goals and strategies within the Report of the Governor's Task Force on the Outdoors, and that you demonstrate that commitment by continuing to house the Office of Outdoor Recreation within OPRD and maintain current staffing levels while longer term cost-share agreements including multiples agencies and industry partners, and a long-term home for this work can be established.**

Likewise, we as individuals on the Task Force share our continued commitment to the collaborative work ahead for sustainable and just outdoor recreation opportunities in Oregon.

In cooperation:

Stephanie Noll, Oregon Trails Coalition  
Priscilla Macy, Oregon Outdoors Coalition  
Asha Aiello, Oregon Outdoor Council  
Mike Wallenfels, Oregon Outdoor Alliance  
Matthew B. Drake, Chairman and CEO, Mt. Hood Meadows Oreg., LLC  
Ashley Schahfer, Accessibility Consultant, Oregon Adaptive Sports  
Enriqueta González  
Matthew Weintraub, Oregon Mountain Biking Coalition  
Chris Hager, NW Director, Oregon Chapter Backcountry Hunters and Anglers  
Edwin W Morgan Jr., Guaranty RV  
Matthew B. Drake, Chairman & CEO, Mt. Hood Meadows Oreg., LLC  
Representative Ken Helm, Oregon State Legislature  
Kelley Minty Morris, Klamath County Commissioner





Cal Mukumoto, Chair  
Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission  
725 Summer Street NE, Suite C  
Salem, OR 97301

June 15, 2020

Dear Chair Mukumoto and Commissioners,

The Oregon Mountain Biking Coalition (OMBC) is the statewide voice of the 620,000 Oregonians who ride bicycles off-road and provides stewardship, education and support for the creation and enhancement of mountain biking experiences across Oregon.

We thank the Commission for the opportunity to provide input and would like to speak in support of continued funding for the Oregon Office of Outdoor Recreation (OREC). This office provides opportunities for trust-based collaboration with non-profit partners in ways that help elevate the work of all.

Oregon is facing challenging times. The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted us all and underscored the importance of outdoor spaces to Oregonians. This pandemic has also highlighted the value of OREC's leadership in coordinating collaborative efforts among not only land management agencies, but also our state's non-profit partners. This work has been essential to the success of minimizing adverse impacts to our outdoor spaces and helping Oregon 're-open' many of our treasured places.

Innovative collaboration is not new for OREC and over the past two years the OMBC has been continually impressed with the efforts of this office and the opportunities afforded to the many organizations which work alongside our public land managers. We must unite hard working volunteers and non-profits in Oregon with land managers around a common agenda to maximize the health, economic, and societal benefits of the outdoors. The OMBC believes there is no better solution in Oregon than having this work be led by OREC.

We applaud the Commission for managing an exceptional State Park system and encourage you to embrace your charge to provide an Oregon Office of Outdoor Recreation that serves all Oregonians, across all lands. We admire Director Sumption, Director Melcher and Director Warren for their commitment to the value of this office by securing short term funding in the face of an unprecedented budget challenge. The OMBC looks forward to working with the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Oregon State Marine Board, and all other stakeholders to find sustainable future funding for Oregon Office of Outdoor Recreation.

Matthew Weintraub  
Oregon Mountain Biking Coalition  
Member, Governor's Task Force on the Outdoors





June 15, 2020

**Re: Industry Support for the Office of Outdoor Recreation**

Dear Members of the Oregon State Parks Commission,

The unprecedented impact this pandemic has had on our national, state and local economies has been profound. The outdoor industry recognizes the difficult choices that need to be made around reduced budgets; however, we strongly believe that Oregon's Office of Outdoor Recreation is a crucial tool in Oregon's economic recovery.

Oregon's outdoor recreation economy accounts for 172,000 direct jobs and annually generates \$16.4 billion in consumer spending and \$749 million in state and local tax revenue. Data shows that, at least up until the start of the pandemic, the outdoor recreation economy was outpacing the national economy.

In 2017, Oregon seized the opportunity to enshrine in statute an Office of Outdoor Recreation. The office was created to work cooperatively with the public and private sectors on outdoor recreation policy and improve alignment and cooperation across Oregon agencies, municipalities, counties and federal land managers by serving as the intersection of parks, health, economic development and travel and tourism.

Now more than ever, Oregon has seen the return on investment from the creation of this office. Nationally, throughout the pandemic, we saw a massive increase in close-to-home recreation and, as stay-at-home orders were eased, a massive demand for outdoor recreation. Having an Office of Outdoor Recreation serve as the hub for best practice messaging and guidelines for Oregon allowed a disparate group of land managing entities to provide standardized and consistent messaging.

The work of Oregon's Office of Outdoor Recreation during the COVID-19 pandemic and efforts to reopen recreation opportunities were the examples looked to by other states. Oregon's work on this was recognized in webinars for OIA members and through engagement with the National Governors Association Outdoor Recreation Learning Network – a national platform where about 25 states engage on outdoor recreation issues in state government.

As our economy begins to reopen from this pandemic, outdoor recreation will lead the way. Without this office, Oregon will lose important economic progress that the Office of Outdoor Recreation has led and lose a competitive advantage over neighboring states.



In conclusion, Outdoor Industry Association, on behalf of our 77 Oregon-based members, recognizes the difficult decisions you must make across the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department and encourages you to consider the current and near-future benefits to Oregon's outdoor recreation economy realized by the Oregon Office of Outdoor Recreation. We strongly recommend continued funding for this position and office.

Thank you,

Lise Aangeenbrug  
Executive Director  
Outdoor Industry Association





**Outdoor Economy Initiative**  
OSU Portland Center  
555 SW Morrison, #2111  
Portland, OR 97204  
<https://orei.oregonstate.edu/>

Cal Mukumoto, Chair  
Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission  
725 Summer Street NE, Suite C  
Salem, OR 97301

June 15, 2020

Dear Chair Mukumoto and Commissioners,

I am writing to you as the Executive Director of the Outdoor Recreation Economy Initiative for Oregon State University (OSU), along with my colleagues listed below at OSU, to express strong support for the work of the Oregon Office of Outdoor Recreation (OREC) and to ask that you work to ensure the long-term success of OREC.

We believe that the outdoor recreation economy represents the future of natural resource-based jobs in America, contributing visibly and positively to the health and happiness of our people, to community engagement, to the development of stewardship values, and to our students' interest in lifelong learning and exploration of the natural world, all of which are of key importance to our work here at OSU.

Oregon State University's Outdoor Recreation Economy Initiative (OREI) was launched in 2019 to help the University understand how it could productively work with outdoor industry companies, government agencies, and related organizations to provide value, help spur growth in this sector, and simultaneously promote social, environmental, and economic progress all in alignment with OSU's values, mission, and strategic plan (SP4.0). Over the course of the last two years, and in coordination with several of our Colleges, OSU Cascades, and OSU Extension and Engagement, OREI has worked closely with leaders in Oregon to better understand, support, and grow the outdoor recreation economy in our state and nationwide. OREI was established to provide accessible, life-long learning and support to the outdoor industry.

Prior to COVID-19, the outdoor recreation economy was among the nation's largest and fastest growing sectors, generating \$887 billion in annual consumer spending and creating 7.6 million American jobs. In Oregon, the outdoor industry supports more than 172,000 direct jobs and generates \$5.1 billion in wages and salaries in the state. Effects of the global pandemic on outdoor recreation have been staggering. OREI partnered with the Outdoor Recreation Roundtable (ORR), a coalition of outdoor recreation trade associations representing thousands of outdoor recreation businesses, to conduct a survey to understand the impacts of COVID-19 on the outdoor recreation economy. The survey of 21 outdoor industry associations representing more than 23,000 businesses with nearly 2 million employees found that since April, 88 percent of businesses laid off or furloughed a portion of their workforce and 94 percent of businesses are experiencing a decrease in sales.

Although these realities are concerning, outdoor recreation is proving to be one of the first activities people want to do when states begin reopening, and this industry has great potential to help rebuild and strengthen economies hit hardest by the pandemic. Evidenced by OREI and other courses and degree programs offered by our Colleges of Forestry, Engineering, and Public Health and Human Sciences, we are demonstrating our commitment to developing education and training programs to fit the needs of the outdoor industry. We are also committed to maintaining lasting partnerships with the outdoor industry and government agencies, including OREC, the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the Oregon State Marine Board, along with the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

We regard OREC as a critical component of and a vital partner in growing Oregon's outdoor recreation economy. OREC has made significant progress in supporting Oregon's outdoor recreation industry and positioning Oregon as a leader nationwide. Oregon was an original participant and author in the development of the Outdoor Recreation Confluence Accords, a process in which Oregon State University also participated, and OREC was an original signatory. The Confluence Accords lay out 12 common principles that each state adopts and commits to in order to cultivate a strong outdoor recreation economy. Without OREC, Oregon's leadership position within the Confluence of States, and its membership in the Confluence, are put into question. Other states will look to Oregon as they also grapple with difficult budget decisions, and a loss of funding for OREC not only would remove Oregon as a member of this national strategy, but could also impact the strength of the Confluence going forward.

Oregon's investment in OREC through OPRD and the progress made by OREC thus far has placed Oregon in the national spotlight, as both a leader in promoting responsible recreation, and in showing how coordination of state and federal agencies can create efficiencies and improve public communication. Additionally, Oregon's leadership through OREC in the Governor's Task Force, the National Confluence Accords, and in the National Governors Association Outdoor Recreation Learning Network has garnered both private sector engagement and financial support in Oregon from across the country. Significant progress has been made to bolster and grow the outdoor recreation economy in Oregon, which can directly support struggling rural communities and help the outdoor industry's efforts toward making all of Oregon's lands and waters welcoming and accessible to all people.

The passage of House Bill 3350, which created OREC, demonstrated Oregon's commitment to supporting responsible outdoor recreation, supporting coordination among agencies, and helping to engage and build support in the state for the outdoor recreation economy. OREC has helped lead the outdoor industry in Oregon prior to and during the pandemic, and will be critically important as the state begins reopening outdoor recreation spaces. The Task Force for the Outdoors, convened by OREC, of which Oregon State University was honored to be a part, completed a Task Force Report that will be a valuable guide for future growth and development of the outdoor industry in Oregon in the coming months and years.

Additionally, private sector engagement has been increasing in Oregon in no small part because of OREC's leadership. We are seeing increases in out-of-state funding for search and rescue, educational scholarships, conferences, and research projects. We are concerned that losing the OREC would serve to discourage and effectively stifle this support and progress.

Oregon's unique way of life and our incredible lands, waters, parks, and trails make us natural leaders in outdoor recreation. Outdoor recreation is core to the character and quality of life we enjoy in Oregon, and it is a big part of why people live here. Nearly two out of three Oregonians enjoy outdoor recreation activities, and many rely on the state's natural resources for their livelihoods. In addition, Oregon State University is a national leader in inspiring all people to consider pursuing careers aligned with their passion for nature and the outdoors. Our College of Forestry has led the nation for years in helping people prepare for these careers through programs in natural resource management, tourism, recreation, and adventure leadership.

We understand that state budgets are extremely tight during these unprecedented economic times, and we appreciate the work that has already gone into ensuring short-term funding for this critical program through the end of 2020. We now ask that OPRD lead the way to find creative solutions to ensure the longevity and continued success of OREC. Given the strong work and success of OREC since its inception, continuing to invest in this innovative office will most certainly lead to a stronger outdoor recreation economy in Oregon, which is of critical need especially during these times of crisis. OSU and OREI are committed to working with OPRD, OREC, and the broad network of outdoor industry coalitions in Oregon and nationwide to support and grow the outdoor recreation workforce in our state. OREC is an essential component of this work and a valuable asset to Oregon's outdoor recreation industry and to all Oregonians who are anxiously waiting to get back outdoors.

Sincerely,

Lee Davis

**Lee Davis - he/him/his**

Executive Director - Outdoor Economy Initiative

Oregon State University

[lee.davis@oregonstate.edu](mailto:lee.davis@oregonstate.edu) | [orei.oregonstate.edu](http://orei.oregonstate.edu)

**AND**

**Troy E. Hall, PhD**

Professor and Department Head

College of Forestry

Oregon State University

**Allison E. Myers, PhD, MPH**

Director, Oregon State University Center for  
Health Innovation

College of Public Health and Human Sciences

Oregon State University

**Mark D. Needham, PhD**

Professor

College of Forestry

Oregon State University

**Geoff Raynak, PhD**

Executive Director – Outdoor Products

Degree

OSU Cascades

Oregon State University

**Randall S. Rosenberger, PhD**

Associate Dean – Student Success

College of Forestry

Oregon State University

**Lindsey Shirley, PhD**

Associate Provost, Extension & Engagement

Associate Director, Extension Service

Oregon State University







June 15, 2020

Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission  
725 Summer Street NE, Suite C  
Salem, Oregon 97301

RE: Sustainable Funding for Oregon's Office of Outdoor Recreation

Chair Mukumoto and Members of the Commission:

On behalf of REI Co-op, this is to thank you in advance for reconsidering any pullback in funding for the state's Office of Outdoor Recreation. As you know, outdoor recreation has in recent years been more fully recognized as a mainstay sector in Oregon, and especially now, it would be harmful to the sector and the broader, nationwide effort to elevate this sustainable portion of the economy were Oregon to take a step back.

The Co-op is proud to consider itself a corporate citizen of Oregon and a longstanding member of its vibrant rec-economy. In addition to our 800,000 co-op members, in Oregon we operate eight stores that support hundreds of employees, and we buy products and services from almost 70 Oregon-based vendor-partners. We are indicative of the robust \$16 billion statewide recreation economy, and we look forward to helping the sector navigate through and rebound from the current public health and economic crises.

We are enthused about the sector and this work because, as you will appreciate, we know so deeply how important time outdoors is for many aspects of society. In addition to the health of Main Street, the time we spend outdoors serves the health of our population; access to nearby and more remote recreation spaces supports our communities; and our care for natural places supports the health of our environment. Support for the outdoors is good for the health of our people, places, planet and economy, in other words.

In government, traditionally, there is no point-person for optimizing these multi-benefits and maximizing the return-on-investment to the state for its efforts supporting access to the outdoors. But around the country, Offices of Outdoor Recreation – with Oregon having created one of the first – are tasked with doing just that. If anything, the times call for leaning into this ROI maximizing work.

Thank you for all you do to advance those efforts,

/s/  
Marc Berejka  
Director  
Government & Community Affairs



June 16, 2020

Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission

725 Summer Street NE, Suite

Salem, OR 9730

Chair Mukumoto, Vice Chair Allen, Members of the Commission,

On behalf of the Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership, Trout Unlimited, the Association of Northwest Steelheaders, and Backcountry Hunters & Anglers, we are submitting this letter to the Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission regarding the future of the Oregon Office of Outdoor Recreation (OREC).

Our organizations all collectively work on the conservation of public lands to improve fish and wildlife habitat, access to the outdoors, and ensure quality recreation such as hunting and fishing continue for the next generation and beyond. Collectively, we have hundreds of thousands of members across the nation, and more than 10,000 in Oregon alone.

Outdoor recreation is a celebrated and important part of our state's identity, culture, and sustainable economy. However, as recreational use continues to grow it is more important than ever that Oregonians work together in a collaborative way to ensure recreation does not negatively impact the diverse natural resources and fish and wildlife populations across Oregon. Over the past few years, we have made great progress in achieving shared goals for recreation and conservation strategies for our state. The successful delivery of these strategies will depend on collective action from agencies, partners, and other stakeholders. OREC is a critical part of our success, serving as the much-needed coordination center for the many important recreation and conservation goals for the state.

Our state is in a budget crisis right now, and we know that our public agencies are facing budget cuts and extraordinarily difficult staffing, program, and operations decisions. We have felt the impacts from COVID-19 both personally and within our own organizations, and we feel for the incredibly difficult situation that State Parks, as is other agencies are in. We do however know, that in times of great difficulty, like we are facing now, strategic collaboration across agencies, sectors and stakeholders will become increasingly important.

Several of our organizations have members on the Governor's taskforce on Outdoor Recreation which is being led by OREC. The taskforce has three main goals to accomplish.

1. Support economic development in both rural and urban areas.
2. Balance improved outdoor recreation access with resource protection
3. Increase outdoor recreation participation, especially among youth and traditionally underserved communities.

As organizations made up of sportsmen and women, the successful accomplishment of these goals will improve both the quality and opportunities available to hunters and anglers as well as the broader

outdoor recreation community. OREC has been essential to convene this important task force and the collaborative efforts of their work to date has laid important groundwork and created the relationships necessary to accomplish these joint goals. Continued funding for OREC is necessary to responsibly and proactively complete this plan that will improve access and opportunities for all Oregonians to get outside and enjoy the great outdoors that is so abundant in this state.

We respectfully ask for your assistance in the continued stable funding for the Office of Outdoor Recreation and your help in working to find additional state funding to continue the office as it currently exists as defined in statute. Our organizations are all interested and willing to work together with other stakeholders to help find solutions. Thank you for the opportunity to provide comment on this important issue.

Sincerely,

Michael O'Casey  
Oregon Field Representative  
Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership

Ian Isaacson  
Board Chair  
Oregon Chapter of Backcountry Hunters & Anglers

Chandra Ferrari  
Senior Policy Advisor and Staff Attorney  
Trout Unlimited

Chris Hager  
Executive Director  
Association of Northwest Steelheaders





June 15, 2020

Chair Mukumoto  
Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission  
725 Summer St. NE Suite C  
Salem, Oregon 97301

RE: Agenda Items (3) and (4): OPRD Budget

Dear Chair Mukumoto and Members of the Commission,

On behalf of Trout Unlimited (TU), I am submitting this letter to the Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission regarding the state of the State Scenic Waterway (SSW) program. TU is a non-profit organization with a mission to conserve, protect and restore North America's cold-water fisheries and their watersheds. With more than 300,000 members and supporters nationwide, TU works to restore wild trout, salmon, and steelhead and their watersheds throughout the U.S. TU has over 3,000 members in Oregon that fish, recreate and engage in habitat restoration projects in rivers and streams throughout the State.

TU understands that the state, and Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) in particular, is facing significant budget challenges due to the impacts of COVID-19. OPRD leadership must make wrenching decisions about which programs and services will continue and with what capacity. This situation is, without question, extremely difficult. With this backdrop in mind, TU respectfully requests that the Commission take action to ensure that the Stewardship division receives sufficient resources for the maintenance of the SSW program. The SSW program has been operating below capacity for years. Despite the lack of resources, great progress was made last year toward protecting one of Oregon's most prized rivers. Thanks to the efforts of OPRD staff and numerous stakeholders, a significant segment of the Nehalem River is now a SSW. OPRD staff built on that momentum by studying new segments for SSW consideration and convening a broad group of stakeholders to discuss and collaborate on SSW issues. Unfortunately, staff turnover followed by COVID-19 and now budget cuts, have stymied that progress.



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The SSW program, however, is more important and relevant than ever. Addressing climate change and developing a 100-Year Water Vision for Oregon are two of Governor Brown's priorities. The Governor recently directed to Oregon's state agencies to consider and integrate climate change and climate change impacts into planning, budget, investments and policy making decisions with Executive Order No. 20-04 (EO 20-04). Protecting Oregon's resources is a key component of both ensuring the resiliency of Oregon's water resources and helping mitigate the impacts of climate change. The SSW program is one of Oregon's most unique and important tools for protecting exceptional rivers and should be recognized by OPRD and the Commission as a key part of helping Oregon develop climate change resiliency.

Accordingly, TU urges OPRD and the Commission ensure that the Stewardship division receives sufficient resources for the maintenance of the SSW program including designating up to three rivers for SSW status per biennium. Additionally, TU requests that OPRD continue to convene the SSW Advisory Group to discuss how NGOs can best partner with OPRD to ensure that momentum in the SSW program is maintained. TU is ready and willing to work with OPRD and other stakeholders to help identify and move solutions forward.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comment on this issue and please contact me with any questions.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Chandra Ferrari".

Chandra Ferrari  
Senior Policy Advisor  
Trout Unlimited  
[cferrari@tu.org](mailto:cferrari@tu.org)







June 16, 2020

Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission

725 Summer Street NE, Suite C

Salem, OR 97301

Chair Mukumoto, Vice Chair Allen, Members of the Commission,

On behalf of Oregon Outdoors (OO), I am submitting this letter to the Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission in regards to the immediate and long term future of the Oregon Office of Outdoor Recreation (OREC). Oregon Outdoors ([oregonoutdoors.org](http://oregonoutdoors.org)) is the only coalition of members of the outdoor recreation industry, non-profit recreation groups and conservation organizations that advocates for the maintenance of, access to and responsible expansion of Oregon's outdoor recreation resources. Our coalition consists of more than thirty outdoor recreation businesses, recreation organizations, and conservation groups.

Our coalition has established common priorities to ensure that outdoor recreation is celebrated and sustained as an integral part of the state's identity, culture, and sustainable economy. These priorities include, but are not limited to: equity of outdoor recreation access, economic vitality, and support for various responsible recreation initiatives in the state. Through open and inclusive communication, we continue to add strength to the outdoor recreation movement in Oregon – supporting and amplifying the good work of others, and acting as a unified voice for recreation. The outdoors is a core identity of our state, and it comes as no surprise that it is of great importance to those who live and visit here.

The Outdoor Recreation Economy in Oregon generates \$16.4 Billion in spending, 172,000 jobs, and nearly \$750 Million in State and Local tax revenue according to the Outdoor Industry Association<sup>1</sup>. The broad outdoor industry is critical to Oregon and even before the Oregon Outdoors coalition had officially formed, organizations that now form our membership had supported HB 3350 - the legislation that created the Office of Outdoor Recreation in 2017. This legislation established Oregon as a leader among the 16 states that support offices of Outdoor Recreation, and are signatories of the Confluence Accords<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://outdoorindustry.org/state/oregon/>

<sup>2</sup> <https://outdoorindustry.org/advocacy/state-local-issues/state-offices-outdoor-recreation/>



*“Some 20,000 Oregonians are employed by Oregon’s athletic and outdoor industry, which contributes over \$3 billion directly to working families<sup>3</sup>.”*

-Governor Kate Brown

We are proud that the Governor's Task Force<sup>4</sup> report has reached completion, but know that without appropriate leadership from the Office of Outdoor Recreation and without the ability to engage in meaningful action, the report can only serve as a blueprint for the important work ahead. The report includes relevant, achievable and measurable goals and initiatives, and includes priorities from throughout the outdoor recreation world from all recreation modes, as well as conservation, outfitters and guides, outdoor products retailers and manufacturers, the tourism economy, and others. We ask that you indicate a continued commitment to the ongoing work of the Office of Outdoor Recreation and to the goals and strategies identified within the Report of the Governor’s Task Force on the Outdoors. We hope that this commitment can be reaffirmed by continuing to house the Office of Outdoor Recreation within OPRD, for the time being, and by seeking alternative solutions to ensure this office remains staffed to fulfill its original purpose as intended by statute.

Our state is in a budget crisis right now, and we know that our public agencies are facing budget cuts and extraordinarily difficult staffing, program, and operations decisions. We have felt the impacts from COVID-19 both personally and within our own organizations, and we feel for the difficult situation that State Parks is in. We also know that in times of hardship, the value of strategic collaboration across agencies and across sectors is invaluable to our long-term success. In just the two years that the office has been established and staffed, there has been much accomplished.<sup>5</sup> We must continue the work of this office, and engagement with the various stakeholders involved.

We ask that you immediately begin work with other state agencies and industry partners to help chart a course for the long-term success of this office.



Priscilla Macy  
Network Coordinator, Oregon Outdoors

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.oregon.gov/gov/media/Pages/speeches/Office-of-Outdoor-Recreation-Bill-Signing.aspx>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.oregon.gov/orec/Pages/Governors-Task-Force.aspx>

<sup>5</sup> [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1a\\_F7ISpwpwrqGvpKMWvhseK0OoKGBDPh/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1a_F7ISpwpwrqGvpKMWvhseK0OoKGBDPh/view?usp=sharing)

# Oregon Outdoors Members



FRIENDS OF THE COLUMBIA GORGE





June 16, 2020

Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission  
725 Summer Street NE, Suite C  
Salem, OR 97301

**RE: Sustainable Funding for Oregon's Office of Outdoor Recreation**

Chair Mukumoto and Members of the Commission:

We write today as state legislators who are committed to ensuring a sustainable future for Oregon's Office of Outdoor Recreation.

These are unprecedented times. As state legislators, we are acutely aware of the need for budget reductions across all state agencies. And we know that State Parks, with its strong reliance on lottery funds and user fees, has been hit particularly hard. The need for dramatic reductions in staff and expenses, no matter how disheartening, is clear.

We do not envy the position that any of you are in. And we trust that you will make sound decisions that ensure the agency is able to address its core responsibilities as effectively as possible while also preparing for better times to come.

As you do so, we strongly urge that you work to ensure a sustainable and cost-effective path forward for the Office of Outdoor Recreation. As established by House Bill 3350 (2017), which passed on broad bipartisan support, the office's presence is viewed both by legislators and the outdoor recreation community as a key component of ensuring a strong outdoor recreation framework for Oregon's future. The office has proven its value with the role it's played in managing the re-opening of Oregon's public spaces as part of the state's COVID-19 response. Oregon was an early adopter among states in establishing such an office and it would be incredibly disappointing to be the first state to visibly back away from the tremendous progress being made on outdoor recreation policy nationally.

We are aware that a short-term solution has been established to fund the office at its current capacity through the end of the year. The commitment by multiple state agencies who see the office as an important means of carrying out their own missions is very encouraging. We commend all involved for ensuring the office remains funded in the short-term so that, among other things, a long-term funding strategy can be established.

One of the most important components of establishing a sustainable and supportable long-term funding strategy will be to develop an equitable public-private partnership through which state agencies and outside partners share in the responsibility to fund the office's core needs. We believe it is crucial that conversations begin immediately, and we hope that State Parks will play a leadership role in helping to develop a shared model for supporting the office for the remainder of the 2019-





2021 biennium as well as for the 2021-2023 biennium. With hard work and collaboration, we can not only get through the current crisis, but chart a course for long-term success.

As members of the Legislature who strongly support outdoor recreation as a priority, we appreciate your partnership in maintaining and bolstering Oregon's status as a national leader in this field. We must find a way to adapt to current challenges and to build on progress made, which includes the highly-anticipated and soon-to-be-finalized recommendations from the Task Force on Outdoor Recreation.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide these comments. We look forward to making continued progress together.

Sincerely,

Representative Ken Helm, Chair  
House Committee on Water  
Oregon State Legislature

Senator Michael Dembrow, Chair  
Senate Committee on Environment & Natural Resources  
Oregon State Legislature

Representative Karin Power, Chair  
House Committee on Energy & Environment  
Oregon State Legislature

Senator Jeff Golden, Chair  
Senate Committee on Wildfire Reduction and Recovery  
Oregon State Legislature

Representative Pam Marsh, Vice-Chair  
House Committee on Revenue  
Oregon State Legislature

Representative Cheri Helt, Vice-Chair  
House Committee on Education  
Oregon State Legislature

Representative Anna Williams, Vice-Chair  
House Committee on Human Services  
Oregon State Legislature

# Stewardship lay off/funding





Lisa Sumption  
Director, Oregon State Parks & Recreation Department  
725 Summer Street, NE  
Salem, OR 97301

Chris Havel  
Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission  
725 Summer Street, NE  
Salem, OR 97301

RE: Layoff of OPRD Wildlife Biologist Vanessa Blackstone

Dear Ms. Sumption and Mr. Havel

Portland Audubon is the oldest environmental conservation in Oregon, and with over 16,000 members and a staff of over 35 employees, we are one of the largest Audubon chapters in the country. We do conservation work statewide including on Oregon's iconic coast. Portland Audubon is writing to express our deep concern regarding the layoff of OPRD's only Wildlife Biologist, Vanessa Blackstone, scheduled to take effect on July 1, 2020.

Portland Audubon has partnered with OPRD for the past three years in work to protect the federally endangered western snowy plover at 4 plover management areas on the north coast and in neighboring communities. Portland Audubon has provided vital support to OPRD by recruiting and coordinating volunteers to help conduct plover surveys as part of the community science [Plover Patrol program](#). We also offer educational opportunities for the public to learn more about plover protection efforts in the coastal communities adjacent to plover management areas through interpretive walks and engagement with local schools.

By laying off Vanessa Blackstone the entire plover patrol program and more importantly the implementation of the Habitat Conservation Plan to manage the plovers is put in jeopardy. Vanessa, as the only OPRD biologist, has been instrumental to ensure plovers are monitored and managed effectively. In recent years this work has led to a population of plovers on the north coast that appears to be on the road to recovery. It is disheartening to see all of this hard work being squandered with a real risk that OPRD will not be able to follow through on their HCP commitments and put the gains made on plover recovery at serious risk.

503-292-6855

5151 NW Cornell Road  
Portland, OR 97210

[portlandaudubon.org](http://portlandaudubon.org)



Printed with vegetable-based inks on 100% recycled post-consumer content and processed chlorine free.

OPRD is legally mandated to protect snowy plovers under the federal Endangered Species Act and Habitat Conservation Plan. There is still time to cancel Vanessa's layoff and allow her to continue as OPRD's sole wildlife biologist. We ask that you respectfully consider this request.

Thank you,

Joe Liebezeit



Staff Scientist & Avian Conservation Manager  
Portland Audubon  
5151 NW Cornell Road  
Portland, OR 97210  
[jliebezeit@audubonportland.org](mailto:jliebezeit@audubonportland.org)  
503-329-6026



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Portland, OR 97210

[portlandaudubon.org](http://portlandaudubon.org)



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# Trails donation

# NATIONAL COAST TRAIL ASSOCIATION

PO Box 2491, Eugene, OR 97402 / 503-335-3876 / www.CoastTrails.org

*Keeping The Coast For Everyone!*  
through advocacy, education and action  
for recreational trails, public access and coastal preservation

June 15<sup>th</sup>, 2020

**Oregon State Parks Commission**  
Salem, Oregon

**Commissioners,**

Once upon a time . . . in 1806

Capt. Clark                      Jany 8 Wednes

“. . . arived at a Open where I had a view of the Seas Coast for along Distance rocks in every direction. Struck a branch and come down to the Sea at which place an old village between 2 Creeks of the Colemix Nation which inhabits this Coast, grave yard deposed of in Canoes in

which the bodies are laid in boxes in the Canoe, Paddles &c thos poople must use thos Canoes in the higher Seas of which then ever I Saw on a cost ruding Countrey Crossed <great> 3 points rocks great Distanc in the Sea, hill Sides Sliping from emins ravins which appears to [illegible] the [blank] proceeded on to the mouth of a Creek about 80 yards wide at which Place I saw 5 Lodges of Indian of the Ca la mix nation, boiling whale in a trough of aout 20 gallons with hot Stones, and the oyle they put into a Canoe . . .”



Photo by Michael Matti

The “point” of rock in the image, that's one of the three they crossed that day . . . in today's iconic Ecola State Park.

Unfortunately, they didn't have a trail to use. Fortunately for us, there has been a trail from the Indian Beach parking lot to the main Ecola Point parking area. But, as Captain Clark noted, the hillsides are slipping, and the trail “moved” and needed to be relocated. And the *Oregon Parks & Recreation Department* (OPRD) has been working to do just that over the last couple of years, but it remains, unfinished. However . . .

Now, upon this time . . . in 2020

The *Oregon Coast Visitor's Association* is offering funding to OPRD so another segment of the Oregon Coast Trail can be completed once again!

And, therefore, for the future time, **our organization supports the Commission accepting this donation from the Oregon Coast Visitor's Association to complete this section of trail in Ecola State Park.**

**Ah, stories with good endings! Respectfully . . .**

**Al LePage, Executive Director**

cc: Board of Directors, *National Coast Trail Association*

## Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission

June 17, 2020

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Agenda Item: 3a

Action

Topic: Agency Update/Covid-19

Presented by: Lisa Sumption, Director

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In the wake of COVID-19's effects on society, revenue for government services has plummeted. OPRD faces an estimated \$22 million dollar revenue shortfall between now and June 2021, and the agency director has responded by using authority delegated to her by the Commission to immediately reduce expenditures by:

- Suspending recruitments for vacant position, freezing hiring, and stopping recall of nearly all seasonals who had not already reported for duty as of March 23. Of the 415 seasonals normally deployed to assist with field operations, 77 had been hired by March; additional hires will be rare and decided on a case-by-case basis driven by available revenue and business needs.
- Suspending significant spending on services, supplies, and travel.
- Ceasing spending on major repairs and improvements.
- Stopping or suspending some state-funded recreation grant programs. Grants already under contract are proceeding, but new grant agreements are not being written.
- Beginning the process to lay off 47 staff by the end of June, primarily in support, professional, and coordination roles. This lay-off affects represented, management, and executive positions and includes the sole position Office of Outdoor Recreation, along with positions in property/acquisitions, engineering, planning, stewardship, accounting/budget, recruitment, IT, procurement, and communications units.

These reductions are necessary to save approximately \$13.4 million in services and supplies, and \$8.4 million in personnel costs by June 2021. In many cases, staff in these areas were involved in long-term, strategic initiatives. To the greatest extent possible, agency leadership will work with government and nongovernment partners to maintain momentum in those areas until the revenue situation becomes more stable.

Given the long-term uncertainty facing all public services and society at large, agency leadership will engage the Commission in a strategic policy discussion to shape the mission and reset program priorities before attempting to resume services.

**Prior Action by Commission:** None.

**Action Requested:** Concurrence with Director's use of delegated authority to reduce expenditures.

**Attachments:** None.

**Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission**

**June 17, 2020**

Agenda Item: 4a

Information

Topic: 2019-21 Budget Update

Presented by: Tanya Crane, Budget Manager

The May 2020 Lottery forecast was released May 20, 2020. It reflects a decrease in Lottery Fund revenue for the Department of \$27,855,954. Since the close of session (June 2019), the Lottery Fund revenue forecast has decreased by \$25,947,309. The Department’s budget was built on a Lottery Fund revenue forecast of \$109.5 million and the May 2020 forecast is \$83.5 million. The table below reflects the change in the Lottery revenue forecast for the 2019-21 biennium and beyond.

<b>Lottery Forecast History (2019-25 Biennium): OPRD's Share of PNRF</b>						
	<b>2019-21</b>		<b>2021-23</b>		<b>2023-25</b>	
<b>Forecast Date</b>	<b>Forecast</b>	<b>Change from Prior Forecast</b>	<b>Forecast</b>	<b>Change from Prior Forecast</b>	<b>Forecast</b>	<b>Change from Prior Forecast</b>
May 2019 Forecast (close of session)	\$109,488,309		\$118,008,973		\$127,644,181	
September 2019 Forecast (released 8-28-2019)	\$110,366,888	\$878,579	\$120,142,733	\$2,133,760	\$130,881,505	\$3,237,324
November 2019 Forecast (released 11-20-2019)	\$110,667,551	\$300,663	\$120,092,862	(\$49,871)	\$130,551,032	(\$330,473)
March 2020 Forecast (released 2-12-2020)	\$111,396,954	\$729,403	\$120,957,300	\$864,438	\$131,615,031	\$1,063,999
May 2020 Forecast (released 5-20-2020)	\$83,540,779	(\$27,856,175)	\$101,492,357	(\$19,464,943)	\$117,593,717	(\$14,021,314)
<b>Total Cumulative Change</b>		(\$25,947,530)		(\$16,516,616)		(\$10,050,464)

This revenue decline is driven by the COVID 19 pandemic. Lottery fund income is driven by the video lottery games people play primarily in bar and restaurant settings; with these facilities closed, revenue generation is limited. The Department will be making reductions necessary to stay within expected revenues.

The accounting records for the 2017-19 biennium are officially closed. Due to prudent spending plus increased Lottery and Park User Fee revenues during the biennium, the Department closed the biennium with more cash than anticipated. The table below shows the final cash balances and compares them to the budgeted balances.

2017-19 Biennium Ending Cash Balance			
	Budgeted Cash Balance	Actual Cash Balance	Difference
Lottery Funds:			
LGGP	6,757,561	7,581,878	824,317
All else	23,847,317	33,100,239	9,252,922
	30,604,878	40,682,117	10,077,239
Other Funds:			
Trust and Dedicated	9,300,793	12,609,790	3,308,997
OPMA	237,098	296,805	59,707
ATV	7,874,275	11,158,688	3,284,413
RV County Grants	1,177,366	1,226,377	49,011
DS = WF, FP, MS	0	33,022	33,022
Main Street	5,183,505	5,932,096	748,591
All else	25,593,064	31,699,945	6,106,881
	49,366,101	62,956,723	13,590,622
Grand Total	79,970,979	103,638,840	23,667,861

The “All Else” category includes funds reserved for cash flow purposes, various project funding carried over to the new biennium and any other non-dedicated funds. A positive number in the “Difference” column indicates cash balance is higher than anticipated. The additional cash is available to help with new issues arising in the 2019-21 biennium or for needs in the 2021-23 budget development process.

**Prior Action by Commission:** The 2019-21 Agency Request Budget was approved at the June 2018 meeting. A brief update was provided in November 2018. The Governor’s Budget was presented at the February 2019 meeting; The Legislatively Adopted Budget was presented at the September 2019 meeting. An update on the budget was provided in June, September, November 2019 and February 2020.

**Action Requested:** None.

**Attachments:** None.

**Prepared by:** Tanya Crane

# Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission

June 17, 2020

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Agenda Item: 4b

Action

Topic: 2021-23 Agency Request Budget Approval

Presented by: Tanya Crane

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In order to meet budget development deadlines, the 2021-23 Agency Request Budget needs to be approved at this meeting. All position actions must be in the Oregon Position Inventory Control System (ORPICS) by June 30, 2020. All policy packages must be in the Oregon Budget Tracking Information System (ORBITS) by July 31, 2020. The agency's budget narrative must be completed, combined with audited ORBITS and PICS reports, signed by the Commission Chair and submitted to DAS by September 1, 2020.

Information on revenues, expenditures, policy packages and reduction options are being finalized. Budget deadlines have not been changed during the COVID pandemic; the budget being built now will change during the Governor's Budget process and the Legislative process as better information emerges. The budget recommendation will be reviewed in work session with approval during the business meeting.

Handouts for the work session and meeting will include the following information:

- A. Revenues
  - a. Lottery Fund
  - b. Other Fund
  - c. Federal Fund
- B. Expenditures
  - a. Base Budget
  - b. Personal Services
  - c. Phase In and Out
  - d. Standard Inflation, Exceptions
  - e. Current Service Level
  - f. Reductions to available funding (if necessary)
  - g. Policy Packages
- C. Ending Balance
  - a. Appropriate Reserves (Cash Flow, Salary/Benefits)
  - b. Unobligated Balances
- D. Reduction Options (10% by fund type required by law)
- E. Next Steps
  - a. Input to Budget System
  - b. Budget Narrative



**Prior Action by Commission:** A budget workshop on the process was provided at the November 2019 meeting. A budget workshop on revenues was provided in February 2019 as was a timeline and action steps for budget development. Key Performance Measures were approved at the April 2020 meeting.

**Action Requested:** Approve the 2021-23 Agency Request Budget.

**Attachments:** None.

**Prepared by:** Tanya Crane

## Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission

June 17, 2020

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Agenda Item: 5a

Action

Topic: Brian Booth – Jennings Acquisition

Presented by: MG Devereux, Deputy Director

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The Jennings property is an approximately 15.4-acre rural residential property (see Map 1) adjacent to the Beaver Creek area of Brian Booth State Park in Lincoln County. Despite not having been brought before the Commission on an Informational basis as its own distinct property, it has been discussed as a property-of-interest since the early days of the Beaver Creek Initiative.

Mr. Jennings is deceased and the executor of his will recently contacted OPRD. She said that due to Mr. Jennings discussions with Cliff Houck (previously of OPRD) Mr. Jennings indicated that he would like OPRD to be given the first opportunity to purchase his property. The executor indicated that the heirs to Mr. Jennings' estate live out of the country and have no desire to hold this property, so if OPRD was not interested in the property it would be put on the open market.

The property was valued at \$285,000 by a recent (March 20, 2020) independent fee appraisal. Should OPRD decide not to pursue this acquisition, the property would likely sell quickly under the current market conditions, and likely not come available for purchase again in the next 20 to 30 years. As we acquire other of the properties-of-interest (see Map 2) nearby, this reasonably-valued property would become an inholding in the Beaver Creek area of Brian Booth State Park.

Based on the results of a threatened and endangered species study, this area could include a portion of the planned nature trail north of the county road, or be reserved for marbled murrelet habitat. Not only is this land integral to the ongoing vision of Brian Booth State Park (see Map 2), but carries with it the added bonus of improvements, which Region Management feels could lend itself to any number of park-enhancing uses.

**Prior Action by Commission:** None known

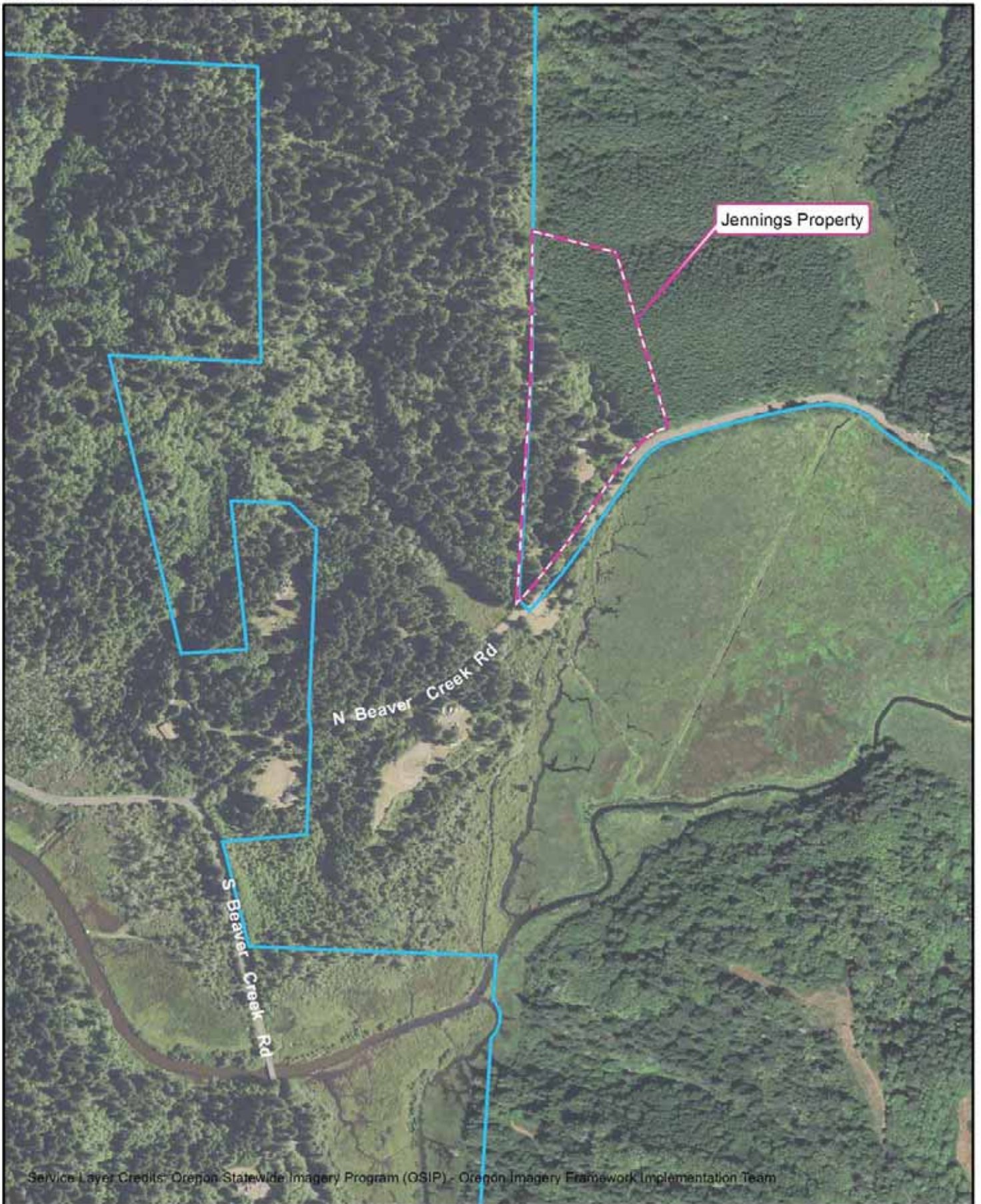
**Action Requested:** Approve Acquisition of Jennings Property

**Attachments:** Maps (2)

**Prepared by:** Ladd Whitcomb, Right of Way Agent

# Jennings 5a - Map 1

Oregon Parks and Recreation Dept.  
725 Summer St. NE, Suite C  
Salem OR, 97301



Service Layer Credits: Oregon Statewide Imagery Program (OSIP) - Oregon Imagery Framework Implementation Team

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NMOB-NB-03310 10/9/2019

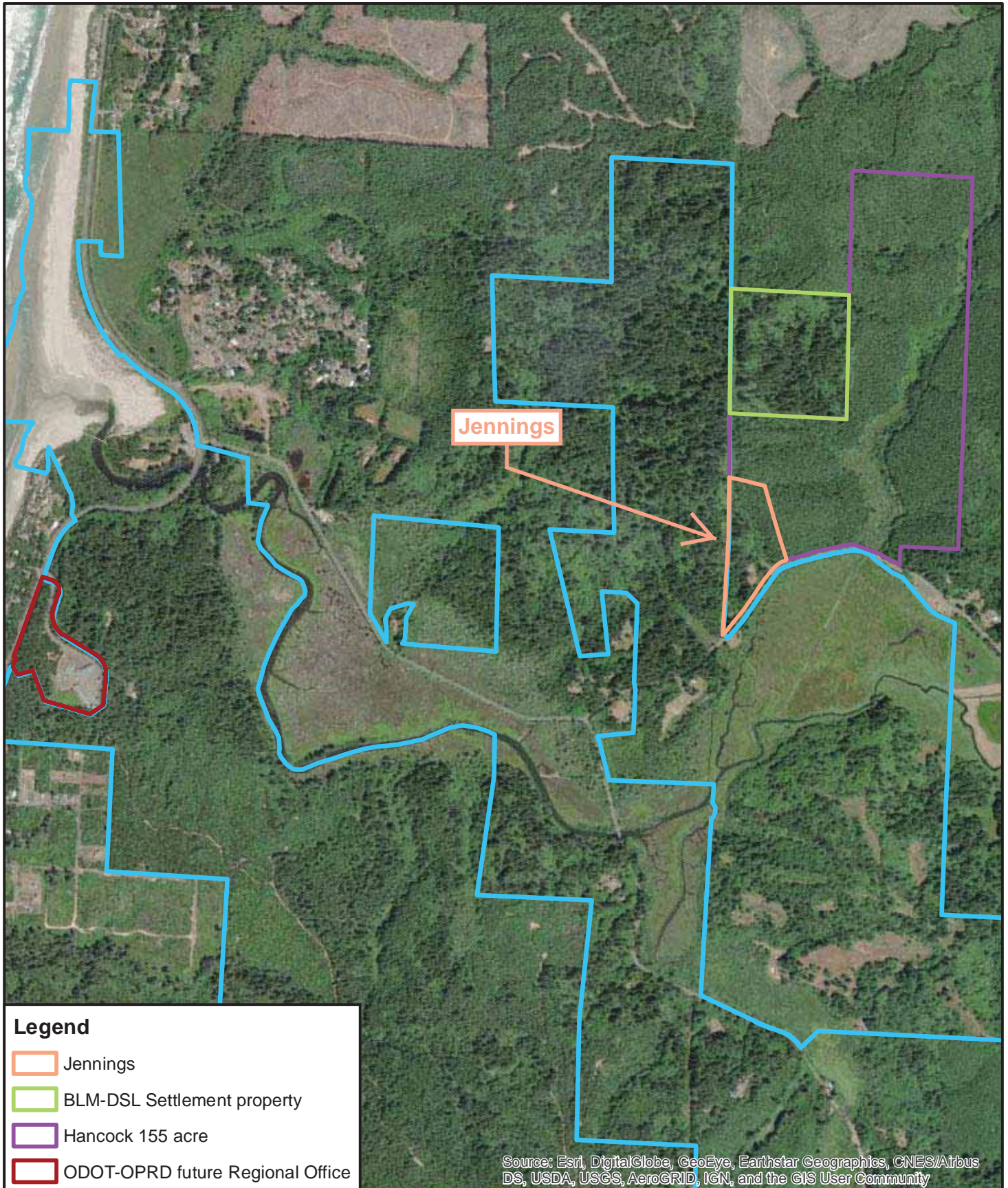
E:10/9/2019

P:never

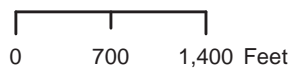


# Jennings 5a - Map 2

Oregon Parks and Recreation Dept.  
725 Summer St. NE, Suite C  
Salem OR, 97301



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NMOB-N03353 30-Oct-19  
E:12-Dec-19  
P:16-Sep-15

## Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission

June 17, 2020

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Agenda Item: 5b

Action

Topic: Wallowa Lake State Park – Non-Adjacent Parcel – Transfer to County

Presented by: MG Devereux, Deputy Director

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In 1989, the State of Oregon accepted the donation of an approximately 35-acre parcel of land in Wallowa County. This hillside property is not adjacent to our developed park lands but does serve to preserve the scenic qualities of the area. Over the past 10 years there has been discussion among staff as to whether this property should remain in State ownership as many consider this to be a property that is non-essential to the park system.

The Wallowa Lake Moraine has long been recognized as an irreplaceable asset to both residents and visitors alike. Development concerns on 63 acres of the Terminal Moraine resulted in the creation of OPRD's Iwetemlaykin State Heritage Site in 2007.

For more than a decade now, the Wallowa Lake Moraines Partnership, consisting of Wallowa Land Trust, Wallowa Resources, Wallowa County and Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, have been pursuing conservation of lands along the east moraine of Wallowa Lake. A recent sales agreement with the current owner of these lands is expected to close in early 2020.

The lands will become the property of Wallowa County, making this a community-owned forest, demonstrating sound forest and range stewardship and contributing to the local economy. Under Wallowa County ownership, the property will remain undeveloped with public access respectful of the unique natural and cultural assets of this iconic landform.

The goal of the east moraine acquisition is to aid in maintaining sustainable working landscapes of farms, forests and rangeland to contribute to the local economy and rural ways of life; provide public access respectful of the landscape and its scenic beauty and to protect open space for wildlife, recreation, and natural resources.

The east moraine lands are adjacent to OPRD's Wallowa Lake hillside property. Transfer of these lands to Wallowa County would allow for more consistent management of the lands along the east side of Wallowa Lake as well as provide an opportunity to add additional trail and public access to the area.

**Prior Action by Commission:** Informational (November 20, 2019)

**Action Requested:** Approve Transfer to Wallowa County

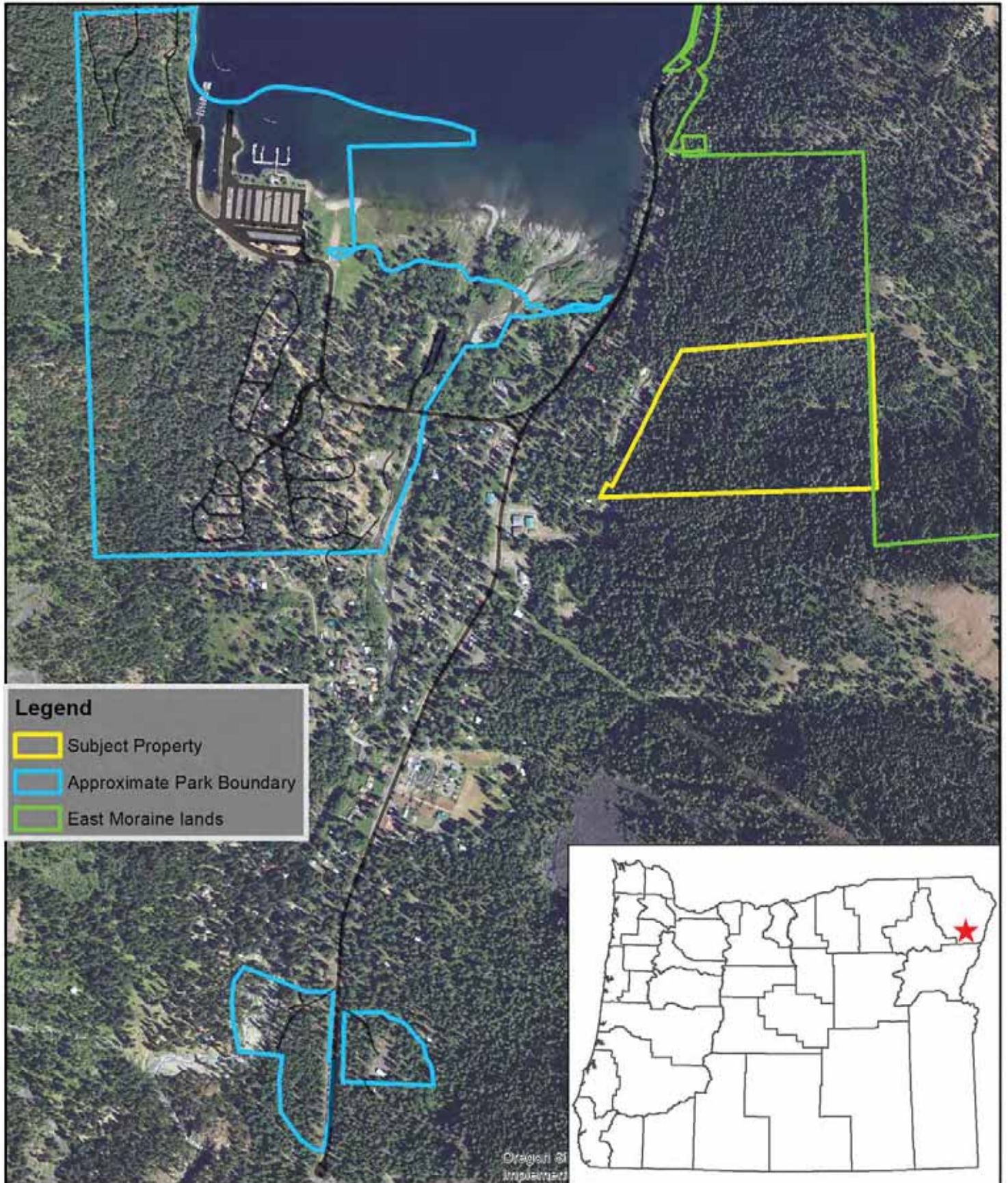
**Attachment:** Map (1)

**Prepared by:** Ladd Whitcomb, Right of Way Agent



# Wallowa Lake

Oregon Parks and Recreation Dept.  
725 Summer St. NE, Suite C  
Salem OR, 97301



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NMOB-C3991 5/14/2020  
E 5/14/2020  
P never  
amb 10/20/2019



# Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission

June 17, 2020

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Agenda Item:	6. a)	<b>Action</b>
Topic:	Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Grant Requests (funded through National Park Service)	
Presented by:	Daniel Killam, Deputy Director of Administration	

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## **Background:**

Congress established the LWCF in 1964 to create parks and open space; protect wilderness; wetlands and refuges; preserve habitat; and enhance recreational opportunities. The federal funds for this program come, primarily from Outer Continental Shelf revenues derived from leasing oil and gas sites in coastal waters. Over time, Oregon has received approximately \$67 million from this source.

Categories of eligible projects include acquisition, development, and rehabilitation. Eligible applicants are cities, counties, park and recreation districts, metro, port districts, tribes, and Oregon State agencies. Funds are allocated at least 60% to local agencies and up to 40% to state agencies. Project Sponsors must provide at least 50% funding match. Funded projects must be maintained for outdoor recreation in perpetuity.

Recommended projects for 2020 are listed on the attached sheets. OPRD staff first conducted a technical review. The Oregon Outdoor Recreation Committee (Grant Advisory Committee) met May 5 and 6 via web conference to evaluate grant applications. After listening to presentations from each applicant and using criteria established in the 2019-2023 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), the committee ranked the state and local projects.

There were 19 grant applications received requesting a total of \$8,809,242; 16 local agency applications and 3 state agency applications. Of the 19 applications received, 12 projects are recommended for funding; 3 State agency projects and 9 local agency projects for a total of \$5,024,370. The seven lowest ranking applications are not recommended for funding.

**Prior Action by Commission:** None, other than LWCF approvals through time.

**Action Requested:** Staff requests that the Commission approve the ranking and distribution of LWCF grants as recommended by the Oregon Outdoor Recreation Committee and award funds as they are available from National Park Service. Be advised the final grant award amounts may be adjusted pending pre-award project inspections.

**Attachments:** **Exhibit A – Local Agency** 2020 LWCF Grant Recommendations/Ranking  
**Exhibit B – State Agency** 2020 LWCF Grant Recommendations/Ranking

**Prepared by:** Nohemi Enciso

**Oregon Parks and Recreation Department**  
**June 17, 2020**  
**Land and Water Conservation Fund Grant Program**  
 Local Agencies - 2020 Grant Requests  
 \$4,001,920 Recommended

Rank	Sponsor	Project Name	Brief Project Description	Total Project Cost	Grant Request Amount
1	City of Lebanon	Old Mill Trail	This project will build a fully accessible, concrete, public trail 4,100 feet long and 11 feet wide. Amenities include lighting, benches, natural play areas, interpretive signage, universal design standards.	\$ 923,573	\$ 261,065
2	Bend Park & Recreation District	Drake Park Enhancement Project	This project will create: A beach, ADA path to beach, ADA ramp into river, Fencing, ADA plaza, Seatwalls and bench, ADA trails and boardwalks , Stairway, Lighting, Riparian rehabilitation and protection	\$ 1,499,544	\$ 749,772
3	North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District	Milwaukie Bay Park Project	This project will develop 3 acres to complete Milwaukie Bay Park in Milwaukie with an interactive water feature, seat & retaining walls in amphitheater & throughout site, stage, site clearing/excavation/fill and landscaping.	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 1,000,000
4	Tualatin Hills Park & Recreation District	SEQ Acquisition	Acquisition of a two-acre lot in the Southeast Quadrant of the Tualatin Hills Park & Recreation District for a new neighborhood park.	\$ 1,300,000	\$ 650,000
5	City of Hermiston	Teen Adventure Park	This project will create a youth adventure park targeting ages 12-18. The park includes 18,000sf covered skatepark, restroom, climbing rock, basketball, Zip-line, passive recreation, and parkour fitness.	\$ 542,366	\$ 271,183
6	City of Sutherlin	Ford's Pond Community Park / Project 1-Phase 2	This project will construct a 0.9-mile ADA-accessible path, add picnic tables and benches. The project follows the construction of a 0.8-mile section of path scheduled for 2020, thereby completing the 1.7-mile perimeter path.	\$ 417,336	\$ 205,775
7	City of St. Helens	St. Helens Riverwalk Phase I	Construct 350' of boardwalk (10' wide) and 430' of concrete path (ranging from 8' to 12' wide) along the Columbia River within the existing Columbia View Park, and within an expansion of Columbia View Park.	\$ 1,608,849	\$ 500,000
8	Josephine County Parks	Mallard Loop Restroom Replacement	To replace an existing outdated shower and restroom building with a prefabricated, ADA compliant, CXT building.	\$ 299,764	\$ 149,882
9	City of Lowell	Rolling Rock Park Improvements - Phase I	The project will develop a central park for community activities and events. This includes the installation of irrigation, turf, playground, amphitheater seating, walking paths, shelter, restrooms, and interpretive exhibits.	\$ 428,486	\$ 214,243

**Total recommended for funding (Local agency requests): \$ 4,001,920**

<b>Funding not recommended below this point</b>					
10	City of Estacada	Wade Creek Park phase 3	Project will return Wade Creek Park's pond to a natural stream, provide interconnected walkway with interpretive signage, add bathrooms, picnic areas and benches, and construct an amphitheater with stage.	\$ 2,827,044	\$ 1,413,522
11	City of Corvallis	Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Park	This project adds to the legacy of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Park by promoting recreation, natural area preservation, and enhancement of cultural values, through construction of a natural play area, and other additions etc.	\$ 600,000	\$ 300,000
12	Hillsboro Parks and Recreation	Frances St. Park – Playground Upgrade	This project will replace the aging and inadequate playground equipment at Frances Street Park in Hillsboro, Oregon creating a safer, more inclusive recreation experience for the community the park serves.	\$ 300,000	\$ 150,000
13	Douglas County Parks Department	Half Moon Bay - Phase II - Development	Construct new 29 site campground loop and Day use Park at Half Moon Bay.	\$ 1,808,500	\$ 904,250
14	City of Veneta	City Park Ped Bridge and Path	The project will construct an approximately 350 linear foot ADA-accessible concrete path to connect City Park to Jameson Way, including a bridge over a small wetland.	\$ 100,000	\$ 50,000
15	North County Recreation District	Nehalem Community Swimming Pool Replacement	This project is the construction of a new indoor community swimming pool to replace our 90 year old pool.	\$ 9,272,577	\$ 500,000
16	City of Adair Village	Community Park Improvements	Installation of a sound / safety all, a walking path, restroom facilities and a picnic pavilion.	\$ 934,200	\$ 467,100

**Not recommended for funding (Local agency requests): \$ 3,784,872**



**Oregon Parks and Recreation Department**  
**June 17, 2020**  
**Land and Water Conservation Fund Grant Program**  
 State Agencies - 2020 Grant Requests  
 \$1,022,450 Recommended

Rank	Sponsor	Project Name	Brief Project Description	Total Project Cost	Grant Request Amount
1	OPRD	Upper Willowa River Enhancement Project	The proposed project will reduce seasonal flooding and improve recreation access in the park through the reconfiguration of several artificial barriers including natural berms, a road culvert and hard surface areas.	\$ 600,000	\$ 300,000
2	OPRD	Smith Rock Bridge and Bivouac Area Rehabilitation	The project proposes to replace a pedestrian bridge, the park's access to the north side of the Crooked River; it also proposes to rehabilitate the the Bivouac Area, the park's only visitor camping area.	\$ 704,900	\$ 352,450
3	Oregon Department of Forestry	Kings Mountain Trailhead Expansion	This project will expand the existing Kings Mountain Trailhead facility by adding a new parking area, access road, and associated infrastructure. It will expand parking from 12 spaces to 60 parking spaces.	\$ 798,685	\$ 370,000

**Total recommended for funding (State agency requests): \$ 1,022,450**

Funding not recommended below this point					
N/A					

**Not recommended for funding (State agency requests): \$ -**

## Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission

June 17, 2020 Meeting

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Agenda Item: 6. b)

Information

Topic: Grant Programs Update

Presented by: Daniel Killam, Deputy Director of Administration

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**Background:** Several important revenue sources used to fund our grant programs have been weakened by the COVID- 19 health emergency. We expect dramatic reductions in four of the five main revenue streams funding agency programs.

Three of the revenue sources are “Other Fund”: park visitors, recreational vehicle registrations, and all- terrain vehicle gas tax refunds. Estimates are not yet available, but given the economic effects of rising unemployment, decreased travel, and reduced overall consumer spending, both RV registrations and gas consumption could eventually be depressed.

The fourth revenue source is the 7.5% share of net Oregon Lottery proceeds.

A fifth source, federal funding, has not yet been reduced, but it could eventually be affected.

Plans to award new grants funded by state revenue—Lottery, gas tax refunds, recreational vehicle registrations—have been suspended and it is possible they will not be funded for the rest of biennium. We are proceeding with new grants funded by sources that do not utilize state revenue – those grant programs that operate with funding transfers from other agencies.

We have also suspended signing new grant contracts funded by state revenue sources. If a grant was initially approved by the commission, but wasn’t yet under contract, then the recipient wasn’t doing any work and the project has not started. We are fulfilling past grant awards for projects currently under contract.

We have continued to accept and review grant applications that were in progress, but we will not convene grant committees to make funding recommendations or ask for approval from the commission. Unless future revenue permits it, we will not make any new commitments of state funded grants.

When new revenue projections are available in the next several months, funding will be allocated between basic agency support services, state park operations, regulatory responsibilities, community technical support, and grants. Not all agency functions will be funded for the remainder of the July 2019–June 2021 budget period, meaning some programs, including grants, could be suspended until at least July 2021, and possibly longer.

**Prior Action by Commission:** None

**Action Requested:** Information only

**Attachments:** Funding sources of OPRD-managed grants

**Prepared by:** Michele Scalise, Grants and Community Programs Manager

Item 6. b) Attachment

Funding Sources of OPRD-managed grants:

<b>Program</b>	<b>Normal fund source</b>
Local community grants	Lottery (constitutional)
Preserving Oregon	Lottery (constitutional)
Diamonds in the Rough	Lottery (constitutional) and transfer from another agency
Historic Cemetery	Lottery (constitutional) and trust fund
Oregon Heritage	Lottery (constitutional)
Oregon Museum	Lottery (constitutional) and transfer from another agency
Oregon Main Street	Lottery (non-constitutional bond revenue)
Veterans and War Memorials	Lottery (constitutional)
Certified Local Government	Federal
Oregon Historic Theaters	Federal
Recreation Trails	Federal
Land and Water Conservation Fund	Federal
County Opportunity	RV registrations
All-terrain Vehicles	Gas tax

# Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission

June 17, 2020

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Agenda Item: 6c

Information

Topic: Relationship with our park visitors

Presented by: Chris Havel

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For the 98 years leading up to 2020, the relationship between Oregonians and the state park system had matured to a more-or-less stable position. Even with occasional turbulence due to sea changes in the social environment, such as the introduction of camping and the slide toward decay deflected by a shift to Lottery funding, state park visitors generally felt the existence of the system provided significant benefits to their everyday life. They enjoyed tremendously positive experiences, and the Oregon State Park brand became synonymous with comfortable family outdoor enjoyment. The idea of a park visit generated all the warm, gooey feels, and the department social media presence reflected this with overwhelmingly positive reactions to stories about natural and cultural resources.

This *impression* of our brand wasn't always a wholly accurate depiction of our *actual* service, as it disregards the fact some communities have never felt welcome to visit, but brands almost never are a complete reflection of reality.

When the coronavirus barged into the room, it flipped over the furniture of our lives and disrupted nearly every aspect of our culture: work, school, play—nothing was sacred. Deprived of the stability of the familiar, people are left anxious and at odds with each other over what constitutes necessary or acceptable behavior. Social attitudes and behaviors can be changed by our biological response to infection ([which makes for fascinating reading](#)), but it has played out in the public recreation arena in a way that requires our attention so we adapt our management philosophy and practices.

The agency social media presence is one way to take the temperature of the general public mood and our relationship in particular. Since March, the number of agency social media followers has grown 16%, adding 20,000 to a total of just under 150,000 across Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter. OPRD has used Facebook to deliver breaking news quickly, and 134 posts have generated just under half a million engagements (comments, reactions, shares, etc.)

While there have always been people briefly upset by a policy change or annoyed by visitor behaviors, there has been a shift away from the largely positive response we'd grown accustomed to. Complete closure of the park system provoked written comments that supported the decision by a 2:1 majority at first, but as the restrictions on travel and camping has worn on, the negative comments have grown and are now about even with positive ones (it is important to note that *superficial* reactions represented by clicking an icon have remained positive and outnumber written comments by more than double). As a counterpoint, a backlash against the negative reaction has also emerged, creating a new fracture in the recreation landscape. Grossly oversimplifying, there are people who believe there is no good health reason to limit travel or use of the outdoors—and for them, we're not moving fast enough to restore

service in more or less the same condition it was before March—and people who believe we need to protect ourselves from a dangerous infectious disease, and that restoring even reduced services poses a threat to our collective wellbeing. The debate over face coverings is a prime example of this conflict: advice to wear a covering when you can't maintain appropriate physical distance touches off a fierce debate. People who choose not to wear a covering are viewed as a threat by people who do. People who do wear a covering are viewed as overreacting by people who don't. Both sides feel attacked by and alienated from the other. Though increasingly common nationally, we are newcomers to this kind of divisiveness and the issue will continue to attract [trolls](#).

There are at least two large issues facing agency public recreation policy. The first can be summed up as a struggle between new, competing norms. Our past park policies, rules, and services generally reflected acceptable social practices (don't litter, protect plants and animals, don't get in other people's faces, etc.), but now there's disagreement about what constitutes acceptable state park-style outdoor recreation. Whether that disagreement persists remains to be seen.

The second comes down to faith in the availability of the state park system. Never before has the entire system closed its doors, and that has people rattled. People now wonder, "What will the state park system offer me in the future, and how much can I count on it to be there for me?" This question has implications for future governance, funding, and organizational composition if we want to be able to deliver service in perpetuity, heedless of whatever calamity the universe has up its sleeves.

Evolving management and practices through this emergency will not be as simple as returning to old services and erasing all memory of this incident from the landscape. Regaining trust, finding norms we can agree to, and establishing a new social agreement about the state park system role in the broader outdoor recreation realm will take careful work spanning years. IPSOS, a commercial public opinion and marketing firm, has proposed a model that plots the journey of a brand through the stages of this pandemic. In the latter stages, the model suggests active adaptation of a brand's product (services, on our case) is the most productive way forward once our constituents are emotionally free of an existential threat. It is too early to know exactly how OPRD needs to adapt its customer relationship, and whether something like the IPSOS model will help us understand where to place the stones so we can hop across the river.

Finally, this trial has given people newly deprived of access to outdoor spaces a taste of what everyday life is like for people who have always felt unwelcome or excluded from enjoying outdoor recreation and heritage in Oregon. We are fortunate that the agency Engage-Relate-Adapt program has primed the pump to consciously address this issue as we recover.

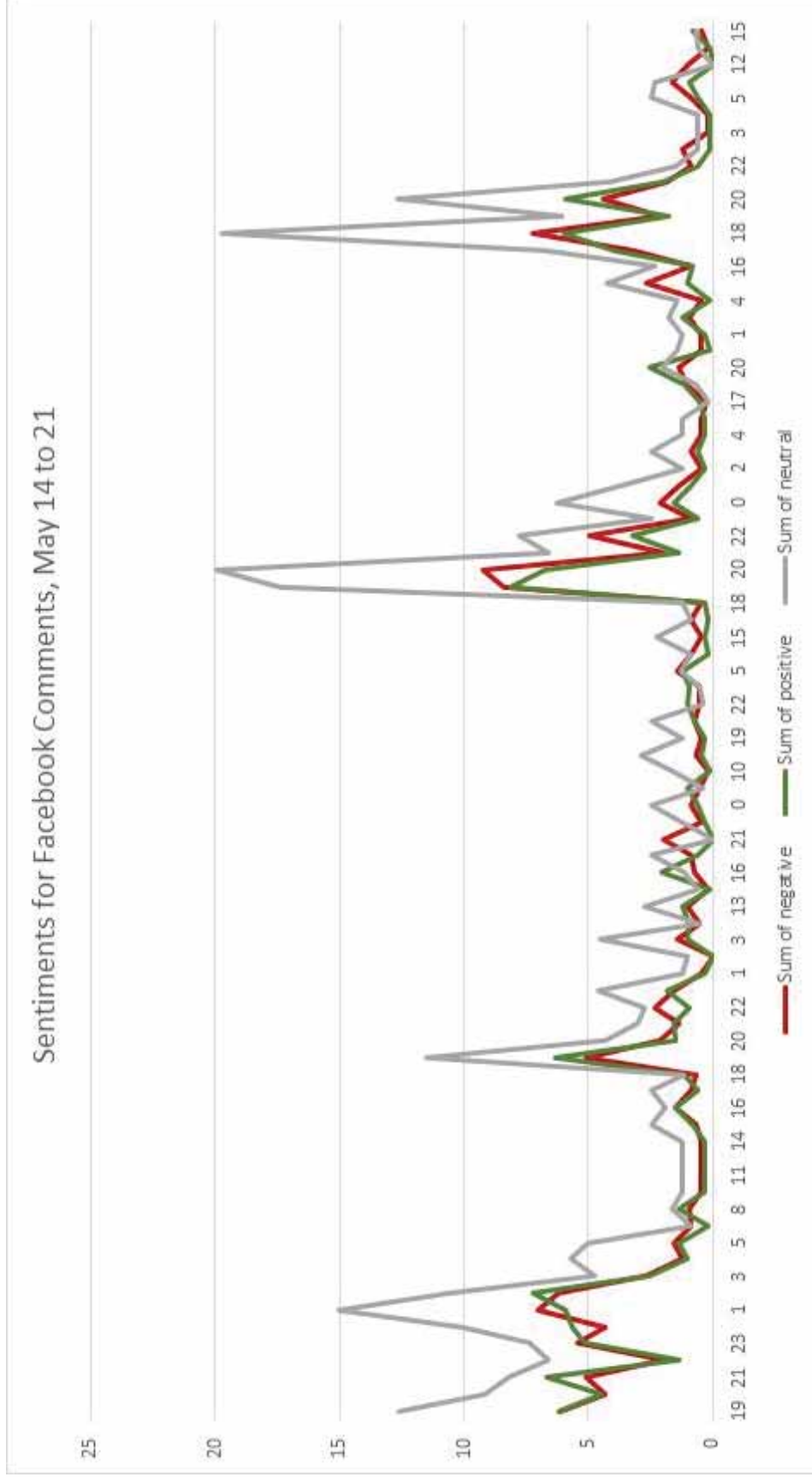
**Prior Action by Commission:** None.

**Action Requested:** None.

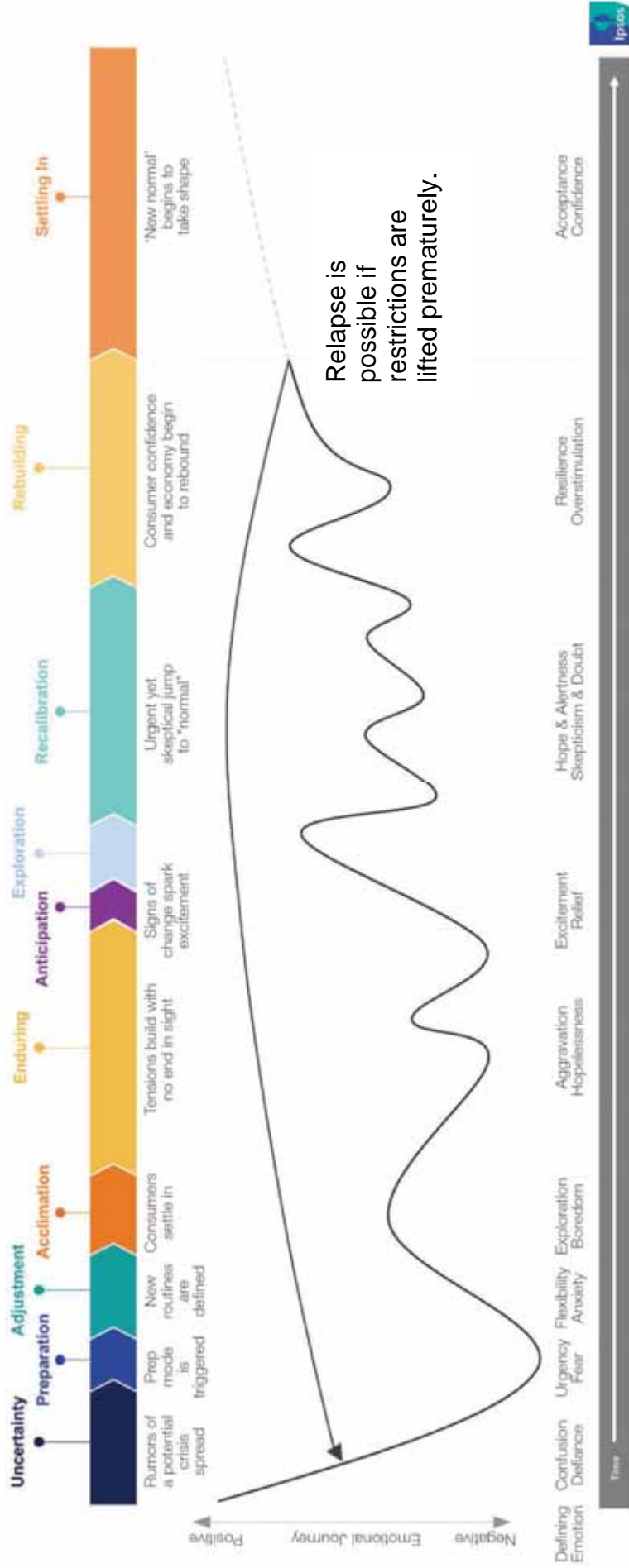
**Attachments/references:** BBC Future "[The fear of coronavirus is changing our psychology](#)"; IPSOS Pandemic Adaptability Continuum, OPRD Facebook sentiment analysis

**Prepared by:** Chris Havel, Jo Niehaus, Beth Wilson, Caleb Dickson

### Oregon Parks and Recreation Department Facebook sentiment analysis



# IPSO's Pandemic Adaptability Continuum





## Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission

June 17, 2020

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Agenda Item:	7a	<b>Information</b>
Topic:	Heritage Division Update	
Presented by:	Christine Curran, Deputy Director, Heritage Programs	

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### **Heritage Division Operation and Staffing Changes:**

In mid-March the Heritage Division responded to Governor Brown's direction to implement social distancing protocols by moving most employees to a telework environment. Events, including the Oregon Heritage Conference scheduled for April, and in-person meetings, trainings, and other opportunities at the office and across the state were cancelled or rescheduled as online events. In many cases, new practices were created and implemented quickly to ensure program continuity and ongoing support for our partners and the public across the Division.

### **Heritage Division Supports Community Partners During the COVID-19 Crisis:**

The COVID-19 crisis hit heritage organizations hard through the rippling impacts of closures, reduced revenue streams, and an inability to focus on their missions as each pivots to deal with the current situation. Oregon Heritage is in conversation with our heritage networks to understand the impact and how best to provide support. Staff are actively working with downtown associations, museums, and historic cemeteries, tracking newsletters, and sitting in on regional calls.

The varied impact of the crisis is evident in the actions of our many partners.

- **The Columbia Gorge Discovery Center** relies on revenue from cruise boats, weddings, and spring programs. When the organization saw what was happening to the economy, the leadership furloughed staff immediately to save operating reserves for buildings and associated maintenance. Staff expect to reopen slowly based on demand and cash flow, likely tied to the tourism industry.
- **Southern Oregon Historical Society** draws revenue from their historic sites. While spring and summer weddings haven't been canceled yet, the board is creating contingency plans and is fighting hard to retain staff. The lesson learned from the last economic crisis was the greatest impact to their organization is the loss of trained, knowledge workers.
- **Deschutes County Historical Society** voluntarily closed their doors early in the crisis and are doing as much cost mitigation as possible to make up for loss of earned income. The organization already canceled a September event because the current crisis prevented fundraising for the event this Spring.
- **Oregon Main Street Network organizations** are working to mitigate the massive economic impacts of small business closures in their downtowns to preserve the local historic character of their community for the future. For example, the Beaverton Downtown Association is

coordinating a delivery service to enable continued sales while businesses are closed to foot traffic. The Albany Downtown Association is marketing restaurants open for pick-up and delivery, and is moving some events online, such as a virtual “First Friday.”

The message our partners shared is that heritage provides identity and community by preserving Oregon’s past and connecting it to our future. Heritage organizations provide anchors in their communities and will be critical in Oregon’s recovery from the COVID-19 crisis.

**Oregon Lists the Oregon Supreme Court Building, Salem and Brit Gardens, Jacksonville, in the National Register of Historic Places:**

Oregon recently listed 7 properties in the National Register of Historic Places, including Oregon’s Supreme Court Building and the Britt Gardens Site, an archaeological site of a former homestead.

The Supreme Court Building, constructed in 1914 and the oldest government building in Salem, survived the devastating capitol fire of 1935. The Supreme Court Building was the first building constructed solely for state Supreme Court matters in Oregon. William C. Knighton designed the building in the Beaux Arts style, and scholars consider it one of Knighton’s best designs and one of his most recognizable works.



**Oregon Supreme Court Building, Salem**

The Britt Gardens Site is the former homestead of photographer, agricultural innovator and renowned capitalist Peter Britt. Britt arrived in Oregon in 1852. Britt’s photographs documenting prominent people, places and events in the second half of the 19th century were known throughout the Pacific Northwest. Additionally, Britt helped pioneer the pear and grape agricultural industries in southern Oregon. Archaeologists have uncovered the locations of a brewery, wine press house, and other archaeological deposits that help us better understand the experience of an immigrant and artist in early Oregon.



**Britt Gardens, Jacksonville**

**Prior Action by Commission:** none

**Action Requested:** none

**Attachments:** none

**Prepared by:** Ian P. Johnson, Associate Deputy SHPO and Chrissy Curran, Deputy SHPO

## Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission

June 17, 2020

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Agenda Item: 8(a)

Action

Topic: Natural Areas Program Registration – Horseshoe Lake Complex

Presented by: Trevor Taylor

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**Background:** The Oregon Natural Areas Plan lists the rare species, ecosystems, and geological features present in Oregon and where they are represented by protected lands. OPRD maintains the Oregon register of State Natural Areas and is responsible for processing nominations and petitions received to voluntarily add lands to the register.

“Registration” and “dedication” are two vehicles for inclusion of properties on the register, with dedication being the more permanent arrangement. Privately owned lands that are protected through registration or dedication receive a waiver of land use conversion property taxes. Publicly-owned lands are registered because of ecological value without receiving a tax benefit. In all cases of registration, or dedication, the subject properties are required to be of high or unique ecological value.

The types of habitat that are eligible for inclusion on the register are described and cataloged in the State Natural Areas Plan as “ecosystem elements”. When enough examples of a particular ecosystem element are registered, that type is considered adequately represented and further registrations are no longer allowed for that element. Find more information about the Natural Areas Program from the Oregon Natural Areas Plan at

[https://inr.oregonstate.edu/sites/inr.oregonstate.edu/files/2015\\_or\\_natural\\_areas\\_plan.pdf](https://inr.oregonstate.edu/sites/inr.oregonstate.edu/files/2015_or_natural_areas_plan.pdf)

The steps in processing registration nominations are as follows: OPRD Stewardship staff and the Oregon Biodiversity Information Center (or a convened review board, at OPRD discretion) collaboratively review petitions for meeting the requirements of the State Natural Area Plan. If the subject property meets the requirements and intent of the Plan, OPRD Stewardship staff bring the proposal for registration to the Parks Commission for final decision. In the case of properties that are in the process of being restored to represent natural areas types cataloged in the Natural Areas Plan, registration also requires a management plan be submitted with the petition to register the property.

**Specifics related to this petition:** In May of 2020, OPRD staff received a petition to register a complex of private parcels in Linn County. These properties are owned or managed by Greenbelt Land Trust. One of the complex of three parcels is owned outright by Greenbelt Land Trust. The two other properties are under a conservation easement held by Greenbelt, and owned by Art and Judy Waggle. Permission letters for registration from both Greenbelt Land Trust and Waggles are attached. The properties are partially in the process of being restored from past agricultural use to natural habitat. A brief description of the properties, their ecological value, context, and reasons for registration are included as an attachment. This complex of properties, centered on Horseshoe Lake, would form a 236-acre addition to the statewide system of Natural Areas registered under the Natural Areas Plan (see attached map). OPRD Staff has reviewed the petition and has concluded that significant portions of the subject property are of high ecological value and meet the intent of the State Natural Areas Plan.

Specifically, there are two habitat types that meet the ecosystem target criteria in the State Natural Areas Plan for the Willamette Valley Ecoregion, including: “Oxbow lake on Willamette River, with aquatic beds and marshy shore” (#18) and “mature riparian area dominated by Oregon ash, black cottonwood, and red-osier dogwood”(#33).

Additionally, the property contains Western pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*), an at-risk species for which conservation sites are also an element in the Oregon Natural Areas Plan.

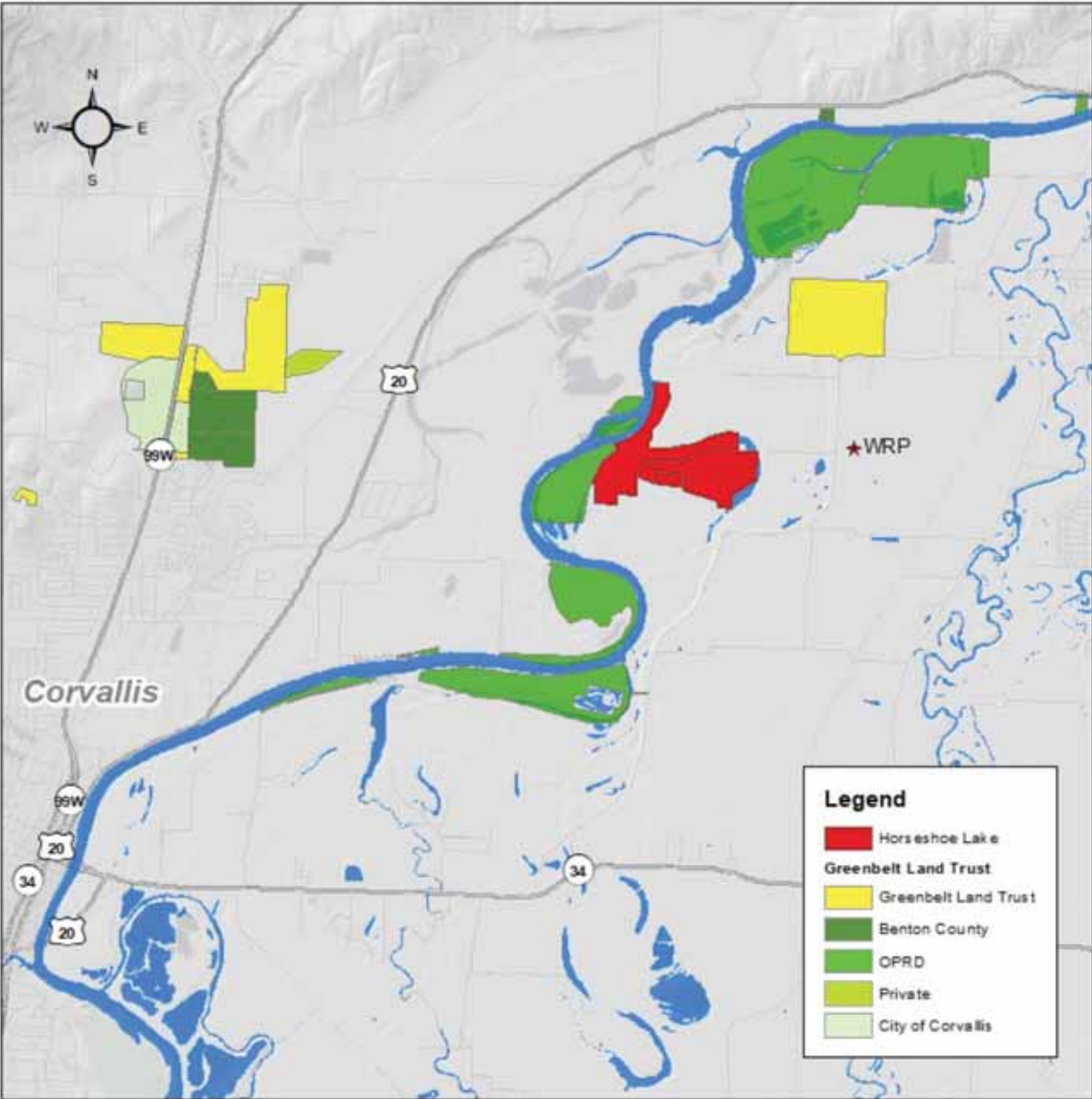
**Prior Action by the Commission:** The Commission has approved 2 other registration petitions from Greenbelt Land Trust.

**Action Requested:** Staff recommend that the Commission approve the registration.

**Prepared by:** Noel Bacheller and Trevor Taylor

# Horseshoe Lake Conservation Context Map

Greenbelt Land Trust's Horseshoe Lake property sits on the banks of the Willamette River, in Linn County. Horseshoe Lake is located within a network of public and private conservation properties.



0 0.5 1 2 Miles

5/12/2020

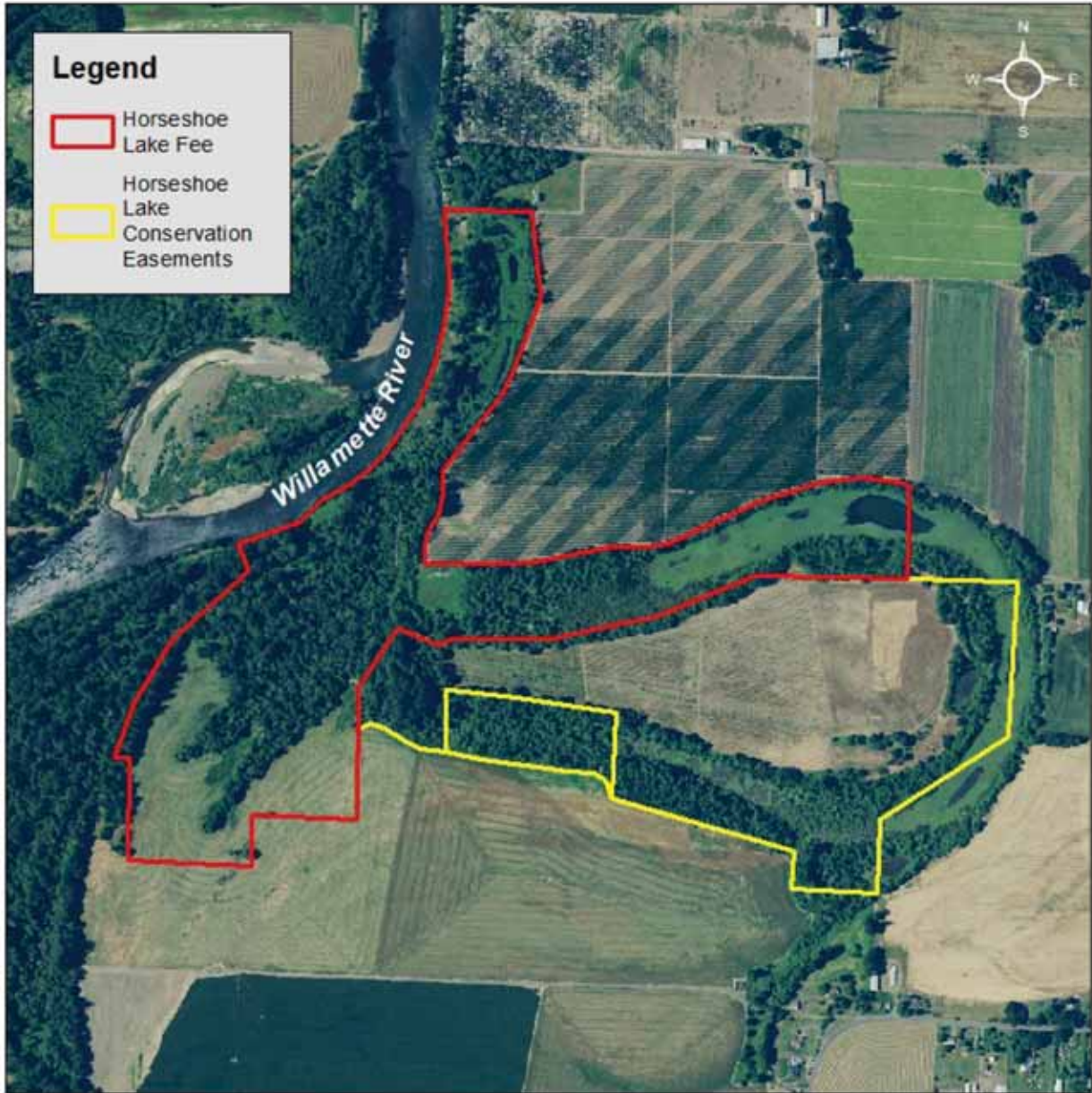
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# Horseshoe Lake

## Aerial Imagery Map

Greenbelt Land Trust's Horseshoe Lake fee property and conservation easements sit on the banks of the Willamette River. The property is defined by an oxbow slough, a remnant channel of the Willamette River and part of a dynamic floodplain.



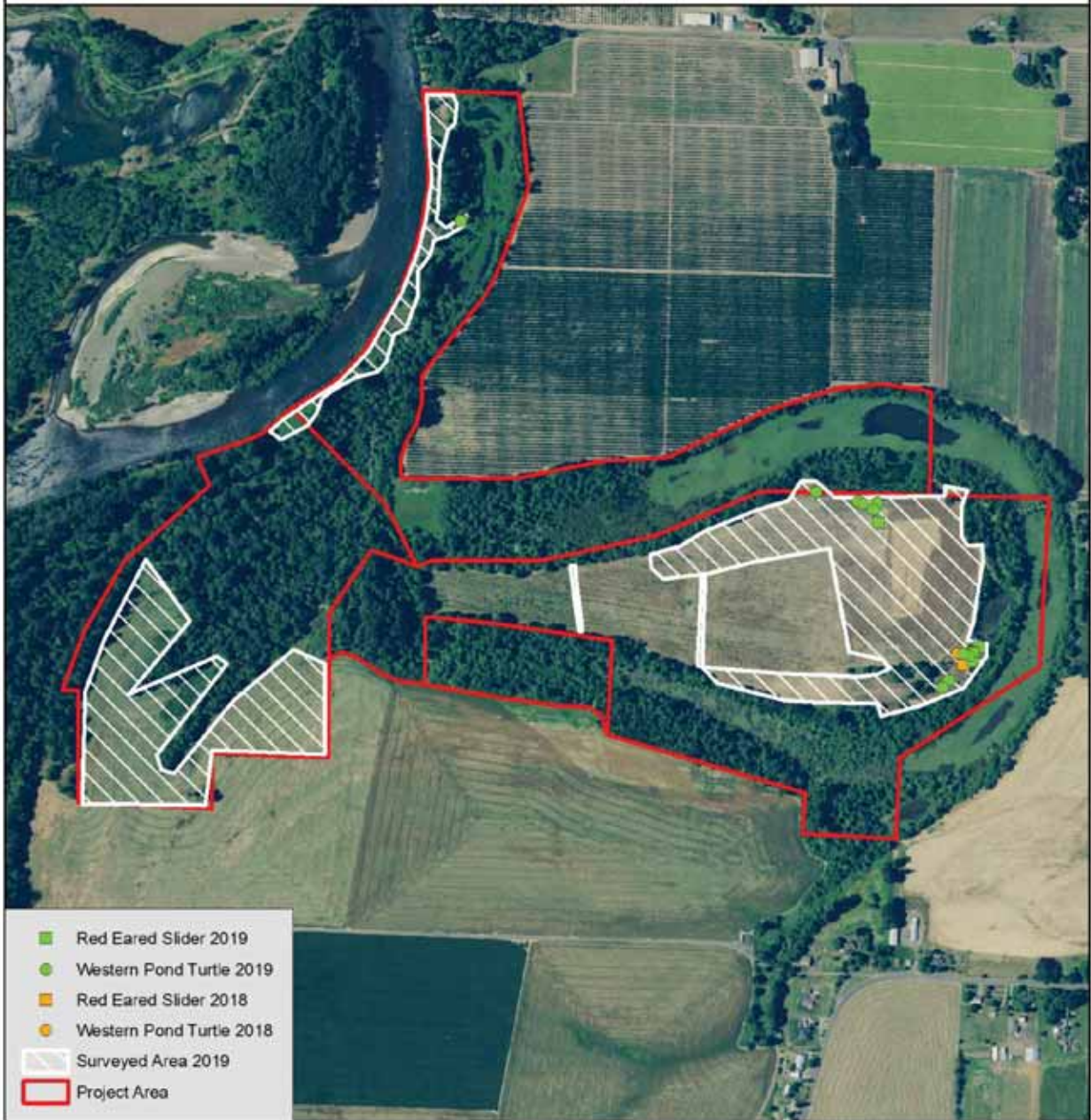
0 0.1 0.2 0.4 Miles

5/12/2020

Imagery: NAIP 2016  
MXD: U:\GIS\Projects\Horseshoe\For\_ONAP\Aerial\_Map.mxd



# Turtle Nest Survey Results Horseshoe Lake



- Red Eared Slider 2019
- Western Pond Turtle 2019
- Red Eared Slider 2018
- Western Pond Turtle 2018
- ▨ Surveyed Area 2019
- ▭ Project Area



0 700 1,400 2,800 Feet

Imagery: NAIP 2016  
10/29/2019



MXD: U:\GIS\Projects\Willamette\SWG2017\_WPT\TurtleSurvey.mxd

OREGON PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT  
OREGON REGISTER OF NATURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES  
SUMMARY FORM

1. NATURAL AREA NAME: Horseshoe Lake
2. LOCATION: Linn County, T11S R4W Sections 16, 21, and 22
3. SIZE: 236 acres
4. OWNERSHIP: Greenbelt Land Trust, Inc., and Art and Judy Waggle
5. CONSENT OF OWNER (PRIVATE), DATE:  
Landowner Greenbelt Land Trust: May 5, 2020  
Landowner Waggle: May 11, 2020
6. REGISTER CATEGORY: Registered State Natural Area
7. PRINCIPAL NATURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES:  
#18. Oxbow lake on Willamette River, with aquatic beds and marshy shore  
#33. Riparian area dominated by Oregon ash, black cottonwood, and redosier dogwood
8. SPECIAL SPECIES: Western pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*)
9. EVALUATION OF CRITERIA FOR REGISTRATION
  - A. PRIORITY IN PLAN: An oxbow lake on the Willamette River (#WV18, 2015 ONAP p. 61) is identified as a high priority ecosystem in the Oregon Natural Areas Plan. The site also provides additional representation of a mature riparian area dominated by Oregon ash, black cottonwood, and red-osier dogwood (#WV33, p. 62), an ecosystem type adequately protected at Gary, Chatham, and Flagg Island Natural Areas.
  - B. ADEQUATE REPRESENTATION: Horseshoe Lake contributes towards the representation of #18, Oxbow lake on the Willamette River, with aquatic beds and marshy shore. This is currently a High Priority, unrepresented type in the Willamette Valley. Horseshoe Lake provides representation of part of an oxbow lake, but not an entire oxbow; however, Greenbelt Land Trust has conservation easements over the entire oxbow lake.
  - C. DEGREE OF DISTURBANCE: Being on the banks of the Willamette River means that regular disturbance is part of this Property's character. The entire Property is within the 100-year floodplain, as mapped by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Most of the Property inundates with water under 2-year flood regimes.

The Willamette River has changed course and created many channels and oxbows over history. The Property contains evidence of old channel and meander scars, indicating that it was frequently inundated by the Willamette River. A 1936 aerial photo shows that, at one time, the Willamette River flowed directly through the northwestern part of the property. In 1956, a revetment was installed along the western edge of the Horseshoe Lake Property. The revetment, as well as upstream damming, allowed for increased agriculture in the region. Portions of the Property that were historically riparian hardwood forest were converted to agriculture.

Today, much of the property is defined by a remnant oxbow channel. There are 133 acres of healthy floodplain forest and 21 acres of aquatic habitat on the Property. An additional



82 acres are in restoration to return former fields to floodplain forest and upland prairie.

Since the Property was protected, Greenbelt Land Trust (GLT) has planted this restoration area with 72,700 native trees and shrubs, such as Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*), redosier dogwood (*Cornus sericea*), tall Oregon grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), and western spiraea (*Spiraea douglasii*). In 2019, GLT removed a rock road berm and replaced a culvert, both projects to improve floodplain, water flow, and fish passage. Additionally, GLT conducts annual plant establishment activities such as mowing, moisture management, and noxious weed control. No activities will take place on the property that will damage or disturb the habitats and conservation values that Greenbelt protects. GLT will continue to work to enhance the habitats for biodiversity and other conservation values.

#### D. VIABILITY:

Greenbelt Land Trust is invested in protecting and restoring critical floodplains in the mid-Willamette Valley. Greenbelt Land Trust owns 124 acres of Horseshoe Lake in fee, and the remaining 112 acres (currently owned by the Waggle family) are protected in perpetuity by a Greenbelt Land Trust conservation easement. Together, these 236 acres are managed together as one unit, protecting almost the entire oxbow slough. Another GLT conservation easement property of 197 acres, called Little Willamette, is located approximately 0.6 miles from Horseshoe Lake.

Horseshoe Lake sits within a priority conservation area for the Willamette Valley. The Horseshoe Lake area is part of a region-wide effort, called the Willamette Focused Investment Partnership (FIP), supported by OWEB, BPA, and Meyer Memorial Trust. This FIP is dedicated to collaborative ecosystem restoration along the length of the Willamette River. Greenbelt Land Trust has received funding support for Horseshoe Lake restoration from this FIP program.

E. UNIQUE GEOLOGICAL VALUES: None known.

F. PRIORITY FOR SPECIAL SPECIES: The Western Pond Turtle is a priority species on ORBIC list 1 (ORBIC 2019, RTE Species of Oregon, p. 14).

G. SPECIAL SPECIES PROTECTION CAPABILITY: The open water on Horseshoe Lake supports at least 13 mature western pond turtles. Greenbelt Land Trust has partnered with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the Center for Natural Lands Management to study the nesting sites of Western Pond Turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*). Researchers perform regular monitoring for the Western Pond Turtle, and in July 2019 two new nesting areas were found on Horseshoe Lake. Additionally, GLT has restored 23 acres of prairie and western pond turtle nesting habitat.

H. MANAGEABILITY: Greenbelt Land Trust manages the property to maintain and enhance its conservation values with a focus on increasing the functions and ecosystem services provided by the floodplain and wetland habitats. Greenbelt developed a management plan in 2015 in cooperation with key partners to address limiting factors and guide management over a 20-year timeframe. This Management plan was approved by OWEB in 2015. Greenbelt has full-time Stewardship staff that are managing and restoring this property to enhance the floodplain habitat.

10. SPECIAL REMARKS OR COMMENTS: Horseshoe Lake is located within one of the Greenbelt Land Trust's Conservation Opportunity Areas, and is nearby to several other GLT-protected properties. This Property contains parcels that GLT owns in fee as well as conservation easement parcels, together creating 236 acres of protected land and water that includes the majority of the oxbow slough. Large parts of the oxbow retain water year-round, while other portions are seasonally inundated by surface runoff, overflow from the Willamette River, rising levels within Horseshoe Lake, or some combination of all three. Floodplain and aquatic areas also provide flood water storage, nutrient and energy cycling, and habitat for many native species. The floodplain forests provide habitat for a variety of aquatic and terrestrial species of conservation concern such as western pond turtle, northern red-legged frog, neotropical migratory birds, waterfowl, bald eagles and other raptors. Seasonally inundated areas may provide habitat for aquatic species of conservation concern such as Chinook salmon, Pacific lamprey, cutthroat trout, Oregon chub, and western pond turtle, as well as waterfowl, shorebirds, and raptors. During the winter, inundated areas also provide foraging and refugia for juvenile fish.

The Horseshoe Lake area is a conservation priority area for multiple agencies and partners. Horseshoe Lake is located within the Willamette River floodplain Conservation Opportunity Area (COA: WV-03), identified by Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife in the Oregon Conservation Strategy. The Conservation Strategy highlights aquatic habitats, bottomland hardwood forests, and riparian zones as important habitats for numerous species of fish, migratory birds, and reptiles such as turtles. Similarly, the Northwest Power and Conservation Council Draft Willamette Subbasin Plan (2004) describes the importance of mainstem Willamette floodplain properties for native terrestrial and aquatic species.

The Horseshoe Lake area is also part of a regional collaborative restoration effort, the Willamette Focused Investment Partnership (FIP). This FIP aims to identify and implement high-priority land conservation, fish passage, habitat, and flow restoration projects that contribute to the reestablishment of anadromous fish runs and enhancement of resident fish populations in the mainstem and tributaries of the Willamette River.

12. DATE OF ORBIC STAFF APPROVAL:

13. SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Oregon Natural Areas Program, PO Box 751, Mailstop: INR, Portland, OR, 97207; Greenbelt Land Trust, PO Box 1721, Corvallis, OR 97339.

14. IMPORTANCE OF THE SITE IN LAY TERMS:

Greenbelt Land Trust's Horseshoe Lake is named for the shape of an oxbow slough that defines the Property. Over history, this oxbow slough was a channel of the Willamette River, and today is an important feature of the dynamic floodplain system. The entire Property is within the 100-year floodplain, and most of the Property inundates with water approximately every two years. During these high-water events, the Property stores and slows water flow, provides nutrient exchange, retains sediments and pollutants, and provides groundwater recharge. What's more, during high water events the open water on the Property provides important off-channel habitat for native fish.

The Oregon Natural Areas Plan identifies an oxbow lake as a high priority ecosystem in the Willamette Valley. In total, the property contains 21 acres of aquatic habitat, 133 acres of mature riparian forest, and 82 acres in restoration. The aquatic habitat that persists year-round on the Horseshoe Lake Property provide breeding, feeding and basking opportunities

for a variety of wildlife species such as Western Pond Turtle. The riparian forest moderates summertime water temperatures and provides habitat for special status and neo-tropical migrant birds of forest habitats. The forested portion of the Property is also contiguous with Riverside Landing State Park, making it the second largest tract of intact forest along the Willamette River between Corvallis and Albany. The Property is located within a network of other Greenbelt Land Trust, State, and City conservation sites. Altogether, this Property contributes to the connectivity of the floodplain and increases the conservation footprint in this highly dynamic reach of the Willamette River.

**Horseshoe Lake – Drone Photos  
February 2020**



Pond behind the revetment on Horseshoe Lake Property.



The pond behind the revetment empties into the Willamette River.



Native floodplain forest species planted in 2018.





# greenbelt land trust

101 SW Western Suite #111 • Correspondence to PO Box 1721 • Corvallis, OR 97339

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May 5, 2020

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department  
725 Summer Street NE, Suite C  
Salem, OR 97301

RE: Horseshoe Lake Natural Areas Program Registration

Dear Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission,

Greenbelt Land Trust, Inc. is the owner of the Horseshoe Lake property, located outside the city of Albany in Linn County, OR. Greenbelt manages this property for conservation purposes, habitat restoration, and scientific study. We wish to register the Horseshoe Lake property in the Oregon Natural Areas Program.

Sincerely,

Jessica McDonald  
Executive Director

May 11, 2020

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department  
725 Summer Street NE, Suite C  
Salem, OR 97301

RE: Horseshoe Lake Natural Areas Program Registration

Dear Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission,

We are owners of a portion of the Horseshoe Lake property which is managed by Greenbelt Land Trust under a conservation easement. The property is located outside the city of Albany in Linn County, OR. We wish to register our portion of the property in the Oregon Natural Areas Program.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signatures of Art and Judy Waggle in blue ink. The signature 'Art' is on the left and 'Judy' is on the right.

Art and Judy Waggle

## Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission

June 17, 2020

---

Agenda Item: 8b **Action**

Topic: Pilot Butte State Scenic Viewpoint Master Plan Draft

Presented by: MG Devereux, Deputy Director

---

### **Background**

The OPRD Planning + Design team have been working on the update to the Pilot Butte State Scenic Viewpoint Master Plan since October 2018. The update is in response to population growth, demographic changes and as a result, increased number of visitors and impact to Pilot Butte State Park.

During the public engagement process and plan development, the team assembled an Advisory Committee; held public open houses and outreach sessions; informed the public via a master plan website ([www.pilotbuttemasterplan.com](http://www.pilotbuttemasterplan.com)); and conducted interviews in an effort to collect diverse stakeholder and public input.

### **Plan Concepts for Pilot Butte State Scenic Viewpoint**

The goals of the plan focus on building upon what works well and enhancing and improving community and stakeholder values, with a focus on natural resources and inclusivity. The plan addresses major impacts of user-created trails on natural resources, the need to improve accessibility for all users, limits access points, and impacts from the 2018. The resulting plan elements address these issues by leveraging and improving existing and well-loved aspects of the park, including the trail network; the summit viewpoint; the Neighborhood Park; and access and wayfinding from neighboring schools and neighborhoods.

### **Next Steps**

The draft plan was presented to the public, stakeholders, and Commission in February 2020 for review. Today the plan is presented for the Commission's approval and concurrence prior to seeking land use approvals through fall of 2020, and will go to state rulemaking in early 2021 for formal adoption.

**Prior Action by the Commission:** Information Update on Planning Effort February 2020  
October 2019, April 2019

**Action Requested:** Adoption of the Pilot Butte State Scenic Viewpoint Master Plan

**Attachments:** Pilot Butte draft Master Plan

**Prepared by:** Rachel Hill





# PILOT BUTTE STATE SCENIC VIEWPOINT



## MASTER PLAN UPDATE



DRAFT - April 2020



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Joe Wanamaker (ORPD)

Scott Nebeker (OPRD)

Rick Williams (ODOT)

Mike Tiller (Bend-La Pine School District)

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Danielle MacBain (Deschutes Trail Coalition)

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Steven Stancliff (Pilot Butte Middle School)

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# 1 INTRODUCTION





## INTRODUCTION

### WHY DO THE PLAN?

Pilot Butte State Scenic Viewpoint (Pilot Butte) became part of the State of Oregon’s public lands in 1927 when it was donated to the State Highway Commission in memory of Terrance Hardington Foley. Its value to the public began primarily as a location to view the region and the Cascade Mountain Range to the west, and its views continue to draw statewide visitors. It has also become a vital urban park for the City of Bend. The 114 acre park has become one of OPRD’s most popular parks for a variety of recreational uses.

In the almost 100 years since it became a park, Pilot Butte has experienced considerable change around its boundaries. The change has accelerated in the last quarter century, since the last master plan was completed in 1995. What began as a topographic landmark and scenic viewpoint has become a vital public greenspace and area of nature in the middle of the city. Intensification of use has put pressure on the facilities and natural resources and made it necessary to re-examine how we balance the natural, scenic, cultural, historic and recreational use of the park for both local and statewide visitors. This is important for the current situation, as well as for the continually changing region.

### OPRD MISSION AND VISION

This guiding document is rooted in the agency’s mission and vision.

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

**OPRD Vision:** To take the long view to protect Oregon’s special places and provide the greatest experience while creating stable future funding.



OPRD defined their strategic focus for 2017-2019. The strategic focus helps to steer the planning process. It creates a consistent and focused set of sideboards that help us plan for the future of our parks. The strategic focus defines four priorities: Inclusion, Service Delivery, Succession Planning and Commemorating our Heritage.

### MASTER PLAN SUMMARY

The Pilot Butte State Scenic Viewpoint Draft Master Plan includes an analysis of the current and changing context in which the park finds itself. This is the most influential driver of the plan update. This requires a more urban and contextual approach to understanding park needs and development than many of OPRD's more remotely located parks.

The public outreach process was guided by an Advisory Committee made up of statewide and local stakeholders that included local agency partners; schools and the school district; local neighborhood associations; local businesses; medical and health stakeholders; access and disability organizations; active transportation organizations; and LatinX and Hispanic families through established outreach organizations.

OPRD initially reached out to a statewide audience but planners realized quickly that this is a locally loved park above all. The outreach approach then focused on local advocate and stakeholder groups, while remaining open and engaged with statewide partners. OPRD also reached out to communities in the city and region that are typically less active in public processes yet are important user groups in the park, such as the LatinX community. In alignment with OPRD's goal of providing inclusive universally accessible experiences and spaces, planners sought out involvement with the disability community. The public outreach process is further described in Chapter 3.



## PILOT BUTTE STATE SCENIC VIEWPOINT MASTER DRAFT PLAN

The plan analyzes the natural, socio-cultural, scenic and historical background and recreational use of Pilot Butte. It also examines local, regional and state context and trends. The plan leans heavily on the 2016 *Visitor Survey of Day-use Visitors at Pilot Butte State Scenic Viewpoint*. Over 400 people participated by informing OPRD of activities, demographic characteristics and opinions regarding conditions and management at the park. The survey provided recommendations for maintaining or improving conditions at this park. Description of context, park resource, and recreation assessments are found in Chapters 2, 5 and 6.

The goals of the plan result from public input from the Advisory Committee, public open houses and meetings, and a public survey. The goals focus on improving and maintaining the well-loved existing scenic, natural and recreational aspects of Pilot Butte, and recognize that maintaining these elements is contingent upon existing and new uses and needs, even as they change over time. The plan recognizes Pilot Butte as a vital urban park that offers a natural recreational experience in the city. The goals are further defined in Chapter 8.

The plan area is divided into four geographic areas, further described in Chapter 9. These include the east base, west base, summit viewpoint and the slope terrain. Development concepts and interventions are organized and proposed under the categories of visitor experience; access; trails; natural resources; wayfinding and interpretation; facilities and utilities; and management.





## 2 CONTEXT



# CONTEXT

## BACKGROUND

Pilot Butte was gifted to State Parks in 1927 in honor of Terrence Hardington Foley, a Bend resident and businessman. At the time the park existed on the periphery of the city, surrounded by farms and ranches. It was a popular viewpoint for tourists and locals alike, as well as a regional topographic landmark.

A state parks master plan was done for all parks in Deschutes County in 1986, which included Pilot Butte. A more specific updated Pilot Butte State Scenic Viewpoint Master Plan was created in 1995. At that time the city boundary hugged the north and east edge of the park and development had expanded to the western edge of the butte and was beginning to wrap around its base. Visitors came for the views and the protection of the historic access road as well as preservation of the natural appearance of the cinder cone are important to maintaining the park as a scenic resource.

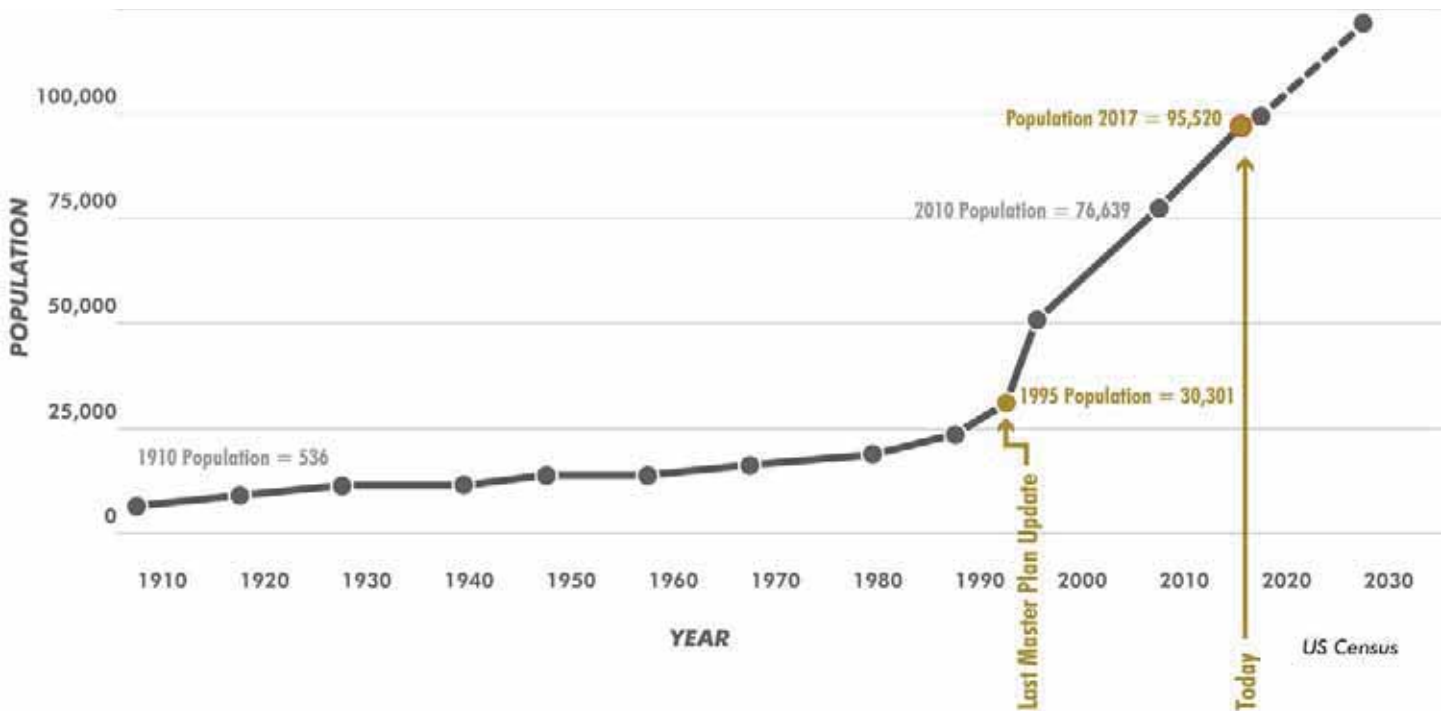


Figure 1: City of Bend Population over time

## PILOT BUTTE STATE SCENIC VIEWPOINT DRAFT MASTER PLAN

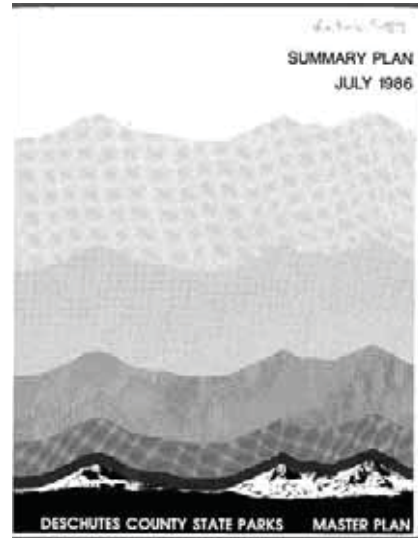
In the 25 years since the last plan was completed, the population of Bend has more than tripled from 30,301 to 95,520 in 2017. Development and change now define Bend's evolution, and these dynamics are likely to continue. This can be seen in the growth of the city, the intensity of development within its urban growth boundary (UGB), shifts in demographics that include a growing elderly population as well as a quickly growing Latino population. Recreation trends have also shifted as Bend continues to become an epicenter for outdoor recreation in Oregon.

As a result, Pilot Butte is a small, urban state park that receives intense and diverse use. Although the summit viewpoint is still a popular destination in the park and important to its legacy, considerable increase in use comes from local walkers, hikers and bikers. These visitors often use the park habitually, as part of their daily commute to and from work or school, or as part of their exercise regime. In fact, Pilot Butte is part of a network of public greenspaces within the city mostly made up of parks managed by Bend Park and Recreation Department (BPRD). Although the park is owned and managed by OPRD, BPRD helps to co-manage the Neighborhood Park at the east base. The Larkspur Trail, which runs along the east base, was constructed and is managed by BPRD. This is an important relationship for the park, both for its maintenance, as well as for other aspects of management and local partnership.

### WHAT MAKES PILOT BUTTE UNIQUE?

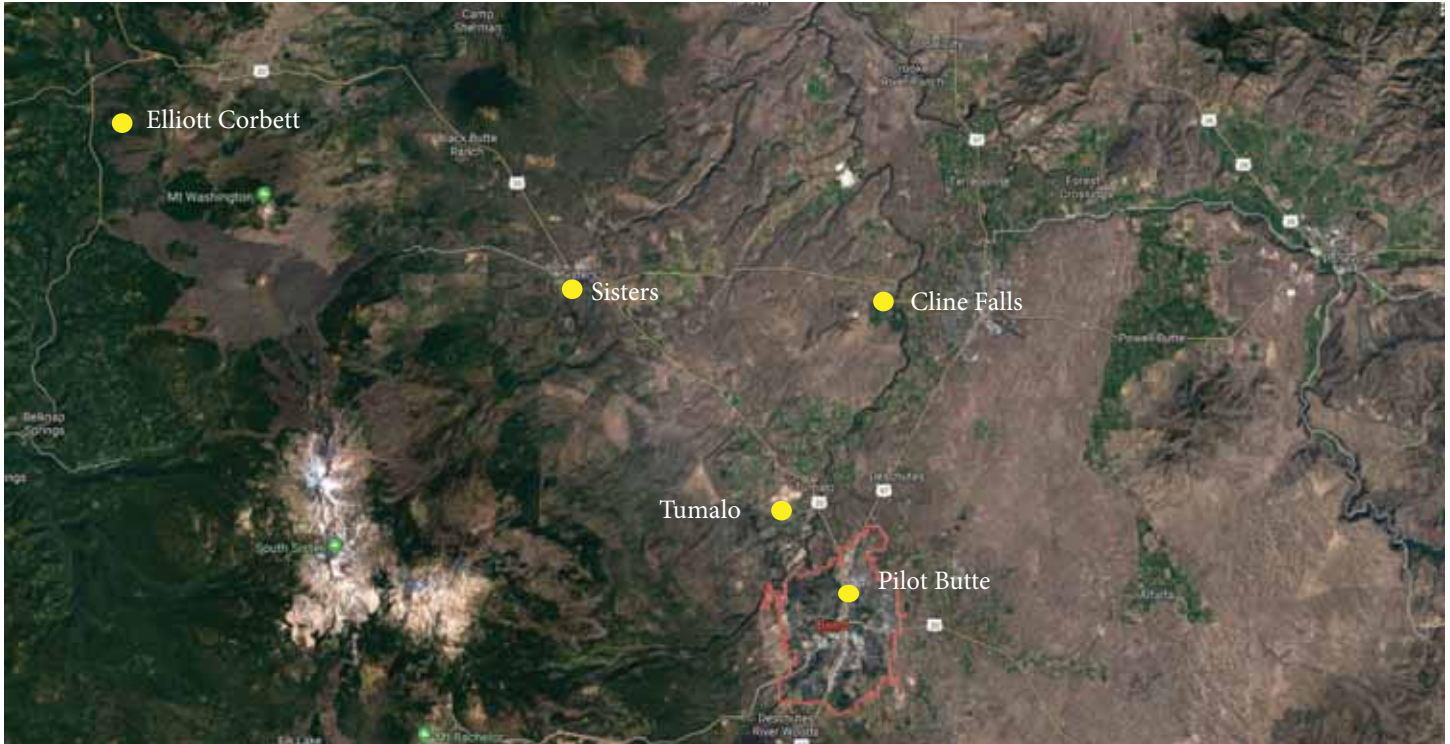
Although the majority of state parks in Oregon are located in rural areas, Pilot Butte is among a small number of urban parks with predominantly local use.

Pilot Butte (officially named Pilot Butte State Scenic Viewpoint) was conceived as a public amenity to tourists based on its summit views when acquired in 1927. It has



1986 Deschutes County State Parks Master Plan

## PILOT BUTTE STATE SCENIC VIEWPOINT DRAFT MASTER PLAN



**Figure 2: Tumalo Management Unit**  
Oregon State Parks within the Tumalo MU

since evolved to become a locally important park. The park blends into the network of quality, public greenspaces within the city of Bend and is valued by local residents as a natural area park on the east side of Bend.

A 2016 survey of visitors to the park showed that the most popular activity at the park is walking and hiking (75%) indicating the importance of the park for health and fitness. More than two-thirds of visitors come from 30 miles or less, the majority of visitors come alone, and 84% of visitors visit the park for approximately one hour. These findings indicate that these visits are likely shorter and more frequent than those at many of OPRD's parks.

Pilot Butte now sits in the core of Bend's urban fabric. The west boundary abuts single family residential homes. The east edge connects to relatively high density multifamily residential homes and apartments. Two public schools





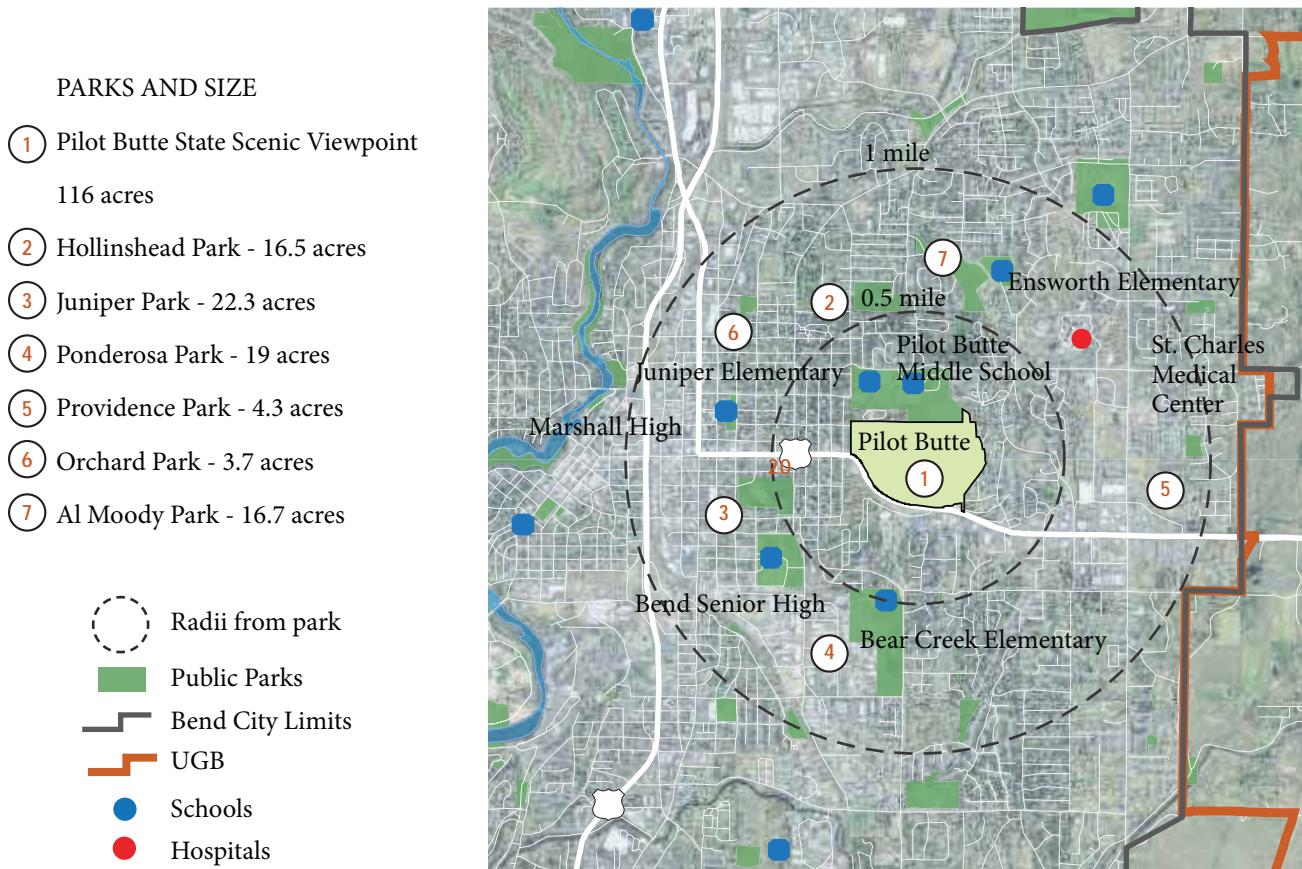
## PILOT BUTTE STATE SCENIC VIEWPOINT DRAFT MASTER PLAN

border the park to the north and share the topographic north of the butte. A heavily trafficked commercial highway forms its southern edge. Dual roles as an urban park with habitual users and as a tourist destination pose unique challenges for park managers. They oversee management and maintenance of a Park Management Unit spanning over 50 miles.

### LOCATION AND ACCESS

Pilot Butte is in the Tumalo Management Unit of the Central Management District of the Mountain Management Region in Oregon Parks and Recreation Department.

Pilot Butte is located in the city of Bend, Oregon and within Deschutes County. It is approximately one mile east of Highway 97, bound by Highway 20 to the south,



**Figure 4: Local Greenspace Network**



## PILOT BUTTE STATE SCENIC VIEWPOINT DRAFT MASTER PLAN

residential neighborhoods to the east and west and the Bend-La Pine School District to the north. The butte is a topographic landmark in the city with an elevation of 4,142 feet at the summit.

There are currently two vehicle access points and a variety of pedestrian access points. Vehicles are able to enter and park at the large lot at the eastern base. Vehicle access from Highway 20/Greenwood Avenue brings people up the Summit Road to the viewpoint. The Larkspur Trail passes through the east edge of the park and is a major access for pedestrians and bicyclists. There is pedestrian access from Highway 20 at the east and west edges. There are informal access points from eastern and western neighborhoods. The Base Trail connects around the entire base of the cinder cone providing pedestrian access from the north.

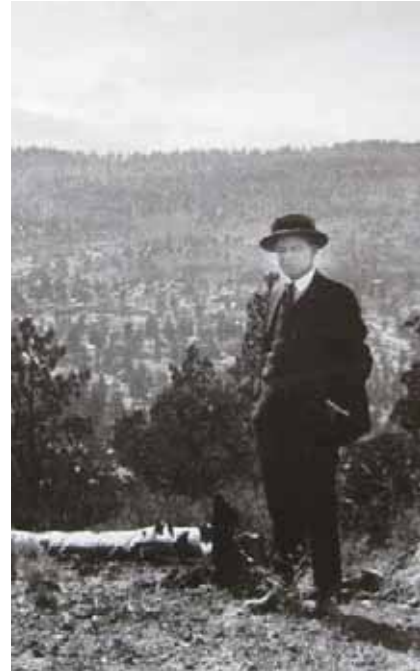
### GREENSPACE NETWORK

Pilot Butte functions as part of an extensive green space network within the city and county. Bend Park and Recreation Department (BPRD) manages 81 park and natural areas and 70 miles of trail. Deschutes County, the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management manage larger tracts of public open space outside of the city.

Pilot Butte provides unique large acreage park space (114 acres) to residents on the central east side of the city and compliments the smaller neighborhood parks (Orchard, Al Moody, Mountain View, Providence and Stover Park), and mid-size community parks (Juniper, Hollinshead and Ponderosa Park) which exist within approximately one mile of Pilot Butte.

### HISTORY AND CULTURE

Pilot Butte has been an important topographic icon and cultural landmark for centuries. Native people used it as a lookout to track herds. Emigrants scouted wagon routes



Terrance H. Foley



Foley family descendants

## PILOT BUTTE STATE SCENIC VIEWPOINT DRAFT MASTER PLAN



from its summit. Many generations of Bend residents have memories of spending time on the summit to take in the views.

At the turn of the century the butte sat outside of the town of Bend, surrounded by ranches, farms and dairies. The road was built between 1922-1924 by the U.S. Forest Service to be used as a fire lookout.

In 1927, the state received 100 acres on Pilot Butte donated in memory of Terrence Hardington Foley, a prominent resident of Bend. The summit was developed with an improved road, a monument to Mr. Foley, a mountain locator and an Osborne Fire Locator (no longer there). It became a local and tourist destination.

The butte has served a variety of functions since. The U.S. War Department used it as an airplane observation post during the second World War. Radio towers were built on the summit. A ski jump was constructed on the northwest slope for the National Junior Championships in 1965.

Throughout its history the park has been a defining and well-loved public space in the city and region. In 1886, the Bend Postmaster championed changing the name of the post office from Bend to Pilot Butte. Although it was approved, the new name did not stick. An October 8, 2016, Oregonian newspaper article<sup>1</sup> reported, “Pilot Butte is a viewpoint of the people” reiterating the importance of the feature for which the park was named. Although the park’s use has become diversified to include more trails and urban park functions, public vehicle access to the top of the butte remains important to its historic value and is a tangible connection to the past.

1. “Pilot Butte is the community’s viewpoint”, Jan 9 2019. [www.oregonlive.com/travel/2016/10/pilot\\_butte\\_is\\_the\\_communitys.html](http://www.oregonlive.com/travel/2016/10/pilot_butte_is_the_communitys.html)

## PILOT BUTTE STATE SCENIC VIEWPOINT DRAFT MASTER PLAN

Pilot Butte is located in the Ceded Lands (given up as part of a treaty) of the Warm Springs (primary tribe) and within the usual and accustomed lands of the Burns. The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, the Burns Paiute Tribe and the Klamath Tribe were invited to participate in the master plan update process. Christian Nauer, Archaeologist with the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon participated.

### REGIONAL AND LOCAL TRENDS

The general summary of trends in central Oregon can be defined by growth and change, both demographic and economic. Although much of this is acutely experienced in the city of Bend, other towns and cities generally in central Oregon are also undergoing versions of this change. Pilot Butte serves a statewide audience, however, its recreational significance has shifted towards habitual use for health and fitness.

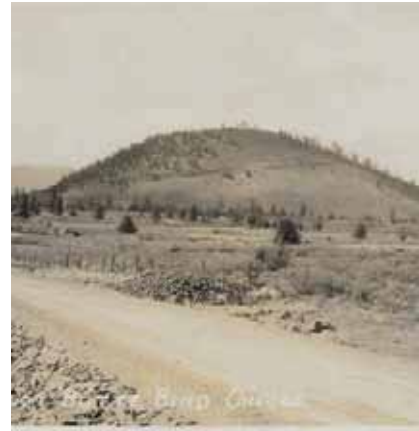
### DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

The population of Bend has grown 23% from 2010 to 2017 and Deschutes County has grown 16% in the same time period. In comparison the population of Oregon grew only 8.1%<sup>1</sup>. This is a result primarily of migration into the city and region for a strong and continually growing job market. The Bend-Redmond area had the 2nd fastest job growth in the country in 2017 (5.9%)<sup>2</sup>.

As part of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), Portland State University's Population Research Center analyzed demographic and social trends in Oregon, identifying recreational priorities for different urban growth boundaries. The four prioritized

1. US Census Bureau

2. Economic Development for Central Oregon, 2018. [https://edcoinfo.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/2018\\_EDCO\\_Economic\\_Profile.pdf](https://edcoinfo.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/2018_EDCO_Economic_Profile.pdf)



Early 20th century



1960



1980

## PILOT BUTTE STATE SCENIC VIEWPOINT DRAFT MASTER PLAN



demographic groups within Bend's urban growth boundary identified the following needs:

### 1. Elderly population (aged 75-84):

- Picnic areas and shelters for small groups
- More restrooms
- Security cameras
- More places and benches to observe nature

### 2. Latino population:

- Nature play areas \*\*
- More restrooms
- More shaded areas
- More places and benches to observe nature and others
- Security cameras



### 3. Asian population:

- Security cameras
- More restrooms
- Soft surface trails and paths
- More places and benches to observe nature and others
- Picnic areas and shelters for small groups

Oregon Parkland Mapping shows that higher density housing developments to the east have a high number of families with children.

### 4. Households with children:

- Nature play areas \*\*
- Children's playgrounds built with manufactured structures
- Soft surface trails and paths
- More restrooms
- Picnic areas and shelters for small groups

\*\* Nature play areas are designed in a natural setting using existing elements like tree stumps, boulders, slopes and built from natural element like wood, sand and other movable parts.

The demographic makeup of the region is diversifying, mirroring what is occurring in other parts of the state. The Hispanic population is growing considerably, both



in number and in percentage of overall population. The projected growth of the Hispanic community in Deschutes County from 2000 to 2020 is 1,885%. By comparison the projected growth of the general population in the county is 110%. Outreach sessions with Bear Creek Elementary School's PTA (a neighboring bilingual school) and discussions with BPRD's Latino Outreach Coordinator indicated that Hispanic families use spaces where they can host larger gatherings, and where amenities serve a variety of ages. For example, flexible seating or picnic tables near playing fields and playgrounds allows parents to supervise children while socializing. Creating a welcoming atmosphere for families from a variety of cultural background is an important element of inclusion in public spaces. This can happen by using a variety of languages (Spanish is an important one in Bend) on welcoming signs such as entry signs and major trailheads.



Additionally, the aging population of Bend has grown considerably. Currently 15.5% of the population is over 65. The population of adults ages 60-74 is projected to grow 29% between 2015 and 2030. Retirement and older adult residential communities are clustered on the eastern edge of Pilot Butte, and their residents are many of Pilot Butte's most dedicated supporters. Older adults at public meetings expressed strong sentiment around improving trails to be intuitive and safe for older visitors and replacing the exercise area, a popular amenity with older adults. Pilot Butte must continue to serve this population, and the master plan update recognizes the park's role in keeping older adults active and healthy.



To meet the needs of a diversifying population, Pilot Butte has the opportunity to create outdoor, recreational and community focused amenities and spaces that respond to socio-cultural needs and trends. Because of its central location in the city the public can access a natural, high desert environment easily, even those with less experience and opportunity interacting with native landscapes.





Higher density housing along the east side of the park, next to the Larkspur Trail.

### ECONOMIC TRENDS

Bend and Central Oregon suffered a sharp economic decline during the recession years of 2007 to 2009. However, the region has since recovered and continues to grow rapidly. In 2017 the Bend-Redmond area ranked number one in GDP growth in the country (8.1%). Diversifying job sectors have turned Deschutes County away from being a solely construction or tourism driven economy which adds resiliency to the region. Economic development has diversified bringing higher wage-earning industries coming to the region.

A negative outcome of the growth is an increase in the cost of living and decreasing availability of affordable housing. Currently, the east edge of Pilot Butte is adjacent to an area in Bend zoned as *Residential Urban Medium Density* and *High Density*. This is not common in a city where the majority of land is zoned as Residential Urban Standard Density (single family). City planners expect that infill and increased density will occur in the next 20 years along major corridors such as the Highway 20/Greenwood Avenue and Neff corridors. As urban densification occurs over time, access to quality greenspace will become even more important for residents with less personal greenspace. This is especially important for families with children and people with fewer resources for recreational and physical activity. In this way Pilot Butte can help address public health concerns and equity of access to routine physical activity.

SCORP population data shows that the area of Bend with the highest percentage of residents below poverty exists less than a half mile to the west of Pilot Butte. Although the aggregate of public greenspace does a good job of covering the majority of this area with a diversity of park options, Pilot Butte offers a centrally located, expansive, natural park experience. Other parks with similar natural landscape and trails exist on the edges of the city.

## LOCAL AGENCY PARTNERS

OPRD shares public service responsibility for Pilot Butte with three local entities and one state entity with local presence. This consortium of partners is key to the natural and recreational functioning of the park. It is with their support and participation that the park is able to meet the needs of the public with high quality, safe amenities.

### **Bend LaPine School District**

- ORPD shares a portion of the north geography of the butte with two Bend-LaPine schools (Juniper Elementary and Pilot Butte Middle School). Trails that encircle the butte cross, imperceptible to the public, from ORPD to school district properties. To preserve the topographic unity of the butte, it is important to work with the school district as partners on these trails (the Base Trail and a small portion of the Nature Trail). Additionally, many students use Pilot Butte's trails to commute to and from school each day.



Pilot Butte Middle School track and football field sit against the north side of the butte.

### **City of Bend**

- The City of Bend plans and manages zoning and transportation issues that intersect with the park. They also operate one water reservoir and lease access to two others on the butte.

OPRD also recognizes opportunity in coordinating with the city to improve active transportation to and around the butte. Two active transportation efforts currently affect Pilot Butte:

1. A proposed “Safe Route to School” route is planned along Neff Road, connecting into Juniper Elementary School property. The route brings kids safely from northern neighborhoods and connects to the western portion of the Base Trail. This is a critical linkage that crosses the highway/Greenwood at a flashing beacon crosswalk, connecting students that live south of the park safely to the schools.



BPRD adopted their Comprehensive Plan in 2018

2. Bend's "Low Stress Bicycle Network" is part of the city's updated Transportation System Plan. It aims to connect "islands" within the city where people feel comfortable cycling. At Lafayette Avenue and Derek Drive the plan proposes bicycle racks and trailhead amenities to support visitors arriving by bike.

### **Bend Park and Recreation District (BPRD)**

- BPRD is a sister park and recreation agency that serves the city of Bend. Pilot Butte operates in the ecosystem of parks and open spaces managed by BPRD. The agency owns and manages 81 parks, six within a mile of Pilot Butte. For locals (especially inner east side residents), Pilot Butte compliments the collection of smaller neighborhood and community parks by offering a close-to-home, large, natural recreational opportunity that is mostly found in parks and public lands on the periphery of the city or beyond.

OPRD and BPRD have cultivated a partnership in the Neighborhood Park on the eastern flank of the butte. This area of Pilot Butte was developed in conjunction with BPRD and contains amenities that BPRD develops and maintains at other local parks. This includes a playground, playing field, picnic shelter, as well as the Larkspur Trail, a multi-use path. The Larkspur Trail passes through the park, linking locations north and south of Pilot Butte. BPRD maintains these amenities while OPRD maintains the parking lot and restrooms adjacent to the Neighborhood Park.

### **Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT)**

- ODOT owns Highway 20/Greenwood Avenue on the southern boundary of the park and works with OPRD to improve access and safety issues associated with the entrance to the Summit Road and the right-of-way along the highway. ODOT also owns a small parcel on the southeast side of park that they use for stormwater

containment. This parcel is infrequently accessed via a road from the main parking lot.

### **Bend Fire and Rescue**

- OPRD collaborates with Bend Fire (and other local partners) on the annual 4th of July fireworks display. The two agencies work together to prevent and respond to safety and fire incidents on the butte.

### **LOCAL VOLUNTEER PARTNERS**

OPRD and local park management collaborates with local volunteer partners. They can help the park fill financial gaps in a more direct manner (i.e., fundraising for desired amenities); offer physical assistance (i.e., maintenance or trail building person-hours); and provide a highly valuable link between park advocates and park management. There are two primary types of volunteer organizations.

#### **Cooperative Associations:**

In order to be a Cooperative (“Friends”) association, the group must be a 501(c)3, have its own board of directors and commit to the goals of a five-year cooperative agreement focused on interpretation and education.

#### **Adopt-a-Park Program:**

Groups who wish to volunteer their labor to improve the park can participate in the Adopt-a-Park program. A one-year agreement is drawn up between the group and the park manager, outlining priority projects for the year, agreeing on timelines and budget to accomplish those projects.

Volunteer work groups that come on separate occasions over the course of the year must sign a group agreement to assure that the park’s Liability and Volunteer Injury Coverage is applicable.



The July 2018 fire at Pilot Butte



## PILOT BUTTE STATE SCENIC VIEWPOINT DRAFT MASTER PLAN

### LEASES

OPRD operates four leases on Pilot Butte, to three different entities. The City of Bend leases use of an entry road through the northwest portion of the park, and access to and the use of their water facility on the south side. OPRD leases land and access to T-Mobile for their communication equipment, including cell towers near the summit. The cell towers are visually unobtrusive and access vehicles have not negatively impacted the visitor experience. New Cingular has a permit that allows them to install and maintain the lines that serve their communication equipment on the city's property. This is primarily underground lines, most of which is within the city's easement along the park's north boundary.



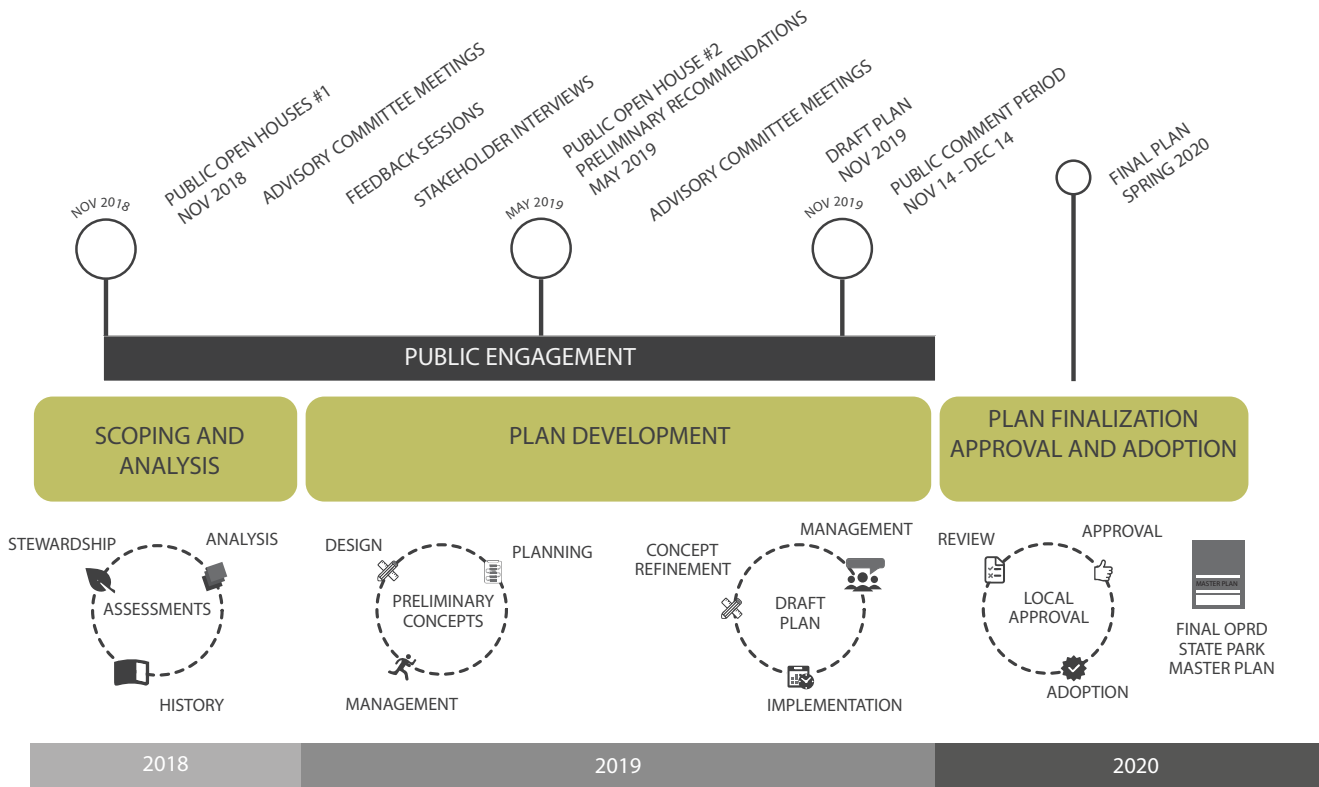
City of Bend water facility on north boundary of the park.

# 3 PLANNING APPROACH AND PROCESS

# PILOT BUTTE STATE SCENIC VIEWPOINT DRAFT MASTER PLAN

## PLANNING APPROACH

The approach to update the Pilot Butte Master Plan focused on understanding major changes in the Park and its context over the past 20 years, and is centered around efforts to incorporate inclusivity both in process and outcome. Initially, OPRD convened two separate advisory committees consisting of statewide and local representatives, but as it became clear that the majority of the Park’s use is local, the committees coalesced into a single, locally-focused committee with statewide representation as needed (participants listed below). Throughout the process OPRD sent regular updates to regional, tribal and statewide stakeholders.



## Public Outreach Schedule



## OPRD MASTER PLANNING PROCESS

OPRD follows the master planning process outlined in Oregon Administrative Rules, Parks and Recreation Department, Chapter 736, Division 18. The process includes assessing the occurrence and importance of natural and cultural resources; performing recreation; resource and suitability inventories and assessments; convening a steering committee to inform the plan development; reaching out to the public; and coordinating with local governments and agencies.



The public outreach process included public open houses and meetings held in Eugene and Bend. OPRD held targeted outreach meetings with organizations and groups. OPRD also set up a website ([www.pilotbuttemasterplan.com](http://www.pilotbuttemasterplan.com)) to inform of public of meetings, collect comment, and archive materials for those who were unable to attend meetings.



The public outreach process comprised:

- One statewide public open house
- One local public open house
- Two local public meetings
- Two Advisory Committee meetings



Additionally, OPRD conducted interviews and individual outreach meetings to involve the following stakeholders:

- City of Bend Planning Department (Brian Rankin and Allison Platt)
- City of Bend Transportation Engineer (Robin Lewis)
- Chamber of Commerce (Talena Barker)
- Local business neighbors  
Staffing Solutions NW (Cindy Bene)  
Carlson Sign (Peter Carlson)  
Deschutes Property Management (Tiffany Lehey)
- Central Oregon Coalition on Access (COCA)
- Sharlene Wills (Disability advocate)
- Bend Park and Recreation Latino Outreach (Kathya Choquez)
- Bear Creek Elementary School Bilingual PTA

Interactive boards at public open houses and outreach sessions.

### OUTCOMES

The following emergent themes came out of the public process:

1. **Partnerships:** Pilot Butte is a park highly connected to its larger context. These partnerships are opportunities for collaboration, sharing of resources and a platform for addressing issues and concerns. OPRD partner groups and agencies became strong participants and allies during the outreach process. They are integral to the functioning of the park as a woven element of recreation and open space in Bend.
2. **Inclusion:** The demographics of visitors to Pilot Butte are expected to continue to diversity over time. As a small park, OPRD's goal is not to add quantity of experiences, but rather to enhance existing amenities experiences, to draw diverse populations including Latino people, people with disabilities, and aging communities. This includes adding signage in Spanish and to help orient visitors and provide clear expectations (i.e. trail gradients and length), as well as incorporating universal access design elements into all improvements.



Interactive values board at public open house

3. **Trails:** Trails are the most commonly used and popular recreation asset on Pilot Butte. Public comment indicated concern for their upkeep, the impact of user-created trails on the landscape of the butte, a desire to see a greater variety of types of trails and improved conditions of trails.
4. **Landscape and environment restoration and protection:** Protecting the butte's fragile landscape is of paramount importance to the public. Priorities include protecting the butte from erosion and non-native plants including juniper encroachment.



Public open house Bend Park and Recreation

PILOT BUTTE STATE SCENIC VIEWPOINT DRAFT MASTER PLAN

# 4 SCOPING ISSUES

The issues summarized in this chapter were compiled with input from the Advisory Committee, OPRD staff, interviews with the City of Bend and BPRD staff, local stakeholders and the general public.

### ISSUE SCOPING SUMMARY

OPRD used a variety of tools and methods to understand the major issues and concerns at Pilot Butte.

First, staff conducted a community survey at statewide and local public open houses and online through the Pilot Butte Master Plan website. The top five areas of concern were:

1. Erosion caused by user-created trails
2. Over-use
3. Increased development around the park
4. Dog impact
5. Auto / pedestrian conflicts

Discussion at the Advisory Committee meetings were wide-reaching and covered many of the issues presented by the public. Additionally, Advisory Committee members discussed the following issues:

- **User created trails and the natural resource impact:** Advisory Committee members identified a variety of concerns related to user-created trails. Some expressed concern for invasive plant migration and damage to existing grass and shrub cover. For others user-created trails signified overuse and indicated a lack of care of the park by land managers and visitors alike.
- **Accessibility for all:** Although Pilot Butte meets minimum requirements with ADA standards, there are few quality trail experiences for people with mobility constraints. The Advisory Committee recommended creating more diversity in accessible trails and considering other aspects of universal access such as improving experiences for people with visual or cognitive impairment.
- **Access to the Park:** There are numerous informal entry points from roads and neighborhoods surrounding the



park, but only a few official access points. Consequently, users create their own. To create a park that is threaded into the neighborhoods and better connected to the schools, OPRD needs to focus on simple, safe and well signed pedestrian and bicycle connections to schools and neighborhoods.

- **Summit Road:** Accidents, near-accidents and the perception of lack of safety and wellbeing on the Summit Road Trail was mentioned by many. The committee feels it is important to address safety concerns between pedestrian and vehicular traffic on the road while maintaining a quality trail experience on this very popular trail.
- **Fire Restoration:** A major fire burned a significant portion of the south side of the butte in July 2018. The fire impacted the southern portion the Base Trail, burning the vegetation in this area as well as park infrastructure. The committee would like this plan to address fire-related natural resource concerns, visual effects from the fire and replace loved and well-used infrastructure such as the exercise area.
- **Maintenance:** This is a small park that receives a lot of visitor use. The public and Advisory Committee communicated their concern of a lack of maintenance to critical infrastructure (i.e. the water line to the summit, which is inoperable) and asked for continued upkeep and enforcement of trail use rules.

The top five concerns having to do with management expressed in the 2016 Pilot Butte Day-Use Survey were:

1. More opportunities for hiking
2. More opportunities for viewing wildlife
3. More opportunities for escaping crowds of people
4. Require all dogs be kept on leash at all times
5. More information and educational programs

The survey also identified parking as a secondary concern. Vehicular summit visitors often stay for short periods of time. However, currently there is limited, unmarked parallel parking at the summit. This sometimes creates a chaotic and inefficient parking situation.

Although the majority of visitors arrive at the park by vehicle, the parking lot at the base generally does not fill up. The Advisory Committee voiced concerns about people using the base parking lot to access the apartments on the east side of the park. However, since the parking lot has rarely exceeded capacity, all parties generally agreed that parking should be a shared issue amongst land owners, given Pilot Butte's urban location. There is currently ample parking in and around the park. As parking needs change in the future the following strategies can be employed:

- Install parking signs on neighborhood streets limiting parking time visitors can park
- Work with the middle school and the commercial businesses to the south to share parking lot space. This strategy “flexes” parking space during times when primary users are not needing it.
- Install a gate/parking arm at the base lot to help the park regulate when, and for how long, visitors can park.
- Work with the local transit agency and Bend's Active Transportation team to encourage alternative means to the park.

# 5 RESOURCE ASSESSMENTS

**PLAN AREA**

The geography of the butte incorporates two land owners, however, the topography and natural space is experienced often as one merged park. The plan will encompass all lands within the Pilot Butte State Park boundary. Although the plan does not have jurisdiction over adjacent properties, the trails plan will consider certain trails as contiguous sections as they connect onto adjoining land. This is important specifically with the Base Trail as it passes through Bend-La Pine School District property on the north side of the butte. The district and OPRD recognize that the trail experience should be cohesive and partnership with our neighbors will help coalesce resources and leverage efforts to meet shared goals.

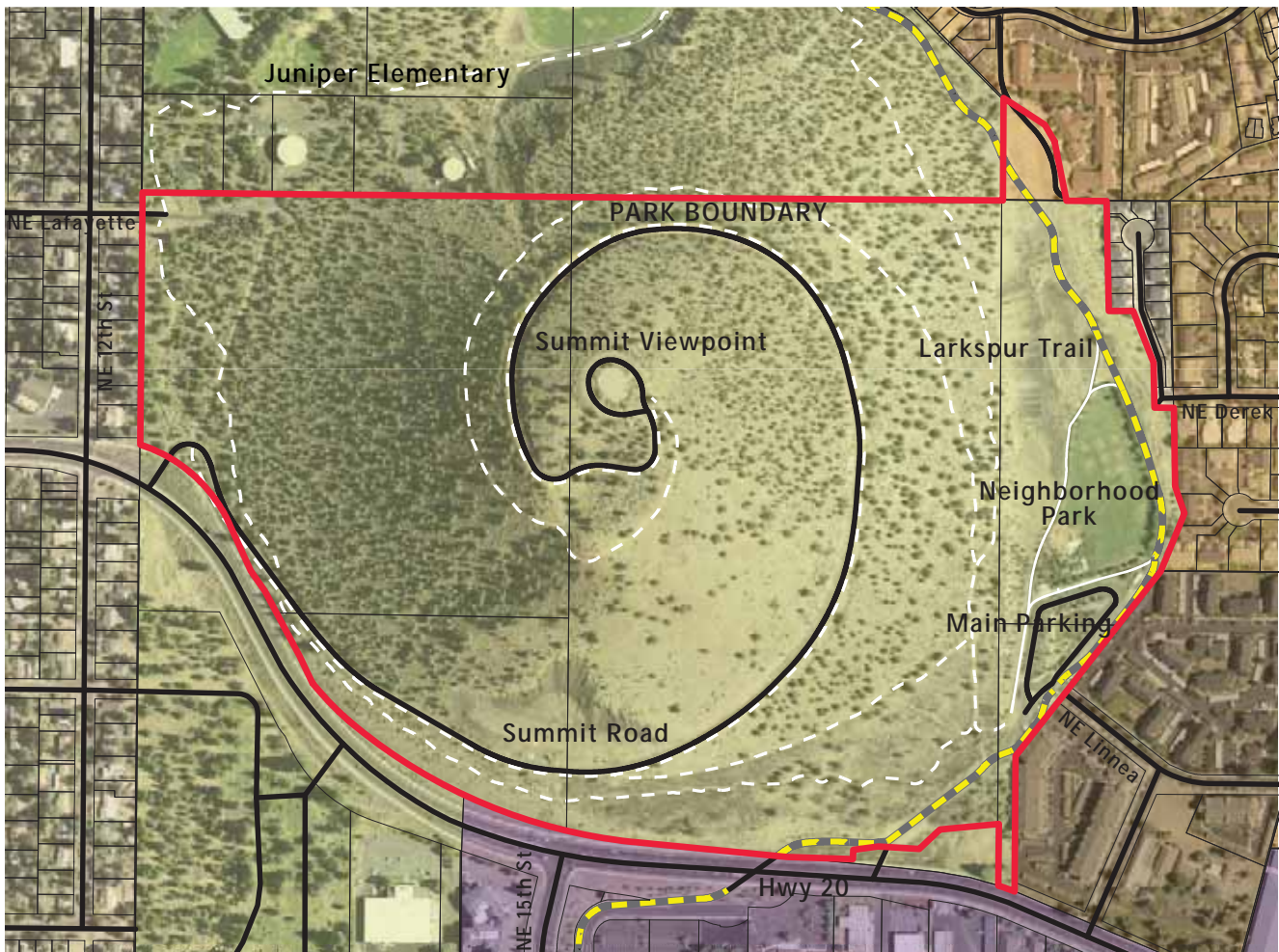


Figure 5: Plan Area



Summit Landscape



Original basalt steps at the summit viewpoint

### LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

Pilot Butte is an ancient cinder cone that covers approximately 153 acres within the City of Bend. It rises to form a naturally vegetated cone in the middle of the city. OPRD owns and manages 114 acres. The remaining acreage belongs to the Bend-LaPine School District and the City of Bend. The regular topography crosses the boundaries, and this description looks at the butte as a whole.

The park contains steep cinder slopes with a mix of native and invasive “naturalized” vegetation character. The northern side is more densely vegetated with juniper while the southern side has more grassland area and more sparse juniper growth. All slopes are laced remarkably uniformly by user-created trails throughout. A major slough occurs on the east side of the butte. The school district property is similarly made up of steep slopes with one major sloughing cinder slope along the north side of the butte. A former quarry forms a sizable scar along the south side.

The human-built features include basalt walls, rustic timber fencing, metal fencing (semi-permanent), asphalt roads and an urban park. A single road winds from the base to the summit.



### CLIMATE

The climate in the region is typical of the semi-arid high desert. Bend receives 11 inches of rain and 21 inches of snow, on average, per year. There are 162 days of sunshine and 72 days of precipitation on average per year. Precipitation peaks in December with a smaller peak in the May. The annual temperature average is 46 degrees. The summer temperature high is 82 degrees (July) and the winter low is 24 degrees (January).

### HYDROLOGY

Pilot Butte is composed mostly of the steep slopes and the well-draining soils of the cinder cone. For this reason, the butte does not have any predominant flowing hydrological features (rivers, creeks or streams). Historically a canal ran along the south and east side of the butte and caused flooding especially when warm rains would fall on winter snow on the butte. A berm sits along the east side of the Larkspur Trail to control flooding of neighborhoods.

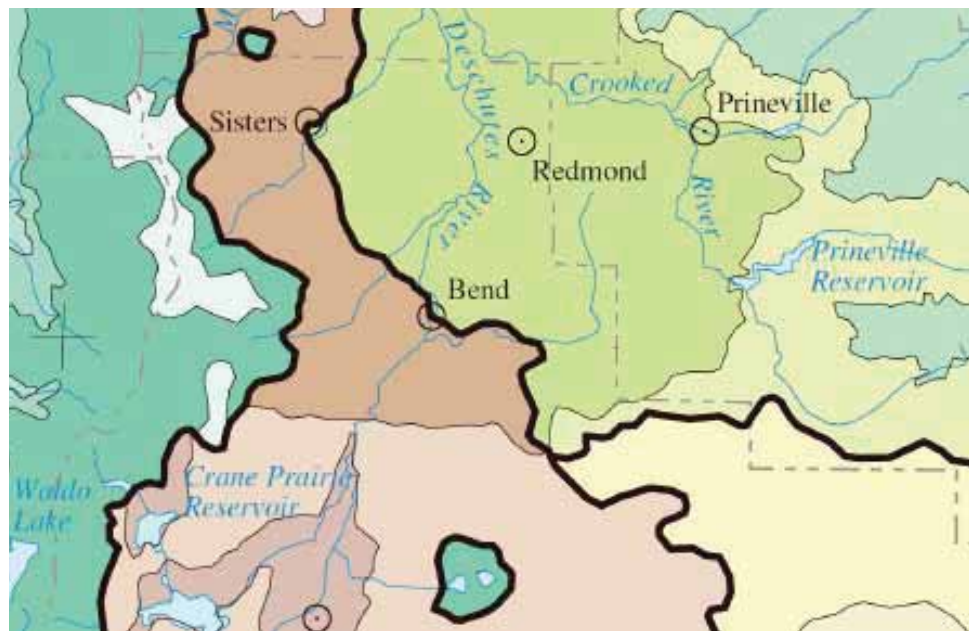


Figure 6: Eco Regions

#### Eco-Regions

- Blue Mountains  
*Deschutes River Valley*
- Eastern Cascades Slopes and Foothills  
*Ponderosa Pine/Bitterbrush Woodland*



## GEOLOGY

The park has a low point of 3,652 feet. The summit sits at 4,139 feet. The majority of the park is made up of volcanoclastic rocks (cinder deposits) from multiple eruptions of Mount Mazama approximately 7,000 years ago. The soil type is described as Tetherow-Clovkamp Complex soils. Tethrow soils cover the majority of the butte and are “excessively drained” volcanic ash over cinders. Clovkamp soils are less excessively drained and located mostly at the base of the slopes. There are no wetlands on site.

## NATURAL RESOURCES VEGETATION AND HABITAT

Ecoregions describe areas of similarity in a larger region’s mosaic of ecosystems. They help guide decisions for development and conservation of natural resources. Pilot Butte is at the southwest edge of the Blue Mountains Ecoregion, about one air mile from the boundary with the East Cascades Ecoregion, and about 20 air miles northwest of the Northern Basin and Range Ecoregion. The site does not succinctly fit the definition of any one ecoregion, but rather, has elements of the Blue Mountains Ecoregion but more closely resembles the Northern Basin and Range Ecoregion where western juniper woodlands are common. Pilot Butte is dominated by western juniper woodlands and savannas.

The Paiutes, the indigenous people who inhabited the area pre-Europeans, likely routinely burned the landscape to encourage growth of plants they harvested. Euro-American settlers arrived in the 1870s and grazed their cattle and horses on the abundant bunch grasses. They stopped using fire to manage the land. Their livestock also transferred invasive plants. Fire suppression and invasive plants changed the landscape considerably. The establishment of cheatgrass significantly altered the plant communities on the butte.

Since the park’s establishment in 1927, the active grazing stopped (or slowed). However, disturbance continued as



Cheatgrass



Dalmatian Toadflax



Rye

quarries were established on the south side; Bend built water reservoirs on the south and northwest side; and spotted knapweed was introduced with the fill material used to bury the south side reservoir in 2000. Generally, invasive species colonize disturbed soils more readily than natives. Other disturbances include trails, roads, and fire as well as naturally-caused wind erosion and sloughing.

### *AT RISK PLANT SPECIES*

No formal rare plant surveys have been conducted at Pilot Butte and no at-risk plants were sited during a vegetation analysis performed in 2017 by Salix Associates. No plants are listed as Endangered Species and there is no Critical Habitat on the site according to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The following vascular plant species have suitable habitat on the butte, and three other at-risk species possibly exist on the site, but their presence is very unlikely. Threats to potential at-risk species are competition by invasive species, trampling from user-created trails, and shading from juniper canopy.

1. *Astragalus conjunctus* var. *conjunctus*
2. *Astragalus misellus* var. *misellus*
3. *Astragalus peckii*
4. *Castilleja chlorotica*
5. *Nama densum* var. *parviflorum*
6. *Boechera cobrensis*
7. *Camissonia pusilla*
8. *Diplacus jepsonii*

Peck's Milkvetch (*Astragalus peckii*) and Green-tinged Paintbrush (*Castilleja chlorotica*) are listed as Threatened by the State of Oregon. A local botanist believes these two species have the most likelihood of occurring on the butte. The remainder have no federal or state listing status.

### *PLANT COMMUNITIES - PAST AND PRESENT*

Historically the butte had a strong juniper community on the

south side of the butte and a healthy grass community on the north side. This is because the north side had more productive soils and higher moisture due to less solar exposure. Low intensity fires would routinely burn through, killing young juniper but allowing for the fire tolerant ponderosa to survive. This is the reason that historically ponderosa and juniper did not occupy the same area. As settlers practiced fire suppression and their cattle grazed on the grasses, the butte changed.

Today we see almost the opposite condition. Juniper have colonized the northern aspects while the southern aspects have become annualized grasslands (much of it invasive cheatgrass) due to the prevalence of unmanaged fires. Due to direct competition for resources, larger shrub species are outcompeted by the juniper. Deep rooted grass species also diminish with increased juniper canopy, increasing erosion on steep slopes.

The *Vegetation Cover* map on page 42 shows plant communities classified into cover type classes.

Left alone without management or human use, the butte would host woodlands or forests dominated by relatively dense western juniper. Understories are more difficult to predict, but it is possible and even likely that over time and with no management, existing and new invasive species would become dominant in more areas.

### INVASIVE SPECIES

Invasive weeds are widespread on the butte. They arrived as “hitch hiking” seeds and via pack animals. However, in more recent times invasive seeds arrive by wind, blown from adjacent properties; are tracked in by visitors; or planted inadvertently, as was the case with Rye (*Secale cereale*) which was planted to reduce trailside erosion. Consequently, the butte is overrun with invasive plant species. The biggest offenders are cheatgrass, rye (also called cereal rye and feral rye) and Dalmatian toadflax which are widespread and having the largest impacts on plant communities on the butte. Spotted knapweed and Dalmatian



Bitterbrush Communities



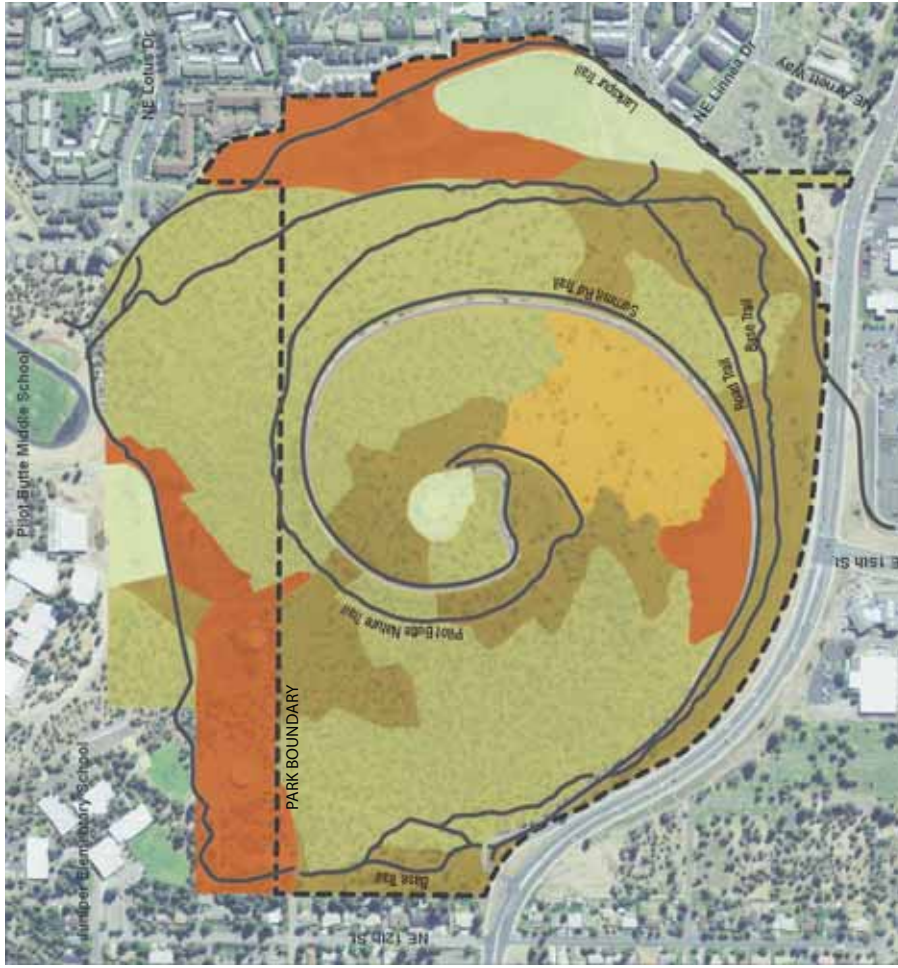
Rocks



Snags and Logs





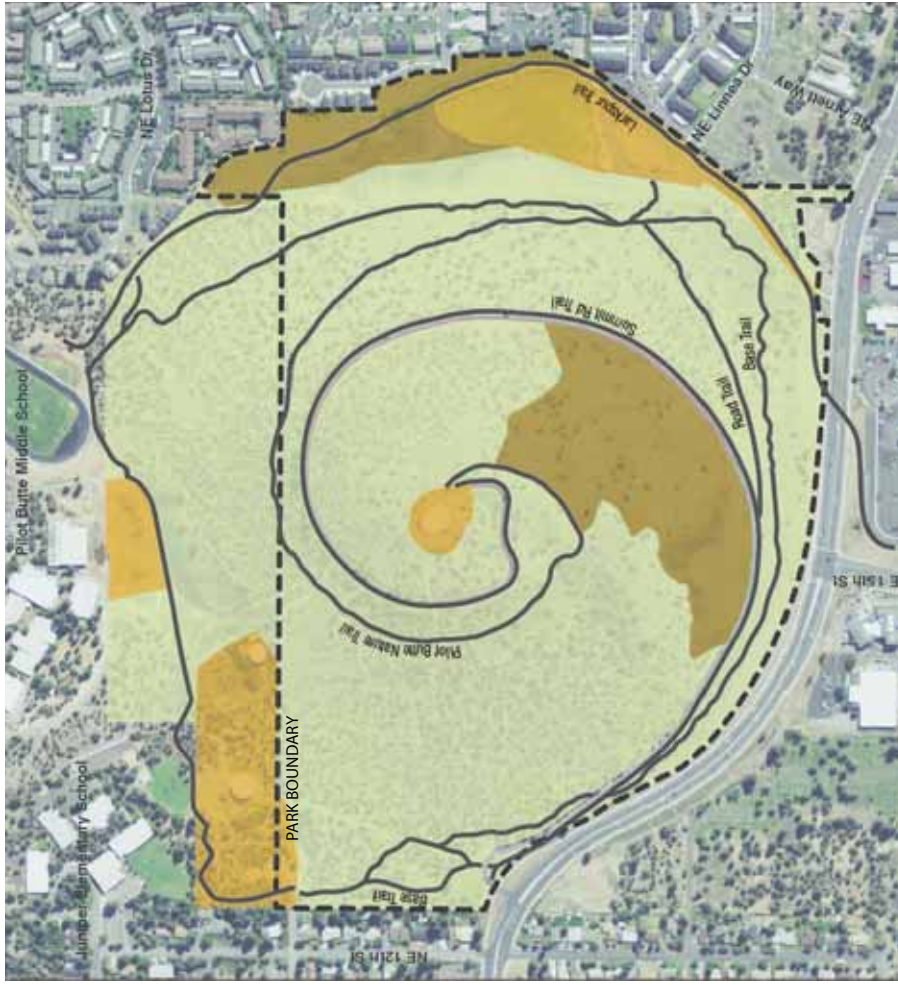


- Woodland
- Shrubland
- Herbaceous
- Disturbed
- Developed

**Vegetation Cover Type**  
Salix Associates 2017



500 feet



- Urban and Mixed Environments
- Eastside Grasslands
- Western Juniper Woodlands

**Wildlife Habitat Type**



500 feet

Figure 8: Wildlife Habitat Type

Figure 7: Vegetation Cover Type





toadflax are the only one listed by the Oregon Department of Agriculture.

The following are confirmed on the butte:

1. **Cheatgrass (*bromus tectorum*):** This plant is on the Deschutes County Noxious Weed List and is very successful at using water and nutrients early in the season to out compete native species. It colonizes rapidly after fire and dominates in disturbed patches. Cheatgrass is nearly ubiquitous on the south and east sides of the butte, some or all of which probably burned at some point, and is present on many other parts. Elimination of cheatgrass on southerly slopes is particularly problematic.
2. **Rye (*secale cereale*):** Rye acts as either an annual or a biennial and is an aggressive colonizer, especially in dry, sandy soils like those on Pilot Butte. Since it was seeded for erosion control along trails it has spread, primarily over much of the lower east, south, and west sides of the butte. Annual weed-whacking of rye should continue until a better strategy is developed.
3. **Dalmatian toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica*):** Dalmatian toadflax is most common on the butte on the southeast side, but can be found in disturbed areas around the butte. Although conventional knowledge discourages pulling because the rhizomes are tough and break off, the loose, volcanic soils of the butte allow effective pulling.
4. **Other common invasive species**
  - Spotted Knapweed (*Centaurea stoebe*)
  - Russian Thistle (*Salsola* spp.)
  - Filaree Redstem (*Erodium cicutarium*)
  - Bur Buttercup (*Ranunculus testiculatus*)
  - Common Mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*)



Peck's Milkvetch



Green-tinged Paintbrush

### *JULY 4, 2018 FIRE*

Pilot Butte suffered a fire from illegal fireworks on July 4, 2018, that burned approximately 10 acres. The fire primarily burned through grassland, shrubland and woodland habitats and incinerated some infrastructure. The fire also

destroyed city fencing along the southern boundary.

Immediately after, the burned area was fenced off to reduce off-trail traffic and protect the bare landscape. OPRD contracted arborists to fell burned trees, selecting 38 trees to remain for aesthetics and habitat. Contractors also thinned small junipers and limbed trees on a 0.75 acre parcel of OPRD property near an apartment complex.

The fire primarily affected grassland, shrubland and woodland habitat, including western juniper (*Juniperus occidentalis*), bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*) big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*), gray rabbitbrush (*Ericameria nauseosa*), bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*), Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*), Sandberg's bluegrass (*Poa secunda*), Thurber's needlegrass (*Achnatherum thurberianum*), common western needlegrass (*Achnatherum thurberianum*) and a variety of forbs. Known non-native species are primarily cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), yellow and dalmation toadflax (*Linaria spp*) and cereal rye (*Secale cereale*) the upland areas and Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) and knapweed species near wetter areas.

### WILDLIFE

The butte is composed of primarily three habitat types including western juniper woodlands, Eastside grasslands and Urban and mixed environments. See the Wildlife Habitat Map on page 42.

#### HABITAT TYPES:

**Western juniper woodlands:** The butte is comprised mostly of western juniper woodlands, with small, intermixed areas of savanna and some small inclusions of bitterbrush and mountain big sagebrush shrublands, and bluebunch wheatgrass, Sandberg's bluegrass and Idaho fescue grasslands within the woodlands. On the northerly slopes, younger ponderosa pines are scattered in the juniper woodlands. Larger ponderosa pines were likely planted along the road.

Habitat characteristics of western juniper woodlands are scattered large juniper trees and snags. Mature and old-growth junipers are widely scattered on Pilot Butte. In the woodland areas many smaller, young trees are encroaching, resulting in much higher tree density and younger average stand age.



Western juniper woodlands

**Eastside grasslands:** Four areas were classified as Eastside grasslands on the butte. Two of the very disturbed areas (the southside quarry and the meadow north of the Neighborhood Park) are highly disturbed. The City of Bend has treated the quarry/water tank area for Dalmatian toadflax and cheatgrass grows throughout. The areas east of the quarry and north of the road are in a more natural condition, although still heavily degraded by invasive species. This makes native plant communities difficult to establish and thrive.



Eastside grasslands

**Urban and mixed environments:** These areas have been significantly impacted by human development.

**IMPORTANT HABITAT FEATURES:**

**Bitterbrush Communities:** Bitterbrush provides forage, cover and nesting habitat for a variety of wildlife. It appears in a mosaic with sagebrush and rabbitbrush, often in places with more moisture. Because of a lack of water or water trapping features on the butte, the bitterbrush community is small in area.

**Rocks:** Although the quarry sites are not significant habitat, rock outcroppings (natural and man-made) offer valuable habitat for reptiles and small mammals.

**Snags and logs:** Snags are used by invertebrates, nesting and foraging birds and roosting bats. Snags are uncommon at Pilot Butte, but there are a few western juniper and ponderosa pine snags that add great wildlife value. Logs are even less common, so they should be protected from disturbance.



Urban and mixed environment





Lewis's woodpecker



Olive-sided flycatcher

Pilot Butte is an “island” of native habitat surrounded completely by development. It is comprised of habitat patches that considered as an isolated unit. There is no natural, undeveloped habitat adjacent or nearby. There are small, parklike areas with trees about a half mile away, but it is a much farther distance to any natural habitat.

Connectivity is important in that it links habitats together forming larger habitat blocks. Some flying (volant) animals (birds, bats, some insects) likely are less affected than species that do not fly. For example, the butte can provide adequate nesting and reproduction habitat for butterflies and songbirds with limited home ranges. Others seeking larger areas may not inhabit the butte. Migrant songbirds are known to use the butte as a temporary stop. Terrestrial wildlife that can tolerate human presence and development can survive as residents on the butte. However, if there is no influx of “outside” animals with which they can breed, populations may eventually show signs of inbreeding depression, which may lead eventually to extirpation from the site. Inbreeding depression develops over time as deleterious traits become more common in an isolated gene pool.

Most terrestrial wildlife species move at night, and some may travel through residential areas, but the farther the distance between habitats, the less likely they are to pass through residential areas to find isolated habitats. For many wildlife species, the distance between Pilot Butte and other natural habitats is likely already too much to foster significant movement.

Certain native and non-native wildlife species are tolerant of residential development. For example, native California scrub-jays move easily between residential areas and butte habitats. Introduced rock doves, Eurasian collared-doves and European starlings are associated with adjacent development.

### *Priority Habitat*

There is no “priority habitat” on the butte according to OPRD’s methodology, which involves calculating wildlife value ratings based on disturbance information and the condition of the landscape. Disturbance information includes human impact on wildlife based on recreation impact, wildlife type, season and location.

The largest reason why wildlife is less prevalent than in the past is its severed connectivity to other patches of habitat. Human use is heavy on the butte, which makes it difficult for sensitive species. Pilot Butte currently is not known to provide habitat for any wildlife species listed under the state or federal Endangered Species Acts. Although OPRD biologists conducted a general wildlife assessment, formal wildlife studies of specific species were not conducted.

Informally, the following at-risk bird species have been observed on the butte and were reported on eBird:

- Lewis’s woodpecker
- Pinyon jay
- Bald eagle
- Brewer’s sparrow
- Chipping sparrow
- Golden-crowned kinglet
- Olive-sided flycatcher
- Sagebrush sparrow and western bluebird

All were likely foraging and would not be expected to nest on the butte (except the bluebird). Lewis’s woodpecker is a federal Species of Concern, rated Sensitive-Critical by ODFW, and is a Strategy Species in the Oregon Conservation Strategy. Some common migratory birds stop on the slopes of Pilot Butte although most follow the Deschutes River corridor and the foothills of the Cascades.

Mammals that either use the butte or could potentially use them are the western gray squirrel, gray wolf (endangered), the

yellow-billed cuckoo (threatened), mule deer, yellow bellied marmots, mountain or eastern cottontail rabbits, and possibly snowshoe hares and yellow pine chipmunks.

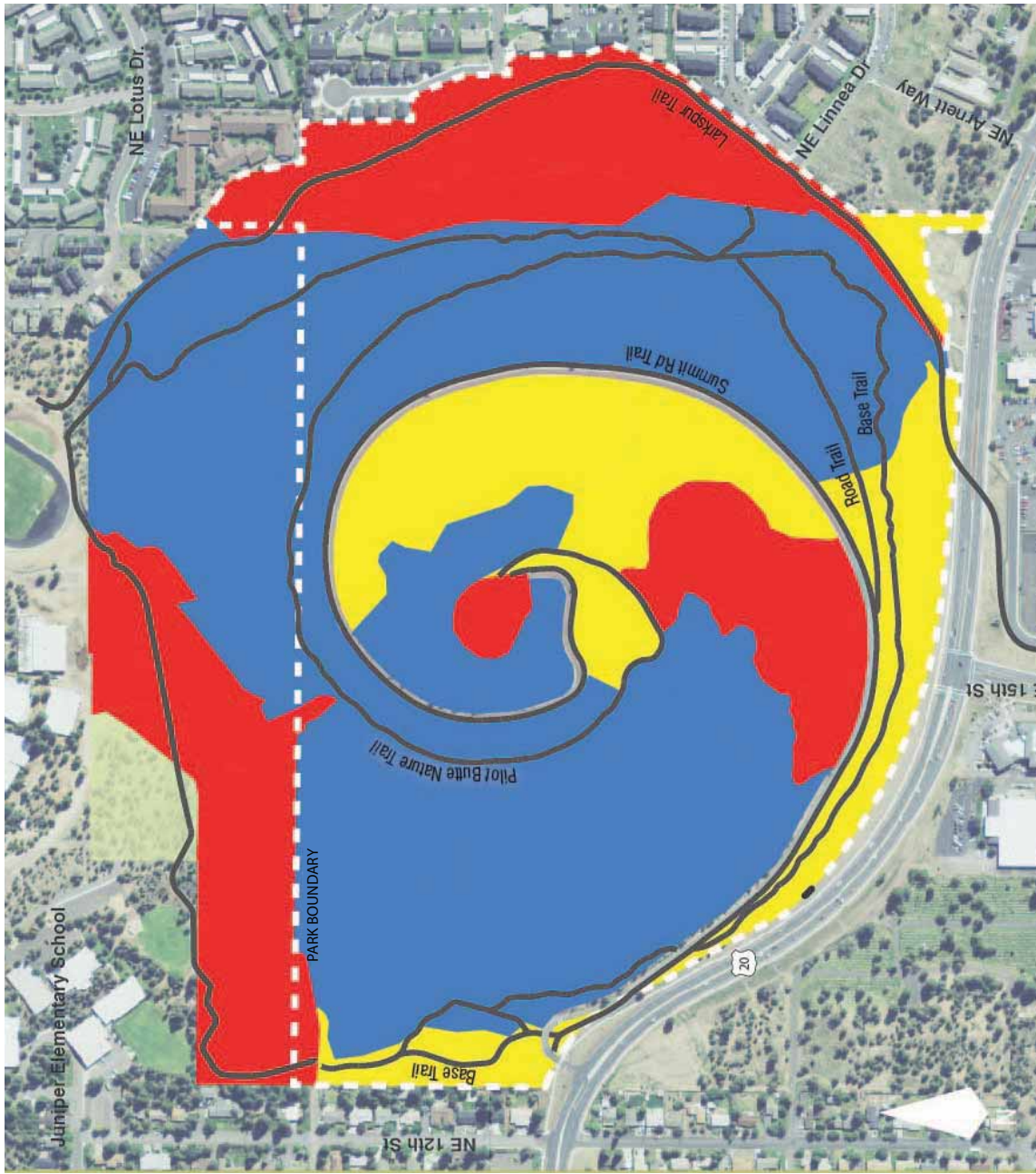
### DEVELOPMENT SUITABILITY

The assessment of “Composite Natural Resource Values” on page 49 is based upon a merging of the vegetation values and wildlife habitat values (page 42). For each site in the park, the composite ratings represent the highest of the two ratings assigned in the botanical and wildlife assessments. Value 1 represents the most valuable natural resource areas. It often has federal legal protection, such as for wetlands or endangered species habitat, and does not allow for any development. Value 2 allows for low impact recreation development such as trails. Values 3 and 4 allow for moderate to higher intensity development. Value 4 represents the least valuable natural resource areas under current conditions, and is most suitable for development.

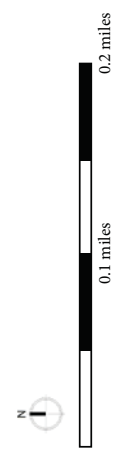
There are no Value 1 areas at Pilot Butte. However, Value 2 covers a predominant area of the butte indicating large swaths of landscape that are suitable for conservation.







- Most Suitable for conservation (none on map)
- More suitable for conservation, less suitable for development
- Intermediate for conservation and development
- Least suitable for conservation, most suitable for development



**Composite Natural Resources Map**  
Salix Associates 2017

Figure 9: Composite Natural Resources Map



## SCENIC ASSESSMENT

Pilot Butte's original primary use was as a location to view the Cascade front range. The summit viewpoint remains an important location both for tourists and local residents.

Although hiking or walking has surpassed sightseeing as the most popular activity in the 2016 Visitor Survey (75% participate in the former; 56% participate in the latter), the scenic qualities of the summit make it a unique location to visit in Bend and distinct among other parks in the region.

The busiest time at the summit viewpoint is around sunset. The summit contains a plaza, interpretive panels, historic elements, parking, vault toilet and water fountain (not operational currently). Although anecdotally this area often feels crowded, especially around sunset, visitors stay for a short amount of time at the summit. Eighty-four percent of all day-users spend



Iconic view west to the Cascade Range



Internal view of wildflowers on the butte



# PILOT BUTTE STATE SCENIC VIEWPOINT DRAFT MASTER PLAN

- Internal Views
- External Views

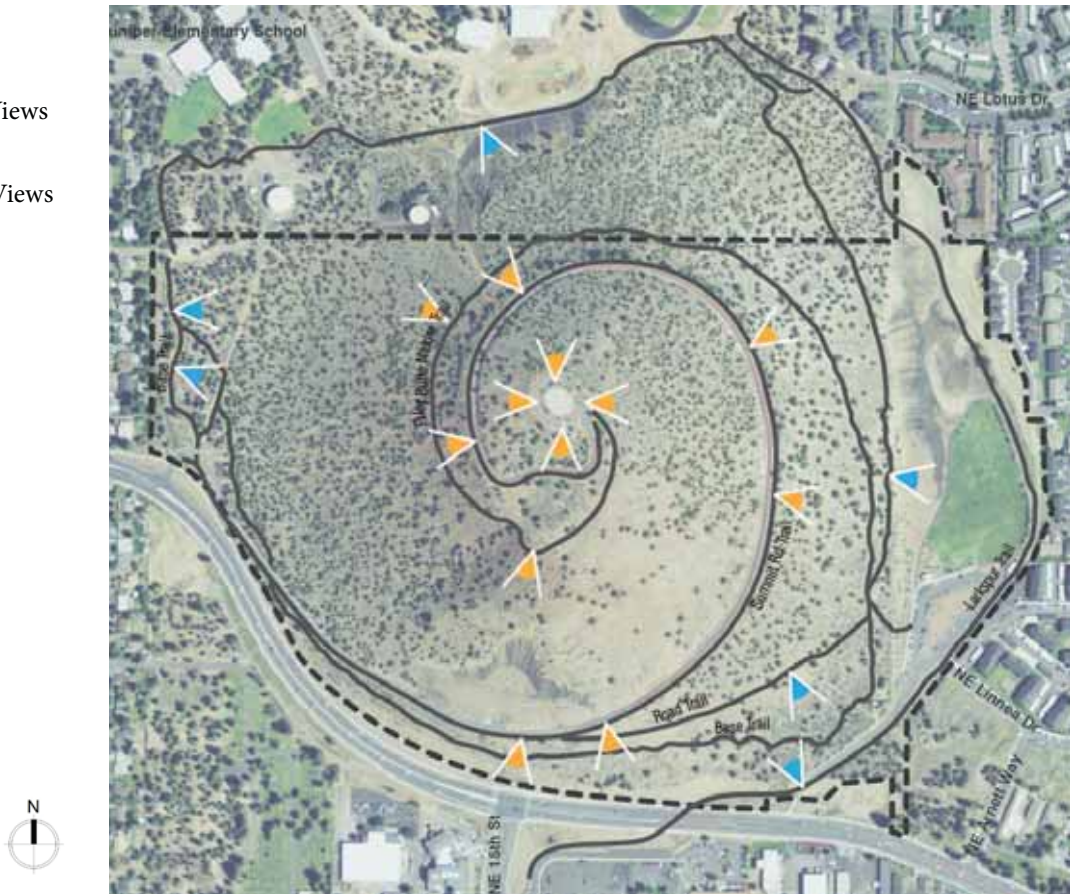


Figure 10: Viewshed Analysis



North view from the Summit



Internal view of fire restoration area offers educational opportunities

less than one hour at the park per visit. Most of the visitors who come to Pilot Butte for the views arrive by vehicle and drive to the summit.

However, due to the open nature of the landscape, there are spectacular views of the mountains, city and region from many other locations on the butte. Most notably, the Summit Road allows for open vistas in all directions from a variety of elevations.

Internal views of the landscape exist as well. Although the landscape is degraded in many areas and interrupted by past and current development (mining scar and water reservoirs), there are locations where the feeling of being in an intact natural landscape exist due to views of natural desert landscape, juniper cover and the seasonal wildflower bloom. Although the burn scar on the south side of the butte feels unattractive to some, there is educational value in the views of the recovering landscape.

## TRAILS

### *Public Use and Perception*

Trail use is the highest reported activity on the butte according to a 2016 Day-Use Survey of Pilot Butte. Three-fourths of visitors report walking or hiking in the park. The park provides a unique experience of natural surface trails in the middle of the city on a relatively large amount of acreage, an attribute more typical of parks found in peripheral locations. Still, 70% of respondents felt that there should be more opportunity for hiking and viewing wildlife. One third of respondents to a public survey said that a major concern at Pilot Butte is the poor conditions of trails. In particular, the survey identified the proliferation of user-created trails as the top-ranking concern.

### *Quantity and Condition*

There are approximately five miles of sanctioned trails on Pilot Butte and 11 miles of unsanctioned user created trails. This



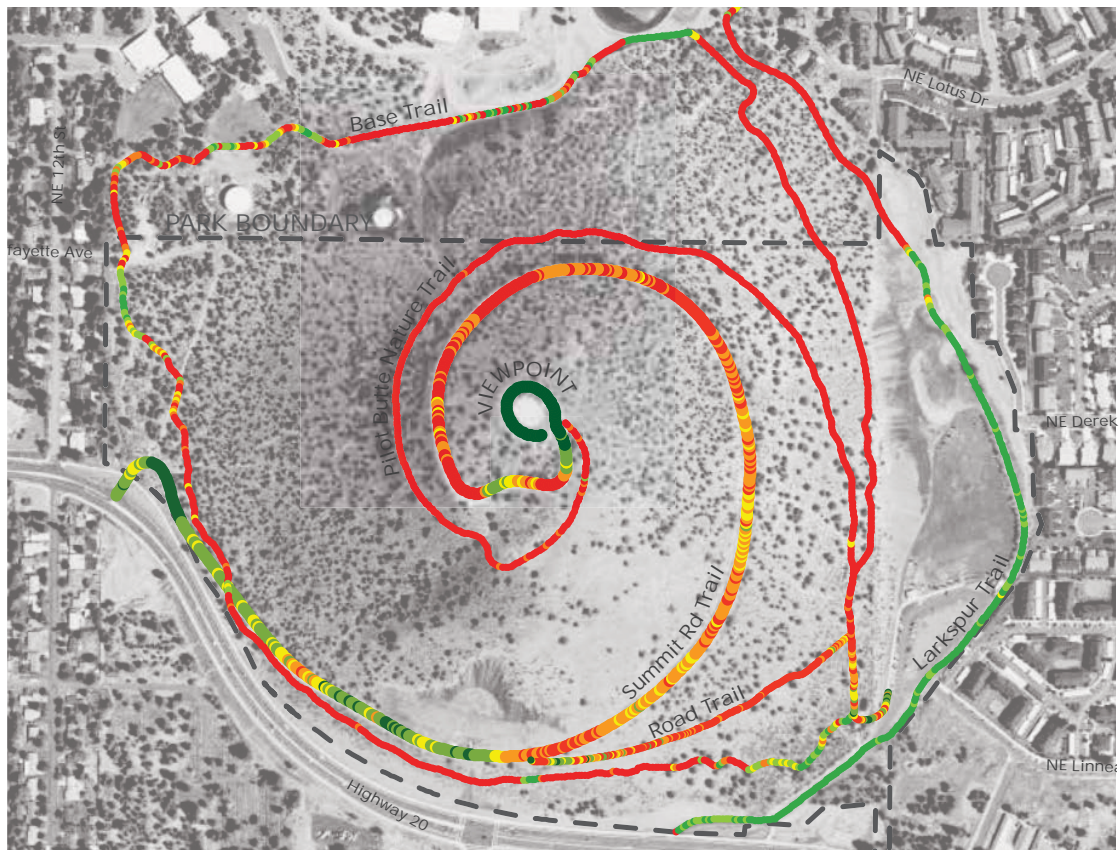
## PILOT BUTTE STATE SCENIC VIEWPOINT DRAFT MASTER PLAN

shows that there is a slightly higher percentage of unofficial trails (58%) overall.

More than half of visitors prefer a dirt trail surface (56%); less than a quarter prefer concrete or asphalt (22%). Although the majority of trails are soft surface, the Larkspur Trail is a popular paved trail that was developed and is maintained by BPRD on park property. This trail serves as an important intra-city connection for cyclists and walkers.

The majority of the trails have relatively challenging gradients as they climb the topography of the butte. The Base Trail has several steep sections along the north. The Larkspur is relatively flat.

The condition of the trails varies, but the comments were



**Figure 11: Existing Trail Slope Analysis**



consistent: all trails need improvements and more maintenance.

Three specific needs were identified:

1. Fire restoration of the south portion of the Base Trail
2. Pedestrian safety on the Summit Road Trail
3. Environmental degradation caused by user created trails

## ACCESS AND CONNECTIVITY

As described in Chapter 2, Pilot Butte can be accessed by vehicle from two parking areas (at the SE base and the summit). Cyclists and pedestrians access the park via the Larkspur Trail from both the north and south. There is a formal trailhead for pedestrians at the Neighborhood Park. Less formal but well used pedestrian access points exist off of Lafayette Avenue, Derek Drive and from the school district property along the Base Trail.





Pilot Butte is a topographic barrier in the city for vehicles, cyclists and pedestrians. BPRD identified a need for more connectivity “around/near Pilot Butte” in their master plan ([www.bendparksandrec.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/BPRD-Comp-Plan-Appendices-Adopted.pdf](http://www.bendparksandrec.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/BPRD-Comp-Plan-Appendices-Adopted.pdf)). An analysis of the City of Bend’s Bicycle and Pedestrian System Plan shows that there is relatively good cycling connectivity from urban networks to and through Pilot Butte via bike lanes on Highway 20/Greenwood Ave running east/west along the south boundary of the park. The Larkspur Trail also offers a safe and direct route to the park from the north and south. Accessing the park as a pedestrian can be indirect. Approaching from the neighborhood streets on the east requires walkers to go up to a quarter mile to find an official, accessible trailhead.

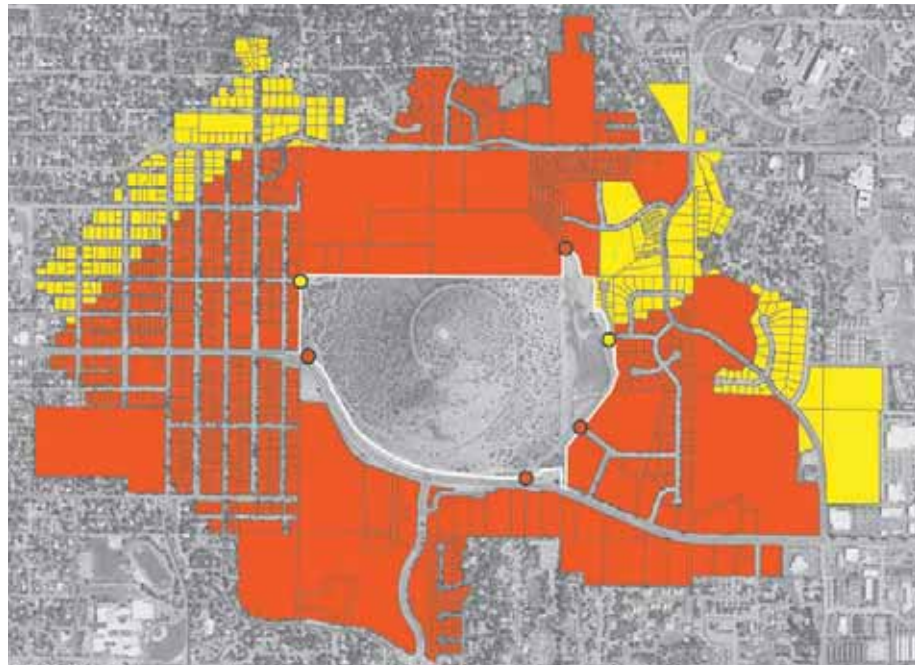
Coordination with the city, BPRD and schools identified an opportunity to improve safe and quality access for all, improving neighborhood walkability and connectivity. It is important to recognize that neighbors living near the informal but well used access points along Lafayette Avenue and Derek Drive expressed concern with increased traffic and parking.

## PILOT BUTTE STATE SCENIC VIEWPOINT DRAFT MASTER PLAN

Solutions should look at incentivizing cycling and discouraging parking on neighborhood streets.

Orange and yellow taxlots indicate locations that can be reached by traveling 1/2 mile.

-  Existing access points
-  Taxlots accessible from existing access points
-  New access points
-  Taxlots now accessible within a 1/2 mile due to new access point



**Figure 12: Walkability Analysis**

# 6 RECREATION ASSESSMENT

### VISITOR ATTENDANCE

Annual visitor numbers are tabulated from data recorded from an Eco-Visio Road Counter on the Summit Road and Trail. The counter records pedestrian, car and cyclist visitors. From 2017-2018, it indicated that 51% of the visitors using the Summit Road and Trail were pedestrians, 45% came by car, and 4% were on bicycle. It is clear, however, that the actual day-use visitor numbers are much higher because of the many other locations where visitors can enter the park.

Attendance at Pilot Butte has increased significantly over the past 10 years (2008-2017). In fact, the average annual rate of growth has been slightly faster than that of the population of Bend. The average annual growth rate of Bend during this time is 2.24% while for Pilot Butte it is 2.27%. From 2002 to 2018, attendance has increased 25% overall. In 2018, Pilot Butte recorded just under 950,000 day-use visitors. These attendance numbers make Pilot Butte one of the most visited of OPRD's park (ranking 10th).



Panoramic views from the summit viewpoint

Though the Summit Road closes in the winter, Pilot Butte is accessed year round. Although pedestrian and cyclist numbers dip slightly in the winter, they remain notably constant through the seasons.

The 2016 Pilot Butte Day-Use survey indicates that the perception of feeling crowded at the park is relatively low. However, anecdotal accounts and comments at the public meetings point to a feeling of over-use of the park. This is evidenced by the high number of user-created trails. Although it is difficult to assess carrying capacity and crowding precisely, the growth trends and public sentiment of over-use indicate that plan strategies must address increasing use and intensity on the natural resource.

### PILOT BUTTE DAY USE VISITOR SURVEY AND SCORP

The 2016 survey showed that the most popular activities on the butte were hiking and walking (75%), sightseeing (56%), and outdoor photography (27%). The least popular activities were using the playground (9%) and picnicking and barbecuing (4%). Although these activities rated low in popularity in the survey, public meeting feedback and outreach to the Latino population in Bend indicated that these activities, which are focused in the Neighborhood Park, are very important to some communities.

Respondents were asked which activity was their primary reason for visiting Pilot Butte. The top four were hiking and walking (61%), sightseeing (24%), running or jogging (4%) and dog walking (3%).

Most visitors came by themselves (41%) and spent approximately one hour in the park (84%). Local residents from less than 30 miles away represented 69% of visitors. They visited the park on average 40 times in the last 12 months. Approximately two-thirds of visitors reported that this park is their main destination for recreational activities indicating that this is an important local location for repeated recreation.



Hiking, walking and running are popular activities on the butte





The health benefits of recreation at Pilot Butte are also indicated by the survey. Park visitors reported their visit helped to reduce stress (87%), improve mental health (85%) reduce anxiety (80%), improve their physical health (78%), and improve their level of physical fitness (76%).

Three of four visitors indicated that they participated in moderate physical activity while at Pilot Butte, while almost half indicated participating in vigorous physical activity. Visitors who indicated participating in moderate and vigorous physical activity spent about an hour participating in those activities during each visit. By contrast, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services reports that less than 5% of adults participate in 30 minutes of physical activity each day. These results show Pilot Butte is an important part of maintaining strong physical activity practices for those who use it.



Public meeting feedback echoed the survey’s findings: Pilot Butte is often used habitually for exercise, namely walking and running on trails. One survey respondent reported that his doctor “prescribed” that he walk the Summit Road at Pilot Butte numerous times a week. Public meeting feedback also indicated strong importance of the exercise area (burned in the 2018 fire), especially for seniors. It is an area used habitually for stretching and exercising, as well as meeting others for social interaction and connecting for social hiking. The butte is a public, outdoor gym for many.

Oregon’s 2019-2023 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) identified the percent of the population that participates in an activity at a state scale. The most frequent outdoor recreation activities statewide include:

- Walking on local streets
- Walking on local trails
- Relaxing/hanging out
- Dog walking and dog parks
- Taking children to playgrounds
- Sightseeing
- Cycling on roads



- Day hiking on non-local trails
- Jogging/running on pavement
- Bicycling on paved trails

By far the activity most practiced statewide involved walking: 83% on sidewalks and local streets and 74% on local trails and paths. Walking and hiking prove to be a popular activity that can be practiced in different circumstances and by a wide range of people (ages and abilities).

### PROGRAMMING

Programming is managed by OPRD park staff within the Management Unit (MU). The majority of programming occurs in the summer when the park employs a seasonal interpretive ranger.



Current programming on Pilot Butte:

Park Led:

- Seasonal Interpretive Ranger (1-2 times per week in the summer)
  - Guided hike and programs at the summit
  - Roving interpretation
- Topic-driven Series (4 times during the summer)
  - Hike and interpretation series. A recent series focused on Geology
- Roving interpretation

Partner Led or Collaboration:

- Trail races / Pilot Butte Challenge (External partners requiring Special Use Permit)
- Fireworks display (collaboration with Bend Bulletin, Bend Fire, USFS, ODF, BRPD, OPRD, ODOT)

Overall most users (96%) were satisfied with their experiences and the conditions at this park. Satisfaction, however, was consistently lower for the number of information and educational programs (59%), quality of information and educational programs (62%), and group facilities (68%).



Managers may wish to evaluate these services to users to ensure they are meeting visitor needs.

The 2016 Pilot Butte survey indicates that visitors would support expanded programming in the park. More than half of day-users would consider participating in an entry level, “how to” programming (such as the Let’s Go programs) that provide equipment, instruction, opportunities for skill development and safety instruction. These programs are designed to help communities with less or limited access to recreation and the outdoors discover parks and new outdoor activities. Respondents indicated strong interest in hiking (34%) and stargazing (30%). The least supported programs were geocaching (15%), and bicycling on roads (4%). The most popular “other” programs were natural history, and programs to learn plant and flower identification.

### FACILITIES

The park maintains a mix of facilities that have been constructed (and reconstructed) over the park’s history. Although many facilities and amenities are in good condition, especially those constructed in concert with the Neighborhood Park and Larkspur construction, facilities and the landscape suffer from high use, vandalism, high impact incidents such as fire damage, and delayed maintenance due to funding and staff time deficits.

### RECREATIONAL TRENDS

Recreational trends that focus on more urban park amenities came up in the Pilot Butte outreach process. For example, some participants asked for a splash park and an off-leash dog park or “dog trail”. OPRD must consider its core purpose, staff and funding constraints when evaluating the feasibility of implementing these proposals. OPRD recognizes that these types of amenities are more appropriate park where a higher degree of maintenance can be supported (BPRD is currently constructing a splash park at Ponderosa Park, less than one half mile to the south of Pilot Butte).

This is where OPRD looks to collaborate with our local park agency partners. BPRD completed a Comprehensive Plan in 2018 that included a public outreach process to define future recreational needs in the city. Based on the resulting policy direction, key areas where Pilot Butte's Master Plan can complement BPRD's goals are:

- Trails for exercise and wellness
- Trails as active transportation routes
- Natural Area parks
- Focus on neighborhood and community parks
- Diversity and flexibility in park use
- Connections into and between parks / active transportation / walkability

Increasingly, technology is changing how visitors understand and interact with parks. Although these trends may not have direct implications for the master plan, it is important to track and be responsive to technology that can positively impact park functions. This includes (but is certainly not limited to) beacon counters, geo-fencing, drones, trail information and interpretation.



### NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The planning team identified statewide needs based on an analysis of the SCORP, surveys, public meeting and online discussion and discussion with the Advisory Committee. They developed the following list of recommendations to address needs and opportunities:

- Improve Pilot Butte's extensive trail and path network to provide a variety of quality experiences, accessibility, maintenance.
- Improve safe connections to the park and trail network by working with the city and schools.
- Improve access for people of all abilities, given that 28% of surveyed visitors were over the age of 60 and 9% had disabilities. Assure that facilities and amenities are ADA compliant and focus improvements on overall universal accessibility standards.

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FACILITY	CONDITION	MATERIAL
<b>OVERALL</b>		
Summit Road	Poor	Asphalt
Traffic Counters (2)	Moderate	Vandalized often
Retaining wall along Summit Road	Moderate	Basalt rock
Retaining wall along Hwy 20	Good	CMU block
Park benches (9)	Varies	Wood and metal
Cell Towers (3)	Varies	Metal
Water Reservoir	Unknown	Concrete
Water line under road	Poor - not functional	
Irrigation Systems (5 locations)	Varies	
<b>SUMMIT</b>		
Summit Plaza	Good	Concrete paver
Summit Retaining wall	Moderate	Concrete block
Vault Toilet - CXT	Good	CXT
Drinking Fountain	No functioning	Concrete and metal
Lava rock steps	Good	Volcanic rock
Communications vault	Moderate	Volcanic rock and metal
Mountain Identifier	Good	Brass on stone base
Foley Monument	Good	Stone and bronze
Interpretive Panels (5)	Poor - vandalized	Plastic and steel
Drinking Fountain	Poor - not functional	Concrete and metal
<b>EAST BUTTE</b>		
Larkspur Trail	Good	Asphalt
Exercise Area	Demolished in fire	Wood stretching apparatus
Exercise Area Retaining Wall	Good	Stone and concrete
Interpretive Exercise Kiosk	Demolished in fire	Plastic and wood
Host site	Good	Asphalt pad and utility hookups
Host site storage shed	Good	Wood shed, asphalt shingle roof
Bathroom - plumbed	Good	CMU block
Playground	Good	Prefabricated structure
Gazebo/Picnic Shelter	Good	Mixed
Picnic Tables (12)	Good	Wood and metal
Bob Bristol Trail Monument	Good	Bronze and stone
Interpretive Kiosk	Good	Wood
Flagpole	Good	Anodized Aluminum
Triangle Post and Rail Fence	Good	Wood
Entrance Gate to Parking Lot	Good	Metal
Drinking Fountain/dog bowl at Trailhead	Good	Concrete and metal
Drinking Fountain w dog watering at Park	Good	Concrete and metal
Host Post and Rail Fence	Good	Wood
<b>WEST BUTTE</b>		
Access Road to water facilities	Good	Asphalt
<b>SOUTH BUTTE</b>		
Post and Rail Fence along Hwy 20	Good	Wood
Entrance Gate to Summit Road	OK	Galvanized metal
<b>NORTH BUTTE</b>		
Gate	Poor - fallen down	Chain link

**Figure 13: Facilities Inventory**

- Improve amenities for seniors by making trails more accessible, replacing the exercise area and providing amenities in locations that seniors use often that encourage social interaction (the highest proportion of survey respondents were between 50 and 69).
- Enforce dog leash rules and consider building an off-lease area, as respondents both desired more dog friendly areas; and more dog control. Future improvements must balance these needs.
- Provide better wayfinding and information on-site and online. For local visitors, this need was clarified as better trail signs, distance markers and better website information for access and trailhead markers/amenities.
- Look for opportunities to expand programming by partnering with groups that have a stake and specific interest in the butte, such as trail running, health and natural history.



The playground in the Neighborhood Park





# 7 LAND MANAGEMENT

### LAND MANAGEMENT

OPRD considers the relationships between State Parks and adjacent land owners, property owners and stakeholders to determine what is the best use of the park property. Adjacent property could be important for future use for recreation, resource or environmental conservation or to enhance the current or future use as a state park.

Because of the dense development surrounding the park, OPRD has identified no open property adjacent that makes sense for future recreational or natural resource use. However, there are four main land management/property owning entities to consider when thinking about the future of Pilot Butte: BPRD, Bend-LaPine School District, City of Bend and ODOT.

### AGENCY INTERESTS

OPRD appreciates that Pilot Butte aligns with the agency's goals of providing and protecting outstanding natural, scenic, cultural, historic and recreational sites.

The opportunities in improving recreational function or park value lie in linking to other projects such as the city and BPRD's Larkspur Trail system, the city and school district's efforts to create "Safe Routes to School" paths, and the city's "Low Stress Bicycle Network".

OPRD also recognizes that Pilot Butte will continue to operate like a city park, especially as the city densifies as predicted along Highway 20/Greenwood. OPRD predicts increased use and maintenance of all facilities, increased desire for more urban recreational amenities such as splash parks, dog parks, pump tracks and playing fields. Collaboration and partnerships will be essential in providing a quality level of service that meets desired needs.

## BEND PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT

BPRD owns and manages 81 parks in the city of Bend, six within a mile of Pilot Butte. For locals, Pilot Butte park compliments the collection of smaller neighborhood and community parks.

Because of its location within BPRD's network of parks, Pilot Butte is often assumed to be another city park. Visitors can be frustrated by the relative lack of attention, oversight, enforcement and maintenance. As OPRD has different resource allocations for park management and upkeep, it can be difficult to keep up with city park levels of attention. For this reason, a strong collaboration between BPRD and OPRD has resulted in shared maintenance for elements of the Neighborhood Park and the Larkspur trail. This is essential, as aspects of Pilot Butte such as maintenance of the fields at the Neighborhood Park require different care and upkeep equipment, expertise and regimens than other parks within the state parks portfolio.

BPRD's 2018 Comprehensive Plan identifies a need within their "Needs/Unmet Needs Analysis" for natural area parks. In this context, preserving the natural park aspect of the butte is key to being a good partner to BPRD, helping to serve the local community's park needs.

OPRD would like to continue collaborating with BPRD on development and management of the Neighborhood Park. OPRD sees opportunity to collaborate more with BPRD community programming, events, offering natural open space in the inner east side of the city where demographic data shows the percentage of poverty is highest in Bend.

### BEND / LA PINE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The School District operates two schools directly north of the park: Juniper Elementary and Pilot Butte Middle School. This area includes some of the most challenging terrain in the park including a sloughing area of the cinder cone. It also contains a length of the Base Trail, which connects into the park and creates an important contiguous circuit trail.

Although the property lines divide the topographic area of the butte, Pilot Butte reads as a single land form and the two agencies have been managing it as such. Rangers monitor all trails encircling the butte, working with the school department in the case of issues that arise on school department land.

There is willingness on the part of the school district to participate in improvement of existing trails that would benefit students' "commute" to/from school. This work could coincide with renovation plans that are planned for the Juniper Elementary campus.

They have also approved the the proposal to construct an official trail that would connect the northeast portion of the Base Trail into the park. To date, how funding and construction efforts will be shared has not been defined. This work would be done almost fully on school district property. This would greatly benefit the Pilot Butte trail system by alleviating pressure on user created trails by building a well needed connection from school property to the summit.



## CITY OF BEND

The City of Bend plans and manages zoning and transportation issues that intersect with the park. In 2002 the city exchanged approximately 19 acres of land along the east edge of the park with a private developer. The acquired land must be used for public recreation and serves as a natural space buffer between the active recreation functions of the Neighborhood Park and the neighborhoods. The city operates one water reservoir and leases access to two others on the butte.

Partnership with the City is key to keeping the reservoirs functioning safely within the public realm. This master plan recognizes opportunity in coordinating with the city on transportation efforts that improve active transportation to and around the butte.

Bend's Transportation System Plan aims to integrate the Plan's proposed access points at NE Derek and NE LaFayette into their network, reducing Pilot Butte as an active transportation barrier within the City.

## OREGON DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (ODOT)

ODOT's interest with Pilot Butte focuses on the safety of users of Highway 20/Greenwood Ave, and the right-of-way it maintains along the north side of this route. This primarily focuses on park signage from the roadway, stormwater, and vegetation maintenance.

There are currently no large efforts planned with ODOT in regards to land management.

PILOT BUTTE STATE SCENIC VIEWPOINT DRAFT MASTER PLAN

# 8 GOALS & STRATEGIES

### GOALS AND STRATEGIES

Pilot Butte is a small park that serves two distinct purposes and offers two distinct experiences. It is both “nature in the city” and an “urban park.”

The goals of this plan aim to tie together these two functions. Although visitors often come to use both aspects of the park with imperceptible distinction, they each are developed, managed and maintained with different lenses. Many visitors come to spend time solely at the sports fields or ride the Larkspur Trail while others come to bird watch, see the spring wildflowers or experience the vista. This is to say that neither function is primary. This plan aims to maintain these two well-loved aspects of the park while weaving them together as a contiguous whole.



**Nature in the City:** Plan elements focus on ecology and environment. They include the rock, soil, flora, fauna and views. The plan elements that address ‘nature in the city’ involve observing the landscape and wildlife. They encourage learning about the high desert eco-system, valuing and/or participating in restoration and conservation.

**Urban Park:** Plan elements focus on community and recreation with an emphasis on physical and mental health and social cohesion. The plan elements involve getting exercise, playing, gathering, and “commuting” to school and work.

The Master Plan Goals support OPRD’s mission to provide and protect outstanding natural, scenic, cultural, historic and recreational opportunities. They do this by focusing efforts on the amenities, landscapes and values that are already cherished by visitors.

Pilot Butte Master Plan Goals:

- Build upon what works
- Enhance and improve what we value
- Restore and protect natural resources
- Be open and inclusive to diverse and developing visitor groups

### Build upon what works

This goal builds on well-loved amenities and strong partnerships. This goal focuses on maintenance and improvement of well-loved trails and facilities. Pilot Butte’s trails are the recreational skeleton of the park. The summit viewpoint is the historic origin of the park continues to define its relevancy. The Neighborhood Park and Larkspur are strong local connectors and amenities. This goal also aims to build and maintain partnerships with local volunteer groups and agencies by cultivating and participating in synergistic goals and efforts.





### Enhance and improve what we value

The public resoundingly informed us that Pilot Butte is valued for the nature and ecologies it supports in the city; the related recreational activities that support social and physical health; and the scenic nature of the park with views from the butte, as well as views to the iconic landform. The public also pointed towards the importance of Pilot Butte as a shared community space that offers opportunities to improve the equity of access to the outdoors and participate in positive and progressive community development such as improving active transportation networks and safe routes to school. This is clear in the partnerships with local public institutions. Its connection to residents is clear by the profound and diligent involvement of local citizens and neighborhood associations. This plan keeps these values at the forefront when proposing improvements and making recommendations.



### Restore and protect natural resources

Pilot Butte is at risk of being ‘loved to death.’ The impact of increasing visitorship on the butte is a challenge that this plan aims to address. Although it is difficult to regulate access to this park, this plan proposes approaching this goal from two angles: by explicitly addressing and directing visitor impact, and repairing and restoring existing natural resources.

### Be open and inclusive to diverse and developing visitor groups

The local, regional and statewide demographics are dynamic and developing, and are projected to continue to change into the future. This plan aims to help Pilot Butte be responsive to this changing human landscape. By focusing on inclusivity we better serve the public overall by creating a place that meets the needs of many. Inclusive public park space encourages social mixing, civic participation, recreation and a sense of belonging and responsibility to place.



This plan recommends the following actions to improve inclusivity and support diversity:

- Reaching out to diverse groups for input on the plan and for subsequent public outreach endeavors. Diversity, by definition, is an encompassing term. It considers age, race, sexual orientation, ability/disability, religion and socio-economic status (among others).
- Improving all access points to accessible infrastructure as universally accessible.
- Improve required areas to meet ADA standards if not already up to standard.
- Improve trails to meet ABA standards where topographically possible.
- Improve signage to be more universally welcoming, graphic and easily interpreted.
- Improving gathering spaces to meet the needs of diverse cultures.





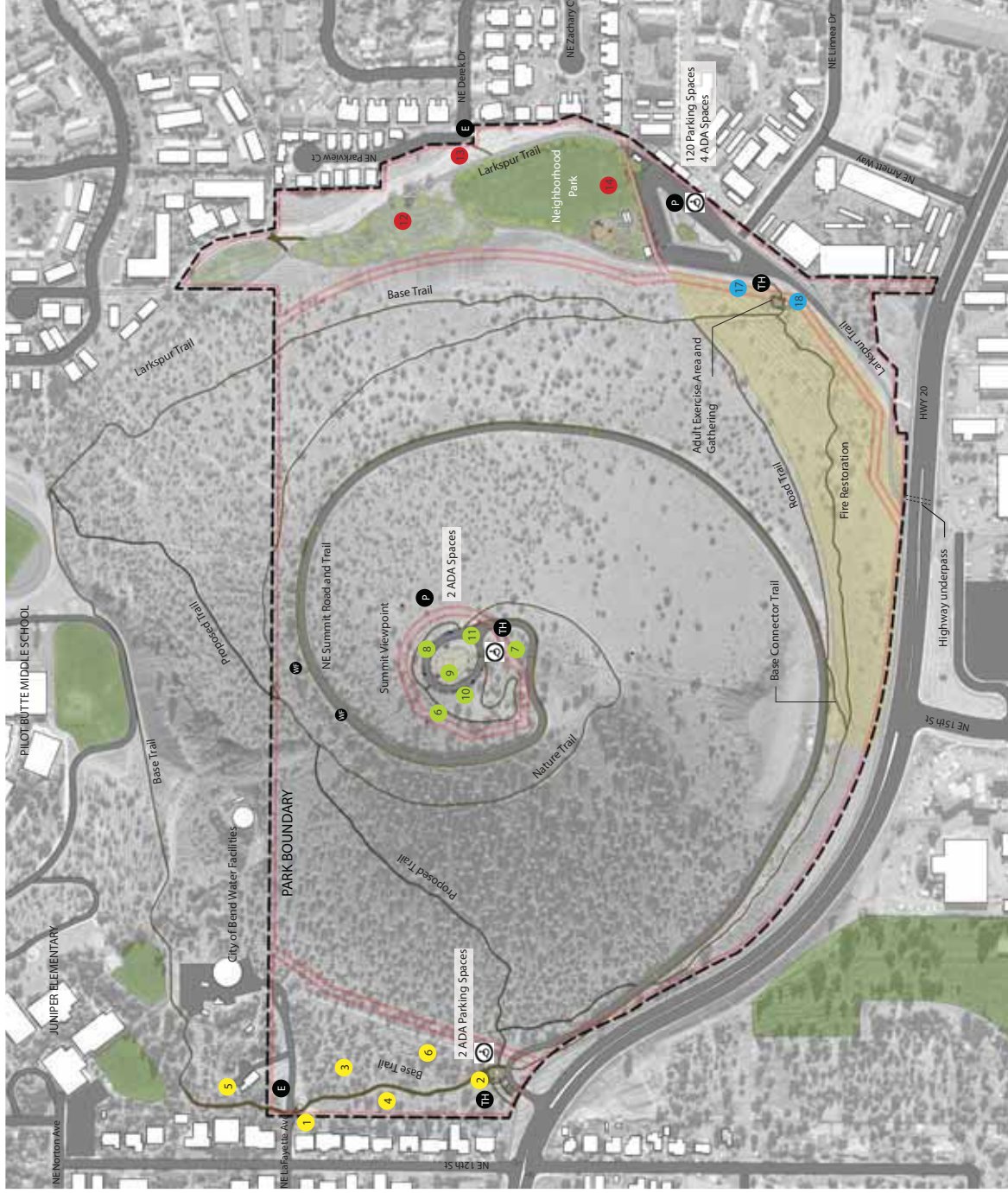
# 9 PLAN COMPONENTS

### PLAN AREAS

For the purposes of the plan, the park is divided into four areas: The west base, the summit, the east base and the slope terrain. The east base is broken into its northern portion, which includes the meadow, playing field, playground and picnic shelters. The southern portion contains the parking lot and trailhead.



Figure 14: Plan Areas



**WEST BASE**

- 1 Create new trailhead at entrance at Lafayette
- 2 Create new trailhead at Greenwood/Summit Road entrance. Create trail connection from Greenwood crosswalk and sidewalk to trailhead and Base Trail
- 3 Re-align and improve Base Trail from Greenwood to northern boundary, continuing to Juniper Elementary gate.
- 4 Improve trail to meet universally accessible guidelines for a shared use path (Access Board Trail Guidelines)
- 5 Continue trail improvements across northern boundary until Juniper Elementary gate (see Trail Plan)
- 6 Obliterate and revegetate existing Base Trail alignment and associated user created trails

**KEY**

- Formalized Ped/Bike Entrance
- New / Improved Trailhead
- Public Parking
- ADA Parking
- Development Zones
- Fire Restoration Zone
- Greenspace

**SUMMIT**

- 6 Construct new universally accessible loop trail ringing summit
- 7 Create summit trailhead adjacent to vault toilet
- 8 Implement parking improvements
- 9 Improve interpretive signage
- 10 Restore native landscape around summit plaza and trail
- 11 Bore new water line to summit

**EAST BASE - NORTH**

- 8 Zone meadow for future recreation development
- 8 Formalize access to the Park at NE Derek Drive
- 8 Increase flexible gathering space around picnic shelter

**EAST BASE - SOUTH**

- 17 Reconstruct the Exercise Area
- 18 Replace Trailhead

**Figure 15: Development Plan**





PILOT BUTTE STATE SCENIC VIEWPOINT DRAFT MASTER PLAN

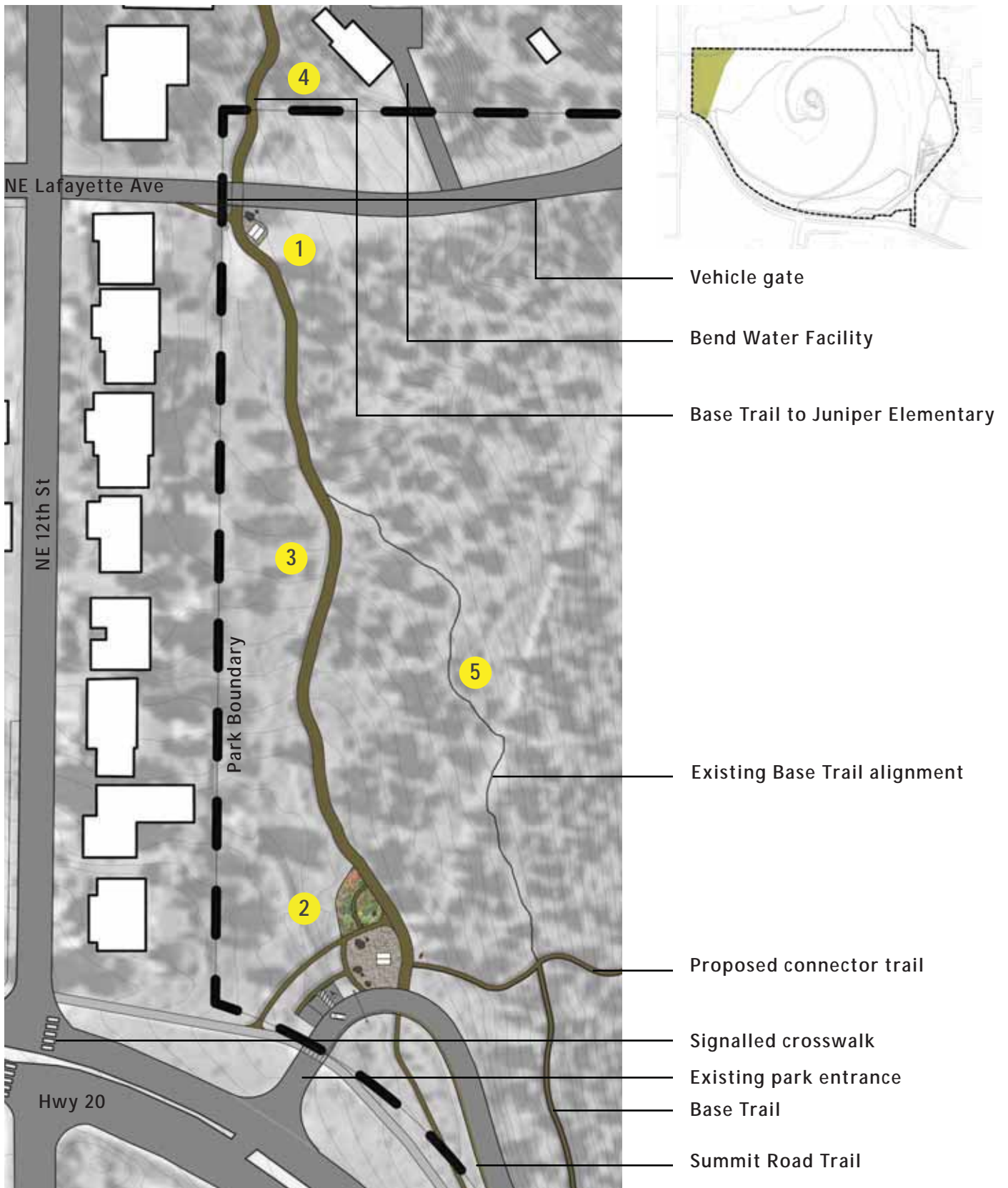


Figure 16: West Base Plan





Nature-play elements can be integrated into the Base Trail on the west side where it becomes an important trail for students commuting to school.

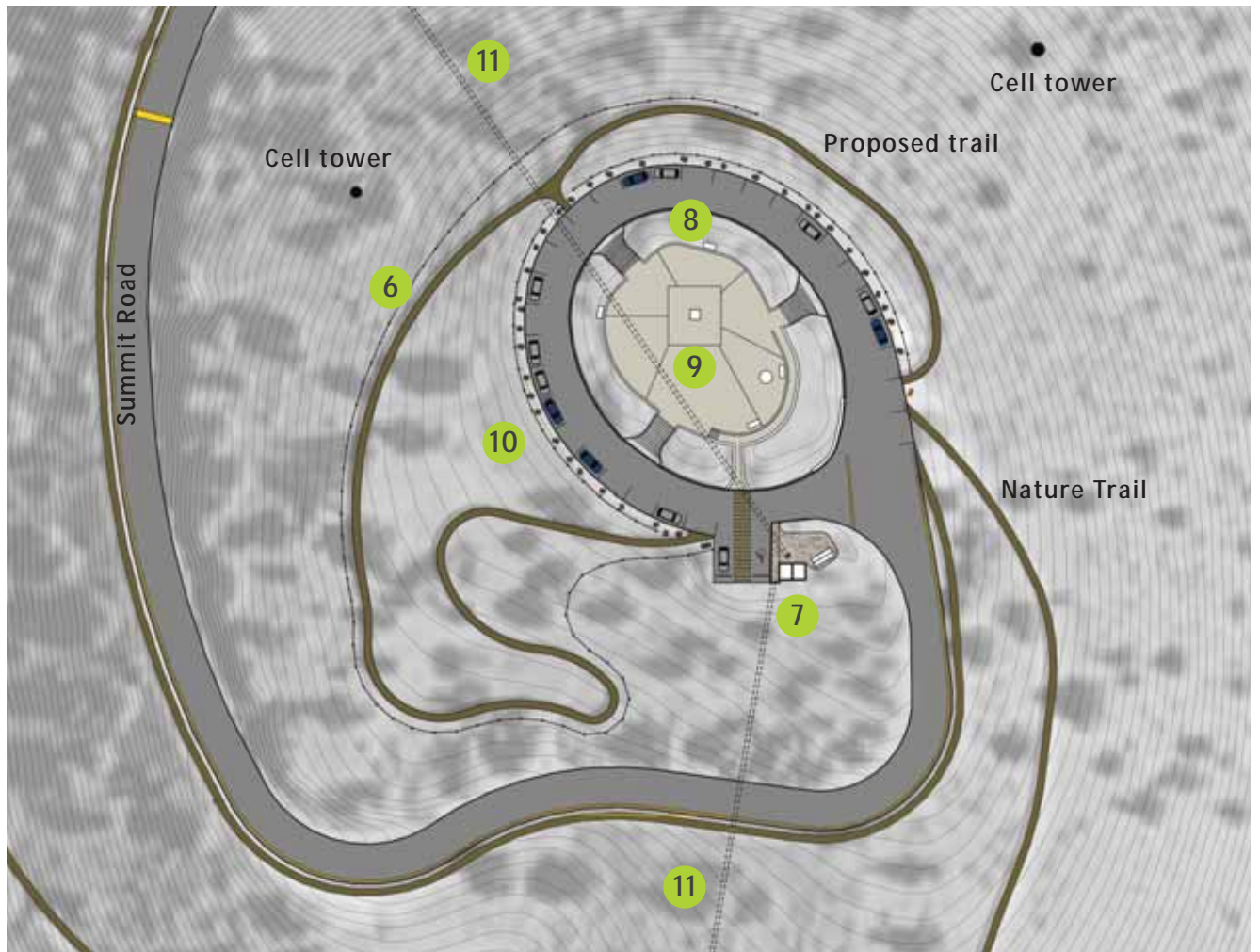
### *Recommendations*

- 1 Create new trailhead at entrance at Lafayette.
  - Install directional signs at Lafayette and 12th Street.
  - Connect base trail to pedestrian trail around city gate.
  - Add kiosk with trail map, bicycle rack, trash can, dog waste bags.
- 2 Create new trailhead at Greenwood/Summit Road entrance.
  - Add kiosk with trail map, seating, bicycle rack.
  - Work with natural resource partners to plant an interpreted butterfly garden along trail children walk to school.
  - Create 2 ADA parking stalls + one staff vehicle space.
- 3 Re-align and improve Base Trail from Greenwood to northern boundary.
  - Create new trail connection from Greenwood sidewalk to new trailhead at Summit Road entrance.
  - Realign official trail to route along western edge of park.
  - Improve trail to meet universally accessible guidelines for a shared use path (Access Board Trail Guidelines including a 5 foot minimum width).
- 4 Continue trail improvements across northern boundary until Juniper Elementary gate (see Trail Plan).
  - Create nature play trail from Summit Road trailhead to north boundary.
- 5 Obliterate and re-vegetate existing Base Trail alignment.

**SUMMIT**

The summit has been a loved destination on the butte since its inception as a park. The view of the city and region is the star of the show at the summit. It is also one of the easiest and most dramatic places to get to on the butte. For this reason, people of all ages and abilities come to the summit.

OPRD has the opportunity to improve the summit to include



**Figure 17: Summit Plan**



Integrated interpretive art similar to that at Bybee Lakes Park, Portland can be used at the Summit.

more diversity of experience for all, while protecting the natural resources that are degraded by visitors by guiding them to quality experiences and viewpoints. This occurs by:

- Capitalizing on the views in a greater diversity of locations around the summit via a new trail that meets universal accessibility standards.
- Improving summit infrastructure, namely water access and a trail map.
- Adding fencing, boulders and native shrubs to direct visitors and consolidate impact to predetermined areas.
- Improving/replacing interpretive elements.

### *Recommendations*

- 6 Construct new universally accessible loop trail around the summit.
  - Construct fence to guard against further landscape degradation against parking area.
  - Construct fence along down slope of trail to prevent user trail creation to road.
- 7 Create summit trailhead adjacent to vault toilet.
  - Install kiosk with universally accessible trail information and parking time limitation.
- 8 Implement parking improvements.
  - Stripe spaces to encourage efficient use of space.
- 9 Improve interpretive signage.
  - Replace four panels.
  - Enhance and integrate interpretive facilities into the built environment through public art and educational elements.
- 10 Restore native landscape around summit plaza and trail.
  - Restore native vegetation around summit plaza.
  - Plant native vegetation (shrubs) in areas where user created trails are likely to form.
  - Replace boulders around parking area.
- 11 Bore a new water line from the summit to city water supply. Location of line to be determined (2 options shown).



## EAST BASE / NORTH

This area has been deemed a location with high suitability for development because of its low natural resource value, flat topography and proximity to existing park amenities. The space can be reached by the Larkspur Trail and the parking lot, accessible to people with disabilities. It is adjacent to Pilot Butte Middle School and the eastern neighborhoods. It is a connective, people-oriented space.

The southern portion of this space currently includes the playground, covered picnic space, bathrooms and sports field. These amenities were installed in the last decade and are in good condition.

The north meadow is currently undeveloped. It contains many invasive species and is of low natural resource value. Expansion into the northern meadow is the intuitive location for future development. It is prime for active recreation, focusing on health, wellbeing and gathering. This may include (but is not limited to) a dog park, a bicycle pump track, a skate park or a gathering space.

During the public process no pressing or conclusive need arose for developing new amenities in the north meadow. The programming of undeveloped space should be considered in relation to active recreation needs in the local community and shall consider what nearby parks have and need. In order to prepare for future development, this plan proposes a universally accessible figure-8 trail that connects with the Neighborhood Park; outlining and preparing for future development; and planting of native trees that will take time to grow while providing native habitat in the meantime. A natural space corridor sits on the east side of the park, providing buffer space between the Larkspur Trail and the park with the neighborhoods. This should be maintained and managed for invasive species as it is a natural space “gateway” to the park.



The east base playground, field and picnic area are a popular destination.



The degraded north meadow is an intuitive location for future development.

The playground and sports field are high quality amenities installed by BPRD and maintained in partnership with them. Along with the bathroom and picnic shelter, this area is a central gathering space for the park and is used by a diversity of visitors who range in age, family size, socio-economic and cultural background. The plan proposes expanding this successful space by adding flexibility in how spaces are used.

### *Recommendations*

- 12 Target the meadow for active recreation in the future.
  - Work with BPRD to plan for and develop future needs of the local community; A dog park has been leading idea.
  - Construct asphalt path around meadow connecting to Larkspur Trail.
  - Plant native shade trees along path edges.
- 13 Formalize access to the Park at Derek Drive.
  - Install mountable curb.
  - Install universally accessible trail connecting Derek Drive to the Larkspur Trail.
  - Install wayfinding that welcomes and orients.
- 14 Increase flexible gathering space around picnic shelter.
  - Construct seat walls that allow for people to participate in various park activities simultaneously such as viewing the sports field, informal gatherings and supervising the playground.
  - Expand picnic space with universally accessible picnic tables.
- 15 Reconstruct the Exercise Area - Location Option 1



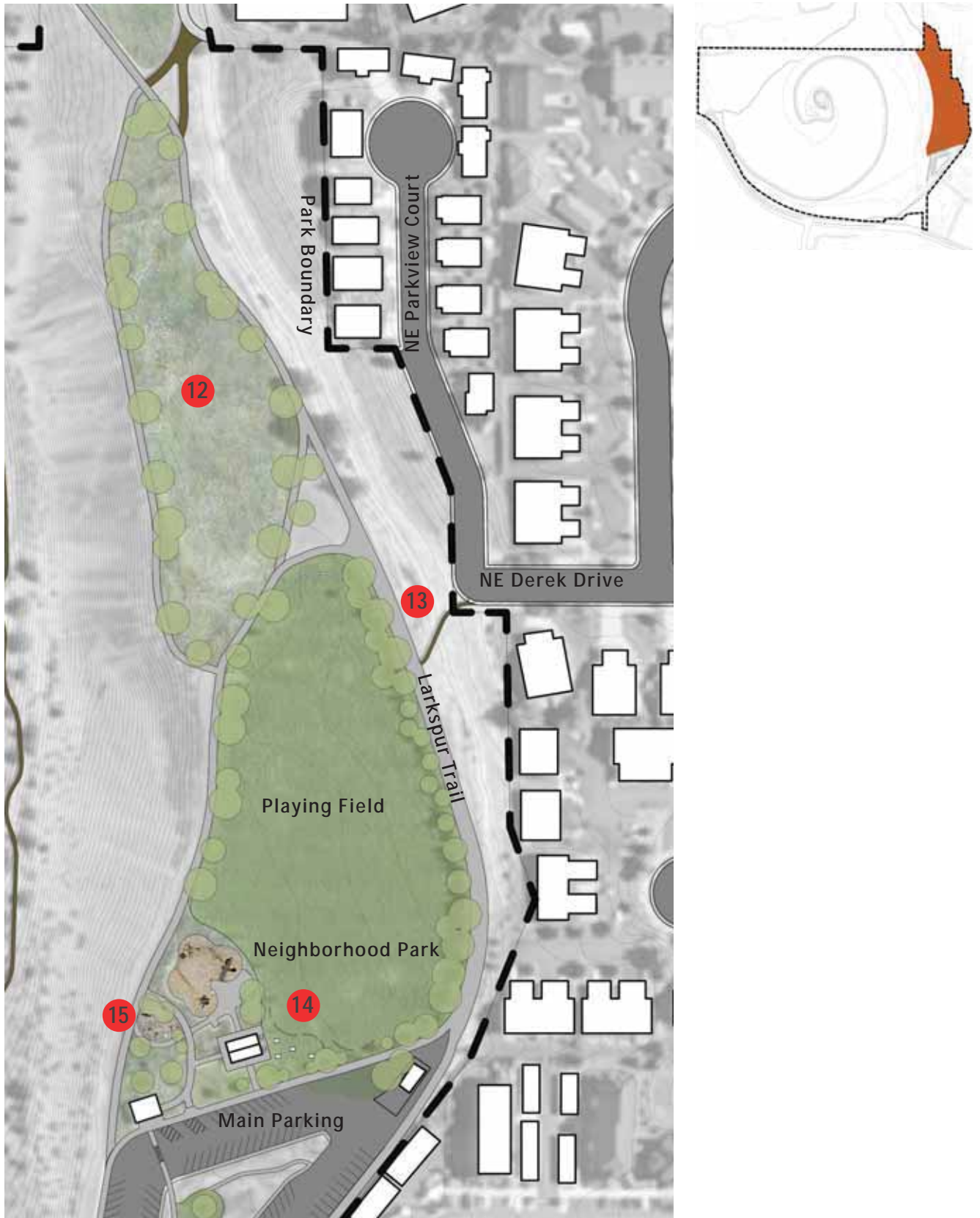


Figure 18: West Base - North Plan

### EAST BASE / SOUTH

This area includes Pilot Butte's parking lot and the southern connection of the Larkspur Trail to the passage under Greenwood, thus making it an important access point and movement corridor. This area is an important jumping off location for a variety of experiences including hiking on trails, working out in the exercise area, and visiting the playground and sports fields.

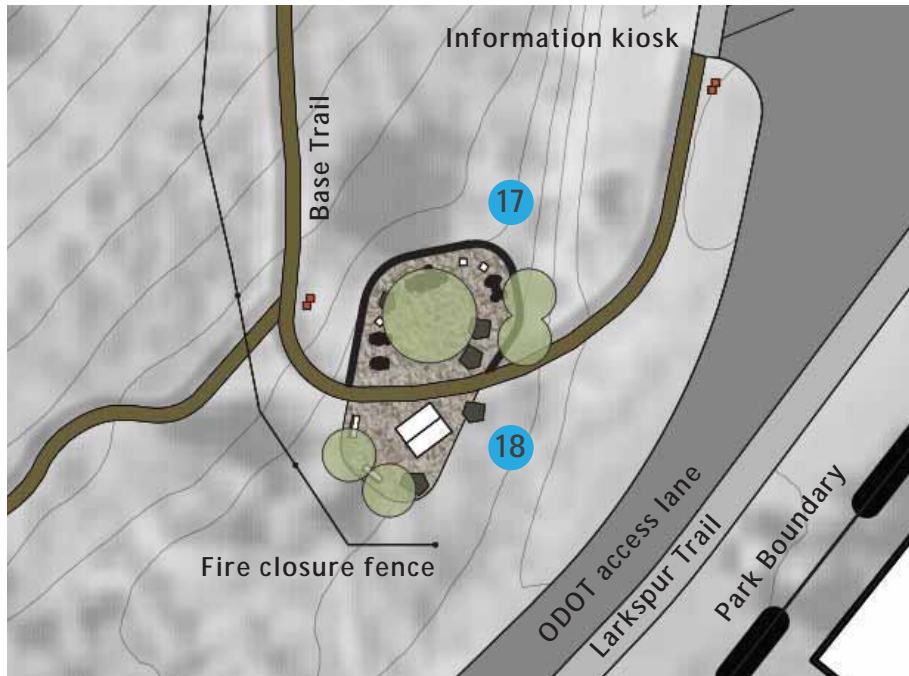
The plan proposes to improve multi-modal and active transportation by focusing on improvements around the Larkspur Trail. Parking area will not be expanded in this plan. Future parking needs shall be evaluated when the need arises and will be analyzed in conjunction with adjacent parking opportunities (lots south of the butte) as well as in partnership with the residential apartments to the east.

#### *Recommendations*

- 17 Reconstruct the Exercise Area - Location Option 2
  - Replace with similar manufactured exercise equipment.
  - Consider equipment tailored towards senior citizens as that is the predominant user group.
- 18 Replace trailhead.
  - Rebuild the kiosk to include community board and wayfinding.
  - Provide shade and seating.

### SLOPE TERRAIN (including fire area)

The slope terrain includes the majority of the butte's acreage (approximately 100 acres of the 114 acres). It includes a diversity landscapes including high resource value areas along the north, east and west slopes (see Development Suitability Map – pg #), as well as areas highly impacted by human use thus having low resource and conservation value (the mining scar and water resource facilities). It also includes the area damaged by the July 2018 fire, as well as the Summit Road and Trail.



**Figure 19: East Base - South Plan**

The majority of the visitor experience opportunities in these areas aim to reduce natural resource impact and restore trails and landscapes. Interventions that address the trails specifically are found in the Trail Plan (see pg #). Interventions that address natural resource issues on the slope are found in the Natural Resource Plan (see pg #).

### *Recommendations*

#### Fire restoration area (near-term)

- Install a semi-permanent fence around impacted zone.
- Install interpretive signage to be placed at closed sections of the base trail that educate on restoration efforts and the role of fire in the ecosystem.
- Implement *Fire Rehabilitation Project Plan* to address natural resource issues (see Natural Resource Plan).

#### Fire restoration area (long-term)

- Repair the Base Trail through the burn area (see Trails Plan)
- Once the burn area has recovered to a point where it can withstand visitor impact, add interpretation of the recovering landscape.

### ACCESS PLAN

Although Pilot Butte is a valuable large area of public greenspace, it also acts as a barrier to urban connectivity. The west side of the Butte abuts the city grid. The east border abuts a more suburban street network. With approximately 1.8 miles of edge, there are only two universally accessible entry points. In locations where the street network intersects with the park, users have already made their own trails and entry points.

OPRD has the opportunity to aid in efforts to bring more pedestrians and cyclists safely through the city using Pilot Butte's trails. Ultimately this means more visitors arriving on foot and by bicycle and less parking pressure.

Two local non-motorized transportation planning efforts are relevant to Pilot Butte:

- City of Bend Low Stress Bicycle Network
- BPRD's City Trails (Larkspur Trail and Big Sky Trail):  
BPRD has identified 63 miles of planned trails within the city that connect people to their parks. The Larkspur Trail is an excellent example of one of these trails that links communities north and south of Pilot Butte to and through the park. The Big Sky Trail is a proposed trail that will link Big Sky Park on the east boundary of the city to the Larkspur Trail where it intersects with Pilot Butte Middle School.

Pilot Butte's Access Plan aims to:

- Expand access locations to improve walkability/bikability from neighborhood locations.
- Assure that all access points are universally accessible where they connect to accessible facilities.
- Improve amenities and wayfinding at entry points to improve legibility, direct/consolidate impact, improve experience.
- Ensure development supports and coincides with local connectivity efforts.





Figure 20: Access and Trail Plan





### TRAIL PLAN

The prevalence of user-created trails on the butte demonstrates that visitors are desiring more trail connections than exist currently. The key to reducing user created trail damage is by providing sanctioned, quality trail connections where needed. This includes visitors who are traversing the park as part of a larger connection through the city, as well as those who come to recreate in the park.



Pilot Butte's Trail Plan aims to improve existing trails for safety and sustainability through the following:

- Create new trails to link current key access points and destinations.
- Develop, modify or adapt trails to have more diversity of difficulty and experience overall at the Butte.
- Modify or augment trails for universal accessibility.
- Cut off, obliterate and restore user created trails to natural state.
- Improve the Summit Road Trail for safety and experience.



The Base Trail directly after the fire (top), and as restoration efforts began (middle).

### NEW TRAILS

- Develop new trail to connect the Base Trail from the northeast side of the butte (on Bend LaPine School District property) to the Nature Trail.
- Connect the Base Trail on the southwest to the Nature Trail.
  - These new trail sections would replace a user-created trail.
  - Expand the diversity of trail type on the butte. Specifically, add low gradient loops where possible, in accessible locations.
- Develop a Summit Loop that encircles the flat summit topography
  - Develop trail section around proposed northeast active recreation site to create figure-eight universally accessible trail.
- Develop universally accessible linkages from Derek Street and Lafayette Avenue to established park trail system.
- Develop connector trail from Base Trail to Summit Road

Trail/Road Trail intersection on south side of the butte, to complete full trail circumnavigation of Base Trail while restoration efforts are underway.

- Decommission/obliterate/restore all others.
- Install signage to inform and educate.

### EXISTING AND IMPROVED TRAILS

#### Slope and Summit

- Improve the Summit Road Trail
  - Use visual and tactile cues to keep vehicles and pedestrians in their lane.
  - Install sign to reduce speeds and add speed bumps on the Summit Road.
  - Create areas along the Summit Road for visitors to stop and enjoy 360° views of the mountains, city and region. This may include seating and view interpretation.
- Perform maintenance and upgrade trails to meet Forest Service trail standards and best practices on the Nature Trail, slope sections of the Base Trail and Road Trail to improve safety for visitors and environmental sustainability of the resource while maintaining a natural experience.



#### West

- Base Trail: Create an accessible, durable trail that connects Greenwood Avenue to Juniper Elementary School.
  - Incorporate nature play elements along the alignment.



#### East / South

- Remove excess asphalt on Larkspur Trail to constrict paved trail to 12' maximum from parking lot to underpass. Restore vegetation on disturbed edge.
- Decommission trail impacted by fire for period of five years to protect trail. Reinforce with fencing. Use fencing style found elsewhere in park.
- Reconstruct fire impacted section of the Base Trail.

Decades of use have caused serious erosion issues. Legitimizing two well used social trails will alleviate pressure on others.

PILOT BUTTE STATE SCENIC VIEWPOINT DRAFT MASTER PLAN

Trails	Length (miles)	Surface	Universally Accessible
<b>New Trails</b>			
New Summit Vista Trail	0.20	soft	X
Connector at Lafayette	0.02	soft	X
Connector at Derek	0.02	soft	X
Connector at Greenwood	0.02	soft	X
East to West Over Butte (on property)	0.47	soft	
East to West Over Butte (total)	0.27	soft	
Neighborhood Park Annex Trail	0.13	asphalt	X
Base Trail Connector	0.04	soft	
West Base Trail / Kid Commuter Trail	0.13	soft	X
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.31</b>		
<b>Improvement of Existing Trails</b>			
Base Trail	1.75	soft	X
Nature Trail	0.90	soft	
Road Trail	0.23	soft	
Summit Road Trail	1.08	soft	
Larkspur Trail	0.58	asphalt	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.54</b>		
<b>Decommissioned Trails</b>			
Baseline through fire zone	0.28	soft	
User created trails	5.72	soft	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6.00</b>		
<b>Summary</b>			
New Trail length	<b>1.31</b>		
Improvement of Existing Trail length	<b>4.54</b>		
Decommissioned Trail length	<b>6.00</b>		

Figure 20: Trail Outcomes



### UNIVERSAL ACCESSIBLE TRAILS

Three trails are proposed to be improved to be universally accessible. Each offer a different experience. The Summit Vista Trail has the potential to be a low gradient trail with 360° views of the region from a natural vantage point off of the Summit parking area. The west Base Trail could offer a short, meandering trail through more densely growing juniper forest. The Larkspur Trail on the east side of the butte offers an easily traversed paved trail experience through a more urban park setting. All universally accessible trails will follow United States Access Board standards (Chapter 1017) for ABA trails and have the following:

- Gradient maximum as defined by ABA standards;
- Resting intervals and passing spaces as defined by ABA standards;
- Clear tread width of 36" minimum;
- Firm and stable compacted and even surfacing (aggregate or paved);
- ADA parking



Improving this well used social trail at Derek Drive will help cyclists and pedestrians of all abilities access the park.



Existing trails are improved and new trails are designed to provide a variety of trail experiences for all users.

### NATURAL RESOURCE PLAN

The natural resource plan aims to maintain the natural features that visitors value by focusing on restoring and maintaining the native systems and ecologies.



Compare the historically sparse juniper on the east side of the butte from the turn of the century (top) to today (bottom).

### INVASIVE PLANT MITIGATION

Invasive and exotic plant species are common on the Butte. Humans have altered the landscape by bringing invasive seeds and altering fire cycles, which trigger soil erosion. These disturbances allow invasive weeds to overtake native habitat. The plan aims to control existing invasive plants that alter habitats, and prevent new introductions and establishment. This creates habitat for invertebrates, particularly species that are closely dependent on native plant species. The following is a list of actions to encourage native plants to again thrive:

- Use multiple methods to control invasive populations. (mechanical, chemical and biological).
- Emphasize prevention, risk assessment, early detection and quick control to prevent new invasive species from becoming established.
- Educate neighbors about invasive plants to avoid in home landscaping.
- Implement strategies to eliminate the use and creation of user-created trails to prevent weed seed transmittal and habitat restoration.
- Work with partners to control and educate about invasive weeds.
- In sage brush plant communities use “assisted succession” strategies that use low seed rates of non-invasive, non-natives in conjunction with native plant seeds as an intermediate step in rehabilitation.

### JUNIPER ENCROACHMENT

Thinning dense stands of juniper on the north side of the butte is critical for restoring habitat for native plants and wildlife. This will allow more sunlight for native plants and grasses to thrive.

This plan recommends the following actions to improve habitat on the north side:

- Retain “habitat trees,” defined as mature junipers and dead snags. Snags are used by cavity nesters - birds and bats, and can be left standing where they do not pose a risk to visitors or infrastructure.
- Continue young juniper thinning in western juniper woodlands habitats. Remove young juniper, keeping all trees over 16” in diameter. Prune saplings.
- Use chips on trail. Do not scatter chips so as to maintain native grasses.



Mature habitat tree.

### *HABITAT FRAGMENTATION MITIGATION AND CREATION*

The butte has been highly impacted by humans over time.

Rapid urbanization and conversion of habitat to development threatens habitats and creates habitat fragmentation.

Currently no “priority habitats” or protected species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) exist on site. Some at-risk flora and fauna species have been documented or have potential to exist on site; ongoing resource management efforts prioritize these species. Mule deer winter range is particularly vulnerable in the region around Pilot Butte.

- At-risk species include three bird species and five vascular plant species. Vegetation transects have been done previously to assess plant diversity on the butte, while a variety of survey methods, mostly informal, have been used to identify fauna on/around Pilot Butte. Future monitoring will help us track these species over time and ensure that habitat conservation efforts are appropriately addressed.
- Work with partners to increase connectivity between habitat patches through the city, including Pilot Butte.
- Create education and interpretation opportunities of native ecologies on the butte.
- Work with local schools to use Pilot Butte as a “laboratory” for study of ecologies.
- Reduce user-created trails and keep hikers on established, official trails and decrease surprise interactions of humans and wildlife, which will increase habitat value.



Opportunities for increase native trees and shrubs along bike paths to decrease habitat fragmentation.





- Work with ODFW to identify wildlife issues and support wildlife programs. Reinstall songbird nest box program with ODFW involvement if possible.
- Create pollinator garden on the summit and create native milkweed garden near trailhead kiosk. This will provide native nectar and host plants to provide and/or enhance resident and migrant habitat for invertebrates, which also may have positive impacts higher up the food chain. It will also provide an opportunity for visitors to see small wildlife.
- Consider working with city to explore moving fireworks display. This will increase habitat value by decreasing a large disturbance.
- Work with the city and BPRD to designate linear lands (bikeways or other corridors) that connect into Pilot Butte as wildlife paths. Plant native tree species in these corridors to encourage avian routes from the river and peripheral open spaces to Pilot Butte.
- Keep updated species records to track the presence, absence, and population health of species which can be used in management decisions and research.

### *OUTREACH AND EDUCATION*

- Involve schools in projects including research, monitoring (with trail cams, etc.), pollinator and monarch gardens monitoring and maintenance, and growing native plants for restoration. This will build a sense of park ownership for children and in the neighborhood in general, and increase knowledge about the wildlife and plants in the park. The value of the park for wildlife increases when research leads to habitat enhancements.
- Nurture a habitat-oriented “friends” group to assist in education, restoration and monitoring. This will increase detection and control of invasive species and strengthen relationships between OPRD and community.

### FIRE REHABILITATION AND MITIGATION PLAN

Since the major fire in July 2018, the major components of the rehabilitation include woody debris management, invasive annual grass suppression, additional noxious weed treatments, seeding of native species, and planting of shrub plugs.

#### Near-term fire rehabilitation interventions:

- Chip woody debris and use to prevent erosion and apply to trails.
- Pile woody debris for habitat.
- Retain downed logs for habitat.
- Treat affected area with post-emergent herbicide to control invasive annual grasses.

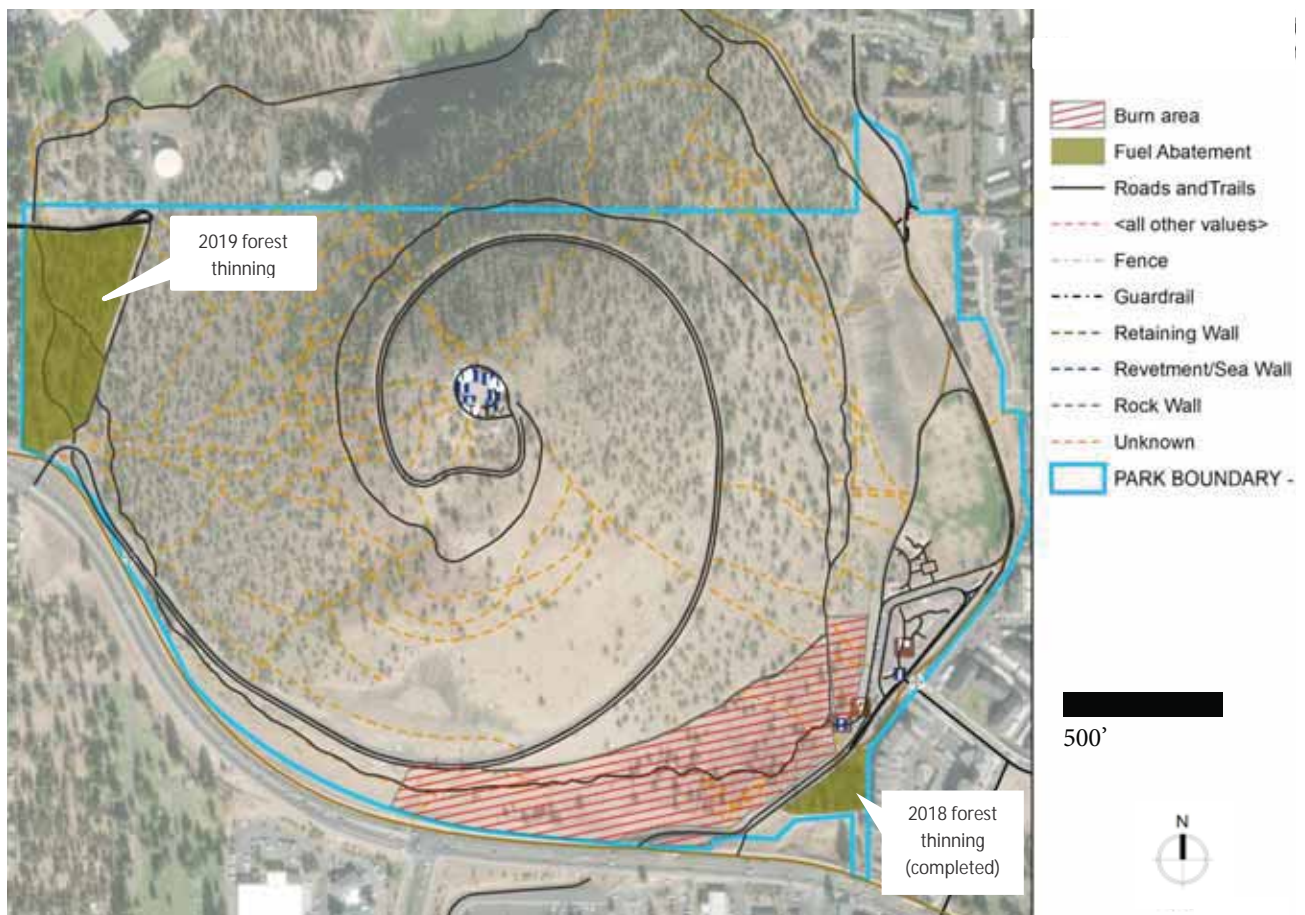


Figure 22: Fire Rehabilitation and Mitigation Plan



- Spot spray to control weeds.
- Broadcast seed with native grass mix.
- Supplement revegetation with planting plugs and shrubs to facilitate natural succession and deter off-trail foot traffic.

### **Mid and long term fire rehabilitation interventions:**

- Perform ongoing weed control.
- Plant seeds and plugs of native vegetation to help establish mature plants more quickly.
- Perform fuel abatement work on four acres located at west boundary of park.

### **Future fire mitigation:**

- Plan fuel reduction projects considering site specific conditions and goals.
- Work with homeowners to reduce the vulnerability of their property while maintaining quality habitat.

## **WAYFINDING, SIGNAGE AND INTERPRETATION**

Compared to other parks in the area, Pilot Butte is relatively large and has a variety of entry/exit points as the park borders neighborhoods, schools and a major road. Because it is a natural park in the middle of the city, it serves to introduce people to the natural environment and a sense of wilderness. It may be the first place where they hike a trail through sage brush or see wildlife. It bridges activities of typical urban parks with activity associated with more remote locations and wilderness, allowing many visitors to “dip their toe” in a place that feels natural and wild yet is also easy to navigate and feels safe. Signage and wayfinding is key to forming this bridge.

Signage and wayfinding is important to helping visitors navigate the trails easily and safely. It gives OPRD the ability to welcome people, to direct and manage impact, and to educate and inform.

### *Recommendations*

- Integrate technology into wayfinding. For example, offer maps via a mobile app or code. This will help reduce or eliminate the need for paper maps which are wasteful, costly, and difficult to update promptly.
- Develop wayfinding themes that are graphic in nature to help communicate with visitors who speak different languages or have varying degrees of literacy.
- Use Spanish phrases on signage. At a minimum, use Spanish phrases on signs meant to welcome visitors.
- Locate a wayfinding sign at all trail intersections.
- Provide comprehensive trail maps at all trailheads.
- Develop universally accessible trail signage. Indicate length of trail, maximum slope and surface type to help visitors with disabilities understand trail options.

## **FACILITIES AND UTILITIES PLAN**

Pilot Butte has a mix of aging and defunct infrastructure and new, well maintained infrastructure. For OPRD to maintain as high quality amenities as possible, emphasis will be on repairing, maintaining or finding new solutions for critical infrastructure such as water lines, roadways and restrooms. As these interventions often come with large capital costs, their implementation will occur over time, prioritized via an algorithm that takes into account urgency and cost evaluation.

### *Recommendations*

**Water Line to Summit:** This improvement has been deemed critical for both health of visitors and maintenance of the summit viewpoint.

- Abandon the existing line under the Summit Road. Directionally bore a new water line directly from the south water reservoir to the summit.
- Re-pipe to water fountain.
- Create spigot for facility cleaning.



**Summit Road Improvements:** ORPD has decided that maintaining two-way vehicular access to the summit is a top priority, given its historic and current popularity. It also improves accessibility for all. Although re-grading the roadway to help drain stormwater from the road downslope would disperse stormwater more uniformly over the length of the road, this would be too costly for the added benefit. For this reason improvements to the summit road will be routine and minimally invasive, including improving green stormwater techniques along the existing alignment. The following are recommended actions:

- Improve stormwater drainage along upslope drainage corridor, using techniques that encourage on-site infiltration where possible. This may include culverts periodically under the roadway to infiltration basins where topography allows.
- Routine resurfacing to maintain a minimum 20' wide path of travel with two 10' lanes divided by painted line.
- Work with partner groups to accomplish discreet development projects such as:
  - Benches dedicated in memory to local citizens
  - Local trail running group kiosk development

### MANAGEMENT PLAN

Pilot Butte is a park that with elements of shared management and decision making among partners. Leveraging what others do well and partnering on projects that impact a variety of stakeholders is an intelligent way to implement well woven solutions with buy-in and shared responsibility.

This plan proposes that OPRD form a local team of partners made up of the three major public stakeholders in the butte: OPRD, BPRD and Bend-LaPine School District. This team will be spearheaded by the Pilot Butte park manager who will organize meetings twice a year to discuss overlapping and larger issues of planning, management and implementation.



**PILOT BUTTE STATE SCENIC VIEWPOINT DRAFT MASTER PLAN**

**TYPE AND LOCATION**

**PLAN GOALS**

VISITOR EXPERIENCE INTERVENTIONS	Improvement	New	Area	Build upon what works	Enhance and improve what we value	Restore and protect natural resources	Be open and inclusive to diverse and developing visitor groups
Construct fence along down slope of trail to prevent user trail creation to road		x	Summit			X	
Create trailhead kiosk at summit		x	Summit	X	X		
Summit Parking Improvements	x		Summit	X			
Improve interpretive signage at summit	x	x	Summit	X	X		
Restore robust native vegetation at summit	x		Summit		X	X	
Realign and improve Base Trail from Greenwood to northern boundary	x		West Base		X		X
Obliterate and revegetate existing Base Trail alignment	x		West Base			X	
Zone NE base for active recreation development (to be defined in the future)		x	East Base				
Picnic Shelter Improvements (seat walls, added picnic tables)		x	East Base		X		X
Reconstruct exercise area	x		East Base	X	X		
Replace trailhead at East Base	x		East Base	X	X		
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE ACTION</b>							
Chip woody debris and use on-site (erosion and on trail surface)	x		Fire affected slope			X	
Pile woody debris and maintain downed logs	x		Fire affected slope			X	
Treat affected areas with herbicides	x		Fire affected slope			X	
Broadcast native seed mix		x	Fire affected slope			X	
Plug and shrub planting		x	Fire affected slope			X	
Ongoing weed control	x		Fire affected slope			X	
Ongoing seeding and plug planting		x	Fire affected slope			X	
Fuel abatement work on 4 acres located at west boundary of park	x		Fire affected slope			X	
Fire fuel reduction projects	x		Fire affected slope			X	
Work with home owners to reduce vulnerability	x		Fire affected slope			X	
Ongoing weed control	x		All			X	
Education with partners	x					X	X
Assisted succession project	x		Sage brush communities			X	
Retain mature juniper and dead snags as 'habitat trees'	x		Slope			X	
Remove young juniper and prune saplings	x					X	
At risk species monitoring	x					X	
Work with partners to create habitat patch connectivity		x			X	X	
Interpretation around native ecologies		x			X	X	
School programs that use Pilot Butte as a laboratory	x				X	X	

**Figure 23: Summary of Interventions Visitor Experience and Natural Resources**

# PILOT BUTTE STATE SCENIC VIEWPOINT DRAFT MASTER PLAN

## TYPE AND LOCATION

## PLAN GOALS

	Improvement	New	Area	Build upon what works	Enhance and improve what we value	Restore and protect natural resources	Be open and inclusive to diverse and developing visitor groups
<b>TRAIL</b>							
Construct new trail from NE Base Trail to Nature Trail		x	Slope	X		X	
New trail from Nature Trail to SW Base Trail		x	Slope	X		X	
Develop Summit Loop Vista Trail		x	Summit		X		X
Develop trail around proposed NE active recreation site		x	East Base				X
Develop universally accessible linkage trail from Derek to Larkspur		x	East Base	X			X
Develop universally accessible linkage trail from Lafayette to the Base Trail		x	West Base	X			X
Develop connector trail from Base Trail to Summit Road Trail/Road Trail intersection		x	Slope	X		X	
Decommission and restore unsanctioned trails		x	Slope			X	
Install signage to inform and educate about damage of user created trails		x	All		X	X	
Improve Summit Road Trail	x			X	X		
Upgrade existing trails to meet trail standards and best practices	x		Slope		X	X	
Remove excess asphalt on Larkspur between parking lot and underpass	x		East Base		X		
Reconstruct Base Trail impacted by fire.	x		Slope		X	X	
<b>ACCESS</b>							
Develop access at Derek Dr		x	East Base	X			X
Develop trailhead at Lafayette Ave		x	West Base	X			X
Develop trailhead at Greenwood/Summit Road		x	West Base	X			X
<b>WAYFINDING AND INTERPRETATION</b>							
Create web and apps for trail maps.		x	All		X		
Develop universally accessible trail signage.		x	All		X		X
Integrate Spanish language signs into new signs and on welcoming signage		x	All		X		X
Provide wayfinding signage at all intersections.	x		All		X	X	
<b>FACILITY / UTILITY</b>							
Directionally bore water line from reservoir (Easement 1 with City of Bend) to summit		x	Slope and Summit		X		
Add spicket at Summit		x	Summit		X		
Improve Summit Road surface	x		Slope		X		
Improve Summit Road stormwater drainage	x		Slope		X	X	

**Figure 24: Summary of Interventions**  
**Trails, Access, Wayfinding and Interpretation, and Facilities / Utilities**

# 10 REVIEWS & APPROVALS

### **LAND-USE AUTHORITY**

Development of the park uses and facilities described in this plan for Pilot Butte State Scenic Viewpoint is regulated by the City of Bend under the provisions of the Bend Development Code and the City of Bend Comprehensive Plan. The Comprehensive Plan policies provide a basis for coordinated action by enabling various public and private interests to undertake specific projects with a consistent understanding of community expectations. An agreement was created in 1978 to create the Joint Management of the Bend Urban Area. This agreement established formal procedures to implement the Bend Comprehensive Plan consistent with state planning laws. In 1998 a new management agreement allows for the city to administer all planning and building codes within the Urban Growth Boundary.

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

### **LAND-USE COMPATIBILITY REVIEW**

Review of a park plan for compatibility with affected local government comprehensive plans is required prior to OPRD's adoption of the plan for the park. When a draft park plan is ready for OPRD's adoption, OPRD requests that a local planning official provides written confirmation that the draft park plan is compatible with the local comprehensive plan. "Compatible" means that development permits may be approved for all of the planned park projects without first amending the local government's comprehensive plan, or that the plan for the park specifically states that a local plan amendment will be needed prior to construction of any project that is not compatible. If the draft park plan is determined to be incompatible, it may need to be changed to achieve compatibility before it is adopted by OPRD. The plan for Pilot

Butte will be reviewed for local land-use compatibility by officials at the City of Bend Planning and Growth Management

### **CITY OF BEND ZONING**

Pilot Butte is zoned under two zones: the Public Facilities (PF), and the Residential Urban Medium Density (RM) zone.

PF (Public Facilities – Chapter 2.6 Bend Zoning Code): This zone covers almost the entirety of the park.

RM (Residential Urban Medium Density): This zone covers approximately two acres in the north-east side of the park. This area came to OPRD as an exchange / lot line adjustment in 2003.

The area around Pilot Butte has some of the most diverse zoning and land use in the city of Bend. Five different zoning categories touch the boundaries of the park indicating a diversity of neighbors. Along the east and west boundaries land use comprises residential zones including Residential Urban Standard, Medium and High Density zones. Along the northern boundary, the land is zoned Public Facility and Residential Standard Density with an Ordinance 2315 Opt Out which amends the zoning map as part of a map alignment project with the Comprehensive Plan. These are parcels owned by the Bend-La Pine School District. The southern boundary is comprised of Public Facility and Commercial General zones. The neighboring zoning does not affect implementation of the concepts of the plan.

### **DEVELOPMENT PERMITS FOR STATE PARK PROJECTS**

Prior to doing any work, OPRD must consult the City Planning Department to determine whether permits are required. For example, it is expected that replacing the burned exercise equipment and completing infrastructure projects such as the new water line will require permitting. The specific requirements for obtaining development permits for a project, and the kind of local permitting process required, may vary



from one project to another. The time required for completing the development permitting process may also vary; so the project manager will consult with the local government planning department to assure the permitting process is completed prior to the target date for beginning construction. Prior to issuing development permits the local government will review the project plans and specifications to assure the project proposed for construction is consistent with the description of the project in the park plan and with any applicable development standards in the local government's development code.

### VARIATIONS FROM THE PARK PLAN

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

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

### REHABILITATION OF EXISTING STATE PARK USES

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

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

### **NATURAL RESOURCE REVIEW AND APPROVALS**

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

### **CULTURAL RESOURCE REVIEW AND APPROVALS**

OPRD recognizes that preservation and protection of cultural resources are an important aspect of land management. Management of historic and archaeological resources is in accordance with OPRD Commission Policy 20-02. OPRD has worked with tribal interests and local heritage organizations to identify how proposed park development could potentially affect cultural resources. OPRD works with the State Historic Preservation Office in determining measures needed to protect any important cultural resources. OPRD will continue to work with tribal and local interests to ensure the cultural resources of Brian Booth State Park are preserved and protected.

### EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

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

# 11 IMPLEMENTATION

The implantation strategy for the Pilot Butte State Scenic Viewpoint Master Plan update seeks to guide park managers and staff in prioritizing efforts over time. As Pilot Butte is within a dynamic environment, it is impractical to build a prescriptive implementation plan. Flexibility and responsiveness is paramount. ORPD also realizes that funding and schedule constraints make it impossible to achieve all that is desired out of the plan in the near term.

OPRD and its partners will need to reassess priorities periodically to evaluate if they remain the same or if a course change is needed.

This plan aims to identify key projects and interventions in four categories:

1. Projects where implementation is critical to the functioning of the park. These are projects that address critical infrastructure, safety, natural resource security. The agency will be prioritizing these projects for funding, and preparing for their implementation in the near term (0-5 years).
2. Projects that have urgent public need. These are projects that the public identified as critically important to fulfilling the goals of the master plan and creating/maintaining a vital park. The agency will prioritize these projects for funding, to be accomplished in the near to mid term (0-10 years).
3. Projects that have high value and higher complexity. These are projects that the public supported strongly but do not have critical need or immediate urgency. They may involve larger funding sums and may be more complex in their implementation, requiring partnerships and/or other outside processes.
4. Ongoing efforts. These projects must be supported over time to be effective. They have less immediate urgency but the park must prioritize them in continued funding and effort in order to make them successful.

**Projects whose implementation is critical to the functioning of the park:**

- Bore new water line to the summit and restore water to fountain.
- Restore the fire-damaged landscape.
- Make Summit Road improvements.

**Projects that have urgent public need:**

- Replace the exercise area and fire impacted trailhead.
- Cut off and decommission larger and well used unsanctioned trails.
- Develop access trail at Derek Drive and Lafayette Avenue.
- Develop trailheads at Lafayette Avenue and at the base of the Summit Road Trail.

**Projects that have high value and higher complexity:**

- Make Base Trail improvements along the west side of the Butte.
- Build universally accessible trail at the Summit.
- Build universally accessible trail link north of the Neighborhood Park.

**Ongoing efforts:**

- Restore fire-damaged landscape (seed and plug planting).
- Control invasive plants.
- Cut off and decommission user-created trails.
- Integrate more inclusive language and graphics into wayfinding signage.

**Periodic Management Evaluation**

The plan defines the importance of working with partners to monitor change and need. OPRD partners have their fingers on different pulse points in the city and region. Through them the agency is able to gauge change, evaluate what is working and where there is need. Collective goals are more easily achieved



through partnerships. For example, trail work done in concert with the school district will more efficiently address the issue of unsanctioned user created trails that cross boundaries since both partners own considerable amounts of land on the butte. Addressing the issue will require building and maintaining trails throughout the topographic butte. Financial, volunteer and contractor resources can be shared, reducing the cost and effort for all partners.

One key proposal that has emerged from the planning process is the formation of the Pilot Butte Management Group. This group grows out of the Advisory Committee and will meet annually or bi-annually to discuss issues that affect Pilot Butte including construction ideas or efforts, issues that arise and events. The expectation is that the group will encourage the partners involved to inform one another, and reach out in their efforts to collaborate.

The meetings will be organized and led by the Tumalo Management Unit Park Manager.

This group includes the following partners:

- Oregon Parks and Recreation Department /  
Tumalo Management Unit
- Bend Park and Recreation Department
- Bend/La Pine School Department (including Juniper Elementary and Pilot Butte Middle School)
- City of Bend (this may include the Planning, Water or Transportation departments depending on the topics on a particular agenda)

## Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission

June 16-17, 2020

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Agenda Item: 8c

Action

Topic: Procurement 8745 -  
Lower Deschutes Boater Pass Reimbursing Agreement 2020-2030

Presented by: JR Collier, Mountain Region Manager

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**Background:** OPRD has a longstanding partnership and previous intergovernmental agreements with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) which have enabled OPRD to accept Deschutes Boater Pass Program revenue. The revenue is generated through the sale of boater passes for floating the Lower Deschutes River. OPRD passes the funding through by paying for various contracts (e.g. 7203 – Lower Deschutes River Law Enforcement with Wasco County Sheriff’s Office) and other services (e.g. pumping of septic tanks); maintenance and repair of facilities (e.g. composting restrooms, SCAT portable toilet dumping stations, boat ramps, etc...); and personnel costs related to river management (e.g. float patrols, pass compliance checks, etc...); and annual administrative cost reimbursement to the BLM. All related to management of the 99-mile Lower Deschutes River for recreational purposes.

This agreement term would run from the date of execution to February 28, 2030, ten years. Budget limitation for the life of the agreement would be \$2,580,000.

**Prior Action by Commission:** Prior OPRD Commissions have approved previous agreements – The most recent was Procurement 7430 Lower Deschutes Boater Pass Reimbursing agreement, which has since expired.

**Action Requested:** Staff seeks approval to enter a new intergovernmental agreement with the Bureau of Land Management to continue the Deschutes Boater Pass Program partnership. DOJ review is ongoing due to Total contract cost and term length.

**Attachments:** 2020 Deschutes Boater Pass Reimbursable Agmt w-BLM 050720 edits (6 pgs)

**Prepared by:** Chris Parkins, Mountain Region Operations Support Manager

**REIMBURSABLE AGREEMENT BETWEEN  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (BLM)  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
AND  
OREGON PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT (OPRD)**

**WHEREAS** both parties entered into this Agreement to operate a combined boater authorization system serving both agencies to collect fees and gather boater use data.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This amendment shall become effective upon signatures by both parties.

**NOW THEREFORE,** the amended Agreement below supersedes the previously executed Agreement as follows:

This Reimbursing Agreement allows for the U.S. Department of the Interior, **Bureau of Land Management** hereinafter referred to as “BLM”, to operate the Deschutes River Boater Pass System on behalf of the State of Oregon, by and through its **Parks and Recreation Department**, hereinafter referred to as “OPRD”.

**I. PURPOSE**

Operations of a combined boater authorization system serving both agencies in collection of fees and gathering of boater use data. The Boater Pass System includes both State and BLM fees, which are to be distributed back to the respective agencies. The operation is achieved by having the system be managed by BLM to provide continuity in collection of fees and data. It also allows for incorporation of river-based field reports and samples collected by agency river staff. Incorporation of river-based information will improve Boater Pass use data accuracy reflecting actual use on the river.

**II. AUTHORITY**

The BLM is authorized to enter into reimbursing agreements under Section 307(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1737, et seq.).

The OPRD Director is authorized by paragraph 28 of Delegation Order #1 to enter into reimbursing agreements to carry out OPRD’s responsibilities for scenic waterway management under ORS 390.805 to ORS 390.952.

**III. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

The BLM will operate the Boater Pass System on behalf of OPRD according to the requirements of the Deschutes River Scenic Waterways Boater Pass System Rules (OAR 736-040-0071). The BLM will also operate the system under the following Federal regulations and laws: The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (16 U.S.C. 461-6a), Regulations for Designated National Areas, 43 CFR 8351 and Special Recreation Area Permits, 43 CFR 2930. The following roles and responsibilities will apply to all joint efforts under the Agreement.

**A. BLM Shall**

1. Coordinate with OPRD to determine any changes needed to the system such as passes, reports and software.

2. Operate the Boater Pass System including:
  - Maintain and modify the Boater Pass website and database,
  - Prepare, print, and distribute Daily and Annual Passes,
  - Issue landowner access passes in accordance with Scenic Waterway OARs, 736-040-0071, 3, (10).
  - Revise and administer vendor agreements including correspondence with vendors,
  - Conduct public contact regarding the Boater Pass program,
  - Collect and account for both OPRD and BLM fees,
  - Collect and analyze all pass use data,
  - Act as the single point of contact for the public, boaters and vendors.
3. Prepare an annual report utilizing report elements listed in Attachment A, OPRD Standard Reporting Elements.
4. Transfer to OPRD its portion of the Boater Pass revenue according to the schedule in Section V, Paragraph 3, including accounting for the funds. Estimated payments may be made when complete accounting is not possible due to incomplete use data.
5. Obtain written approval from OPRD's designated staff before making program changes or modifications that significantly increase administrative costs.
6. Provide annual operating expenses to OPRD by February 1<sup>st</sup> of each year.

**B. OPRD Shall**

1. Annually consult with BLM and provide input to any system changes needed such as passes, reports, and software.
2. Compensate BLM for OPRD's share of the system operations. The amount of compensation paid yearly shall be determined by February 1<sup>st</sup> of each year based on estimate of OPRD's appropriate share of the system operation costs for the previous calendar year. The appropriate share will be based on the ratio of BLM and OPRD Boater Pass revenues. This determination shall take into account BLM's cost of system operation and modification to meet shared agency goals for fee revenue and use data. This determination shall be made through consultation between respective agency representatives and designated staff. The method of payment is covered under the payments section of this Agreement.
3. Continue to maintain archived copies of the Lower Deschutes River Permitting application and provide historical boater pass data exports to BLM. Data exports shall provide detailed trip information including: all boater passes ordered by year, segment, group size, trip duration, commercial, or non-commercial. Upon completion of data exports, the information must be displayed in a format that is viewable by both parties. OPRD may use the necessary software that is required by the system to run complete exports (e.g. Microsoft Windows, Microsoft IIS, Cold Fusion, MySQL).
4. In the case of an application failure, collaborate and cooperate with BLM staff to facilitate immediate updates and/or repairs to export the data as quickly as

possible and agree to a contingency plan for data storage. For code updates and version upgrades, work with BLM to schedule appropriate time when both BLM and OPRD are available to complete the project. BLM Contact representatives include the Prineville District Office system owner (BLM Lower Deschutes manager on duty 541-416-6700) and the Oregon State Office Web Support team (503-808-6562). OPRD Point of Contract is Bob DeVylde (503) 986-0779, and Bill Dahl (503) 986-0727 as backup.

5. Schedule regular database and application file system backups, to ensure no data is lost or corrupted for the general public.

#### **IV. ADMINISTRATION**

##### **A. Framework**

This Agreement provides the framework for BLM responsibilities in system operation, compensation for assuming OPRD's portion of operating costs, and distribution of State Boater Pass revenues to OPRD. This Agreement is subject to the laws of the United States, the State of Oregon, and the delegated signing authority assigned to each party joining in the Agreement. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as obligating OPRD or BLM for the expenditure of funds for future payments of money in excess of those obligated under specific modifications or supplements to this Agreement.

##### **B. Administrative Officer/Contract Officer**

The BLM Administrative Officer in Prineville, Oregon has primary responsibility for overall administration of financial aspects of the Agreement on behalf of the BLM.

The OPRD Contract Officer has primary responsibility for overall administration of financial aspects of this Agreement on behalf of OPRD and any subsequent supplement or modification.

##### **C. Management Representative:**

The BLM management representative is the Deschutes Resource Area Field Manager in Prineville, Oregon.

The OPRD management representative is Mountain Region Manager in Bend, Oregon.

Management representatives are responsible for providing program specialists for technical and management support regarding the Agreement. Management representatives may clarify technical requirements under the Agreement and review or approve work within the scope of the Agreement or any subsequent supplement or modification. The management representatives are not authorized to change the scope of this Agreement or any subsequent supplement or modification.

#### **V. PAYMENTS**

**A. Payment Amount:**

Funding by OPRD under this Agreement is estimated based on the prior calendar year costs. Determination of this amount may be modified based on supplemental project-specific agreements. Modifications to supplement this Agreement will be prepared by the Administrative Officers based on direction from the Management Representatives.

**B. Annual Payments:**

OPRD will provide annual payments to BLM by March 1 of each year. Partial payment may be accepted upon mutual agreement of the management representatives. Billing for payment will be sent to Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, 1645 NE Forbes, Suite 112, Bend, OR 97701, Attn: JR Collier, Mountain Region Manager.

**C. Payment Schedule:**

BLM will transfer OPRD' share of the Boater Pass revenues on the following schedule: State Boater Pass receipts for the months of January through May, by July 15; June through August, by October 31; September through December, by February 15. Letter with Accounting Report will be sent to Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, 725 Summer Street NE, Suite C, Salem, OR 97301, Attn: Kayleen Warner, Contracts Officer.

Adjustments may be made to these payments based on duplicate passes from boater pass vendors. These adjustments will be made on subsequent payments.

**VI. TERMS OF THIS AGREEMENT**

**A. Term:**

This Agreement will remain in effect until February 29, 2030 or until terminated in writing.

**B. Termination:**

Either party may request Agreement termination by notifying the other party in writing at least 90 days prior to the beginning of the calendar year. Upon notification, activities that would create further financial obligations for either OPRD or BLM in the subsequent calendar year will cease. This Agreement will be formally terminated 30 days after payment of any obligations incurred for the current calendar year. Suspension and termination provisions for BLM are described in 43 CFR Part 12.

**C. Modifications:**

BLM or OPRD may request in writing Agreement modifications or supplements. Advance discussion (prior to written notification) on any proposed modification or supplement is encouraged. On notification, a timetable for resolving, negotiating, or completing any modifications or supplements will be established by mutual agency agreement.

**D. Limits to Allocated Funds Available:**



Nothing in this Agreement, its supplements, or its modifications shall be construed to bind BLM or OPRD to expend any sum in excess of funds administratively allocated for the Agreement purposes.

**E. No Third Party Beneficiaries:**

No member of, or delegate to, Congress or Resident Commissioner shall be admitted to any share or part in the financial aspects of this agreement or to any benefit that may rise thereof.

**F. Agreement Subject to Legal Limitations:**

Rights and benefits conferred by the Agreement shall be subject to laws of the United States and the State of Oregon, including rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, whether now in force or hereinafter enacted or provided. The mention of specific restrictions, conditions, and stipulations in this Agreement shall not be construed as limiting or impairing the general authorities of BLM or OPRD.

**G. Audits**

Each party will allow authorized auditing representatives to inspect the accounts and records of each for the activities related to this Agreement.

**H. Liability**

Each party agrees that it will be responsible for their own acts and results thereof.

**VII. KEY OFFICIALS**

The following individuals are currently occupying the positions referenced in this agreement:

BLM Administrative Officer  
Erin Woodard  
3050 NE Third Street  
Prineville, OR 97754  
Phone: (541) 416-6708  
[ewoodard@blm.gov](mailto:ewoodard@blm.gov)

OPRD Contract Officer  
Kayleen Warner  
725 Summer Street NE, Suite C  
Salem, OR 97301  
Phone: (503) 986-0799  
[kayleen.warner@oregon.gov](mailto:kayleen.warner@oregon.gov)

BLM Management Representative  
Tom Beaucauge (acting)  
3050 NE Third Street  
Prineville, OR 97754  
Phone: (541) 416-6853  
[tbeaucauge@blm.gov](mailto:tbeaucauge@blm.gov)

OPRD Management Representative  
JR Collier  
1645 NE Forbes Td, Suite 112  
Bend, OR 97701  
Phone: (541) 388-6316  
[jr.collier@oregon.gov](mailto:jr.collier@oregon.gov)

**VIII. APPROVAL**

This Agreement between the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department and the Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District Office is approved by:

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Jeff Kitchens**  
District Manager (acting)  
Bureau of Land Management

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Lisa Sumption**  
Director  
Oregon Parks and Recreation Department

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission

June 17, 2020

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Agenda Item: #9

**Action**

Topic: Request to open to rulemaking – Division 50, Historic Preservation Officer

Presented by: Christine Curran, Deputy Director, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

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### **Background:**

In the last several years, several high-profile, controversial properties have been submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. These include portions of the Pilot Butte Canal, Deschutes Co.; the Eastmoreland Historic District, Portland; and the Q'alya ta Kukwis shichdii me Traditional Cultural Property Historic District, Coos Co. Each of these projects exposed discrepancies between federal and state laws and rules governing the National Register program and gaps in administrative processes. Especially controversial is counting property owners and objections to establish owner consent as required by federal regulation, specifically trusts, but also other ownership arrangements.

In early 2020, SHPO staff assembled a Rule Advisory Committee (RAC) to address key issues related to the effective administration of the federal National Register of Historic Places program. These issues included: aligning state processes with federal law, regulation, and guidance; establishing authority to accurately count owners and objections; and clarifying administrative processes, such as confidentiality, public notice, participation, and hearing procedures. Staff identified local government, trade organizations, land-use and preservation advocacy organizations, private business, state agencies, and individuals as stakeholders, including representatives from each interest on the RAC. Staff invited the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services (LCIS) to appoint a tribal representative to the RAC. However, LCIS was unable to identify a participant. The agency extended invitations for Government-to-Government consultation to each of the state's nine federally-recognized tribes by letter in January 2020. To date, none of the tribes have taken this opportunity. However, staff from the Coquille Indian Tribe; Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde; and Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians contacted the agency for further information and provided informal, preliminary comments, which were presented to the RAC and considered for incorporation into the draft rule. RAC meetings were held on January 28, February 10, and March 10, 2020. Meetings were open to the public, and all proceedings were recorded and posted on the agency website.

The RAC generally advised staff to shorten and simplify the draft rule wherever possible for the sake of administrative clarity. Based on the RAC's recommendations, staff eliminated the description of duties for the National Register program coordinator and reduced the provisions discussing confidentiality of National Register nominations under state and federal law and the definitions of "owner" and "substantive revision," among other edits. Staff also included the RAC's recommendations for mailing notice to all owners of a property nominated for listing and provided for greater collaboration between local governments and the SHPO when providing notice to property owners.

The RAC discussed the definition of "owner" at length, as well as the processes for identifying owners and submitting and counting objections, but was divided on the issue of how to count owners and objections and what documentation, if any, an owner must provide to object. Staff determined that the

federal regulations require that each owner with fee-simple interest in private real property within the boundary of a resource nominated for listing in the National Register be counted individually as an owner and that each owner has a single opportunity to object to listing no matter their ownership circumstance or intent. Staff further determined that the SHPO must ensure that the process is accessible, accurately identify owners to establish their right to object, and take necessary steps to ensure a complete tally of owners and objections. The draft rule includes requirements and processes to identify owners and document and count objections.

The RAC generally favored a stronger role for local governments in the process that would grant the chief elected official as the representative of the elected governing body the sole authority to object to listing a property in the National Register, with special considerations given to nominations for public infrastructure. Staff did not include this recommendation. Staff reviewed the text of 54 USC § 302504 and determined that the right to object to a National Register nomination is reserved for Certified Local Governments (CLG), and may not be expanded to other political subdivisions of state government. The federal law explicitly states that both the chief elected official and the local landmarks commission must provide an independent objection to halt the nomination process. Staff are also deeply concerned about identifying specific types of resources for special consideration when such considerations are not provided for in federal law or regulation and similar arguments for balancing historic preservation against other public needs is just as valid in other situations. A local jurisdiction may approve the demolition or relocation of a property listed in the National Register under state and local land-use regulations.

The RAC also recommended that the rule be revised to require the SHPO to positively support nominations to the National Register and that the National Park Service be tasked with determining next steps in the nomination process when a nomination document is returned to the SHPO for correction. Staff did not include this recommendation. Federal law and regulation provide the CLG, the State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation, and the SHPO an independent opportunity to comment on a National Register nomination and tasks the SHPO with the responsibility of determining next steps in the nomination process. Any individual or organization that disagrees with the SHPO's decision may appeal directly to the National Park Service under the federal regulation.

Staff asked the RAC to comment on the impact of the rule revision on Oregon's small businesses. The RAC determined that the rule changes as written will have no significant fiscal impact on small business because the obligations described in the rule primarily rest on the SHPO. Staff agree with this assessment. The group also reviewed the agency outreach plan for the rulemaking process. The outreach effort will include public meetings in the Portland and Bend metro areas, Astoria, and Coos Bay. The agency will provide notice of the meetings and rulemaking through broad and specific press releases, and the agency website and various social media outlets, publications, and relevant events.

**Prior Action by Commission:** None.

**Action Requested:** Staff requests approval to open rulemaking to amend 736-050-0220 through 736-050-0260 for the Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) governing the state administration of the Federal National Register of Historic Places program (NRHP) under the authorities of the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and the creation of a new rule, OAR 736-050-0270 to implement the provisions of the rule amendment. A copy of the proposed amendment is included in Attachment A. Unedited comments provided by the RAC on the proposed amendment and this report are included in Attachment B.

**Prepared by:** Ian P. Johnson, Associate Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

**Attachments:** Attachment A – Proposed revised draft National Register Program rule  
Attachment B – Comments by RAC members on proposed revisions

**Oregon Parks and Recreation Department Commission Meeting, Agenda Item #9**  
**Attachment A – Proposed revised draft National Register Program rule**

**OAR 736-050-0220, State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation: Federal Requirements**

- (1) The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, ([16 USC §§ 470 et seq](#)) (Act), specifies basic requirements for state historic preservation programs. The requirements and responsibilities listed in the Act are incorporated into federal rule, [36 CFR § 60](#) (2012 edition), and [36 CFR § 61](#) (1998 edition), which are hereby adopted by reference into OAR 736-050-0230, OAR 736-050-0240, OAR 736-050-0250, OAR 736-050-0260, and OAR 736-050-0270.

DRAFT

## **OAR 736-050-0230, State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation: Definitions**

The following definitions apply to OAR 736-050-0220, OAR 736-050-0240, OAR 736-050-0250, OAR 736-050-0260, and OAR 736-050-0270:

- (1) “Act” means the [National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, \(16 USC §§ 470 et seq.\)](#) that establishes the federal historic preservation program.
- (2) “Associate Deputy SHPO” means the Associate Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer who serves under the delegated authority of the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer.
- (3) “CLG” means Certified Local Government, which is a city or county government certified by the NPS to carry out responsibilities under the Act.
- (4) “Chief elected official” has the meaning provided [in 36 CFR § 60.3\(b\)](#).
- (5) “Committee” means the State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation appointed by the Governor as established in [ORS 358.622](#).
- (6) “Criteria for evaluation” means the National Register criteria for evaluation described in [36 CFR § 60.4](#) by which the CLG, Committee, SHPO, and NPS judge every historic resource proposed for nomination to the National Register.
- (7) “Deputy SHPO” means the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, who serves under the delegated authority of the State Historic Preservation Officer.
- (8) “Determination of eligibility” means a finding by the NPS that a property meets the criteria for evaluation, but is not listed in the National Register.
- (9) “Historic resource” means a building, district, object, site, or structure, as defined in [36 CFR § 60.3\(a\), \(d\), \(j\), \(l\), and \(p\)](#), and that is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register, but is not listed in the National Register.
- (10) “Historic property” means a building, district, object, site, or structure that is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- (11) “Local landmarks commission” means an advisory or quasi-judicial body responsible for carrying out responsibilities under the Act on behalf of a CLG.
- (12) “National Register” means the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the United States Department of the Interior and administered by the NPS, which is the national list of historic properties significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. The Oregon SHPO coordinates the National Register at the state level.
- (13) “NPS” means the National Park Service, the bureau of the United States Department of the Interior responsible for the administration of the Act.
- (14) “National Register nomination form” means the federal form as defined in [36 CFR § 60.3\(i\)](#) approved by the NPS to nominate a historic resource for listing in the National Register or to amend or substantively revise a National Register nomination form previously accepted by the NPS for an historic property.



(15) "Oregon SHPO" means the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, an office of the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department.

(16) "Owner:"

(a) Includes "owner or owners" as defined in [36 CFR § 60.6\(k\)](#), and means:

(A) The owner of fee simple absolute or fee simple defeasible estate title to a property as shown in the property tax records of the county where the property is located, including, but not limited to, trusts, limited liability corporations, and any other legal entity that can hold fee simple absolute or fee simple defeasible title to real property within the state of Oregon;

(B) The purchaser under a land sale contract, if there is a recorded land sale contract in force for the property; or

(C) If the property is owned by the trustee of a revocable trust, the settlor of a revocable trust, except that when the trust becomes irrevocable only the trustee is the owner; and

(b) Does not include:

(A) Individuals, partnerships, corporations or public agencies holding easements or less than fee interests (including leaseholds) of any nature;

(B) The life tenant of a life estate; and

(c) Means, for a single property, building, structure, site, object, with or without secondary historic resources, or historic district with multiple owners, a majority of owners as defined in (a) and (b).

(17) "Person" means individuals, corporations, associations, firms, business trusts, estate, trusts, partnerships, limited liability companies, joint ventures, public and municipal organizations, joint stock companies, federal agencies, tribes, a public body as defined in [ORS 174.109](#), or any other legal or commercial entity.

(18) "Proponent" means the person that submits a National Register nomination form to the Oregon SHPO.

(19) "Public comment period" means the opportunity for a person to comment on the National Register nomination form submitted for review by the Committee. The public comment period begins on the date the Oregon SHPO notifies the proponent, owner, CLG, chief elected official, and tribes and ends the day that the NPS makes a final decision regarding listing a historic resource in the National Register.

(20) "SHPO" means the Director of the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department and the State Historic Preservation Officer as defined in [ORS 358.653](#).

(21) "Substantive revision" means:

(a) A request submitted to the National Park Service to remove a still extant listed historic property from the National Register;

(b) A National Register nomination form is edited to increase or decrease the boundary of a historic resource nominated to or historic property listed in the National Register;

(c) A National Register nomination form is edited to add one or more National Register Criteria or Criteria Considerations;

(d) a National Register nomination form is edited to the extent that the SHPO finds that the revisions require additional review; or

(e) Any combination of (a), (b), (c), or (d).

(f) Does not mean adding a National Register Criteria or Criteria Consideration when the SHPO or Committee determine that the narrative portions of the National Register nomination form as written sufficiently justify the addition.

(22) “Tribe” means one or more of the nine federally-recognized Indian tribes in Oregon.

## **OAR 736-050-0240, State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation: Organization and Duties**

- (1) The Governor appoints committee members as described in [ORS 358.622](#).
- (2) Committee members appointed to fill unexpired terms may serve for the remainder of the term of the vacating member.
- (3) Committee members may serve no more than two consecutive terms of appointment in their own right unless the Governor approves another consecutive term. A committee member appointed under section (2) may be considered for reappointment as provided this section. A committee member may serve beyond two consecutive terms of appointment until the Governor appoints a replacement.
- (4) The SHPO must nominate a chairperson and vice chairperson to the Governor for consideration. The Governor selects the chairperson and vice chairperson for a two-year term. The chairperson and vice chairperson may serve consecutively in either role through their terms.
- (5) The chairperson conducts Committee meetings. The vice chairperson must fulfill this role when the chairperson is unavailable. The SHPO must appoint a committee member to conduct the meeting when the chairperson and vice chairperson are both unavailable.
- (6) The Committee may define additional responsibilities for the chairperson and vice chairperson.
- (7) The SHPO must request that the Governor remove committee members absent for two consecutive meetings without the prior permission of the chairperson or, in the absence of the chairperson, the vice chairperson.
- (8) The Committee must carry out the duties described under [36 CFR § 61.4\(f\)\(6\)](#) and [ORS 358.622](#); and
  - (a) Meet at least three times annually;
  - (b) Review National Register nomination forms submitted to the Committee by the SHPO for review as provided in OAR 736-050-0260;
  - (c) May participate in the review of appeals to the NPS of National Register nomination forms rejected by the SHPO or the NPS;
  - (d) Review and make recommendations to the SHPO on amendments to the Oregon State Historic Preservation Plan, and provide advice on comprehensive historic preservation planning process;
  - (e) Create advisory committees or subcommittees necessary to carry out the Committee's functions;
  - (f) Appoint committee members to serve as a representative to another body in the interest of carrying out the Committee's duties;
  - (g) Adopt standard practices to carry out the duties and business of the Committee as necessary; and
  - (h) Perform other duties as requested by the SHPO.

**OAR 736-050-0250, State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation: Staff Activities  
Relating to the National Register Program**

- (1) The SHPO may delegate authority under this division to the Deputy SHPO, the Associate Deputy SHPO, the National Register Program Coordinator, or other staff.
- (2) The SHPO must appoint a National Register Program Coordinator to administer the state's National Register of Historic Places program.
- (3) A proponent may nominate a historic resource to the National Register regardless of ownership status by submitting a complete National Register nomination form to the SHPO.
- (4) The SHPO must evaluate the National Register nomination form and provide a written response to the proponent within 60 calendar days of receipt stating whether their submittal:
  - (a) Is adequately documented;
  - (b) Is technically and professionally correct and sufficient; and
  - (c) Demonstrates that the nominated historic resource meets the National Register criteria for evaluation.
- (5) A proponent may withdraw a national register nomination form that the proponent submitted for consideration for listing in the National Register at any time during the public comment period by submitting a written withdrawal request to the SHPO.
- (6) The Oregon SHPO may keep qualifying portions of a National Register nomination form confidential and conditionally exempt from public disclosure under the conditions established in [ORS 192.345](#). SHPO staff must establish a procedure for applying the conditions of [ORS 192.355\(4\)](#) to submitted National Register nomination forms.
- (7) The Committee may keep a National Register nomination form submitted for review confidential and exempt from public disclosure in its entirety or portions of the National Register nomination form may be redacted under section 304 of the Act or [ORS 192.345](#), as applicable. SHPO staff must establish a procedure for applying the conditions of [ORS 192.355\(4\)](#) under section 304 of the Act to submitted National Register nomination forms.
- (8) The SHPO must provide a public comment period for each National Register nomination form considered by the Committee, the copy provided for public comment may be redacted as provided for under subsections (6) and (7) as applicable. The SHPO must:
  - (a) Open the public comment period not less than 30 calendar days nor more than 75 calendar days in advance of a scheduled Committee meeting.
  - (b) Include in the public comment period notice the date and location of the scheduled Committee meeting and the process for submitting comments on the National Register nomination form.
  - (c) Mail written public comment period notice to the proponent, owner, CLG, chief elected official, and tribes. The SHPO may coordinate with local governments on the format, content, and distribution of the public comment period notice.

- (d) May publish a public comment period notice in one or more local newspapers of general circulation in the area where the historic resource is located.
  - (e) Identify owners using county property tax records obtained within 90 calendar days prior to the beginning of the public comment period.
  - (f) Take additional actions to inform the public and interested parties of the nomination of a historic resource to the National Register or substantive revision of a National Register form for a historic property if the SHPO believes that such an action is in the public interest.
  - (g) Make available to the public, proponent, owner, CLG, chief elected official, and tribes a complete copy of the National Register nomination form during the public comment period except when a portion or the entirety of the National Register nomination form is redacted as provided in sections (6) and (7).
- (9) Any person may provide comments on National Register nomination forms considered by the Committee.
- (a) The Oregon SHPO must receive written comments at least five business days before the scheduled Committee meeting. Any written comments received after this time but before the meeting will be included in the public record, but the Oregon SHPO will not provide the comments to the Committee, except as provided for CLGs in section 10.
  - (b) A person may provide written materials or oral comment to the Committee for consideration the day of the committee meeting.
  - (c) The Committee will only consider written and oral comment submitted during the public comment period that address:
    - (A) substantive requirements for complete nominations described in section (4), or
    - (B) procedural requirements under state and federal rule and law.
  - (d) All comments received in any format are public records.
- (10) A CLG may object to nominating a historic resource within their jurisdiction to the National Register or the substantive revision of a National Register nomination form for a historic property as described in [54 USC § 302504](#) (2014).
- (a) To be valid, an objection must meet the following:
    - (A) Be submitted in writing and received by SHPO within 60 calendar days of dated notice provided by the SHPO prior to the Committee meeting scheduled to consider a National Register nomination form;
    - (B) The chief elected official acting in their official capacity representing the majority opinion of the local government's legislative body recommends that the historic resource not be nominated to the National Register or that the form for a historic property substantially revised;
    - (C) The local landmarks commission recommends by majority opinion that the historic resource not be nominated to the National Register, or that the form for a historic property

substantially revised. The local landmarks commission recommendation must include a report as to whether the property meets the National Register criteria described in OAR 736-050-0250(4). The local landmarks commission may find that the historic resource is eligible for listing in the National Register but not recommend that it be nominated to the National Register; and

(D) The public has a reasonable opportunity to comment.

(b) Upon receipt of a valid objection under subsection (a), SHPO must:

(A) Remove the National Register nomination form from Committee consideration and take no further action from the date the SHPO receives the objection;

(B) Take necessary actions to close the administrative process; and

(C) Provide written notice to the proponent, owner(s), CLG, chief elected official, and tribes within 10 calendar days of the action.

(c) Any person may appeal a CLG's objection by submitting a written appeal to the Oregon SHPO within 30 calendar days after the date the SHPO received the CLG's objection. The SHPO must submit the National Register nomination form for Committee consideration at the next regularly-scheduled committee meeting.

(d) A CLG may object each time a National Register nomination form is substantively revised.

(11) State government as defined in [ORS 174.111](#) and political subdivisions of state government may comment on the National Register nomination form. State government and political subdivisions of state government may object to listing a historic resource in the National Register, but the SHPO must not count the objection toward the total number of private property owners needed to prevent the historic resource from being listed in the National Register as prohibited by the provisions of [36 CFR § 60.6\(g\)](#) (2011). As used in this section, "political subdivision" includes counties, cities, taxing districts and any other governmental unit within the state of Oregon.

(12) The SHPO must determine if the majority of owner(s) object to listing a nominated historic resource in the National Register by comparing the total number of owners identified on the property owner list to the number of notarized statements that object to listing the historic resource.

(a) The SHPO must create a property owner list that includes each owner within the boundary of a historic resource nominated for listing in the National Register using county property tax records obtained as provided in subsection (8)(d). That property owner list is the official list of property owners throughout the public comment period.

(A) The SHPO must take reasonable steps to correctly identify the total number of owners.

(B) The SHPO must assume that the property tax records provided by the county assessor are accurate when counting owners.

(C) The SHPO must include owners on the property owner list regardless of whether the owner can be contacted using the information included on the property owner list provided by the county assessor's office.



- (D) When encountering similar names, the SHPO will compare the name and mailing addresses to determine if there are one or more owners. Jane Doe and Jane S. Doe must be considered as two distinct persons when the county property tax records identify differing mailing addresses. If the mailing address is the same, the SHPO must identify these individuals as the same person.
  - (E) The SHPO must count entities, such as named trusts, corporations, partnerships, etc., as individual owners when the owner name differs in any way, even when the mailing address is the same.
  - (F) The SHPO must count a trust as a single owner when multiple trustees are named, but no trust is identified.
  - (G) The SHPO must use any adopted system of abbreviations, symbols, or other codes used by the county assessor from the county providing property tax records to identify owners when creating the property owner list.
  - (H) The SHPO must add or remove an owner from the property owner list upon submission of a notarized statement from the current property owner when the notarized statement meets the requirements of subsection (c).
- (b) At any time during the public comment period, an owner may take the following actions by submitting a notarized statement. An owner may object only once regardless of how many historic resources or what portion of a historic resource the owner owns:
- (A) Object to listing a historic resource in the National Register;
  - (B) Withdraw their own previous objection;
  - (C) Remove the previous owner from the property owner and withdraw the previous owner's objection;
  - (D) Assert ownership of a historic resource within the nominated area when the property owner list does not include the owner or property; or
  - (E) Any combination of (A), (B), (C) and (D).
- (c) To be valid notarized statements must meet the following criteria:
- (A) An owner must submit an original, notarized statement on a form provided by the SHPO;
  - (B) The notarized statement must identify private real property within the boundary of the nominated area;
  - (C) The notarized statement must clearly identify the intent of the owner as described in subsection (b);
  - (D) The owner must identify both the name they were previously known by and listed in the county property tax records and their current legal name as applicable;
  - (E) The notarized statement must clearly identify the nature of the owner's property right;

- (F) The owner must sign and date the notarized statement; and
  - (G) A notary public must confirm, or “attest,” the identity of the individual signing the notarized statement.
- (d) The SHPO must consider only the most recent valid notarized statement when determining the total number of owners on the property owner list and objections.
  - (e) The SHPO will not consider any notarized statement provided in any other manner, written or oral, or that are not valid, incomplete, or illegible.
  - (f) The legal representative of an owner may submit a notarized statement on an owner’s behalf. The representative must provide documentation demonstrating that they legally represent the owner.
  - (g) A person not listed on the property owner list created in subsection (12)(a) and submitting a notarized statement must submit documentation demonstrating that they meet the definition of owner as described in this rule, including instruments used to create legal entities under Oregon State law such as trusts, limited liability corporations, and other legal entities.
  - (h) When removing the objection of a previous owner under subsection (b), a person must submit documentation demonstrating that the previous owner no longer has an ownership interest and that they themselves meet the definition of owner as described in this rule.
  - (i) The SHPO will not recognize any person as an owner who is unable or refuses to submit documentation as required by this rule.
  - (j) The SHPO will not recognize the authority of third parties to represent the intent of an owner whom the third party does not demonstrate that they legally represent as provided in subsection (e).
  - (k) All notarized statements and accompanying documentation are public records.
  - (l) The SHPO must acknowledge persons in writing within 30 days of the receipt of their notarized statement and any accompanying documents. Acknowledgements must indicate if the notarized statement and accompanying documents are valid under subsection (c) and if not valid, describe why and how to correct the error.
  - (m) The public comment period must remain open when the Committee defers making a recommendation under the provisions of OAR 736-050-0260(10).
- (13) The SHPO may examine the property owner list and notarized statements to determine the accuracy of the property owner list and validity of notarized statements. This may occur when the SHPO determines that the reasonably possible outcome of identifying potential error(s) may change the total number of owners on the property owner list or objections to the extent that the outcome would determine if the nominated historic resource is or is not listed in the National Register.
- (a) Any person may request that the SHPO carry out an examination of the property owner list or submitted notarized statements under this section. Such a request must be in writing, and identify and document with evidence to establish one or more of the following:

- (A) Factual inaccuracy;
  - (B) Error in the manner in which SHPO prepared the property owner list; or
  - (C) Error in the tally of notarized statements.
- (b) In determining whether to undertake an examination under subsection (a), SHPO may consider whether such an examination could reasonably affect the outcome of the process.
  - (c) The SHPO must determine how best to conduct an examination under this section on a case-by-case basis based on the nature of the identified concern.
  - (d) An examination under subsection (a) is limited to the specific nature of the identified concern and does not include an evaluation of each entry in the property owner list or each submitted notarized statement unless the SHPO determines that this step is necessary.
  - (e) The SHPO may choose to re-examine the property owner list and notarized statements against current property tax assessor records, the results of a title search, and any public record and make decisions based on these sources.
  - (f) The SHPO may require that owners submit documentation to prove their ownership status or the validity of their submitted notarized statements. The SHPO will not acknowledge persons who are unable or refuse to submit documentation as required by this rule as owners for the purposes of this rule.
  - (g) The SHPO must independently verify that documents provided by third parties that do not legally represent an owner as defined in this rule and under Oregon State law are valid and are themselves sufficient evidence before editing the property owner list or confirm or refute the validity of a notarized statement. The SHPO must notify the third party and the subject person of the SHPO's determination and provide the person an opportunity to provide additional documentation to demonstrate that they are an owner as defined in OAR 736-050-0230(16).
  - (h) The SHPO may determine that a person not counted as an owner on the property owner list created under subsection (12)(a) is an owner as defined in OAR 736-050-0230(16) and correct the property owner list as described in this rule and accept the owner's notarized statement.
  - (i) The SHPO may remove a person from the property owner list or invalidate notarized statements upon completion of an examination. The SHPO must inform a person in writing within 30 days of removing a person from the property owner list or invalidating the person's submitted notarized statement and the reason the SHPO took the action. A person may appeal their removal from the property owner list by submitting documentation as described in this rule.
  - (j) An examination is complete once the SHPO determines that further identification and correction of errors will not determine if the historic resource will or will not be listed in the National Register.
- (14) The SHPO must make a copy of the National Register nomination form as provided to the NPS available to the public, subject to the provisions of sections (6) and (7). The SHPO shall provide notice of this action to proponent, owner, CLG, chief elected official, and tribes. The SHPO may provide notice to owners by public press release or other means in place of written notice.

- (15) The NPS may correct a submitted National Register nomination form, require that the SHPO correct a submitted National Register nomination form, or deny listing a historic resource in the National Register.
- (a) The NPS may correct a submitted National Register form and list the historic resource in the National Register.
  - (b) The SHPO must notify the Committee, proponent, owner(s), CLG, chief elected official, and tribes that the NPS returned the National Register nomination form, the reasons for the return, and whether the SHPO will resubmit the National Register nomination form to the Committee or the NPS.
    - (A) The SHPO may resubmit National Register nomination forms not requiring substantial revisions to the NPS without Committee review.
    - (B) The SHPO may choose to resubmit a National Register nomination form returned by the NPS for amendment or substantive revision by the SHPO or denied listing in the National Register to the Committee. The SHPO must address the reasons the NPS returned the National Register nomination form before resubmission to the committee.
  - (c) The SHPO may require that the proponent complete identified revisions before resubmission of the National Register nomination form to the Committee or the NPS or the SHPO may complete needed revisions itself.
  - (d) If a historic resource is not listed in the National Register within two years from the date the NPS first returns the National Register nomination for correction the SHPO must decide whether to resubmit the National Register nomination form to the Committee or the NPS as described in this rule or end the National Register nomination process. If the SHPO does not resubmit a National Register nomination form to the Committee or the NPS as described in this rule, the public comment period and the nomination process are ended. The SHPO must consult with the proponent and consider their opinion before making a final decision. A written decision shall be provided to the proponent, owner, CLG, chief elected official, and tribes. The SHPO may provide notice to owners by public press release or other means.
  - (e) The SHPO must complete the following to continue with the National Register process after the NPS returns a National Register form:
    - (A) Review the National Register form as described in OAR 736-050-0250(4).
    - (B) If the SHPO determines that the National Register nomination form requires substantive revision or if it is in the public interest the public comment period must close and the nomination process must stop. A proponent may revise the National Register nomination form and submit the form as a new nomination during a regular deadline for a future committee meeting as described in this rule;
    - (C) Provide a public comment period notice as described in OAR 736-050-0250(c)(d)(f) and (g);
    - (D) Create a new property owner list as described in section (12); and

- (f) Compare notarized statements received throughout the public comment period and remove those persons not on the property owner list created in section (15)(f)(C). The SHPO must not tally the notarized statements from persons removed from the property owner list in this manner. The SHPO must notify persons removed in this manner in writing using their last indicated mailing address on the original property owner list created during the public comment period for the prior submission. A person may appeal their removal from the property owner list by submitting documentation as described in this rule. Owners may submit notarized documents as described in section 12.
- (16) The SHPO must consider the Committee's comments and recommendation and comments received during the public comment period when making an independent recommendation under the provisions of [36 CFR § 60.6\(o\) and \(p\)](#) regarding the eligibility of an historic resource for listing in the National Register.
- (17) The SHPO may make a recommendation to the NPS contrary to the Committee's recommendation. The SHPO must inform the Committee if making a recommendation to the NPS contrary to the Committee's recommendation at the next committee meeting.
- (18) The SHPO may petition the NPS to take the following actions without review by the Committee. The SHPO must notify the Committee of these actions at the Committee's next meeting:
- (a) Petition the NPS to remove a razed historic property from the National Register;
  - (b) Amend National Register nomination forms for a historic property when the amendments are not substantive revisions;
  - (c) Change the contributing status of an individual historic property within a historic district listed in the National Register;
  - (d) Change the contributing status of a secondary historic property, such as a garage, shed, or other small-scale building, structure, object or site that in the opinion of the SHPO does not qualify for listing in the National Register on its own merit included within the boundary of historic property; or
  - (e) Any combination of (a), (b), (c) and (d).
- (19) Any person may appeal directly to the NPS any SHPO decision regarding the nomination of historic resources to the National Register or amendments to National Register forms for historic properties under the provisions of [36 CFR § 60.12](#).
- (20) The SHPO may refer a nomination submitted pursuant to section (3) to the Office of Administrative Hearings for a contested case hearing as provided in [ORS 183.413 to 183.425, 183.440 to 18.452, 183.457, 183.460 to 183.470](#). The proponent shall be a party to any contested case. The SHPO shall designate the scope of issues that may be addressed in the contested case, which may include:
- (a) The determination of whether a majority of owners objects as provided in section (12); and
  - (b) The determination of the accuracy of the property owner list and validity of notarized statements as provided in section (13).

**OAR 736-050-0260 State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation: Committee Procedures for Review and Approval of Nominations to the National Register**

- (1) The Committee must review all National Register nomination forms except for those prepared under OAR 736-050-0250(18).
- (2) The Committee must make a recommendation to the SHPO whether the National Register nomination form meets the following criteria:
  - (a) All procedural requirements are met;
  - (b) The National Register nomination form is adequately documented;
  - (c) The National Register nomination form is technically and professionally correct and sufficient; and
  - (d) The National Register nomination form demonstrates that the nominated historic resource meets the National Register criteria for evaluation.
- (3) Neither the SHPO nor the Committee chairperson or vice chairperson will consider a National Register nomination form submitted after the opening of the public comment period.
- (4) The owner(s) and chief elected official may waive the CLG comment opportunity described in OAR 736-050-0250(10) in writing at least 15 calendar days before the scheduled meeting to allow the Committee to review a National Register nomination form.
- (5) Committee members must disclose actual and potential conflicts of interest in accordance with state law.
- (6) Committee members will not recuse themselves for a potential conflict of interest.
- (7) The Committee retains a quorum to conduct business if by the removal of committee members for declared actual conflicts of interest the Committee falls below five present voting committee members.
- (8) For each historic resource nominated to the National Register, the National Register Program Coordinator must present the Committee a summary of:
  - (a) The argument presented in the National Register nomination form, and
  - (b) Public comment received prior to the Committee meeting pursuant to OAR 736-050-0250(9)(a).
- (9) The chairperson must call for comments from the proponent(s), opponents, and other interested parties present following the National Register Program Coordinator's presentation. The total time allowed for comments must be determined by the chairperson or by procedures adopted by the Committee.
- (10) The SHPO, Deputy SHPO, Associate DSHPO, and Oregon SHPO staff may participate in committee discussions, but are not voting committee members.



- (11) The Committee must take one of the following actions when considering a National Register nomination form based on the Committee's deliberations and comments received during the public comment:
- (a) Recommend that the SHPO find that the National Register nomination form meets the criteria in subsections (1)(a)-(d) as presented to the Committee with no revisions;
  - (b) Recommend that the SHPO find that the National Register nomination form meets the criteria in subsections (1)(a)-(d) after making less than substantive revisions to the National Register nomination form; or
  - (c) Defer making a recommendation until a future committee meeting to allow the proponent to make revision(s) or for any other reason deemed appropriate by the Committee related to the criteria in subsections (1)(a)-(d).
  - (d) Recommend that the SHPO find that the National Register nomination form does not meet the criteria in subsections (1)(a)-(d). The Committee must provide reasons for the recommendation. The Committee may re-consider a recommendation at a later meeting after the SHPO determines that the proponent resolved the Committee's objections.
- (12) The Committee must defer making a recommendation until a future committee meeting if the National Register nomination form requires substantive revisions.
- (13) The Committee may provide courtesy comments on National Register nomination forms submitted to the SHPO for historic resources on lands held in trust by the United States of America on behalf of a tribe or an individual allotment held by a tribal member or administered by a U.S. federal agency. SHPO staff must establish a procedure for applying the conditions of this subsection.

**OAR 736-050-0270 State Advisory Committee on Preservation: Incorporation of Publications by Reference and Effective Date of Rule**

- (1) The publication(s) referred to or incorporated by reference in this OAR 736-050-0220 through OAR 736-050-0270 are available from the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department.
- (2) This Division adopts by reference the following publications of the National Park Service: “The National Register of Historic Places Regulations (36 CFR Part 60): A Brief History and Annotated Guide,” August 2012; “Historic Preservation Fund Grant Manual,” June 2007; National Register Bulletin 15, “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation,” 1995 revision; National Register Bulletin 16A, “How to Complete the National Register Form,” 1997; National Register Bulletin 16B, “How to Complete the National Register Multiple Documentation Form,” 1999 revision; and National Register Bulletin 21 and 12, “Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties,” 1997 revision.
- (3) OAR 736-050-0220 through OAR 736-050-0270 are effective upon filing of the rule with the Secretary of State.
- (4) OAR 736-050-0260(15)(d) and 736-050-0260(15)(e)(B) are not applicable to National Register forms submitted before the effective date of this Division.

## **Attachment B**

### Comments by RAC members on proposed revisions

1. Peter Gutowsky, Deschutes County Planning Manager, Association of Oregon Counties and George Kramer, private consultant, Kramer & Company, Ashland
2. Mary Kyle McCurdy, Deputy Director, 1000 Friends of Oregon

May 19, 2020

Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission  
725 NE Summer Street, Suite C  
Salem, OR 97301

**Re: National Register Rule Amendments**

Chair Cal Mukumoto:

As members of the National Register program Rule Advisory Committee tasked with reviewing the state rules for the administration of the federal National Register of Historic Places program in Oregon, we offer the following revision to the draft. Specifically, OAR 736-050-0250(10):

*When the chief elected official, speaking on behalf of the elected body, provides written objections to SHPO stating local utilities or infrastructure necessary for the local community's public interest are impacted by a historic resource, the SHPO must remove the historic resource from consideration for listing in the National Register or the consideration of a substantive revision for a National Register nomination form for a property listed in the National Register and take no further action from the date the SHPO receives written objections from the chief elected official. The SHPO may take necessary administrative actions to close the nomination process. The SHPO must notify in writing the proponent, owner(s), CLG, chief elected official, and federally-recognized Indian tribes within the state of Oregon within 10 calendar days of removing the historic resource from consideration.*

The reason for the revision is as follows:

1. There is a gaping hole in the existing and proposed federal rules that continue to allow someone to weaponize the National nomination process against holders of linear easements with utilities/infrastructure.
2. Local utility infrastructure is already subject to review by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) under Section 106 review.
3. SHPO was directed by the federal government to develop rules that address the federal system for nominating properties to the National Register of Historic Places by taking into consideration Oregon's unique land use system and peculiarities. This is the opportunity to ensure holders of linear easements with utilities/infrastructure are not impacted by hostile nominations that seek to prevent upgrades under the auspices of historic preservation.
4. The intent of the federal rules for nominating properties to the National Register of Historic Places is for Certified Local Governments to receive formal input from their landmarks commissions but allow elected officials to object and remove a nomination if warranted. Existing federal rules require a landmarks commission AND the elected officials to both object in writing to a nomination. Even if this happens, an applicant has 30 days to appeal that action directly to the State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation.

5. Historic Landmarks Commissions are appointed by local elected officials. They are an advisory body. Existing federal rules give a landmarks commission the ability to veto an elected body's position by supporting a National nomination. When that happens, even if an elected body objects, the application is still formally considered by the State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation. This is unprecedented. For local historic nominations in Oregon, a landmark commission makes a recommendation to the elected body, who then determines after a public hearing whether a local comprehensive plan should be amended or not. The federal process should match local historic nominations.

We believe the above language provides sufficient public protection through the federal Section 106 process incorporated into the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and addresses the problems that result from Oregon's land use practices that allow individual properties with a utility easement to impact necessary public utility improvements. We encourage you to adopt this language as part of the revised rule

Sincerely,



Peter Gutowsky, AICP  
Deschutes County Planning Manager



George Kramer  
Kramer & Company



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May 19, 2020

To: Ian Johnson, SHPO Associate Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  
Ian.Johnson@oregon.gov

From: Mary Kyle McCurdy, Deputy Director

Re: Draft historic resources administrative rules, OAR chapter 736, division 50.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the draft rules for OAR chapter 736, division 50. As a member of the Rulemaking Advisory Committee (RAC), we would like to thank the staff and RAC chair for the well-run meetings.

These comments are preliminary, and we might add to or revise them as this process continues. The short timeframe in which to make them on this draft means that we were not able to consult with all those we would have liked to, and which we will do as these move forward. We understand there will be a full public comment period in the later summer or fall.

**OAR 736-050-0230(9)**

This first part of this subsection defines "historic resource" consistent with the cited CFR, but the second clause is not in the cited CFR and so should be defined, in particular, the term "potentially eligible."

**OAR 736-050-0230(16)(a)**

The CFR citation is incorrect; it should be 36 CFR 60.3(k).

**OAR 736-050-0250(7)**

This subsection states that that "SHPO staff must establish a procedure for applying the conditions of ORS 192.355(4)..." We recommend setting a date by which that procedure will be adopted.

**736-050-0250(8)(a)**

A 30-day public comment period may not be adequate to allow for a CLG to review a National Register nomination form. A minimum 60-day public comment period would be preferable.



**736-050-0250(8)(c)**

We are glad to see and support the addition of the provision that SHPO must mail written notice to every property owner of a proposed historic resources, including to those in a proposed historic district.

**736-050-0250(8)(e)**

For consistency with other sections, consider changing (e) to be based on the Committee meeting date (i.e. "150 days prior to the Committee meeting")

**736-050-0250(10)(a)(A)**

We find this language - "within 60 calendar days of dated notice provided by the SHPO prior to the Committee meeting scheduled" – is confusing as to when written comments from a CLG must be submitted to SHPO. And, it might be too limiting. The timing considered in (a) should be identical to that provided for all public comments (i.e. at any time between a CLG being notified of a property's nomination and the date of the Committee meeting). Without affording maximum opportunity for a CLG to object, there will not be adequate time to schedule hearings, solicit public input, and draft objection letters. Please review the specific language in 54 USC § 302504 (b) which provides for a 60-day review window for CLGs.

**736-050-0250(10)(A) and (B)**

As noted by the SHPO staff in their accompanying memo, the RAC favored a stronger role for the chief local official of the jurisdiction in which a historic resource nomination is located, such that the elected body would have the sole authority to object or recommend a listing to SHPO.

However, the draft rule provides that the objection of a locally elected body (city council, county commission) is valid only if its landmarks commission agrees with the objection. If the local elected body objects to, but the local landmarks commission approves, the nomination, then the nomination will go forward to the state level.

We recommend that the rules provide that a local landmarks commission operate as any other local advisory body and make a recommendation to the elected body for it to make the final decision. A variation on this could be that if the entity making the nomination is also the owner, then the application need go only to the landmarks commission for consideration. However, if the nominating entity is not the owner, or not all owners have signed on to the nomination, then it goes to the landmarks commission for a recommendation and then to the local elected body for the final determination.

We find the staff rationale for the structure it proposes flawed. Staff states that it is concerned with "identifying specific types of resources for special consideration when such considerations are not provided for in federal law or regulation and similar arguments for balancing historic preservation against other public needs is just as valid in other situations." However:

- One cannot invoke federal and “balancing” without acknowledging that if this was only about federal law, designation as an historic resource on the National Register of Historic Places would be purely honorary, and the owner could alter or destroy the resource without any hinderance. However, in Oregon, there are restrictions on resources listed on the National Register because of other state statutory and administrative rule provisions.<sup>1</sup>
- The proposed structure, in which a landmarks commission would essentially have the final say, when there are multiple owners and/or lack of agreement among owners is exactly when the elected leaders of a jurisdiction should balance competing public policies in making a conclusion on the merits of the proposal.

**OAR 736-050-250(12)(c)(D)**

This subsection states that “The owner must identify both the name they were previously known by and listed in the county property tax records and their current legal name as applicable.” What is the purpose of this? Must they list every name they might have been listed as at any time on any property tax records in the county? Many property owners might not even know or remember how their name is listed for property they might have bought, say, two decades ago. In that time they might have gotten married or divorced, changed the ownership to a different form (LLC, trust, etc...). This seems unreasonably burdensome.

**OAR 736-050-250(13)**

We recommend this slight change:

“This may occur when the SHPO determines that the reasonably possible outcome of identifying potential error(s) may change the total number of owners on the property owner list or objections to the extent that the outcome ~~w~~could determine if the nominated historic resource is or is not listed in the National Register.”

**OAR 736-050-250(15)(d)**

This subsection states that “...SHPO must decide whether to resubmit the National Register nomination form to the Committee or the NPS ....” What criteria would SHPO use for that determination? The draft rule also states that SHPO will “consult with the proponent,” but that consultation should also include any opponents and the local government(s) and/or state agencies impacted.

**OAR 736-050-0260(16)**

Please review the word “not” to ensure intent.

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<sup>1</sup> ORS 197.772; OAR 660- 023-0200.

**Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission**  
**June 16, 2020**

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Agenda Item: 10a(i)

Information

Topic: Procurement Report

Presented by: Daniel Killam, Deputy Director of Administrations

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The attached report includes:

- 2 New agreement for a total of \$25,000
- 14 New contracts for total of \$1,682,598
- 25 Amendments for a total of \$577,051

**Action Requested:** None.

**Attachments:** Procurement Report

**Prepared by:** Jayme Jones

## OREGON PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT

Procurement Report  
March and April 2020

Executed	Contractor	Location	Project	FIP	Original Contract \$	Current Amendment	Amendments To Date	Current Contract Value	Comments
<b>GOODS AND/OR SERVICES CONTRACTS</b>									
03/04/20	Mt. Adams Institute	Harris Beach State Recreation Area in Curry County	Coastal resources intern		\$16,800			\$16,800	New Contract
03/05/20	Morgan Holen and Associates	Statewide	Trees and construction workshop		\$5,000			\$5,000	New Contract
03/06/20	Ricoh Inc	Headquarters in Marion County	Copiers at Headquarters		\$125,000	\$0	\$0	\$125,000	Amendment 1 adds additional equipment with in budget
03/11/20	Gary A. Davies dba Meier Farms	Nehalem Bay State Park in Tillamook County	Price agreement for firewood		\$130,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$150,000	Amendment 1 extends price agreement through July 31, 2020
03/13/20	Keith Whitehead Reforestation LLC	Brian Booth State Park in Lincoln County	Mature forest thinning	X	\$69,420			\$69,420	New timber sale contract with logging and construction costs exceed value of timber (no revenue).
03/16/20	Environmental Science Associates	Ecola State Park in Clatsop County	Fish Salvage Services	X	\$18,810			\$18,810	New Contract
03/19/20	Frontier Unlimited, LLC	Beverly Beach State Park in Lincoln County	Firewood delivery		\$80,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$150,000	Amendment 1 extends the price agreement end date and increases funding.
03/23/20	Frontier Unlimited, LLC	Brian Booth State Park in Lincoln County	Non-commercial thinning of younger, mixed conifer forest by mastication	X	\$20,692	\$22,170	\$22,170	\$42,862	Amendment 2 increases compensation to masticate another 30 acres.
03/25/20	Oregon Beach Rides, LLC	Nehalem Bay State Park in Tillamook County	Guided Equestrian Trail Rides Concession		\$50,000	\$0	\$80,000	\$130,000	Amendment 3 adjusts insurance requirements based on risk assessment. Contract amount represents estimated revenue to OPRD.
03/27/20	Wallowa Resources Inc	Wallowa Lake MU in Wallowa County	Noxious weeds inventory and treatment		\$12,000	\$7,000	\$47,000	\$59,000	Amendment 6 extends the contract end date and increases funding.
03/31/20	Morgan Holen and Associates	Statewide	Trees and construction workshop		\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	Amendment 1 extends the contract end date.
03/31/20	O'Malley Brothers Corporation	L.L. Stub Stewart State Memorial Park in Washington County	Forest thinning		\$0			\$0	New timber sale contract with estimated revenue of \$10,082 to OPRD.
03/31/20	Workplace Resource of Oregon	Tumalo MU in Deschutes County	Office furniture and storage	X	\$43,177	\$415	\$415	\$43,592	Amendment 1 increases funding for an additional month of storage.
04/08/20	Oregon Motorcycle Riders Association	ATV/Grants at Headquarters in Marion County	ATV training subsidy		\$136,000			\$136,000	New Contract
04/10/20	Verbal Judo Institute	Statewide	Instructor re-certification course		\$23,149			\$23,149	New Contract
04/13/20	Allied Waste Transfer Services of Oregon, LLC	Prineville Reservoir State Park in Crook County	Rental of portable toilets and related services		\$135,000	\$0	\$0	\$135,000	Amendment 1 effectively makes contract between OPRD and Allied Waste Transfer Services through the transfer and assignment agreement. Value of contract over max term is expected to be \$450,000.
04/15/20	SuperAxe Contract Cutting, Inc	Wallowa Lake State Park in Wallowa County	Firewood delivery		\$140,000	\$0	\$0	\$140,000	Amendment 2 extends the price agreement end date.
04/17/20	Slice Recovery Inc	South Beach State Park in Lincoln County	Firewood delivery		\$85,000	\$56,000	\$56,000	\$141,000	Amendment 1 extends the price agreement end date and increases funding.
04/20/20	Slice Recovery Inc	Beachside State Recreation Site in Lincoln County	Firewood delivery		\$24,000	\$24,000	\$24,000	\$48,000	Amendment 1 extends the price agreement end date and increases funding.

**OREGON PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT**

Procurement Report  
March and April 2020

Executed	Contractor	Location	Project	FIP	Original Contract \$	Current Amendment	Amendments To Date	Current Contract Value	Comments
<b>GOODS AND/OR SERVICES CONTRACTS (Continued)</b>									
04/20/20	Slice Recovery Inc	Umpqua Light House State Park and William M. Tugman State Park in Douglas and Coos Counties	Firewood delivery		\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$70,000	Amendment 1 extends the price agreement end date and increases funding.
04/24/20	Slice Recovery Inc	Bullards Beach State Park in Coos County	Firewood delivery		\$50,000	\$25,000	\$50,000	\$100,000	Amendment 2 extends the price agreement end date and increases funding.
<b>PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS CONTRACTS</b>									
03/12/20	Guido Construction, Inc.	Jessie M. Honeyman Memorial State Park in Lane County	D & E Loop Restroom Shower Building Replacement	X	\$1,326,322			\$1,326,322	New Contract
03/19/20	R.L. Reimers Co.	Champoeg State Heritage Area in Marion County	Septic System Replacement	X	\$1,413,305	\$200,876	\$308,501	\$1,721,806	Change Order 2 consists of modified work in alternates that are now converted into the main contract bid items, the modification of RV parking areas in A Loop, and updated field quantities.
03/23/20	Piarmigan Pitrails LLC	Ecola State Park in Clatsop County	Indian Beach Trail Reroute		\$61,150	\$0	\$8,501	\$69,651	Change Order 2 extends the substantial and final completion dates due to inclement weather.
04/07/20	2KG Contractors, Inc.	Tumalo State Park in Deschutes County	Tumalo Management Unit Office & Shop Yard	X	\$1,573,718	\$31,841	\$135,251	\$1,708,969	Change Order 4 adjusts bid items to actually quantities used, approves changes to light poles, septic system, fire line PIV and adjusts milestone 1 completion date.
<b>ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING SERVICES CONTRACTS</b>									
03/05/20	Branch Engineering	Jessie M. Honeyman Memorial State Park in Lane County	Geotechnical and structural engineering services	X	\$24,000			\$24,000	New Contract
03/16/20	Bradford Consulting Engineers, Inc	Champoeg State Heritage Area in Marion County	Electrical engineering services for a sewer pump station	X	\$16,986	\$8,897	\$8,897	\$25,883	Amendment 2 extends the contract end date and increases funding.
03/17/20	Environmental Science Associates LLC	Golden and Silver Falls State Natural Area and Sunset Bay State Park in Coos County	Fish Passage Plans for replacement bridges	X	\$16,440			\$16,440	New Contract
03/18/20	Project Delivery Group	Milo McIver State Park in Clackamas County	Engineering services for a Water Distribution System	X	\$29,700	\$7,943	\$7,943	\$37,643	Amendment 3 added additional tasks and increases funding.
03/31/20	Hennebery Eddy Architects, Inc.	Fort Stevens State Park in Clatsop County	Construction phase services Historic Guard House	X	\$33,500			\$33,500	New Contract
04/15/20	Cascade Earth Sciences	Silver Falls State Park in Marion County	RV Dump Station Sewer System design	X	\$8,000			\$8,000	New Contract
04/23/20	Miller Consulting Engineers, Inc	Smith Rock State Park in Deschutes County	Design services for a replacement pedestrian bridge	X	\$39,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$43,000	Amendment 1 adds tasks and increases funding.
<b>ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING SERVICES CONTRACTS (RELATED SERVICES)</b>									
03/13/20	Magyar Land Surveying LLC	Hug Point in Clatsop County	Topographic Survey	X	\$5,157			\$5,157	New Contract
03/16/20	Parametrix, Inc.	Salmonberry Trail in Tillamook County (not associated with a park)	Resolve plan-level issues in two remaining trail segments of the Salmonberry Trail Plan.		\$0			\$0	New contract where OPRD will contribute \$40,000 in in-kind services and the Salmonberry Trail Foundation will contribute \$330,000 in cash and act as fiscal sponsor for project.
3/23/2020	Wallace Group, Inc.	Tumalo State Park in Deschutes County	Geotechnical Investigation	X	\$11,250	\$2,477	\$12,453	\$23,703	Amendment 2 extended the contract end date, added a task and increases the funding.

## OREGON PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT

Procurement Report  
March and April 2020

Executed	Contractor	Location	Project	FIP	Original Contract \$	Current Amend-ment	Amend-ments To Date	Current Contract Value	Comments
<b>INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS</b>									
03/13/20	Jackson County Community Justice Transition Center	Valley of the Rogue Management Unit in Jackson County	Inmate work crew		\$9,701	\$8,000	\$39,701	\$49,402	Amendment 4 extends the contract term and increases funding.
03/17/20	City of Portland, Bureau of Environmental Services	Tryon Creek State Natural Area in Multnomah County	New wetlands, trail, vegetation restoration, and stream bed reconstruction.		\$0			\$0	New agreement is for work to be performed only on OPRD property in conjunction with BES' larger project to remove culvert and install bridge.
04/10/20	City of Portland, Bureau of Environmental Services	Tryon Creek State Natural Area in Multnomah County	Design and construct a recognizable entrance to Forest Park.		\$1,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,500,000	Amendment 2 extends the time period over which lottery bond proceeds (funds) can be expended.
04/14/20	USDA APHIS	Bandon State Natural Area in Coos County	Wildlife control for western snowy plover		\$25,000			\$25,000	New agreement
04/13/20	Oregon Department of Transportation	Statewide	Non-NBI bridge inspections	X	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$80,000	\$100,000	Amendment 4 extends the contract term and increases funding.
04/15/20	Oregon Department of Forestry	Information Center in Headquarters in Marion County	Reservation services		\$33,096	\$33,432	\$33,432	\$66,528	Amendment 1 extends the contract end date and increases funding.



**Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission**  
**June 15 - 16, 2020**

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Agenda Item: 10(a)(ii, iii, iv)

**Informational**

Topic: Report of Scenic Waterway Program Notification Actions, Ocean Shore Permits Issued, and Timber Harvest Revenue from March 13, 2020 through May 18, 2020.

Presented by: Trevor Taylor, Stewardship Manager

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Pursuant to a duly adopted delegation order, and acting in accordance therewith, the Director, or her designee, has approved the following actions on behalf of the Oregon Parks & Recreation Commission:

**SCENIC WATERWAYS NOTIFICATION**

March 16, 2020 a Notification of Intent 2A-251-20 was approved for Steven Freer and Katrina Perry to construct a new residential home within the Middle Deschutes Scenic Waterway. The work was approved because mature juniper trees exist between the structure's proposed footprint and the river. The structure exceeds set back requirements and will be finished in colors that blend into the surrounding environment.

March 16, 2020 a Notification of intent 2B-1059-20 to Lynn and Barry Serafin for the construction of a new residential home within the Upper Deschutes Scenic Waterway. The work was approved because the proposed work exceeded set back requirements, the color of the home blends in with the surrounding environment and between this lot and the river there are other homes, mature native vegetation and topography that screens this structure from view of the river.

March 16, 2020 a Notification of intent 2B-1060-20 to Marcia Vallier and Steven King for the construction of a new residential home within the Upper Deschutes Scenic Waterway. The work was approved because the proposed work exceeded set back requirements, the color of the home blends in with the surrounding environment and between this lot and the river there are other homes, mature native vegetation and topography that screens this structure from view of the river.

March 16, 2020 a Notification of intent 2B-1061-20 to Stone Bridge Homes NW LLC for the construction of a residential home within the Upper Deschutes Scenic Waterway. The work was approved because the property development exceeds the rimrock setback and will not be visible from the river since there are mature trees screening the development.

March 19, 2020 a Notification of Intent 2A-252-20 20007 to Rod and Lisa Taylor for the replacement of a residential dwelling. The approval was given because the new structure will be on the existing footprint of the previous home and no change to the property between the home and the river will occur. The homesites exceeds the ordinary high water mark setbacks and the exterior materials of the home will be well matched with the surrounding environment.

March 20, 2020 a Notification of Intent 2A-253-20 to Brett Alan and Laura Hazlett for the construction of a residential home within the Middle Deschutes Scenic Waterway. This approval was given because the structure will be finished in exterior materials that blend into the surrounding environment and native vegetation will be maintained between the home and the river.

April 2, 2020 a Notification of Intent 22-07-20 to Oregon State Parks and Recreation was granted to Alfred A. Loeb State Park for road improvements proposed within the Chetco River Scenic Waterway. The work was

approved because it involves filling in an existing eroded pothole and will not affect the view from the river. Furthermore, all other permits needed to conduct the work will be in place before the work begins and measures will be taken to ensure that no sediment or debris reaches the river.

April 21, 2020 a Notification of Intent 2A-254-20 to John Rogers and Lizi Aguilar-Nelson for the construction of a residential home within the Middle Deschutes Scenic Waterway. This approval was given because the construction will not remove any vegetation between the home and the river, and additional vegetation screening will be installed after the construction work is complete. The structure exceeds setback requirements and the exterior materials will not obstruct the view from the river.

May 12, 2020 a Notification of Intent 66-93-20 was approved for Lane Parry Forestry to conduct a commercial forestry harvest along the Minam River. The work was approved because the operation will only use existing roads and ensure operational impacts are mitigated to not create visibility issues from the Scenic Waterway.

### **OCEAN SHORES ALTERATION DECISIONS**

On March 24, 2020 Ocean Shore Alteration Permit #2925 was approved for the Shore Drive Beachfront Association, to authorize a project involving foredune grading intended to maintain and enhance ocean views at Pacific City, and to prevent sand inundation of homes and infrastructure. The project involves the relocation of approximately 19,000 cubic yards of sand in accordance with the Pacific City Foredune Management Plan, and a conditional use permit previously issued by Tillamook County. The permit includes provisions for flood protection, vegetative dune stabilization and monitoring, and maintenance grading for a period of up to five years. The project affects approximately 950 feet of shoreline south of Alder Street, fronting 17 homes south of the Pelican Pub. The subject properties are identified Tillamook County Assessors Map 4S-11W-24AA as tax lots 2100, 2200, 2201, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600, 2700, 2800, 2900, 3000, 3100, 3101, and Map 4S-11W-24AD as tax lots 100, 200, 300, and 400.

### **TIMBER HARVEST REVENUE**

On April 27, 2020 OPRD received \$1,960.00 from 3.56 MBF of Douglas-fir hazard trees from the Bonneville Power Administration right-of-way of Seneca Fouts Memorial State Natural Area.

**Prior Action by the Commission:** None

**Action Requested:** None

**Attachments:** None

**Prepared by:** Stewardship Section Staff

# DRAFT - Planning Dates

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## June

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## August

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## September

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## November

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## December

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Commission Meeting

City - Tualatin/Hillsboro  
 Phone Mtg  
 TBD  
 December - TBD  
 January - TBD

Huddle Meetings

Packet Materials DUE!

Agenda & Packet Posted to OPRD Site

Mail Out Packets

State Holidays

Presentation Material Due/Business Meeting

All Managers Meeting

Leadership Group Meeting