Recreation Exhibit

Cascade Renewable Transmission

Wasco, Hood River, and Multnomah Counties, Oregon

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Prepared for
Cascade Renewable Transmission, LLC

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Applicant	Cascade Renewable Transmission (CRT)
dBA	A-weighted decibel
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
DSL	Oregon Department of State Lands
Ecology	Washington State Department of Ecology
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
GIS	geographic information system
HAB	horizontal auger boring
HDD	horizontal directional drilling
HVAC	high voltage alternating current
HVDC	high-voltage direct current
NWPRD	Northern Wasco County Parks and Recreation Department
OAR	Oregon Administrative Rules
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
OPRD	Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

1 Introduction

This exhibit provides an analysis of impacts of the proposed Cascade Renewable Transmission Project (Project) to recreation resources, as required, to demonstrate that the Project complies with OAR 345-022-0100:

OAR 345-022-0100

(1) To issue a site certificate, the Council must find that the design, construction and operation of a facility, taking into account mitigation, are not likely to result in a significant adverse impact to important recreational opportunities.

(2) The Council must consider the following factors in judging the importance of a recreational opportunity:

(a) Any special designation or management of the location;
(b) The degree of demand;
(c) Outstanding or unusual qualities;
(d) Availability or rareness; and
(e) Irreplaceability or irretrievability of the opportunity.

(3) The Council may issue a site certificate for a special criteria facility under OAR 345-015-0310 without making the findings described in section (1). In issuing such a site certificate, the Council may impose conditions of approval to minimize the potential significant adverse impacts from the design, construction, and operation of the facility on important recreational opportunities.

(4) The Council must apply the version of this rule adopted under Administrative Order EFSC 1-2002, filed and effective April 3, 2002, to the review of any Application for Site Certificate or Request for Amendment that was determined to be complete under OAR 345-015-0190 or 345-027-0363 before the effective date of this rule. Nothing in this section waives the obligations of the certificate holder and Council to abide by local ordinances, state law, and other rules of the Council for the construction and operation of energy facilities in effect on the date the site certificate or amended site certificate is executed.

RESPONSE

Pursuant to the Project Order, the analysis area for recreational opportunities is defined as the area within the site boundary and extending 5 miles from portions of the site boundary containing aboveground facility components, extending 0.25 miles from portions of the site boundary containing buried and in-river facility components, and extending 0.25 mile from any downstream area of impact. The site boundary is defined in detail in the Background Information Exhibit. The boundary of the recreational opportunities analysis area is shown on Figure 1 (Section 9).

2 Recreational Opportunities in the Analysis Area (OAR 345-022-0100(5)(a))

(5) To assist the Council in determining whether the standard outlined in (1) through (4) has been met, the Applicant must submit information about the impacts the proposed facility would have on important recreational opportunities in the analysis area, providing evidence to support a finding by the Council as required by OAR 345-022-0100, including::

(a) A description of the recreational opportunities in the analysis area that includes information on the factors listed in OAR 345-022-0100(1) as a basis for identifying important recreational opportunities;

RESPONSE

Pursuant to the Project Order,

> *"For the ASC, the Analysis area must include the area within the site boundary and extending 5 miles from the site boundary containing above-ground facility components, extending 0.25 miles from portions of the site boundary containing buried and in-river facility components, and extending 0.25 miles from any downstream portion of the Columbia or Willamette Rivers that could be impacted by sedimentation during construction, operation and maintenance, or retirement of the facility based on modeling performed by the applicant."*

2.1 Inventory Methods

Recreational opportunities within the analysis area were identified by collecting and reviewing existing published and unpublished information available from desktop research sources commonly used for recreation inventory efforts. Recreation inventory efforts for portions of the Project in Washington state is available in the Washington EFSEC application (Chapter 4, Section 4.3.4, Recreation). Key types of information resources investigated for the Oregon inventory included the following:

- Published maps with geographic coverage applicable to the analysis area. Specific sources included U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 1:100,000 scale and 1:24,000-scale topographic maps, maps published by federal and state land management agencies, primarily the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and National Park Service Maps (NPS 2025a)
- Geographic information system (GIS) files documenting recreational resources obtained from key recreation provider agencies, including the BLM, National Park Service (NPS), Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation (OPRD), and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), including:
    - BLM Recreational Opportunities (BLM 2024)
    - BLM National Data (BLM 2025a)
    - Oregon Parks and Recreation (OPRD) Find a Park (OPRD 2025n)
    - OPRD Parks Dataset (OPRD 2025o)

  - Oregon Public Lands (Public Lands Interpretive Association 2025)
  - United States Forest Service (USFS) Interactive Visitor Map (USFS 2025a)
  - United States Geological Service (USGS) Protected Areas Database (USGS 2025)
  - Wilderness Areas of the United States (GEOHub Data 2024)

- Internet sites that are maintained by national, tribal, state, county, and city recreation provider agencies, including:
  - In-lieu/treaty access fishing Sites (Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission 1994)
  - Northern Wasco Parks and Recreation Department (NWPRD 2024)
  - National Park Service (NPS) (NPS 2025b)
  - Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) Wildlife Areas (ODFW 2024)
  - ODFW Wildlife Viewing (ODFW 2025a)
  - ODFW Recreation Reports (ODFW 2025b)
  - Oregon Metro Parks and Natural Areas (Oregon Metro 2024)
  - OPRD Parks, Beaches, and Campgrounds
  - Portland Parks and Recreation (City of Portland 2024a)
  - The City of Hood River Parks (The City of Hood River 2024)
  - The City of Mosier Parks (City of Mosier 2025)
  - The City of Portland Boat Docks and Launches (City of Portland 2025w)

- Internet sites that are maintained by various commercial entities, including sites providing general recreation and tourism information; and sites applicable to specific private-sector recreation opportunities.
  - Fred’s Marina (Fred’s Marina 2025)
  - Friends of Baltimore Woods (Friends of Baltimore Woods 2025)
  - Register of Natural Heritage Resources (Oregon State University 2025)
  - Windsurfing in the Gorge (Wind River Publishing LLC 2021)

2.2 Summary of Recreational Opportunities

Recreation activities occurring within the analysis area include outdoor-based activities such as hiking, camping, birdwatching, fishing, swimming, boating, and windsurfing, either on shore or within the Columbia River and Willamette River. Water-dependent recreation areas are of high use around Bonneville Lock and Dam, The Dalles Lock and Dam, Hood River, and Portland, Oregon. Additionally, cultural and historical experiences, community engagement and sports, and leisure opportunities are provided in areas within the analysis area. These activities also occur in locations outside of the analysis area; therefore, some of the recreational opportunities identified within the analysis area do not have the same level of uniqueness or irreplaceability that is required by OAR 345-022-0100(1).

There are 102 identified recreational opportunities within the analysis area. OPRD manages most of the opportunities within the Portland Metro area. Of these 101 recreational resources, 9 are federally owned, 24 are state owned, 62 are local government and special district owned areas, and 6 are privately owned areas. One recreational resource, Thousand Kiss Beach, is listed as publicly accessible on tax lot data, but there is no information available regarding the managing entity.

2.2.1 Federal and Tribal

There are 10 federal or tribal owned parks and resources within the analysis area. Government Cove, owned by the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, is included in this group as it is an easily accessible recreational area consisting of trails available for public use. A notable resource in this group is the Columbia River, which flows over 1,200 miles from the Canadia Rockies to the Pacific Ocean and is almost entirely within the analysis area for the entire Project. Nearly 100 miles of the Columbia River are within the analysis area; the river provides a variety of recreational opportunities, including fishing, boating, and windsurfing. Furthermore, it has been used as a subsistence and navigation resource for millennia for Tribes in the Pacific Northwest. It remains a major transport, economic, recreational, and subsistence resource to the present day.

The other federally owned properties (listed below) provide a range of recreational activities, including hiking, biking, fishing, and walking. The attributes of the Columbia River and other federally owned recreational areas are summarized in Table 1. Federally owned areas are listed below and shown on Figure 1 (Section 9):

- Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (USFS & Columbia River Gorge Commission)
- Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, National Parks Service (NPS)
- Oregon Trail National Historic Trail, (NPS)
- Seufert Park, United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
- Wyeth State Park, United States Forest Service (USFS)
- Government Cove, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation
- Oneonta Trailhead, USFS
- Mark O. Hatfield Wilderness Area, USFS
- Multnomah Falls State Natural Area, USFS
- Columbia River, multiple responsible agencies

2.2.2 State

There are 23 state-owned parks within the analysis area. OPRD owns and operates all except Raccoon Point (managed by ODFW) and Sauvie Island Elementary School (managed by the Oregon Department of Education). These parks share and emphasize the common function of providing outdoor recreational opportunities and natural conservation. They serve as destinations for activities such as hiking, camping, wildlife observation, and nature appreciation. Additionally, they may offer amenities such as trails, visitor centers, interpretive signage, and facilities for visitors. These parks play an important role in preserving and offering the more natural areas of Oregon, while also promoting outdoor recreation. The attributes of the recreational opportunities offered by these agencies are summarized in Table 1. State-owned areas are listed below and shown on Figure 1 (in Section 9):

- Mayer State Park, OPRD
- Memaloose State Park, OPRD
- Memaloose State Natural Area, OPRD
- Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail, OPRD
- Koberg Beach State Recreation Site, OPRD
- Seneca Fouts Memorial State Natural Area, OPRD

- Vinzenz Lausmann Memorial State Natural Area, OPRD
- Wygant State Natural Area, OPRD
- Viento State Park, OPRD
- Starvation Creek State Park, OPRD
- Lindsey Creek State Park, OPRD
- Lang Forest State Park and Scenic Corridor, OPRD
- John B. Yeon State Park Scenic Corridor, OPRD
- McLoughlin State Natural Area, OPRD
- Ainsworth State Park, OPRD
- Benson State Natural Area, OPRD
- Dalton Point Recreation Site, OPRD
- Crown Point State Scenic Corridor, OPRD
- Rooster Rock State Park, OPRD
- Government Island State Recreation Area, OPRD
- Sauvie Island Elementary School, ODE
- Wapato Access Greenway, OPRD
- Raccoon Point, ODFW

2.2.3 Local Governments and Special Districts

Local government resources tend to be smaller-scale parks with an emphasis on day-use activities and typically serve a more localized population. These include the Northern Wasco County Parks and Recreation Department (NWPRD), the City of The Dalles, City of Mosier, City of Hood River, Port of Cascade Locks, Port of Portland, Oregon Metro, Portland Parks and Recreation, City of Portland's Bureau of Environmental Services, Portland Public Schools, Oregon Metro, the Housing Authority of Portland, Trust for Public Lands, and the Columbia Slough Watershed Council. The attributes of the recreational opportunities offered by these agencies are summarized in Table 1. Local governments and special district-owned areas within the analysis area are listed below and shown on Figure 1 (Section 9):

- Firehouse Park, NWPRD
- Riverfront Park and Trail, NWPRD
- Triangle Park, City of The Dalles
- Howe Park, NWPRD
- Cherry Festival Park, NWPRD
- Sorosis Park, NWPRD
- City Park, NWPRD
- Thompson Park, NWPRD
- The Dalles Skate Park, NWPRD
- Kiwanis Pocket Park at Klindt's Cove, NWPRD
- Lewis and Clark Park, City of The Dalles
- Rock Creek Park, City of Mosier
- Port Marina Park, City of Hood River
- Blackberry Beach, Port of Cascade Locks
- Kite Launch Beach, Port of Cascade Locks
- Sundial Beach. Port of Portland

- Chinook Landing Marine Park, Oregon Metro
- Broughton Beach Park, Oregon Metro
- Smith and Bybee Wetlands Natural Area, Oregon Metro
- Heron Lakes Golf Club, Portland Parks and Recreation
- Baltimore Woods Nature Corridor, Portland Parks and Recreation & Friends of Baltimore Woods
- Delta Park – Owens Sports Complex, Portland Parks and Recreation
- Sitton Elementary School, Portland Public Schools
- City Green Space, City of Portland
- Roosevelt High School, Portland Public Schools
- Peninsula Crossing Trail, City of Portland
- Columbia Buffer Strip Property, City of Portland's Bureau of Environmental Services
- Kenton Park, Portland Parks and Recreation
- Kenton Community Garden, Portland Parks and Recreation; Kenton Neighborhood Association
- Gammans Park, Portland Parks and Recreation
- Trenton Park, Portland Parks and Recreation
- Clarendon Community Garden, Portland Parks and Recreation; Portsmouth Neighborhood Association
- University Park, Portland Parks and Recreation
- North Crawford Street and North Polk Avenue Property, Portland Parks and Recreation
- New Columbia Bicycle Skills Park, Housing Authority of Portland
- McCoy Park, Portland Parks and Recreation
- Columbia Park and Annex, Portland Parks and Recreation
- Portsmouth Park, Portland Parks and Recreation
- César Chávez School, Portland Public Schools
- Portsmouth Community Garden, Portland Parks and Recreation
- Peninsula Elementary School, Portland Public Schools
- McKenna Park, Portland Parks and Recreation
- Northgate Park, Portland Parks and Recreation
- St. John's Park, Portland Parks and Recreation
- Cathedral Park, Portland Parks and Recreation
- George Park, Portland Parks and Recreation
- George Middle School, Portland Public Schools
- John's Community Garden, Portland Parks and Recreation
- Pier Park, Portland Parks and Recreation
- Chimney Park, Portland Parks and Recreation
- Kelley Point Park, Portland Parks and Recreation
- Howell Territorial Park, Portland Parks and Recreation
- Sauvie Island Boat Ramp, Oregon Metro
- Burlington Creek Forest, Oregon Metro
- Ennis Creek Forest, Oregon Metro
- McCarthy Creek, Oregon Metro
- North Abbey Creek Natural Area, Oregon Metro

- Forest Park, Portland Parks and Recreation
- Kingsley Park Community Garden, City of Portland
- Portland International Raceway, City of Portland
- Willamette River, City of Portland's Bureau of Environmental Services; Oregon Metro; Trust for Public Lands
- Columbia River Slough, City of Portland Environmental Services; Columbia Slough Watershed Council

2.2.4 Private

There are five sites that offer recreational opportunities provided by private-sector entities within the analysis area. The recreational opportunities offered by these sites range from golfing, camping, picking pumpkins, and walking spots. The attributes of the recreational opportunities offered by these agencies are summarized in Table 1. Privately owned areas are listed below and shown on Figure 1 (n Section 9).

- The Dalles Country Club
- Tom McCall Preserve, The Nature Conservancy
- The Portland Maize
- University of Portland Quads
- Fred's Marina

2.3 Important Recreational Opportunities

2.3.1 Importance Criteria

Recreational opportunities identified within the analysis area were evaluated for importance based on the criteria outlined in OAR 345-022-0100. Specifically, the importance of each recreational opportunity was rated based on:

- any special designation or management of the location;
- the degree of demand;
- outstanding or unusual qualities;
- availability or rareness; and
- irreplaceability or irretrievability of the opportunity.

The importance of the identified recreational opportunities was determined based on assessment of available information specific to each criterion and a qualitative balancing of the attributes for all five criteria for a given resource. Specific considerations used to characterize an opportunity relative to the five importance criteria are summarized as follows:

1) *Any special designation or management of the location;*

There can be distinct, identifiable differences among the types of special management designations that apply to lands within an analysis area and their implications for resource protection. Some types of designations allow much more latitude in undertaking management activities and involve a lower degree of resource protection. The source of the special designation is also a relevant consideration;

a designation established through an act of Congress clearly carries more weight than an administrative designation applied by a resource management agency.

2) *The degree of demand;*

Qualitative ratings of high, moderate, and low were used as proxy measures for the level of demand for a specific recreation opportunity.

3) *Outstanding or unusual qualities;*

Identifying characteristics that might be considered outstanding or unusual qualities for a given opportunity is a highly subjective task because of wide variation in values, tastes, and perceptions among the recreational public. The standard does not specify what qualities would define an opportunity as outstanding or unusual or indicate how those characteristics could be measured. Some sites or areas have attributes that qualify them as “unique” (i.e., one of a kind), while others have qualities that are not unique but intuitively set them apart from other opportunities and could be considered outstanding or unusual.

4) *Availability or rareness; and*

Qualitative ratings of rare, uncommon, and common were used to address the criterion based on the rareness of an opportunity. Consideration of these rareness attributes was based on the approximate set of comparable opportunities (and the geographic scale appropriate to each type of opportunity) available within the general region surrounding the project.

5) *Irreplaceability or irretrievability of the opportunity.*

Ratings of irreplaceable, somewhat irreplaceable, and replaceable were used to address the criterion based on the ability to replace an opportunity. In general, opportunities based on inherent natural resource characteristics that could not feasibly be recreated in the same place or at another location can reasonably be considered irreplaceable. By contrast, most opportunities that are based on constructed recreation facilities or infrastructure (such as typical campgrounds or municipal parks) could feasibly be replaced and were considered replaceable.

The overall assessment of importance for each recreational opportunity identified was conducted on a case-by-case basis. For example, it is conceivable that a resource would have a special management designation and high use but still be a common and replaceable opportunity without unique or outstanding qualities; in that instance, a determination that the opportunity was not important would be justifiable. Alternatively, an opportunity might have little or no management protection and low evident demand but still be considered important because it was rare and/or irreplaceable. Table 1 summarizes recreational opportunities identified within the analysis area that were evaluated for importance based on the criteria outlined in OAR 345-022-0100.

Table 1. Inventory of Recreational Resources in the Analysis Area

Recreational Opportunity	Responsible Entity	Distance from Site Boundary (miles)	Description	Size	Importance Factors					Important Recreation Resource?
					Special Designation or Management	Degree of Demand	Outstanding or Unusual Qualities	Availability or Rareness	Irreplaceability	
Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area	United States Forest Service & Columbia River Gorge Commission	Within site boundary. Includes the Columbia River where the cable would be buried and is within the 5-mile buffer of the Eastern Converter Station	The scenic area starts east of Celilo Village, Oregon and stretches approximately 80 miles to Troutdale, Oregon. It includes areas along both the Oregon and Washington sides of the Columbia River Gorge, and has hiking and biking trails, campgrounds, and scenic viewpoints.	About 54,000 acres within analysis area	National Scenic, Botanical, or Volcanic area	High	Contains 114,600 acres of special management areas, has numerous terrestrial and aquatic recreational opportunities including hiking, biking, camping, scenic drives, and boating.	Recreational opportunities in this area are common, but protected areas of this size with the multitude and variety of recreational opportunities is uncommon.	Irreplaceable	Yes
Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail	National Park Service	Occurs within Columbia River, from RM 198 - RM 97.5 within analysis area	A National Trail covering sixteen states and 4,900 miles, commemorating the journey of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. In Oregon, there are officially designated water trails along the historic trail that individuals can kayak. There are also many scenic stopping points, visitor centers, and other historic sites from the expedition that individuals can visit along the trail.	About 100 miles within analysis area	National Trail	Moderate - High	Historic trail that offers numerous scenic viewpoints, recreation opportunities, and information centers.	Rare	Irreplaceable	Yes
Seufert Park	United States Army Corps of Engineers	0.75 miles north from Eastern Converter Station	A park located southeast of The Dalles Dam. Offers views of The Dalles Dam and access to The Dalles Dam visitor center which has informational exhibits. It has walking trails, picnic table, and a small rose garden. Provides access to The Dalles Riverfront trail and has views of Mt. Hood.	27 acres	Municipal Park	High	The Dalles Dam Visitor Center and a close view of The Dalles Dam. Access to The Dalles Riverfront Trail and scenic views.	Parks in general are common; those close to The Dalles Dam and with access to The Dalles Dam visitor center are rare.	Irreplaceable	Yes
Firehouse Park	Northern Wasco County Parks and Recreation	Within 0.25-mile analysis area. Approximately 0.07 miles east from buried cable	Playground and off-leash area for dogs in residential neighborhood.	0.9 acres	Municipal Park	Low	Local park with playground that allows dogs to be off leash.	Common	Replaceable	No
Riverfront Park	Northern Wasco County Parks and Recreation	Buried cable runs directly south of the park and intersects it at the west end near the parking lot.	Park with sheltered picnic area, picnic tables, playground, river access, boat launch, swim area, beach access, and access to Riverfront Trail. Access to Celilo Paddle Company, which offers paddle board rentals for use on the Columbia River.	64 acres	Municipal Park	High	Boat launch, swim area, and paddle board rental company.	Uncommon, there are few swim and beach access areas within the city.	Irreplaceable	Yes
Triangle Park	The City of the Dalles	0.2 miles from site boundary	Small, open park with bench, plants, and grass.	0.2 acres	Municipal Park	Low	Dog park	Common	Replaceable	No
Howe Park	Northern Wasco County Parks and Recreation	3.15 miles west from Eastern Converter Station	Park with basketball courts, tennis courts, and picnic tables.	0.8 acres	Municipal Park	Low - Moderate	Basketball and tennis courts	Parks in general are common; parks with basketball and tennis courts are uncommon.	Replaceable	No
Cherry Festival Park	North Wasco County School District	3.3 miles west from Eastern Converter Station	Local park with open grassy field. May host local festivals, including the annual cherry festival.	2.3 acres	Municipal Park	Low - High, depending on season	Large open space that can host festivals. Adjacent to an elementary school.	Parks in general are common; uncommon in hosting festivals.	Replaceable, festivals can be hosted in other parks	No
Sorosis Park	Northern Wasco County Parks and Recreation	4 miles from Eastern Converter Station	Medium sized park with many features, including a playground, trail, rose garden, memorial, sports fields, restrooms, shelters, and picnic areas.	37 acres	Municipal Park	High	Castle style playground, volleyball court, tennis court, disc golf area, softball field, Vietnam Memorial, Bicentennial Time Capsule, and rose garden.	Parks in general are common; parks with numerous amenities plus a memorial and time capsule are not.	Irreplaceable due to presence of cultural and historical resources	Yes

Recreational Opportunity	Responsible Entity	Distance from Site Boundary (miles)	Description	Size	Importance Factors					Important Recreation Resource?
					Special Designation or Management	Degree of Demand	Outstanding or Unusual Qualities	Availability or Rareness	Irreplaceability	
City Park	Northern Wasco County Parks and Recreation	Approx 3.75 miles from Eastern Converter Station	Small park with small event stage, swing set, playground, and restrooms.	1.2 acres	Municipal Park	Low - High, depending on season and events	Hosts farmer's market from mid spring to early October, hosts holiday events, and has a small rose garden.	Parks in general are common; hosting the farmer's market is uncommon in The Dalles	Replaceable, event stage and farmer's market can be placed in another park	No
Lewis and Clark Festival Park	City of The Dalles	0.1 mile from site boundary	Small park with pavilion near the Columbia River that can be rented for public or private events.	3.2 acres	Municipal Park	High	Offers a good view of the Columbia River, is close to downtown, has walking areas, and can be reserved for events like weddings.	Parks in general are common; uncommon in proximity to Columbia River and the ability to host private events.	Irreplaceable, due to development along the Columbia River's shoreline developing another park in an area with similarly high demand with the same amenities would be difficult.	Yes
Thompson Park	Northern Wasco County Parks and Recreation	0.21 miles from site boundary	Small park with playground, picnic tables, restrooms, and a pool.	2.6 acres	Municipal Park	Low - Moderate	Has a pool but it is temporarily closed.	Parks in general are common; public pools are rare in area.	Replaceable	No
The Dalles Skate Park	Northern Wasco County Parks and Recreation	0.22 miles from site boundary	Small skate park with picnic tables and restrooms.	1.5 acres	Municipal Skate Park	Moderate	Close to downtown, offers a place for people to skate and scooter.	Parks in general are common; skate parks are uncommon.	Replaceable, the park is small and could be built elsewhere	No
Columbia Gorge Discovery Center	Gorge Discovery Organization	Within 0.25-mile analysis area	The Official Interpretive Center of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. It has interpretive displays that discuss the geologic and cultural history of the gorge, it offers scenic views, walking trails, and access to the Riverfront Trail. Also has parts of the Lewis and Clark and Oregon National Trails.	54 acres	Interpretive Center and Museum	Moderate – High	Offers several recreation opportunities, historical information, and scenic views.	Rare	Replaceable	Yes
Kiwanis Pocket Park at Klindt's Cove	Northern Wasco County Parks and Recreation	0.01 miles from site boundary	Small park on the Columbia River waterfront with swimming area, picnic tables, restrooms, and Riverfront Trail access.	1.7 acres	Municipal Park	Moderate	View of the Columbia River and access to Riverfront Trail.	Parks in general are common; parks on the waterfront are uncommon.	Irreplaceable, due to development along the Columbia River's shoreline developing another park in the waterfront area with water access would be difficult.	Yes
The Dalles Country Club	Private	0.18 miles from site Boundary	Nine-hole golf course with a restaurant, shop, and weekly events for members. Has a view of the Columbia River from golf course.	54 acres	Golf course	Low	It is a public golf course, but the club also offers membership bonuses. The restaurant and shop are open to the public.	Uncommon, there are few golf courses in the region. No other course close to The Dalles	Replaceable; there is ample open land in the hills around The Dalles where another golf course could be built.	No
Mayer State Park	Oregon Parks and Recreation	Closest point is 0.01 miles from site boundary	Large state park with Columbia River access. It has a boat ramp, swimming area, fishing access, restrooms, picnic areas, hiking trails, and access to Rowena Surf Site where people enter the river for windsurfing.	380 acres in analysis area	State Park	High	Wind surfing area, river access, scenic views, and access to Bikini Pond, which is a fishing pond near the river. Has protected natural areas, including the Squally Point Dunes State Natural Area and Rowena Plateau State Natural Area.	Parks in general are common; river access along the Columbia River and protected areas are uncommon	Irreplaceable	Yes

Recreational Opportunity	Responsible Entity	Distance from Site Boundary (miles)	Description	Size	Importance Factors					Important Recreation Resource?
					Special Designation or Management	Degree of Demand	Outstanding or Unusual Qualities	Availability or Rareness	Irreplaceability	
Tom McCall Preserve	The Nature Conservancy	0.09 miles from site boundary	Public preserve with walking trails and unique geological and botanical features.	27 acres	Nature Preserve	Low – High, depending on the season	Located in the transition zone between the west cascades and east cascades, it has unique vegetation and geology from historic lava flows, volcanic ash deposits, floods, and earthquakes. Has high demand during the wildflower season. On Oregon's list of Natural Heritage Resources.	Parks in general are common; nature preserves in the transition zone of the Cascades are not.	Irreplaceable	Yes
Memaloose State Park	Oregon Parks and Recreation	Closest point is 0.03 miles from site boundary	State park with campground near the Columbia River. Offers beach access and walking tails, and has protected natural areas.	228 acres in analysis area	State Park	Low – High, depending on the season	Camping near the Columbia River and preserved natural areas. On Oregon's list of Natural Heritage Resources.	Parks in general are common; those that offer camping along the river are not.	Irreplaceable	Yes
Memaloose State Natural Area	Oregon Parks and Recreation	0.07 miles from site boundary	Natural area near Memaloose State Park.	13 acres	State Natural Area	Low – High, depending on the season	Protected area with few walking trails.	Protected areas near the park are common.	Irreplaceable	Yes
Rock Creek Park	City of Mosier	0.08 miles from site boundary	Small municipal park with access to Rock Creek Beach. It has a grassy lawn, picnic area, and shelter.	6.2 acres	Municipal Park	Low	Has picnic benches, a shaded area, and access to Rock Creek Beach, which is a popular spot for windsurfing and other water sports.	Parks in general are common in the area; public beach access in the City of Mosier is uncommon.	Replaceable	No
Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail	Oregon Parks and Recreation	0.13 miles from site boundary	The Historic Columbia River Highway Trail is a 12-mile trail in the Columbia River Gorge composed of three disconnected, paved trails along the Historic Highway 30 road. People can walk or bike on the trail.	20 acres in analysis area	State Trail	Moderate	The segment in the analysis area is called the Twin Tunnels Segment, which goes between Hood River and Mosier. It has views of the Columbia River. However, the analysis area does not intersect the restored Mosier Twin Tunnels or the majority of the Trail area.	Parks in general are common; parks with historic features within them are uncommon.	Irreplaceable	Yes
Koberg Beach State Recreation Site	Oregon Parks and Recreation	0.03 mi from site boundary	Park with beach access, boat ramp, camping facilities, pavilion, picnic tables, and restrooms. Eastern parcel includes the Columbia Oaks State Natural Area.	142 acres	State Park	Moderate	Has beach access, a swimming area, picnic tables, and the 50-acre Columbia Oaks State Natural Area.	Beach access and walking trails are common in this area of Columbia River.	Irreplaceable	Yes
Port Marina Park	City of Hood River	0.08 miles from site boundary	Park with beach access, boat ramp, grassy area, picnic benches, and walking trails.	27.7 acres	Municipal Park	High	Offers beach access, a boat ramp, and views of the Columbia River. Windsurfing is a popular activity in Hood River and this spot provides river access. The History Museum of Hood River County is on the park property.	Parks in general are common; parks with beach access within the city are uncommon.	Irreplaceable	Yes
Seneca Fouts Memorial State Natural Area	Oregon Parks and Recreation	0.09 miles from site boundary	Park with hiking trails, picnic tables, water fountains, camping in designated areas, restrooms, and scenic views of the Columbia River.	20 acres in analysis area	State Natural Area	Low – High, depending on the season	Hiking trails, camping, basic amenities, and scenic views of the Columbia River. Mitchell Point Rest Area nearby. On Oregon's list of Natural Heritage Resources.	Natural areas in the Columbia River Gorge are common.	Irreplaceable	Yes
Vinzenz Lausmann Memorial State Natural Area	Oregon Parks and Recreation	0.12 mi from site boundary	Park with scenic views of the Columbia River and Gorge plus hiking trails.	19 acres	State Natural Area	Low – Moderate, depending on the season	Scenic views of the Columbia River Gorge and hiking trails.	Natural areas in the Columbia River Gorge are common.	Irreplaceable	Yes
Wygant State Natural Area	Oregon Parks and Recreation	0.03 miles from site boundary	Park with scenic views of the Columbia River and Gorge and hiking trails	155.5 acres in analysis area	State Natural Area	Low – Moderate, depending on the season	Scenic views of the Columbia River Gorge and Hiking Trail.	Natural areas in the Columbia River Gorge are common.	Irreplaceable	Yes

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Viento State Park	Oregon Parks and Recreation	0.09 miles from site boundary	Park with campsites, hiking trails, and scenic views, plus beach and river access	28 acres in analysis area	State Park	High	Campground, day use area on the beach, hiking, scenic views, and access to the river where one can windsurf.	Natural areas in the Columbia River Gorge are common; beach access and campsites are uncommon.	Irreplaceable	Yes
Starvation Creek State Park	Oregon Parks and Recreation	Within 0.25-mile analysis area	Small state park near I-84 that has a waterfall near the parking area. Also offers picnic tables with views of the waterfall. Individuals can access a trailhead for the Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail from this park, too.	11 acres within analysis area	State Park	Moderate	Access to waterfall without needing to hike. Picnic tables and parking area with scenic views. Access to the Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail. On Oregon's list of Natural Heritage Resources.	Natural areas in the Columbia River Gorge are common; those with waterfall access adjacent to the Interstate are not.	Irreplaceable	Yes
Lindsey Creek State Scenic Corridor	Oregon Parks and Recreation	0.1 miles from site boundary	Hiking and scenic views of the Columbia River Gorge.	46 acres in analysis area	State Scenic Corridor	Low – High, depending on the season	Scenic hiking trails with creeks, waterfalls, and views of the Columbia River Gorge.	Natural areas are common in area.	Irreplaceable	Yes
Lang Forest State Scenic Corridor	Oregon Parks and Recreation	Closest point 0.01 miles from site boundary	Park located in the Columbia River Gorge near Wyeth. Has picnic tables, hiking trails, and lush vegetation	115 acres in analysis area	State Scenic Corridor	Low – High, depending on the season	Park and scenic corridor with views of the Columbia River and Columbia River Gorge. Has hiking trails. Offers restrooms, picnic area with tables, grills, and a playground.	Natural areas are common in area.	Irreplaceable	Yes
Wyeth State Park	United States Forest Service	0.09 miles from site boundary	Park with camping, trails for hiking and biking, and a picnic area.	25 acres in analysis area	State Recreation Area	Low - Moderate	Camping, hiking trails, biking paths, views of natural vegetation and the Columbia River Gorge.	Natural areas are common; campsites are not.	Irreplaceable	Yes
Government Cove	Confederated Tribes of The Warm Springs Reservation	Northern tip within site boundary. 0.45 miles from buried in-river cable	An easily accessible small cove near Cascade Locks with scenic views and trails.	28 acres in analysis area	Recreation Area	Low	Scenic trails just off highway.	Natural areas are common; those that are easily accessible with relatively low demand (and therefore, privacy) are not.	Irreplaceable	Yes
Blackberry Beach	Port of Cascade Locks	0.15 miles from site boundary	Small, easily accessible recreational area with a trail, restrooms, beach access, and a fishing spot.	12.5 acres in analysis area	Recreation Area	Low	Offers fishing and scenic views of the Columbia River Gorge. Many blackberry bushes that individuals pluck berries off when in season.	Parks in general are common; parks with beach access within the city are uncommon.	Irreplaceable	Yes
Kite Launch Beach	Port of Cascade Locks	0.12 miles from site boundary	Small, easily accessible recreational area with trail and river access. Adjacent to Blackberry Beach.	3 acres	Recreation Area	Low	Offers fishing, scenic views of the Columbia River Gorge, kiteboarding, windsurfing, walking, and swimming.	Parks in general are common; parks with river access within the city are uncommon.	Irreplaceable	Yes
John B. Yeon State Park Scenic Corridor	Oregon Parks and Recreation	Adjacent to site boundary; 0.07 miles from buried in-river cable	State park and scenic corridor between Warrendale and Bonneville Dam with rest stop and hiking trails. Includes the Elowah Falls State Natural Area.	108.5 acres in analysis area	State Scenic Corridor	Moderate - High	Hiking, scenic views, Elowah Falls State Natural Area. Parking for Elowah Falls is close to Warrendale. Elowah Falls in on Oregon's list of Natural Heritage Resources.	Parks in general are common.	Irreplaceable	Yes
McLoughlin State Natural Area	Oregon Parks and Recreation	0.2 miles from site boundary	Natural area with walking and hiking trails, scenic views, and wildlife watching.	0.9 acres in analysis area	State Natural Area	Low –High, depending on the season	Hiking, scenic views, wildlife watching.	Common	Irreplaceable	Yes
Ainsworth State Park	Oregon Parks and Recreation	0.07 miles from site boundary	State park with campground and hiking trails at the eastern end of the waterfall corridor in the Gorge. It has restrooms, firewood for sale, and picnic tables available.	23 acres in analysis area	State Park	Moderate - High	Hiking, waterfalls, RV and tent camping.	Parks with camping, trails, and scenic views are common; the waterfalls are uncommon. On Oregon's list of Natural Heritage Resources.	Irreplaceable	Yes

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Oneonta Trailhead	United States Forest Service	0.2 miles from site boundary	Trailhead with access to several popular day hikes and backpacking trails. Hikes to views of several waterfalls.	Less than 0.5-acre, parking lot at trailhead only holds 8 parking spaces and a kiosk	Hiking Area	High	Hiking and backpacking with scenic views of vegetation, wildlife, and waterfalls.	Trails are common; trailhead to multiple waterfalls are rare.	Irreplaceable	Yes
Mark O. Hatfield Wilderness Area	United States Forest Service	0.18 miles from site boundary	Designated wilderness area located between Mt. Hood's northern slope and the Columbia River. Recreators can fish in lakes, ponds, rivers, and streams. There is day hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, and nature viewing available.	4.7 acres in analysis area	Wilderness Area	High	Fishing, hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, scenic views, waterfalls, and preserved wilderness.	Parks are common; wilderness areas with multiple recreational opportunities are not.	Irreplaceable	Yes
Benson State Recreation Area	Oregon Parks and Recreation	0.02 miles from site boundary	Recreation area near the shore of the Columbia River. It has Benson Lake, which ODFW stocks with fish from March - October. There is a disc golf course, a reservable group picnic shelter, plus walking and hiking trails.	207 acres in analysis area	State Recreation Area	High	Fish stocked lake, disc golf course, scenic walks and views.	Parks are common; those with stocked fish and a disc golf course are rare.	Irreplaceable	Yes
Multnomah Falls State Natural Area	United States Forest Service	0.15 miles from site boundary	This site is one of the most visited recreation sites in the region, as Multnomah Falls is Oregon's tallest waterfall. There is a trail to the falls and a lodge that has restrooms, snacks, gifts, a restaurant, and visitor center.	24 acres in analysis area	State Natural Area	High	Tallest waterfall in Oregon. On Oregon's list of Natural Heritage Resources.	Parks are common; the unique waterfall is rare.	Irreplaceable	Yes
Dalton Point Recreation Site	Oregon Parks and Recreation	Intersects 0.25-mile analysis area	Day use park that has a parking lot, boat launch, primitive restroom, and walking area.	9 acres in analysis area	State Recreation Area	Low	Boat launch into the Columbia River Gorge.	Natural areas in the gorge are common; boat launches are not.	The natural features are irreplaceable, but the boat launch is replaceable.	Yes
Rooster Rock State Park	Oregon Parks and Recreation	0.03 miles from site boundary	Free day use park with beach and river access. There are trails, two disc golf courses, picnic shelters, day use areas, and a clothing-optional beach. Includes the Rooster Rock Sand Island protected area.	212 acres in analysis area	State Park	High	Access to clothing optional beach, free day use areas, two disc golf courses, river access for fishing, swimming, windsurfing, and boating. On Oregon's list of Natural Heritage Resources.	Parks are common; clothing optional beaches are rare.	Irreplaceable	Yes
Crown Point State Scenic Corridor	Oregon Parks and Recreation	0.08 miles from site boundary	Scenic corridor with views of the Columbia River Gorge, trails, and a historic building. Marks the beginning of the western side of the waterfall corridor in the gorge.	317.5 acres	State Scenic Corridor	Moderate - High	Historic building offers views of the gorge and has a rest area, museum, and gift shop.	Parks are common, those with historic buildings are not.	Irreplaceable	Yes
Oregon Trail National Historic Trail	National Park Service	Intersects site boundary	The Oregon Trail National Historic Trail stretches from the Missouri River to Portland, Oregon. There are many recreational opportunities, including biking, hiking, paddling, bird watching, camping, interpretive centers, and horseback riding.	About 100 miles within analysis area	National Historic Trail	Moderate	Opportunities to learn about the history of the Oregon Trail, see historical segments of the trail, as well as enjoy recreational opportunities including hiking, biking, horseback riding, and camping.	Rare	Irreplaceable	Yes
Sundial Beach	Port of Portland	0.05 miles from site boundary	Low tide beach with nearby walking trails.	2 acres in analysis area	Public Recreation Area	Low	Beach access	Uncommon	Irreplaceable	No
Chinook Landing Marine Park	Oregon Metro	0.01 miles from site boundary	Riverside park near Troutdale, Oregon that has a boat launch, wetlands, lawn, and picnic tables.	59 acres in analysis area	Municipal Park	Moderate - High	Boat launch and beach access.	Common	Wetlands and natural features are irreplaceable; the boat launch is replaceable.	Yes

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Government Island State Recreation Area	Oregon Parks and Recreation	Intersects 0.25-mile analysis area	A recreation area that comprises of Lemon, McGuire, and Government Islands. It is accessible only by boat, with camping and waterfowl hunting allowed in some areas. There are barbeque grills, picnic tables, shelters, and restrooms. It has Jewett Lake, 15 miles of shoreline, two docks, and a floating tie-up for boats.	710 acres within analysis area	State Recreation Area	Moderate	Recreation area within the Columbia River that is only accessible by boat. Offers waterfowl hunting, boating and fishing access.	Camping and beach access is relatively common in the area, but a terrestrial recreation area with waterfowl hunting within the Columbia River is not.	Irreplaceable	Yes
Broughton Beach Park	Oregon Metro	0.07 miles from site boundary	Beach access with boat ramp. The park provides access to Marine Drive Trail.	36 acres	Municipal Park	Moderate	James Gleason Memorial boat ramp, beach access, riverside trail, and nearby restaurants.	Parks in general are common, beach access close to the city is uncommon.	Natural features are irreplaceable; boat launch is replaceable.	Yes
Smith and Bybee Wetlands Natural Area	Oregon Metro	Intersects 0.25-mile analysis area; adjacent to Western Converter Station	Large wetland in industrial area of Portland with walking and biking trails, paddling, and wildlife watching. The Columbia River Slough runs through the south and west sides of the park.	1,854 acres	Municipal Park	Low - High	One of the largest urban wetlands in the United States. One can see a variety of wildlife, ranging from river otters to bald eagles. In the spring, paddling by canoe or kayak is available.	Parks in general are common; large urban wetlands are rare.	Irreplaceable	Yes
Heron Lakes Golf Club	Portland Parks and Recreation	2.9 miles southeast from Western Converter Station	36-hole golf course east of Smith and Bybee wetlands, located in the floodplains of the Columbia and Willamette Rivers.	340.8 acres	Golf course	Moderate	Large golf course with scenic views and restaurant.	Golf courses within and near the city are common.	Golf courses are replaceable; the floodplain that it is located in is not.	No
Portland International Raceway	City of Portland	3.5 miles southeast from Western Converter Station	Car racing track east of Heron Lakes Golf Club that is almost 2 miles long. Used for car racing, drag racing, and motocross. It has open areas, hosts events, and offers racing classes.	227 acres	Car racing track	High	2-mile racing track with open areas and many events, attracting nearly 400,000 visitors annually.	Uncommon	Replaceable	Yes
Delta Park – Owens Sports Complex	Portland Parks and Recreation	4.3 miles southeast from Western Converter Station	Park east of Portland International Raceway. It has softball fields, batting cages, soccer fields, volleyball courts, a concessions building, restrooms, and an open area.	105 acres	Municipal Park	Moderate	A park with many fields for different sports and a concession area, located in Industrial Portland.	Parks in general are common; those with multiple amenities and sports fields are uncommon.	Replaceable	Yes
City Green Space	City of Portland	2.25 miles southeast from Western Converter Station	Small neighborhood park with trees and walkway.	3 acres	Municipal Park	Low	Small neighborhood park.	Common	Replaceable	No
Peninsula Elementary School	Portland Public Schools	4.5 miles southeast from Western Converter Station	Park in elementary school that has an open field and playground.	3 acres	Local Recreation Area	Low	Local park.	Common	Replaceable	No
Kenton Park	Portland Parks and Recreation	4.6 miles southeast from Western Converter Station	Park in north Portland with play area, grass, picnic tables, baseball fields, benches, paved paths, restrooms, and a drinking fountain.	12.4 acres	Municipal Park	Low - Moderate	Urban park with play area and sports fields.	Common	Replaceable	No
Kenton Community Garden	Portland Parks and Recreation; Kenton Neighborhood Association	4.3 miles southeast from Western Converter Station	Small community garden in the Kenton neighborhood of Portland where locals can grow flowers and vegetables.	0.40 acres	Community Garden	Low	Opportunity for locals to garden.	Common, there are about 60 community gardens in Portland	Replaceable	No
Gammans Park	Portland Parks and Recreation	4.95 miles southeast from Western Converter Station	Neighborhood park with large trees and play area.	0.9 in analysis area	Municipal Park	Low	Shaded, neighborhood park.	Common	Replaceable	No
Columbia Buffer Strip Property	City of Portland's Bureau of Environmental Services	3.6 miles southeast from Western Converter Station	A strip of green space that runs along North Columbia Boulevard. There is a trail surrounded by trees that can be used for walking and biking.	13	Local Recreation Area	Low	Walking and biking trail within city limits	Common	Replaceable	No

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Trenton Park	Portland Parks and Recreation	4 miles southeast from Western Converter Substation	Neighborhood park with trees, play area, and renovated basketball court.	2.3 acres	Municipal Park	Moderate	Shaded neighborhood park with basketball court.	Common	Replaceable	No
Clarendon Community Garden	Portland Parks and Recreation; Portsmouth Neighborhood Association	3.4 miles southeast from Western Converter Substation	Small community garden in north Portland where locals can grow flowers and vegetables.	0.1 acres	Community Garden	Low	Opportunity for locals to garden.	Common	Replaceable	No
University Park	Portland Parks and Recreation	3.9 miles south/southeast from Western Converter Station	Neighborhood park with grassy open area and baseball diamond. Close to a church and community center.	11.5 acres	Municipal Park	Low - Moderate	Baseball diamond in local park.	Parks in general are common; baseball diamonds are uncommon.	Replaceable	No
New Columbia Bicycle Skills Park	Housing Authority of Portland (Home Forward)	3.7 miles southeast from Western Converter Station	Small local park with bike repair hub and soccer field. Provides a place to practice bike riding. It has biking paths, wood ramps, and a bicycle teeter-totter.	3 acres	Local Recreation Area	Low	Neighborhood park with soccer field, a spot to repair bikes, and place to practice bike riding.	Parks are common, those specific for practicing bike riding are not.	Replaceable	No
North Crawford Street and North Polk Avenue Property	Portland Parks and Recreation	3.5 miles south from Western Converter Station	Open field with some trees in the St. John's neighborhood of Portland. Currently, called the North Crawford Street and North Polk Avenue Property.	3 acres	Municipal Park	Low	Small park adjacent to a few Portland Heritage Trees.	Common	Replaceable	No
McCoy Park	Portland Parks and Recreation	3.5 miles southeast from Western Converter Substation	Neighborhood park with picnic tables, basketball court, splash pad, moon phase sculptures, and community garden.	4.7 acres	Municipal Park	Low - Moderate	Basketball court and moon phase sculptures.	Parks in general are common; those with sculptures are uncommon.	Replaceable	No
Columbia Park & Annex	Portland Parks and Recreation	4.1 miles south/southeast from Western Converter Station	Park in north Portland near the University of Portland. It has large trees that provide ample shade. It also has sports fields, pickleball courts, walking trails, a historical cottage, and a playground.	35.4 acres	Municipal Park	Moderate	Walking trails, natural forest landscape, baseball and basketball fields, tennis courts, pickleball courts, and playground.	Parks in general are common; those with a natural forest landscape, historical cottage, and several sports fields are rare.	Irreplaceable	Yes
Portsmouth Park	Portland Parks and Recreation	4 miles south/southeast from Western Converter Station	Neighborhood park near the University of Portland with playground, open lawn, and shady areas.	4 acres	Municipal Park	Low	Local park with playground and open area.	Common	Replaceable	No
César Chávez School	Portland Public Schools	3.7 miles southeast from Western Converter Station	Open field at a middle school in North Portland.	2 acres	Local Recreation Area	Low	Small open space within city limits.	Common	Replaceable	No
Portsmouth Community Garden	Portland Parks and Recreation	3.7 miles southeast from Western Converter Station	Community garden in Portsmouth area of Portland, across the street from the César Chávez School. Provides a place where locals can grow fresh vegetables and flowers.	0.25 acres	Community Garden	Low	Opportunity for locals to garden.	Common	Replaceable	No
McKenna Park	Portland Parks and Recreation	3.6 miles south/southeast from Western Converter Station	Neighborhood park near the University of Portland with a basketball court, playground, and an open area.	4.5 acres	Municipal park	Low	Local park with playground and basketball court.	Common	Replaceable	No
Peninsula Crossing Trail	City of Portland	3.1 miles southeast from Western Converter Station	Tree-lined urban trail in north Portland that starts from North Columbia Boulevard and ends at the Willamette Cove. The trail cuts through the peninsula between the Willamette and Columbia Rivers. It is a paved trail that supports walking, biking, and wheelchair use.	9 acres	Municipal park	Moderate	Urban park with trees and a trail. Provides access to the Columbia River Slough.	Uncommon	Replaceable	No

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Roosevelt High School	Portland Public Schools	3 miles southeast from Western Converter Station	High school that has softball field, baseball field, football field, track, tennis court, and green space.	9 acres	Local recreation area	Low	Neighborhood high school with several sports fields and an open space.	Common	Replaceable	No
Northgate Park	Portland Parks and Recreation	3.2 miles south/southeast from Western Converter Station	Neighborhood park in North Portland with picnic tables, a playground, baseball diamond, and soccer field. Adjacent to Clarendon Regional Early Learning Academy.	10.9 acres	Municipal Park	Moderate	Local park with a playground, sports fields, and picnic tables.	Common	Replaceable	No
St. John's Park	Portland Parks and Recreation	2.7 miles south of Western Converter Station	Park in the St. John's neighborhood of Portland. It has a playground, open area, community center, and baseball diamond.	5.9 acres	Municipal Park	Low - Moderate	Local park with playground, community center, and baseball diamond.	Common	Replaceable	No
Cathedral Park	Portland Parks and Recreation	3 miles south of Western Converter Station	Park in north Portland below St. John's Bridge, which is a gothic bridge which spans the Willamette River. The park has walking areas and natural gardens that showcase native and ornamental plants. The park has picnic areas, a performance stage, celebration venue, and boat ramp. Believed to be one of the Lewis and Clark landing sites. A time capsule was buried in 1980, to be opened in 2030.	21.9 acres	Municipal Park	Moderate - High	Views of the Willamette River and St. John's Bridge. Gardens, performance stage, and picnic areas. Historical value as a Lewis and Clark landing site, as well as the time capsule. Has a suspension sculpture.	Parks in general are common; parks with this historical value and features are uncommon.	Irreplaceable	Yes
Baltimore Woods Nature Corridor	Portland Parks and Recreation, Friends of Baltimore Woods	2.6 miles south from Western Converter Station	Corridor of oak and maple trees in north Portland.	30 acres	Local conservation and recreation area	Low	Nature corridor within city limits.	Uncommon	Irreplaceable	Yes
George Park	Portland Parks and Recreation	2.75 miles south/southeast of Western Converter Station	Small neighborhood park in north Portland with green area, playground, and picnic tables.	2 acres	Municipal Park	Low	Neighborhood park with playground and picnic tables.	Common	Replaceable	No
George Middle School	Portland Public Schools	2.7 miles south/southeast from Western Converter Station	Middle school with small open field.	2 acres	Local recreation area	Low	Neighborhood open space.	Common	Replaceable	No
John's Community Garden	Portland Parks and Recreation	3.15 miles south of Western Converter Station	Community garden in north Portland where locals can grow fresh vegetables and flowers. Listed as a local historic or cultural area by the USGS Protected Areas database.	1 acre	Municipal Park	Low	Opportunity for locals to garden.	Common	Replaceable	No
Pier Park	Portland Parks and Recreation	1.8 miles south of Western Converter Station	Large, forested park in north Portland that has a disc golf course, play area, picnic tables, skate bowl, sports fields, swimming area, drinking fountain, restrooms, and walking trails.	85 acres	Municipal Park	High	Mature trees provide dense shade. Skate bowl, sports fields, and swimming area are available to the public.	Parks in general are common; those with several amenities, including a skate bowl and swimming pool, are rare	Irreplaceable due to size and number of recreational opportunities	Yes
Sitton Elementary School	Portland Public Schools	2.2 miles south from Western Converter Station	Elementary school with small, open field and playground.	3	Local recreation area	Low	Neighborhood park.	Common	Replaceable	No
Chimney Park	Portland Parks and Recreation	1.6 miles south of Western Converter Station	Dog park in north Portland that has walking trails, open areas, and picnic tables.	18.4 acres	Municipal Park	Low - Moderate	Dog park where dogs can run off-leash in designated areas.	Common, there are 37 off leash dog parks in Portland	Replaceable	No

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Kelley Point Park	Portland Parks and Recreation	0.4 miles north of Western Converter Station	Park in north Portland located at the confluence of the Columbia and Willamette Rivers. Offers picnic areas, bathrooms, walking and biking trails, access to Portland's 40-mile loop trail, and a canoe or kayak launch.	104.7 acres	Municipal Park	Moderate - High	Views of the Columbia and Willamette Rivers, access to the river via a canoe and boat launch. It has a forested park with walking and biking trails.	Parks are common; those at the confluence of the Columbia and Willamette Rivers, and with canoe and kayak launch, are uncommon	Irreplaceable	Yes
Burlington Creek Forest	Oregon Metro	3 miles west from Western Converter Station	Previous logging area purchased for restoration. A family friendly wildlife preserve with a 3-mile loop hike near Forest Park that is open year-round. Crosses part of Forest Park Conservancy's Ancient Forest Preserve, an old growth forest that supports annual bald eagle visitors. The loop into the forest is only open when the bald eagles have left their nest.	339 acres	Local conservation area	Low - Moderate	Family friendly hike near Portland, Oregon. Provides temporary access to the Ancient Forest Preserve.	Hikes are common, old growth forests near the city are not	Irreplaceable	Yes
Howell Territorial Park	Oregon Metro	2.6 miles west of Western Converter Station	Park on Sauvie Island with picnic areas, bird watching, wetlands, and a historic home.	120 acres	Park and Recreation Area	Low	Historic home, historic orchard, wetlands, bird watching, and picnic area.	Parks in general are common; those with a historic home are rare	Irreplaceable	Yes
The Portland Maize	Private	1.4 miles west/northwest of Western Converter Station	Farm on Sauvie Island that has a seasonal pumpkin patch where people can pick their own pumpkins, enjoy a corn maze, take a hayride, and shop at a produce market and café.	114 acres	Agriculture	Seasonally high	You-pick pumpkin patch, corn maze, café, local produce, and hayrides.	Uncommon, there are several farms on Sauvie Island but not all offer seasonal fall activities	Replaceable	No
Forest Park	Portland Parks and Recreation	2.4 miles west/southwest from Western Converter Station	A 5,200-acre park in northwest Portland with 80 miles of trails. It is a refuge for native wildlife and plants. It has picnic tables and restrooms. Includes Linnton Park and Linnton Loop Trail, a popular 3-mile loop near Portland.	About 4,000 acres in analysis area	Natural Area	High	80 miles of hiking and biking trails, native wildlife and plants close to city limits.	Parks in general are common; urban parks of this size are rare	Irreplaceable	Yes
Ennis Creek Forest	Oregon Metro	2.9 miles west/southwest from Western Converter Station	Previously logged area that was purchased by Oregon Metro in 1995 for restoration. There is a 3.2 mile hike on old logging roads that the public can use. A future Pacific Greenway Trail may go through this forest.	296 acres	Local conservation area	Low	Hike in protected area near the city of Portland.	Uncommon	Irreplaceable	Yes
McCarthy Creek Forest	Oregon Metro	4 miles west/southwest from Western Converter Station	Previously logged area purchased by Oregon Metro for restoration. There is a 1.5-mile hike on logging roads that the public can use. Planned improvements at McCarthy include new multi-use trails.	375 acres	Local conservation area	Low	Hike in protected area near the city of Portland.	Uncommon	Irreplaceable	Yes
North Abbey Creek Natural Area	Oregon Metro	4.5 miles southwest from Western Converter Station	Previously logged area purchased by Oregon Metro for restoration. Nearby neighborhood associations may access the area from informal trails, and with a special use permit the area can be used for educational opportunities.	156 acres	Local conservation area	Low	Nature views in protected area near the city of Portland.	Uncommon	Irreplaceable	Yes

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Fred's Marina	Private	2.4 miles west/southwest from Western Converter Station	Marina on the Multnomah Channel about one-half mile from the Willamette River.	3 acres	Boat launch	Low – moderate, depending on the season	Offers access to the Multnomah Channel and is located close to where the channel meets the Willamette River. It has a gas pump and store, parking lot, launch ramp, and restrooms. Moorage is available. Launch ramp can be used for kayaking, paddling, and other water sports. The store offers bait and tackle for fishing.	Uncommon	Replaceable	No
University of Portland Quads	Private	4.3 miles southeast from Western Converter Station	Open green area located within the University of Portland. Primarily used by university students and faculty.	5 acres	University Park	Low - Moderate	Park at the University of Portland with open field and paths to other buildings. It has, as access to Waud Bluff and Waud Bluff Trail, a walking area with trees near the Willamette River.	Parks within the City of Portland are common	Replaceable	No
Thousand Kiss Beach	Unknown	1.15 miles west of Western Converter Station	Beach on Sauvie Island only accessible by boat, canoe, or kayak. Opposite Kelly Point Park.	2.9 acres	Recreation Area	Low	Secluded beach only accessible by canoe, kayak, or boat.	Uncommon	Natural features are irreplaceable.	No
Wapato Access Greenway	Oregon Parks and Recreation	4.2 miles west/northwest of Western Converter Station	Wildlife area on Sauvie Island with hiking trails, picnic tables, wildlife viewing, and a lake.	165 acres in analysis area	State Park	Low - Moderate	Two-mile hiking trail around the lake on Sauvie Island.	Parks in general are common; wildlife areas near the city are uncommon	Irreplaceable	Yes
Sauvie Island Elementary School	Oregon Department of Education	3.7 miles west/northwest from Western Converter Station	Open field with track at an elementary school.	2 acres	Local recreation area	Low	An outdoor track	Common	Replaceable	No
Sauvie Island Boat Ramp	Oregon Metro	4.1 miles west/northwest from Western Converter Station	A small public boat ramp available for day use located on Sauvie Island near the Wapato Greenway. Features a newly built dock and launch ramp. It has restrooms and a parking lot.	6 acres	Local recreation area	Moderate	Boat access to the Multnomah Channel.	Uncommon	Replaceable	Yes
Raccoon Point	ODFW	4.5 miles northwest from Western Converter Station	Park on Sauvie island with lake, walking trail, educational signs, and benches.	87 acres in analysis area	Recreation Area	Low - Moderate	Walking trail, educational signs, scenic views or Mt. St. Helen's, and wildlife watching opportunities.	Uncommon	Irreplaceable	Yes
Kingsley Park Community Garden	City of Portland	2.4 miles southwest of Western Converter Station	Park adjacent to Forest Park with green area and community garden where locals can grow fresh vegetables and flowers.	1.2 acres	Municipal Park and Community Garden	Low	Opportunity for locals to garden. Open outdoor area with trees.	Common	Replaceable	No
Willamette River	City of Portland's Bureau of Environmental Services; Oregon Metro; Trust for Public Lands	Closest point is about 0.75 miles north/northwest from Western Converter Station	Navigable river that converges with the Columbia River at between Columbia River miles 101 - 102. Offers boating, canoeing, kayaking, fishing, and cruises. Several bridges cross the Willamette which can be walked on, offering views of the river, city, and wildlife.	River miles 0 - 8	River	High	River that intersects Portland and offers many water activities. Cruise and event ships are available. People can take out their own boats or paddle, canoe, and kayak. Sightseeing is available from water vessels and bridges that cross the river.	Rare	Irreplaceable	Yes

Recreational Opportunity	Responsible Entity	Distance from Site Boundary (miles)	Description	Size	Importance Factors					Important Recreation Resource?
					Special Designation or Management	Degree of Demand	Outstanding or Unusual Qualities	Availability or Rareness	Irreplaceability	
Columbia River Slough	City of Portland's Bureau of Environmental Services; Columbia Slough Watershed Council	Closest point is 0.3 miles west from Western Converter Station	The first slough of the Willamette River, the Columbia River slough merges with the Willamette around Willamette River mile 1. It flows south of Smith and Bybee wetlands and has a range of recreational opportunities. These include wildlife viewing, canoeing, kayaking, plus walking and biking routes. Provides access to Moore and Wright Islands, which are listed in the USGS Protected Areas database.	6 miles in analysis area	River	Moderate - High	River that intersects Portland and offers many recreational activities. These include walking, biking, wildlife viewing, and paddling. Due to contamination, eating fish from the slough is not recommended.	Rare	Irreplaceable	Yes
Columbia River	EPA, USACE, WA Dept of Ecology, OR DSL, WDFW, ODFW, local governments, tribes	RM 198 - RM 97.5 within analysis area	River that flows over 1,200 miles from the Canadian Rockies to the Pacific Ocean. Provides a wide array of recreational opportunities, including commercial cruises, private boating, canoeing, kayaking, fishing, windsurfing, and wildlife viewing. The river has many islands that also provide recreational opportunities. These islands include large ones such as Government Island and Hayden Island, although there are many small ones that people can access via their boats as well. These islands can provide additional recreational areas such as more fishing spots, walking trails, scenic views, and beach access.	About 100 miles	River	High	Large river where people can boat, swim, fish, wind surf, enjoy scenic views, wildlife viewing, and more. Many islands with additional recreational opportunities.	Rare	Irreplaceable	Yes

2.3.2 Resource Descriptions and Importance Assessment

Recreational resource descriptions and the assessment of their importance as determined using the criteria described in Section 2.3.1 are summarized in Table 1. Of the 102 identified recreation resources within the analysis area, 59 recreation resources are determined to be important for the purposes of this application. The approach and results of the assessment are summarized below.

2.3.2.1 Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area

Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (CRGNSA) is a special federally designated scenic area renowned for its natural, cultural and geologic features, such as the Columbia River. The CRGNSA stretches approximately 80 miles along I-84 and includes portions of three Oregon and three Washington counties. CRGNSA offers many recreational opportunities for outdoor activities, including fishing, hiking, sailing, rafting and cycling (Columbia River Gorge Commission 2020). CRGNSA attracts high volumes of residents and visitors as it is located along a major transportation corridor (I-84); and near urban metropolitan areas such as Portland. Due to its irreplaceable natural qualities, unique federal designation, and high demand, CRGNSA is considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.2 Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail

Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail (Trail) is a Trail extending across 16 states and over 4,900 miles to commemorate the journey of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. This Trail is managed by the National Park Service and federally designated by Congress as a “National Trail” due to its historical significance. In Oregon, the Trail is along the Columbia River, which offers hiking, cycling, camping, and various water recreational opportunities (Lewis and Clark Trail Alliance2025). Based on the Trail’s historical significance and high availability of recreational opportunities, this Trail is rare, irreplaceable, and is considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.3 Seufert Park

Seufert Park is a municipal park that is approximately 27-acres and located on the south side of the Columbia River within the City of The Dalles, beside Interstate 84 (I-84). The park is operated by USACE and located adjacent to The Dalles Lock and Dam, which has a visitor center where one can learn about the dam’s history and function. Along with views of the dam and Columbia River, the park offers a picnic area, rose garden, and access to The Dalles Riverfront Trail (USACE 2024). The Dalles is a major transportation hub and rest stop along I-84. With the combination of through traffic and the local population, the area is estimated to have high volumes of visitors. As this resource offers a rest area, scenic views, and an educational visitor center, it is assumed to be in high demand by locals and travelers. As the outstanding qualities are irreplaceable and in high demand, this park is considered an important recreation resource.

2.3.2.4 Firehouse Park

Firehouse Park is a small dog park operated by NWPRD. The park is located adjacent to a fire station in a residential neighborhood in The Dalles. The park has a playground and open green space that allows dogs to be off leash. Small green parks are common within the City of The Dalles, and the park is considered to be in low demand due to minimal variety of recreational amenities

available in the park. The recreational features of the park are replaceable, and due to the common availability and low degree of demand, it is not considered an important recreation resource.

2.3.2.5 Riverfront Park

NWPRD operates Riverfront Park, which is a large municipal park located in The Dalles. The park borders the Columbia River and offers access to Riverfront Trail which spreads several miles both upstream and downstream from the park entrance. Other unique features include a sheltered picnic area, playground, paddle board company, boat launch, swim area, scenic views, plus beach and river access (NWPRD 2025a). The park also provides access to The Dalles Marina, which has spaces for households, private and public moorages, and a boat launch into the Columbia River. The park is located close to the city, and has one of the few swimming and river access points within The Dalles, which is why it is considered to be high in demand especially during the summer months. Since it is in a highly developed area, replacing the natural features and offered amenities is not possible. Therefore, this resource is irreplaceable. Due to the park's irreplaceability, high demand, and uncommon amenities, the park is an important recreation resource. However, the park is closed annually from November 1 through Memorial Day weekend, which reduces the recreational use of this site during the proposed project's construction window.

2.3.2.6 Triangle Park

The City of the Dalles operates Triangle Park, a small municipal park spanning 0.2 acres. It is characterized by its open layout that features a bench, plants, and grass. It functions primarily as a dog park, offering a common amenity within the community. Despite its accessibility, Triangle Park experiences a low degree of demand, and the small green space could be replaced elsewhere in the city. Therefore, it does not hold significant importance as a recreational resource within the analysis area.

2.3.2.7 Howe Park

Howe Park is a municipal park operated by NWPRD, which spans 0.8 acres. It features basketball courts, tennis courts, and picnic tables (NWPRD 2025b). While parks in general are common, those with dedicated basketball and tennis courts are uncommon. Despite this, it experiences a relatively low to moderate degree of demand. Basketball and tennis courts are replaceable, as they could be built elsewhere. Therefore, this park is not considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.8 Cherry Festival Park

North Wasco County School District operates Cherry Festival Park, which is a local municipal park spanning 2.3 acres. It is primarily characterized by its open grassy field which can be used for festivals. This park may host the annual Cherry Festival, which is a festival that occurs across several locations in The Dalles. While parks with open fields are common, those hosting festivals are less common. Depending on the season, Cherry Festival Park experiences varying degrees of demand, ranging from low to high during festival times and during the school year, since it is adjacent to an elementary school. Despite its significance as a festival venue, the park itself is replaceable, as festivals could potentially be hosted in other locations. In terms of overall recreational significance, Cherry Festival Park is not considered an important resource, serving primarily as a venue for events rather than an important recreational resource for residents year-round.

2.3.2.9 Sorosis Park

NWPRD operates Sorosis Park, which is a municipal park covering 37 acres. Sorosis Park stands out as a medium-sized park offering a variety of features, including a castle-style playground, trail, rose garden, Bicentennial Time Capsule, Vietnam Memorial, volleyball court, tennis court, softball field, disc golf area, restrooms, shelters, and picnic areas. A new playground was built in the park during the fall of 2024 (NWPRD 2025c). The variety of cultural and recreational features sets Sorosis Park apart from other parks in the region. With its variety of amenities and significant historical and cultural resources, Sorosis Park experiences a high degree of demand from the community. It is considered irreplaceable because of these valuable assets, making it an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.10 City Park

NWPRD operates City Park, a municipal park spanning 1.2 acres. City Park is characterized by its small size and amenities, including a small event stage, swing set, playground, rose garden, and restrooms. The park is renowned for being the host venue of the city's farmer's market from mid-spring to early October, along with holiday events (NWPRD 2025d). While parks with similar features are common, City Park distinguishes itself with the inclusion of the farmer's market, which is relatively uncommon in The Dalles. Depending on the season and specific events, the park experiences varying degrees of demand, ranging from low to high. Despite this, City Park is considered replaceable and not an important recreational resource, as events and the farmer's market could potentially be hosted in another location.

2.3.2.11 Lewis and Clark Park

The City of The Dalles operates Lewis and Clark Park, a municipal park spanning 3.2 acres. The park is characterized by its small size and proximity to the Columbia River. Featuring a pavilion available for rent, the park serves as a versatile venue for both public and private events (City of The Dalles, 2024). It offers views of the Columbia River, access to downtown, walking areas, and the option to reserve the space for events such as weddings. While parks with similar amenities are common, Lewis and Clark Festival Park stands out for its location near the river and its ability to host private events, which is relatively uncommon. As a result, the park is considered an important recreation resource that experiences a high degree of demand from the community. It is considered irreplaceable due to the challenges of developing another park with similar amenities, especially given that it is located along the Columbia River's shoreline.

2.3.2.12 Thompson Park

City of The Dalles operates Thompson Park, a municipal park spanning 2.6 acres. The park features a playground, picnic tables, restrooms, and a pool. The pool closes during the winter and is intermittently available to the public during the summer (NWPRD 2025e). While parks with similar amenities are common, Thompson Park distinguishes itself with the inclusion of a public pool, which is relatively rare in the area. Despite this unique feature, the park experiences a low to moderate degree of demand from the community due to inconsistent pool availability. Because of the low to moderate degree of demand and replaceability of the pool, Thompson Park is not considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.13 The Dalles Skate Park

NWPRD operates The Dalles Skate Park, a municipal skate park that occupies 1.5 acres and is equipped with picnic tables and restrooms. Its location near downtown provides a convenient space for individuals to skate and scooter (NWPRD 2025f). While parks in general are common, skate parks are relatively uncommon, adding to the appeal of The Dalles Skate Park. Despite experiencing a moderate degree of demand from the community, it is considered replaceable due to its small size, as a similar facility could be constructed elsewhere. Since The Dalles Skate Park experiences low demand and is replaceable, it is not considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.14 Columbia Gorge Discovery Center

Columbia Gorge Discovery Center (Center) is the official interpretive center and museum for the Columbia River Gorge. The Gorge Discovery Organization manages the Center, which is located in The Dalles. The Center offers recreational amenities such as walking trails, a pond, scenic overlooks, and historic artifacts; and provides access to the Riverfront Trail and Lewis and Clark and Oregon National Trails (National Park Service, 2024). The Center is considered an important recreation resource as it is located along a high-volume travel route (I-84), providing easy access to historic, recreational, and scenic resources. It is also the only official center and museum for the Columbia River Gorge.

2.3.2.15 Kiwanis Pocket Park at Klindt’s Cove

NWPRD operates Kiwanis Pocket Park at Klindt’s Cove, which is a municipal park spanning 1.7 acres and situated along the Columbia River waterfront. Its amenities include a swimming area, picnic tables, restrooms, and access to the Riverfront Trail, thereby providing visitors with a scenic and accessible outdoor space (NWPRD 2025g). This park stands out among other parks in the area due to its waterfront location offering a view of the Columbia River, which is relatively uncommon. Despite its small size, Kiwanis Pocket Park experiences a moderate degree of demand from the community. It is considered irreplaceable due to the challenges of developing another park with similar waterfront access along Columbia River's shoreline. Due to this, Kiwanis Pocket Park at Klindt's Cove is deemed an important recreational resource, offering residents and visitors a unique waterfront recreational experience.

2.3.2.16 The Dalles Country Club

The Dalles Country Club is a privately owned golf course featuring a nine-hole course spread across 54 acres. It also has a restaurant, a shop, and weekly events for members. Offering scenic views of the Columbia River from the golf course, the club caters to both the public and private members (The Dalles Country Club, 2024). Golf courses are relatively uncommon in the region, and there are no other courses close to The Dalles, making the Dalles Country Club relatively uncommon for the area. Despite its uniqueness, The Dalles Country Club experiences a low degree of demand. Its replaceable status is attributed to the ample open land surrounding The Dalles, where another golf course could potentially be developed. Therefore, The Dalles Country Club is not considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.17 Mayer State Park

OPRD owns and operates Mayer State Park, which is a sprawling state park covering 380 acres in the analysis area. Situated along the Columbia River, the park provides visitors with access to the

river via a boat ramp, swimming area, and fishing access points. Additionally, it provides restrooms, picnic areas, and hiking trails for the public to enjoy. Notably, Mayer State Park is home to the Rowena Surf Site, a renowned wind surfing area, and provides access to Bikini Pond, a popular fishing spot near the river. The park also includes protected natural areas, such as the Squally Point Dunes State Natural Area and Rowena Plateau State Natural Area (OPRD 2025a). Given its unique combination of amenities, river access, and protected areas, Mayer State Park experiences a high degree of demand from visitors, is considered irreplaceable, and is therefore, an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.18 Tom McCall Preserve

The Nature Conservancy operates Tom McCall Preserve, a public nature preserve spanning 27 acres. It is distinguished by its location in the transition zone between the West Cascades and East Cascades. This unique positioning gives rise to distinct vegetation and geological features, shaped by historic lava flows, volcanic ash deposits, floods, and earthquakes (The Nature Conservancy 2025). While parks are common, preserves in the transition zone of the Cascades are rare, making Tom McCall Park unique. The preserve experiences a low to high degree of demand depending on the season, with recreational use peaking in the spring and summer when the flowers are in bloom. It is considered irreplaceable due to its unique ecological and geological significance, and is on Oregon's list of Natural Heritage Resources. Due to the low to high degree of demand and unique natural features within the preserve, it is considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.19 Memaloose State Park

OPRD owns and operates Memaloose State Park, a popular destination spanning 228 acres near the Columbia River. The park offers camping close to the river, beach access, walking trails, and protected natural areas (OPRD 2025b). While parks are common, those riverfront camping sites are not, making Memaloose State Park a popular park with high demand. The park's scenic beauty, unique features, and multiple outdoor recreational opportunities make it irreplaceable, and therefore an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.20 Memaloose State Natural Area

OPRD owns and operates Memaloose State Natural Area, which is a protected area spanning 13 acres near Memaloose State Park. It features a few walking trails and serves as a protected habitat. While protected areas near the park are common, Memaloose State Natural Area experiences a low to high degree of demand depending on the season, with recreational use peaking in late spring and summer. This natural area is considered irreplaceable due to its role in preserving local biodiversity, and due to the low to high degree of demand, it is considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.21 Rock Creek Park

The City of Mosier owns and operates Rock Creek Park, a small municipal park spanning 6.2 acres and offering access to Rock Creek Beach. Equipped with picnic benches, a shaded area, and a grassy lawn, it provides a casual outdoor setting for visitors. Notably, the park's access to Rock Creek Beach, a popular spot for windsurfing and water sports, adds to its appeal (City of Mosier 2025). While parks are common in the area, public beach access in the City of Mosier is relatively uncommon. Due to its size, it is considered replaceable, as a park with similar amenities could be

developed elsewhere. Furthermore, it has a low degree of demand. Being replaceable and in low demand, it is not considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.22 Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail

OPRD owns and operates the Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail, a 12-mile trail in the Columbia River Gorge. The trail consists of three disconnected, paved segments along the Historic Highway 30. Visitors can walk or bike along the trail, which offers scenic views of the Columbia River. The trail segment located within analysis area is known as the Twin Tunnels Segment, and stretches between Hood River and Mosier (OPRD 2025c). The Twin Tunnels Segment provides scenic views of the Columbia River. While trails are common in the region, those with historic features are uncommon, which makes this trail unique. This trail experiences a moderate degree of demand, and due to the historic value of the trail, it is considered irreplaceable, as well as an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.23 Koberg Beach State Recreation Site

OPRD owns and operates Koberg Beach State Recreation Site. The site spans 142 acres and offers a range of amenities including beach access where people can swim or windsurf, a boat ramp, camping facilities, pavilion, picnic tables, and restrooms. Additionally, the eastern parcel features the protected Columbia Oaks State Natural Area, which spans 50 acres. The natural features are irreplaceable, and the site experiences a moderate degree of demand. While beach access and walking areas are common in this area of the Columbia River, Koberg Beach serves as an important recreational resource due to its unique combination of amenities and natural features.

2.3.2.24 Port Marina Park

The City of Hood River owns and operates Port Marina Park, a municipal park covering 27.7 acres featuring beach access, a boat ramp, grassy area, picnic benches, and walking trails. The marina has a fuel dock, a launch for small watercrafts such as kayaks, a yacht club, offers year-round and temporary moorage opportunities, and hosts the Gorge Junior Sailing Program (Port of Hood River 2025). The park offers views of the Columbia River and serves as a popular spot for windsurfing, providing convenient river access for enthusiasts in Hood River. Additionally, the History Museum of Hood River County is located within park property. Port Marina Park experiences a high degree of demand as parks with beach access within the City of Hood River are relatively uncommon. Given its unique features and popularity, Port Marina Park is considered both irreplaceable and an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.25 Seneca Fouts Memorial State Natural Area

OPRD owns and operates the Seneca Fouts Memorial State Natural Area, which spans 20 acres within the analysis area and offers hiking trails and scenic views of the Columbia River. Situated near the Mitchell Point Rest Area, it provides visitors with opportunities to explore the natural beauty of the Columbia River Gorge. It experiences a low to high degree of demand depending on the season, with recreational use peaking in spring and summer. The natural area is considered irreplaceable given its contribution to the overall landscape of the Columbia River Gorge. Furthermore, this natural area is on Oregon’s list of Natural Heritage Resources. While natural areas in the region are common, Seneca Fouts Memorial State Natural Area is considered an important

recreational resource due to its irreplaceable natural features and seasonally high degree of demand.

2.3.2.26 Vinzenz Lausmann Memorial State Natural Area

OPRD owns and operates Vinzenz Lausmann Memorial State Natural Area, which encompasses 19 acres and offers scenic views of the Columbia River Gorge along with hiking trails. It is considered irreplaceable for its natural features and location within the natural landscape of the Columbia River Gorge. This natural area experiences a low to moderate degree of demand depending on the season, with highest use in the spring and summer. Due to the irreplaceable natural features and seasonally high degree of demand, it is considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.27 Wygant State Natural Area

OPRD owns and operates Wygant State Natural Area, which spans 155.5 acres in the analysis area. It offers scenic views of the Columbia River Gorge and hiking trails for visitors to explore; and is considered irreplaceable for its natural features and location within the natural landscape of the Columbia River Gorge. Wygant State Natural Area experiences a low to moderate degree of demand depending on the season, with highest use in the spring and summer. Due to a seasonally moderate degree of demand and irreplaceable natural features, Wygant State Natural Area is considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.28 Viento State Park

OPRD owns and operates Viento State Park, which spans 28 acres in the analysis area and offers a range of amenities, including campsites, hiking trails, scenic views, beach access, and river access. Visitors can enjoy camping, hiking, and scenic vistas, as well as activities like windsurfing along the river (OPRD 2025d). While natural areas at the Columbia River Gorge are common, the combination of beach access and campsites such as those available in Viento State Park are relatively uncommon. Viento State Park is considered irreplaceable given its unique features; and it is a popular destination with a high degree of demand from visitors due to its diverse recreational amenities and opportunities. Therefore, it is considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.29 Starvation Creek State Park

Starvation Creek State Park is a small state park located along I-84. The park is on Oregon’s list of Natural Heritage Resources and managed by OPRD. The park provides access and views to both the Starvation Creek Waterfall and the trailhead of the Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail; and offers amenities such as picnic tables, restrooms, and potable water (OPRD 2025e). The park is considered an uncommon recreational resource as it is the only park that provides direct access to Starvation Creek Waterfall (located only 50 feet from the parking area). Due to its easy access to unique natural resources, this state park is irreplaceable and considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.30 Lindsey Creek State Scenic Corridor

OPRD owns and operates Lindsey Creek State Scenic Corridor, which spans 46 acres in the analysis area. The scenic corridor offers hiking trails with views of the Columbia River Gorge, creeks, waterfalls, and natural vegetation. Due to its distinct natural features and the recreational

value that it provides to visitors of the Columbia River Gorge, this scenic corridor is considered irreplaceable. The corridor has a low to high degree of demand depending on the season, with the highest uses in spring and summer. Due to its seasonally high demand and irreplaceable natural features, it is considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.31 Lang Forest State Scenic Corridor

OPRD owns and operates the Lang Forest State Scenic Corridor, which spans 115 acres in the analysis area, and is situated in Columbia River Gorge near Wyeth. It offers picnic tables, hiking trails, and lush vegetation, providing visitors with a pleasant outdoor experience. The has outstanding scenic views of the Columbia River Gorge, along with recreational hiking trails. It is deemed irreplaceable due to its unique features and the value it provides to the Columbia River Gorge. The corridor experiences a low to high degree of demand depending on the season, with the highest uses in spring and summer. Due to the seasonally high demand and irreplaceable natural features, it is considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.32 Wyeth State Park

USFS owns and operates Wyeth State Park, which covers 25 acres in the analysis area. It offers recreational amenities including camping facilities, hiking, and biking trails, and a picnic area. Visitors can enjoy camping alongside natural vegetation, scenic views of the Columbia River Gorge, and explore hiking trails and biking paths (OPRD 2025f). While natural areas are common in the region, Wyeth State Park stands out for its camping amenities, which are relatively uncommon. The park experiences a low to moderate degree of demand from visitors and is considered irreplaceable due to its unique combination of natural features and amenities, making it an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.33 Government Cove

The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation owns and operates Government Cove Recreation Area. The site spans 28 acres in the analysis area and offers easy access to a small cove near Cascade Locks, providing scenic views and trails for visitors to enjoy. While the area provides scenic trails just off the highway, it experiences a low degree of demand (The Gorge Guide 2025). Although natural areas are common, those that are both easily accessible and can provide a sense of privacy such as Government Cove are uncommon. Due to the easily accessible scenic views and irreplaceable natural features, it is considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.34 Blackberry Beach

Port of Cascade Locks owns and operates Blackberry Beach, which encompasses 12.5 acres in the analysis area and provides a small yet easily accessible recreational space featuring a trail, restrooms, beach access, and a fishing spot (Port of Cascade Locks 2025). Visitors can enjoy fishing and scenic views of the Columbia River Gorge, along with berry picking activities from the blackberry bushes when they are in season. The unique natural features make the beach irreplaceable. Additionally, beaches such as Blackberry Beach within the City of Cascade Locks are relatively uncommon. Blackberry Beach is considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.35 Kite Launch Beach

Port of Cascade Locks owns and operates Kite Launch Beach Recreation Area, which is adjacent to Blackberry Beach. It covers 3 acres and provides a conveniently accessible recreational space with a trail and river access. It offers diverse activities including fishing, scenic views of the Columbia River Gorge, kiteboarding, windsurfing, walking, and swimming. Kite Launch Beach is considered irreplaceable due to its unique natural features. While beaches in general are common, beaches with river access within the City of Cascade Locks such as Kite Launch Beach are uncommon. Kite Launch Beach is considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.36 John B. Yeon State Park Scenic Corridor

OPRD owns and operates John B. Yeon State Park Scenic Corridor, which spans 108.5 acres between Warrendale and Bonneville Dam. It serves as both a state park and a scenic corridor, featuring a rest stop, hiking trails, and access to the McCord Creek and Elowah Falls State Natural Area. Visitors can enjoy hiking, scenic views; and parking is conveniently located close to Warrendale (OPRD 2025g). This resource has a moderate to high degree of demand depending on the season, and it is considered irreplaceable due to the unique natural features along the scenic corridor. John B. Yeon State Park Scenic Corridor stands out for its unique combination of features and amenities, making it an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.37 McLoughlin State Natural Area

OPRD owns and operates McLoughlin State Natural Area, which spans 0.9 acres in the analysis area, offering walking and hiking trails, scenic views, and opportunities for wildlife watching. While it provides a variety of recreational opportunities, natural areas similar to McLoughlin State Natural Area are common. However, it is considered irreplaceable due to its unique natural features. It also experiences a low to high degree of demand depending on the season, with the highest uses in spring and summer. Due to the seasonally high demand and irreplaceable natural features, McLoughlin State Natural Area is considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.38 Ainsworth State Park

OPRD owns and operates Ainsworth State Park, which is located at the eastern end of the waterfall corridor in the Columbia River Gorge. It spans 23 acres and offers a campground and hiking trails. Visitors can enjoy amenities such as restrooms, firewood for sale, and picnic tables (OPRD 2025h). The park is known for its hiking opportunities, waterfalls, and options for both RV and tent camping. While parks with camping, trails, and scenic views are common, the presence of waterfalls sets Ainsworth State Park apart, making it uncommon. It experiences a moderate to high degree of demand depending on the season, and the natural features make it irreplaceable. Therefore, it is considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.39 Oneonta Trailhead

USFS owns and operates the Oneonta Trailhead, which provides access to numerous popular day hikes and backpacking trails, including routes to several scenic waterfalls. Spanning less than half an acre, the parking lot at the trailhead accommodates only eight parking spaces and a kiosk. Visitors can enjoy hiking and backpacking with scenic views of vegetation, wildlife, and waterfalls (USFS 2025b). While trails are common, trailheads offering access to multiple waterfalls such as Oneonta Trailhead are rare. This trailhead experiences a high degree of demand; and due to the

many natural features it provides access to, it is considered irreplaceable. Therefore, it is considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.40 Mark O. Hatfield Wilderness Area

USFS owns and operates the Mark O. Hatfield Wilderness Area, which is a designated wilderness region located between Mt. Hood's northern slope and the Columbia River, offering a range of recreational activities. Spanning 4.7 acres in the analysis area, visitors can enjoy fishing in lakes, ponds, rivers, and streams, as well as day hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, and nature viewing (USFS 2025c). With its diverse recreational opportunities, this wilderness area stands out among other similar parks. The Mark O. Hatfield Wilderness Area experiences a high degree of demand and is considered irreplaceable due to its unique natural features and variety of recreational opportunities. It is therefore recognized as an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.41 Benson State Recreation Area

OPRD owns and operates the Benson State Recreation Area, which is situated along the Columbia River shoreline, spanning 207 acres in the analysis area. It features Benson Lake, which offers opportunities for recreational fishing between March to October as the lake is stocked with fish by ODFW. Additionally, the area offers a disc golf course, a reservable group picnic shelter, and scenic walking/hiking trails (OPRD 2025i). While parks are common, those with stocked fish and a disc golf course are rare. These features make it irreplaceable and in high demand, and it is therefore considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.42 Multnomah Falls State Natural Area

USFS owns and operates the Multnomah Falls State Natural Area, which is one of the region’s most visited recreation sites, covering 24 acres in the analysis area. It features Oregon's tallest waterfall, Multnomah Falls, which is a major attraction for visitors. Additionally, the area has a trail leading to the falls and a lodge offering restrooms, snacks, gifts, a restaurant, and a visitor center (USFS 2025d). While parks are abundant, the presence of this unique waterfall sets Multnomah Falls State Natural Area apart. It experiences a high degree of demand and is considered irreplaceable due to the rarity of the waterfall. As an irreplaceable resource in high demand with unique features, Multnomah Falls is considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.43 Dalton Point Recreation Site

Dalton Point is a boat launch area with concrete ramps located along I-84 by the Columbia River and maintained by Rooster Rock State Park. From Dalton Point, boats can easily access Phoca Rock and Cape Horn across the Columbia River (Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership 2025). Given that Dalton Point provides easy public beach access to the Columbia River and natural features like Phoca Rock and Cape Horn, this resource is considered uncommon and irreplaceable. Therefore, Dalton Point is considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.44 Rooster Rock State Park

OPRD owns and operates Rooster Rock State Park, which is a popular free day use park spanning 212 acres, offering beach and river access. Visitors can enjoy various amenities, including trails, two disc golf courses, picnic shelters, day use areas, and a clothing optional beach. The park also includes the Rooster Rock Sand Island protected area (OPRD 2025j). With access to a clothing-

optional beach, free day use areas, disc golf courses, and opportunities for fishing, swimming, windsurfing, and boating on the river, Rooster Rock State Park stands out due to the variety of recreational amenities being offered, making it unique in the area. It experiences a high degree of demand, and the park's natural features make it irreplaceable. It is therefore considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.45 Crown Point State Scenic Corridor

OPRD owns and operates the Crown Point State Scenic Corridor, which is a scenic area spanning 317.5 acres. It offers scenic views of the Columbia River Gorge, hiking trails, and a historic building. Marked as the western side of the waterfall corridor in Columbia River Gorge, it features a historic building that provides panoramic views of the Columbia River Gorge, along with amenities such as a rest area, museum, and gift shop (OPRD 2025k). While parks are common, those with historic buildings are rare, making Crown Point State Scenic Corridor unique. It experiences a moderate to high degree of demand depending on the season, and the unique natural features are considered irreplaceable. It is therefore an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.46 Oregon Trail National Historic Trail

The Oregon Trail is a historical trail that stretches about 2,000 miles from Missouri to Oregon's Willamette Valley. The trail is managed by the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, state agencies, and private organizations and landowners (BLM 2025b). The trail consists of over 125 historic sites, which include museums and churches. Portions of the trail are open to the public for recreational activities such as hiking, biking, or horseback riding (NPS, 2025c). Due to its historical significance and federal designation as a National Historic Trail, Oregon Trail is irreplaceable and considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.47 Sundial Beach

Port of Portland owns and operates Sundial Beach, which is a public recreation area spanning 2 acres. It offers access to a low tide beach and nearby walking trails (Oregon Hikers 2025). While beach access is common, Sundial Beach's unique low tide setting sets it apart. It is also considered irreplaceable due to its natural features. However, the beach experiences a low degree of demand as it is inaccessible during high tide. Therefore, it is not considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.48 Chinook Landing Marine Park

Oregon Metro owns and operates Chinook Landing Marine Park, located near Troutdale, Oregon, a riverside park covering 59 acres. It offers various amenities including a boat launch, wetlands, lawn, and picnic tables (Oregon Metro 2025a). These features are relatively common in the area, but the park does experience moderate to high demand, depending on the season. The park is also considered irreplaceable due to the presence of its wetlands and natural features. Due to the level of demand and the unique natural features, it is considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.49 Government Island State Recreation Area

OPRD manages the Government Island State Recreation Area, a recreational area encompassing Lemon, McGuire, and Government Islands located in the Columbia River north of Portland. These islands are only accessible by boat, and they offer various recreational resources such as camping

and waterfowl hunting; along with amenities such as docks, picnic tables, and barbeque tables (OPRD 2025l). These islands are rare as they offer publicly accessible recreational amenities within the Columbia River, and access to irreplaceable natural features in the islands including wetlands and wildlife. Therefore, Government Island State Recreation Area is considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.50 Broughton Beach Park

Oregon Metro owns and operates Broughton Beach Park, which spans 36 acres, offers beach access with a boat ramp, provides access to the Marine Drive Trail, and has restaurants available nearby (Oregon Metro 2025b). While parks are common, those with beach access in Portland are not. It experiences moderate demand, and while its natural features are irreplaceable, the boat launch is replaceable. Due to the convenient location, natural features, and moderate degree of demand, it is considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.51 Smith and Bybee Wetlands Natural Area

Oregon Metro owns and operates Smith and Bybee Wetlands Natural Area, which covers 1,854 acres, making it one of the largest urban wetlands in the United States. Located in an industrial area of Portland, it offers walking and biking trails, paddling opportunities, and wildlife watching along the Columbia River Slough. Visitors can observe a diverse range of wildlife, from river otters to bald eagles. In the spring, paddling by canoe or kayak is available (Oregon Metro 2025c). While parks are common, large urban wetlands like Smith and Bybee are rare. The unique natural features make it irreplaceable, and it experiences a low to high degree of demand depending on the season. Due to its unique features and amenities, as well as degree of demand, it is considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.52 Heron Lakes Golf Club

Portland Parks and Recreation owns and operates Heron Lakes Golf Club, which is a sprawling 36-hole golf course situated east of the Smith and Bybee Wetlands, within the floodplains of the Columbia and Willamette Rivers. Covering 340.8 acres, it offers expansive fairways and scenic views, as well as a restaurant for visitors (Portland Parks and Recreation 2025). Golf courses are common within and near Portland, with this course experiencing a moderate degree of demand. While the floodplain the golf course occupies is irreplaceable, the golf course itself can be replaced. Therefore, Heron Lakes Golf Club is not considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.53 Portland International Raceway

The City of Portland owns and operates the Portland International Raceway, which is an approximately 2-mile-long car racing track located east of Heron Lakes Golf Club, covering 227 acres. It is used for various racing events, including car racing, drag racing, and motocross, and features open areas for hosting events and racing classes (Portland Raceway 2025). As it is a developed resource in an industrial area, it is considered replaceable, as the raceway could be built in another area of Portland. However, with nearly 400,000 visitors annually, it is an important recreational resource with a high degree of demand.

2.3.2.54 Delta Park – Owens Sports Complex

Portland Parks and Recreation owns and operates Delta Park – Owens Sports Complex, situated east of the Portland International Raceway. It spans 105 acres and offers a variety of sports facilities, including softball fields, batting cages, soccer fields, volleyball courts, a concessions building, restrooms, and open areas (City of Portland 2025a). The park is considered replaceable, as its features and amenities could be built elsewhere. While parks are common, those with diverse sports facilities are rare, making Delta Park – Owens Sports Complex an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.55 City Green Space

City Green Space is a small 3-acre neighborhood park located along North Johnswood Drive and North Richards Street in the St. Johns neighborhood in north Portland. The park includes a walkway and open space with tall trees. Given that the demand for the park is low, and walkways in the park are considered common and replaceable infrastructure, the park is not considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.56 Peninsula Elementary School

Peninsula Elementary School is located along North Emerald Avenue and managed by the Portland Public Schools district. The elementary school has a 3-acre open field and playground on school grounds. Given that open fields and playgrounds are common and replaceable recreational resources, and there are other schools with similar amenities in the area, Peninsula Elementary School is not considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.57 Kenton Park

Portland Parks and Recreation owns and operates Kenton Park, located approximately 4.6 miles southeast from the western converter station. Spanning 12.4 acres in north Portland, this municipal park offers various amenities including a play area, grassy fields, picnic tables, baseball fields, benches, paved paths, restrooms, and a drinking fountain. In 2024, a nature patch with native vegetation was added to the park (City of Portland 2025b). This park experiences a low to moderate degree of demand, and its features are common in other parks and replaceable. Therefore, it is not considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.58 Kenton Community Garden

Portland Parks and Recreation and the Kenton Neighborhood Association own and operate Kenton Community Garden, which is in Portland's Kenton neighborhood and spans 0.40 acres. It provides a space for locals to grow flowers and vegetables (City of Portland 2025c). As one of approximately 60 community gardens in Portland, it offers a common opportunity for locals to garden. Because similar community gardens in Portland can serve the same purpose within the area, Kenton Community Garden is considered replaceable. Therefore, Kenton Community Garden is not considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.59 Gammans Park

Portland Parks and Recreation owns and operates Gammans Park, a neighborhood park covering 0.9 acres in the analysis area. It features large trees and a play area, providing residents and

families with a shady place to enjoy (City of Portland 2025d). Gammans Park is not considered an important recreational resource, as it experiences a low degree of demand, and is considered replaceable as play areas can be built in other parks in the area.

2.3.2.60 Columbia Buffer Strip Property

Columbia Buffer Strip Property is a 13-acre strip of green space owned by the City of Portland's Bureau of Environmental Services that runs along North Columbia Boulevard between North Hodge Avenue and North Fiske Avenue. This strip of green space has a paved trail that could be used for walking or biking. Columbia Buffer Strip Property is not considered an important resource as paved trails are common, replaceable, and the degree of demand is expected to be low as it is a local neighborhood recreational resource.

2.3.2.61 Trenton Park

Portland Parks and Recreation owns and operates Trenton Park, a 2.3 acre neighborhood park featuring trees and shaded areas, a play area, and a recently renovated basketball court (City of Portland 2025e). It is a common park with replaceable amenities and a moderate degree of demand; therefore, it is not considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.62 Clarendon Community Garden

Portland Parks and Recreation and the Portsmouth Neighborhood Association own and operate the Clarendon Community Garden, a small community garden located in north Portland. Covering 0.13 acres, it provides a space for locals to grow flowers and vegetables (City of Portland 2025f). Given similar community gardens can serve the same purpose within the area, it is considered replaceable. It also experiences a low degree of demand. Therefore, it is not considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.63 University Park

Portland Parks and Recreation owns and operates University Park, a neighborhood park that spans 11.5 acres and features a grassy open area and a baseball diamond, conveniently located near a church and community center (City of Portland 2025g). It experiences a low to moderate degree of demand and is replaceable, as parks with similar amenities are common in the area, though baseball diamonds specifically are less common. While it provides a local baseball diamond, due to common and replaceable features, University Park is not considered a significant recreational resource.

2.3.2.64 New Columbia Bicycle Skills Park

Home Forward, Portland's public housing agency, owns and manages a bicycle skills park located in the New Columbia mixed-income housing development at the corner of North Wolsey and Trenton in North Portland. This bicycle skills park offers bike repairs, bike paths, wood ramps, a berm, and bicycle teeter-totter (Andersen 2013). The park is uncommon as it focuses on bicycle-related recreational amenities. However, this park is relatively small at 3 acres, and the degree of demand for this park is expected to be low as it serves a neighborhood population. Therefore, it is not considered an important resource.

2.3.2.65 North Crawford Street and North Polk Avenue Property

North Crawford Street and North Polk Avenue Property is a 3-acre site owned by Portland Parks and Recreation adjacent to 7654 North Crawford in North Portland. The site is currently open to public use for recreational purposes, including picnics, relaxing, reading and other passive activities (City of Portland 2015). This site is not considered an important recreational resource, as open green spaces are common and the degree of demand is expected to be low since it is in a residential area.

2.3.2.66 McCoy Park

Portland Parks and Recreation owns and operates McCoy Park, a neighborhood park that covers 4.7 acres and offers picnic tables, a basketball court, a splash pad, moon phase sculptures, and a community garden (City of Portland 2025h). While parks in general are common, those with sculptures are uncommon. However, the park is replaceable as the amenities offered could be rebuilt in other parks. The park also experiences a low to moderate degree of demand. Although it provides unique features such as sculptures, due to its replaceability and degree of demand, McCoy Park is not considered a significant recreational resource.

2.3.2.67 Columbia Park and Annex

Portland Parks and Recreation owns and operates Columbia Park and Annex, located in north Portland near the University of Portland. It covers 35.4 acres and offers a range of amenities. These include walking trails, a natural forest landscape, baseball and basketball fields, tennis courts, pickleball courts, and a playground. Notably, the park features large trees providing ample shade and a historical cottage (City of Portland 2025i). Experiencing a moderate degree of demand, it is irreplaceable, as parks with a similar combination of features are rare in the area. Due to its unique combination of natural beauty, historical features, and sports facilities, Columbia Park and Annex is considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.68 Portsmouth Park

Portland Parks and Recreation owns and operates Portsmouth Park, a neighborhood park situated near the University of Portland. Spanning 4 acres, it features amenities such as a playground, open lawn, and shaded areas (City of Portland 2025j). Portsmouth Park is considered common and replaceable as playgrounds and open spaces are common amenities that are available in other local parks. It experiences a low degree of demand and is therefore not considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.69 César Chávez School

César Chávez School is a K-8 school located in the Portsmouth neighborhood of Portland. The school has a 2-acre open field, basketball court, and playground on school grounds. The recreational amenities offered by Cesar Chavez School are considered common and replaceable, as similar types of amenities are available in other parks and schools across Portland. The school's recreational opportunities are also anticipated to have low demand as it serves a local population. Therefore, the school itself is not considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.70 Portsmouth Community Garden

Portsmouth Community Garden is a 0.25-acre community garden managed by Portland Parks and Recreation in the Portsmouth neighborhood in North Portland. Community gardens provide a space where locals can garden and grow plants and vegetables. Community gardens are common in Portland, and the degree of demand is expected to be low as it serves locals in the neighborhood. Therefore, community gardens are not considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.71 McKenna Park

Portland Parks and Recreation owns and operates McKenna Park. Situated near the University of Portland, it is a neighborhood park covering 4.5 acres and features a basketball court, playground, and open area, providing common recreational amenities (City of Portland 2025k). McKenna Park is replaceable, as similar parks with playgrounds and basketball courts are prevalent in the area. It is not considered a significant recreational resource due to its common features, replaceability, and low degree of demand.

2.3.2.72 Peninsula Crossing Trail

Peninsula Crossing Trail is a nine-acre urban trail owned by the City of Portland, located in north Portland between North Columbia Boulevard and Willamette Cove. The trail is paved and supports walking, biking, and wheelchair use (City of Portland 2025l). The trail's location is uncommon as it runs through the peninsula between the Willamette and Columbia Rivers and provides access to the Columbia River Slough. However, Peninsula Crossing Trail is considered replaceable due to the availability of similar urban trails in Portland. Therefore, Peninsula Crossing Trail is not considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.73 Roosevelt High School

Roosevelt High School is in the St. Johns neighborhood in Portland and managed by the Portland Public Schools district. Recreational amenities on school grounds include several sports fields, including a tennis court and green space. The degree of demand is anticipated to be low as only students and neighborhood residents utilize the space; and the recreational opportunities are common and replaceable. The school is therefore not considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.74 Northgate Park

Portland Parks and Recreation owns and operates Northgate Park, a neighborhood park in North Portland spanning 10.9 acres, it offers amenities such as picnic tables, a playground, a baseball diamond, and a soccer field (City of Portland 2025m). Adjacent to the Clarendon Regional Early Learning Academy, it serves the local community for common recreational amenities. With the proximity to the school, Northgate Park experiences a moderate degree of demand. However, it is considered replaceable, as similar parks with comparable amenities are common in the area, and it is therefore not an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.75 St. John's Park

Portland Parks and Recreation owns and operates St. John's Park, located in the St. John's neighborhood of Portland. It spans 5.9 acres and features a playground, open area, soccer field, and

baseball diamond (City of Portland 2025n). Experiencing a low to moderate degree of demand, St. John's Park is replaceable, as similar parks with comparable features are common in the area. As a local park with common, replaceable amenities, including playgrounds and sports facilities, it is not considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.76 Cathedral Park

Portland Parks and Recreation owns and operates Cathedral Park, located below the iconic St. John's Bridge in north Portland. It spans 21.9 acres and provides walking areas and natural gardens showcasing native and ornamental plants. The park offers picnic areas, a performance stage, celebration venue, a boat ramp, and holds historical significance as one of the Lewis and Clark landing sites. Notably, a time capsule buried in 1980 is to be opened in 2030 (City of Portland 2025o). Experiencing a moderate to high degree of demand, it is considered irreplaceable due to its combination of historical value and features not commonly found in parks. With views of the Willamette River and St. John's Bridge, along with its unique historical features and amenities, Cathedral Park is considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.77 Baltimore Woods Nature Corridor

Baltimore Woods Nature Corridor is a 30-acre recreational resource managed by Portland Parks and Recreation and Friends of Baltimore Woods. The nature corridor is located adjacent to the Willamette River, approximately between North Baltimore Avenue and North Reno Avenue. The nature corridor includes a publicly accessible paved trail, and it is a conservation area with various maple and oak trees (Friends of Baltimore Woods 2025). Even though the demand for this nature corridor is low, a conservation area within city limits is uncommon, and it is irreplaceable as it is a conservation habitat with deciduous trees. Therefore, the Baltimore Woods Nature Corridor is considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.78 George Park

Portland Parks and Recreation owns and operates George Park, a small neighborhood park located in north Portland, covering 2 acres and offering a green area, playground, and picnic tables (City of Portland 2025p). Experiencing a low degree of demand, George Park is replaceable, as similar parks with comparable features are common throughout the area. As a common neighborhood park featuring typical amenities like playgrounds and picnic tables, it is not considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.79 George Middle School

George Middle School is in the St. John's Community of North Portland, managed by the Portland Public Schools district. There is a 2-acre open field available to students and the public on school grounds. Open fields are considered a common recreational resource and replaceable; and the degree of demand is anticipated to be low. Therefore, the school is not considered an important recreational resource,

2.3.2.80 John’s Community Garden

Portland Parks and Recreation owns and operates John's Community Garden, which is situated in north Portland. It spans 1 acre and serves as a community space where locals can grow fresh vegetables and flowers (City of Portland 2025q). Experiencing a low degree of demand, John's

Community Garden is considered replaceable, as similar gardening opportunities are available elsewhere in the area. Though it offers an opportunity for locals to garden and is listed as a cultural or historic resource by the USGS, community gardens are considered common. Therefore, John's Community Garden is not considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.81 Pier Park

Portland Parks and Recreation owns and operates Pier Park, a sprawling forested park in north Portland. It spans 85 acres and provides a range of amenities including a disc golf course, play area, picnic tables, skate bowl, sports fields, swimming area, drinking fountain, restrooms, and walking trails. The park's mature trees offer dense shade, providing a comfortable outdoor experience. Notably, Pier Park stands out for its diverse recreational amenities, including a skate bowl and swimming area, making it more unique than other parks in the region (City of Portland 2025r). Pier Park experiences a high degree of demand. It is irreplaceable within the community due to its size and recreational opportunities, and therefore, considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.82 Sitton Elementary School

Sitton Elementary School is in North Portland and managed by the Portland Public Schools District, located near Pier Park. The elementary school has a 3-acre small open field and playground on school grounds. Given that open fields and playgrounds are common recreational resources, these amenities in Sitton Elementary School are considered replaceable, anticipated to have low demand, and the school itself is not considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.83 Chimney Park

Portland Parks and Recreation owns and operates Chimney Park, located in north Portland, which spans across 18.4 acres. It offers walking trails, open spaces, and picnic tables, providing room for dogs to run off-leash in designated areas (City of Portland 2025s). Chimney Park is one of many off-leash dog parks in Portland, making it a common recreational resource. While it serves its purpose for dog-related activities, it holds a low to moderate degree of demand and is considered replaceable within the city. Therefore, it is not considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.84 Kelley Point Park

Portland Parks and Recreation owns and operates Kelley Point Park, situated in north Portland at the junction of the Columbia and Willamette Rivers, and spanning 104.7 acres. It provides panoramic views of both rivers and offers amenities such as picnic areas, bathrooms, walking and biking trails, and access to Portland's 40-mile Loop Trail. Additionally, it features a canoe and kayak launch (City of Portland 2025t). With its combination of a convenient location and unique amenities, plus a high degree of demand from visitors, Kelly Point Park is an irreplaceable recreational resource within Portland's park system. As one of the few parks located at the confluence of these rivers with facilities for watercraft, Kelley Point Park is an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.85 Burlington Creek Forest

Burlington Creek Forest is a 339-acre wildlife conservation area and mitigation site owned by Oregon Metro located in Burlington, Oregon southwest of U.S. 30/NW St. Helens Road. The recreational amenities in this conservation area include a 3-mile loop trail that crosses Burlington Creek, crosses a corner of Forest Park's Ancient Forest Preserve, and provides public access into

the old-growth forest during bald eagle non-nesting seasons (Oregon Hikers 2024). This recreational resource is irreplaceable and considered an important resource, as it offers uncommon access to old growth forests and wildlife habitat within an urban area (Oregon Metro 2016).

2.3.2.86 Howell Territorial Park

Oregon Metro owns and operates Howell Territorial Park, located on Sauvie Island. It spans 120 acres and offers a range of recreational activities. Visitors can enjoy bird watching, explore wetlands, and relax in picnic areas. Notably, the park features a historic home and historic orchard. The historic home was built in 1858, and the pear and apple orchard are planted from cuttings of trees brought by wagon along the Oregon Trail (Oregon Metro 2025d). The park's historical significance makes it irreplaceable within the region. While parks are common, those with historic homes are not, making Howell Territorial Park an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.87 The Portland Maize

The Portland Maize, also called The Pumpkin Patch on Sauvie Island, is privately owned, covers 114 acres, and offers a variety of seasonal activities. Visitors can pick their own pumpkins, enjoy a corn maze, shop for local produce and refreshments at the cafe, and take hayrides (The Portland Maize 2025). While it is a popular destination during the fall season, there are several other similar farms on Sauvie Island. Thus, despite its seasonally high demand, it is considered replaceable, uncommon, and not an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.88 Forest Park

Portland Parks and Recreation owns and operates Forest Park, which spans 5,200 acres in northwest Portland. It offers 80 miles of hiking, biking, and horseback riding trails, serving as a refuge for native wildlife and plants. The park provides amenities such as picnic tables and restrooms. Notable features include Linnton Park and Linnton Loop Trail, a popular 3-mile loop near Portland (City of Portland 2025u). It is considered irreplaceable due to its ecological significance. Additionally, despite parks being common, urban parks of this size are rare, making Forest Park a unique and important recreational resource.

2.3.2.89 Ennis Creek Forest

Ennis Creek Forest is a 296-acre conservation area located across Newberry Road in the North Tualatin Mountains. It is a former logging site, consisting of a young conifer and hardwood conservation forest in the northern half of the site; and an older forest with a high diversity of trees, shrubs, and groundcovers in the southern half of the site (Oregon Metro 2016). The forest consists of 3.2-miles of abandoned logging roads that connect to Ennis Creek, and these roads are open to the public for hiking (Oregon Hikers 2024). Ennis Creek Forest is considered an important recreational resource as there are various irreplaceable forested areas; and it is unique to repurpose former logging sites as forested trails in an urban area.

2.3.2.90 McCarthy Creek Forest

McCarthy Creek Forest is a 375-acre conservation area in the North Tualatin Mountains owned by Oregon Metro and is a former logging site. There is a short, 1.5-mile looped forest trail open to the public for hiking (Oregon Hikers 2024). The trail is lined with mature forests and offers views of McCarthy Creek Valley (Oregon Metro 2016). McCarthy Creek Forest is irreplaceable as it consists

of old-growth vegetation, and it is uncommon to have a forested trail within an urban area. Therefore, it is an important recreation resource.

2.3.2.91 North Abbey Creek Natural Area

North Abbey Creek Natural Area is a 156-acre local conservation area located in the North Tualatin Mountains consisting of an informal trail, which is occasionally used by the public for purposes such as nature education programs. This conservation area is a previously logged area and consists of an older forest with diverse understory, along with a riparian corridor with protected core wildlife and plant habitats along North Abbey Creek (Oregon Metro 2016). North Abbey Creek Natural Area is irreplaceable due to its natural biodiversity and old trees; and it is uncommon as it provides public access to natural features in an urban area. Therefore, it is considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.92 Fred's Marina

Fred's Marina is a 3-acre privately owned marina on the Multnomah Channel, about one-half mile from the Willamette River. The marina offers recreational amenities including boat moorage and parking; along with a boat ramp for boat launches, fishing, or water sports (Fred's Marina 2022). There is also a refueling site for boats, and a boat accessory and snack store. Even though a marina located on the Multnomah Channel is uncommon, the demand for Fred's Marina varies depending on the season, and the built amenities offered on site are replaceable; therefore, it is not considered an important resource.

2.3.2.93 University of Portland Quads

The University of Portland is the private owner of University of Portland Quads, a 5-acre open green area within the campus primarily utilized by students and faculty. It features an open field and pathways connecting to other university buildings. It also provides access to Waud Bluff and Waud Bluff Trail, which is a walking area with trees near the Willamette River. While open areas are common among university campuses, this outdoor space is essential for the university and has a low to moderate degree of demand. It is considered replaceable as it is a manmade park that could be built elsewhere. As there are other parks in the area, and it is a common resource with a low degree of demand, it is not considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.94 Thousand Kiss Beach

Thousand Kiss Beach is a publicly owned, secluded 2.9-acre beach on Sauvie Island, opposite Kelly Point Park. It is in an unincorporated area with no ownership information available in publicly available tax lot data. It is accessible only by canoe, kayak, or boat. While it is uncommon and has low demand, it is considered irreplaceable due to its secluded nature and mode of access. As access is limited and it has a low degree of demand, it is not considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.95 Wapato Access Greenway

ORPD owns and operates the Wapato Access Greenway on Sauvie Island, which offers a 165-acre wildlife area with hiking trails, picnic tables, wildlife viewing opportunities, and a lake. Additionally, it features a notable two-mile hiking trail encircling the lake (OPRD 2025m). Wapato Access Greenway receives low to moderate degrees of demand; however, urban wildlife areas such as

these are uncommon, and tits availability of natural features makes it irreplaceable. Therefore, it is considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.96 Sauvie Island Elementary School

Sauvie Island Elementary School is a K-8 public charter school along NW Charlton Road on Sauvie Island, located northwest of downtown Portland. The school has a 2-acre open field with a running track on school grounds. The amenities that Sauvie Island Elementary School offers are common recreational amenities that could be found in other parks or schools. These amenities are expected to receive low demand as they only cater to a local population, and the amenities are replaceable as they could be built elsewhere. Therefore, Sauvie Island Elementary School is not considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.97 Sauvie Island Boat Ramp

Sauvie Island Boat Ramp is a recreational amenity owned by Oregon Metro and located on Sauvie Island that provides access to the Multnomah Channel of the Willamette River (Oregon Metro 2025e). Other than a public boat launch ramp, there is also a dock, a large parking lot and restrooms on site. Even though a boat ramp along the Multnomah Channel is uncommon, the demand for this amenity is moderate and the built amenities and infrastructure on site are replaceable; therefore, it is not considered an important resource.

2.3.2.98 Raccoon Point

ODFW owns and operates Raccoon Point, an 87-acre recreation area on Sauvie Island, featuring a lake, walking trail, educational signs, views of Mt. St. Helen's, wildlife watching opportunities, and benches. Raccoon Point receives a low to moderate degree of demand; however, it is considered irreplaceable due to its unique natural features, and it offers uncommon educational opportunities for the public. Due to its uncommon amenities and irreplaceable natural features, it is considered an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.99 Kingsley Park Community Garden

City of Portland owns and operates Kingsley Park Community Garden, a 1.2-acre municipal park and community garden located adjacent to Forest Park. It offers an opportunity for locals to garden and enjoy an open outdoor area with trees (City of Portland 2025v). While it provides a space for locals to grow fresh vegetables and flowers, community gardens are a common feature in Portland. Community gardens such as Kingsley Park Community Garden also experiences a low degree of demand as it serves a local population. Due to this, Kingsley Park is considered replaceable and not an important recreational resource.

2.3.2.100 Willamette River

The City of Portland's Bureau of Environmental Services, Oregon Metro, and Trust for Public Lands collaboratively manages the portion of the Willamette River within the analysis area. Willamette River is a highly valuable and irreplaceable recreational resource within the area. Stretching from river miles 0 to 8 within the analysis area and intersecting with the Columbia River between river mile markers 101 and 102, this waterway offers a plethora of activities such as boating, canoeing, kayaking, fishing, and scenic cruises. Its proximity to several bridges provides opportunities for pedestrians to enjoy beautiful views of the river, cityscape, and wildlife.

Willamette River is fished commercially and recreationally, with popular species being chinook (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*), smallmouth bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*), and catch-and-release green and white sturgeon (*Acipenser medirostris* and *A. transmontanus*, respectively) (ODFW 2025c). Winter is the least busy season for fishing, although some individuals may fish for winter sturgeon and steelhead. Cable installation would be done via HDD under the Willamette River and Columbia Slough and the entry and exit locations are set back from the bank from a distance ranging from 250 to 600 feet. As there will be no in-water work in the Willamette River, the proposed project will not interfere with fishing along the Willamette River.

On the Willamette River near where the proposed project would occur, boat ramps include the Marina Way Moorage, Fred's Marina, and Kelly Point Park which has a canoe launch. These ports are 0.5 mile or more away from the proposed project and are less frequently used in the winter months. With numerous recreational opportunities, irreplaceable natural features, and high degree of demand, the Willamette River serves as a rare recreational resource for the entire area. Therefore, it is an important recreation resource.

2.3.2.101 Columbia River

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), USACE, Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology), Oregon Department of State Lands (ODSL), Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), ODFW, local governments, and tribes collaboratively manage the Columbia River, which spans over 1,200 miles from the Canadian Rockies to the Pacific Ocean. The Columbia River offers a diverse range of recreational activities such as commercial cruises, private boating, canoeing, kayaking, fishing, windsurfing, and wildlife viewing. It features numerous islands like Government Island and Hayden Island, along with smaller ones accessible by boats, providing additional recreational areas with fishing spots, walking trails, scenic views, and beach access.

The Columbia River is used for many recreational purposes, with the most popular activities being fishing and boating. Other recreational activities on the water include cruising, windsurfing, sailing, yachting, swimming, kayaking, canoeing, wake boarding/water skiing, and paddleboarding. Water sports are enjoyed primarily in the summer. While individuals may enjoy these activities in the spring and fall, the most popular months for water sports are May to August (NWPCC 2023). Recreators may travel to Flagg, Gary, and Chatham Islands, which are located within the Columbia River, for additional walking, hiking, picnicking, and fishing opportunities. All three of these islands are listed on Oregon's list of Natural Heritage Resources (Oregon State University 2025).

Boat ramps in the project vicinity include The Dalles Marina, Drano Lake Boat Ramp (west of Hood River on the Washington side), Wind River Boat Ramp, Cascade Boat Launch in Stevenson, Cascade Locks Boat Ramp, Beacon Rock Boat Launch, Dalton Point Boat Launch, Rooster Rock Boat Ramp, Steamboat Landing Park in Washougal, Washington, and The Port of Camas – Washougal Boat Ramp. In Portland, Oregon, there are several boat ramps to the Columbia River, including the Chinook Landing Marine Park, James Gleason Memorial Boat Ramp, Columbia Crossings Marina, and Hayden Bay Marina. In Vancouver, Washington, boat ramps to the Columbia River include the McCuddy's Steamboat Landing Marina, Tidewater Cove Marina, and Marine Park in Oregon. In these locations, the proposed cable would be placed mid-channel in or adjacent to the navigation channel.

Fishing has occurred on the Columbia River for millennia by Native American Tribes. It remains an important cultural activity, as well as providing a significant source of food for tribal members, who are estimated to eat three to nine times the amount of fish (in grams per day) than the national average, depending on age (CRITFC 1994). Colonizing and industry along the Columbia River decreased access to traditional fishing grounds, particularly the building of dams, which kept many of these sites inundated with water. The Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC) manages “in-lieu sites” and “treaty fishing access sites” along the Columbia River, for Native Americans to use for fishing. “In-lieu sites” are those that replaced fishing locations that were destroyed or inundated due to the construction of the Bonneville Dam (25 C.F.R. § 248.1). “Treaty fishing access sites” are federal lands that were transferred to the Secretary of the Interior, to provide exclusive use of fishing areas and facilities to specific tribes (25 C.F.R. § 247.1). Between where the proposed project would enter the river in The Dalles to Bonneville Dam, there are four in-lieu sites and six treaty fishing access sites along the Columbia (CRITFC 2021). There is one in-lieu site just east of the project in The Dalles, and no sites between Bonneville Dam and where the project would terminate in Portland, Oregon.

The Columbia River is also fished commercially and recreationally by individuals who are not tribal members. There are guided fishing tours as well as people who go out individually. Common fish that can be caught are shad, pikeminnow, walleye, and sturgeon, although the salmonids of the Columbia River are the most popular species to fish. While fishers can be spotted all along the Columbia River, one of the most popular spots is around Bonneville Dam (NWPCC 2023), with water and bank fishing occurring heavily between spring through summer. The Bonneville Dam also supports a large fish hatchery. The hatchery raises about 1.2 million coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*), 8.5 million fall Chinook salmon, 215,000 summer steelhead, and 60,000 winter steelhead each year. These species are raised for recreational, commercial, and tribal fisheries (ODFW 2025d).

Table 4 in Section 3.1 lists the allowed fishing windows for each recreationally important fish in the Columbia River where the project would occur.

One of the most common sports on the Columbia River is windsurfing, which has grown in popularity since the 1970s. The Columbia River Gorge is a natural wind tunnel, especially during the summer when temperature gradients between the east and west increase westerly winds. Between strong winds and increased river currents from snowmelt, hundreds of people visit the Columbia River Gorge during the summer to enjoy windsurfing, with Hood River and the nearby Spring Creek Hatchery being the most popular spots for it (Wind River Publishing, LLC 2021). Like other winter sports, less people participate in windsurfing during the winter, when the proposed transmission line would be installed, due to less ideal weather conditions and colder water temperatures.

Given its numerous recreation opportunities, rarity, and high degree of demand, the Columbia River is an irreplaceable, important recreational resource.

2.3.2.102 Columbia River Slough

The City of Portland’s Bureau of Environmental Services and the Columbia Slough Watershed Council collaborative manage the Columbia River Slough, which spans 6 miles within the analysis area, and is a significant waterway intersecting Portland. The first slough of the Willamette River, the Columbia River Slough merges with the Willamette around Willamette River mile 1. It flows south of

Smith and Bybee wetlands, and has a range of recreational opportunities, including activities such as walking, biking, wildlife viewing, and paddling

There are three boat ramps for the Columbia Slough: Headwaters Launch and two Columbia Slough Paddle Launch locations, one below Smith and Bybee Wetlands and another in the northwest of Portland near Marine Drive. There are two paddle launch locations on the Columbia River Slough near the project, one below Smith and Bybee Wetlands and another in the northwest of Portland near Marine Drive. The Smith and Bybee Wetlands paddle launch is approximately 2 miles upstream of the proposed project. The paddle launch near Marine Drive is 0.2 mile downstream of where work would occur adjacent to Columbia Slough. However, the paddle launch is closed so it will not be actively used during the proposed construction window.

People may fish on the Columbia River Slough; however, there are health advisories established by the Oregon Health Administration due to sediment contamination. With the proximity of the Columbia and Willamette Rivers, fishing on the slough is not a popular recreational activity.

Overall, due to its natural features, it is considered irreplaceable. Given its rarity, value, and moderate to high demand, it is considered an important recreational resource.

3 Impact Assessment (OAR 345-022-0100(b) and (c))

(b) A description of any potential adverse impacts to the important opportunities identified in subsection (a) including, but not limited to:

(A) Direct or indirect loss of a recreational opportunity as a result of facility construction or operation;

(B) Noise resulting from facility construction or operation;

(C) Increased traffic resulting from facility construction or operation;

(D) Visual impacts of facility structures or plumes, including but not limited to, changes in landscape character or quality;

(c) An evaluation of the significance of the potential adverse impacts identified under paragraph (B);

RESPONSE

Cascade Renewable Transmission, LLC (CRT; Applicant) assessed recreational opportunities within the analysis area to determine whether any of the inventoried resources met the criteria for identification as important recreational resources. As documented in Section 2.3, the Applicant concluded that 60 of the inventoried resources should be classified as an important recreational opportunity:

- Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area
- Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail
- Seufert Park

- Riverfront Park and Trail
- Sorosis Park
- Lewis and Clark Park
- Kiwanis Pocket Park at Klindt's Cove
- Columbia Gorge Discovery Center
- Mayer State Park
- Memaloose State Park
- Memaloose State Natural Area
- Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail
- Koberg Beach State Recreation Site
- Port Marina Park
- Seneca Fouts Memorial State Natural Area
- Vinzenz Lausmann Memorial State Natural Area
- Wygant State Natural Area
- Starvation Creek State Park
- Lindsey Creek State Scenic Corridor
- Lang Forest State Scenic Corridor
- Viento State Park
- Wyeth State Park
- Government Cove
- Blackberry Beach Recreation Area
- Kite Launch Beach
- John B. Yeon State Park Scenic Corridor
- McLoughlin State Natural Area
- Ainsworth State Park
- Oneonta Trailhead
- Mark O. Hatfield Wilderness Area
- Benson State Recreation Area
- Dalton Point Recreation Site
- Multnomah Falls State Natural Area
- Crown Point State Scenic Corridor
- Rooster Rock State Park
- Oregon Trail National Historic Trail
- Sundial Beach
- Government Island State Recreation Area
- Chinook Landing Marine Park
- Broughton Beach Park
- Smith and Bybee Wetlands Natural Area
- Portland International Raceway
- Delta Park – Owens Sports Complex
- Columbia Park and Annex
- Baltimore Woods Nature Corridor
- Cathedral Park
- Pier Park

- Kelley Point Park
- Howell Territorial Park
- Wapato Access Greenway
- Sauvie Island Boat Ramp
- Raccoon Point
- Burlington Creek Forest
- Forest Park
- Ennis Creek Forest
- McCarthy Creek Forest
- North Abbey Creek Natural Area
- Willamette River
- Columbia River
- Columbia River Slough

The following sections evaluate the project's potential impacts to this important recreational opportunity.

3.1 Direct or Indirect Loss of Recreational Opportunity

OAR 345-022-0100(5)(b)(A) Direct or indirect loss of a recreational opportunity as a result of facility construction or operation;

For a direct loss of opportunity to occur, the proposed project would need to physically disturb the ground located within the affected recreational resource areas. The Project would not directly impact identified land-based recreation resources, Riverfront Park in The Dalles and Smith and Bybee Wetlands in Portland because the transmission cables would be placed via HDD under these areas and no surface disturbance or disruption would occur. In addition, Riverfront Park is closed November 1 – Memorial Day, (NWPRD 2015) when work would occur in this area.

The cable installation will occur under the bed of the Willamette River and Columbia River Slough via HDD, so no loss of recreational opportunities would occur. No closures of the Columbia River, Willamette River, or Columbia River Slough would be required during in-river or HDD installation. Temporary loss of recreational opportunities may occur on the Columbia River during cable installation if individuals choose to remain out of the river due to the hydroplow's presence and the presence of temporary cofferdams during the in-water work windows. The temporary cofferdams will be marked for avoidance per USCG requirements during installation and use. However, any recreational effects would be temporary and individuals could choose to recreate upstream or downstream of the in-water work. Furthermore, cable installation would occur in the winter months, when aquatic recreational activities are less common. As described in the Fish and Wildlife Habitat Exhibit, the in-water work windows on the Columbia River are generally from November 15 to February 15 in Oregon and January 1 to March 31 in Washington. The proposed in-water work window for the project is November 1 to February 28 downstream of Bonneville Dam and November 1 to March 15 upstream of Bonneville Dam. As discussed in Section 2.3.2.102, fishing is a popular activity in the Columbia River. Table 2 lists the most popular recreational fish in the Columbia River and Oregon's fishing regulations for 2025. Most fishing windows occur in the summer, with the exceptions chinook and steelhead east of Bonneville Dam, and coho salmon in both reaches (eRegulations 2025; ODFW 2025e). While fishing for shad (*Alosa sapidissima*), bass, and northern

pikeminnow (*Ptychocheilus oregonensis*) are allowed during the in-water work window, the most popular times to fish for them occur from spring to fall, when in-water work would not occur. This is similarly true for the coho salmon and winter steelhead fishing that may occur in the fall and winter months. Chinook and sockeye (*Onchorhynchus nerka*) fishing would not be impacted by construction, as their fishing times are outside of the in-water work window. The cable would be installed continuously, when allowed, and could place up to 1 mile of cable per day depending on the sediment type, current circulation patterns, and river bottom conditions. Any temporary impacts in a given location would be short term and localized to the installation activity. Therefore, any temporary loss of aquatic recreational opportunities would be limited. There would be no permanent impacts to the fish populations or recreational opportunities.

Table 2. Popular recreational fish in the Columbia River with ODFW fishing regulation windows.

Species	2025 Regulations for I-5 to Bonneville Dam	2025 Regulations for Bonneville to McNary Dam	Overlap with In-Water Work Window
Chinook	June 16 – July 31	June 16 – July 31	No
Sockeye salmon	June 22 – July 6	June 22 – July 6	No
Coho Salmon	August 1 – December 31	August 1 – December 31	Yes
Steelhead	January 1 – March 31 June 16 – July 31	January 1 – March 31 June 16 – December 31	Yes, only upstream of Bonneville Dam
Shad[1]	May 16 – March 30	All year	Yes
Walleye	All year	All year	Yes
Bass[2]	All year	All year	Yes
Sturgeon	CLOSED, catch and release May – August	CLOSED, catch and release May – August	No
Pike minnow[3]	All year	All year	Yes

1. Even though allowed all year, the shad migration occurs from mid-May to early August (WDFW Medium, 2025)
2. Even though allowed all year, the best fishing times for bass are from early spring to early fall (ODFW 2025f).
3. Even though allowed all year, most fishing occurs from May – September, when the Northern Pikeminnow Sport Reward Program operates (ODFW 2025g).

An indirect loss of opportunity could occur if 1) a recreational opportunity near the proposed Project would not be physically disturbed by construction activity but might need to be temporarily closed to public use in response to safety concerns; or 2) if development of the Project were to so alter the environment of a recreational opportunity through indirect effects that it substantially adversely impacted the quality of the recreation experience at that site. Indirect loss of opportunity for safety concerns is unlikely to occur. Potential sources of indirect disturbance impacts to important recreational opportunities include noise, traffic, and changes in visual quality associated with the proposed project. The following sections analyze these three factors.

3.2 Noise Impacts

OAR 345-022-0100(5)(b)(B) Noise resulting from facility construction or operation;

RESPONSE

The State and Local Laws and Regulations Exhibit provides an assessment of noise resulting from facility construction and operation.

3.2.1 Construction Noise

The construction phase of the converter stations would include site preparation, building construction, and installation and pre-commissioning. Equipment used would include dozers, backhoes, excavators, trenchers, skid steers, dump trucks, derrick trucks, telehandlers, manlifts, concrete mixer trucks, cranes, graders, and rollers. Construction of the short segment of aboveground transmission line near the converter station near The Dalles would involve similar equipment to the construction of the converter station buildings.

Construction of buried and submerged transmission lines would involve horizontal directional drilling (HDD), horizontal auger boring (HAB), and the construction of temporary three-sided cofferdams. Cofferdam construction would involve barges with cranes and vibratory pile drivers, pumps, and dive boats with diver equipment including air compressors. HDD/HAB drilling areas would include a drill rig, drill pipe handling equipment, pumps to handle drill fluid, and mixing machines to make the drilling mud. Receiving on water would be a barge, a tug, and dive boat with diver equipment including air compressors. Receiving on land would be pipe fusing equipment and several excavators to help pull the conduit and cables into the receiving pit. Cable laying operations on the river is not expected to be noticeably different from existing vessel traffic along the river. Open trenching on land would include a backhoe, front loader, dump truck, concrete mixer truck, grader, and roller.

Table 3 lists in A-weighted decibels (dbA) the noise the closest recreation sites to the converter stations would experience during site preparation, building construction, and installation/pre-commissioning. Potential construction noise related impacts to recreation would be temporary.

Table 3. The sound pressure level (dBA) the recreation sites nearest to the converter stations would experience during each construction phase.

Converter Station	Distance from construction area to closest edge of recreational area (miles)	Sound pressure level during construction phase (dBA)		
		Site preparation	Building construction	Installation/pre-commissioning
Eastern Station				
Seufert Park	0.75	51	47	47
Western Station				
Columbia River Slough	adjacent (50 feet)	89	85	85
Smith and Bybee Wetlands	adjacent (50 feet)	89	85	85
Kelley Point Park	0.6	53	49	49
Willamette River	0.8	51	46	46
Columbia River	0.7	52	48	48

3.2.2 Operational Noise

Sound generated during project operation would include that associated with the converter stations and above-ground portion of the transmission lines. Buried and underwater portions of the transmission line are not expected to generate audible noise, as discussed in the State and Local Laws and Regulations Exhibit. Converter station noise was modeled using Cadna-A environmental noise modeling software. To see the assumptions used in the model, refer to the State and Local Laws and Regulations Exhibit. It was estimated that each converter station would have a sound power level of 102 dBA. However, this model used interim converter station layouts. Actual converter

station layout will not be finalized until final design but is expected to be very similar to the interim layouts.

It is estimated that at approximately 350 feet from the western converter station, operation sound would reach background levels of 43 dBA. At the eastern converter station, at approximately 1,700 feet from the station, sound would reach estimated background levels of 29 dBA. There would be slight variation in the distance operational level noise would travel before reaching background levels, depending on topography and vegetation.

At the western converter station, the only recreational opportunity within the radius of potential noise impacts (350 feet) is the Columbia River Slough, which is considered an important recreational resource. However, only approximately 0.15 miles of the 12-mile slough would be within range of potential noise impacts, and it would be at the edge of potential noise impacts. Furthermore, a dense layer of vegetation is present between the construction site and the river, dampening the sound and reducing noise related disturbance that could be heard. At the eastern converter station, no recreational opportunities are within the radius of noise exceeding background levels. Therefore, no other important recreational opportunities would be impacted by operational noise.

3.2.3 Transmission Line Noise

An approximately 500-foot-long segment of overhead high voltage alternating current (HVAC) transmission wire would connect the converter station near The Dalles to the existing Big Eddy substation. Corona noise is generated when high voltage power lines discharge energy into the surrounding air. This noise is typically heard as a crackling or hissing, and a hum component at the frequency of the alternating current in the lines can sometimes be heard as well. The noise is strongly affected by atmospheric conditions such as humidity and precipitation. During dry conditions, the noise may be nearly nonexistent, while during foggy or rainy conditions, it may be clearly audible.

There are numerous other overhead HVAC transmission lines in the immediate vicinity of the proposed 500-foot segment. The proposed segment of line would not pass closer to recreational opportunities than existing transmission lines. Since the noise from the new line would be of identical character to noise from the existing lines, and since the length of the new line is very short compared to the length of existing lines and would not pass close to important recreational opportunities, noise from the overhead HVAC may be considered negligible.

3.2.4 Noise From Buried and In-River Cables

Buried and in-river segments of the transmission line would include 3.1 miles of HVAC line between the Portland converter station and the Harborton substation, and 96.4 miles of high-voltage direct current (HVDC) transmission line between the two converter stations.

Both buried and in-river cables would be heavily insulated, which would eliminate or substantially reduce corona noise from the cables, since less energy would be discharged into the surrounding medium.

What little noise may be generated would be attenuated by transmission through soil and water. Soil is a poor medium for transmission of noise, with transmission loss of up to 30 decibels per centimeter depending on soil characteristics. Even conservatively assuming a transmission loss of

0.5 decibels per centimeter, noise would be reduced by at least 60 decibels at the depths the cable will be buried (4 feet [122 centimeters] on land and 10 feet [305 centimeters] under water).

Furthermore, the Project includes several elements that may affect ambient sounds through elevated underwater noise, including temporary sheet pile installation and removal, vessel use during construction, pre-dredging and dredging inside the cofferdams, and use of a hydroplow to create a trench and bury the cable bundle in the bed of the Columbia River. These effects are described below. Potential impacts would be temporary, causing the fish to avoid the construction area. No species would experience mortality.

3.2.4.1 Land to Water transition HDD Temporary Cofferdams

A vibratory pile driver will be used to install sheet pile at the four locations where temporary three-sided cofferdams will be used to create a work area for connecting the in-river and landward sections of the cable. Elevated underwater noise produced during vibratory sheet pile installation and removal has the potential to produce behavioral impacts to fish. NMFS has established impact thresholds for fish from impact installation, which is an impulsive noise, but not from vibratory installation, which is a continuous noise. Impacts on fishes or other aquatic organisms have not been observed in association with vibratory hammers. This may be due to the slower rise time and the fact that the energy produced is spread out over the time it takes to drive the pile (WSDOT 2023). A noise analysis, using the practical spreading loss model (NMFS 2012; WSDOT 2023), found that the maximum anticipated underwater sound pressure levels generated during vibratory pile driving are estimated to be approximately 167 dB rms for the vibratory installation and removal of the temporary sheet piles.

Although underwater noise from vibratory pile driving is not expected to cause injury or harm to fish within the area impacted by elevated noise, these temporary activities may cause behavioral changes in fish. These can include relatively immeasurable effects or minor effects, such as startling, momentary disruption in feeding, or avoidance of the action area.

3.2.4.2 Vessel Use

Localized vessel use (including the cable laying vessel, project tugs and barges) will create transient underwater noise at the location where cable installation is occurring as work progresses up or down the river. However, given the extensive use of the Federal Navigation Channel by maritime vessels, the limited number of vessels associated with the Proposed Action is not likely to create noise that is measurable above ambient levels. Therefore, underwater noise from the cable laying vessel, or vessel and barge that are deploying the cable is not expected to impact aquatic species.

Following cable installation, no increase in shipping traffic is expected compared to existing conditions. Ongoing effects of vessel use and associated noise from ships and barges using the Federal Navigation Channel will persist into the future. As discussed by NMFS (2017; Mueller 1980), the physical presence of boat hulls may disturb or displace nearby fishes. Vessel noise, prop movement, and the physical presence of vessels may continue to disrupt or displace fish in proximity to the installation activities.

3.2.4.3 Hydroplow Cable Installation

The pumps and operating equipment for the jet plow are located on the barge or cable laying vessel and noise generated from operation of the pumps and winches will not extend underwater. The water jets are supplied from an intake located near the water surface at the barge or cable laying vessel. This intake will be screened to meet NMFS criteria and avoid entrainment risk to aquatic organisms including juvenile salmonids. The water jets liquifying the sediment during cable trenching and laying will generate some underwater noise in close proximity to the operating plow. Due to the 120 dB ambient underwater noise level in the Columbia River, it is not anticipated that underwater noise will be discernible above noise from the operating vessels beyond the immediate plow location and will not elicit behavioral responses in fish migrating through the extent of the river and water column.

Although water is an efficient medium for noise propagation, the air-water boundary reflects most underwater noise back into the water. Therefore, no audible noise is expected from in-river segments of the transmission line and it would not impact important recreational opportunities within the Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council boundary.

3.3 Traffic Impacts

OAR 345-022-0100(5)(b)(C) Increased traffic resulting from facility construction or operation;

RESPONSE

As described in the Public Services Exhibit, the primary routes that would be used for construction activities are on roads, highways, and interstates that already experience moderate to high volumes of traffic. These include roads that are adjacent to recreational areas. Because these recreational areas already experience moderate to high traffic, the additional traffic from construction activities are not anticipated to have significant, permanent impacts on recreational opportunities. Potential traffic impacts are addressed in greater detail in the Public Services Exhibit, which provides additional information on anticipated traffic volumes, peak construction traffic times, potential delays and temporary road closures, and mitigation measures.

Based on the analysis provided in the Public Services Exhibit, traffic resulting from construction of the Project will not result in significant impacts. Therefore, the construction traffic is not anticipated to result in a reduction of level of service on roads that provide access to the important recreational resources identified in this exhibit. However, some roads near some recreational opportunities will experience higher traffic levels during construction, and visitor travel to some areas may be disrupted or delayed for brief periods due to delivery of Project materials or construction equipment. Minor temporary impacts to local traffic are anticipated during placement of the underground portion of the HVDC cables in road right-of-way (ROW) along SR 197 to SR 30 to E 2nd Street in The Dalles and along N Marine Drive and N Leadbetter Road to the western converter station location in Portland. Individuals who use these roads to access neighborhood parks in The Dalles, such as Firehouse Park, and recreation sites near Marine Drive in Portland, such as Smith and Bybee Wetlands, may experience minor and temporary delays to their recreational opportunity. Delays are most likely to occur only during deliveries of oversized loads, which will occur sporadically and will

be accompanied by traffic control teams. These impacts will be intermittent and temporary, and traffic levels will return to normal following construction.

Temporary impacts to local traffic are also anticipated during placement of the underground high-voltage alternating current (HVAC) from the western converter station to the edge of the Willamette River through the industrial area of North Portland. Due to the width of the trench required to place the HVAC cables (9 feet wide), it is anticipated that one lane of traffic would be subject to closures in sections of approximately 600 feet in length for periods of about 1 week in duration for the approximately 2-month construction period as conduit installation progresses on N Columbia Boulevard and N Rivergate Boulevard along approximately 3.05 miles of roadway (Public Services Exhibit, Figure 2). The closest recreational opportunity to these roads is Smith and Bybee Wetlands, which may cause temporary delays to that recreational opportunity. However, traffic levels will return to normal following construction, and there would be no permanent impacts to access of recreational opportunities.

During in-water HVDC cable installation, potential in-water traffic would be minimized through compliance with existing recreation, navigation, and barge interaction regulations. Vessel traffic would be coordinated through the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) local notices to mariners (see Public Services Exhibit, Section 3.1.2.6). The Applicant anticipates minimal to no impact to in-water traffic based on required USCG coordination and management. Impacts to water recreation during construction are expected to be minimal, as the in-water work would be conducted during times of low recreation use (in-water work windows). If maintenance of the in-water transmission cables is needed during operation, in-water traffic would be coordinated with the proper authorities to avoid issues with both in-water traffic and recreational opportunities.

The operational phase of the Facility will affect recreational opportunities only to the extent that operation and maintenance activities generate significant amounts of traffic. However, typical operational traffic will be minimal, as the Facility is anticipated to employ no more than 12 permanent employees and up to 30 temporary employees at each converter station for the 3- to 5-day annual maintenance. Larger amounts of traffic will be generated only if major Facility components will need replacement. In that event, some roads may experience higher traffic levels, and visitor travel to some areas may be disrupted or delayed for brief periods during delivery of materials or equipment. However, these impacts would be rare, intermittent, and temporary, and will not represent significant adverse impacts to recreational resources in the area.

3.4 Visual Impacts

OAR 345-022-0100(5)(b)(D) Visual impacts of facility structures or plumes, including but not limited to, changes in landscape character or quality;

RESPONSE

To identify potential visual impacts to recreational resources, the Applicant conducted a zone of visual influence (ZVI) analysis using ESRI GIS software. For this analysis, the proposed converter stations and the short segment (about 500 feet) of aboveground HVAC cables at the eastern converter station location were assumed to be 60 feet tall.

The “area of visual influence,” shown in Figure 2 (Section 9), represents the estimated area from which proposed aboveground infrastructure could potentially be visible. This is a highly conservative estimate of visibility for two reasons. First, the analysis used a USGS Digital Elevation Model (DEM) that represents a “bare-earth” topographic surface, so the “area of visual influence” assumes no trees, buildings, or other above-ground structures exist, when in reality these features block visibility considerably. Second, the model does not account for distance, lighting, weather, and atmospheric attenuation factors that diminish visibility under actual field conditions.

Table 4. List of important recreational resources that are within the estimated area of visual influence.

Recreational Resource	Responsible Entity	Within Estimated Area of Visual Influence (yes/no)
Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area	USFS and Columbia River Gorge Commission	Yes
Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail	NPS	Yes
Seufert Park	USACE	No
Riverfront Park	NWPRD	No
Sorosis Park	NWPRD	No
Lewis and Clark Festival Park	City of The Dalles	No
Kiwanis Pocket Park and Klindt’s Cove	NWPRD	Yes
Columbia Gorge Discovery Center	Gorge Discovery Commission	No
Mayer State Park	OPRD	No
Memaloose State Park	OPRD	No
Memaloose State Natural Area	OPRD	No
Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail	OPRD	No
Koberg Beach State Recreation Site	OPRD	No
Port Marina Park	City of Hood River	No
Seneca Fouts Memorial State Natural Area	OPRD	No
Vinzenz Lausmann Memorial State Natural Area	OPRD	No
Wygant State Natural Area	OPRD	No
Starvation Creek State Park	OPRD	No
Lindsey Creek State Scenic Corridor	OPRD	No
Lang Forest State Scenic Corridor	OPRD	No
Viento State Park	OPRD	No
Wyeth State Park	USFS	No
Government Cove	Confederated Tribes of The Warm Springs Reservation	No
Blackberry Beach	Port of Cascade Locks	No
Kite Launch Beach	Port of Cascade Locks	No
John B. Yeon State Park Scenic Corridor	OPRD	No
McLoughlin State Natural Area	OPRD	No
Ainsworth State Park	OPRD	No
Oneonta Trailhead	USFS	No
Mark O. Hatfield Wilderness Area	USFS	No
Benson State Recreation Area	OPRD	No
Dalton Point Recreation Site	OPRD	No

Recreational Resource	Responsible Entity	Within Estimated Area of Visual Influence (yes/no)
Multnomah Falls State Natural Area	OPRD	No
Rooster Rock State Park	OPRD	No
Oregon Trail National Historic Trail	NPS	Yes
Crown Point State Scenic Corridor	OPRD	No
Sundial Beach	Port of Portland	No
Government Island State Recreation Area	OPRD	No
Chinook Landing Marine Park	Oregon Metro	No
Broughton Beach Park	Oregon Metro	No
Smith and Bybee Wetlands Natural Area	Oregon Metro	Yes
Portland International Raceway	City of Portland	Yes
Delta Park – Owens Sports Complex	Portland Parks and Recreation	Yes
Columbia Park and Annex	Portland Parks and Recreation	Yes
Baltimore Woods Nature Corridor	Portland Parks and Recreation, Friends of Baltimore Woods	Yes
Cathedral Park	Portland Parks and Recreation	No
Pier Park	Portland Parks and Recreation	Yes
Kelley Point Park	Portland Parks and Recreation	Yes
Howell Territorial Park	Oregon Metro	Yes
Wapato Access Greenway	OPRD	Yes
Sauvie Island Boat Ramp	Oregon Metro	Yes
Raccoon Point	ODFW	Yes
Burlington Creek Forest	Oregon Metro	Yes
Forest Park	Portland Parks and Recreation	Yes
Ennis Creek Forest	Oregon Metro	Yes
McCarthy Creek Forest	Oregon Metro	No
North Abbey Creek Natural Area	Oregon Metro	No
Willamette River	City of Portland Environmental Services; Oregon Metro; Trust for Public Lands	Yes
Columbia River Slough	City of Portland Environmental Services; Columbia Slough Watershed Council	Yes
Columbia River	EPA, USACE, Ecology, DSL, WDFW, ODFW, local governments, tribes	Yes

At the important recreational resources located within the “area of visual influence” per Table 4, the Applicant considers visual impacts to be low to none (see Scenic Resources Exhibit, Figure 4a). First, as stated above, the “area of visual influence” is a highly conservative estimate. In practice, views of the proposed development from designated scenic resources would be predominantly blocked by trees, buildings, and other infrastructure as shown in the Scenic Resources Exhibit, Figure 4a. Second, at locations where the proposed development may in fact be visible, the proposal would conform with the character of the existing landscape per the analysis below.

The aboveground proposal would not cause the direct or indirect loss of recreational opportunities per OAR 345-021-0010(1)(t)(B)(i) “loss of recreational opportunity as a result of facility construction or operation,” nor OAR 345-021-0010(1)(t)(B)(iv) “visual impacts of facility structures or plumes, including but not limited to, changes in landscape character or quality.” The western converter station would be built in an industrial area on a parcel that neighbors similar industrial buildings. The Eastern Converter Station and above-ground HVAC transmission line would be built on land owned by the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) that is used for its existing electricity transmission assets (see Scenic Resource Exhibit, Figure 4a). The proposed above-ground infrastructure would conform to and blend with the existing landscape character and quality. No visual plumes will occur during operation because no exhaust components are proposed.

4 Mitigation (OAR 345-022-0100(5)(d)

(d) A description of any measures the applicant proposes to avoid, reduce or otherwise mitigate any significant adverse impacts identified in subsection (b);

Response

As described Section 3, the Facility will have no significant, direct adverse impact on important recreational opportunities in the analysis area. Indirect disturbance effects associated with traffic, noise, or visual aspects of the Facility will not lead to an indirect loss of any important or identified recreational opportunity. Consequently, no mitigation measures are proposed to avoid, reduce, or otherwise mitigate significant adverse impacts.

5 Map (OAR 345-022-0100(5)(e))

(e) A map of the analysis area showing the locations of important recreational opportunities identified in (A);

Response

Figure 1 (Section 9) provides a map of the analysis area showing locations of recreational opportunities. Thirty-five of the identified recreational opportunities meet the criteria for importance under the standard, as described and evaluated in this exhibit.

6 Monitoring of Impacts (OAR 345-022-0100(5)(f))

(f) The applicant’s proposed monitoring program, if any, for impacts to important recreational opportunities;

Response

Because construction and operation of the proposed Project would have no significant adverse impacts on recreational opportunities in the analysis area, and no mitigation specific to recreation is warranted or proposed, no monitoring program for recreation is proposed.

7 Conclusions

The information provided above demonstrates that the design, construction, and operation of the Project will not result in significant adverse impacts to recreational opportunities; therefore, the Project complies with the recreational standard under OAR 345-022-0100.

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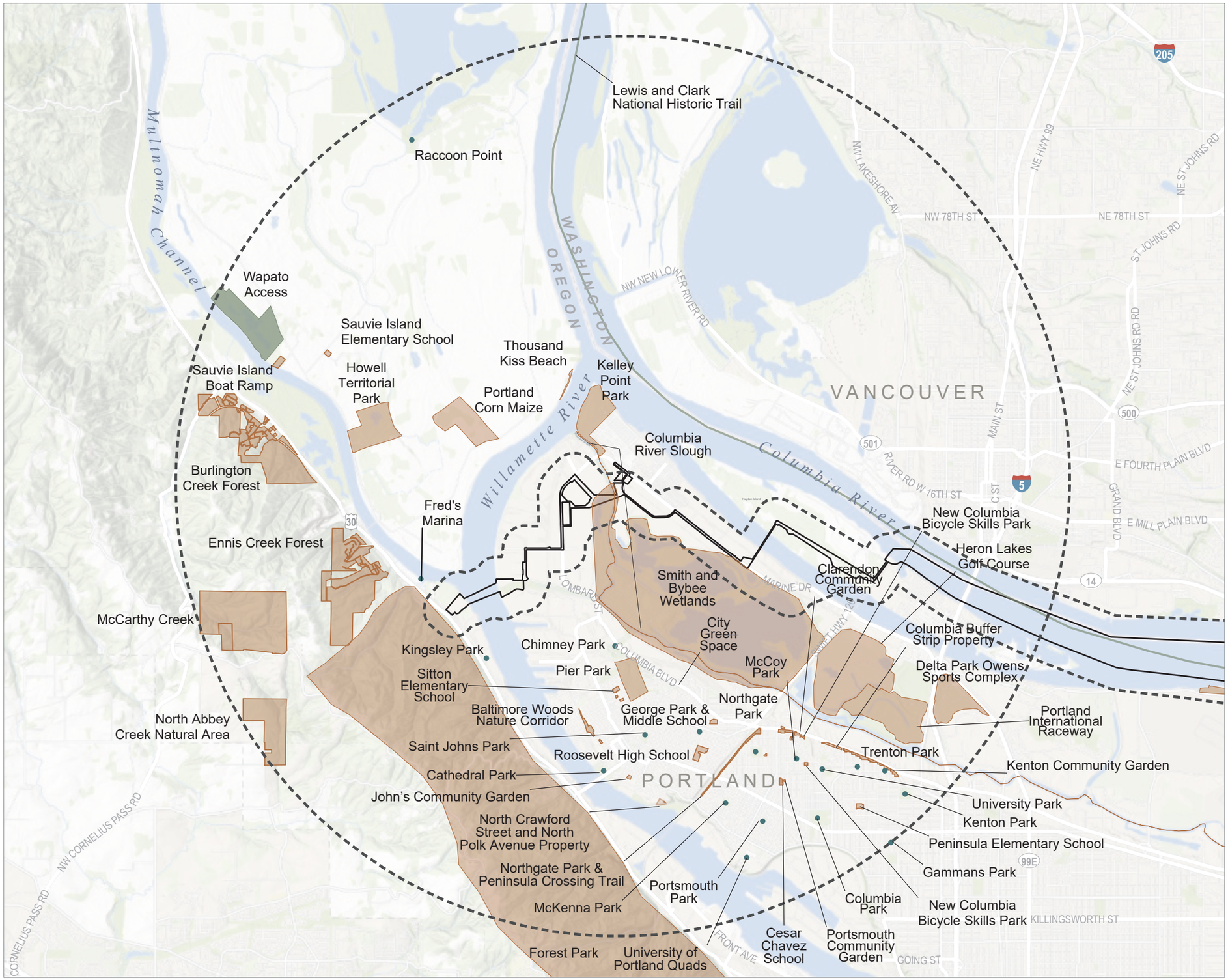
9 Figures

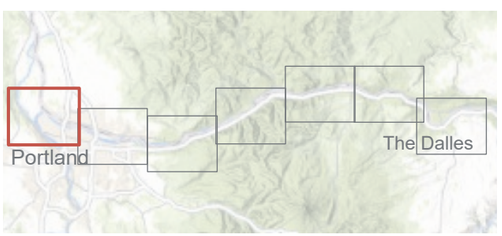
FIGURE 1
RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN THE ANALYSIS AREA
PAGE 1 OF 7



FOR INFORMATION ONLY - CONCEPT DRAWING

- OREGON EFSC SITE BOUNDARY
- STATE BOUNDARY
- EXHIBIT T ANALYSIS AREA
- RECREATIONAL AREAS
- MUNCIPAL PARKS AND CITY RECREATIONAL AREAS
- STATE PARKS AND NATURAL AREAS

CASCADE RENEWABLE TRANSMISSION



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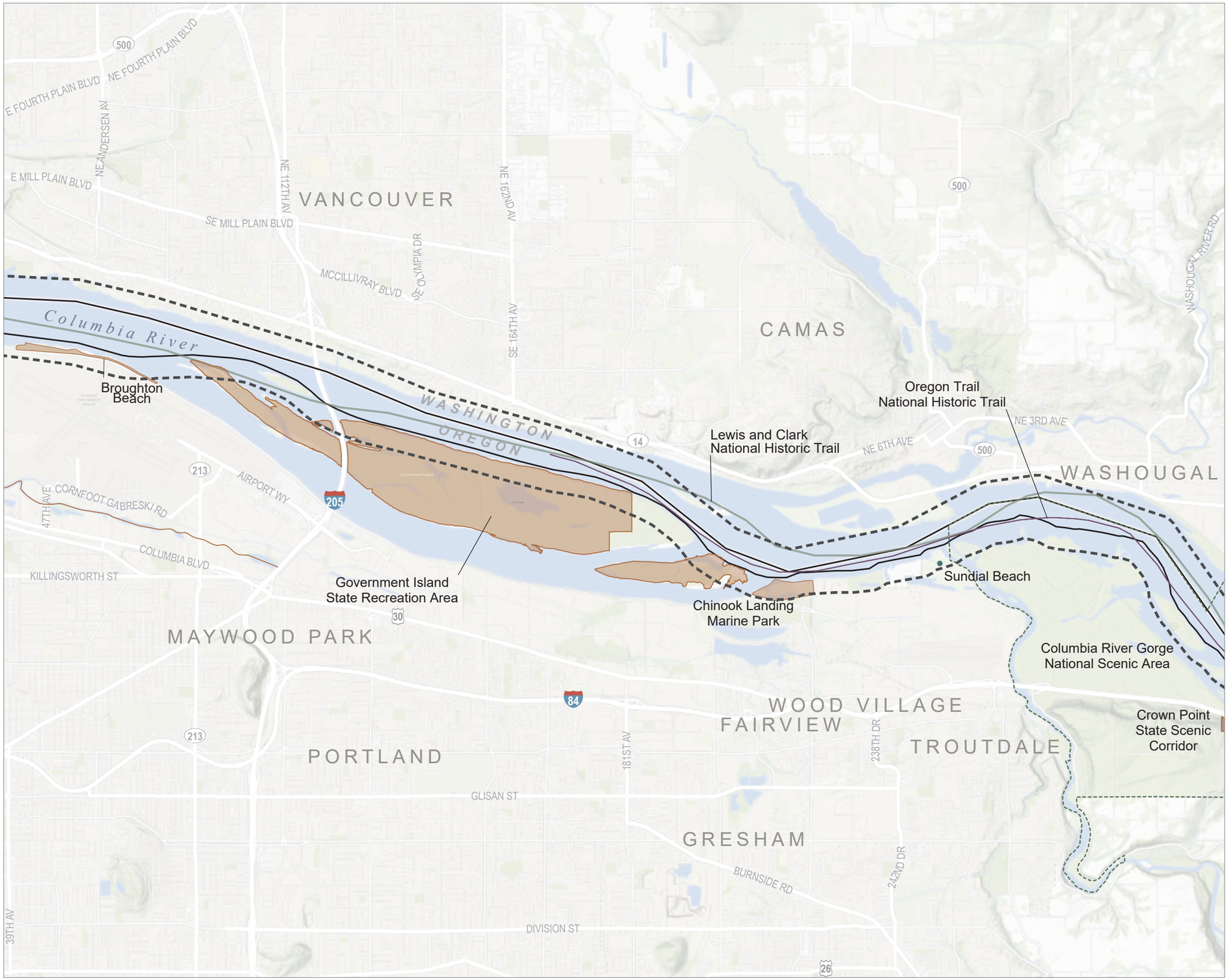
12/10/2025 NAD 1983 State Plane Oregon North Feet Data Sources: Esri, HDR.

FIGURE 1
RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN THE ANALYSIS AREA
PAGE 2 OF 7



12/10/2025 NAD 1983 State Plane Oregon North Feet Data Sources: Esri, HDR.

FOR INFORMATION ONLY - CONCEPT DRAWING

- OREGON EFSC SITE BOUNDARY
- STATE BOUNDARY
- EXHIBIT T ANALYSIS AREA
- RECREATIONAL AREAS
- MUNCIPAL PARKS AND CITY RECREATIONAL AREAS
- NATIONAL RECREATION AND SCENIC AREAS

CASCADE RENEWABLE TRANSMISSION

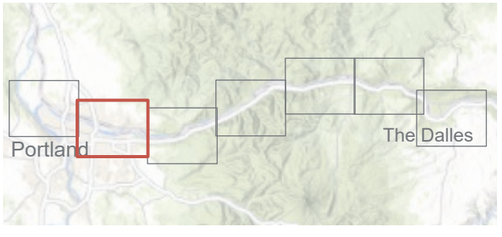


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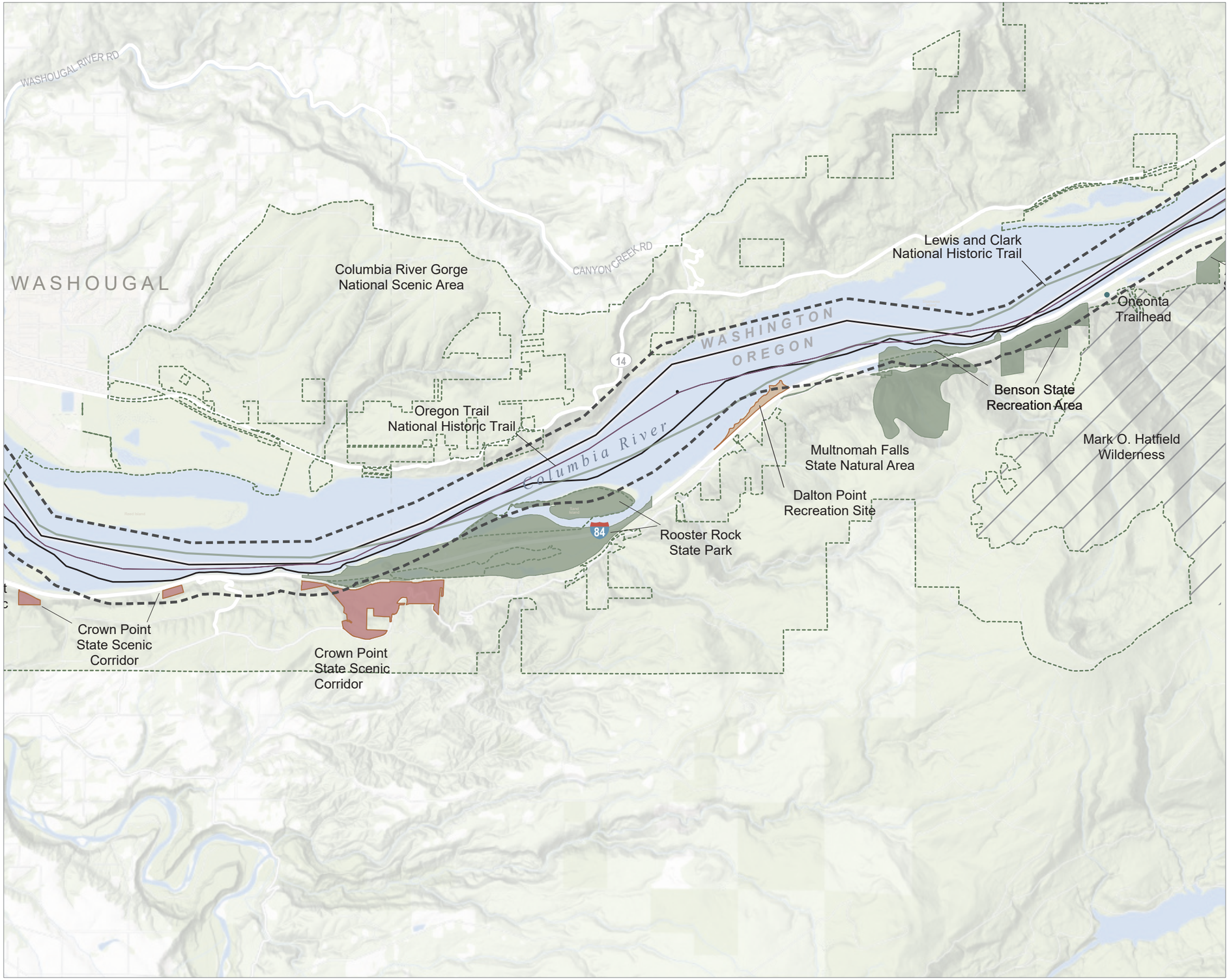
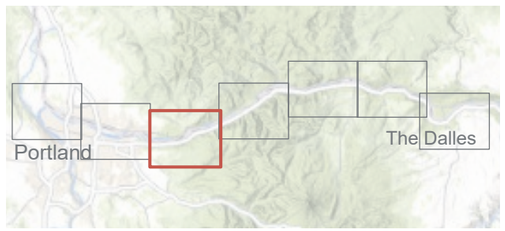
FIGURE 1
RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN THE ANALYSIS AREA
PAGE 3 OF 7



FOR INFORMATION ONLY - CONCEPT DRAWING

- OREGON EFSC SITE BOUNDARY
- STATE BOUNDARY
- EXHIBIT T ANALYSIS AREA
- WILDERNESS AREAS
- MUNCIPAL PARKS AND CITY RECREATIONAL AREAS
- STATE PARKS AND NATURAL AREAS
- NATIONAL RECREATION AND SCENIC AREAS

CASCADE RENEWABLE TRANSMISSION



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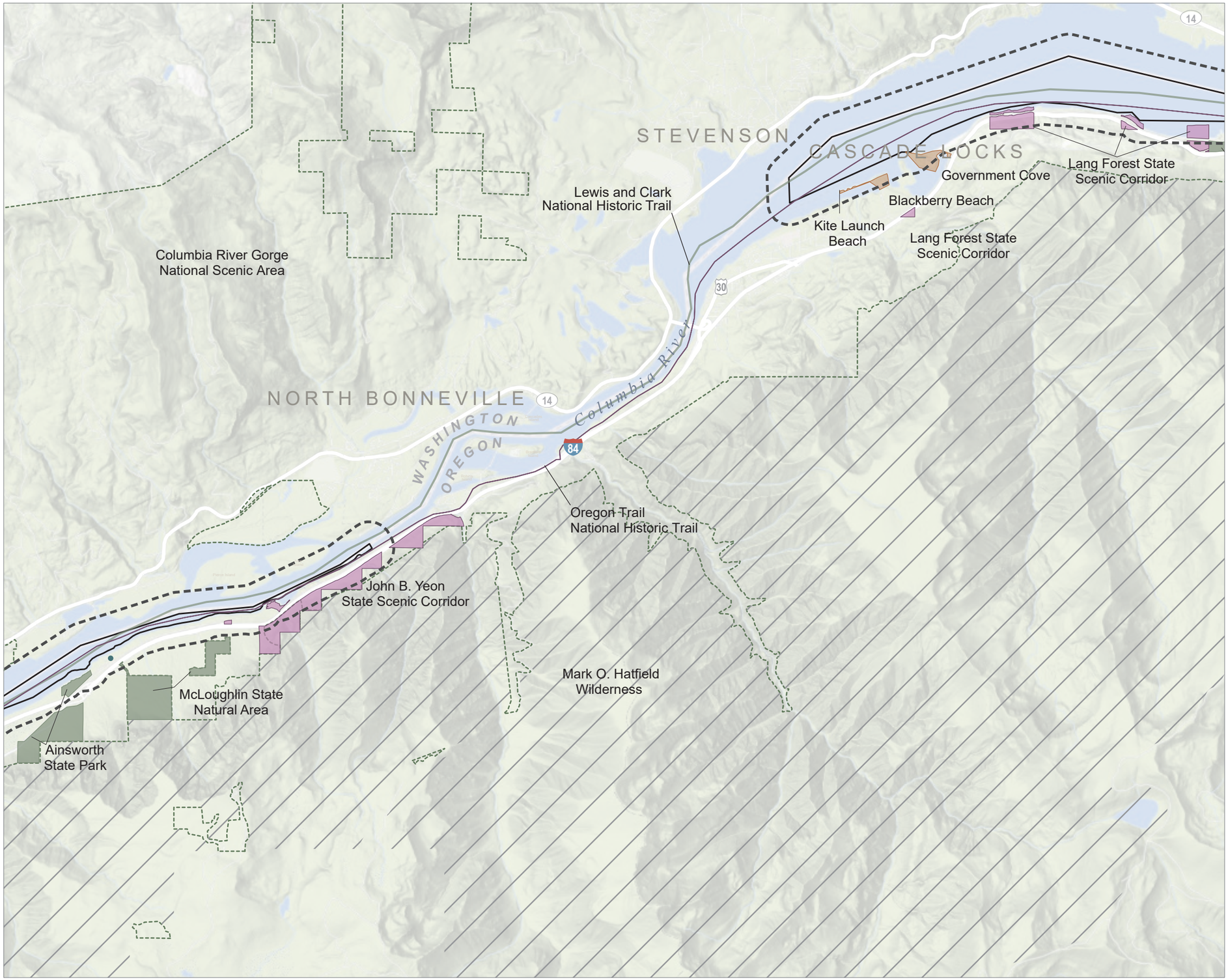
12/10/2025 NAD 1983 State Plane Oregon North Feet Data Sources: Esri, HDR.

FIGURE 1
RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN THE ANALYSIS AREA
PAGE 4 OF 7



FOR INFORMATION ONLY - CONCEPT DRAWING

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- MUNCIPAL PARKS AND CITY RECREATIONAL AREAS
- STATE PARKS AND NATURAL AREAS
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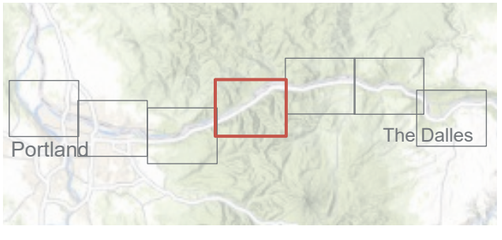
CASCADE RENEWABLE TRANSMISSION



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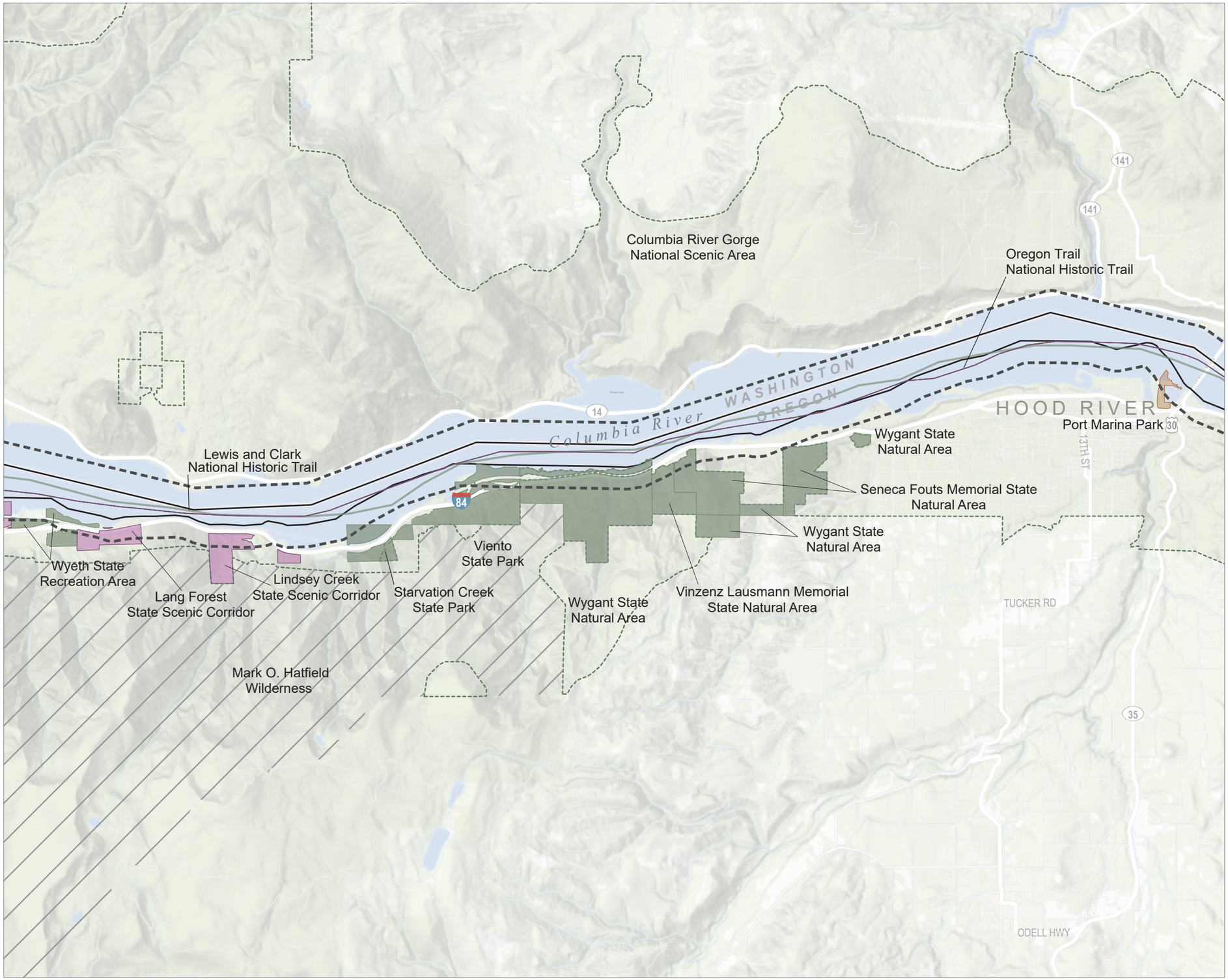
12/10/2025 NAD 1983 State Plane Oregon North Feet Data Sources: Esri, HDR.

FIGURE 1
RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN THE ANALYSIS AREA
PAGE 5 OF 7



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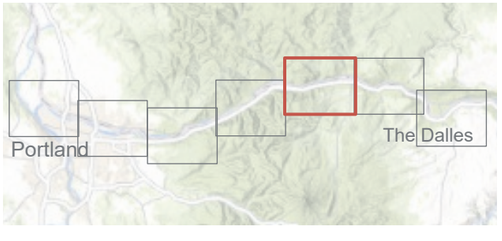
CASCADE RENEWABLE TRANSMISSION



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12/10/2025 NAD 1983 State Plane Oregon North Feet Data Sources: Esri, HDR.

FIGURE 1
RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN THE ANALYSIS AREA
PAGE 6 OF 7

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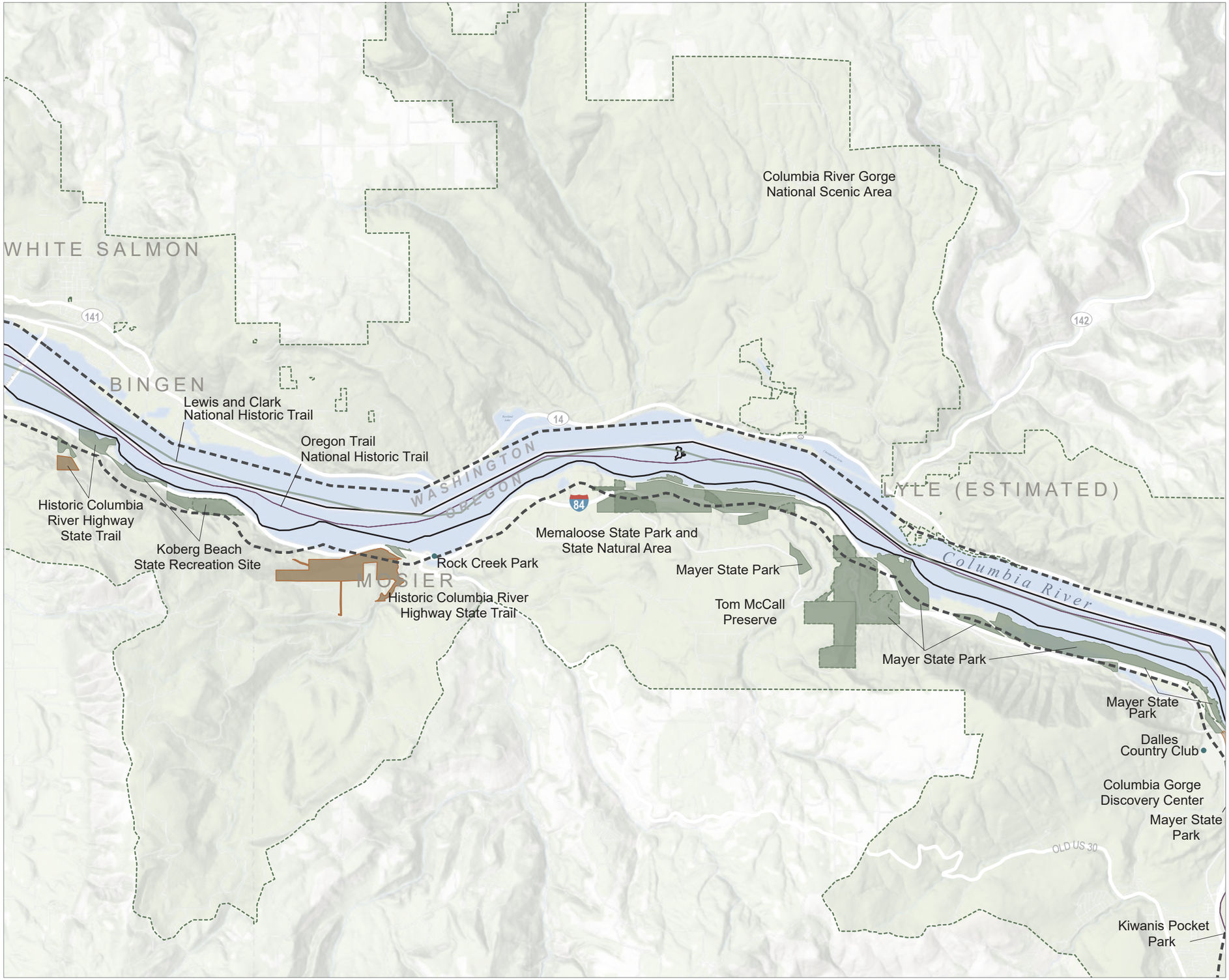

CASCADE RENEWABLE TRANSMISSION

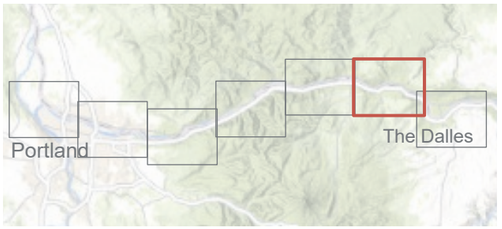

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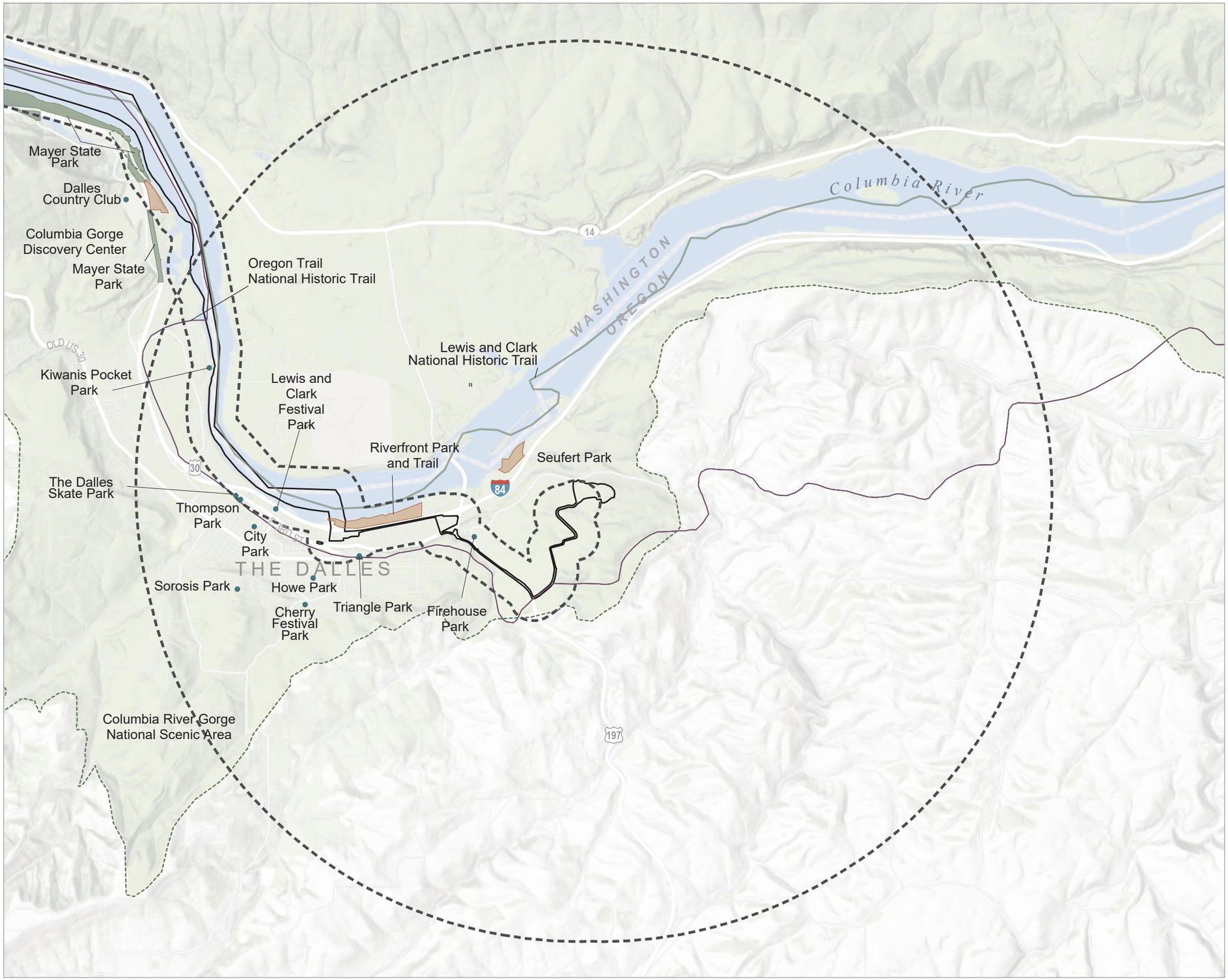
FIGURE 1
RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN THE ANALYSIS AREA
PAGE 7 OF 7



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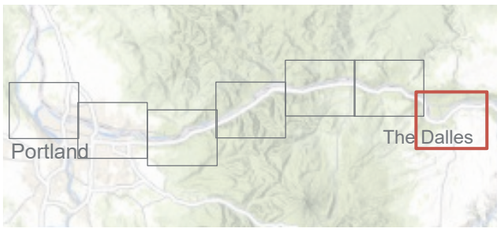

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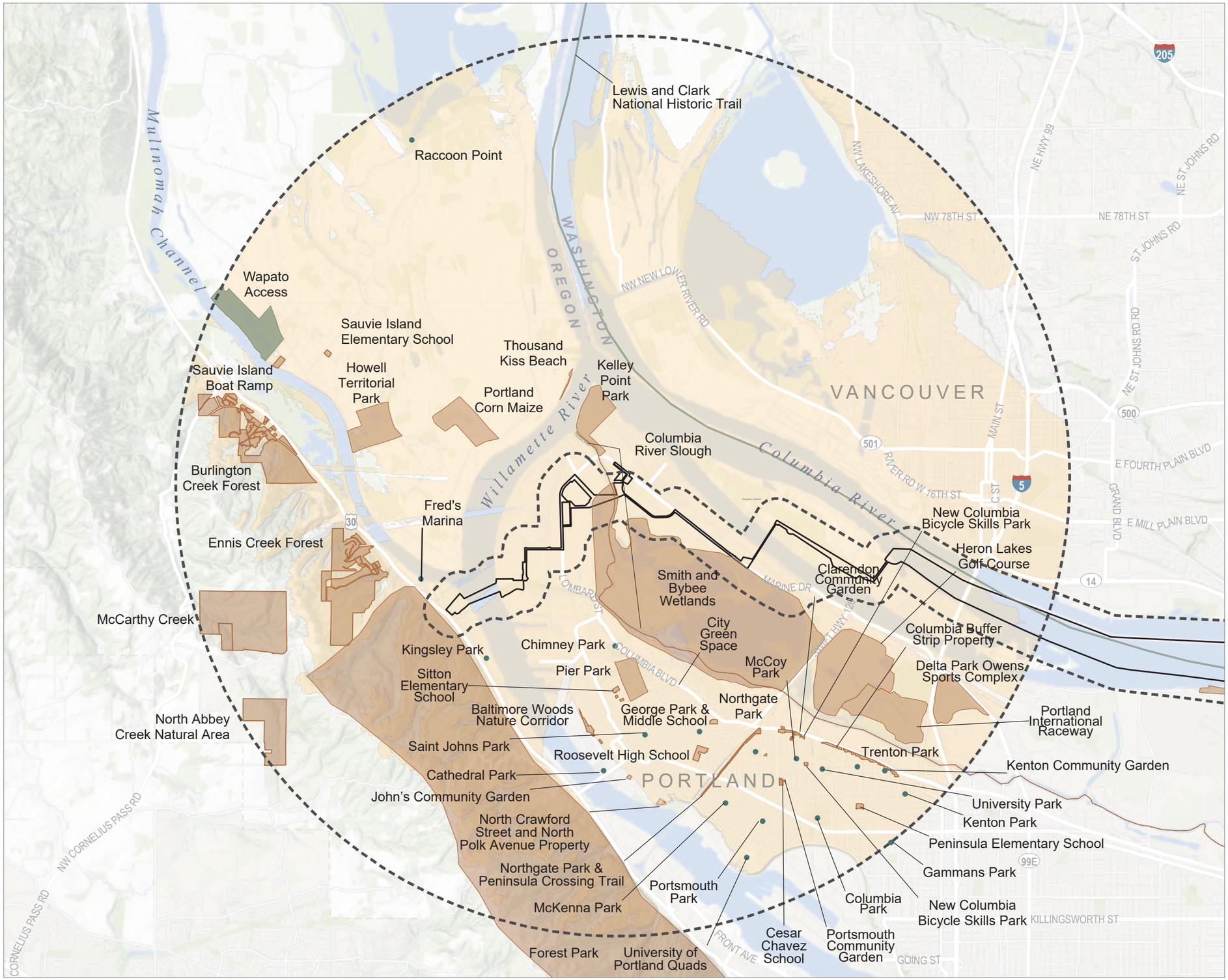
12/10/2025 NAD 1983 State Plane Oregon North Feet Data Sources: Esri, HDR.

FIGURE 2
VISUAL INFLUENCE ANALYSIS FOR RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN THE ANALYSIS AREA
PAGE 1 OF 7



12/10/2025 NAD 1983 State Plane Oregon North Feet Data Sources: Esri, HDR.

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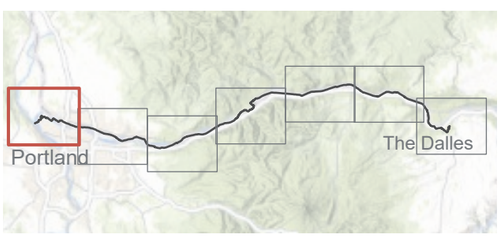

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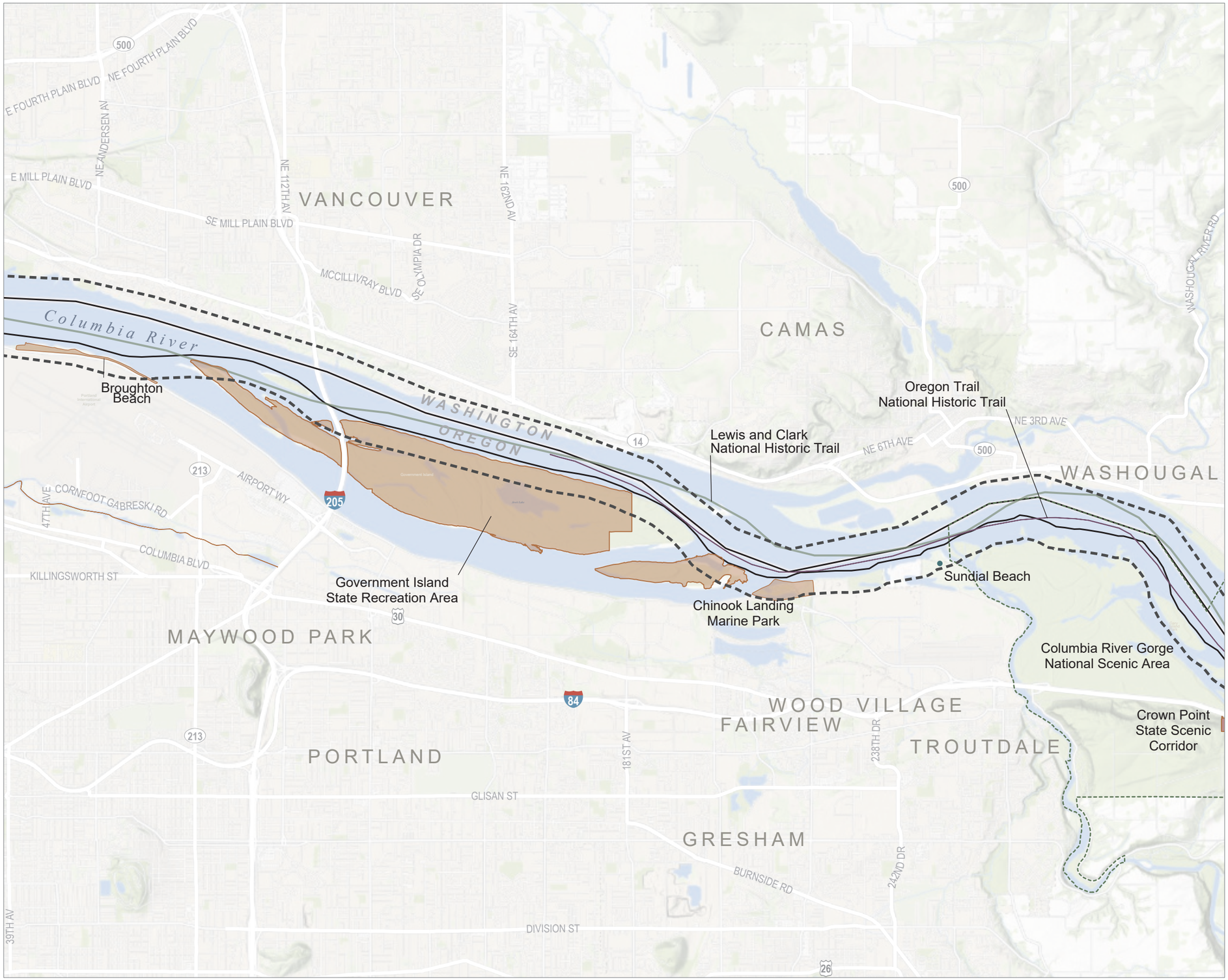
FIGURE 2
VISUAL INFLUENCE ANALYSIS FOR RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN THE ANALYSIS AREA
PAGE 2 OF 7



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CASCADE RENEWABLE TRANSMISSION

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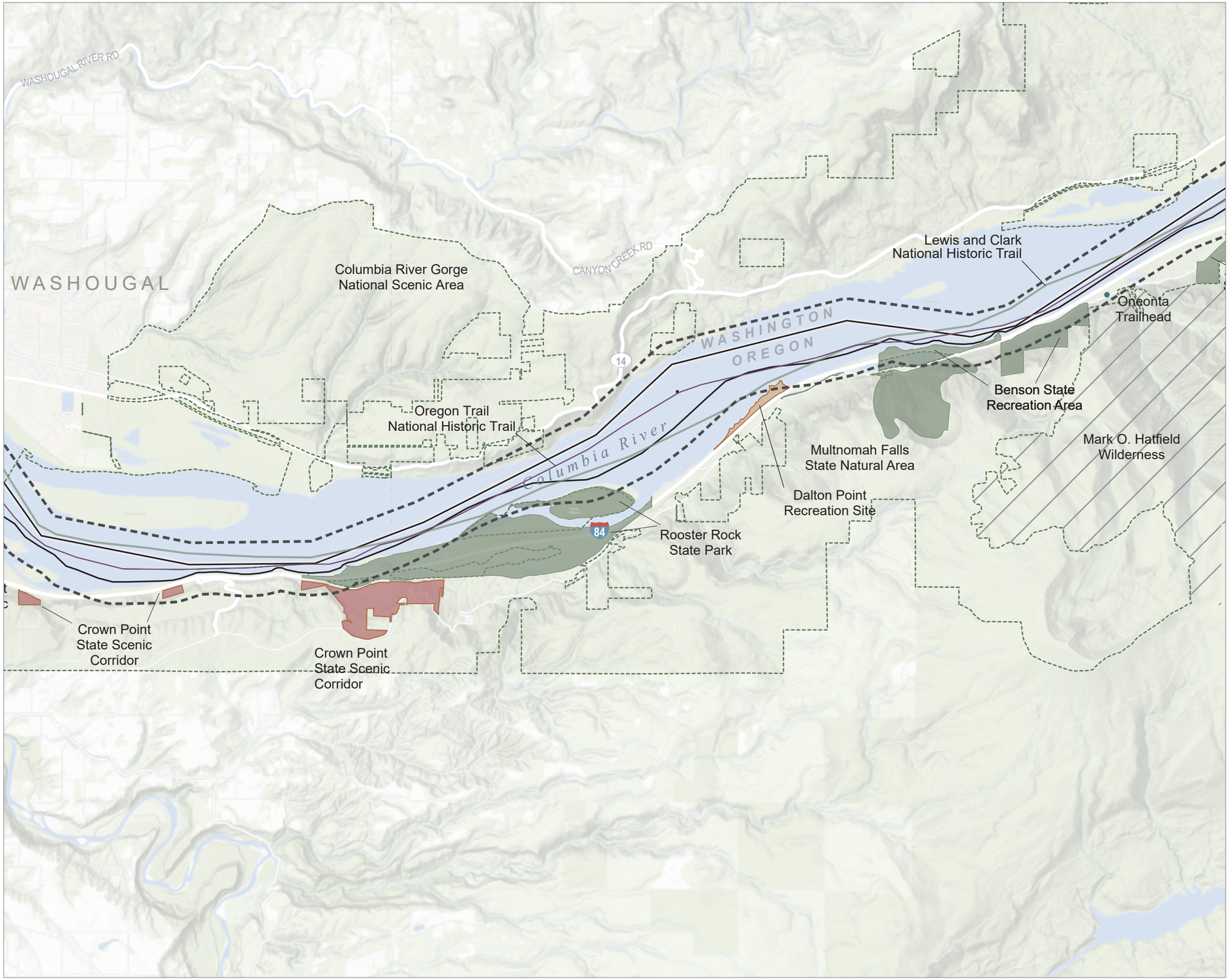
12/10/2025 NAD 1983 State Plane Oregon North Feet Data Sources: Esri, HDR.

FIGURE 2
VISUAL INFLUENCE ANALYSIS FOR RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN THE ANALYSIS AREA
PAGE 3 OF 7



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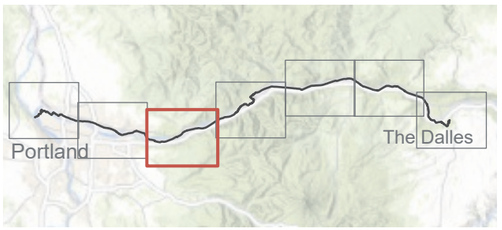

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FIGURE 2
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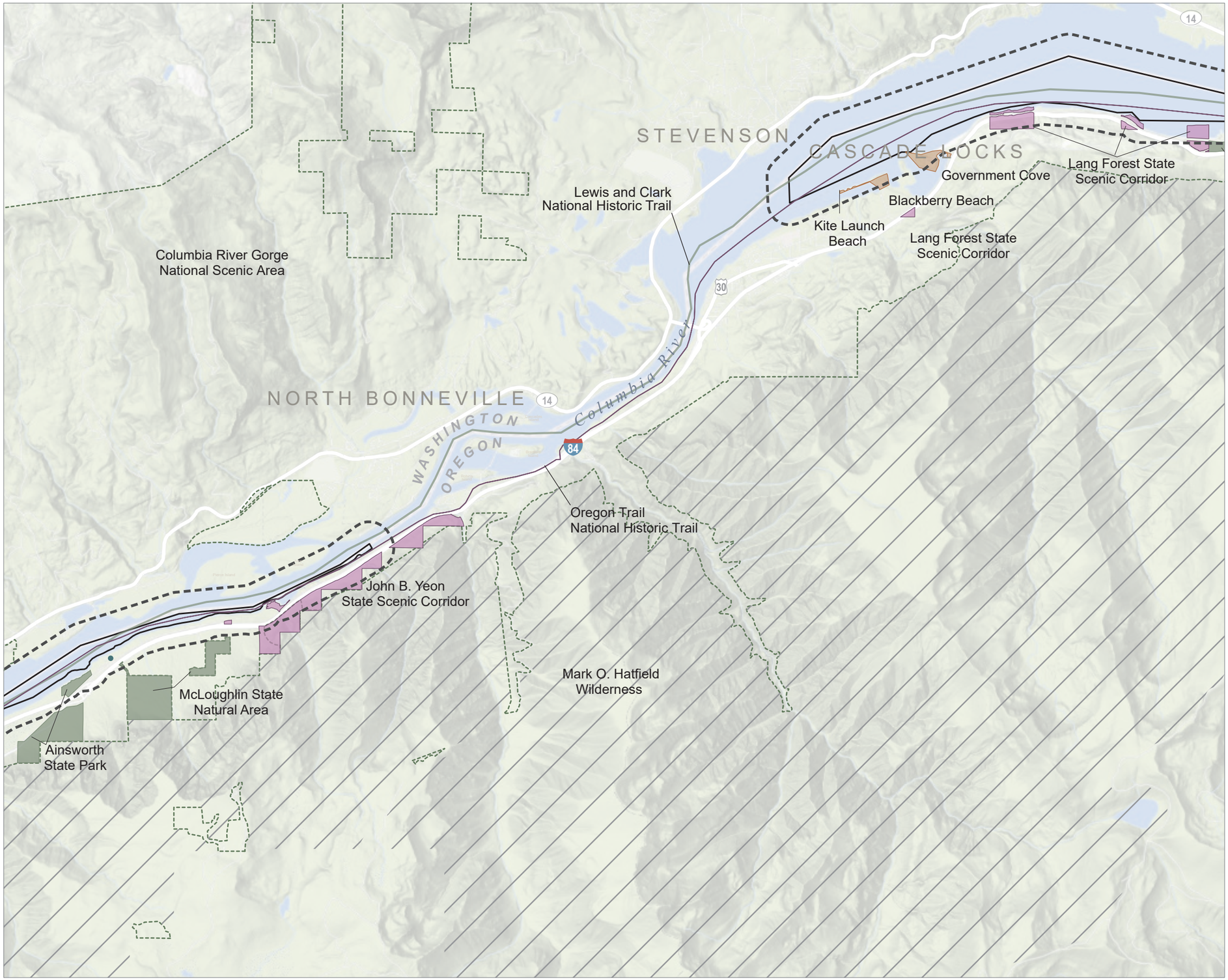
PAGE 4 OF 7



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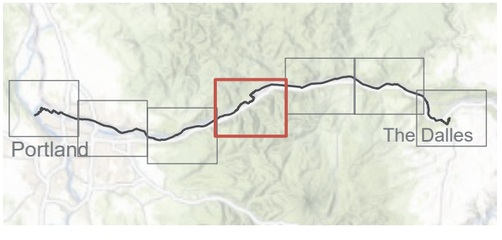

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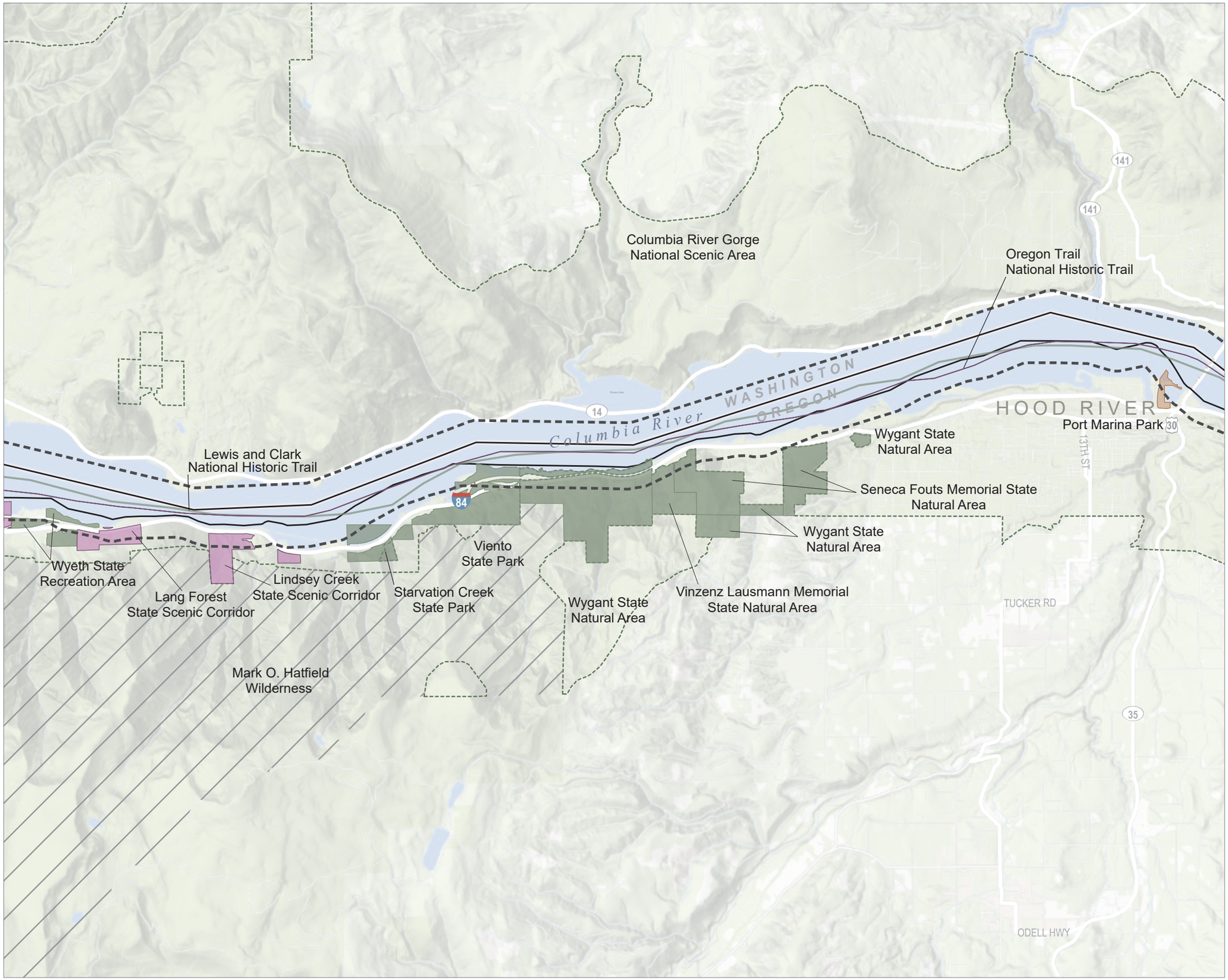
PAGE 5 OF 7



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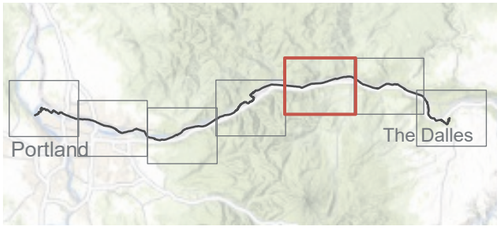

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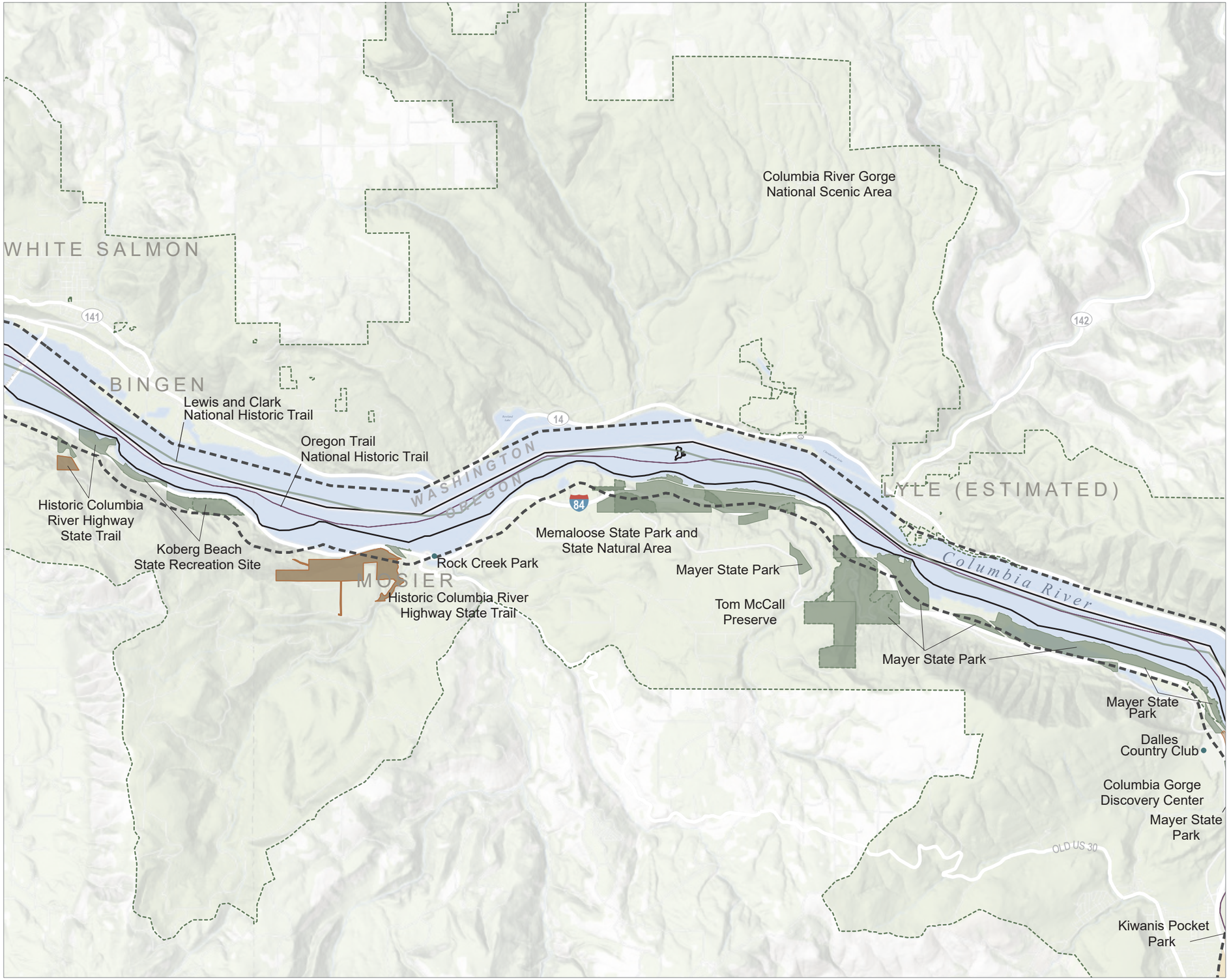

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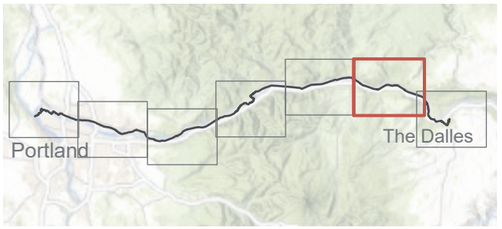

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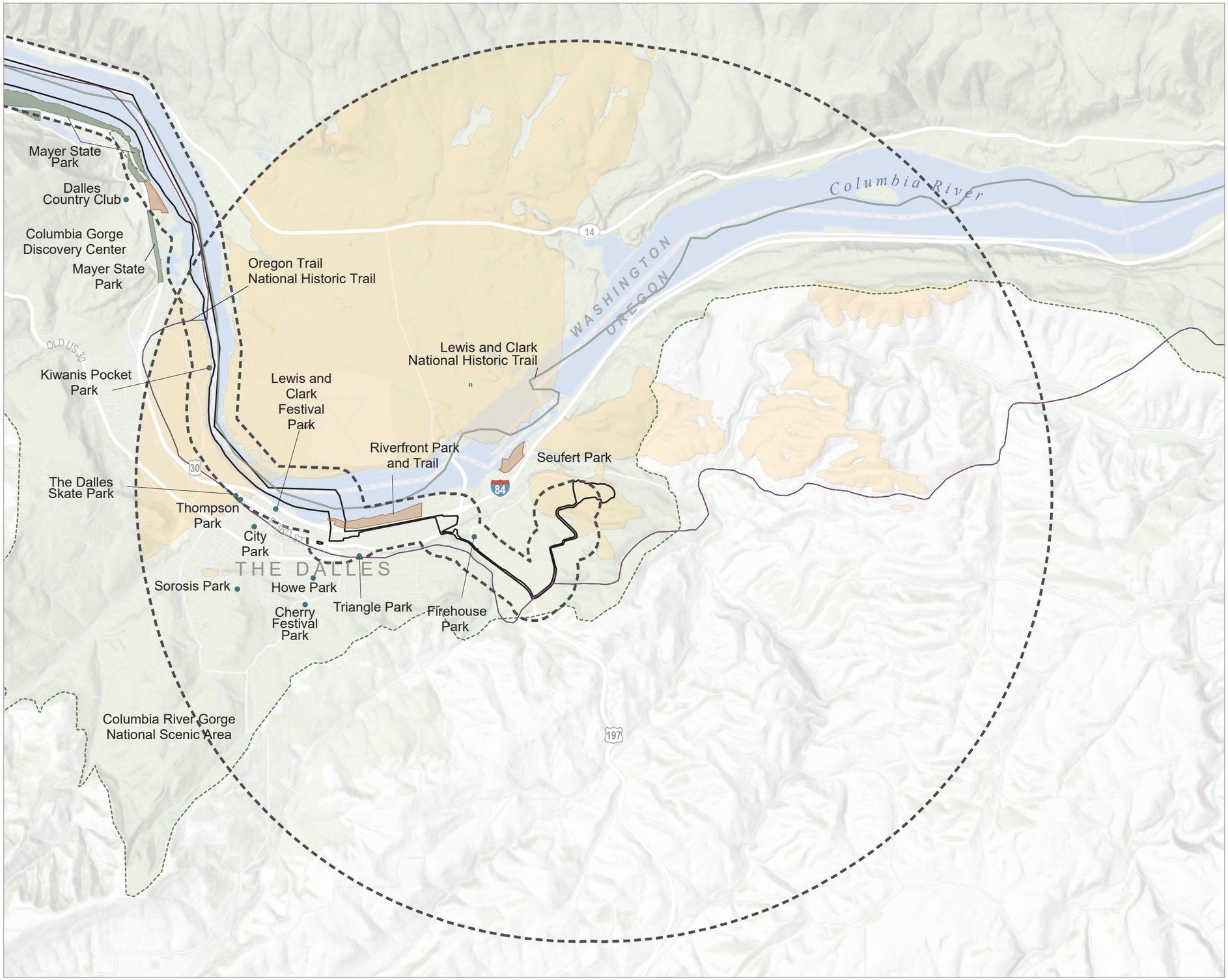
FIGURE 2
VISUAL INFLUENCE ANALYSIS FOR RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN THE ANALYSIS AREA
PAGE 7 OF 7



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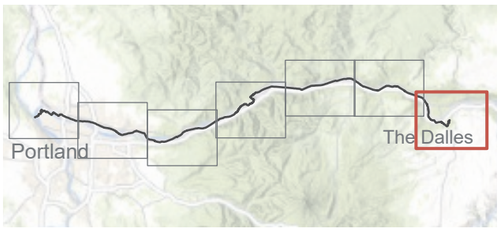

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