



7

Values, Goals and Strategies

The values, goals and strategies outlined in this chapter are a bridge between ideas generated during the public involvement process and future implementation of park management actions. They reflect the values-based planning approach described in *Chapter 5: Public Involvement*, and respond directly to the needs, opportunities, and constraints identified in *Chapter 6: Needs Constraints, and Opportunities*. Subsequent chapters

will provide a detailed approach to implementing these values, goals, and strategies in order to realize the community's vision. These values, goals, and strategies have been reviewed and found to be consistent with goals and policies for SMA's in the National Scenic Area Management Plan (III-1-5 - III-1-6).



Rowena Viewpoint

Value 1 - Scenic Beauty

We value the aesthetic grandeur of the Columbia River Gorge as a source of inspiration.

Goal 1.1: Provide a visitor experience at Oregon State Parks in the Gorge that contributes to Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area.

Scenic Strategies

- 1.1a Provide access to areas that exemplify the scenic beauty within the Columbia River Gorge.
- 1.1b Celebrate the context and scenic beauty of the Gorge through improvements to the layout and design of state parks day use and overnight activity areas.
- 1.1c Manage state parks as an enhancement to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (NSA) supporting landscape settings identified in the National Scenic Area Management Plan (NSAMP).
- 1.1d Preserve natural areas that are characteristic of the Gorge, are part of significant scenic views, and/or contribute to the park landscape experience.
- 1.1e Follow NSAMP guidelines for placement of new facilities within identified viewing areas.
- 1.1f Preserve viewsheds within state parks to highlight the NSA.
- 1.1g Contribute to future planning efforts for NSAMP with partner landholding stakeholders on a regular basis including future updates to the NSAMP.



Visitors to Vista House at Crown Point

Value 2 - Heritage

We value the generations of people who were drawn to the Gorge: their stories and cultures that have shaped the land we know today.

Goal 2.1: Implement measures for interpreting historic and culturally significant features within state parks while taking appropriate steps to preserve their historic integrity.

Interpretive Strategies

- 2.1a Relate historical stories in varied ways that capture diverse audiences (i.e. through programs, music, poetry, interactive activities, scientific exploration, school groups, modern technology, volunteer programs, signage, etc.).
- 2.1b Develop interpretive programs, elements and activities as a series of experiences that capture the multiple narratives of movement throughout the Gorge. Help visitors understand the narratives are part of a larger story of people and generations experiencing the Gorge (i.e. Missoula Floods, geology, salmon spawning and trade migration, Lewis and Clark, European settlement, industrial history, and the HCRH).
 - o Provide recreational and interpretive opportunities in connection with the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, Oregon Pioneer National Historic Trail, and the Ice-Age Floods National Geologic Trail
 - o Partner with Washington State Parks on interpretive programming, outdoor skills, and volunteer opportunities
 - o Develop a Gorge-wide interpretive signage management program in partnership with ODOT, ODFW, USFS and other land managers that host Gorge interpretive signs.
- 2.1c Develop unique interpretive programs, elements and activities to capture the following resources present in the Gorge and state parks (adapted from the CRGNSA Draft Interpretive Strategy, 1990) and improve opportunities for “increasing public awareness, understanding, and appreciation of the scenic, natural, cultural, economic, and recreational resources of the Scenic Area” as designated in the CRGMP (III-1-5 and III-4).
 - o Cultural

- Enhance the understanding, experiences, enjoyment and appreciation of the prehistory, history, and modern history of all of the cultures of the Gorge.
- o Geology, Geography, Hydrology
 - Enhance understanding of the geologic evolution of the Gorge and how this has affected other resources in the Gorge.
- o Land Stewardship
 - Increase awareness and understanding of how and why the CRGNSA was established, the purposes of the National Scenic Act, and the values expressed in the Act.
 - Increase awareness of management enhancement programs and stimulate participation in protection and restoration efforts.
 - Enhance understanding of resource stewardship concepts, and explain how and why these concepts are being carried out in management of the NSA.
 - Involve the visitor in the issues and management of the NSA.
- o National Scenic Area
 - Create awareness of where the most scenic spots are, why they are special, and how they were created.
 - Enhance awareness of the diversity and drama of views throughout the Gorge in a variety of locations, seasons and times of day.
- o Vegetation
 - Increase knowledge and awareness of the vegetation diversity of the Gorge and its relationship with climate and geology.
 - Increase awareness of the management programs to protect and restore native plant communities.
- o Weather & Climate
 - Create awareness of weather patterns in the Gorge; increase understanding of why and how the Gorge weather is unique.
 - Enhance understanding of the interrelationships between



Fishing at Benson Lake

- weather/climate and other activities in the Gorge.
- o Wildlife
 - Increase knowledge and awareness of Gorge wildlife, habitats, and their relationships.
- 2.1d Empower state park staff (as well as volunteers, friends groups and other partners) to create compelling educational programs.
 - o Provide access to relevant resources.
 - o Promote partnerships with valued stakeholders.

Goal 2.2: Follow protocols for investigating potential archeological sites and Historic Register buildings, preserving the integrity of significant sites prior to and during ground disturbing activities within the framework of OPRD's Cultural Resources Policy.

Goal 2.3: Continue to work with the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, the Nez Perce Tribe, Confederated Tribes of Siletz, Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation, the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, and Yakama Nation to

identify potentially significant cultural resource sites, develop appropriate interpretive strategies, and review park development and natural resource projects.

Value 3 - Recreation

In the Gorge we value recreation as a way of life, providing an outdoor place to explore, play and recharge through a variety of activities.

Goal 3.1: Provide a seamless recreation experience in the gorge through partnerships with other recreation providers.

Goal 3.2: Locate recreation activities in areas in state parks that demonstrate the beauty of the Gorge.

Goal 3.3: Provide amenities in state parks that support recreational activities that are unique to the Gorge.

Goal 3.4: Provide visitor experiences that allow people to experience multiple landscape settings and features in one visit.

Goal 3.5: When siting recreation facilities, consider impacts to the ecological function of the landscape setting. Design facilities to minimize impacts on natural resources and prescribe strategies for maintaining natural resources, given the increased impacts from the recreational use.

Ecological Recreation Strategies

- 3.5a Identify recreation opportunities in low value natural resource areas.
- 3.5b Reserve high value natural resource areas for minimal or no recreational access.
- 3.5c Educate users about environmentally responsible recreation practices.
- 3.5d Communicate with natural resource specialists when designing recreation facilities.
- 3.5e Utilize the reuse of existing roadways and infrastructure for recreation facilities.
- 3.5f Reduce the amount of existing pavement and minimize

the addition of new impervious surface.

Goal 3.6 Manage landscaped areas around recreation facilities with ecologically responsible practices.

Landscape Strategies

- 3.6a Plantings should be native to the landscape setting where the facility occurs.
- 3.6b Plantings should be made in a naturalized style.
- 3.6c Use principles of natural succession to improve habitat quality.
- 3.6d Implement hydrological strategies to restore waterway systems.
- 3.6e In open lawn areas, increase habitat value by diversifying grass mixes and reducing the number of times the lawn is mowed a year.

Goal 3.7: Retain and enhance trail opportunities for a diversity of recreation users and abilities.

Hiking Trail Strategies

- 3.7a Retain, develop, and enhance short trip and smaller loop trails for walk-in visitors, families and universal access.
 - o Assess existing trails, interior trails and walkways within state parks for universal access, ease of use and safety.
- 3.7b Retain, develop, and enhance amenities at state park trailheads supporting longer hikes and backpacking options on the HCRHST, USFS trails, and roadways.
- 3.7c Partner with other stakeholders, including public agencies in support of Gorge-wide efforts to create continuous through hiking options.
 - o Connect gaps in current trail systems within our parks.
- 3.7d Consider partnerships to generate external support for the retention and enhancement of trail opportunities that ease the degradation of trails from overuse.
- 3.7e Consider partnerships to generate external support for the retention and enhancement of trail opportunities that alleviate overcrowding in state park parking lots.
- 3.7f Consider partnerships to generate external support and



Segment of the Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail

provide access for trail maintenance on USFS trails that begin in our parks.

Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail (HCRHST) and Bicycle Touring Strategies

- 3.7g Retain and enhance the Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail and OPRD sites along the historic highway as a unifying element of the Gorge. The Scenic Area Act mandates restoration of the HCRH as a recreational trail and OPRD plays a critical role in achieving that goal.
 - o Implement ODOT’s plan for HCRH restoration.
 - o Retain and enhance parking at access points to the HCRHST.
 - o Retain and enhance the number of restrooms along the HCRHST.
 - o Provide bike station stations along the HCRHST providing amenities for bicyclists and minor repairs.
 - o Retain and enhance the number of bike-in/walk-in overnight facilities along the HCRHST.

- o Develop a long-term maintenance schedule in consultation with ODOT for the HCRH State Trail to ensure continued operation as a high-quality, world class cycling facility. Consider partnerships with local communities and businesses to generate external support opportunities for bike share and rental at our parks in the Gorge.
- o Partner with community tourism organizations to promote the route from Troutdale to The Dalles on the Historic Columbia River Highway and state trail as a signature experience in the Gorge through print materials and other media.

Mountain Biking Strategies

- 3.7h Retain and enhance opportunities for mountain biking in state parks.
 - o Support mountain bike trails outside our parks and partner with other recreation organizations hosting mountain biking to provide support facilities where necessary.
 - o Increase opportunities for connecting the HCRHST to the Gorge 400, Post Canyon and other established or planned mountain bike trails.
 - o Mountain bike use should be limited to areas where natural resource sensitivities are low. (See NSAMP)

Goal 3.8: Provide excellent destination visitor experiences in state parks, understanding that a collection of varied recreation activities makes for a rich recreation outing.

Land-based Recreation Strategies

Disc Golfing Strategies

- 3.8a Retain and enhance opportunities for disc golfing in state parks.
 - o Create natural resource plans for existing disc golf courses that address impacts, and for any new courses to prevent or minimize impacts.

Equestrian Strategies

- 3.8b Retain and enhance opportunities for equestrians in state parks.

- o Support equestrian trails outside our parks and partner with other recreation organizations hosting equestrian trails to provide support facilities where necessary.
- o Mountain bike use should be limited to areas where natural resource sensitivities are low. (See NSAMP)

Passive Recreation Strategies

- 3.8c Retain and enhance opportunities for group picnicking, art in the park, photography, wildlife viewing and other passive recreation activities.
- 3.8d Provide safe access to viewpoints at state parks in the Gorge.

River-based Recreation Strategies

- 3.8e Retain and enhance river access opportunities in state parks.
 - o Sites were identified through the public process as desirable for river access (see Figure 5.1 for a list of sites identified).



Sailboats on the Columbia River

A Gorge-wide pedestrian river access feasibility study will determine the feasibility of potential railroad access points on OPRD property throughout the Gorge, based on available land, potential recreation opportunities and natural resource impacts.

Fishing Strategies

- 3.8f Retain and enhance opportunities for fishing in state parks.
 - o Add fish cleaning stations at boat ramps and major fishing locations throughout the Gorge.
 - o Ensure fishing regulations are posted at established fishing access points.

Boating Strategies

- 3.8g Retain and enhance access to the river for personal watercraft, canoes, and kayaks in state parks.
 - o Increase number of access points.
 - o Develop support facilities for longer overnight trips on the Columbia River and Sandy River water trails.
- 3.8h Retain and enhance access to the river for motor boats in state parks.
 - o Partner with Oregon State Marine Board to find long-term solution to boat ramp silting at Rooster Rock.

Swimming Strategies

- 3.8i Retain and enhance river access for swimming in state parks.
 - o Support City of Portland and metro area initiatives to enhance swimming opportunities near cities and on the Willamette River, relieving strain on the Gorge rivers on hot days.

Waterfowl Hunting Strategies

- 3.8j Clarify waterfowl hunting permission at state parks in the Gorge.
 - o Maintain existing waterfowl hunting at state parks, assess areas where hunting is possible for potential conflicts, and update signage where necessary to be safe, consistent and foolproof.

- o Work with ODFW and local sheriff’s departments to enforce illegal hunting in prohibited areas.

Windsporting Strategies

- 3.8k Retain and enhance opportunities for windsports in state parks.
 - o Retain and enhance facilities for increased coordination of kiteboarding and windsurfing with other river-based recreation.

Goal 3.9: Retain the current day use areas in the park, enhancing the facilities to better support recreation activities and interpretive features.

Day Use Strategies

- 3.9a Enhance parking lots strategically in partnership with ODOT and USFS to relieve strain on crowded parks during prime summer months.
 - o Continue to work with local sheriff’s departments to increase parking enforcement and fees for violation.
 - o Increase the size of parking lots where overcrowding occurs currently in compliance with NSA Management Plan.
 - o Utilize existing turf and other practical land parcels as seasonal overflow parking at parks where there is overcrowding.
 - o Explore specific all day parking options for backpackers and hikers while providing limited-term spaces for shorter visits.
 - o Explore adding Day Use fees at parks that are impacted by parking to promote carpooling, and contribute to cost of parking and crowd management.
- 3.9b Highlight connections to popular amenities at under utilized parking lots at parks, trailheads, and on the state park website, i.e.: Multnomah Falls via Trail 400 at Ainsworth.
- 3.9c Increase shoulder season recreation in our parks.
- 3.9d Retain and enhance opportunities for picnic shelters and event spaces for large groups.
- 3.9e Retain and enhance opportunities for self-guided interpretation in state parks.

- o Design interactive elements that encourage active participation or movement through a park, while providing historical information. (For example: Gorge Jr. Ranger Passport that highlights natural resource and cultural activities at each park.)
- o Include interpretation that references the history and practices of Gorge-based recreation activities.
- o Continue to identify additional methods of coordinating and implementing interpretation programs through the efforts of volunteers, partners, friends groups, etc. (For example: Continue to work closely with Friends of the Vista House on interpretive features and events at Crown Point.)
- 3.9f Retain and enhance opportunities for guided outdoor skills programs.
 - o Retain and enhance ‘Let’s Go’ opportunities in the Gorge, providing low-cost introductory recreation experiences.



Temporary Trail Sign at Ainsworth State Park

Goal 3.10: Retain and enhance overnight camping opportunities.

Overnight Strategies

- 3.10a Design Gorge-specific cabins or structures in overnight parks so visitors can participate without gear.
 - o Design soundproof dwellings when near freeway or railroad, constructed in a manner compatible with the NSAMP.
- 3.10b Develop additional Hiker/Biker camping options in the Gorge to support the HCRHST and backpacking trips through the Gorge.
- 3.10c Implement bear-proof refuse systems in all state parks as bears have been sighted in the Gorge, even in populated areas and near the railroad.

Goal 3.11: Improve wayfinding in the Gorge for motorists, pedestrians and trail users.

Wayfinding Strategies

- 3.11a Partner with ODOT and other agencies to implement the *Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail Wayfinding Signage Plan* (ODOT, 2013). Improve orientation and provide information within state parks that conform to the plan, i.e. adopt a similar strategy for hiking trails in the Gorge and partner with the USFS to implement it.
- 3.11b Provide maps and information at state parks and on the website designed to let visitors efficiently find their way in advance, or when arriving with no prior knowledge of the Gorge.
 - o Use the color Latourell Falls trail or HCRHST map that provides detailed information and alternate trailheads as a precedent for each trailhead.
 - o Design maps that list alternate locations for hiking and walking for various skill levels, i.e. “This hike is a challenging 4 hour hike. Are you looking for an easy one hour hike? Try Bridal Veil Falls instead. Looking for a moderate 3 hour hike... etc.”.
 - o Develop ‘Gorge Docent’ volunteer positions (using the Silver Falls model) at popular stops to provide information and educational facts.

- 3.11c Make trail information available in partnership with other organizations at trailheads, intersections and online.
 - o Retain and enhance trail markers at effective points to keep hikers on path and protect natural resources.
 - o Develop a consistent semi-permanent trail marker system (i.e. Carsonite post) at junctions allowing people to identify their location in case of emergency.
 - o Add a smartphone scanner code or URL with link to trail map and emergency contact phone number, using USFS model for trailhead maps.
- 3.11d Develop all signs to be consistent with NSAMP signage guidelines and HCRHST sign plan and limit them to locations where they are most effective.

Goal 3.12: Retain and enhance park facilities, circulation, operations and maintenance to support the state parks mission and facilitate efficient and effective management.

Value 4 - Natural Resources

We value protection and enhancement of the unique habitats, characteristic of the Columbia Gorge landscape, that support a diverse range of species.

Goal 4.1: Preserve and protect high quality, rare and native plant communities in the Gorge.

Native Plant Preservation Strategies

- 4.1a Utilize OPRD natural resource assessments to prioritize preservation and restoration projects.
- 4.1b Work with partners (Native Plant Society of Oregon, others) to locate rare, threatened or endangered plant populations for protection.
- 4.1c Work with partners to engage in habitat restoration efforts that seek to restore large acreages of native plant communities, or that will reduce habitat fragmentation.
- 4.1d Protect known rare, threatened or endangered plant populations where they are being threatened by human activities.

Invasive Plant Management Strategies

Goal 4.2: Identify priority invasive plants for control. Work with partners to leverage funding and cross-jurisdictional coordination of control efforts.

- 4.2a Coordinate with the Columbia River Gorge Cooperative Weed Management Area, SWCDs, and other partners to track the location of invasive weeds and implement treatment and restoration plans.
- 4.2b Establish priorities for treating invasive weeds in coordination with partners. This will include prioritizing areas to maintain prior eradication efforts and to strategically limit the spread of invasive weeds into new areas.
- 4.3c Explore implementation of an early detection, rapid response plan for new, high-risk invasive weeds and educate OPRD staff about the plan.

Goal 4.3: Develop restoration and enhancement options for degraded or high value natural resources in state parks.

Restoration and Enhancement Strategies

- 4.3a Implement strategies recommended in ODFW's Oregon Conservation Strategy.
- 4.3b Partner with organizations working in the Gorge on natural resource enhancement and restoration efforts to leverage funding and improve outcomes.
- 4.3c Develop tree planting and landscape guidelines for landscaped areas in conjunction with the NSAMP.
 - o Use native, drought tolerant, non-invasive species in developed area plantings.

Goal 4.4: Review forest management plan to improve forest health including forest thinning projects.

Forestry Strategies

- 4.4a Refer to OPRD Forest Management Policy to reduce the risk of catastrophic loss of forest resources from insects, disease, and fire, maintain or enhance the diversity, productivity, and integrity of native forest systems, and reduce risk of injury to park visitors.
- 4.4b Limit tree removals, while managing hazard trees according to OPRD policy and natural resource assessments. Limit removal of oak trees, wildlife snags, and other high value or rare trees where possible.
- 4.4c Reduce wildfire intensities by assessing fuel reduction needs.
- 4.4d Manage forests to reduce pest outbreaks.
- 4.4e Add defensible space around structures in state parks to protect them from risk of fire damage.

Goal 4.5: Protect wildlife and enhance habitat quality in the Gorge.

Wildlife Protection Strategies

- 4.5a Utilize OPRD wildlife assessments to prioritize habitat enhancement and protection projects.



Earth Day Tree Planting Event

- 4.5b Restore wildlife movement corridors throughout the Gorge by reducing habitat fragmentation, and by identifying and protecting existing corridors.
 - o Develop wildlife crossings and culverts where appropriate to protect wildlife from roadways and trails.
- 4.5c Identify wildlife reserves within park properties where no development, or only passive, low impact development, will take place.
- 4.5d Develop recreation in consideration of potential impacts on fragile habitats.
- 4.5e Create or retain snags and downed wood within forested areas to increase habitat.
- 4.5f Replant under utilized mown areas with native species and enhance grassland areas with native seed mixes.
- 4.5g Respond to new threats posed by invasive animals in a timely manner, working with ODFW and other partner agencies.
- 4.5h Limit development to areas currently developed.

- 4.5i Protect sensitive natural resources, especially waterways, wetlands, waterfalls, cliff faces, talus slopes and mature upland and riparian forests.
- 4.5j Avoid development in wetlands and near streams, where possible.
- 4.5k Limit tree removal and avoid removal of trees and woody vegetation during March 1 – August 31, in accordance with the MBTA.
- 4.5l Add small-scale wildlife features, such as loafing logs, bat boxes, and wood duck boxes.

Goal 4.6: Preserve and protect watershed health in the Gorge.

Watershed Protection Strategies

- 4.6a Develop river and stream restoration plans.
- 4.6b Develop wetland restoration plans and avoid development within wetland areas.
- 4.6c Incorporate aquatic invasive species prevention methods at all water access points.
- 4.6d Manage and treat or infiltrate stormwater runoff from paved surfaces and parking lots.
- 4.6e Manage pets in ecologically sensitive areas and on beaches to protect river ecology. Provide pet waste bags and receptacles at all designated dog off-leash areas.
- 4.6f Work with partners, such as Cooperative Weed Management agencies, on coordinated early detection of and rapid response to high-threat invasive species.

Goal 4.7 Contribute to clean air quality in the Gorge.

Air Quality Strategies

- 4.7a Identify opportunities to limit carbon emissions in our parks.

Goal 4.8: Retain and enhance natural resource focused partnerships with stakeholders and organizations to increase the potential for successful restoration and preservation projects across land ownership boundaries in the Gorge.



Red Columbine Flowering in the Gorge

Natural Resource Partnership Strategies

- 4.8a Share natural resource data collected during planning process with Gorge stakeholders and organizations.
- 4.8b Partner with stakeholders and organizations to generate external support for restoration and preservation projects.
 - o Retain and enhance partnership with ODF on forestry management and ODFW on stream and river habitat improvements.
 - o Retain and enhance partnership with Columbia Gorge Ecology Institute on species lists and events.
 - o Retain and enhance partnership with Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership and other organizations on funding for natural resource projects.

Goal 4.9: Retain and enhance interpretive elements and volunteer programs that cultivate stewardship in park visitors.

Natural Resource Education Strategies

- 4.9a Retain and enhance opportunities for environmental education in state parks.

- o Promote 'Leave No Trace' principles in interpretive features.
- o Retain and enhance school and youth group field trips at Vista House, Rooster Rock, Ainsworth and explore new opportunities for environmental education at other parks.
- o Retain and enhance 'Adopt-a-park' or 'Adopt-a-plot' programs for individual or group stewardship opportunities at selected areas throughout the Gorge.
- o Retain and enhance citizen science programs, like 'Wildflower Frenzy' or 'Pika Watch', to train volunteers to identify and record various species, raising awareness of natural resources in our parks, while providing data sets.
 - Enhance these programs long term through partnerships to generate the external support necessary to perform needed maintenance, while also monitoring changes over time and managing data.
- 4.9b Develop communication and recreation elements that tell the story of natural resource preservation in the Gorge.
 - o Showcase natural resources with a 'boardwalk through the wetlands' or similar recreation feature, designed with minimal ecological impacts.
 - o Design wildflower, old growth, and native tree stand viewing areas to provide recreation access to these species without damaging them.
 - o Design wildlife viewing areas highlighting fish, bird and other species native to the Gorge to provide access to these species without harming them.
 - o Develop signage or other less resource intensive communication tools for tourists in the Gorge about local resource protection.
 - o Increase public education on park property preservation and maintenance requirements.
 - o Create 'value added' volunteer stewardship opportunities in limited access areas of park that highlight unique natural resources, while performing needed restoration or maintenance projects.
- 4.9c Retain and enhance volunteer planting and invasive removal programs with youth that encourage lifelong investment in state parks.



People Enjoying Vista House

Value 5 - Community

We value the connections that the Gorge provides and being a part of the communities that interact along a shared path.

Goal 5.1: Plan state parks in the Gorge as a series of integrated experiences to provide an efficient network of recreation facilities that support the larger regional experience.

Regional Planning Strategies

- 5.1a Recognize the overlap of visitor experiences and provide diversified recreation activities, programs, interpretation, scenic viewpoints, access to natural resources, and basic facilities, using an organized and strategic approach.
- 5.1b Prioritize improvements that enhance and contribute to the overall touring experience.

- 5.1c Prioritize acquisitions that most effectively fulfill the state park mission, as well as this plan's values and goals, when identifying opportunities for additional park properties.
- 5.1d As designated in the CRGMP "Maximize customer service and cost-effectiveness of recreation opportunities by using partnerships of user groups and recreation providers to design and construct recreation facilities" (III-1-6).

Goal 5.2: Develop strategies for increasing universal access in state parks.

Universal Access Strategies

- 5.2a: Provide access to primary recreation activities in each park.
- 5.2b: Improve universal access circulation in day use and overnight areas to basic facilities like bathrooms and information stations.
- 5.2c: Prioritize facility development and major maintenance for projects that improve or increase universal access.

Goal 5.3: Develop strategies for engaging emerging and underserved demographics in state parks.

Outreach Strategies

- 5.3a Increase survey, website, and outreach materials to capture non-English speaking populations, elderly and younger park visitors.
 - o Investigate methods of outreach to establish relationships with underserved and underrepresented community groups so we can better engage in future developments.
- 5.3b Partner with organizations to increase park experiences for underserved communities.
- 5.3c Continue to develop programs to provide outreach to underserved communities in our parks, such as urban classroom visits, field trips, and service learning opportunities.
- 5.3d Expand and increase low cost, introductory recreation opportunities like the Let's Go program to include backpacking, bicycle touring, wildlife viewing, windsports, and other recreation activities that define the Gorge experience. Partner with USFS and Washington State Parks.

Goal 5.4: Reduce visitor safety incidences in the Gorge.

Visitor Safety Strategies

- 5.4a Assess communication strategies to provide visitors with the information to make safe recreation decisions; including trail signage (content), interpretive programs, printed materials, and web content.
- 5.4b Prioritize budget and personnel to maintain existing facilities, alleviating safety hazards.
 - o Repairing trails and walkways damaged by hazardous roots and wildlife.
 - o Assess lighting conditions in existing parks for safety.
 - o Use signage when necessary to warn visitors of potential hazards.
 - o Reduce moss and algae on pathways, causing slipping hazards.
 - o Assess landslide and rock fall risks, especially along HCRHST.
 - o Address alcohol consumption, especially at Lewis and Clark and Dabney.
 - o Assess areas to discourage transient usage in parks.
 - o Review management practices at parks suffering from overcrowding.
- 5.4c Clarify land ownership to increase responsibility for potential hazards.

Goal 5.5: Reduce Crime incidences in the Gorge.

Crime Prevention Strategies

- 5.5a Investigate and assess strategies to make OPRD parking lots in the Gorge less inviting to vehicle thefts.
 - o Reference Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) strategies for enhancing problematic areas in state parks.
 - Natural Surveillance: Maintaining the environment so people can be easily seen by park management and visitors.
 - Natural Access Control: Use natural features to define where visitors should walk or not.
 - Territoriality: Distinguish public recreation areas by maintaining them.
 - Maintenance: Only build what an agency can maintain.
 - o Develop a 'Trail Docent' volunteer position that puts a presence near parking areas at high risk areas.
 - o Continue Partnerships with local Multnomah County Sheriff department citizen patrol group to patrol the west end of the Gorge. Look into establishing a similar system in the eastern Gorge.
 - o Budget for increased security.



Hikers at Bridal Veil Falls

Visitor Experience Plans & Recommendations

A family, extreme sports enthusiasts, an artist, international travelers, in-laws visiting Portland from out-of-state, local fruit farmers, kayakers, a sporting goods store owner, native fisherman, a tourist taking a drive....

Everyone is inspired in their own way during a typical day in the Gorge. The following plan proposals aim to support the recreational needs and values of the people we meet in state parks, while celebrating great diversity of people who characterize the gorge, today and for generations to come. These proposals strive to find a balance between recreation access, natural resource health, scenic beauty management, and fiscal responsibility.



Connecting the Dots: Regional State Park Proposal Diagrams

Based on the existing conditions reports, visitor experience assessment, user surveys, and comments heard during the planning process, it is understood that state parks clearly support a network of recreation opportunities in the Gorge. Local visitors and tourists stop and visit multiple parks during a daytrip or several day excursions. The planning process also demonstrated that our parks are unique in providing river access, entry level recreation opportunities, personal interactions with rangers and volunteers, overnight accommodations, and are the gateway to hiking adventures in the Hatfield Wilderness.

Therefore, in making proposals for state parks it is important to understand how Oregon State Parks fit in the context of the Gorge as a whole. Mapping the Gorge through the lens of ‘connectivity’ has been a valuable planning tool in identifying recreation conditions and opprtunities throughout the Gorge.

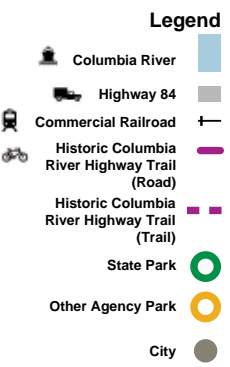
The classic Gorge ‘touring’ experience has now expanded from automobiles to include bicyclists on the Historic Columbia River Highway, backpackers on the United States Forest Service (USFS) trail network, and visitors seeking additional opportunities for accessing the river, planning staff posed the question: “How do visitors tour the Gorge and state parks and what facilities are needed to support their recreation experience?”. Mapping the facilities provided at state parks alongside other recreation areas and cities, produces a clear image of existing services and areas where new or improved facilities are needed.

Utilizing the ‘connectivity diagram’ format introduced in Chapter 1, ‘Visitor Experience by Recreation Type’ (Figure 8.1) maps existing access routes for a variety of modes of transportation, between all recreation facilities in the National Scenic Area (NSA). Therefore, recreation proposals have been planned strategically in the context of the larger Gorge community and NSA. This diagram includes state parks (indicated in green) and other facilities (orange) operated by a variety of agencies and organizations, including those across the Columbia in Washington state. Highlighted parks and are connected by various roads,

highways, trails, and waterways. Parks faded on the map are not accessible to the particular recreation experience. The diagram is scaled proportionally, allowing gaps in each recreation network to be identified, as well as determine where new facilities could strategically fulfill needs across multiple user groups. This is especially important in the context of diminishing funding development and increasing maintenance costs.

On the following pages you will find summarized state park proposals, organized by recreation types. These diagrams demonstrate how proposals support each visitor group throughout the Gorge. Support facilities necessary for each type of recreation experience (hiking, cycling, water, overnight, and day use) are listed and each proposed facility upgrade is indicated across the chart.

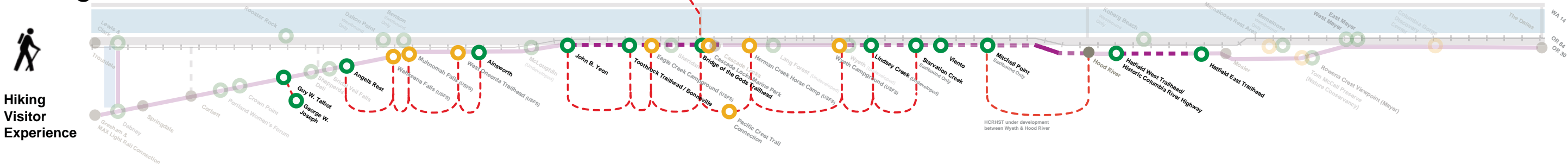
Individual state park proposals reflected on the chart are described later in the chapter. Red columns highlight seven state parks identified as having a major level of proposals in multiple touring categories. As each of these seven parks emerges across the charts, you can see where development options support as many visitor groups as possible.



Opposite Page:
Figure 8.1 Visitor Experience by Recreation Type

Existing Visitor Experience by Recreation Type

Hiking: Trailheads & Regional Trail Connections



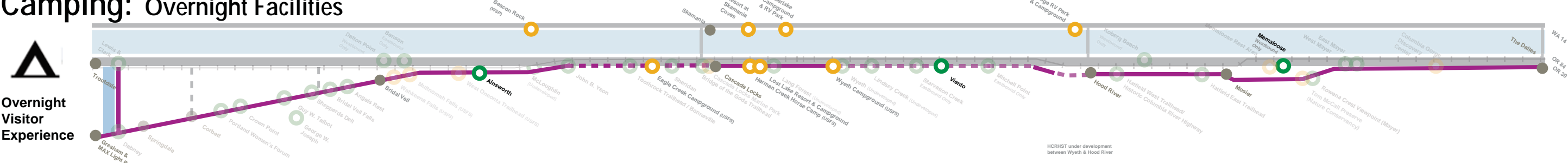
Cycling: Historic Columbia River Highway Trail Connections



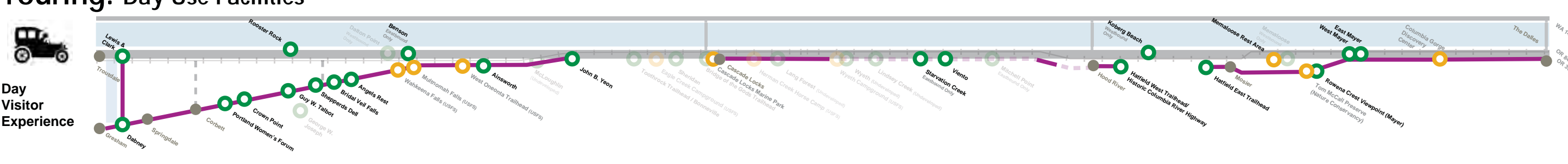
Water Recreation: River Access



Camping: Overnight Facilities



Touring: Day Use Facilities



Hiking: Proposed Improvements to Trailheads & Regional Trail Connections

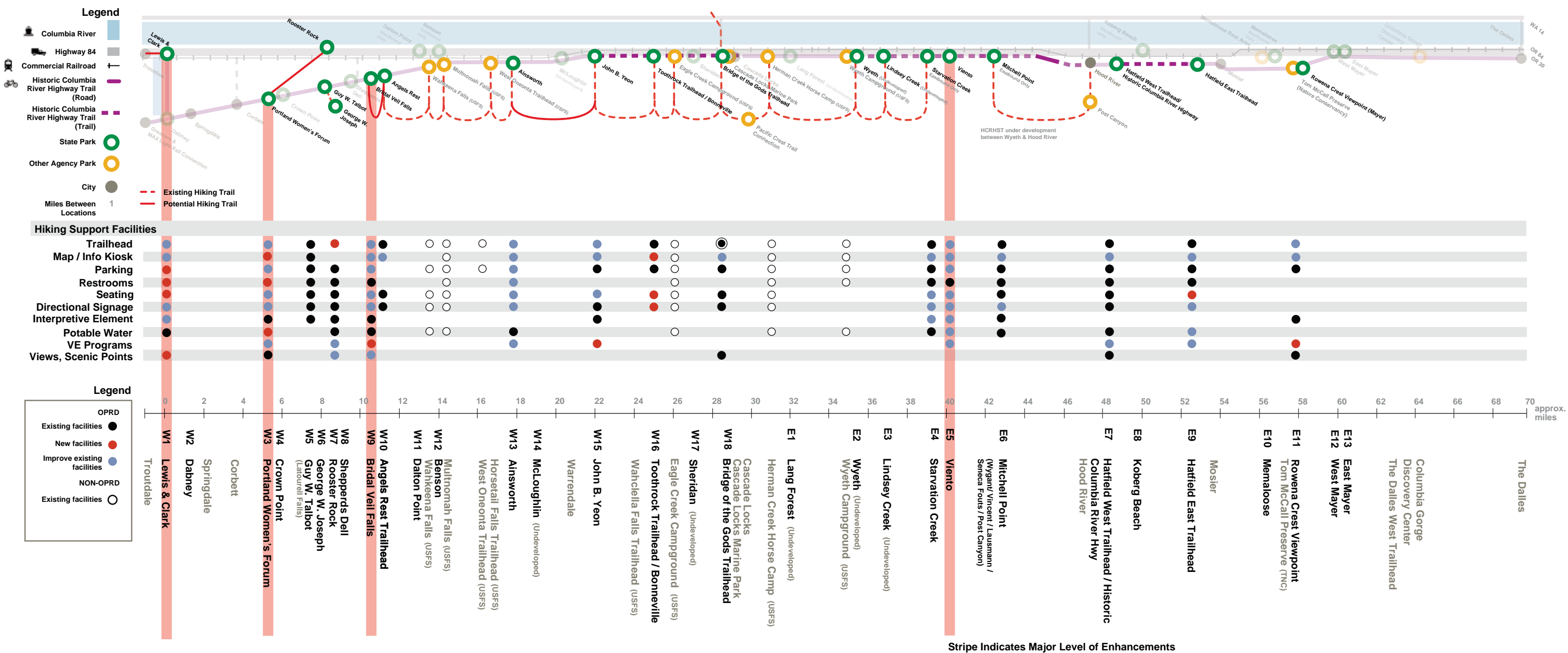


Figure 8.2: Proposed Visitor Experience Improvements: Hiking

Hiking: Trailheads & Regional Trail Connections

According to visitor surveys, hiking and walking are the most popular recreation activities across the state. The Gorge provides some of the most spectacular and highly utilized trails in the Oregon State Park (OPRD) system. While OPRD manages and maintains shorter trails in state parks, most trails in the Gorge are managed and maintained by the USFS, Nature Conservancy, and other agencies (see an overview of regional trails on Map 4.1 in Chapter 4). The CRGMP SMA Provisions designate providing a diversity of trail

opportunities in the NSA” and this planning approach attempts to analyze, identify, and prioritize trail opportunities in state parks accordingly (III-1-5).

While there are an abundance of trail options in the Gorge, several suffer from overcrowding and deferred maintenance. A larger gorge-wide planning effort is necessary to alleviate capacity issues, due to the fact that coordination is required between multiple agencies. However there are facility improvements OPRD can provide to benefit hiking experiences in the Gorge.

The following features necessary for an enjoyable hike or walk in the Gorge are inventoried and in the diagram on the following page and proposed improvements are shown in blue and red (Figure 8.2). Definitions of how these elements support Gorge hikers follow.

Trailhead Trailheads are defined as a starting point providing access to the beginning of a trail. This location ideally includes parking and other features that support trail users as they set out on their adventure, whether it is a day hike or multiple day trip.



Angel's Rest Trailhead features parking, bike parking, and directional signage



Visitors at the Guy Talbot or Latourell Falls Trailhead



The Guy Talbot or Latourell Falls Trailhead features Seating and Restrooms

Map/Information Kiosk A small structure or board that provides information and direction about the surrounding area, and a visitor's current location. This could include smartphone scannable data links or maps that can be photographed prior to trips.

Parking allows visitors somewhere to leave their vehicle when they go for a hike. Considerations for parking include types and numbers of spaces, as well as safety. Parking can be especially challenging for multi-day backpacking.

Restrooms are basic services but sometimes difficult or expensive to provide based on site conditions.

Seating Benches and other places to rest at the trailhead make trailheads a comfortable place to rest, have something to eat, and wait for a ride contributes to higher visitor safety from vehicle theft.

Directional Signage Signs directing visitors to facilities, parking, restrooms, viewpoints, educational sites, play areas, trailheads and other locations in a park. Visible trailmarkers or signage is extremely important to visitor safety. Visitors often get lost hiking in the Gorge and clear, concise signage helps people find their way, and to describe their location to rescuers.

Interpretive Elements Interpretive features tell the natural and cultural history of the Gorge, enhancing a hike. This includes signs, but interactive elements are encouraged for development.

Potable Water Safe drinking water is an essential element to hiking and providing it contributes to the quality of a hiking experience. While water fountains are a good source, fixtures designed to fill reusable water bottles are a good way to reduce wasted water and litter.

Visitor Experience Programs Visitor Experience Programs include Environmental Education, Interpretation, Outdoor Skills, Park Events, Partnerships, Self-guided Outdoor Recreation, and Volunteers. Parks with existing visitor experience programs are more likely to host trail work, introductory hiking and backpacking training, plant identification walks, or other organized programs around hiking. This could also include volunteers providing interpretive and wayfinding information at popular trailheads.

Views and Scenic Points are points of observation that provide a unique view of a scenic area, and often require an access trail. People visit the Gorge for its scenery and trails with viewpoints enhance the experience.

For an overview of trail projects proposed in state parks, see Map 8.21 near the end of this chapter.



A sign at John B. Yeon Indicates Trail Conditions on the HCRHST



Cycling: Proposed Improvements to Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail Connections

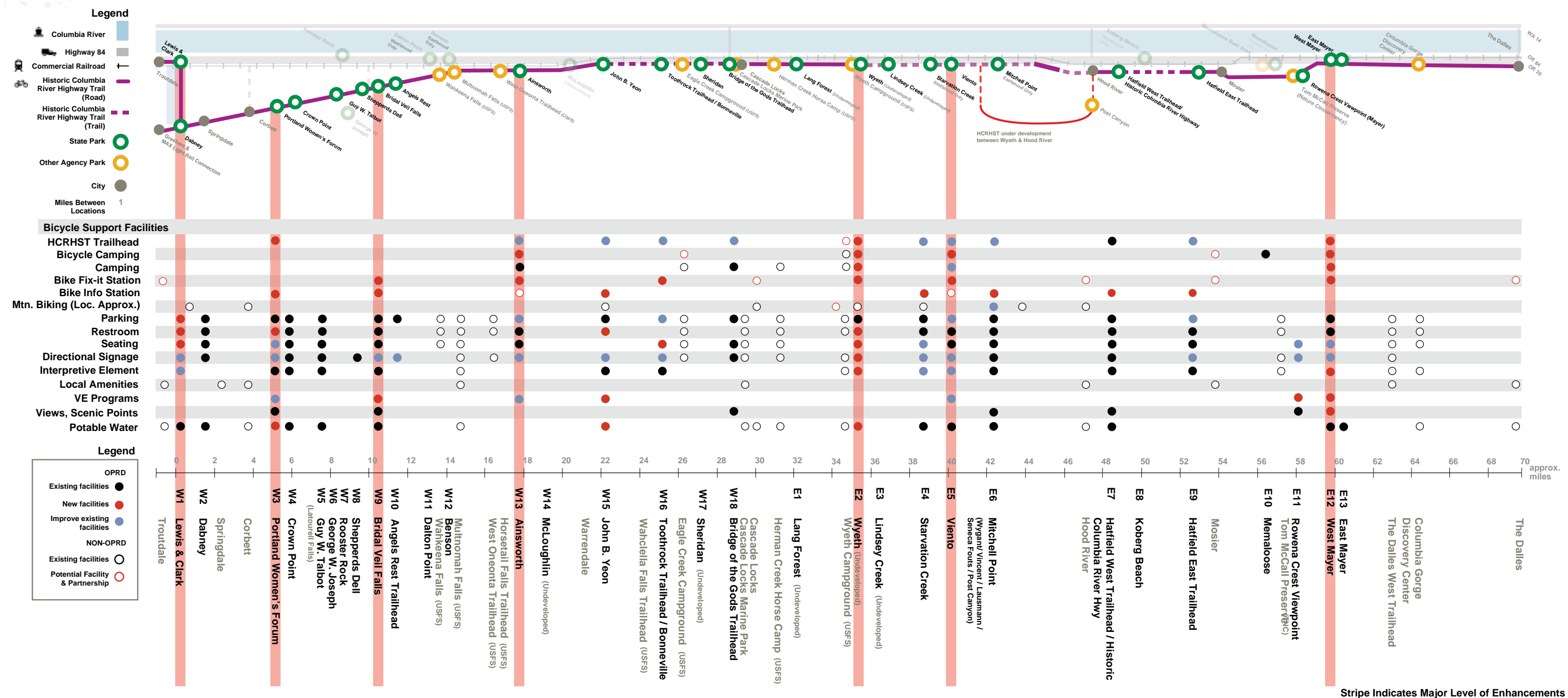


Figure 8.3: Proposed Visitor Experience Improvements: Cycling

Cycling: Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail Connections

Cycling is a popular activity in the Gorge. While it may be perceived as a recent trend, bicycles have a long history in the Gorge. The historic highway was first developed out of the ‘Good Roads’ movement, a coordinated effort by cyclists to develop scenic, well maintained roads to enjoy their bikes.

The recent development of the Historic Columbia River State Highway Trail (HCRHST) has increased the interest in cycling in the Gorge. Currently, a few sections of the trail are open, with additional legs being planned. Once completed the trail will be a world class destination for riders of all skill levels, as most sections between John B. Yeon Scenic Corridor and the Hatfield East Trailhead in Mosier will be car-free providing approximately 30 miles of paved bicycle and pedestrian only trail in one of the most scenic stretches of river in the nation.

As the HCRHST was just a vision when described in the 1994 OPRD Gorge Plan, a major focus of this plan is the effect of the trail on existing parks and planning for visitors needs along the trail.

While cycling is an obvious focus of the Gorge State Parks Plan, mountain biking is another extremely popular recreation activity in the Gorge. With limited opportunities currently provided at State Parks in the Gorge for mountain biking, the planning process



Road cycling is a popular and enjoyable way to enjoy scenery in the Gorge.

examines what elements are feasible to support, and where those facilities make the most sense in the context of the larger region.

Facilities supporting cycling are inventoried and proposed improvements are shown in blue and red (Figure 8.3). Definitions of these elements and how they apply specifically to cycling in Gorge follow.

HCRHST Trailhead Sections of the Historic Columbia River Highway are accessible by foot and bike and connect new parts of the trail to the historic highway. These trailheads allow bicycle and hiking access to the trail.

Bicycle Camping is allowed in several overnight parks in the Gorge. It is current policy in the Gorge to never turn a bicyclist or hiker away who is in need of accommodations, but campsites can be designed to support bicyclists, including lockers, bike racks, and communal facilities like shelters, kitchens, and campfires.

Camping There is a need for expanding camping facilities while making a light footprint on natural resources.

Bike Fix-It Station A small station for day use cyclists to do maintenance and repair with bike recreation support facilities. Possibly includes an air pump, bike parking, wayfinding maps, water and/or electricity.

Bike Info Station Similar to the Fix-It Station, but only providing wayfinding information and possibly light repair equipment or parking.



Wayfinding information can help cyclists distances and nearby facilities.

Mountain Biking (Location Approximate) Surveys show that mountain biking is equally as popular as road and trail cycling in the Gorge. Currently there are limited facilities for mountain biking at Oregon State Parks in the Gorge, however the planning process aims to identify opportunities for facilitating trail connections and other mountain biking options.

Parking allows visitors somewhere to leave their vehicle and safely unload their bikes when they go for a ride. Considerations for parking include types and numbers of spaces, as well as safety. This also includes making bike racks available.

Restrooms are basic services but sometimes difficult or expensive to provide based on site conditions.

Seating Benches and other places to rest at the trailhead or along the trail. Making trailheads a comfortable place to rest, have something to eat, and wait for a ride contributes to higher visitor safety from vehicle theft.

Directional Signage Signs directing visitors to facilities, parking, restrooms, viewpoints, educational sites, play areas, trailheads and other locations in a park. Trailmarkers or signage is extremely important to visitor safety. Visitors often get lost in the Gorge and clear signage helps people find their way and describe their location.

Interpretive Element Interpretive features tell the natural and cultural history of the Gorge, enhancing a bike ride. This includes signs, but interactive elements are encouraged for development.



The Hatfield West Trailhead provides parking and restrooms for bicyclists.

Local Amenities Facilities, services, and resources available in the local area. Examples include restaurants, grocery stores, gas stations and recreation equipment stores, as well as local parks, picnicking areas, trails and other recreation opportunities. These are important to bicyclists as they travel through the Gorge.

Visitor Experience Programs Visitor Experience Programs include Environmental Education, Interpretation, Outdoor Skills, Park Events, Partnerships, Self-guided Outdoor Recreation, and Volunteers. Parks with existing visitor experience programs are more likely to host bicycling events, bike safety training, trail work, or other organized programs around bicycling.

Views, Scenic Points are points of observation that provide a unique view of a scenic area, and often require an access trail. Given that people visit the Gorge for its scenery, parks and trails with viewpoints enhance their experience.

Potable Water Safe drinking water is an essential element to bicycling and providing it contributes to the quality of a cycling experience. While water fountains are a good source, fixtures designed to fill reusable water bottles are a good way to reduce wasted water and litter.



Water Recreation: Proposed Improvements to River Access & Oregon Water Trails

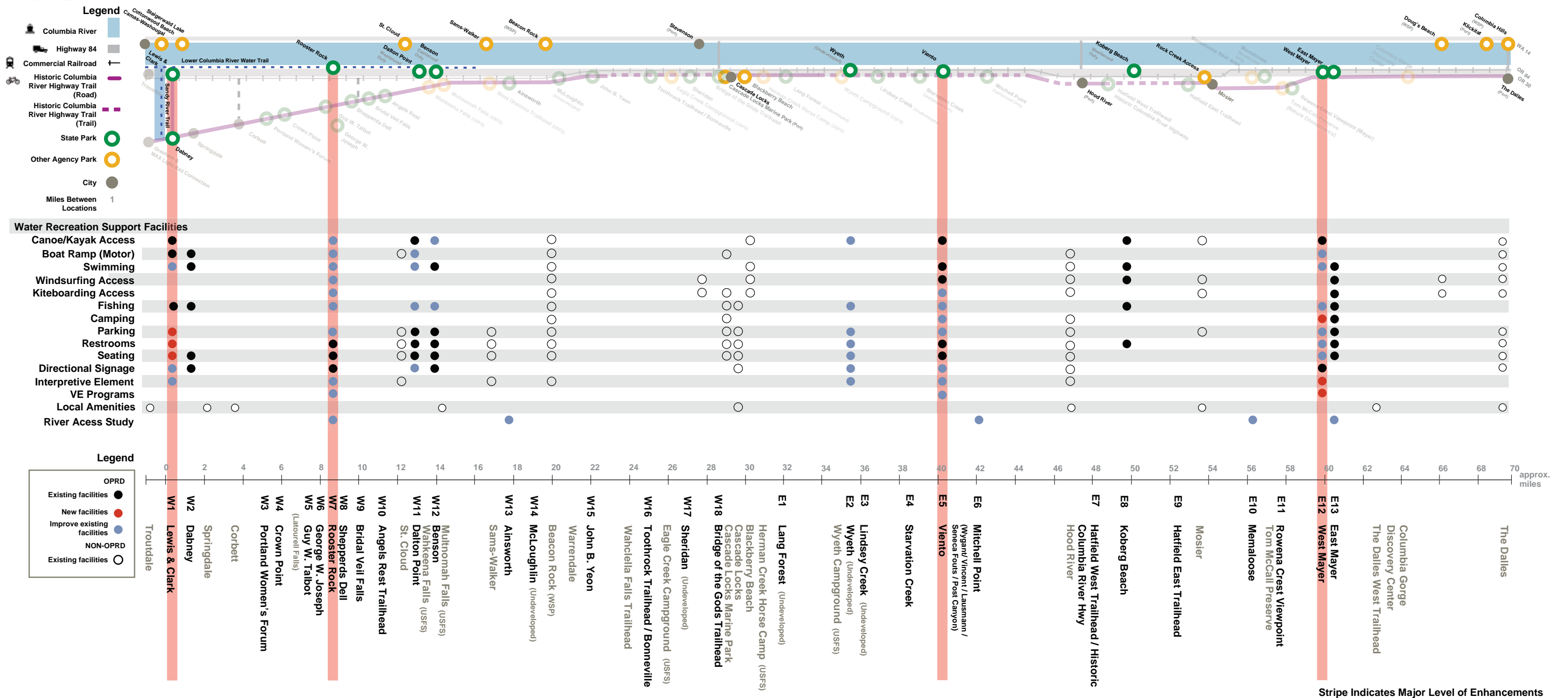


Figure 8.4: Proposed Visitor Experience Improvements: Water Recreation

Water Recreation: River Access & Oregon Water Trails

Gorge visitors enjoy the river in just about every way possible. In fact, they are known for dreaming up a few ways of enjoying the river that had never existed before. If there was one thing that was discussed at public meetings more than anything else it was additional access to the river. An increasing number of visitors are requesting parks for swimming, personal watercraft, motor boats, wind

sports, waterfowl hunting, paddle boarding, fishing...likely there are new river-based activities that were invented during this planning process somewhere in the Gorge.

It is surprising how limited access to the Columbia is, despite the fact that it connects so many state parks and other recreation facilities. The Union Pacific Railroad and Highway I-84 are significant obstacles to providing safe pedestrian and vehicular access to the river throughout the Gorge, so parks that border the river do not necessarily have clear access.

As a result, state parks with beaches or safe river access have become favorite destinations, receiving hundreds of visitors on warm summer days. While river recreation is understandably popular, the crowding often strains roadways, park staff, and emergency services as they are not designed to handle large numbers of visitors at limited stretches of beach front or banks. The CRGMP designates a need for increased access to the Columbia River and this plan addresses this need where feasible (III-1-5).



Windsurfing in the Columbia River Gorge.

It would be amazing if OPRD could simply build a new beach, as it could a restroom or picnic bench, but this is not realistic. Planning has to be strategic about how the river is developed for recreation with constraining factors of the railroad, transportation, natural resources, scenic area development restrictions, and funding. During the planning process it was realized that there was not enough information about the feasibility of several potential access points to warrant determinations on river access projects. OPRD will conduct a Gorge-wide Pedestrian River Access Feasibility study to gain a deeper understanding of where railroad crossings might be feasible based on available area for crossing, natural resource, protection and recreation potential, among other factors. See Figure 5.1 for locations to be considered. This plan focuses on making improvements to sites with existing river access and recreation potential and the findings of this study will allow for prioritization of some of the projects identified in the study that cannot currently be determined based on the available information.

Oregon Water Trails, along the Sandy and Columbia have also been identified. Water trails are rivers or lakes that act as corridors or “trails.” Water trail facilities are legal and safe put-ins and take-outs, parking, restrooms and camping, all designed for kayaks, canoes, drift boats and other small, motor-free water raft.



The boat ramp at Mayer State Park is a popular river access point for boaters. Facilities that support water-based recreation are inventoried and proposed improvements are shown in blue and red (Figure 8.4). Definitions of how these facilities support recreation in the Gorge follow.

Canoe/Kayak Access A designated access point for visitors to safely enter the water with a canoe or kayak.

Boat Ramp (Motor) A designated access point for visitors to safely enter the water with a motorized boat.

Swimming A recreation activity that is permitted where there is a designated access point for visitors to safely enter the water and swim. In the Gorge management unit, swimming either takes place in the Columbia or Sandy Rivers, which can still be risky even in safe locations due to constantly shifting currents and conditions.

Windsurfing Access A designated access point for visitors to safely enter the water with their board to go windsurfing.

Kiteboarding Access A designated access point for visitors to safely enter the water with a kiteboard.

Fishing An outdoor activity with the goal of catching fish by casting with bait into the water. Fishing can be done from the shore or by boat, however these locations mostly indicate fishing from the bank as boat ramps are indicated separately.

Camping Parks with overnight accommodation options.

Parking allows visitors somewhere to leave their vehicle and safely unload their boat when they go for a ride. Considerations for parking include types and numbers of spaces, as well as safety.

Restrooms are basic services but sometimes difficult or expensive to provide based on site conditions.

Seating Benches and other places to rest at the park. Providing a comfortable place to rest contributes to the visitor experience.

Directional Signage Signs directing visitors to facilities, parking, restrooms, viewpoints, educational sites, play areas, trailheads and other locations in a park. Legible signage is extremely important to visitor safety. Visitors often get lost in the Gorge and clear, concise signage helps people with boat trailers, or in the water find their way safely.

Interpretive Element Interpretive features tell the natural and cultural history of the Gorge, enhancing a water recreation experience. This includes signs, but interactive elements are encouraged for development.

Visitor Experience Programs Visitor Experience Programs include Environmental Education, Interpretation, Outdoor Skills, Park Events, Partnerships, Self-guided Outdoor Recreation, and Volunteers. Parks with existing visitor experience programs are more likely to host water recreation events or other organized programs around boating or the river.

Local Amenities Facilities, services, and resources available in the local area. Examples include restaurants, grocery stores, gas stations and recreation equipment stores, as well as local parks, picnicking areas, trails and other recreation opportunities.

River Access Feasibility Study

As increased pedestrian access points to the river has been a consistent theme at our public meetings and safe river access has been an expressed need to our visitors, OPRD will plan to conduct a Gorge-wide Pedestrian River Access Feasibility study to gain a deeper understanding of where railroad crossings might be feasible based on available area for crossing, natural resource protection, recreation potential, and scenic potential among other factors. See Figure 5.1 for locations to be considered in the study.

Camping: Proposed Improvements to Overnight Facilities

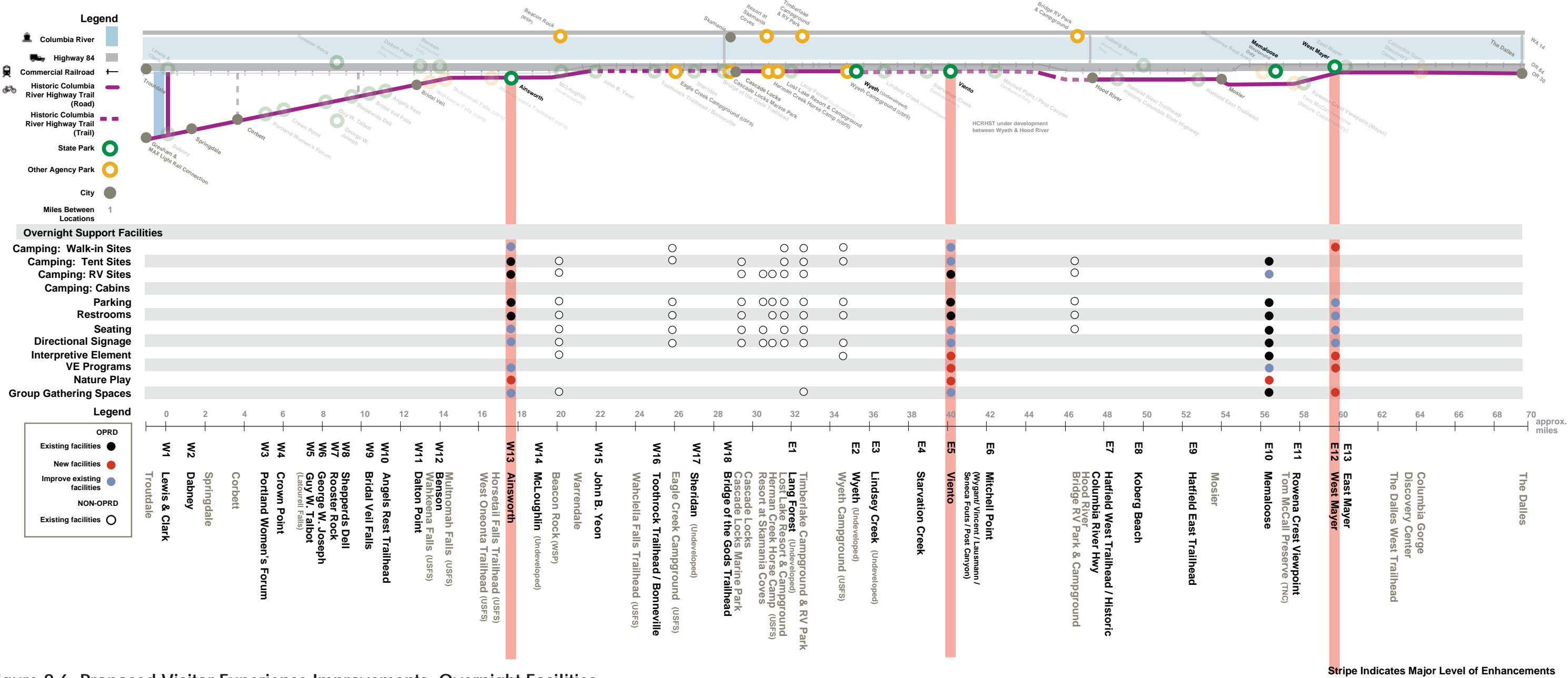


Figure 8.6: Proposed Visitor Experience Improvements: Overnight Facilities

Camping: Overnight Facilities

Camping is a wonderful way to enjoy the Gorge and its natural beauty. There are campsites spread throughout the Gorge for a variety of options: car camping, recreational vehicles, bike camping, backpacking in the Hatfield Wilderness...the Gorge has it all.

While there are plenty of options for camping in the Gorge and the scenery is unmatched, the quality of the camping experience is not always the best state parks has to offer. Railroads and construction of the interstate have divided Samuel Boardman’s system of parks,

designed to support the historic highway. The noise of I-84 or a close passing train whistle disrupt even the best campsites in the Gorge.

The CRGMP designates a need for additional campgrounds “located in proximity to popular day-use attractions” along the Columbia River and this plan addresses this need where possible (III-1-5). Additionally, visitor surveys and statewide recreation data has shown an increasing need for new camping experiences: cabins or yurts and more natural walk-in campsites, where you can still drive to the park, but leave your car behind as you enjoy the warmth of your campfire and the stars overhead. The development of the HCRHST has resulted in a need for new bicycle camping options in the Gorge and state parks.

A memorable camping experience requires certain facilities that support visitors. These elements are inventoried in the diagram on the following page and proposed improvements are shown in blue and red. Definitions of how they support campers in the Gorge follow.

Camping: Walk-In Sites A campsite designated for visitors that drive to a campground and walk in their gear from their car to the campsite, providing a ‘wilder’ experience than traditional car camping.



Campsites at Memaloose State Park provide unmatched views of the river.



Bike camping is increasingly popular in the Gorge, shown here at Ainsworth. *(Image Courtesy: pathlesspedaled.com)*



Stargazing events, like one pictured here at Rooster Rock, allow people to escape the bright lights of the city and learn about the night sky.

Camping: Tent Sites A campsite designated for visitors that drive to a campground and park in close proximity to their tent site. This can also be defined as ‘car camping’. These sites usually contain a designated campfire area and picnic bench.

Camping: RV Sites A campsite designated for visitors to camp in recreational vehicles, typically these sites contain hook-ups for electrical or sewer. Otherwise dump stations are provided in the campground or locally.

Camping: Cabins An enclosed structure for overnight stays. A cabin may be accompanied by picnic tables, a porch, a fire pit, bunk beds, water, heating and electricity.

Parking allows visitors somewhere to leave their vehicle and safely unload their camping gear. Considerations for parking include safe entry and exit from the campsite.

Seating Benches and other places to rest at the park. Providing a comfortable place to rest, or prepare and eat dinner is valuable when camping.

Directional Signage Signs directing visitors to facilities, parking, restrooms, viewpoints, educational sites, play areas, trailheads and other locations in a park. Legible signage is extremely important to visitor safety. Visitors often get lost in the Gorge and clear, concise signage helps people find proper overnight accommodations.

Interpretive Element Interpretive features tell the natural and cultural history of the Gorge, enhancing an overnight recreation experience. This includes signs, but interactive elements are encouraged for development.

Visitor Experience Programs Visitor Experience Programs include Environmental Education, Interpretation, Outdoor Skills, Park Events, Partnerships, Self-guided Outdoor Recreation, and Volunteers. Parks with existing visitor experience programs are more likely to host events for overnight users or other organized programs around camping.

Nature Play Recreation that promotes playing in outdoor environments with natural elements and unstructured activities.

Group Gathering Spaces A designated area for a group of visitors to congregate for events. This could include group camping areas. Currently there are no group camping areas in the Gorge, popular in other areas of the state for field trips and organized groups.



Touring: Proposed Improvements to Day-Use Facilities

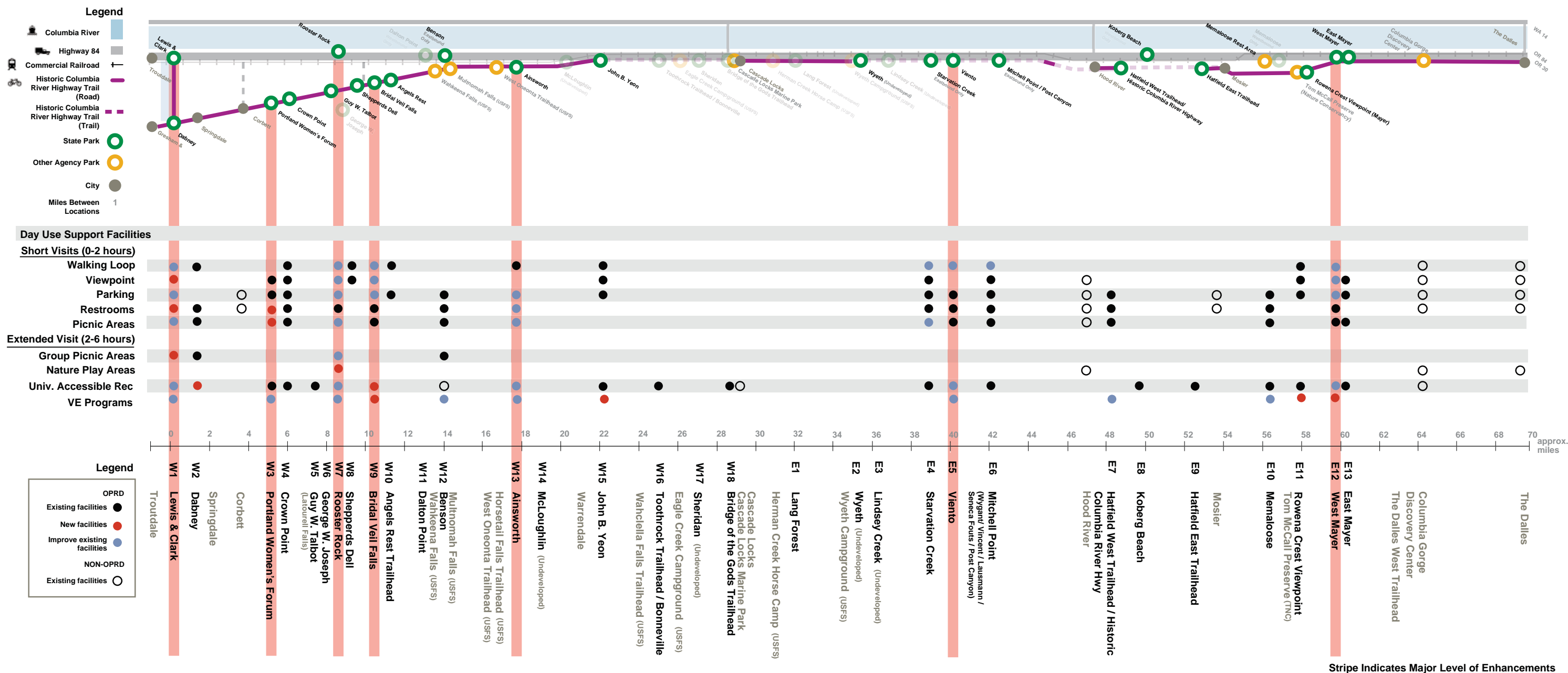


Figure 8.7: Proposed Visitor Experience Improvements: Day Use Facilities

Touring: Day Use Facilities

Touring is the classic Gorge recreation experience. Most of the parks and facilities we enjoy today were designed with the automobile in mind, and most visitors enjoy the scenic area and state parks from behind the wheel or the backseat of a car.

Are the historic elements of our parks still relevant to current and future motorists in the Gorge? Do we still meet the needs for touring in state parks and how can we make our parks more friendly to our largest user group? While there is a need to facilitate multi-modal transportation we recognize that many people continue to enjoy the Gorge from cars, stopping at several parks for a picnic, hike, or to take some pictures of a waterfall.

As recognized previously in this chapter, a larger Gorge-wide planning effort is necessary to alleviate congestion in the Gorge, as it requires a coordination between multiple agencies. In addition to parking and traffic congestion, roadways suffer from unmarked directions, dead-ends, and disconnected roads. Nonetheless, planning staff considered facility improvements that could improve the overall visitor experience for touring at state parks. This page contains a diagram where day use facilities are inventoried (Figure 8.7), and definitions of how these elements support touring in the Gorge follow.



A Historic Postcard depicts the Classic Gorge Touring Experience



A Recent Photograph Shows That Touring is Still a Popular Way to Experience the Gorge

Walking Loop A meandering trail that provides new and unique views throughout the hike by not having to walk out and back on the same path. Typically these are shorter hikes for families or hikers looking for a less intensive route.

Viewpoint Points of observation that provide a unique view of a scenic area, and often require an access trail.

Parking allows visitors somewhere to leave their vehicle and enjoy a park. Parking is challenging in the gorge for day use areas, as they are extremely popular and there are limited spaces.

Restrooms are basic services but sometimes difficult or expensive to provide based on site conditions.

Picnic Areas A designated area that provides a place to eat, with amenities like picnic tables and benches. Typically there are no reservations for single picnic areas.

Group Picnic Areas A designated area with amenities such as picnic tables and benches for larger groups to gather and eat. Some include shelters with counters and sink preparation areas. Groups may also reserve these areas for events or educational classes.

Universally Accessible Recreation Provides equal access to facilities and experiences for visitors of all levels of ability.

Visitor Experience Programs Visitor Experience Programs include Environmental Education, Interpretation, Outdoor Skills, Park Events, Partnerships, Self-guided Outdoor Recreation, and Volunteers. Parks with existing visitor experience programs are more likely to host additional programs. This could also include volunteers providing interpretive and wayfinding information at popular parking lots and day use areas.

Natural Resources: Proposed Natural Resource Projects in Individual Parks

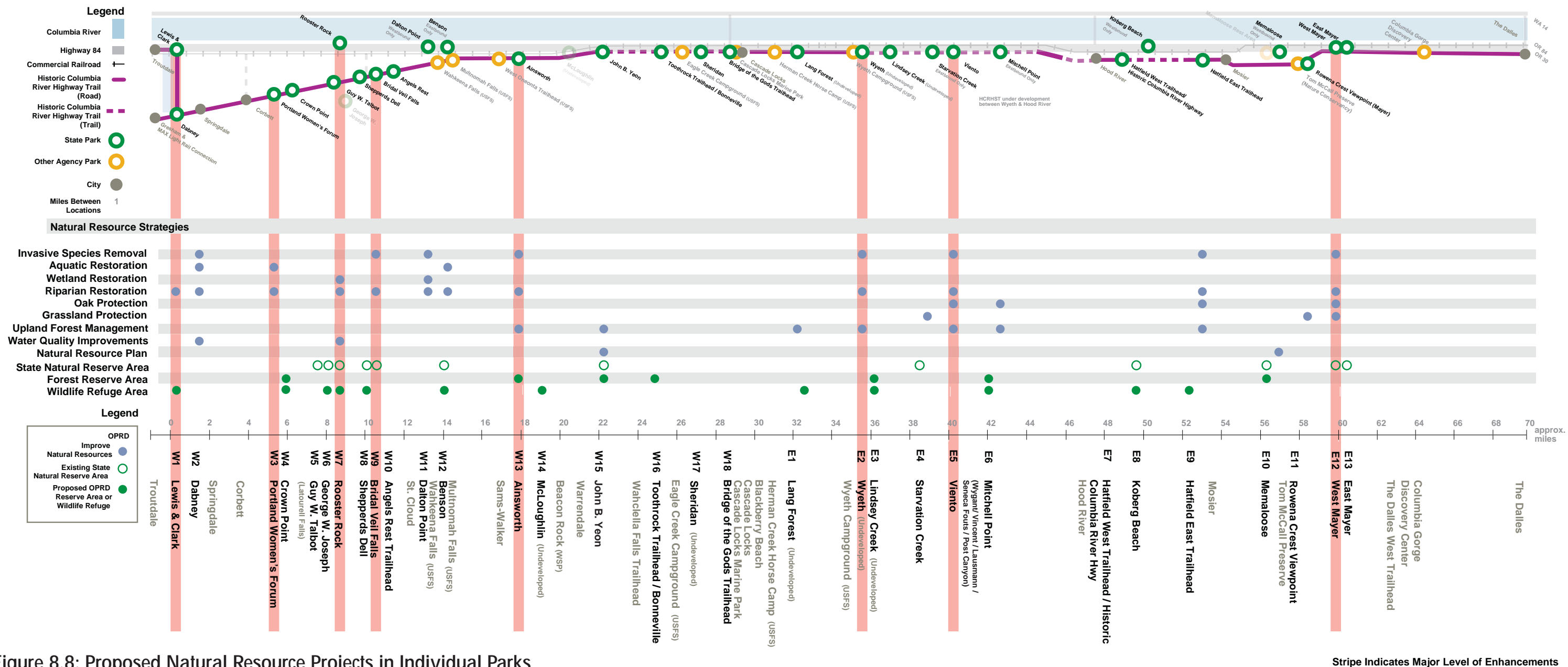


Figure 8.8: Proposed Natural Resource Projects in Individual Parks

Natural Resource Projects in Individual Parks

The quality of natural resources in state parks has a large impact on visitor experience. Recreation at a park is often desirable because of the natural setting within which the activity takes place. Therefore the health of the natural resources is critical to a quality visitor experience. In alignment with OPRD’s mission to ‘provide and protect outstanding natural sites for the enjoyment and education of present and future generations,’ planning staff, in coordination with natural resource specialists, have identified and prioritized several dozen natural resource projects out of the hundreds prescribed in the natural resource reports (See Appendix).

This is why you will find many natural resource projects identified in coordination with facility development projects. This helps protect existing natural resources and increases the overall quality of development, for example, by addressing invasive species that colonize disturbed sites.

Development in a park, whether it is a new restroom, trail, or stream restoration, never occurs in a vacuum. The more a project team considers the impacts of a project on the park lands and surrounding area, the more successful the project will be.

Figure 8.8 shows the locations of proposed natural resource projects based on the project type, as well as existing and proposed reserve areas. Definitions of these elements can be found on the following page. Descriptions of the specific projects can be found in this chapter with each project indexed by park in the following chapter. Natural resource reports in the appendix provide a higher level of detail for park management staff to reference during implementation.

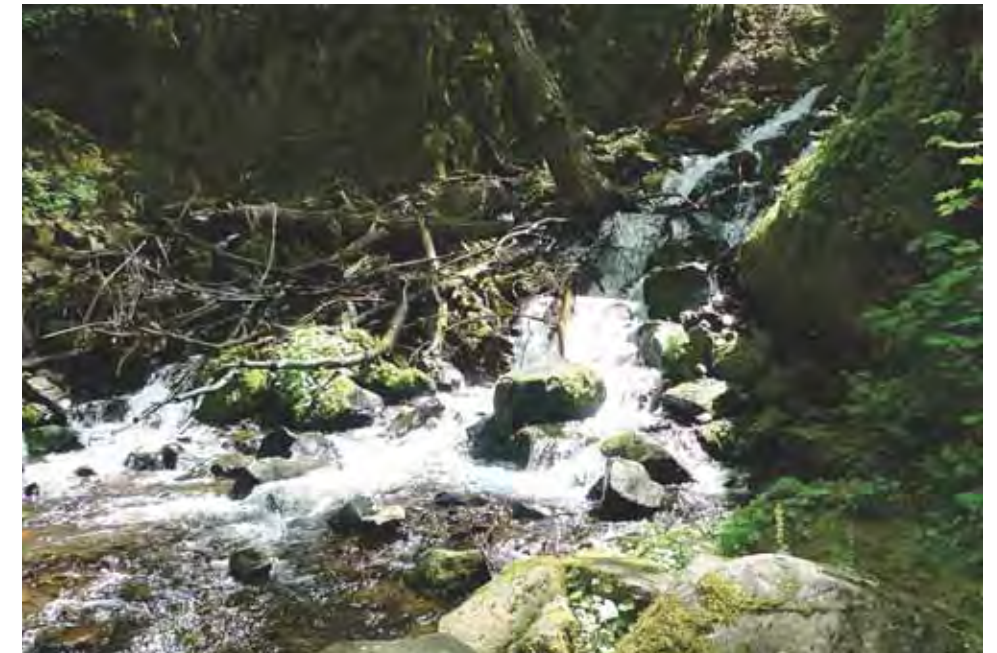
Invasive Species Removal is a key component of natural resource restoration projects. Aggressive, non-native plant and animal species are targeted for removal in order to allow native species to reclaim and stabilize habitats.



Fire damage after the 2014 Rowena fire



The Sandy River beach at Lewis and Clark State Park is a popular summer destination for enjoying Oregon's natural resources



Falls within the Starvation Creek State Natural Area Reserve

Aquatic Restoration targets invasive, non-native aquatic species for removal in order to improve aquatic ecosystem health.

Wetland Restoration projects are aimed at restoring wetland conditions in historic wetland areas. This can be achieved through the removal of barriers to inundation and/or restoration of native wetland plant communities.

Riparian Restoration focuses on bank stabilization through the planting of native riparian species such as willows and alders. Projects may also involve adding woody debris back into streams in order to provide cover for anadromous fish and other species.

Oak Protection efforts are aimed at retaining oak forests and savannahs in the absence of frequent, historic fires, which prevented encroachment of species such as Douglas-fir. Oak release projects involve the manual removal of encroaching trees in order to prevent oaks from being shaded out.

Grassland Protection focuses on retaining and restoring native Oregon grasslands, which have been highly impacted by the introduction of non-native, invasive grass species.

Upland Forest Management may involve removal of non-native, invasive understory plants, or the thinning of dense, second-growth forest stands in order to reduce fire risk and facilitate more rapid development of mature forest.

Water Quality Improvements are important for endangered salmon and other aquatic species that need clear, cool streams to spawn and successfully rear young. Improvements may include reducing erosion into streams as well as planting vegetation along stream edges to provide shade and lower water temperatures.

Natural Resource Plans are recommended for park areas that require more a detailed natural resource planning effort due to special circumstances.

State Natural Reserve Areas on OPRD lands have been designated in order to protect Oregon's highest quality native ecosystems and rare plant and animal species. Management decisions in these areas prioritize ecosystem health and limit adverse development impacts. Criteria for identifying and designating new reserves are outlined in the 2010 Oregon Natural Areas Plan.

Forest Reserve Areas proposed in this plan are intended to protect rare or unique forest stands by limiting development impact. These stands are identified in the Forestry Report as Condition A Class stands.

Wildlife Refuge Areas are proposed to preserve portions of parks with low disturbance levels, large size, and high quality priority habitats as refuges for wildlife.

Gorge Visitor Experience Recommendations

Trail Steward

A volunteer Trail Steward position at selected trailheads providing orientation, historical or interpretive information, and general guidance about the trail to park visitors during peak seasons will be developed. Potential locations include Viento, Post Canyon, Latourell Falls, John B. Yeon, Hatfield West/East, Bridal Veil Falls, Portland Women’s Forum, and Rowena Crest.

Expert in Residency Program

An ‘Expert in Residency’ program will be introduced serving parks in the Gorge Management Units. This volunteer could be asked to contribute a high level of educational, artistic, scientific, recreation or other expertise to the park in exchange for accommodations or a stipend. This would be a unique opportunity for individuals to create something unique to the park that has lasting benefits for park visitors. Site specific accommodations may be provided by OPRD for this program.

Outdoor Skills

The ‘Let’s Go’ Program aims to deliver introductory outdoor adventures, with OPRD providing basic training and equipment for a low cost. While current Let’s Go activities include camping, paddling, disc golfing, among other activities the following programs were discussed as potentials for future expansions during the OPRD Gorge Planning process:

- Let’s Go Paddling at Wyeth, West Mayer, or Rooster Rock
- Let’s Go Bicycling on the Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail
- Let’s Go Mountain Biking in Post Canyon

Interpreting Recreation

A program should be developed that helps visitors understand some of the unique recreation practices seen in the Gorge. Activities like rock climbing or windsports provide interesting viewing opportunities to visitors who may have no idea about the skills required. The program could include anything from seasonal displays of equipment to demonstrations partnering with volunteers from local recreation groups. Possible locations could include Lewis and Clark, Rooster Rock, Viento, East Mayer.

Individual State Park Plans & Recommendations

Oregon State Parks in the Columbia River Gorge are pieces of a larger recreation experience. Visitors hardly ever visit one destination in the Gorge, and as the plan outlines in the *Chapter 3: Resource Assessments* and *Chapter 4: Visitor Experience Assessments*, each park has its own unique draw, qualities and reasons people continue to return. Additionally, each park has its own unique set of challenges needs and opportunities as defined in *Chapter 6*.

The following planning proposals aim to celebrate and accentuate the individual qualities of each state park, while also improving each park’s contribution to the overall experience of the Columbia River Gorge.

W1 Lewis and Clark State Recreation Site



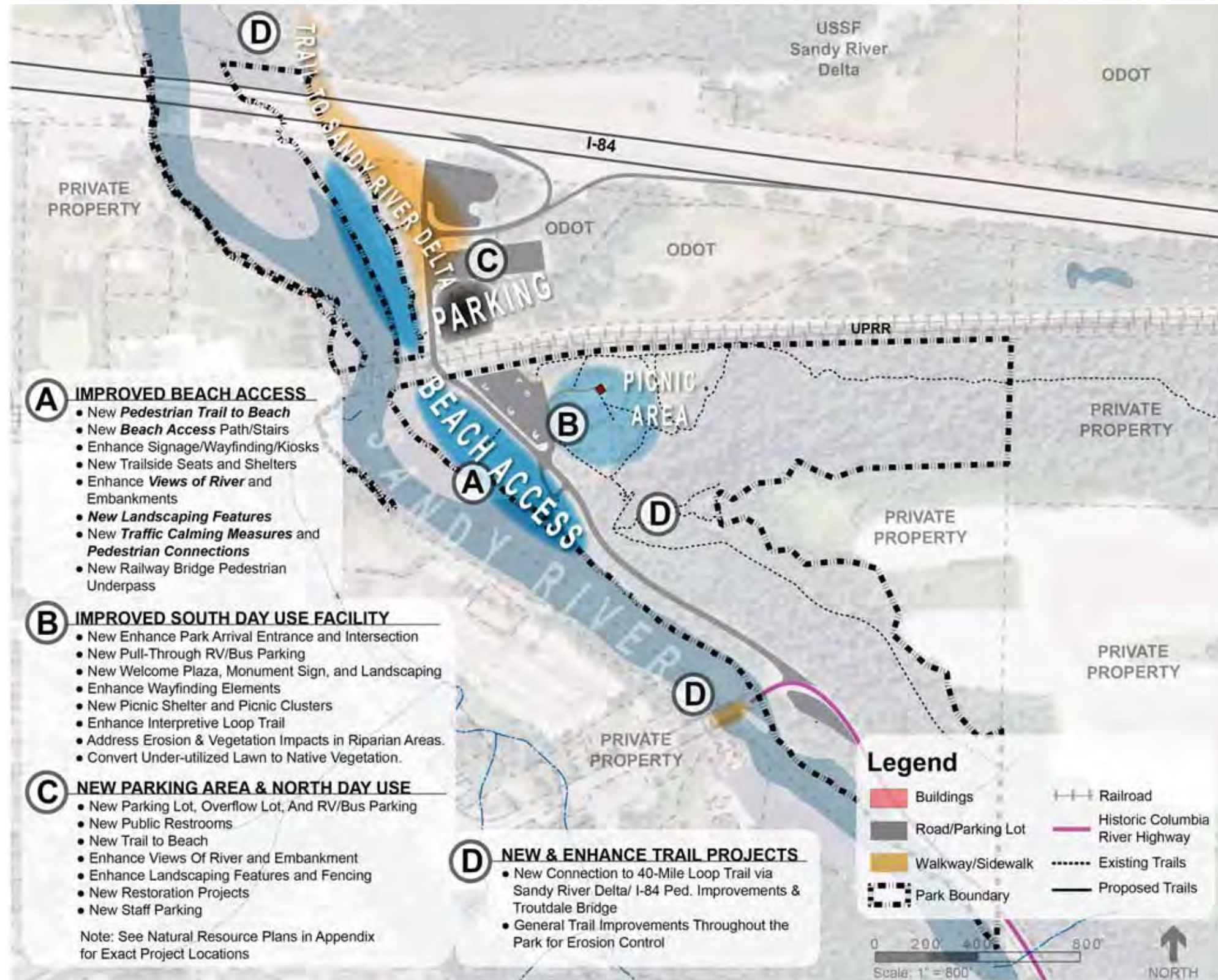
Sandy River at Lewis & Clark from Boat Ramp

Lewis and Clark State Recreation Site (SRS) was the subject of a 2011 Comprehensive Plan. Park proposals identified in that plan have been updated to reflect recent construction projects since the plan’s completion. Reference the plan for a complete description of proposals and strategies at Lewis & Clark SRS.

Lewis and Clark is a gateway to the Gorge. Marking the beginning of the historic highway and the location where westbound I-84 transitions to the scenic area, the park is as much of a crossroads for modern day travelers of the Gorge, as it was for the explorers it was named for, who camped here on their journey. The park currently features day use, climbing on Broughton Bluff, and access to the Sandy River for swimming and boating.

Day Use

An entry plaza will greet visitors to the main day use area, along with additional wayfinding and interpretive elements. A new picnic shelter and landscaping improves the visitor experience in the day use area and a new bus drop off will provide new access for large groups. A new trail plan for the park will be completed by OPRD staff to identify improvements for erosion and a connection to the 40-Mile Loop Trail, as it is developed. Parking area and restroom near I-84 will alleviate illegal parking during peak season. Restoration will be performed throughout the park, providing aesthetic improvements and habitat quality. Existing management partnerships with the USFS at Sandy River Delta and with trail connections will be formalized.



Map 8.1 Lewis & Clark State Recreation Site Planning Proposal



The Lewis & Clark Day Use Area, With Morning Fog on Broughton Bluff

River Access

New orientation and pedestrian walkways are necessary to improve visitor safety as the river has no dedicated safe pedestrian access from the parking lot across the road to the river. Bike parking will be provided. Additionally, traffic calming measures will be employed in coordination with ODOT and the Historic Highway Advisory Committee.

Lewis & Clark: A Day in the Gorge

Another 90° scorcher hits the Portland metro area, enticing a group of students at Mt. Hood Community College to take a break from studies and cool off in the Sandy River. Knowing the difficulty of parking at Lewis and Clark, the students decide to bike to the river. They easily enter the parking lot, lock up their bikes and safely cross Jordan Road to find a spot on the shore before jumping in the cold water.

W2 Dabney State Recreation Area

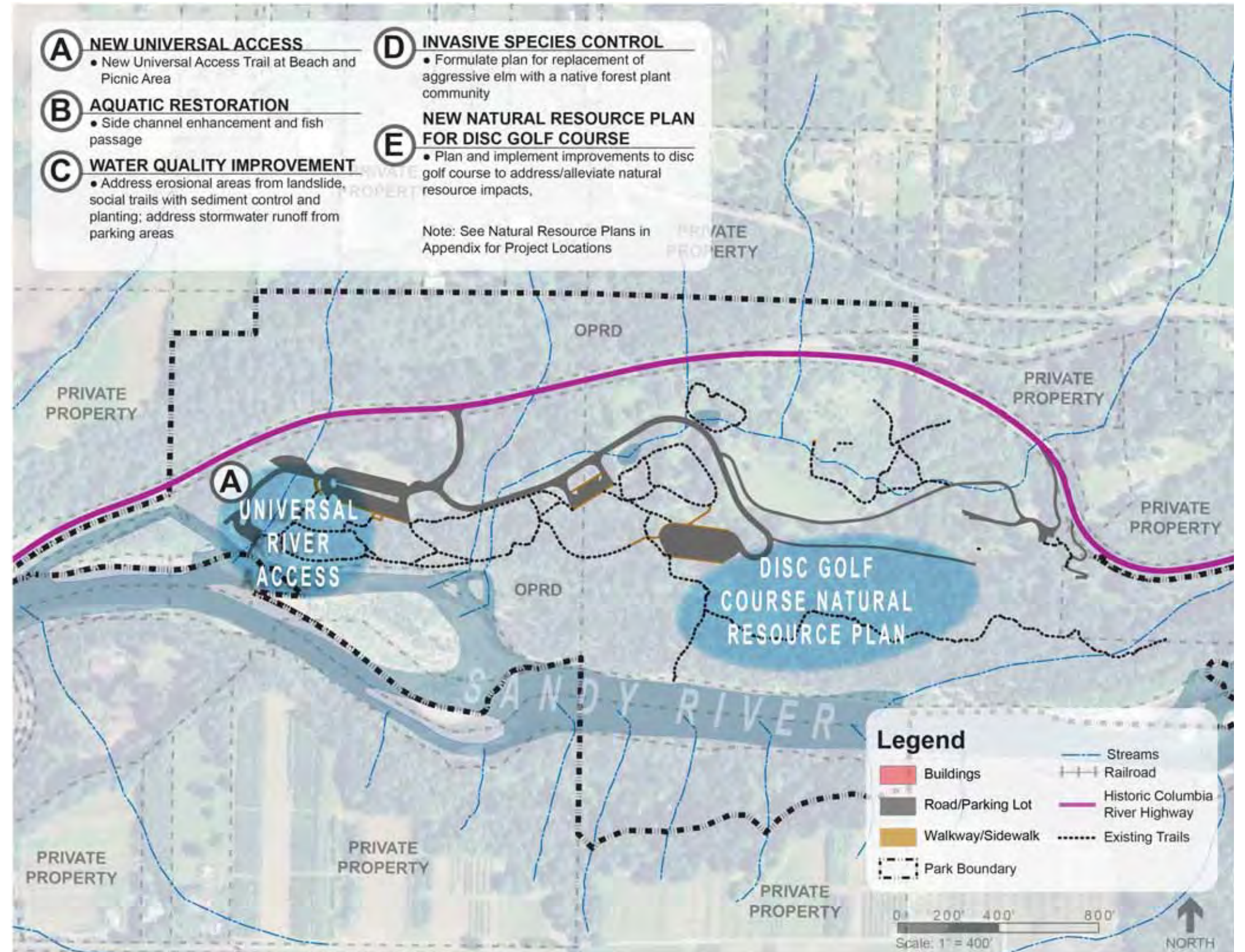


The Sandy River at Dabney

Dabney is a very popular park in spring and summer for accessing the river, fishing, boating, and disc golfing. Often visitors float the Sandy River to Lewis and Clark, launching from Dabney. The park provides some of the best beaches in the management unit, packed with visitors all summer long.

Given the management challenge with illegal shoulder parking during prime season, it would be reasonable to suggest additional parking in the park, as proposed in the 1994 plan. However seeing as this parking is only needed for a few weeks during the summer, it makes sense to maintain the proposed parking lot development as temporary overflow parking on peak days, allowing the meadow to regenerate each fall through spring. This provides habitat and aesthetic and recreation value throughout the times when it is not needed for overflow parking. Recently, allowing temporary parking in this meadow has successfully alleviated the strain on shoulder parking.

Disc golf is popular recreation activity at Dabney, however the increase in users is taking a toll on important riparian habitat and natural areas of the park. A natural resource plan providing solutions for long term, restoration and increased quality of the recreation experience should be developed for the park, in partnership with local disc golf users and OPRD natural resource staff. Additionally, given the relatively low grade along the river bank at Dabney, universal access grade trails should be developed to the beach and restroom facilities. There is a potential to provide river access for all park visitors at Dabney, a rare opportunity in the Gorge.



Map 8.2 Dabney State Recreation Area Planning Proposal

W3 Portland Women's Forum State Scenic Viewpoint



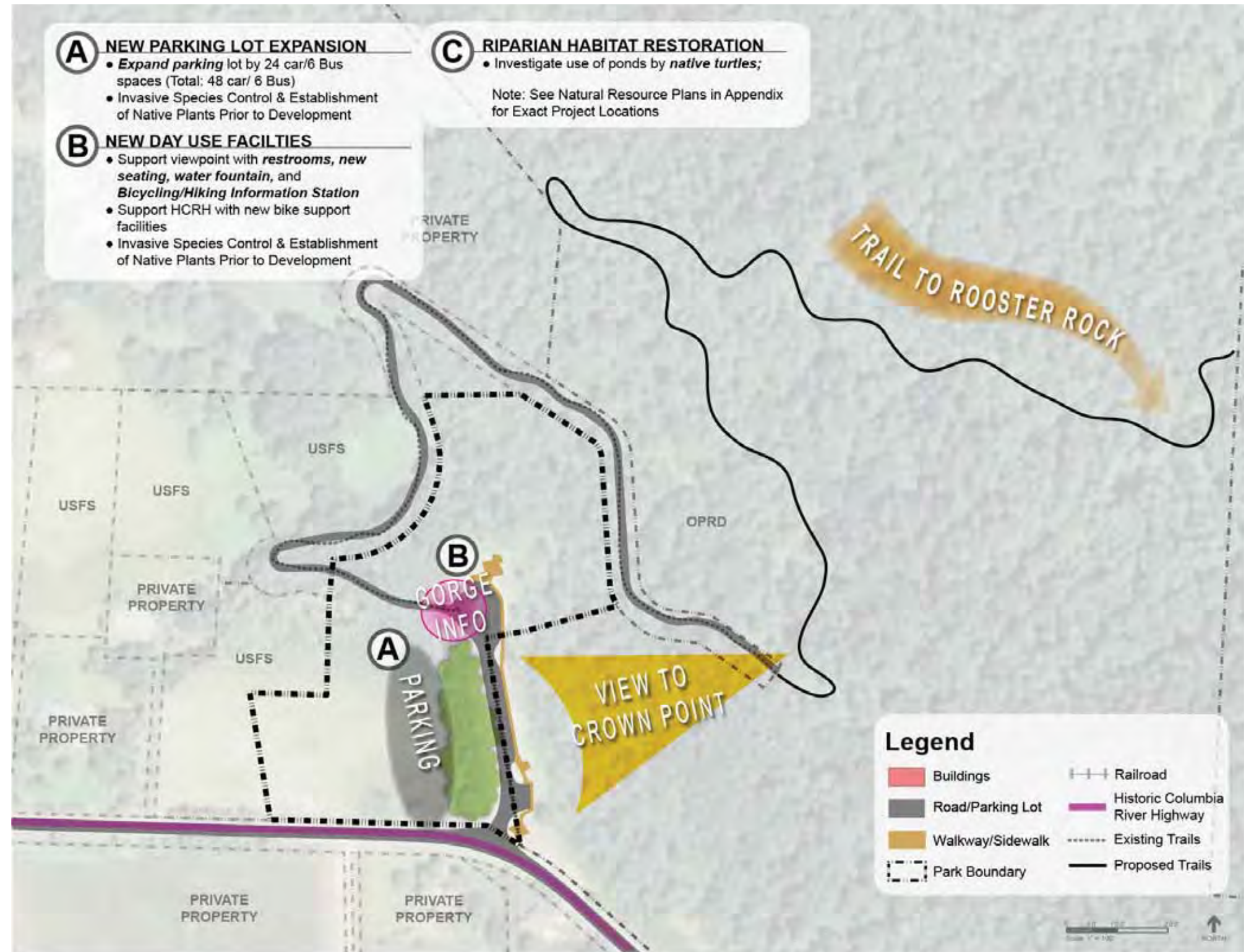
Viewpoint at Portland Women's Forum With Crown Point in the Distance

Portland Women's Forum's scenic viewpoint is one of the most photographed vistas in the Gorge, clearly displaying Crown Point in the distance and the Columbia River winding below. The park allows parking to access the view from two areas framed by trees, as well as a monument dedicated to the organization that donated the land.

Day Use

Given the popularity of Portland Women's Forum as one of the quintessential viewpoints in the western Gorge, there is a need for increased parking at the viewpoint. This proposal is similar to the 1994 parking lot plan in numbers, however makes some of the dedicated bus spaces transitional to smaller vehicles while providing opportunities to capture stormwater runoff and increase tree canopy throughout the parking expansion. The parking lot design should retain the pastoral quality of the neighboring property and historical landscape while minimizing visual impacts of cars from neighboring properties. The pasture land to the west will continue to be maintained by the USFS.

The viewpoint serves as a gateway to the Gorge for many of the visitors traveling on the historic highway from the Portland metropolitan area. Light day use facilities – a restroom, additional seating, potable water, and recreation information – support visitors as they explore the rest of the Gorge. While visitors pause to take in the view, this is a key location to provide information about popular recreation spots and potential overflow areas



Map 8.3 Portland Women's Forum State Scenic Viewpoint Planning Proposal



Proposed Day Use Improvements at Portland Women's Forum



View from Historic Road



Existing Historic Road

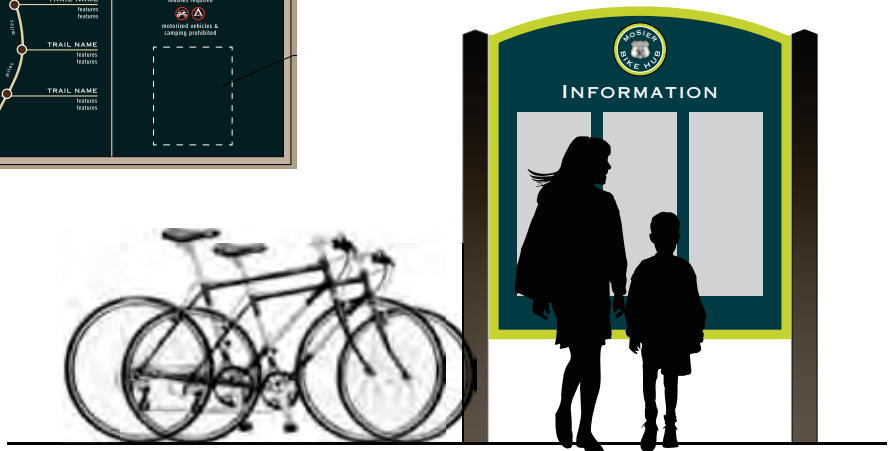
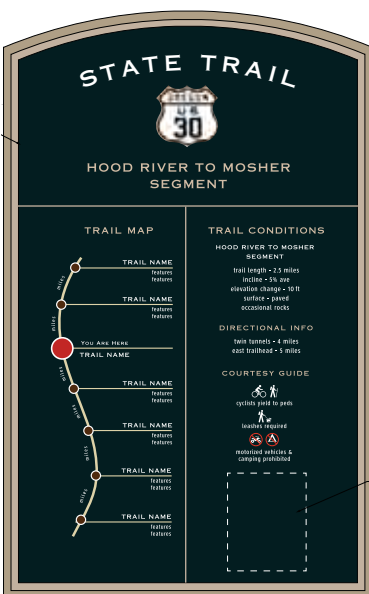
where a group can see a waterfall without a crowd. This signage can be developed in a limited, visually subordinate manner, using signs similar to the *ODOT HCRHST Wayfinding Plan* (2013) vision. Signage can also provide links to digital resources for people using smartphones to access, lessening the need for additional maps and signage at the viewpoint.

An existing historic road, currently popular with local residents for walking, terminates at the viewpoint. Prior to construction of the historic highway visitors traveled up the old road from the railroad below to visit the Chanticleer Inn. Light improvements to the existing road will create a trail experience highlighting the historic journey allowing visitors to ascend through a wetland, cliffs, fir forests, and agrarian landscapes providing a 'river-to-walls' hiking experience, currently unavailable in the Gorge. The hike highlights stunning views of the Columbia, Crown Point, Rooster Rock, and Beacon Rock. Crossing the railroad would provide a direct hiking connection from Rooster Rock and is considered a



Existing Day Use Area

long-term vision for this site. Until the long-term vision can be fulfilled, a 'down-and-back' trail option should be developed that can be experienced from Portland Women's Forum. Portions of this trail are owned by the USFS so coordination will be necessary during development.



HCRHST Wayfinding Plan Elements (Image: ODOT)

Portland Women's Forum: A Day in the Gorge

Visiting the Gorge for the first time, a group of visitors staying in Portland heard from their hotel staff that they can view several waterfalls from the Historic Columbia River Highway. They stop when they see the majestic viewpoint, knowing they have arrived in the Gorge. With the splendor of the western Gorge laid out in front of them they plan the rest of their morning from a map that shows several opportunities to see Gorge history starts at Crown Point, Bridal Veil Falls, Sheppard's Dell, Wahkeena Falls, and Multnomah Falls. The group had planned on stopping at Multnomah Falls but has heard it might be busy. Studying the map they see the opportunity for a longer waterfall hike to upper Latourell Falls, and read on the map that there may be extra parking available at Lower Talbot if the roadside stop is full. Recognizing they may have a full day ahead of them, the group heads back the short distance into Corbett for some snacks and sandwiches to pack and continue on their tour of the Gorge.

Portland Women's Forum: Needs, Constraints & Opportunities

- The parking lot is often full during peak seasons, and support facilities are necessary to improve visitor experience.
- It is the first viewpoint on the Historic Columbia River Highway traveling eastbound from Portland.
- An existing road connects Portland Women's Forum to Rooster Rock.
- Bicyclists utilize the viewpoint as a park and ride
- Historical attributes of viewpoint and pastoral qualities of adjacent agricultural field should remain.

W4 Crown Point State Scenic Corridor



Vista House

Crown Point is the most celebrated scenic area in the Gorge. Capping the 720 foot promontory rests the Vista House observatory, a National Historic Landmark constructed with the Columbia River Highway in 1918 to provide refreshment to travelers. Over one million people visit Vista House each year.

Interpretive opportunities include a need for continued management of the interpretive panels, with the possibility of designing a more fluid display that can be changed more easily, allowing future updates to be less complicated. The Vista House at Crown Point is a key scenic viewpoint resource along the Ice Age Floods National Geologic Trail and perhaps one of the best places in the Columbia River Gorge to view the flood landscape.

While the building is perpetually in need of maintenance due to the extreme wind and weather at the viewpoint, no additional facility development projects are identified at this time.



Inside Vista House

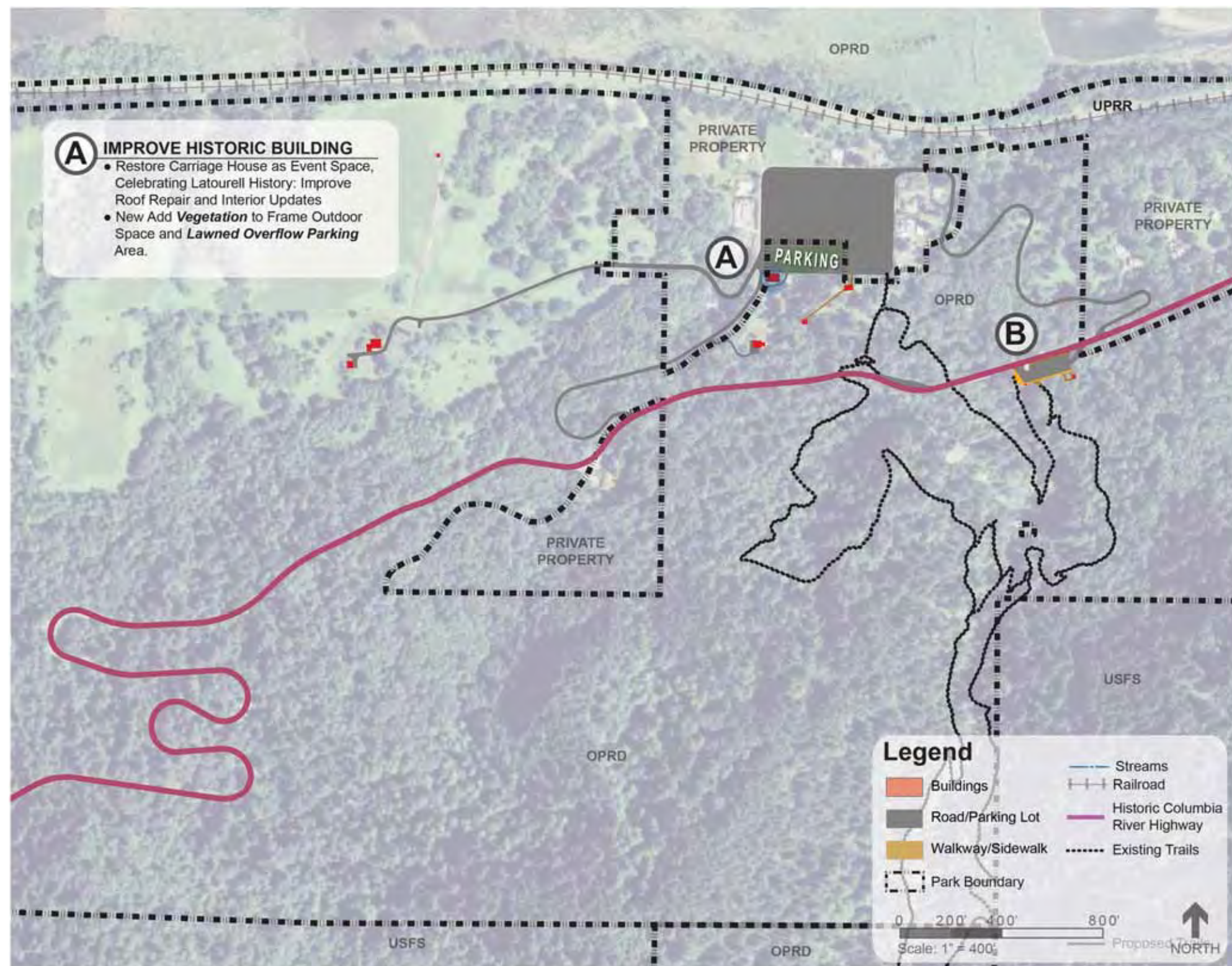
W5 Guy Talbot State Park



Carriage House at Lower Guy Talbot

Guy Talbot is typically referred to as Latourell Falls, a popular stop along the historic highway for viewing the lower falls, and trailhead to the upper falls.

Lower Guy Talbot is a lesser-known gem, providing shade and picnicking alongside Latourell Creek and the small town of Latourell. An adjacent historic carriage house, once restored, could provide a community event space for gatherings, celebrating the history of Latourell through musical events or dances. Currently it is in need of roof repair and other interior updates. Parking across the street, will remain informal in the grass lot and landscape improvements can be made around the building to frame outdoor spaces and screen neighboring properties.



Map 8.4 Guy Talbot State Park Planning Proposal

W6 George W. Joseph State Natural Area



The Picnic Shelter at Lower Guy Talbot



Lower Latourell Falls



George Joseph State Natural Area

George Joseph is a unique natural area, accessed only by trails from Guy Talbot. Trails through dense forested areas of the Gorge provide a lesser-traveled hike, in one of the most congested areas of the Gorge. Preserving the resources in this natural area, no projects are identified at this time.



Rooster Rock

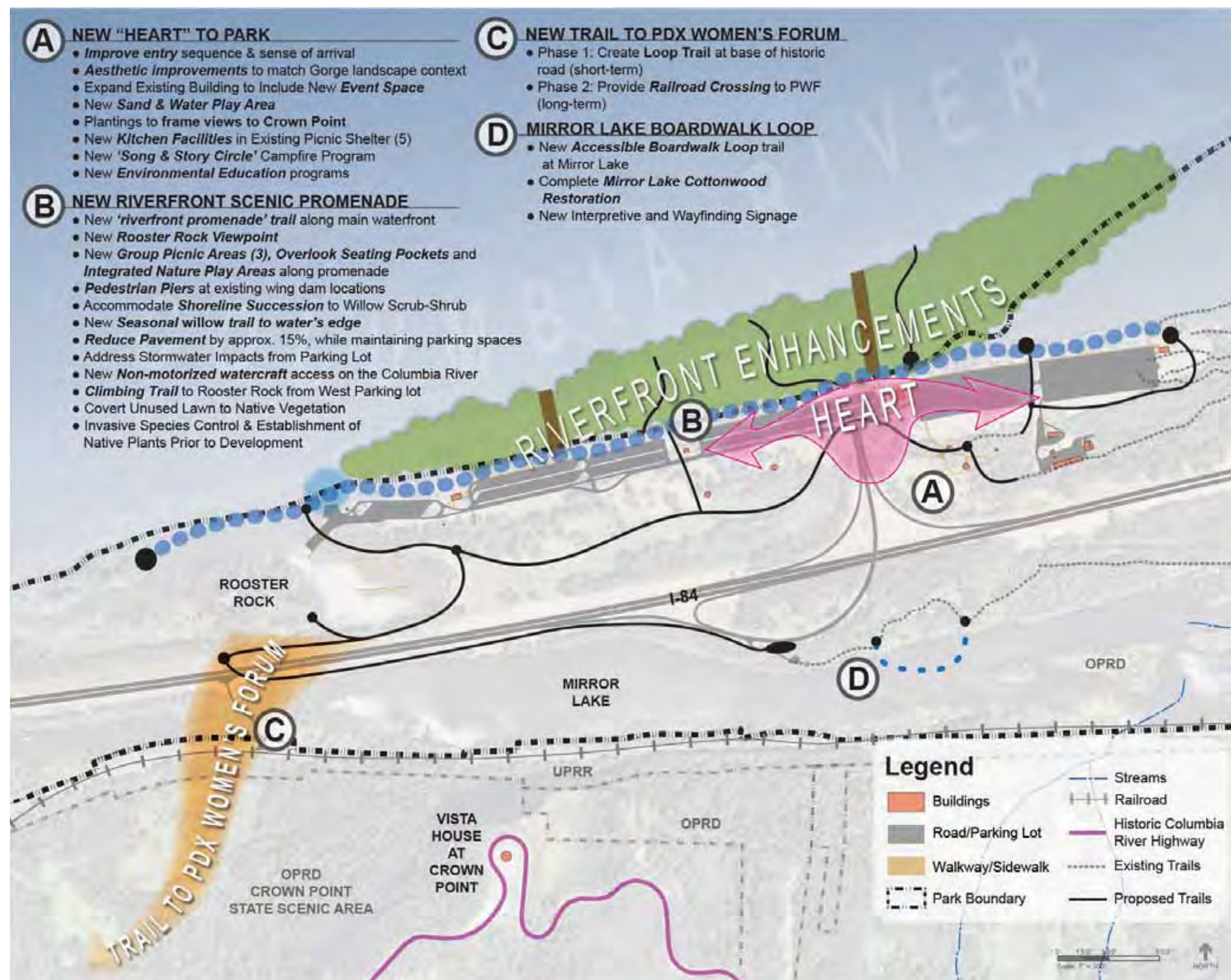
Rooster Rock is one the of the largest recreation properties in the Gorge, containing the largest section of riverfront in any state park in the management unit. It houses the management unit's office, as well as west Gorge staff and maintenance facilities. The park is accessible from both east and west I-84, but not the historic highway.

Riverfront Scenic Promenade

Despite the loss of the beach, the Columbia River remains a major asset at Rooster Rock and improvements seek to highlight the river in new ways for traditional high-use visitor experiences at the park – hiking, group picnics, clothing-optional beach, disc golf, small craft boating and nature viewing.

Currently there is nowhere to walk along the bank of the river. A new riverfront scenic promenade highlights views to Beacon Rock, Crown Point, and natural resources along the waterfront, while creating an additional recreation experience. Visitors have a new place to walk along the river, with seating, picnic and natural play areas arranged along the bank. The west end of the promenade culminates at the Rooster Rock viewpoint, where visitors can sit and observe rock climbers and kayakers simultaneously.

Pier walkways on the existing pilings are an additional riverfront experience, as well as a potential event space for memorable photographs. Landscaping and restoration on the river creates distinct areas that frame views, while enriching habitat. Willows regenerate along the riverfront creating seasonal river trails



Map 8.5 Rooster Rock State Park Planning Proposal



Proposed Scenic Promenade Improvements at Rooster Rock



Existing Rooster Rock Waterfront

close to existing parking. Facilitating the natural condition along the edge of the park can potentially stabilize the lower bank providing additional swimming opportunities in the future, although this will need to be monitored over time by engineering and natural resource staff.

New 'Heart' to Park

Arriving to Rooster Rock when it was a beach, was a matter of parking the car and heading down the stairs to get to the water as soon as you could. With the loss of the beach in the 1996 floods, the park lacks a destination for visitors. Users tend to congregate in areas of the park depending on their need. Arriving at the park feels more like arriving at a massive parking lot next to the river, instead of highlighting the Columbia. A new centralized feature and entry sequence is necessary to orient visitors and improve the experience of visiting the park.

A new plaza outside the current park offices combines natural play elements with framed views of the river, while creating a strong first impression of the park as a riverfront experience and

active recreation space. Arriving at the park, a visitor sees children climbing on rocks and playing in water with families picnicking along the banks. A water and sand play element allows children to pause water along a linear route, like the Columbia River with dams. Elements of the natural play area include lawn with shade trees and picnic tables. A circulation path frames the lawn and connects to the riverfront trail where willow forest thickets provide areas for climbing through, creating "rooms" in the middle. An additional entry booth supports crowding during peak hours at the fee booth.

New Event Space and Programs

Expanding the current park offices to include an event space allows the park to host organized educational programs, year-round and mid-week, using a model based on Tryon Creek State Natural Area. The heated space, with views that open out to the river, can be leased for meeting and event space that feels like an escape, but is actually an easy drive from the Portland metro area. Park staff benefits from a larger meeting space with framed views back to Crown Point. Minimal scenic area permitting would be triggered by expanding the existing building in an ideal location, however if office expansion is not feasible due to scenic standards the existing floor plan of restroom should be considered for redevelopment.

Rooster Rock is a hub for developing environmental education themes throughout the management unit. Campfire-type gatherings expand on the folk history of the Gorge, including a Day Use 'Song and Story Circle'. Partnering with a composer to write songs that celebrate the natural and cultural history of the Gorge in the style of Woody Guthrie's songs for the BPA, creates a visitor experience unique to the Gorge. Additionally, education programs and field trips study erosion on the river, birdwatching, the 'River-to Cliff' elements present at the park, and riparian and wetland elements present at Mirror Lake.

Parking Lot Improvements

As the beach is no longer a notable experience that happens away from vehicles there is a need to remove cars from riverfront experience. The parking lot is currently designed with oversized driving aisles and paving can be reduced, expanding area for the riverfront promenade, while retaining the number of parking spaces. Pedestrian walkways and stormwater facilities throughout the existing parking area increase visitor safety and reduce

polluted runoff into the river. Landscaping and vegetative plantings increase the visitor experience of walking from a vehicle to other areas of the park, while decreasing mowing and maintenance once established.

Picnic Areas

The current picnic areas in the park are popular with visitors and large groups. These existing areas can be covered, extending the season, and improved with kitchen shelters. New riverfront picnic areas are developed alongside the riverfront promenade, remaining visually subordinate with scenic area standards.

Chanticleer Trail to Portland Women's Forum

The public process identified the need for additional short day hike loop trail options in the Gorge, especially in the western Gorge where trails are overcrowded. There is a fantastic opportunity to connect Rooster Rock to Portland Women's Forum with a hiking trail. The road predates the historic highway, and passes through several natural conditions – river, wetland, forest, cliff, and agrarian fields, culminating in one of the most photographed vistas in the Gorge. This location has significant potential to create a new, much-needed recreation experience, highlighting historic elements of the Gorge while making use of existing facilities and being a feasible location for a crossing. This site will be included in a Gorge-wide pedestrian river access feasibility study to determine and prioritize potential railroad access points on OPRD property throughout the Gorge.

Mirror Lake Boardwalk

Mirror Lake is one of the most unique and beautiful areas in the Gorge, providing wetland habitat among the scenic cliffs and falls of the western Gorge. A universal access wetland boardwalk trail highlights this feature for visitors and educational programs. As the area is known to have seasonal wildlife presence, there will be a need to coordinate access as potentially summer use only. Additionally, kayak access should be very limited and perhaps only led by rangers to alleviate impacts on migratory species.

Boat Ramp

In its current condition, the boat ramp and lagoon do not provide an enjoyable visitor experience. Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) staff has been working closely with the



Proposed 'Heart of Park' Improvements at Rooster Rock

Oregon State Marine Board (OSMB) to determine the best possible use of the boat ramp area in the future. As the boat ramp is on the OSMB priority list for repairs, an increased understanding of sedimentation patterns near the park is necessary prior to project coordination.

Sedimentation has reduced the quality of visitor experience for all river users at Rooster Rock. In the early 1980's most of the spit adjacent to the lagoon was washed away by a high water event. At an enormous cost, the spit was reconstructed and the lagoon was dredged in 1986, but by the early 1990's siltation continued to be a significant issue for navigating the channel. As previous efforts to dredge the channel have proven unsuccessful, newly identified solutions to the sedimentation are limited and extremely expensive to implement. Dredging is costly, but finding



Existing Rooster Rock Entrance



Proposed Scenic Promenade Improvements at Rooster Rock



Existing Rooster Rock Riverfront

a location for the dredge material can also be challenging. OPRD will continue to work with OSMB and are hopeful we can find a lasting solution that benefits recreationalists and natural resource quality, while making use of public funds in a responsible manner.

Additional Trails and Recreation Opportunities

Additional trails in the park provide safe access to Rooster Rock for climbing and fishing where currently users park along Highway 84, which is unsafe. Recent increases in kayaking at the park require a dedicated launching area on the Columbia side of the jetty, to avoid low-water conditions in the channel. A dedicated kiteboarding area is established as regeneration of willows stabilizes to reduce user conflict.

Rooster Rock: A Day in the Gorge

A family travels along the Historic Columbia River Highway stopping at Portland Women's Forum, Crown Point, and a few waterfalls. Looping back at Ainsworth, they end the day at Rooster Rock for a walk along the river and a picnic. The little ones cool off in the sand and water-based nature play area while parents relax nearby and even join in on the fun.

Rooster Rock: Needs, Constraints and Opportunities

- Extremes in park attendance: Low use in shoulder seasons and weekdays; high parking numbers on summer weekends.
- Expansive paving; however, all parking spaces are needed at peak times.
- The main beach is no longer functional as a swimming area.
- The boat ramp functions seasonally and is extremely expensive to constantly dredge.
- The riverfront area of the park has no connected walking path or water access.
- The entrance feels like you are arriving at a parking lot, not a park.
- Need for additional universal access recreation options.
- Limited draw for families, shoulder season hikers, school groups, or visitors from the views and falls loop on HWY 30.
- Desire for children's play areas, dog off-leash areas, more docks, and more group picnic shelter facilities.

W8 Shepperd's Dell State Natural Area



Shepperd's Dell

In 1915, dairy farmer George Shepperd gave this land as a gift to the city of Portland in honor of his wife, Mattie. Today a short paved trail leads from the historic highway to a waterfall and Young's Creek. Stone Masonry features and the highway bridge make this a favorite stop along the highway. See the 'Trail Projects' section later in the chapter for a description of projects at this park.

W9 Bridal Veil Falls State Scenic Viewpoint



Bridal Veil Falls

Bridal Veil Falls is a popular destination along the HCRH, providing scenic views of the Gorge, Columbia River as well as Bridal Veil Falls, via a short hike. Given the proximity to the HCRH Bridal Veil Falls supports bike riders as a rest stop, with its existing restroom and seating. Biking support is enhanced with the addition of a fix-it station, trail map kiosk, water bottle filling station, additional seating, and picnic benches. The signage and bike station can be developed in a visually subordinate manner, using the *ODOT HCRHST Wayfinding Plan* (2013) vision.

The loop trail providing views of the Columbia River is improved to meet universal access requirements, as it is a unique viewpoint with relatively level grades. Additionally, repairs are made to the waterfall viewing platform to make it safer for all users.

An opportunity to provide a small amount of universally accessible parking near Bridal Veil Falls (in partnership with Union Pacific who currently owns the property), would create direct access to the falls. If developed, trail improvements along this route involving resurfacing, grading, and a small viewing platform to make the route universally accessible.



Viewpoint Trail at Bridal Veil Falls

Bridal Veil Falls: A Day in the Gorge

A group of bicyclists traveling on the Historic Columbia River Highway stop at Bridal Veil Falls to use the restroom and eat lunch. One of the bicyclists realizes he has a flat tire and uses the bike stand to patch it while the rest of the group walks the short trail to Bridal Veil Falls. On the hike they learn about the timber company that used to operate in the area. At the waterfall viewpoint they take photos, updating their social network profiles before continuing the ride.

Bridal Veil Falls: Needs, Constraints and Opportunities

- The park is often crowded in peak seasons.
- The viewpoint trail is an opportunity to create a short, universally accessible loop with surface work and mild grading.
- The waterfall viewing area is in need of repair.
- The park is an ideal location along the HCRHT to provide safe support facilities for bicyclists.

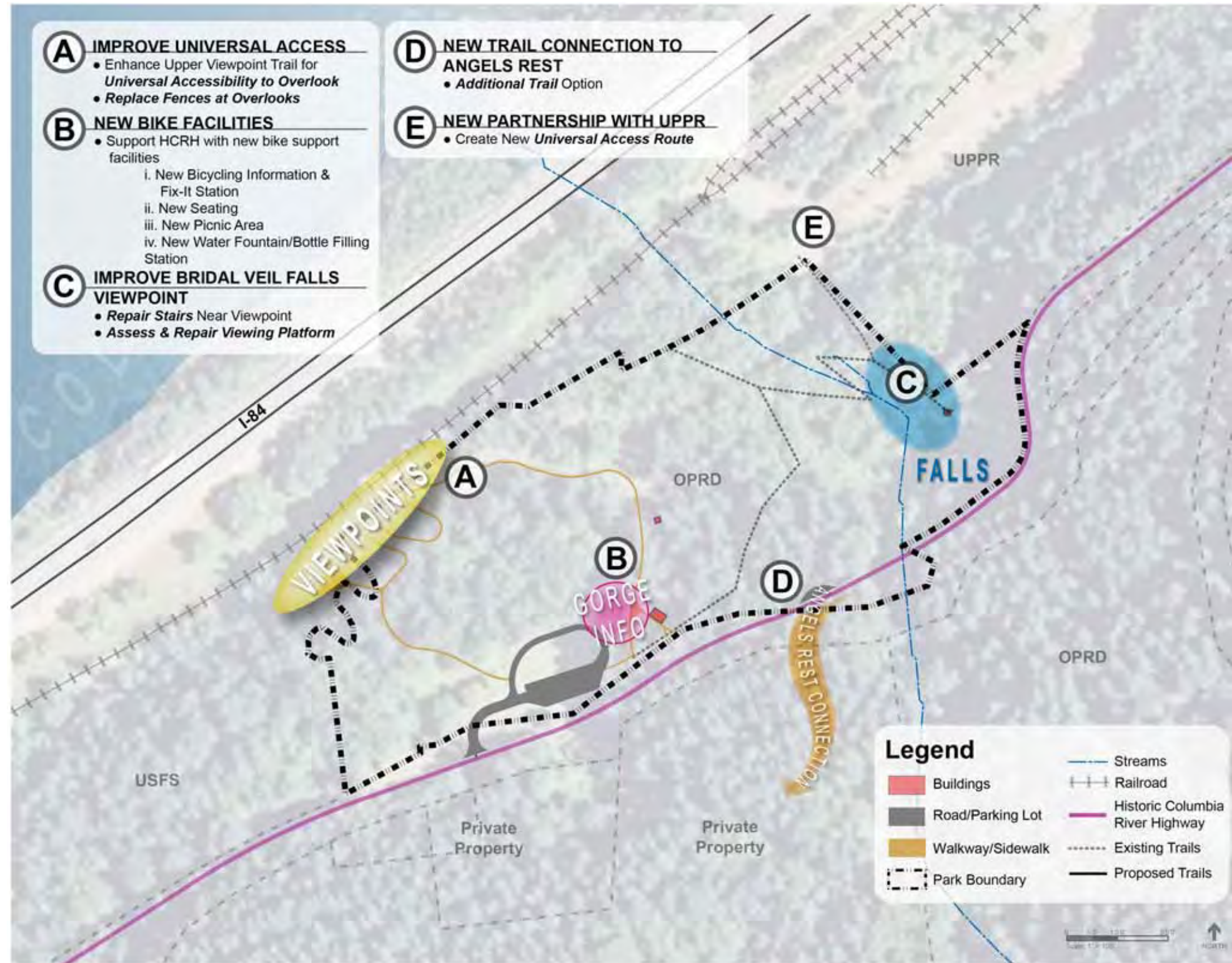
W10 Angel's Rest State Trailhead



Shoulder Parking Along Historic Highway at Angel's Rest

The Angels Rest Trailhead includes an 18 space (1 ADA) parking lot that supports the popular Angel's Rest trail with spectacular views of the Gorge. This is the closest major trailhead on the Oregon side of the Gorge to Portland and typically cars fill the overflow lot off Palmer Mill Road (10 additional spaces) and park along the roads near the trailhead, even in winter. While the trail and overflow parking lot is managed by the USFS, the main parking lot and the first 50 yards of the trail are managed by OPRD. In 2000, basalt walls and HCRH signs were added to the trailhead.

The planning process has identified a need for a restroom and drinking water facilities at the trailhead but given the limitations for space on the shoulders of the road this is not a feasible option. Signage has been provided at the trailhead directing visitors to Bridal Veil Falls for restroom facilities and water. A larger regional planning effort is necessary to relieve congestion on the historic highway and trail in this area, as trailhead improvements are limited in addressing capacity issues at this trailhead.



Map 8.6 Bridal Veil Falls State Scenic Viewpoint Planning Proposal

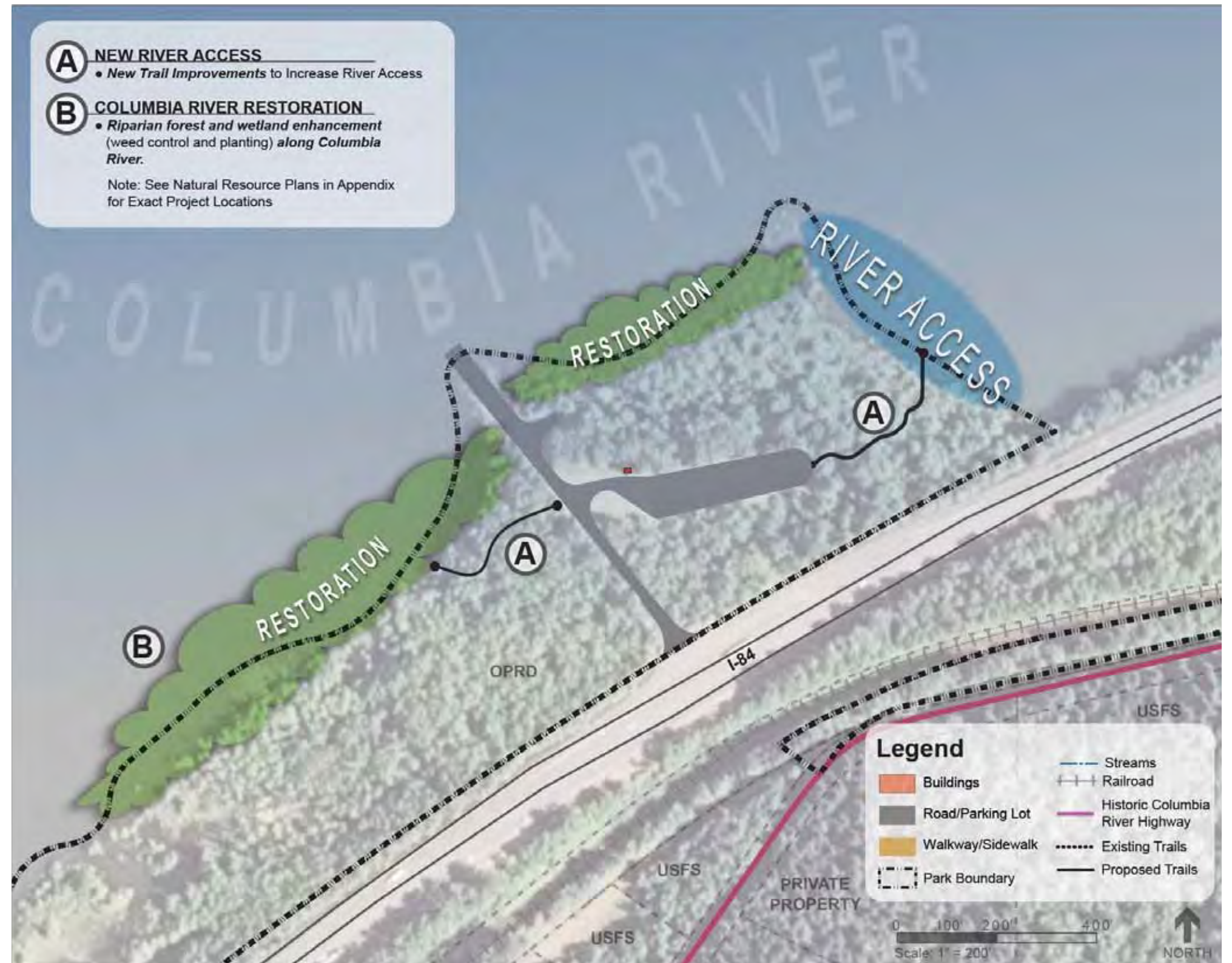
W11 Dalton Point State Recreation Site



View of Columbia River Looking West From Dalton Point

Dalton Point holds tremendous potential as it contains a functional boat ramp, just minutes from Rooster Rock as well as fantastic, windsports, swimming and bank fishing opportunities. It could be considered the western Gorge's 'best kept secret', however it is only accessible from west-bound I-84, requiring east-bound visitors to drive past the park seven miles and turnaround at the Ainsworth exit. Additionally the park is highly subject to crime given its easy access to and from the highway.

Given these circumstances opening the park up to increased uses is a priority, creating a recreation draw and more of a presence in the park. A new trail provides access on the east bank for swimming and vegetative management to open the parking area up to be more visible from the highway. Visitors tired of dealing with the crowds at Lewis and Clark, can continue down the highway to ample parking, a sunny beach and spectacular views of the Gorge. Marketing the park as a premier river swimming area and dependable year-round boat ramp will help overcome the negative identity associated with the park. Additionally, given that the park has functioned well as a windsports launch for many years, opportunities for lawn or sand rigging space should be explored in the future.



Map 8.7 Dalton Point State Recreation Site Planning Proposal

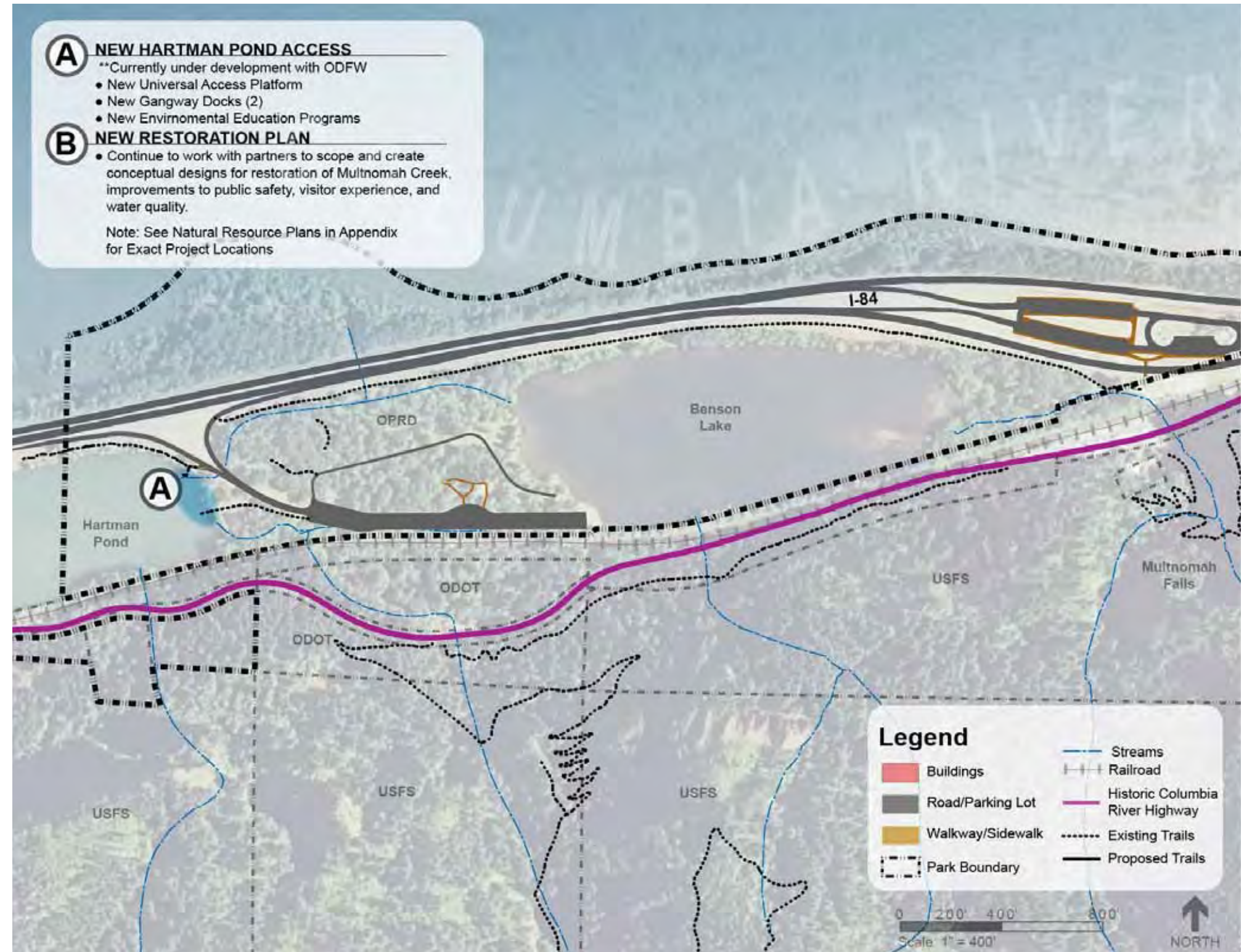
W12 Benson State Recreation Area



Benson Lake Looking Towards Multnomah Falls

Benson serves as a destination park for visitors who want to picnic, fish in the stocked pond or swim and kayak on Benson Lake and Hartman Pond. It also provides a small disc-golf course. The park is situated between I-84 and the commercial railroad making it one of the less secluded state parks in the Gorge. It is only accessible to eastbound travelers on I-84.

Currently efforts are underway to repair the boat dock and universal access fishing pier at Hartman Pond in partnership with ODFW, improving the quality of universal access fishing in the Gorge. Opportunities to enhance Benson include restoration of the lake to a wetland, increasing habitat for amphibians, and birds.



Map 8.8 Benson State Recreation Area Planning Proposal

W13 Ainsworth State Park



Walk-In Campsite at Ainsworth

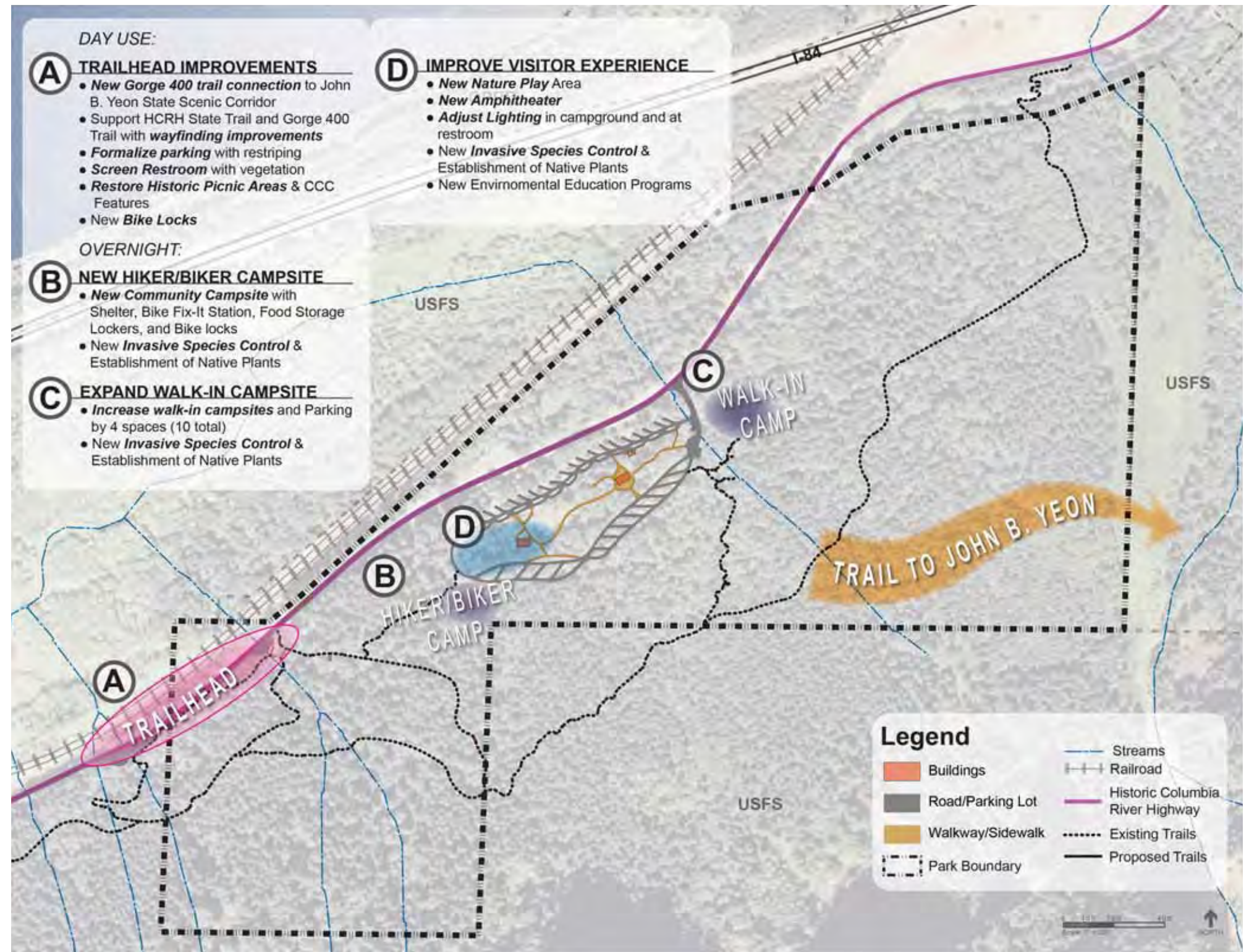
Ainsworth is a primary west-end camping location in the Gorge, offering car, RV and walk-in campsites. There is a high demand for bike-in camping at Ainsworth to support the HCRHT. Ainsworth campground and day-use areas connect to the USFS trail network via Gorge trail 400 and the HCRHT. The campground regularly fills in summer and the picnicking in the day-use area is very popular during the peak season.

Day Use

There are two day use areas adjacent to Highway 30. The East area provides walk-in access to campsite and USFS trails. The West area contains picnic seating and parking and is owned by USFS, but managed by OPRD. The trailheads contain historic elements that were built by the CCC. Restoration of these elements, including the historic picnic areas provides visitors a virtual time machine to the original historic highway experience. Overall improvements to the area include vegetative plantings and enhancements to the existing restroom, parking striping and bike racks.

Overnight

Expanding walk-in campsites and a new hiker-biker community campsite provides additional options for visitors on the Historic Highway. Additional walk-in sites provide the rich, natural quality of existing camps, where visitors are surrounded by the woods. Similarly, the hiker-biker community camp provides a forested camping experience in addition to bicycle-friendly amenities – a rain shelter, bike fix-it station, food storage lockers, and bike racks. This area of the park is never full, reserved for hikers and



Map 8.9 Ainsworth State Park Planning Proposal

bicyclists who arrive without reservations. A detailed natural and cultural resource study of the area will guide development. The addition of a nature play area and improved amphitheater in the campground will increase visitor experience for overnight users. Additionally, a few existing drive in sites will be adapted for universal accessibility as there is currently only one accessible campsite.



Existing East Day Use Area at Ainsworth

Ainsworth: A Day in the Gorge

A family parks in Ainsworth walk-in camp parking lot, unloads their gear and walk across the foot bridge to their tent site. Setting up camp they marvel at the sun dappling through the trees and talk about the waterfalls they saw that morning. At the campfire they sing a song they learned about the Gorge, during a story circle event earlier in the day and fall asleep thinking about the rest of their week in the Gorge.

Ainsworth: Needs, Constraints and Opportunities

- Enhancing day use facilities would provide better access to the USFS network in the Gorge.
- The day use area is outdated and general updates are needed to improve the area for increased visitor experience.
- Expand the popular walk-in campsite yet retain its natural character.
- Develop day use support facilities for bicyclists on the HCRHST and an overnight hiker/biker community campsite.
- Visitor surveys reflect a desire for facility improvements that increase universal access and safety.



Existing Walk-in Campsites at Ainsworth

W14 McLoughlin State Natural Area

No projects are identified at this time.

W17 Sheridan State Scenic Corridor

Other than projects associated with the HCRHST (See 2011 HCRHST Plan) no projects are identified at this time.

W18 HCRHST: Bridge of the Gods State Trailhead

No projects are identified at this time.

E1 Lang Forest State Scenic Corridor

Other than projects associated with the HCRHST (See 2011 HCRHST Plan) no projects are identified at this time.

E3 Lindsay Creek State Scenic Corridor

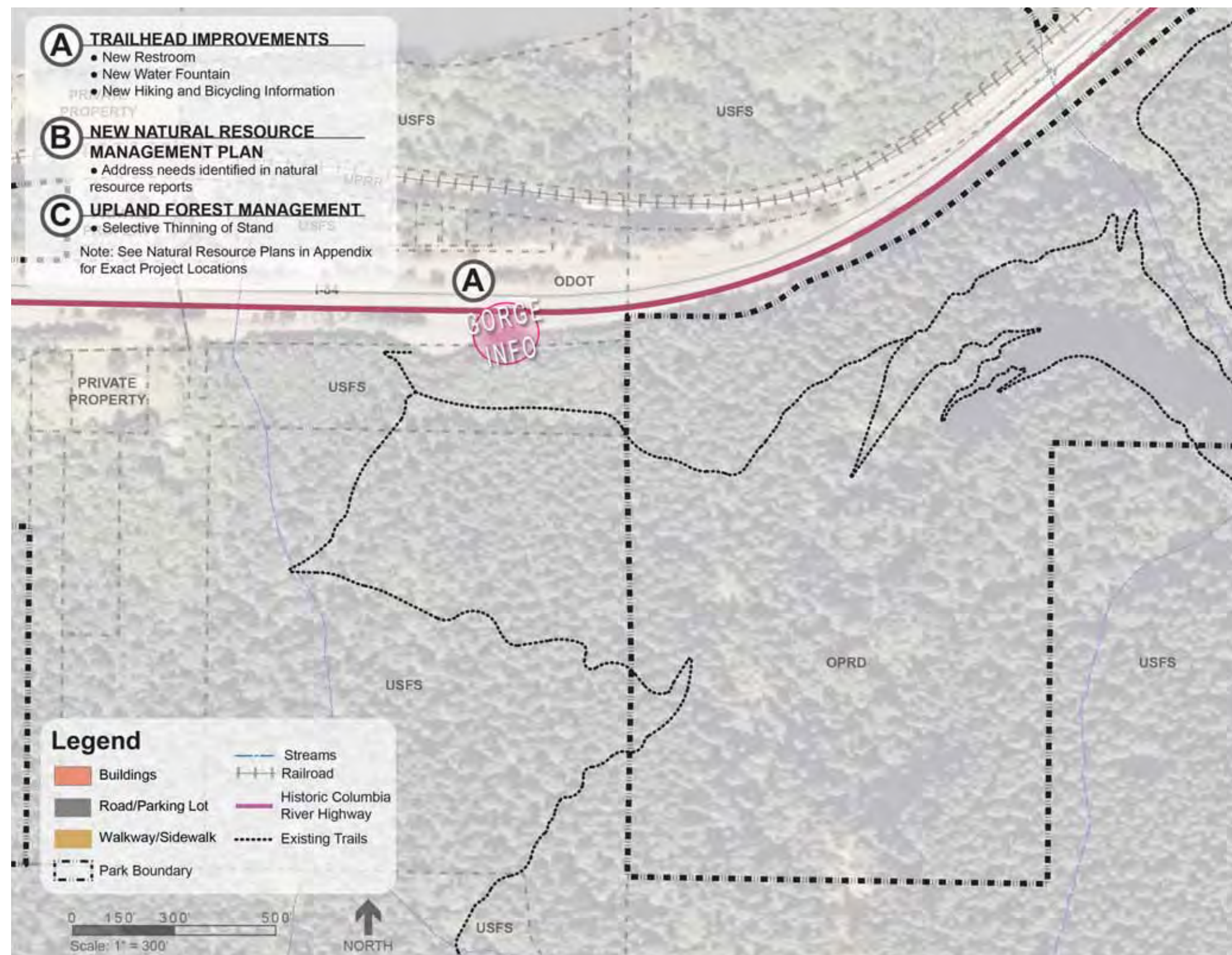
Other than projects associated with the HCRHST (See 2011 HCRHST Plan) no projects are identified at this time.



View of John B. Yeon Trailhead from the Trail

John B. Yeon State Scenic Corridor is a large area of forest. A 14-space trailhead adjacent to the historic highway provides access to Elowah Falls and upper McCord Creek falls. Currently the Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail (HCRHST) initiates from the parking lot and connects east to Cascade Locks.

As the trailhead is the first access for the HCRHST from the west and a popular trailhead there is a need for restroom and potable water facilities, as well as hiking and bicycling information in accordance with the *ODOT HCRHST Wayfinding Plan, 2013*.



Map 8.10 John B. Yeon State Scenic Corridor Planning Proposal

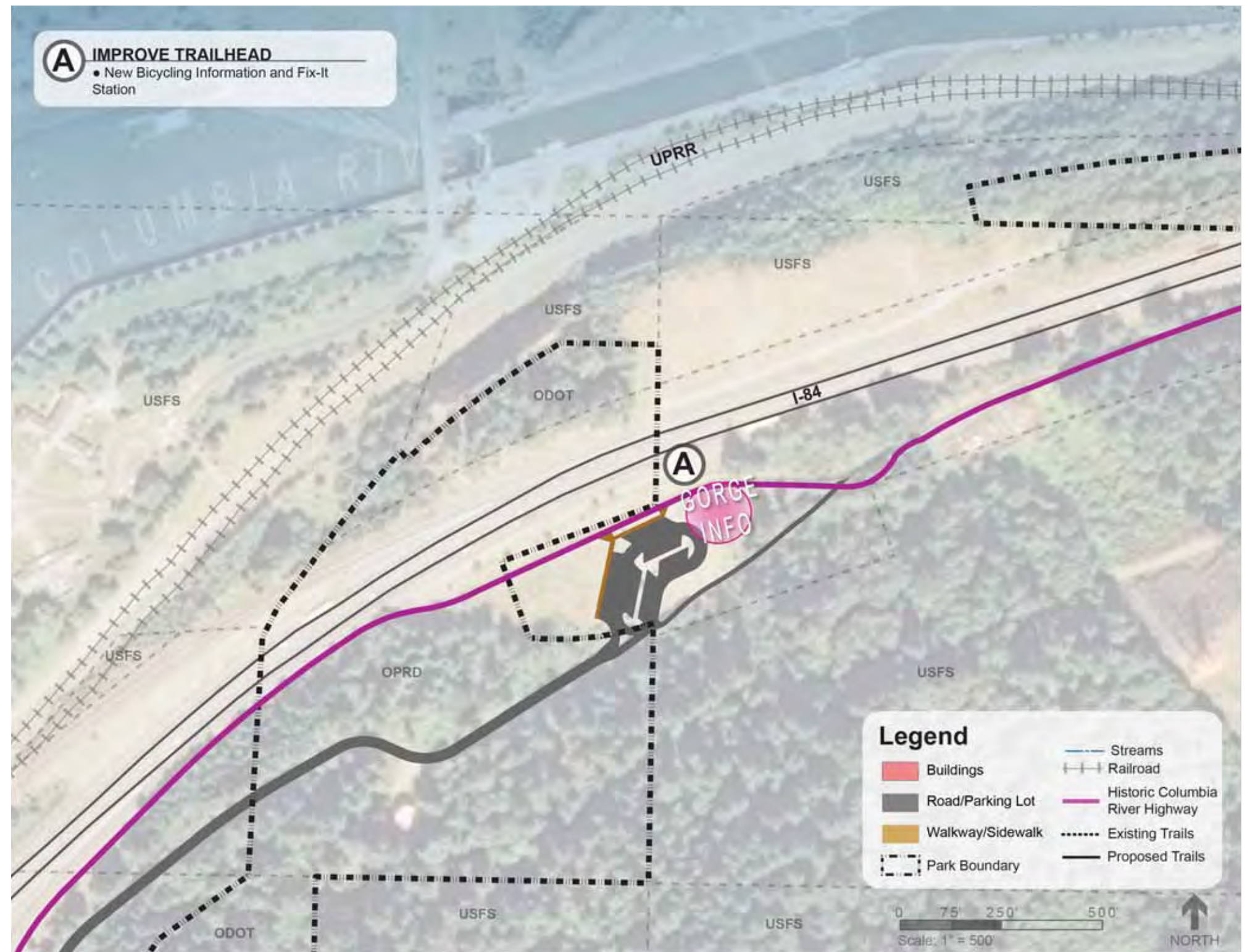
**W16 Toothrock State Trailhead/
Bonneville State Scenic Corridor**



Toothrock Trailhead and the HCRHST

Toothrock Trailhead is a 34 space (2 ADA, 2 Trailer) parking lot, adjacent to a paved, pedestrian only section of the HCRHST. The lot is underutilized compared to other trailheads in the Gorge, including the popular Eagle Creek, however a lot of the use is thought to be overflow from the nearby Wahclella Falls trailhead.

The trailhead is a great location for providing information about local trail connections and amenities, as well as a bike fix-it station. A partnership will be required to complete these enhancements, as the site is currently owned by ODOT.



Map 8.11 Toothrock State Trailhead Planning Proposal

E2 Wyeth State Recreation Area



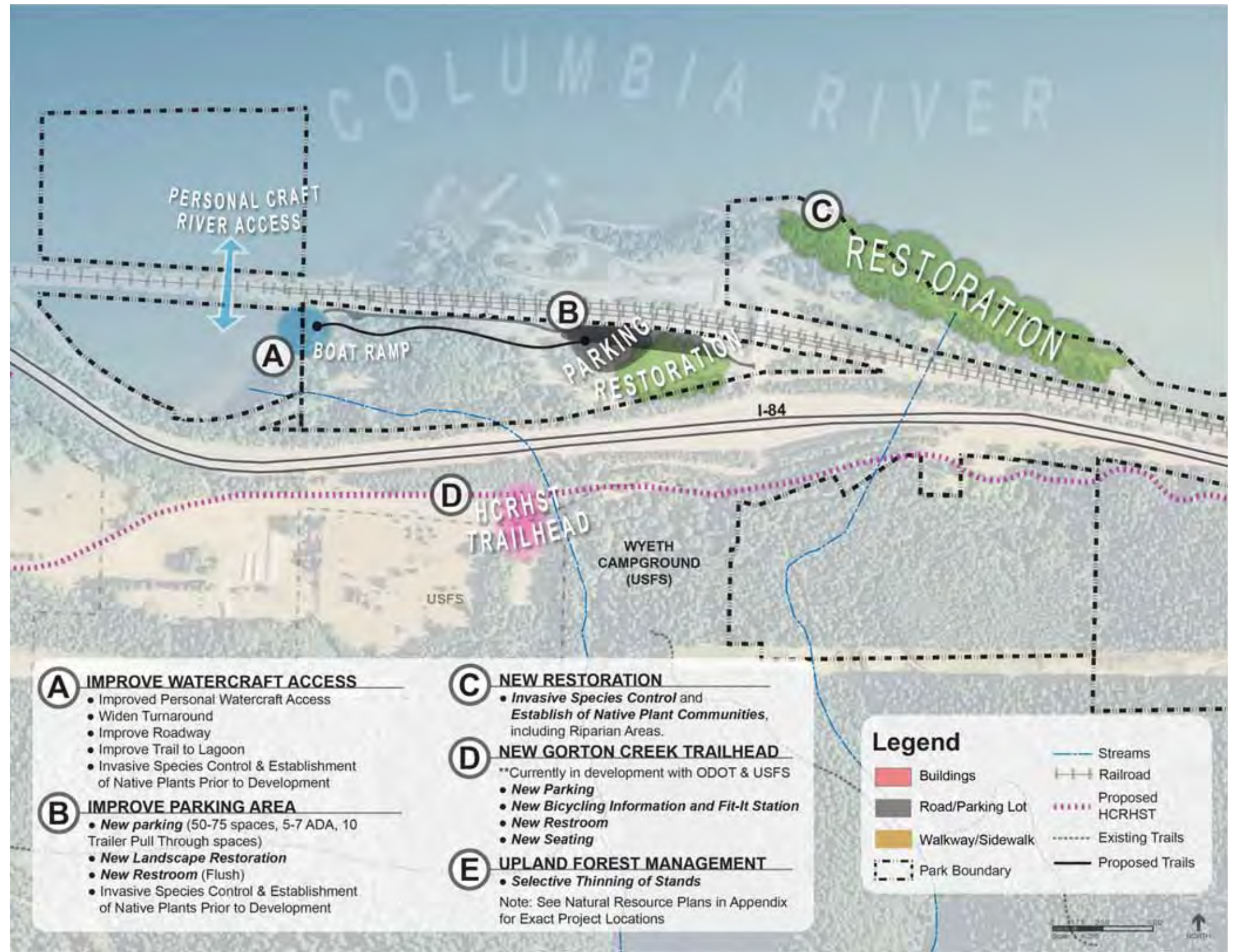
Wyeth Lagoon from the Boat Launch

Wyeth is a currently undeveloped state park property, with limited access for waterfowl hunting, fishing and personal watercraft access at the lagoon at the base of Gorton Creek. Wyeth holds a lot of potential for day use, given that there is vehicular access across the railroad developed for the Wyeth Treaty Fishing Access Site (an in-lieu fishing site neighboring OPRD parcels that opened in 2011, provided as compensation for fishign areas destroyed by inundation). As planning staff looked at opportunities for establishing day use north of the railroad, the options were deemed to be not priorities for recreation, given natural resource constraints and limited available space. Restoration projects have been identified for this area.

Watercraft Access

Improvements to the watercraft access include roadway and watercraft launch repairs and widening the turnaround area. Dedicated space for maneuvering a boat trailer improves the area for recreation, while retaining existing ADA parking.

The parking area currently functions as a dirt lot, but improvements will remove debris on site and formalize spaces for 50-75 spaces, with 5-7 ADA. Additionally there will be 10 trailer spaces for boat parking. Restoration around the perimeter of the parking area and in the areas not reserved for parking will provide aesthetic improvements and habitat quality. A flush restroom will service watercraft access users and signage clarifying waterfowl hunting regulations is also needed at the park.



Map 8.12 Wyeth State Recreation Area Planning Proposal



Existing Parking Area

Gorton Creek Trailhead

The Gorton Creek Trailhead will provide parking for the HCRHST and adjacent recreation trails planned at Wyeth Bench (USFS), replacing the current Gorge 400 trailhead at Wyeth Campsite. The 65 space trailhead will include bicycle and hiking information, as well as a vault restroom and seating. This project will be developed in partnership with ODOT, and managed by OPRD, as part of the HCRHST.

Future completion of the HCRHST, led by ODOT in partnership with OPRD will pass through this park (shown in purple in Map 8.12). Associated projects have been listed in Chapter 9 and detailed information can be found in the *2011 HCRHST Plan*.

Wyeth: A Day in the Gorge

Staying at nearby Wyeth Campground (USFS) a group of campers travels the short distance to Wyeth State Recreation Area to load their kayaks in the Columbia and ride the river down to Rooster Rock. There they hire a shuttle to take them back to the USFS camp. Meanwhile a small group of bicyclists rides all morning on the Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail from The Dalles to Wyeth Campground (USFS). In the morning the group rides to Cascade Locks and enjoy the Easy Climb trails.

Wyeth: Needs, Constraints and Opportunities

- Wyeth is adjacent to an in-lieu fishing site; coordination with Tribes can create a cohesive recreation experience.
- Existing vehicle crossing across railroad I-84 to the Columbia.
- Potential river access: small watercraft, swimming, and fishing.
- The HCRHST passes by the park, providing an opportunity to support bicyclists.
- The park is adjacent to Wyeth Campground (USFS).
- There is a planned trailhead for the HCRHST in a property adjacent to Wyeth Campground.
- The parking area is in need of restoration and improvements.

E3 Lindsay Creek State Scenic Corridor

Future completion of the HCRHST, (led by ODOT in partnership with OPRD) will pass through this park. Associated projects have been listed in Chapter 9 and detailed information can be found in the *2011 HCRHST Plan*.

E4 Starvation Creek State Park

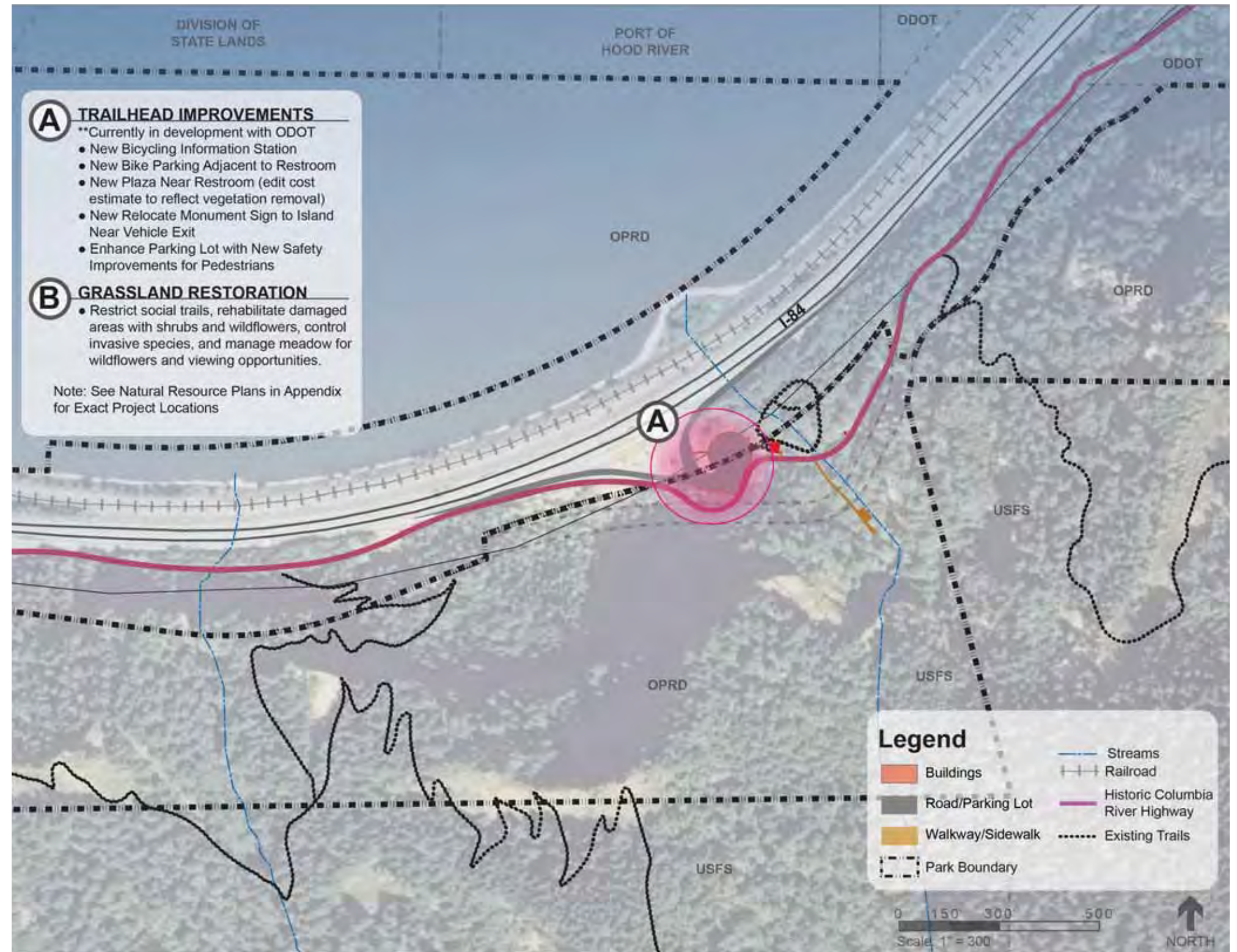


The Path to Starvation Creek Falls

Future completion of the HCRHST, led by ODOT in partnership with OPRD will pass through this park (shown in purple in Map 8.13). Associated projects have been listed in Chapter 9 and detailed information can be found in the *2011 HCRHST Plan*.

As part of the development of the HCRHST, the Starvation Creek trailhead will be improved to balance the needs of cyclists and pedestrians using the trail, with current visitors accessing the day use area and USFS properties via the Mt. Defiance and Starvation Ridge trails.

The parking lot will be slightly adjusted to coordinate visitor flow, and orient bicyclists as they move through the park. A small pull-off near the trail will allow users to pause and read wayfinding information at an information station, in coordination with the *ODOT HCRHST Wayfinding Plan, 2013*. This map will also include information about nearby hiking trails. Safety improvements will be made to the parking lot to increase safety for pedestrians as cars enter and exit the park from I-84, and the monument sign will be relocated to make it more visible from the highway. A plaza near the restroom includes bike parking and wayfinding signage.



Map 8.13 Starvation Creek State Park Planning Proposal

E5 Viento State Park



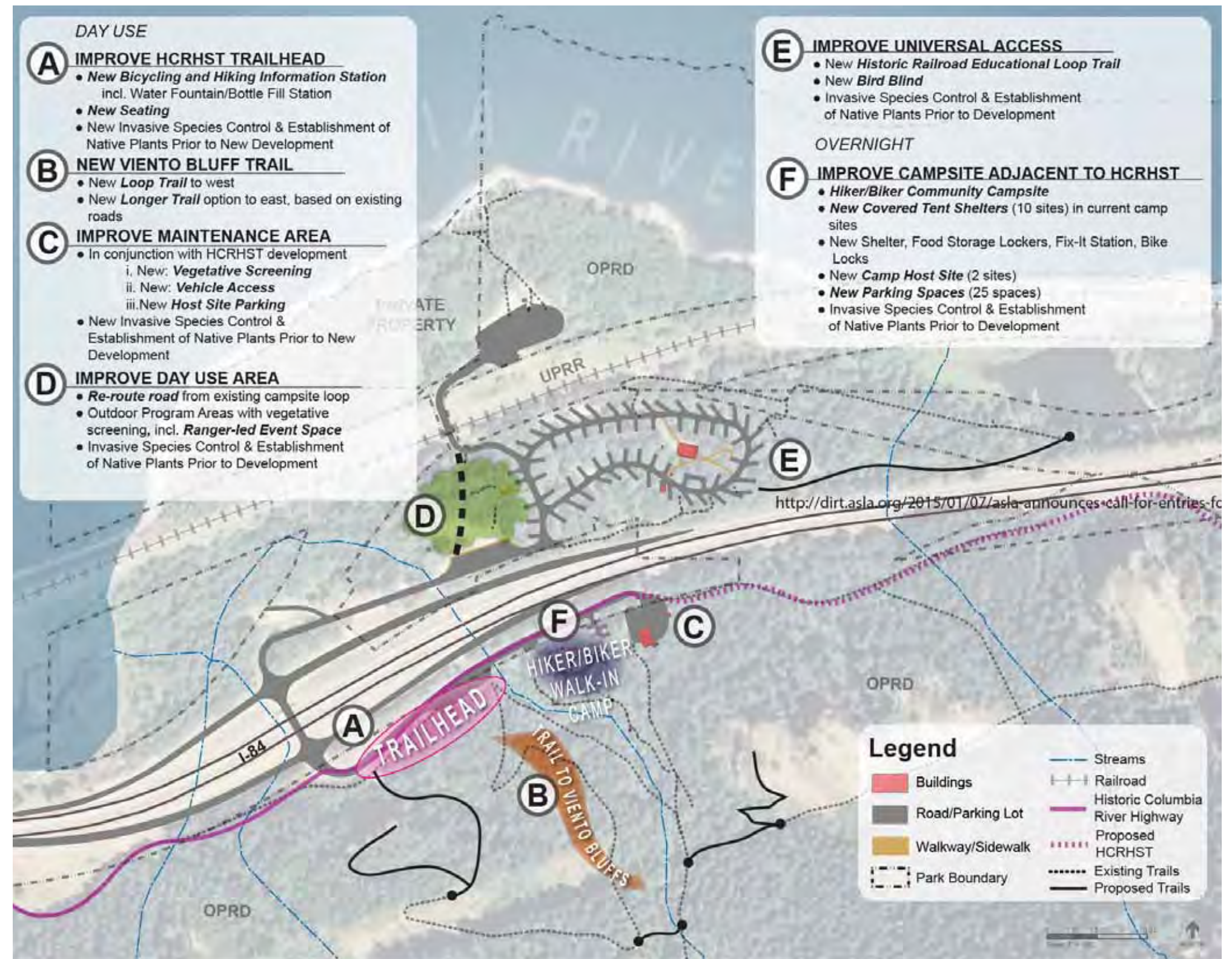
View From West Viento Bluff (Photo by Trailkeepers of Oregon)

Viento State Park is a 70 site camping area with access to the Columbia River, via an at-grade railroad crossing. The day use area provides access to some of the best windsurfing in the area, as Viento is windy on days when the rest of the Gorge is calm. The HCRHST currently connects Viento to Starvation Creek and the park can support trail users with short trail options, overnight facilities, day use, wayfinding improvements, and parking.

Future completion of the HCRHST east to Mitchell Point (led by ODOT in partnership with OPRD) will pass through this park (shown in purple in Map 8.14). Associated projects have been listed in Chapter 9 and detailed information can be found in the *2011 HCRHST Plan*.

Day Use

South of I-84, the HCRHST crosses through Viento, and reorientation of the area will occur as the trail is developed. The current maintenance area and park office will be screened from the trail with vegetative planting and the current road will be realigned to facilitate pedestrian traffic. Upgrades to the current trailhead include seating, a water bottle filling station and wayfinding information, coordinated with the *ODOT HCRHST Wayfinding Plan*, 2013. Parking will be adjusted to support the trail and overnight area, with 10 vehicle spaces. A new trail to Viento Bluffs will provide a short hiking loop option for park visitors or people passing through on the trail, using existing roads and highlighting a unique natural resource in the Gorge.





View from Riverfront at Viento

Reorganization of the day use area will better improve the experience for visitors and campers. Currently the road to the day use area is routed through the overnight area, causing an unnecessary burden on campers as day use traffic flows through the campsite. Rerouting the road will provide a separate entrance for day use visitors to the river. Outdoor program areas for ranger-led events and play are defined by native plantings, also separating existing restroom facilities. These improvements will be designed in a way that does not impact Viento Creek. Also, signage clarifying waterfowl hunting regulations is necessary at the park, near the river.

A universal access loop along old railroad routes is lined with an allée of fir trees. There are two educational elements to the trail, the old rail route, disconnected by the highway and nesting birds in the pond below. The trail will feature a bird blind that effectively hides users, minimizing the effects of humans on the nesting birds. Dogs will not be allowed on this trail as wildlife is especially sensitive in the pond. A more detailed natural and cultural resource study of the area will guide development.

Overnight

Converting the current campsites south of the freeway to a walk-in campsite creates a forested overnight option for hikers and bicyclists making longer trips on the trail. Covered tent shelters in the walk-in sites will extend the camping season and provide a unique experience to the Gorge. All sites at Viento will be added to the state park reservation system, with the exception of the hiker/biker community campsite. For those arriving by foot or bike, the community campsite will provide a shelter, bike fix-it station, storage lockers, and bike racks, allowing campers to secure their belongings while enjoying day-use facilities. Two new host sites will be developed in the upper campground and 10 parking spaces will service the area. Trail improvements to a section of the Wygant Trail will connect the HCRHST to Post Canyon and Hood River, making Viento an unmatched staging area for bikepacking and mountain biking in the Gorge (see regional trails).

Viento: A Day in the Gorge

A few bicyclists from Germany travel to Portland to spend two weeks bicycling around Oregon. Leaving downtown Portland, they bike to the Gorge along the Columbia River and historic highway. Their afternoon is spent touring waterfalls and doing short hikes. After stopping for a late lunch in Cascade Locks, a storm comes in and they realize they won't quite make it to the Dalles, as expected. The group pulls off the trail at Viento to dry off in the shelter. A few other bicyclists have already made camp and have plenty of extra food to share. Another group of cyclists is bikepacking and describes the last few days exploring mountain bike trails at Post Canyon, which are easily accessible from the park via the Historic Columbia Highway and Wygant Trail. Around the campfire, they share stories of bicycling the globe. In the morning the Germans hike up the Viento Bluffs and are delighted to see kiteboards dancing above the waves. They look up kiteboarding in and sign up for an introductory class in Mosier before bicycling through the rest of the Gorge.

Viento: Needs, Constraints and Opportunities

- The day use area can be organized more effectively, including re-routing the river access road to avoid the campsite.
- The HCHST passes through the park, providing an opportunity to support bicyclists and hikers.
- Reconfiguration of the current maintenance area with the HCRHST is needed.
- The park is noisy, situated between a train line and highway, but can be designed to make the most out of quieter areas.
- Viento is great for kiteboarding compared to other state park properties in the Gorge, however recreation amenities should not degrade natural resources.
- There are opportunities to expand universal access facilities.
- Existing roads (BPA) in the park provide new family trail opportunities.

**E6 Mitchell Point: Wygant State Natural Area/
Vinzenn Lausman State Natural Area/Seneca
Fouts State Natural Area (incl. Post Canyon)**



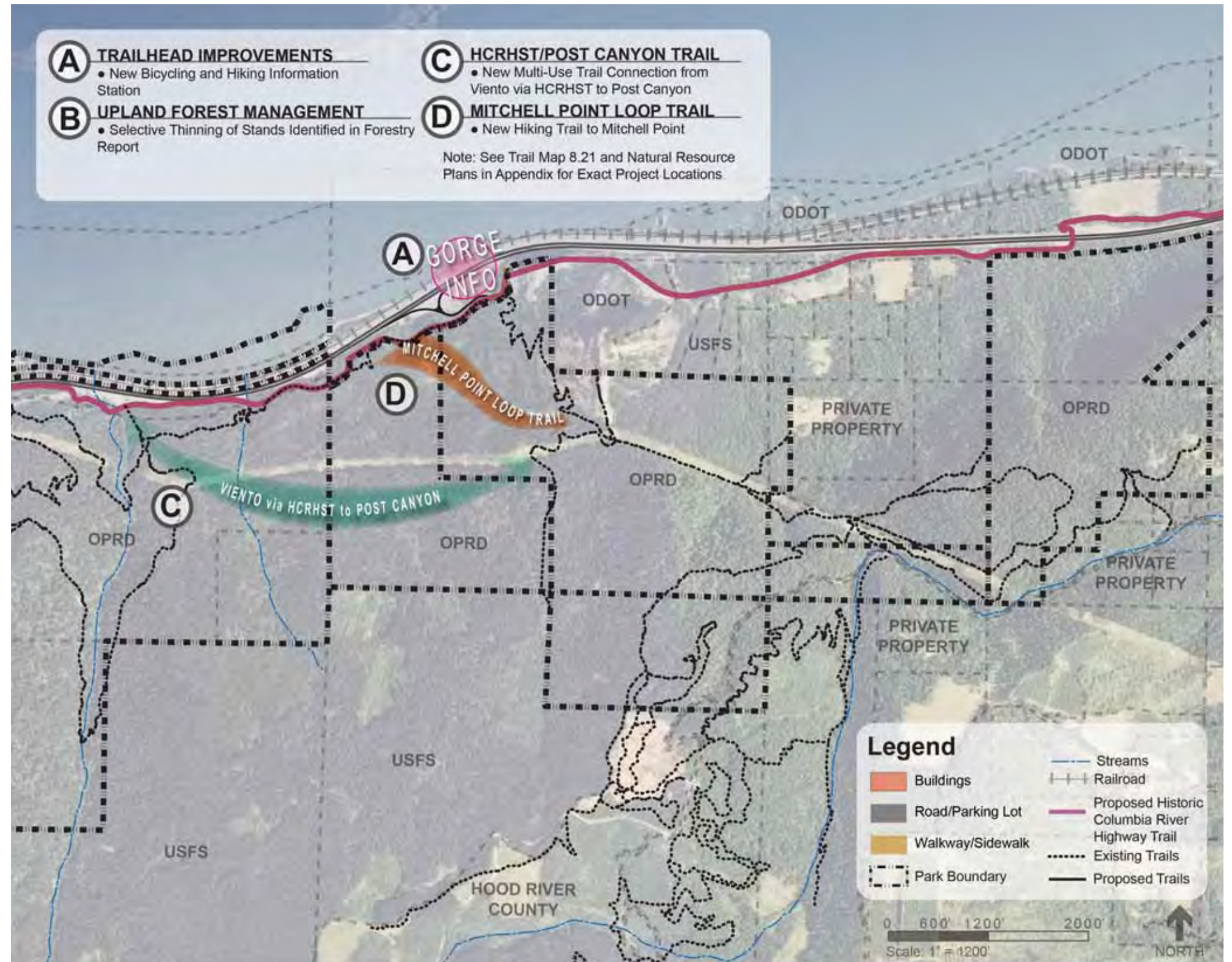
Mitchell Point refers to several park properties often considered together, by visitors and management. A section of state park property contains mountain bike trails associated with Post Canyon, adding to the many names this section of the Gorge is referred to.

Historic Columbia River Highway

Future completion of the HCRHST (led by ODOT in partnership with OPRD) will pass through this park (shown in purple in Map 8.15). Associated projects have been listed in Chapter 9 and detailed information can be found in the *2011 HCRHST Plan*. A new bicycling and hiking information station in accordance with the *ODOT HCRHST Wayfinding Plan*, 2013 will be placed at the existing kiosk, upon development of the trail to Mitchell Point. Additionally, parking lot improvements will be necessary to allow for the trail users to move through the current parking area safely. OPRD recognizes the desire to create additional public access to the trail in the area around Mitchell Point and will continue to parnter with the agencies involved in the HCRHST project development Portions of the Oregon Trail and Historic Columbia River Highway present provide interpretive opportunities to be included as segments of the Oregon Pioneer National Historic Trail.

Post Canyon

The Post Canyon Trail System located west of the city of Hood River spans several landowners: private residents, Hood River County, USFS,



Map 8.15 Mitchell Point Planning Proposal

and OPRD. OPRD’s properties include parcels of Wygant, Seneca Fouts, and Vinzenz Lausmen. Although the OPRD properties are a small fraction of the overall area that the trail system spans, they are the entrance point and gateway through which visitors enter into a heavily used corner of the larger trail system closest to the city of Hood River. Trails were historically developed by users without management or quality control. Current land managers have taken action to better oversee this area and ensure oversight of the different properties.

A collaborative group made up of private landowners, recreation stakeholders (hikers, mt bikes, equestrians), Hood River Co., OPRD and USFS developed a proposal for a trail system in the area. The purpose of the proposal is to serve as a starting point for a formal planning process. Future Post Canyon projects should be jointly planned by OPRD and USFS and focus on developing or refining high quality trails and encouraging less density.

Post Canyon represents a small, but uniquely special recreational use area to the mountain bikers, hikers, trail runners, and equestrians who utilize it. To equestrians the area represents some of the only land in the Gorge for riding horses and this historic use should be preserved in any planning for the Post Canyon system. A multitude of formalized trail groups volunteer time and energy to the development and maintenance of trails in the whole trail network. Other land managers that share property boundaries, and the trails that intersect them, work in partnership to oversee the service being performed to create and maintain this recreational use (see Hood River County Recreational Trail Ordinance 277). OPRD is currently developing adopt-a-trail partnerships with trail proponent groups and will continue to partner on management strategies for Post Canyon trails with agencies and stakeholder groups like the Hood River County Forest Recreation Trail Committee.

A plan to repair a section of the Wygant Trail and develop a new trail connection to Post Canyon from the HCRHST is described later in the regional trail projects. As the recreational use increases and other trail connections are made to other adjoining OPRD properties and the HCRH (trails connecting to Mitchell Point and Viento State Park), future facilities should be considered such as enhanced road access, improved parking, picnic areas, and restrooms. With the continually developing partnerships with other land managers and trail proponents,



HCRHST From West Hatfield

**E7 Hatfield West State Trailhead/
Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail**



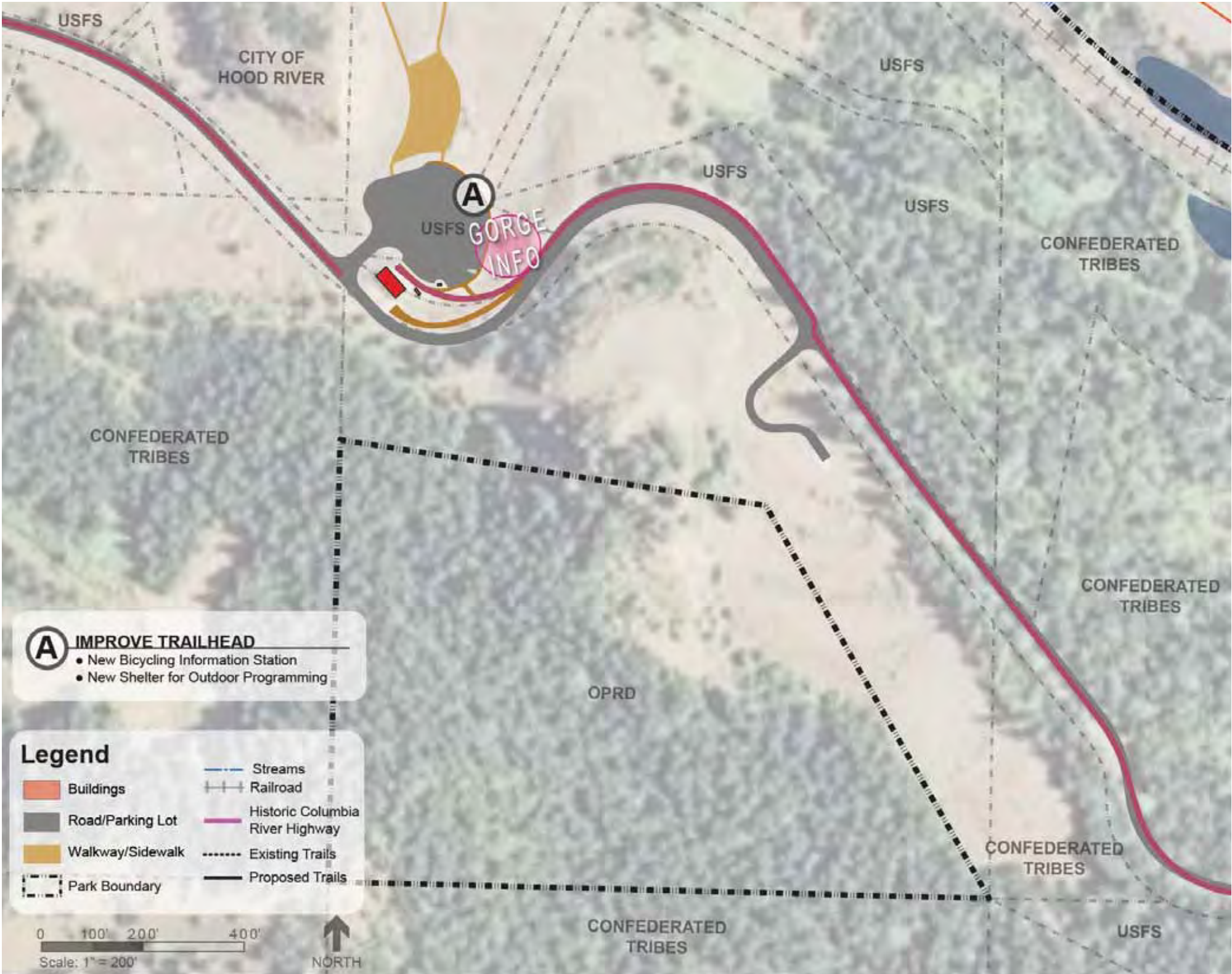
Hatfield West State Trailhead provides access to a car-free section of the HCRHST between Hood River and Mosier. A parking area, restroom, and interpretive center service the trailhead. There is a need for a covered area and picnic tables to host outdoor interpretive programs. This should be explored in the future as a potential development with the best location to be determined. There is also a need for continued management of the interpretive panels, with the possibility of designing a more fluid display that can be changed more easily, allowing future updates to be less complicated.

A new bicycling and hiking information station (see the *ODOT HCRHST Wayfinding Plan*, 2013) will be placed at the trailhead in partnership with ODOT.

E8 Koberg Beach State Recreation Site



Koberg Beach is a popular beach with Hood River residents during the summer months providing river access for swimming and kayaking. In shoulder season months the area is typically used for fishing and as a rest stop for vehicles on I-84. Signage at Koberg Beach needs to be improved to be consistent with Mayer State Park regarding migratory bird hunting.



Map 8.16 Hatfield West State Trailhead Planning Proposal

E9 Hatfield East State Trailhead/ Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail



Hatfield East Trailhead and Twin Tunnels

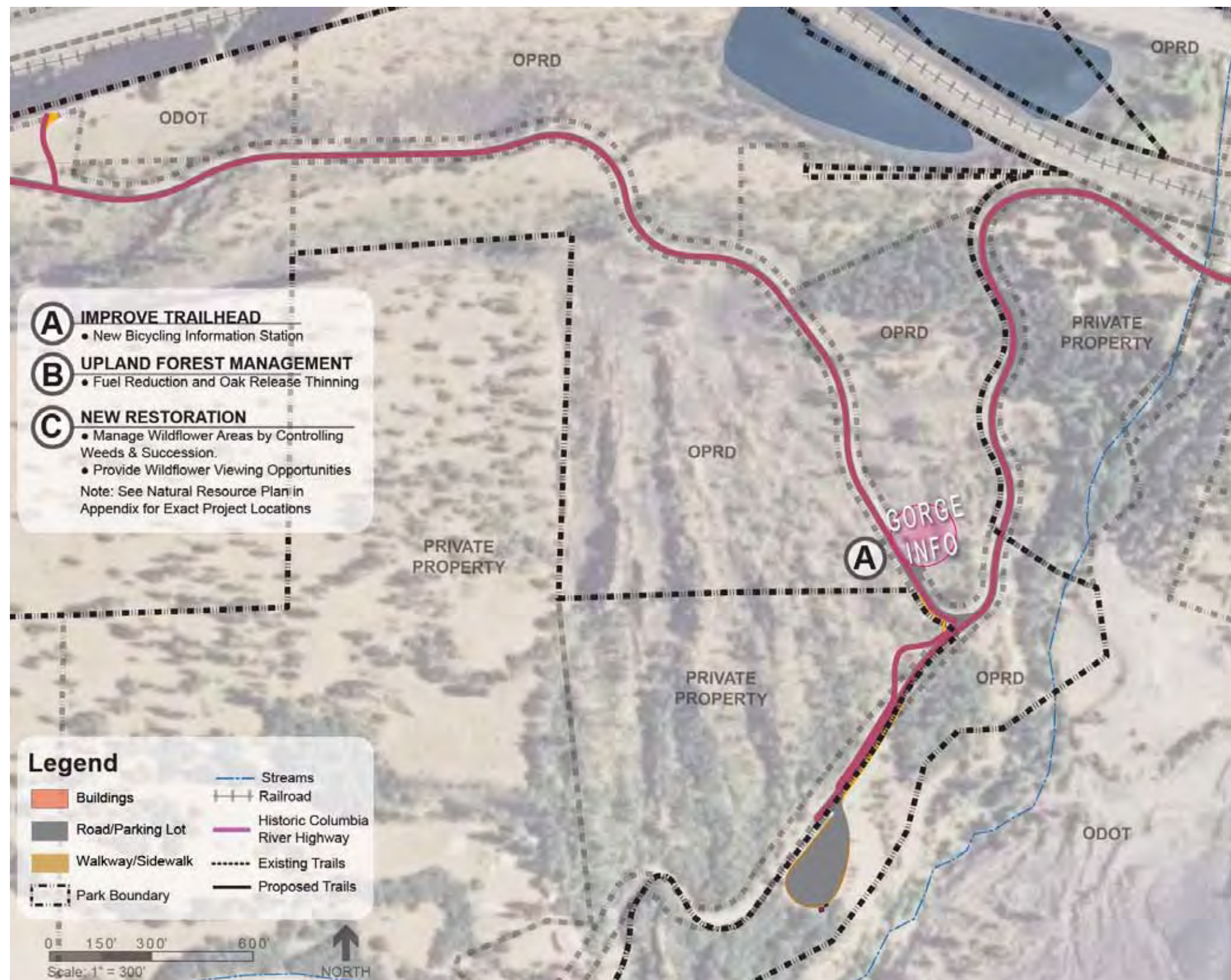
Hatfield East State Trailhead provides eastern access from Mosier to the 5 mile car-free section of the HCRHST. The spectacular Twin Tunnels are 1.5 miles from the trailhead.

A new bicycling and hiking information station (see the *ODOT HCRHST Wayfinding Plan*, 2013) will be placed at the trail entrance (shown above) in partnership with ODOT. Hatfield East will host a trail docent at the trailhead to provide interpretive information and general guidance about the trail to park visitors during peak seasons.

The quarry site to the east of the Hatfield Trailhead holds valuable potential to provide potential natural surface trails, overnight hiker/biker camping and interpretive programming based on the glacial erratic. Partnerships with ODOT who own the property should be explored.

Rock Creek Public Beach and West Lake

The beach at Rock Creek represents one of the few recreational access points to the Columbia River and the only access point in Mosier. This is an important recreational resource to the region and future enhancements should be explored, continuing on the history partnerships between the City of Mosier, ODOT, UPRR and OPRD, including bat box construction, revegetation, and beach enhancement.



Map 8.17 Hatfield East State Trailhead Planning Proposal

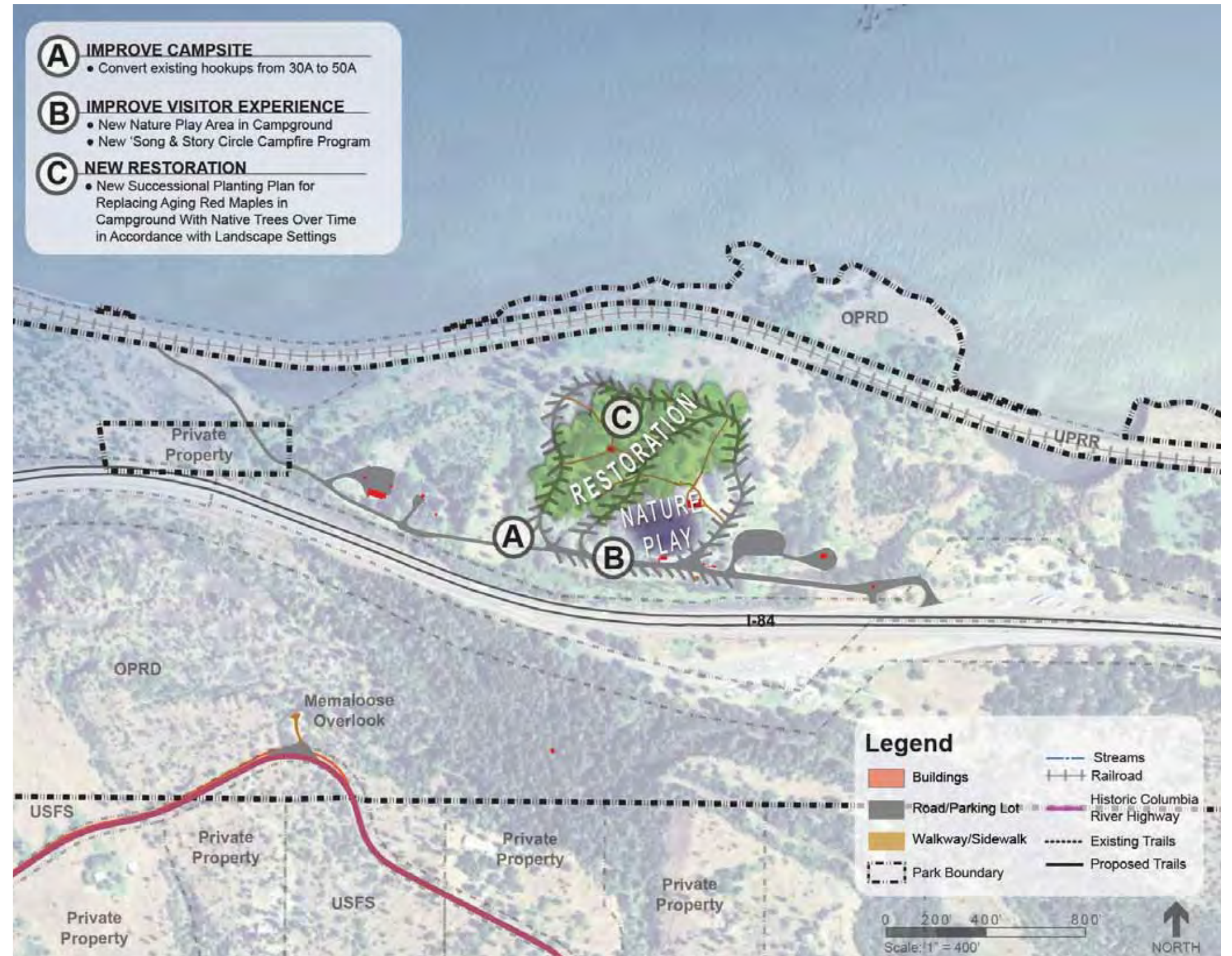
Additionally, the West Lake site will be included in a study of OPRD managed large ponds and perennial streams along the Columbia River to identify priority restoration potential (see page 191).

E10 Memaloose State Park



Memaloose State Park is extremely popular with local residents in the summer months, providing views of the Columbia, cool breezes, and some of the best camping in the Gorge. Memaloose has about 40 full-hookup suites and 65 tent sites. Light improvements upgrade the overall visitor experience for overnight users. While modernizing existing hook-ups for RV sites to 50A power will alleviate problems for campers, a new natural play area engages young campers with natural components based on the park's oak savannah landscape setting.

Additionally a plan for successional tree plantings to replace the aging trees in the park will be prepared by OPRD staff. In the campground there are Invasive white poplar and red maple, and both need to be replaced as they are non-native and self-seed throughout the park impacting management. Tree and plant species will be selected based on the landscape settings of the park. Also, there is no river access for waterfowl hunting due to no railroad crossing, and signage clarifying waterfowl hunting regulations is necessary at the park, near the river.



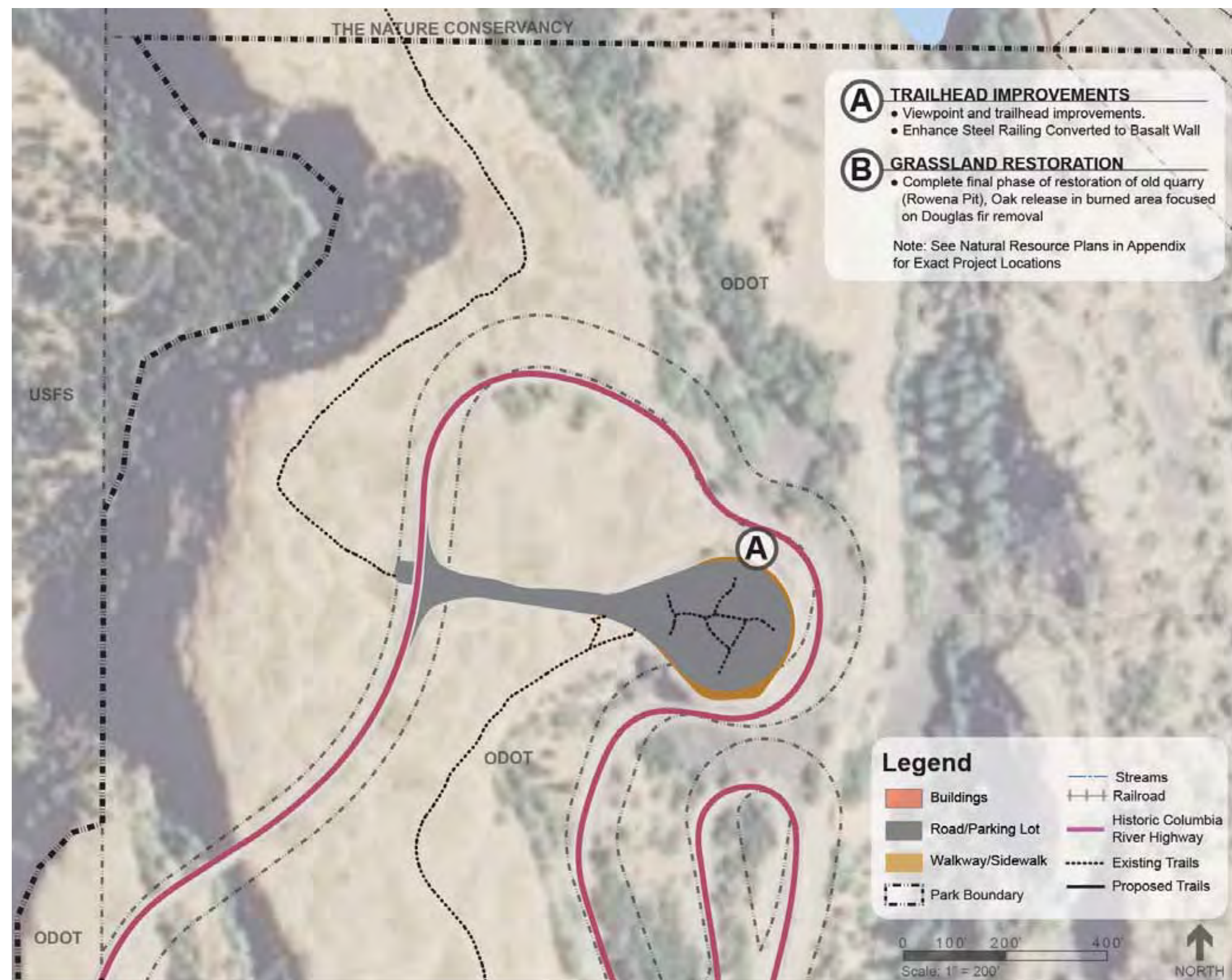
Map 8.18 Memaloose State Park Planning Proposal

E11 Rowena Crest State Viewpoint



Rowena Crest is a classic Gorge viewpoint and trailhead providing access to the Tom McCall Wildlife Preserve (managed by the Nature Conservancy). It is a part of Mayer State Park. There is a section of the wall at the viewpoint that will be converted from wood to stone, matching the remainder of the existing wall.

A proposed Mosier/7 Mile Hill/The Dalles trail project will provide opportunities for partnerships between OPRD and the USFS.



Map 8.19 Rowena Crest State Viewpoint Planning Proposal

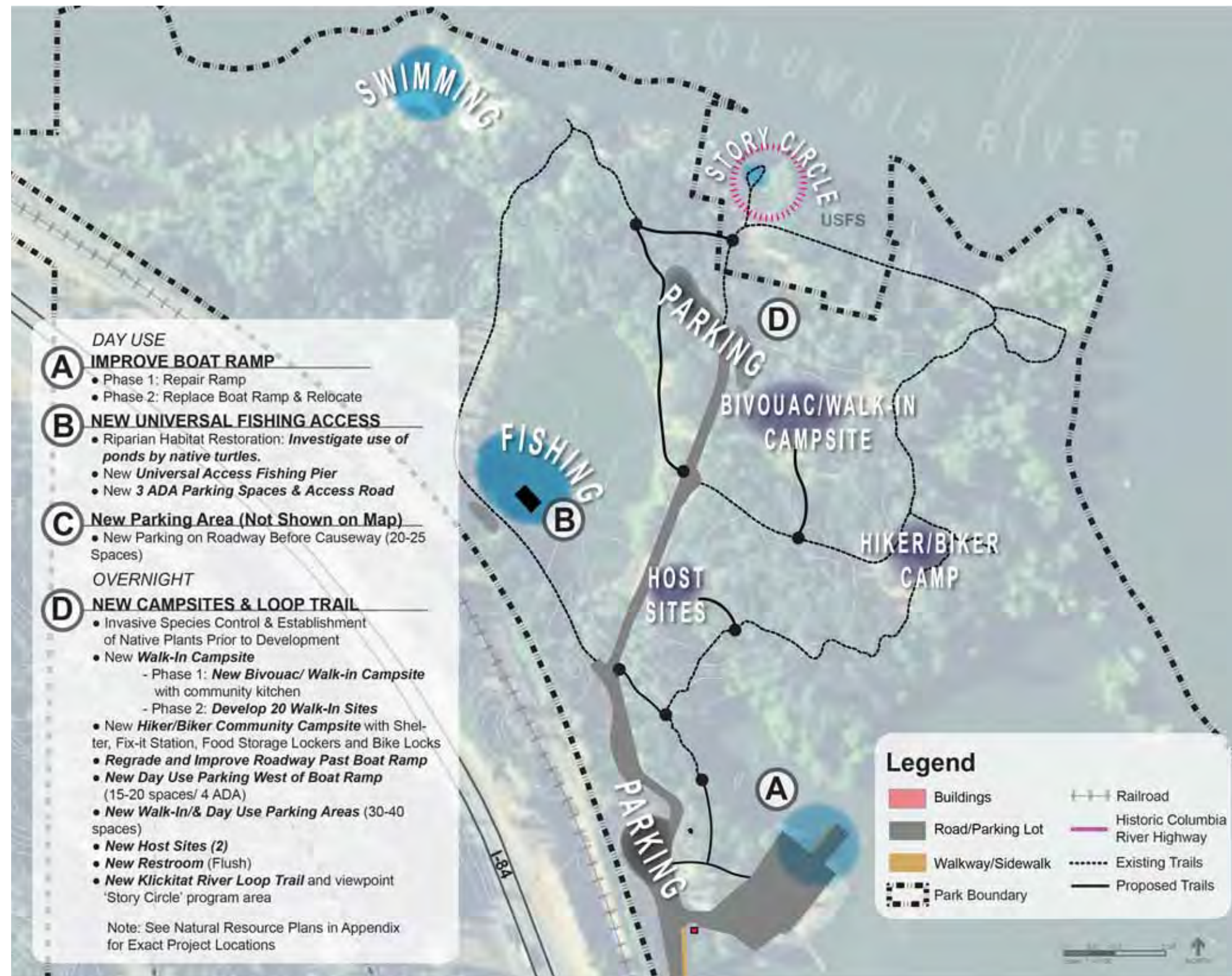
E12 West Mayer State Park



West Mayer from Rowena Crest

Currently the western portion of Mayer State Park is used seasonally by boaters, fishers and swimmers. Geographically, West Mayer could be described as a small, round peninsula, with a pond in the center and surrounded on most sides by the Columbia. Historically, a ferry connected the park land to the Washington side where the river narrows.

With public requests for additional river access (especially in the eastern Gorge), planning staff analyzed opportunities throughout the Gorge and this was one of the only safe places to provide additional access. Most of West Mayer is highly underutilized especially given the large amount of safe river access, a good distance from the railroad. Most of the park is disconnected by a damaged road with poor remnant grading from the overpass that crossed I-84. As former OPRD Director, David Talbot writes in 1992, "there is a great recreational opportunity on the water." The site provides walking trails, fishing, and river access, but is subject to illicit behavior in shoulder seasons. Improvements aim to provide an exciting new overnight opportunity for types of camping currently lacking in the Gorge, with direct access to a variety of day use recreation activities. Existing day uses will be expanded and slightly restructured to enhance visitor experience throughout the park. In order to provide access for a variety of river-based recreation activities at West Mayer, windsports will continue to be limited to East Mayer.



Map 8.20 West Mayer State Park Planning Proposal

Day Use

The pond at West Mayer provides great fishing and developing a universal access pier enhances this opportunity for all. 4 ADA spaces will be developed adjacent to the pond. Minor adjustments will be made to the current trail system to highlight views of the river, protect natural resources, and coordinate flow.

The existing boat ramp will be repaired as the concrete approach is worn, causing issues with drop-off as boats are loaded. Relocation of the boat ramp provides more direct access to the river, while alleviating safety risks with swimmers on the opposite bank.

New parking will support the area across from the boat ramp (15-20 spaces/4 ADA) as well as before the causeway in 'middle wyeth' (not pictured). Regrading and paving of the existing roadways will open the West Area to vehicle access. A day use parking area will support swimming on the north shore, and a separate overnight parking area will be developed on the east side of the roadway, for bivouac/walk in camping.

Overnight

Our public meetings and SCORP data indicated that the public increasingly desires more rustic camping experiences in the Gorge. Walk-in campsites allow people to drive to a park with their camping gear, but leave their car behind as they enjoy nature. West Mayer provides a beautiful setting to camp among Oregon white oaks, under starry night skies in the center of the Gorge. Visitors will have the opportunity to kiteboard, kayak, swim and hike at nearby East Mayer or Rowena Crest. The walk-in sites will first be phased in as a 'Bivouac' site, where campers can choose where they want to camp in the meadow, while fences will protect important natural resources. As demand increases, individual walk-in sites may be designated to maintain a healthy level of use, using the same development footprint as the first phase.

The proposed campsite is located on land with low resource value, however, it is surrounded by high value habitat. Fences to protect the fragile pine oak condition will be installed directing campers to appropriate camping sites. Larger trees and snags shall be retained during construction. Given the potential risk of damage from fire, it is possible that fires could be limited at the site. During development OPRD will coordinate with ODFW during design and development to limit impacts on natural resources.



Proposed ADA Fishing Pier at West Mayer

Mayer marks the east end of the historic highway, and bicyclists will always find a beautiful setting to camp in at the site of an old homestead in a hiker/biker community camping area with storage lockers, light kitchen facilities, bike locks and a restroom. Camp facilities will be designed to to preserve the natural character of this area. A more detailed natural and cultural resource study of the park will guide development.

Programs

Potential organized 'Story Circle' campfire programs relating the natural history of the Gorge highlighting Gorge geology visible across the river. This site is owned by the USFS and coordination will be necessary.



Proposed Story Circle



Proposed Walk-In Campsite at West Mayer

West Mayer: A Day in the Gorge

Traveling from out of state, a family stops to camp for a few nights at West Mayer. Having never been kayaking, they decide to participate in a 'Let's Go Kayaking' trip across Salisbury Slough the first morning. At East Mayer they watch kiteboarders and windsurfers. The kids swim a bit in the river before heading back to the campsite. After driving into the Dalles for lunch and supplies, they take in a 'story circle' program, learning a bit about the natural history of the Gorge. Hearing about the Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail from some bicyclists at the 'story circle' program, the family decides to head into Hood River and rent some bikes so they can enjoy the Mark Hatfield Trail to Mosier and back.

West Mayer: Needs, Constraints and Opportunities

- The boat ramp is in need of repair.
- The park is crowded on warm sunny days, with people looking for river access.
- The eastern portion of the park is currently inaccessible to vehicles and is subject to crime in shoulder seasons.
- The HCRH passes by the park, providing an opportunity to support bicyclists and hikers.
- There are opportunities to expand universal access facilities.

E13 East Mayer State Park



Kiteboard Launch at at East Mayer

Year-round, windsurfers and kiteboarders pack the beach at East Mayer, as it is a popular place in the Gorge to launch, spectate, and picnic. A small, nature play area is proposed, for children to play on while parents are participating in windsports.

Squally Point

Management Zone E13 includes Squally Point, popular for windsports and river access. Current access for recreation at Squally Point requires illegally crossing the Union Pacific railroad. OPRD does not promote public access at this time as crossing the railroad is extremely dangerous. There has been interest expressed by the public and various stakeholders for improved recreational access to the area.

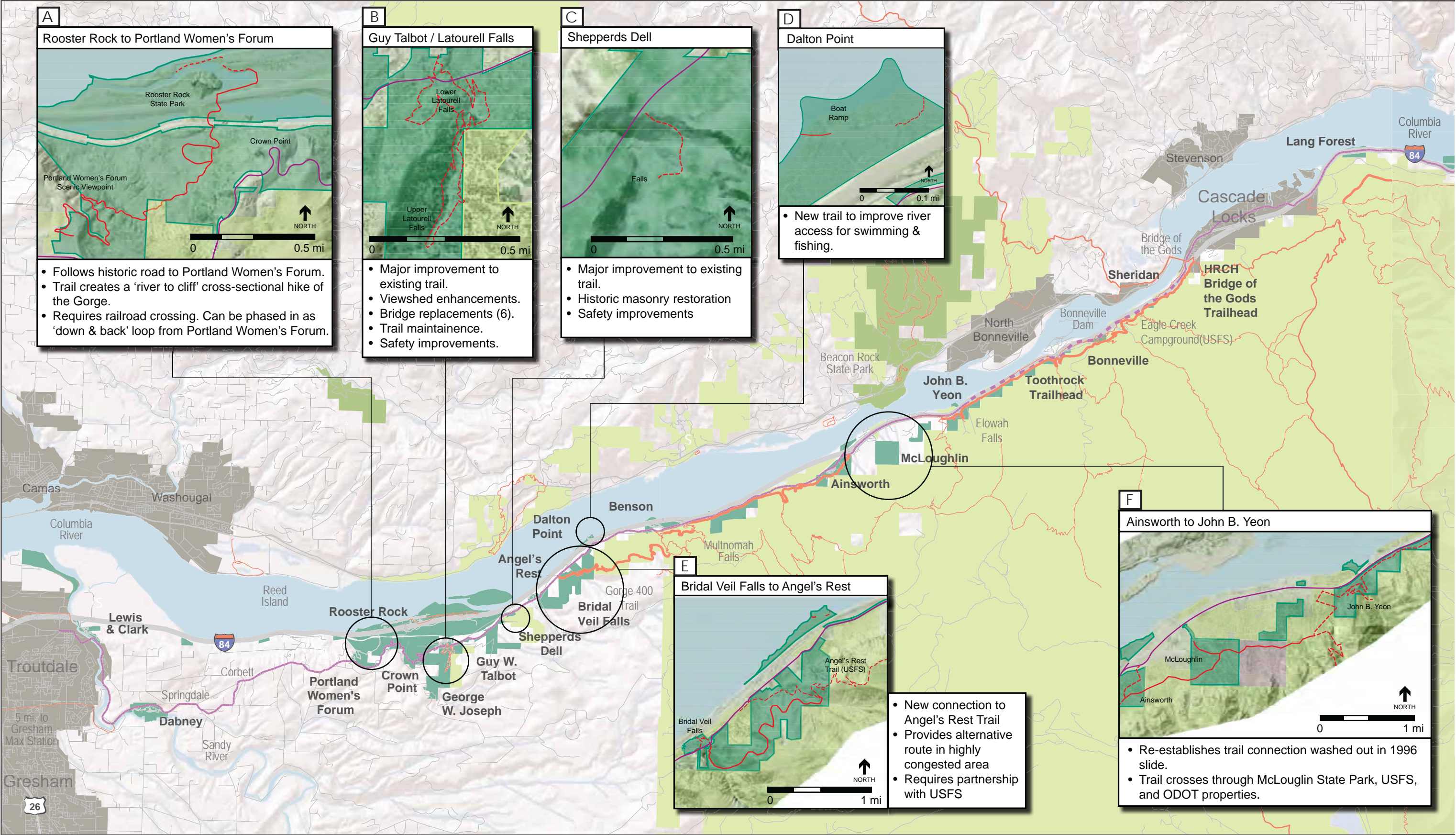
Factors limiting improvements to public access include the railroad, costs associated with development and construction for a railroad crossing, scenic area restrictions on development, geotechnical constraints, and natural and cultural resource protection.

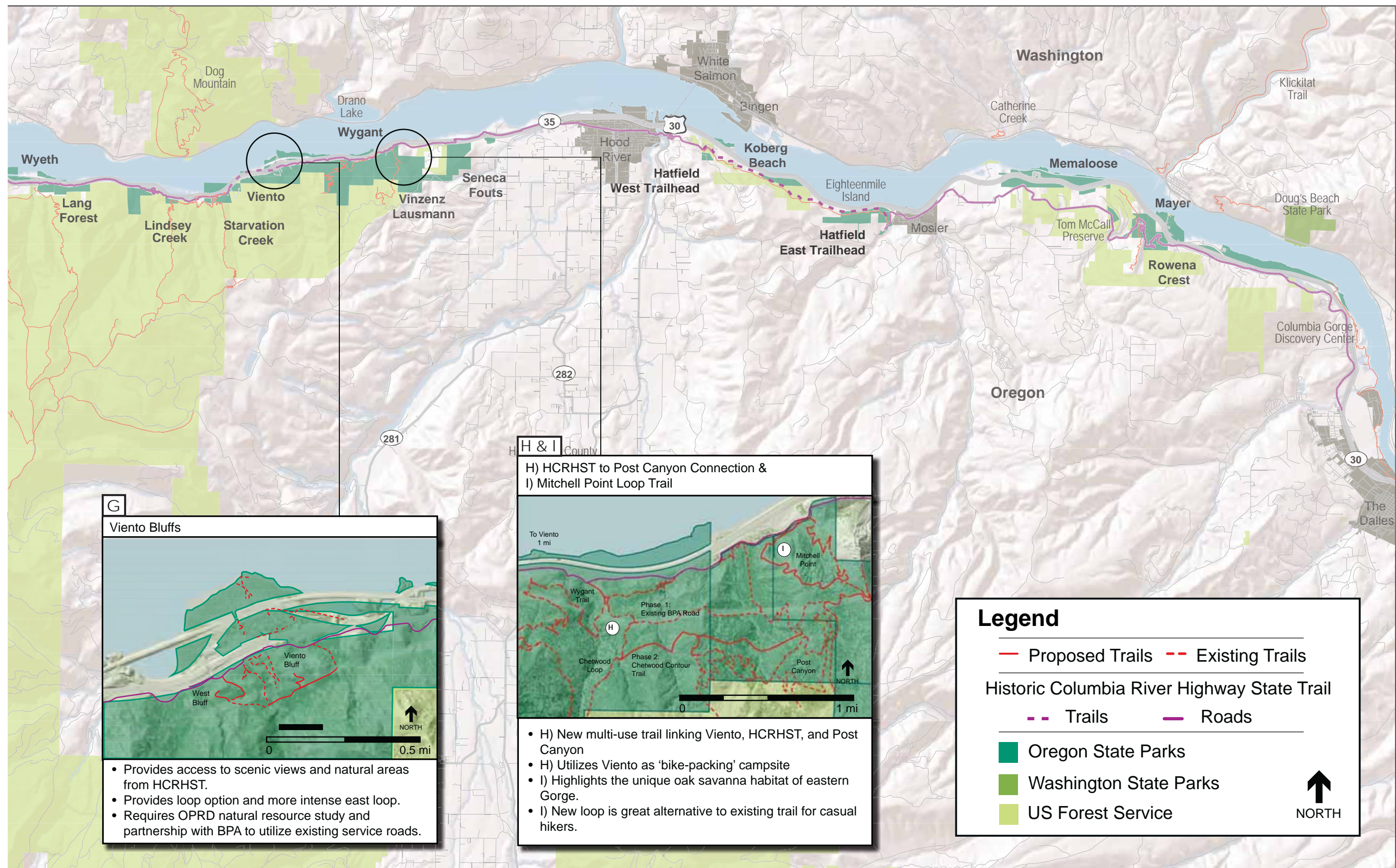
The current CRGNSA Management Plan describes significant environmental concerns and impacts on cultural resources that must be overcome prior to any development at Squally Point (Recreation Development Proposals p. 22). OPRD property includes areas of State Natural Area Reserves designated by the Oregon Natural

Heritage Program (*2010 Oregon Natural Areas Plan*). Squally Point Dunes represent the only remaining Columbia River Gorge sand dunes on the mainland. This dune ecosystem characterized The Dalles area before the construction of dams on the lower Columbia River. Additionally, Squally Point is home to populations of endangered plant species. Park staff will continue to partner with state agencies to protect endangered natural resources from recreational use at Squally Point.

During the planning process a concept drawing was produced for an I-84 westbound off-ramp, parking lot, and on-ramp between I-84 and the railroad tracks. This drawing generally demonstrates feasibility from a traffic engineering only perspective. Squally Point has been included in a Public River Access Feasibility Study (see Chapter 5, Figure 5.1) to provide additional information on feasibility factors including available area for a crossing, natural resource protection, a geotechnical site assessment, recreation quality, and scenic area limitations among other possible factors.

Regional and Individual Park Trail Project Proposals

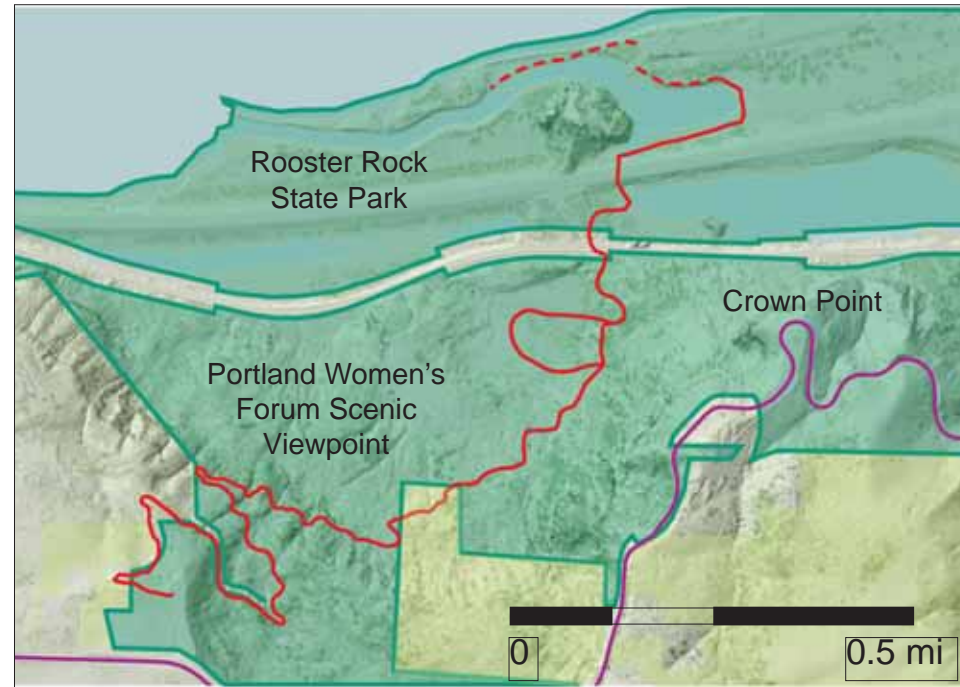




Map 8.21 Regional & Individual Park Trail Project Proposals

A) Historic Chanticleer Road Trail between Rooster Rock & Portland Women's Forum

- W3 Portland Women's Forum
- W7 Rooster Rock State Park

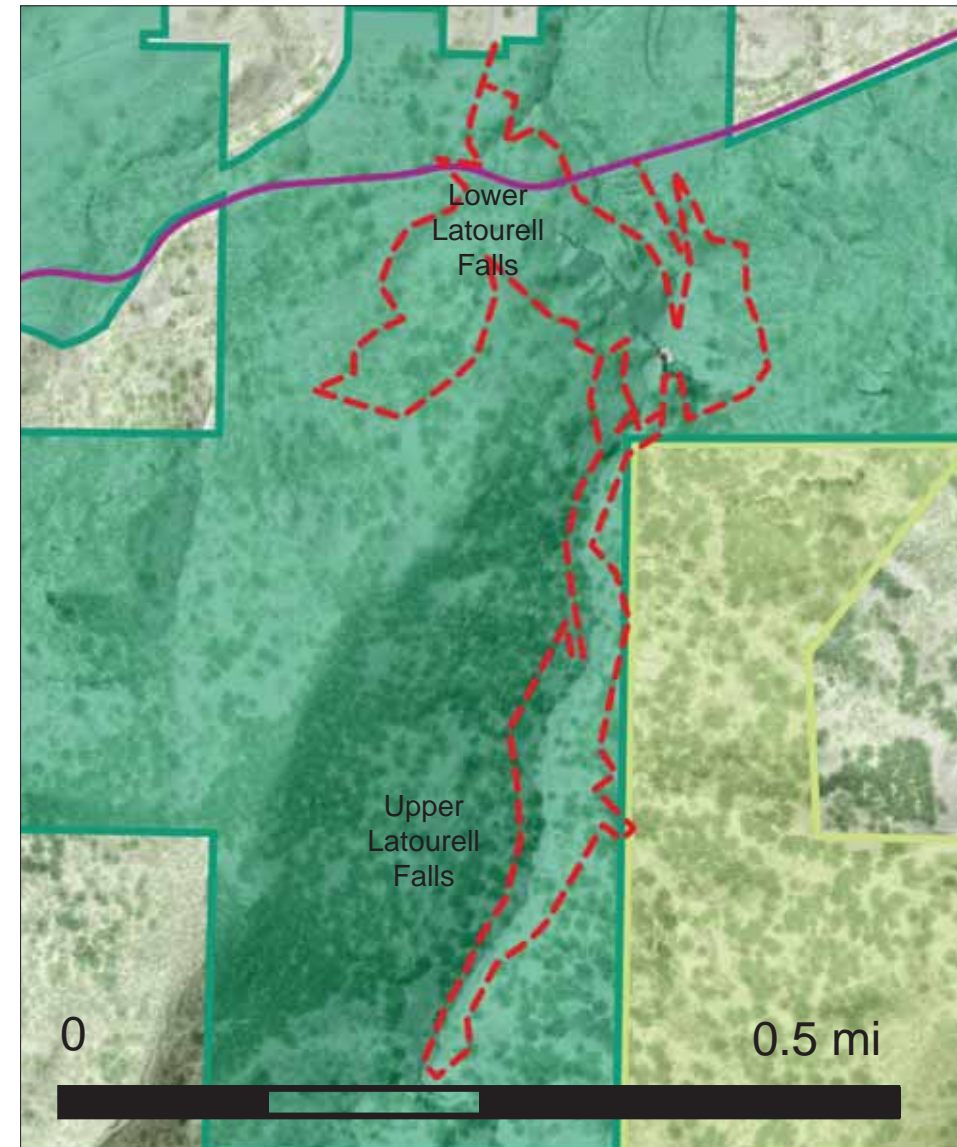


The existing historic road connecting Rooster Rock and Portland Women's Forum is an amazing opportunity to open a new trail in the highly congested west Gorge, based on an existing road. This trail would highlight the route visitors to the Gorge would take prior to development of the historic highway, from the railroad to the Chanticleer Inn. It is also an opportunity to give park visitors a 'river-to-cliff' cross sectional experience, highlighting several landscape settings as they hike. When connected to Rooster Rock visitors will use existing, underutilized parking creating a unique, new hiking experience in the Gorge while relieving congestion on nearby trail systems.

Phase one of the project would simply clean up the trail, and create a 'down and back' loop below Portland Women's Forum, while Phase Two is indicated as a reach project, developing a railroad crossing connection to Rooster Rock. Later phases might consider opportunities to connect to Dalton Point, Crown Point, Larch Mountain, or Lewis and Clark State Park for longer hiking options.

B) Latourell Falls Trail Improvements

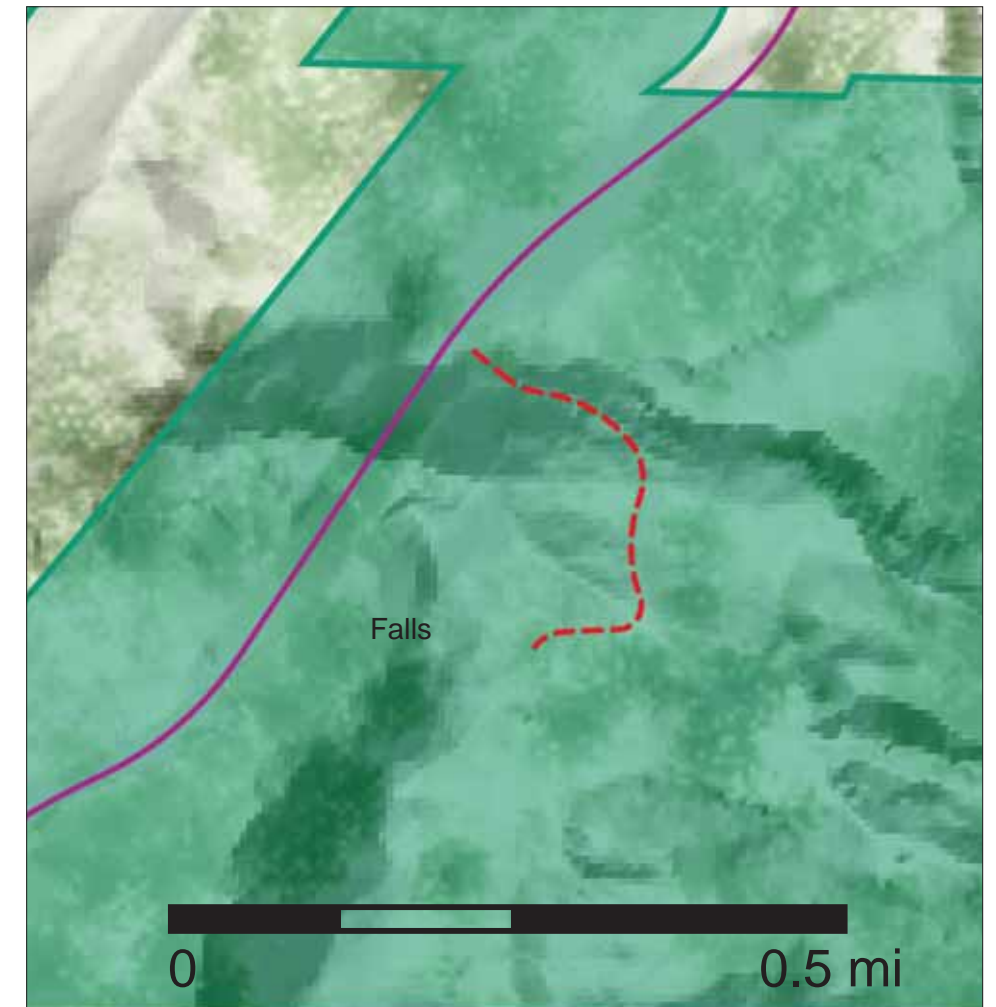
- W5 Guy Talbot State Park
- W6 George W. Joseph State Natural Area



This trail will need to be planned in coordination with the USFS. This popular, aging trail system highlighting waterfalls in the Gorge is in desperate need of maintenance improvements for safety and viewshed enhancements. 6 bridges have been identified as needing replacement. Improvements should recognize that the lower falls trail is an especially good short family hike, and outreach should be made to attract families here as opposed to other, more advanced hikes like Angel's Rest.

C) Trail Improvements

- W8 Shepperd's Dell State Natural Area



The historic stone features of this short trail are in need of repair for safety. Restoration of the historic masonry will be done in to preserve the quality and integrity of the original trail.

D) Beach Access Trail

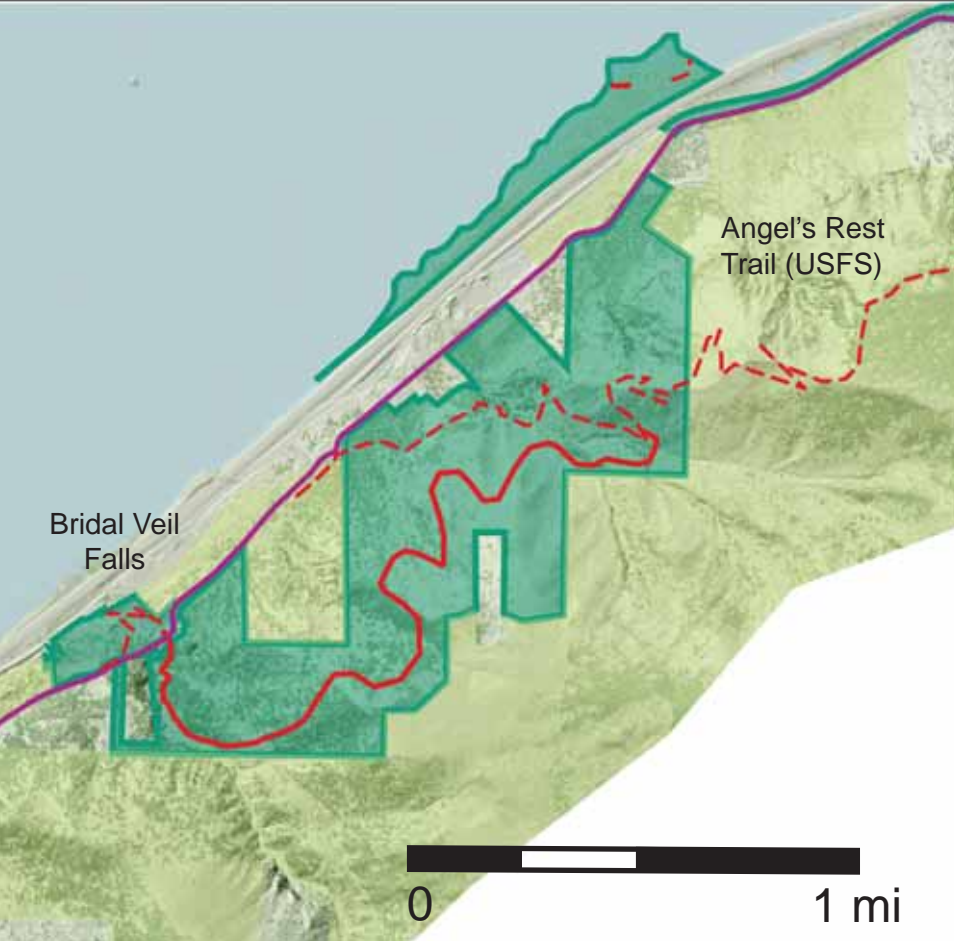
W11 Dalton Point State Recreation Site



A new trail connection will allow visitors to more easily access the swimming beach with incredible views of beacon rock and the eastern Gorge. Outreach will be done to make people aware of this underutilized river access, in an effort to offer additional river swimmer options in the area, and combat persistent crime at the park.

E) Bridal Veil Falls to Angel’s Rest

W9 Bridal Veil Falls State Scenic Viewpoint



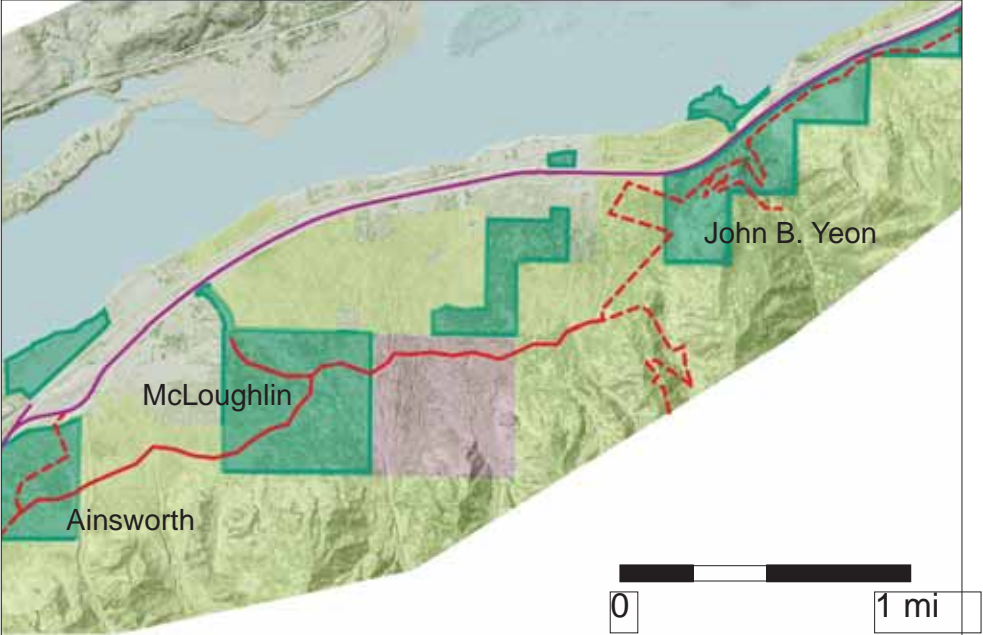
Angel’s Rest is one of the most popular hiking destinations in the Gorge, after Multnomah Falls. The trail is managed by the USFS, however OPRD manages the parking lot, trailhead and first 50 yards of trail. The trail is heavily overused, and allowing hikers to access the trail from Bridal Veil Falls, delivers a trail connection relieving pressure from the single ‘up and back’ Angel’s Rest route. Additional trail connections will be explored as park of trail planning efforts and this project will require a partnership with the USFS. This area is identified as a State Natural Reserve, and a detailed natural resource assessment needs to be completed prior to trail planning and development. Although this area is above the falls and potential salmonoid passage, stream beds are utilized by several species as travel corridors.

F) Gorge Trail 400: Ainsworth to John B. Yeon

W13 Ainsworth State Park

W14 McLoughlin State Natural Area

W15 John B. Yeon State Scenic Corridor



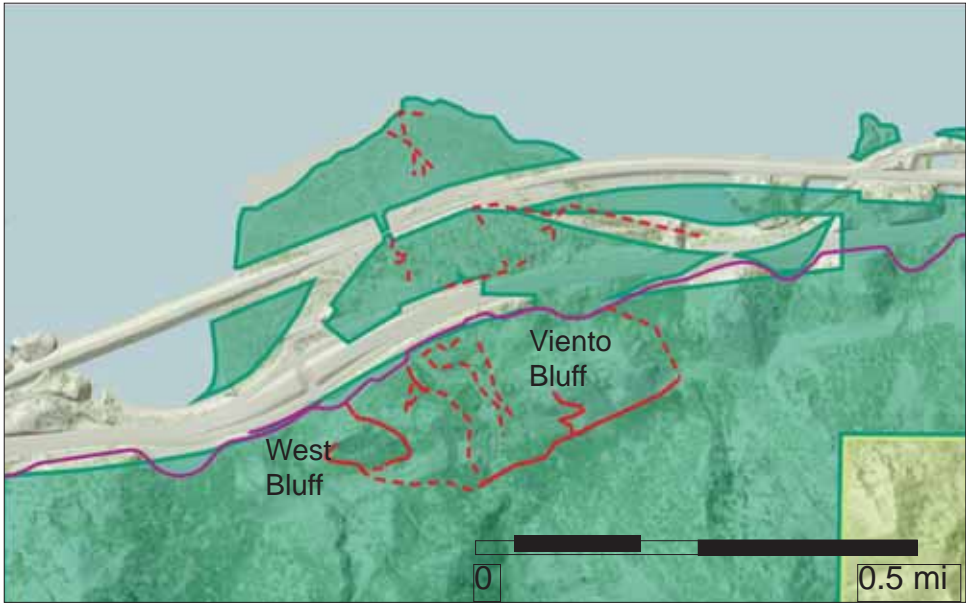
A 1996 landslide washed out this section of Gorge Trail 400. Reestablishing the trail would require finding a new, higher-elevation route, protecting it from future erosion. The route passes through USFS, ODOT, and OPRD property requiring a partnership. A trail connection through McLoughlin State Park will be developed to the Frontage Road.



Note: Potential alignments for proposed trails are conceptual until detailed project development is conducted.

G) Viento Bluffs Trail

E5 Viento State Park

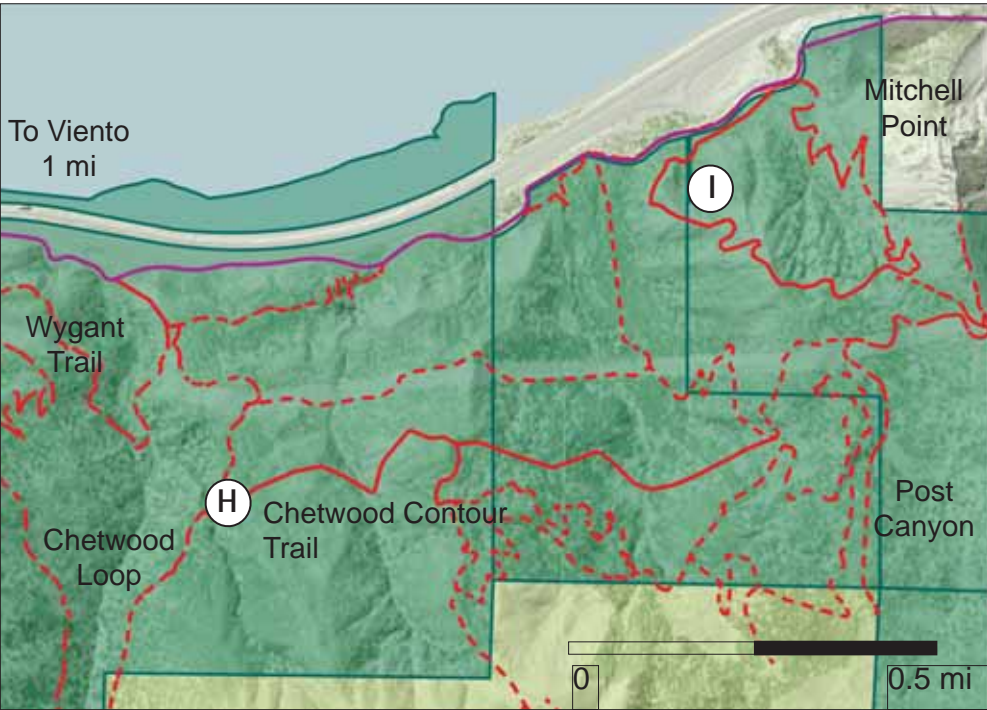


This new trail provides scenic access to two bluffs above Viento, featuring natural features unique to this section of the Gorge. Loop options utilize existing BPA roads, while creating an additional option for more experienced hikers. This trail is a nice a short hike for visitors at Viento, or HCRHST users. A partnership will be required with the BPA and new trail design will preserve intact native confers.

H) HCRHST to Post Canyon Connection &

I) Mitchell Point Loop Trail

E6 Mitchell Point



H) HCRHST to Post Canyon Connection

Restoring a section of the existing Chetwood Loop Trail heavily damaged in 2011 winter storms, and completing a new section of trail identified as the ‘Chetwood Contour Trail’ in the *Post Canyon Trail Plan* (2012) would connect the HCRHST to Post Canyon, providing increased access to an exceptional mountain biking experience in the Gorge. This connection would make Viento State Park a perfect staging area for exploring the trails as a home base, or as a stop along a longer backpacking tour of the Gorge. This trail will be multi-use, however it should be designed in a manner that does not support down-hill single track mountain bike usage. Northwest Trail Alliance has expressed interest in donating construction work on this trail project.

One option for connecting the Wygant Trail is along the existing BPA road, however the ideal option would be to construct a new trail as described in the *Post Canyon Trail Plan* (2012).

I) Mitchell Point Loop Trail

The existing Mitchell Point trail is steep. Providing a hiking-only loop trail option allows families and casual hikers head up the bluff at a less intensive pace, while highlighting oak savannah habitats unique to the eastern Gorge and not accessible on other trails. As trail use grows at this viewpoint, with this loop option and the planned HCRHST route, recreation uses will need to remain separate for trail users and people visiting the scenic viewpoint.

Legend

- Proposed Trails
- Existing Trails
- Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail
- Oregon State Parks
- Washington State Parks
- US Forest Service

NORTH

Note: Potential alignments for proposed trails are conceptual until detailed project development is conducted.

Plan Implementation

This section provides a complete project list for implementing the planning proposals described in *Chapter 8: Visitor Experience Plans and Recommendations*. Projects are listed by management zones, which are defined geographically based on logical boundaries for grouping similar park management strategies. Using management zones as a guide, staff can make informed decisions about how best to allocate their resources and budget to achieve park goals and realize values.

Development projects benefit from multidisciplinary input and consideration of the project effects the several layers of infrastructure, natural resources, and visitor experiences present in a park. While each

of these projects will be implemented by different departments and staff within Oregon State Parks, they can be considered together in the plan with a goal of being more effective in interdepartmental communication as they are implemented. Project details, summarized conceptual cost estimates, potential permitting requirements, possible funding sources, and operations and maintenance strategies are described for each project. These projects are prioritized in the following *Chapter 10: Project Phasing*.

Note: Construction costs are conceptual and totals do not fully reflect natural resource project costs.

Priority Projects

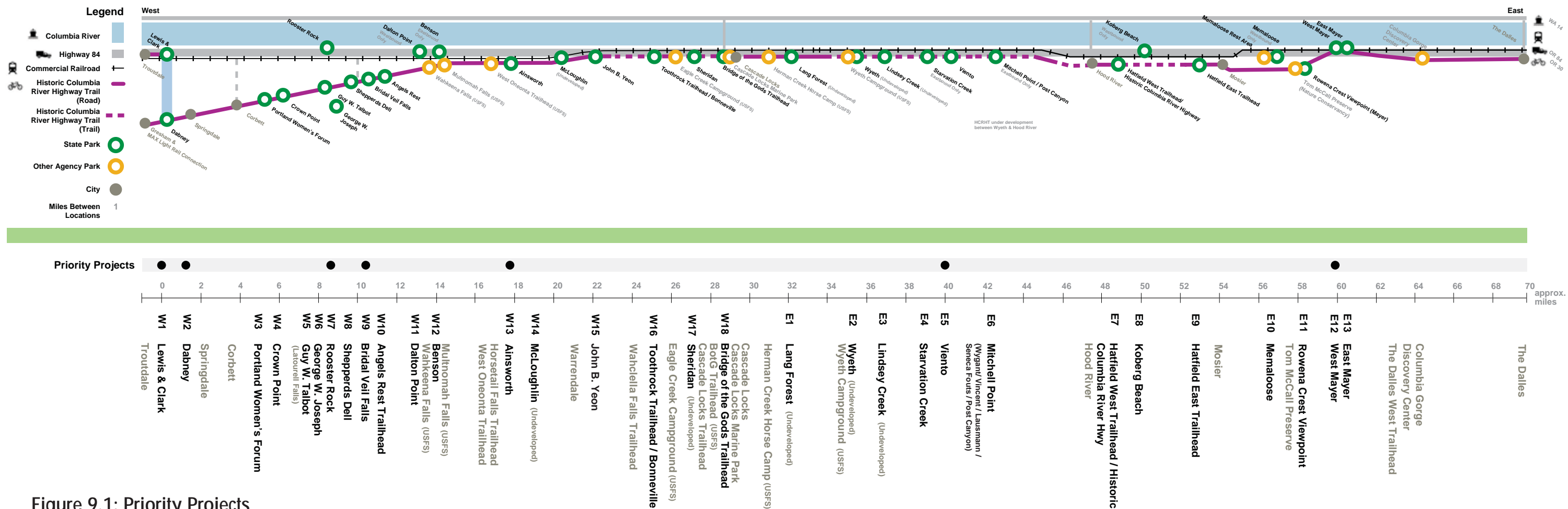


Figure 9.1: Priority Projects

See Full Project Descriptions in Chapter 8.

Regional Trail: Partner with ODOT to complete restoration of HCRH and related projects.

Regional Trail: Partner with USFS to re-establish Gorge Trail 400 from Ainsworth to John B. Yeon

Management Unit Wide: Trail Steward Volunteer Program at trailheads throughout the Gorge.

Management Unit Wide: Oak habitat enhancement and protection of terrestrial habitat connectivity: Develop plan for oak release or oak habitat enhancement at identified oak stands throughout the Gorge.

Management Unit Wide: Improve Wayfinding and bicycle fix-it stations along HCRHST. Partner with ODOT

W1 Lewis and Clark State Recreation Site

Improved beach access for safety and natural resource protection.

W2 Dabney State Recreation Area

Natural resource management plan for disc golf course to reduce impacts in riparian area.

W7 Rooster Rock State Park

Scenic Riverfront Promenade with stormwater and riparian natural resource enhancements; universally accessible river front trail and nature play activities.

New 'Heart' to Park with Sand and Water Play Area and indoor and outdoor event and program space.

Wetland Restoration including completion of Mirror Lake restoration project (in progress), Mirror Lake environmental education program, & loop trail with boardwalk.

W9 Bridal Veil Falls State Scenic Viewpoint

Universal Accessible Overlook trail.

W13 Ainsworth State Park & **E5** Viento State Park

Hiker/Biker Community Campsites

E12 West Mayer State Park

Bivouac Campsite and 'Story Circle' Program Area

Boat Ramp Improvements at 'Let's Go Kayaking' Program.

Gorge-wide & Multiple Park Projects



Mirror Lake at Rooster Rock in Fall

Gorge-wide & Multiple Park Projects							
Project Description	Status	Size/ Quantity	Reviews / Approvals	Conceptual Cost	Funding Source	Parameters	Operations & Maintenance
A - Gorgewide Pedestrian River Access Study (W3, W7, W13, E6, E10, E12, E13) (For Locations See Map 8.5)							
Conduct a Gorge-wide Pedestrian River Access Feasibility study to gain understanding of where railroad crossings might be feasible based on available area for crossing, natural resource, protection and recreation potential, among other factors. These areas will be prioritized once study is completed. This study should be coordinated with project B below to determine effects of potential recreation access on natural resources.	New	1 ea		\$15,000	IPS		tbd
B - Aquatic restoration, Wetland restoration, Water quality improvement (W1, W5, W8, W9, W13, W 15, E1-E6, E8-E10, E12, E13) (For Locations See Natural Resource Reports in Appendix)							
Conduct a study of OPRD managed large ponds and perennial streams along the Columbia River to identify the top 3-5 priority restoration projects among these benefitting anadromous fish, waterfowl, amphibians and reptiles. Restoration actions could include improvement of fish passage around human-made barriers, addition of large wood to anadromous portions of streams, and addressing streamflow diversions.	New	tbd	tbd	tbd	Stewardship	W1 Lewis and Clark North, W5 Guy W. Talbot, W6 George W. Joseph, W8 Shepherd's Dell, W9 Bridal Veil, W13 Ainsworth, W15 John B. Yeon, E1 Lang Forest, E2 Wyeth, E3 Lindsey Creek, E4 Starvation Creek, E5 Viento, E6 Wygant, E8 Koberg Beach, E9 HCRH East, E10 Memaloose, E12 West Mayer, E13 East Mayer	tbd
C - Gorgewide Congestion & Parking Management Strategy Review							
Participate in follow-up assessment based on ODOT <i>Historic Columbia River Gorge Highway Tourism-Related Congestion Mitigation Study</i> (2014), that identifies strategies for alleviating congestion in this corridor. OPRD will continue to partner with USFS, ODOT, CRG National Scenic Area, USACOE, local counties, ports, and sheriff's departments to find long term solutions to congestion and parking management.	New	1 ea		tba	IPS/FIP	Partner with USFS, ODOT, CRG National Scenic Area, USACOE, local counties, ports, and sheriff's departments	tbd
D - Gorgewide Community Outreach							
The planning process recognized a lack of diversity in the survey information received. Given the proximity to one of the an extra effort will need to made to reach out to underserved and underrepresented communities in the area throughout implementation of this plan. OPRD will work with a consultant to realize a strategy for engaging the public in a more inclusive manner.	New	tbd	tbd	tbd	IPS	tbd	tbd
E - Gorgewide Control of Priority Invasive Species: Weeds (For Locations See Natural Resource Reports in Appendix)							
Control of top priority invasives (early detection-rapid response species, and species prioritized for site-specific control) throughout Gorge, in partnership with Gorge Cooperative Weed Management Area, other partners and adjacent landowners. Restore with native vegetation where needed. Where possible, promote terrestrial wildlife movement in identified corridors through vegetation preservation and enhancement.	Maint. Maj.	tbd	tbd	tbd	Stewardship	tbd	tbd



Trail in Tom McCall Preserve

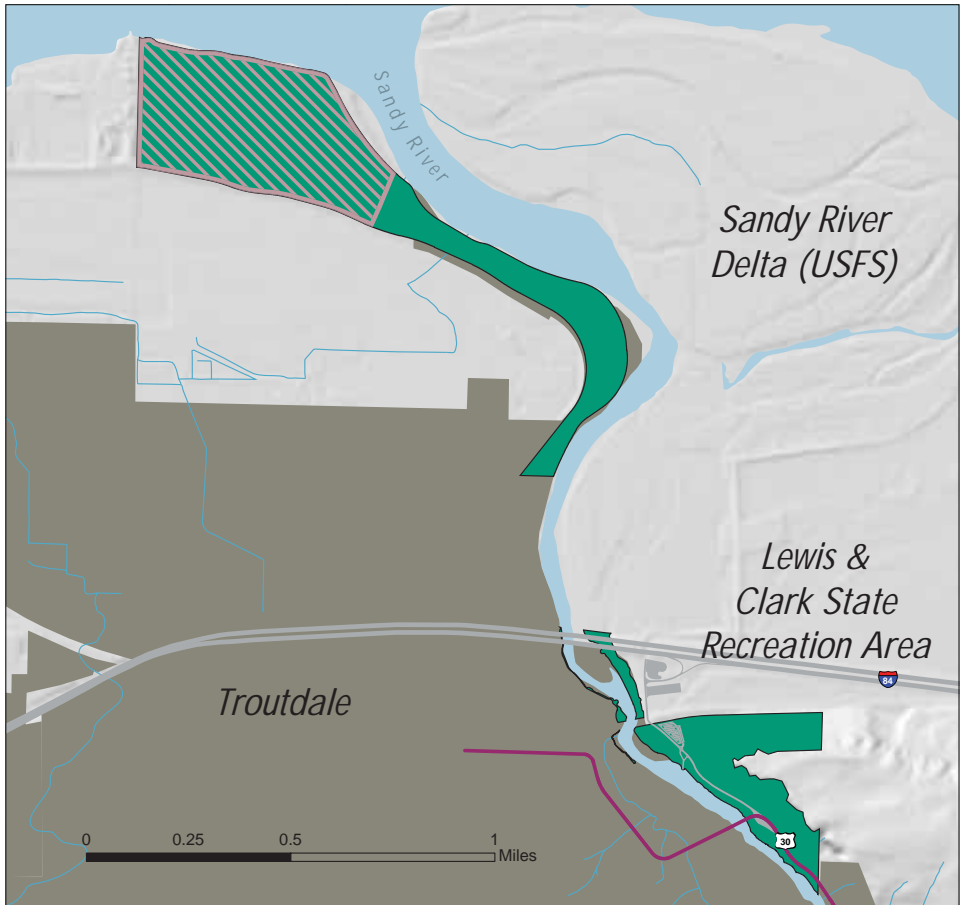
Project Description	Status	Size/ Quantity	Reviews / Approvals	Conceptual Cost	Funding Source	Parameters	Operations & Maintenance
F - Gorgewide Control of Priority Invasive Species: Trees (For Locations See Natural Resource Reports in Appendix)							
Begin invasives control program focused on invasive tree species in east Gorge (pie cherry, Siberian elm, Norway maple, English holly, tree-of-heaven, black locust) and west Gorge (tree-of-heaven, black locust, Russian olive, others). Restore with native vegetation where needed.	Maint. Maj.	tbd	tbd	tbd	Stewardship	tbd	tbd
G - Gorgewide Preservation of Priority Habitats: Pre-Development (For Locations See Natural Resource Reports in Appendix)							
Carry out operations and maintenance work, including construction projects and projects that disturb vegetation, during applicable windows so as to reduce disturbance to wildlife. Review special event request location and timing to similarly avoid sensitive areas or times of year (e.g. migration, breeding) for sensitive species in the area. Avoid disturbance altogether and preserve habitat in protected areas. Avoid removal of snags or downed wood from forest floor or from streams.	Maint. Maj.	tbd	tbd	tbd	Stewardship	tbd	tbd
H - Create Natural Resource Management Plan for Mayer and Memaloose (E10-E13) (For Locations See Natural Resource Reports in Appendix)							
Create Natural Resource Management Plan for Mayer and Memaloose	New	1 ea	tbd	tbd	Stewardship	E10 Memaloose, E11 Rowena Crest, E12 West and E13 East Mayer	tbd
I - Create Natural Resource Management Plan for Rooster Rock and Adjacent Upland Properties (W3-W7) (For Locations See Natural Resource Reports in Appendix)							
Create Natural Resource Management Plan for Rooster Rock and adjacent upland properties.	New	1 ea	tbd	tbd	Stewardship	W3 Portland Women's Forum, W4 Crown Point, W5 Guy Talbot, W6 George Joseph, W7 Rooster Rock,	tbd
J - Implement Water Quality Improvements (W1-W3, W5, W9, W12) (For Locations See Natural Resource Reports in Appendix)							
Implement measures to improve water quality where feasible, such as reducing run-off, filtering run-off through vegetation (bioswales or vegetated buffers), avoiding fertilizer and other products near water sources, reducing the area of impermeable surfaces, eliminating in-line ponds, and reducing or eliminating stream diversions.	Maint. Maj.	tbd	tbd	tbd	Stewardship	W1 Lewis and Clark South, W2 Dabney, W3 Rooster Rock, W5 Guy W. Talbot, W9 Bridal Veil, W12 Benson	tbd
K - Control of Priority Invasive Species: Awareness (W1-W3, W11, W12, E2, E5, E8, E12, E13) (For Locations See Natural Resource Reports in Appendix)							
Post signage (available from OSMB or ODFW) informing the public about Aquatic Invasive Species and the state's required AIS permit. Train OPRD staff to recognize signs of likely infestation and how to address visitors with dirty boats.	New	tbd	tbd		Stewardship	W1 Lewis and Clark, W2 Dabney, W3 Rooster Rock, W11 Dalton Point, W12 Benson, E2 Wyeth, E5 Viento, E8 Koberg Beach, E12 West Mayer, E13 East Mayer,	tbd
L - Control of Priority Invasive Species, Riparian Habitat Restoration: Columba River (W1, W3, W11, W12, W13, W 15, E1, E2, E4-E6, E8, E10, E12, E13) (For Locations See Natural Resource Reports in Appendix)							
Survey and manage false indigobush and other priority weeds along Columbia River shorelines, working with adjacent landowners and CWMA. Restore with native vegetation where needed.	Maint. Maj.	tbd	tbd	tbd	Stewardship	Parks on Columbia River: W1 Lewis and Clark, W3 Rooster Rock, W11 Dalton Point, W12 Benson, W13 Ainsworth, W15 John B. Yeon, E1 Lang Forest, E2 Wyeth, E4 Starvation Creek, E5 Viento, E6 Wygant, E8 Koberg Beach, E10 Memaloose, E12 West Mayer, E13 East Mayer	tbd



Trail at John Yeon State Scenic Corridor

Project Description	Status	Size/ Quantity	Reviews / Approvals	Conceptual Cost	Funding Source	Parameters	Operations & Maintenance
M - Oak Habitat Enhancement/Protection, Terrestrial Habitat Connectivity (W1, W3, W8, W9, E5, E6, E8-E10, E12) (For Locations See Natural Resource Reports in Appendix)							
Develop a plan for oak release or oak habitat enhancement at identified oak stands, by assessing oak stands and prioritizing potential restoration/enhancement projects. For example, West Mayer has a need for oak release with a focus on Douglas fir removal.	Maint. Maj.	tbd	tbd	tbd	Stewardship	W1 Lewis and Clark South, W3 Rooster Rock, W8 Shepherd's Dell, W9 Bridal Veil, E5 Viento, E6 Wygant, E6 Seneca Fouts, E8 Koberg Beach, E9 HCRH East , E10 Memaloose, E12 West Mayer	tbd
N - Terrestrial Habitat Connectivity Study (W3, W12, W13, W15, W17, E1, E2, E4-E6, E8-E10, E12, E13) (For Locations See Natural Resource Reports in Appendix)							
Investigate locations and options to reduce road kill by providing passages for mammals and other terrestrial wildlife across I-84. Examples include under-highway passageways, modification of existing overpasses, fencing, and larger culverts. Work with other agencies as needed. Investigate methods to increase east-west habitat connectivity for terrestrial species in identified pinch points/barriers. Reference figure 3.4 and Wildlife Report in appendix.	Maint. Maj.	tbd	tbd	tbd	Stewardship	W3 Rooster Rock, W12 Benson, W13 Ainsworth, W15 John B. Yeon, W17 Sheridan, E1 Lang Forest, E2 Wyeth, E4 Starvation Creek, E5 Viento, E6 Wygant, E6 Seneca Fouts, E8 Koberg Beach, E9 HCRH East, E10 Memaloose, E12 West Mayer, E13 East Mayer	tbd
O - Preservation of Priority Habitats - Establish Forest Reserves (W4, W13, W15, W16, E3, E6, E10) (For Locations See Natural Resource Reports in Appendix)							
Preserve identified rare or unique forest stands (Condition Class A stands) (designate as OPRD reserve areas)	New	tbd	tbd	tbd	Stewardship	W4 Crown Point, W13 Ainsworth, W15 John B. Yeon, W16 Bonneville, E3 Lindsey Creek, E6 Seneca Fouts, E10 Memaloose	tbd
P - Preservation of Priority Habitats - Establish Botanical Reserves (W5-W9, W12, W15, E4, E8, E10, E12, E13) (For Locations See Natural Resource Reports in Appendix)							
Preserve State Natural Area Reserves and manage the reserves for identified natural values (designate as OPRD reserve areas)	New	tbd	tbd	tbd	Stewardship	W5 Guy W. Talbot, W6 George W. Joseph, W7 Rooster Rock, W8 Shepherd's Dell, W9 Bridal Veil, W12 Benson, W15 John B. Yeon, E4 Starvation Creek, E8 Koberg Beach, E10 Memaloose, E12 West Mayer, E13 East Mayer	tbd
Q - Preservation of Priority Habitats - Establish Wildlife Refuges (W1, W4, W6-W8, W12 ,W14, E3, E6, E8, E9,) (For Locations See Natural Resource Reports in Appendix)							
Preserve portions of parks with low disturbance level, large size, presence of priority habitats, and good habitat quality (designate as refuges for wildlife preservation)	New	tbd	tbd	tbd	Stewardship	W1 Lewis and Clark North, W4 Crown Point West, W6 George W. Joseph, W7 Rooster Rock, W8 Shepherd's Dell, W12 Benson, W14 McLoughlin, E3 Lindsey Creek, E6 Wygant, E6 Vinsenz Lausman, E6 Seneca Fouts, E8 Koberg Beach, E9 HCRH East	tbd

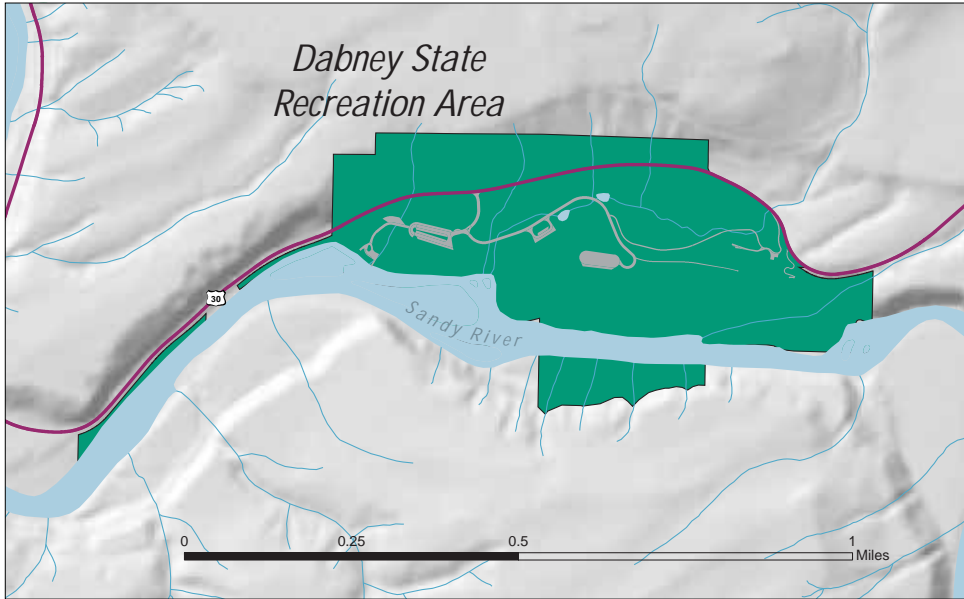
W1 Lewis & Clark Management Zone



W1 Lewis & Clark State Recreation Area Projects (For Locations See Map 8.1)							
Project Description	Status	Size/ Quantity	Reviews / Approvals	Conceptual Cost	Funding Source	Parameters	Operations & Maintenance
A - Improved Beach Access Area (Zone 3 in 2011 Lewis & Clark Comprehensive Plan)			Multnomah County, ODOT			**partially located on ODOT property** Mult. Co. Zoning: Open Space (GSO) NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC4, Riv Btmlands, stream buff.	
1. New: Pedestrian Trail	New	2,500 lf			FIP		tbd
2. New: Beach Access Path/Stairs	New	400 lf			FIP		tbd
3. Enhance: Signage/Wayfinding/Kiosks	Maint. Maj.	1 ea			FIP		tbd
4. New: Trailside Seats and Shelters	New	4 ea			FIP		tbd
5. Enhance: Views of River And Embankments	Maint. Min.	n/a			FIP		tbd
6. New: Landscaping Features	New	30 ea			FIP		tbd
7. New: Traffic Calming Measures	New	n/a			FIP		tbd
8. New: Pedestrian Connections Between Day Use Areas And Sandy River	New	3 ea			FIP/ODOT		tbd
9. New: Railway Bridge Pedestrian Underpass	New	n/a			FIP/ODOT	coordination with Union Pacific Railroad	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$135,000	FIP/ODOT		
B - Improved South Day Use Facility (Zone 5B in 2011 Lewis & Clark Comprehensive Plan)			Multnomah County			Mult. Co. Zoning: Public Recreation (GSPR) NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC4, River Bottomlands	
1. Enhance Park Arrival Entrance Sequence	New		+ ODOT				tbd
i. New: Park Entrance Sign	New	1 ea			FIP		tbd
ii. New: Native Re-Vegetation Buffer Off Highway	New	1,000 sf			FIP	w/in 100-yr Floodplain	tbd
iii. Enhance: Views Into Park	Maint. Maj.	n/a			FIP		tbd
iv. New: Entry Landscaping	New	1,000 sf			FIP		tbd
2. Enhance: Intersection (I.E. Clear Sight Lines, Improve Turning Lane, and Pedestrian Crossing)	Maint. Maj.	n/a	+ ODOT		FIP/ODOT	w/in 100-yr Floodplain	tbd
3. Enhance: Pull Through RV/Bus Parking	New	n/a			FIP		tbd
4. New: Welcome Plaza, Monument Sign, and Landscape Features, Bike Parking	New	300 sf			FIP		tbd
5. Enhance: Wayfinding Elements	Maint. Min.	1 ea			FIP		tbd
6. New: Picnic Shelter	New	1 ea			FIP		tbd
7. Enhance: Picnicking Clusters; Garbage Receptacles; Exterior Lighting	Maint. Min.	30 ea			FIP		tbd
8. Enhance: Interpretive Loop Trail with Views of the River and Bluff	Maint. Maj.	n/a			FIP		tbd
9. Address social trails, soil erosion, and vegetation impacts in overutilized riparian areas. Identify under-utilized lawn areas and convert to native vegetation.	Maint. Maj.	n/a	tbd	tbd	Stew.	For Locations See Natural Resource Reports in Appendix	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$135,000	FIP/ODOT/ Stew.		
C - New Parking Area & North Day Use Area (Zone 5A in 2011 Lewis & Clark Comprehensive Plan)			Multnomah County, ODOT			**located on ODOT property** Mult. Co. Zoning: Public Recreation (GSPR) NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC4, River Bottomlands	
1. New: Parking Lot, Overflow Lot, And RV/Bus Parking	New	23,000 sf			FIP		tbd
2. New: Public Restrooms	New	1 ea			FIP		tbd
3. New: Trail	New	50 lf			FIP		tbd
4. Enhance: Views Of River and Embankment	Maint. Min.	n/a			FIP		tbd
5. Enhance: Landscaping Features and Fencing	Maint. Min.	400 sf			FIP		tbd
6. New: Restoration Projects	New	1,000 sf			FIP		tbd
7. New: Staff Parking	New	10,000 sf			FIP		tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$480,000	FIP		

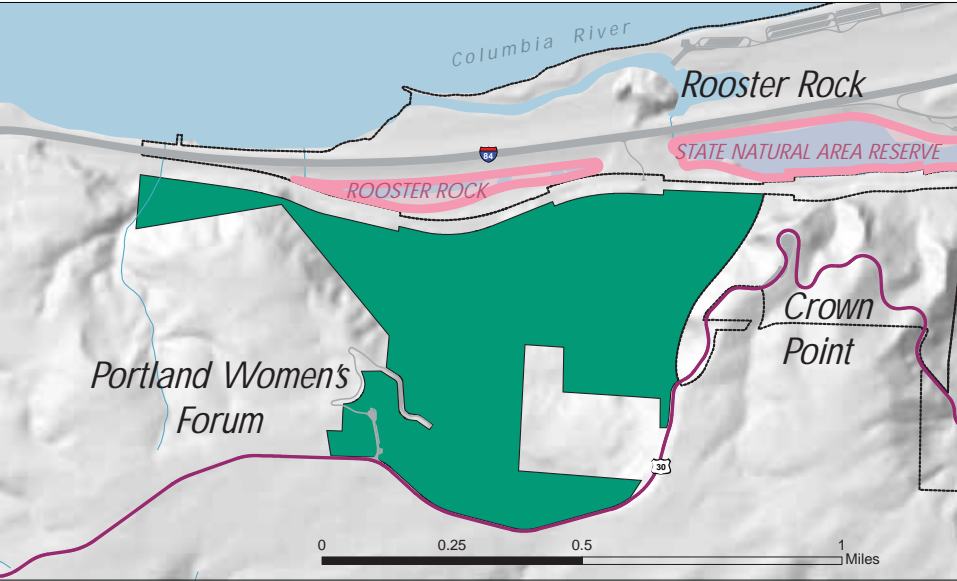
W1 Lewis & Clark State Recreation Area Projects (For Locations See Map 8.1)							
Project Description	Status	Size/ Quantity	Reviews / Approvals	Conceptual Cost	Funding Source	Parameters	Operations & Maintenance
D - Trail Projects							
1. New: Trail Connection to 40-Mile Loop Trail at Sandy River Delta via i-84 Ped Improvements	New	n/a		\$8,000	FIP/Trails	See Sandy River Delta Plan	tbd
2. Enhance: General Trail Improvements Throughout the Park for Erosion Control	Maint. Maj.	1,500 lf		\$41,000	FIP/Trails		tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$50,000	FIP/Trails		
ALL PROJECTS TOTAL BASE COST				\$800,000			
ADDITIONAL COST FACTORS (Contingency, Permitting & Inflation - Approx. 25%)				\$300,000			
ALL PROJECTS FULL COST				\$1,100,000			

W2 Dabney Management Zone



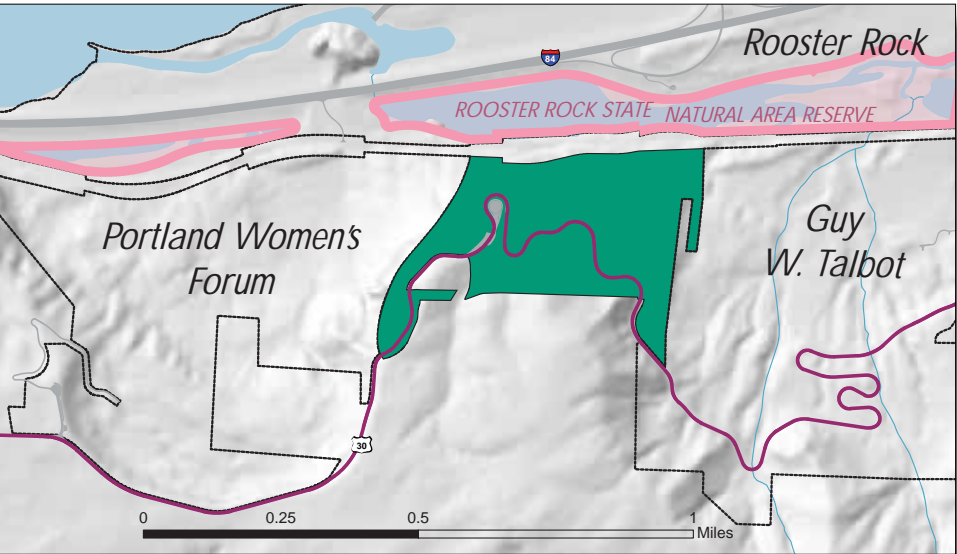
W2 Dabney State Recreation Area Projects (For Locations See Map 8.2)							
Project Description	Status	Size/ Quantity	Reviews / Approvals	Conceptual Cost	Funding Source	Parameters	Operations & Maintenance
A - New Universal Access Trail at Beach and Picnic Area							
1. New: Pedestrian Trail	New	150 lf	Multnomah County	\$4,000	FIP	Mult Co. Zoning: Commerc Forest Use (CFU4)	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$4,000	FIP		
B - Aquatic Restoration							
Side channel enhancement and fish passage	Maint. Maj.	n/a	tbd	tbd	Stew.	For Locations See Natural Resource Reports in Appendix	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				tbd	Stew.		
C - Water Quality Improvement							
Address erosional areas from landslide, social trails with sediment control and planting; address stormwater runoff from parking areas	Maint. Maj.	n/a	tbd	tbd	Stew.	Landslide may be addressed as part of side channel project. For Locations See Natural Resource Reports in Appendix	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				tbd	Stew.		
D - Control of Priority Invasive Species							
Formulate plan for replacement of aggressive elm with a native forest plant community	Maint. Maj.	n/a	tbd	tbd	Stew.	For Locations See Natural Resource Reports in Appendix	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				tbd	Stew.		
E - New Natural Resource Plan for Disc Golf Course							
Plan and implement improvements to disc golf course to address/alleviate natural resource impacts, along with development of system-wide disc golf better management practices (BMPs)	New	1 ea	tbd	\$15,000	Stew.	To be developed by Valleys Natural Resource Coordinator. For Locations See Natural Resource Reports in Appendix.	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$15,000	Stew.		
ALL PROJECTS TOTAL BASE COST				\$19,000			
ADDITIONAL COST FACTORS (Contingency, Permitting & Inflation - Approx. 25%)				\$6,000			
FULL COST				\$25,000			

W3 Portland Women's Forum Management Zone



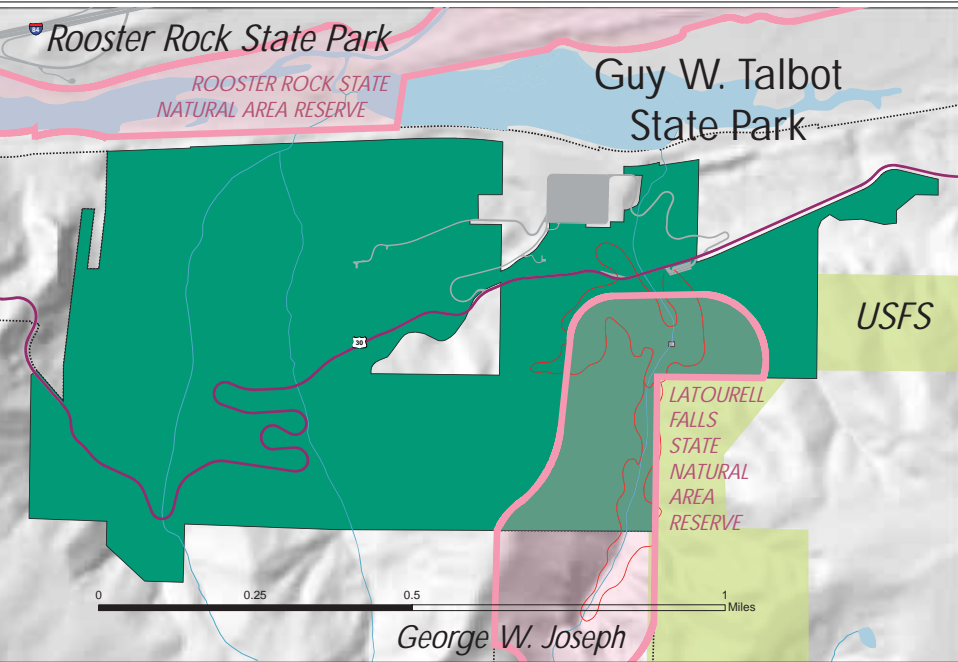
W3 Portland Women's Forum State Scenic Viewpoint Projects (For Locations See Map 8.3)							
Project Description	Status	Size/ Quantity	Reviews / Approvals	Conceptual Cost	Funding Source	Parameters	Operations & Maintenance
A - New Parking Lot Expansion							
1. New: Expand Parking by Adding 24 Car, 6 Bus (Total 48 Car, 6 Bus)	New	10,000 sf	tbd		FIP	Mult. Co. Zoning: Public Recreation (GSPR) NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC4, Coniferous Woodlands	tba
2. New: Invasive species control and establishment of native plant communities	Maint. Maj.	n/a	tbd	tbd	Stew.	Should precede proposed improvements at site	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$170,000	FIP		
B - New Day Use Facilities - Improve Viewpoint							
1. New: Restroom (Flush)	New	1 ea			FIP	Scenic Area Building Guidelines	tba
2. New: Seating	New	2 ea			FIP		tba
3. New: Water Fountain	New	1 ea			FIP		tba
4. New: Bicycling and Hiking Information Station	New	1 ea			FIP		tba
5. New: Invasive species control and establishment of native plant communities	Maint. Maj.	n/a	tbd	tbd	Stew.	Should precede proposed improvements at site	tbd
6. New: Environmental Education Programs	New			tbd	VE		
PROJECT TOTAL				\$135,000	FIP/Stew.		
C - Riparian Habitat Restoration							
Investigate use of ponds by native turtles; address invasive species, lack of basking logs, and social trails that may impact use of ponds by turtles.	Maint. Maj.	n/a	tbd	tbd	Stew.	tbd	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				tbd	Stew.		
ALL PROJECTS TOTAL BASE COST				\$305,000			
ADDITIONAL COST FACTORS (Contingency, Permitting & Inflation - Approx. 25%)				\$110,000			
FULL COST				\$415,000			

W4 Crown Point Management Zone



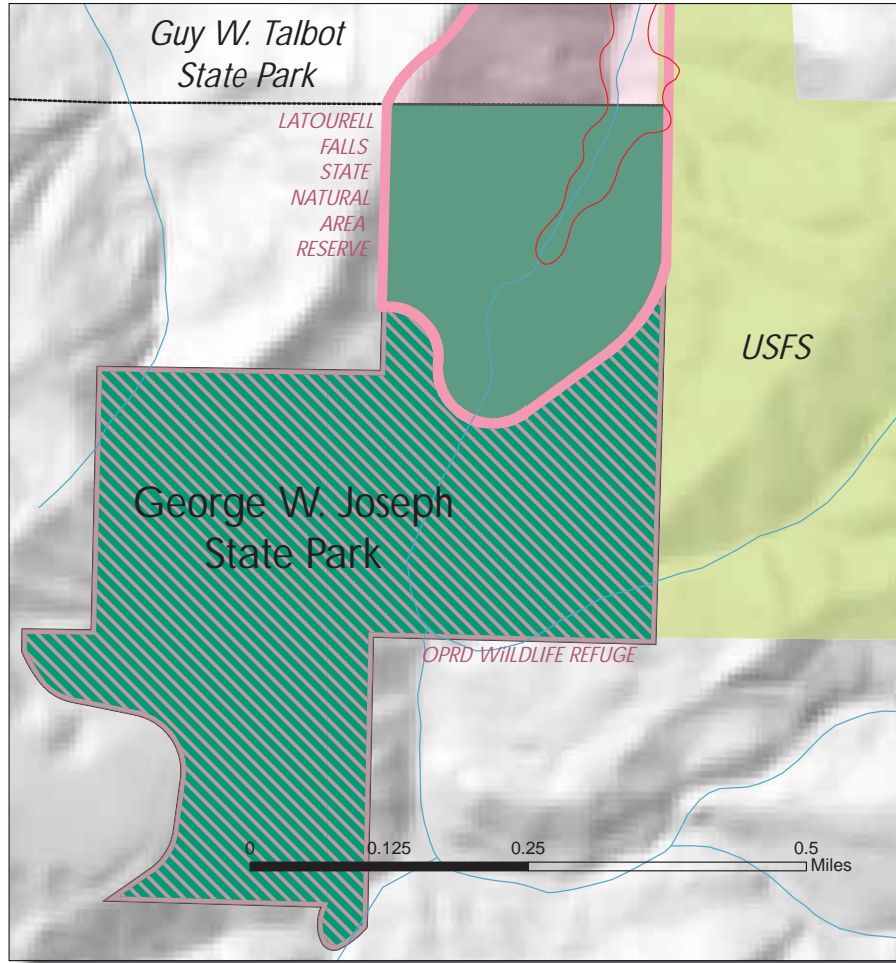
W4 Crown Point State Scenic Corridor Projects
No Individual Park Projects Have Been Identified. Please refer to Gorge-wide Projects or Natural Resource Reports in Appendix for Natural Resource Prescriptions.

W5 Guy Talbot Management Zone



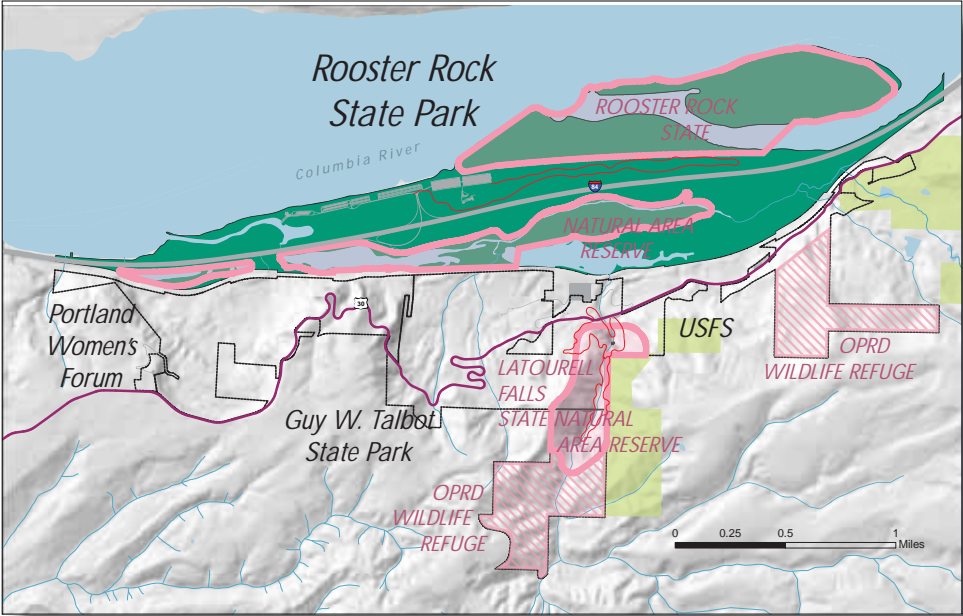
W5 Guy Talbot State Park Projects (For Locations See Map 8.4)							
Project Description	Status	Size/Quantity	Reviews / Approvals	Conceptual Cost	Funding Source	Parameters	Operations & Maintenance
A - Improve Historic Carriage House			Multnomah County			Mult. Co. Zoning: Residential (GSR) NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC2, Residential	
1. Enhance: Roof Repair	Maint. Maj.				FIP/SHPO		tbd
2. Enhance: Interior Updates	Maint. Maj.				FIP/SHPO		tbd
3. New: Exterior Vegetation	New	1000 sf			FIP/SHPO		tbd
4. New: Environmental Education Programs	New			tbd	VE		
PROJECT TOTAL				\$77,500	FIP/SHPO		
B - Trail Improvements - See Trail Projects Below							
ALL PROJECTS TOTAL BASE COST				\$77,500			
ADDITIONAL COST FACTORS (Contingency, Permitting & Inflation - Approx. 25%)				\$22,500			
FULL COST				\$100,000			

W6 George W. Joseph Management Zone



W6 George W. Joseph State Natural Area Projects
No Individual Park Projects Have Been Identified. Please refer to Gorgewide Projects or Natural Resource Reports in Appendix for Natural Resource Prescriptions.

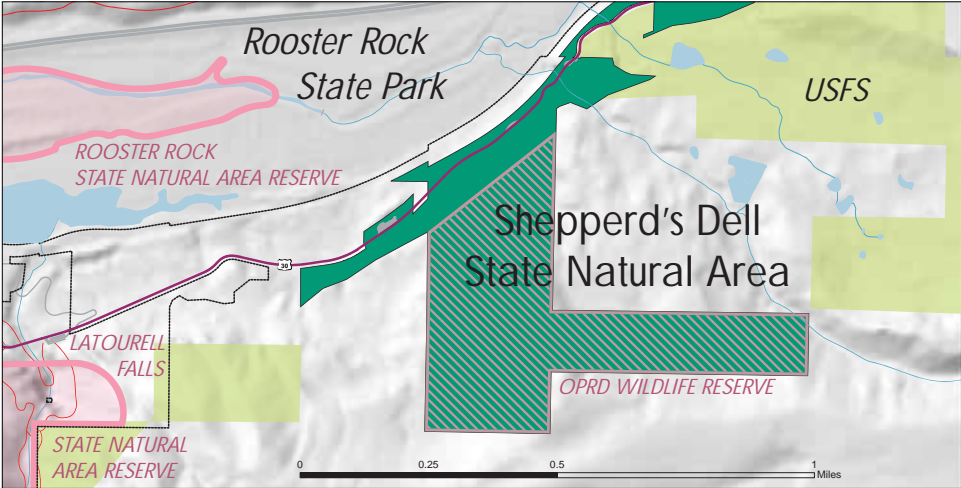
W7 Rooster Rock Management Zone



W7 Rooster Rock State Park Projects (For Locations See Map 8.5)							
Project Description	Status	Size/ Quantity	Reviews / Approvals	Conceptual Cost	Funding Source	Parameters	Operations & Maintenance
A - Parkwide Site Plan							
PROJECT TOTAL				\$30,000	IPS		
B - New 'Heart' to Park							
			Multnomah County			Mult. Co. Zoning: Public Recreation (GSPR) NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC4, Riv. Bottom., strm buff.	
1. Enhance: Park Arrival Entrance Sequence	Maint. Maj.	n/a			FIP		tbd
2. New: Aesthetic Improvements to Match Gorge Landscape Context	New	n/a			FIP		tbd
3. New: Expand Existing Main Office Building to Include Event Space	New	3,150 sf			FIP		tbd
4. New: Sand & Water Play Area	New	1 ea			FIP		tbd
5. Enhance: Utilize Landscape Plantings to Frame Views to Crown Point	New	n/a			FIP		tbd
6. New: Kitchen Facilities in Existing Picnic Shelters	New	5 ea			FIP		tbd
7. New: Day Use 'Song and Story Circle' Program	New			tbd	VE		
8. New: Environmental Education Programs	New			tbd	VE	Mirror Lake, Riparian Areas, etc.	
PROJECT TOTAL				\$425,000	FIP/VE		
C - New Riverfront Restoration & Scenic Promenade							
			Multnomah County			Mult. Co. Zoning: Public Recreation (GSPR) NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC4, Riv. Bottom., strm buff.	
1. New: 'Riverfront Promenade' Trail Along Main Waterfront	New	5,000 lf			FIP		tbd
2. New: Rooster Rock Viewpoint	New	400 sf			FIP		tbd
3. New: Group Picnic Areas	New	3 ea			FIP		tbd
4. New: Overlook Seating Pockets	New	3 ea			FIP		tbd
5. New: Integrated Nature Play Areas	New	3 ea			FIP		tbd
6. New: Pedestrian Piers Reach Out Into The River at Existing Wing Dam Locations	New	2 ea	ODFW, ACOE, DSL		FIP	Piers do not belong to ACOE, however subject to DSL regulation.	tbd
7. Accommodate succession of shoreline to willow scrub-shrub plant community along developed portion of park	Maint. Maj.	n/a	tbd	tbd	Stew.	For Locations See Natural Resource Reports in Appendix	tbd
8. New: Seasonal Willow Trail to Water's Edge	New	tbd			FIP		tbd
9. Enhance: Reduce Pavement by Approximately 15%, While Maintaining Existing Parking Spaces by Narrowing Driving Aisles	Maint. Maj./ Decomission	-24,000 sf			FIP, Potential Grant		tbd
10. New: Address stormwater impacts from parking lots with water quality and water retention	New	6500 sf			FIP, Potential Grant		tbd
11. New: Non-Motorized Watercraft Access On The Columbia River	New	1 ea	ODFW, ACOE, DSL		FIP		tbd
12. New: Climbing Trail to Rooster Rock From West Parking Lot	New	500 lf			FIP		tbd
13. Riparian Habitat Restoration: Identify underutilized lawn areas and convert to native vegetation	New	n/a	tbd	tbd	Stew.	Some of this could be paired with later work at Mirror Lake if riparian	tbd
14. New: Invasive species control and establishment of native plant communities	Maint. Maj.	n/a	tbd	tbd	Stew.	Should precede proposed improvements at site	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$450,000	FIP/Stew.		

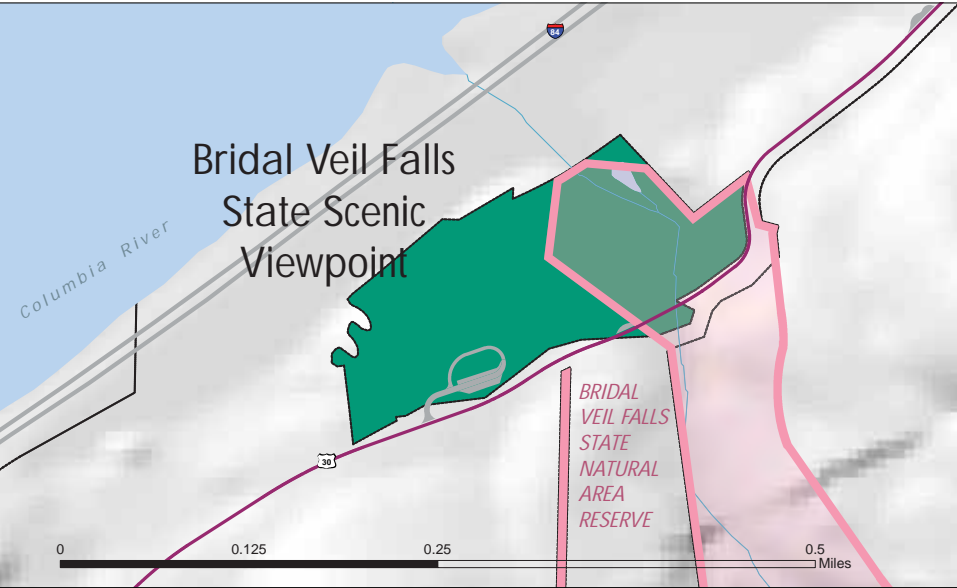
W7 Rooster Rock State Park Projects (For Locations See Map 8.3)							
Project Description	Status	Size/ Quantity	Reviews / Approvals	Conceptual Cost	Funding Source	Parameters	Operations & Maintenance
D - New Mirror Lake Restoration & Boardwalk Loop			Multnomah County			Mult. Co. Zoning: Public Recreation (GSPR) NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC1, Riv. Bottom., strm buff.	
1. Complete next phase(s) of Mirror Lake restoration plan, currently in progress (cottonwood reforestation)	Maint. Maj.	n/a	tbd	tbd	Stew.	For Locations See Natural Resource Reports in Appendix	tbd
2. New: Accessible Boardwalk Loop Trail Around Mirror Lake	New	1,320 lf		\$550,000	FIP	w/in 100-yr Floodplain	tbd
3. New: Interpretive and Wayfinding Signage	New	4 ea		\$5, 000	FIP/Signs		tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$555,000	FIP/Stew./ Signs		
ALL PROJECTS TOTAL BASE COST				\$1,500,000			
ADDITIONAL COST FACTORS (Contingency, Permitting & Inflation - Approx. 25%)				\$500,000			
FULL COST				\$2,000,000			

W8 Shepperd's Dell Management Zone



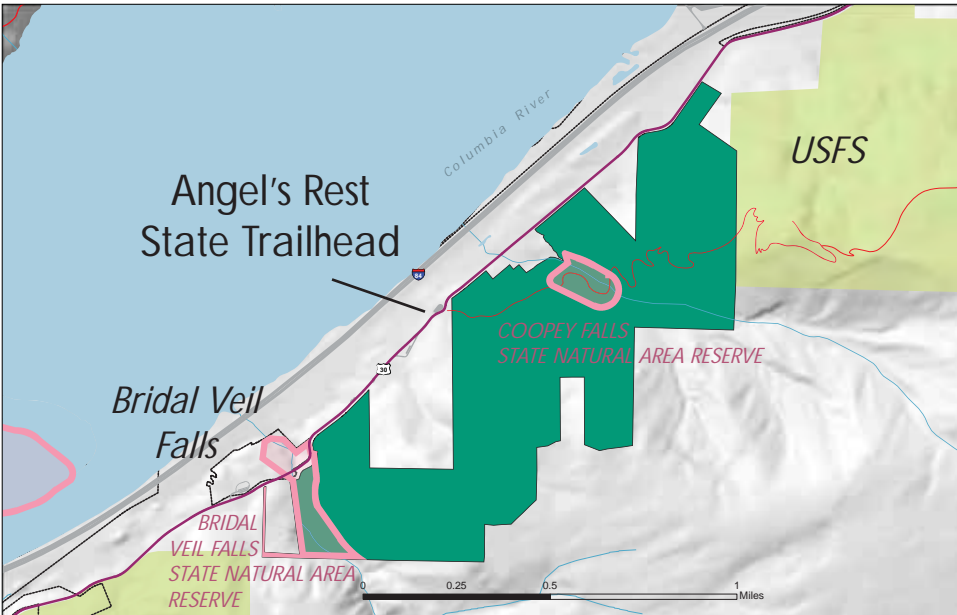
W8 Shepperd's Dell State Natural Area Projects
No Individual Park Projects Have Been Identified. Please refer to Gorgewide Projects or Natural Resource Reports in Appendix for Natural Resource Prescriptions.

W9 Bridal Veil Falls Management Zone



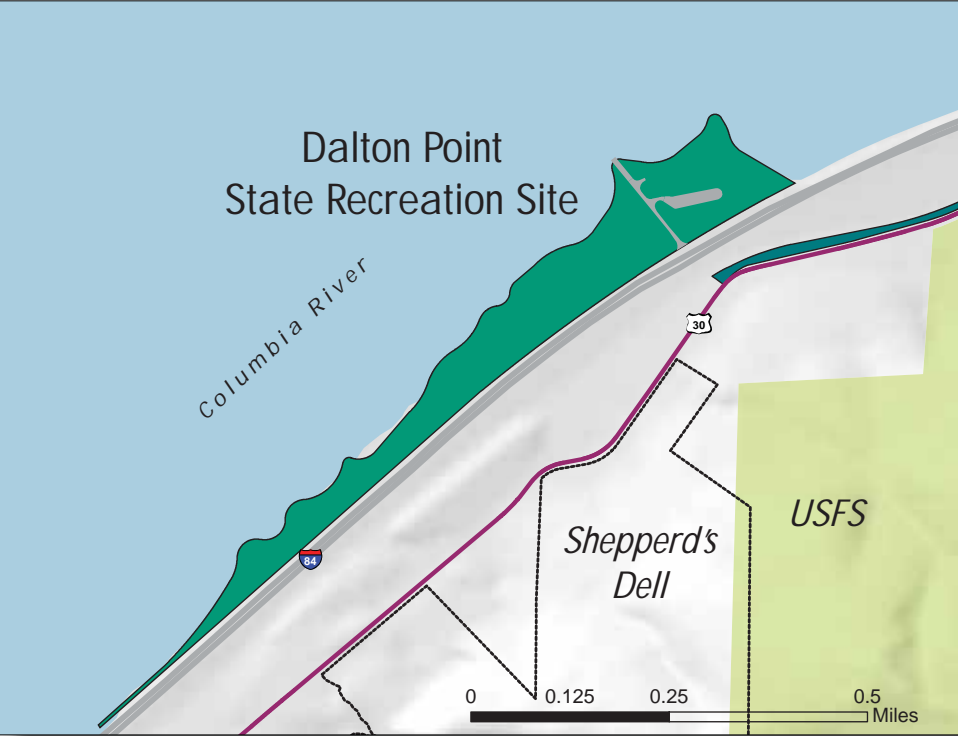
W9 Bridal Veil Falls State Scenic Viewpoint Projects (For Locations See Map 8.6)							
Project Description	Status	Size/ Quantity	Reviews / Approvals	Conceptual Cost	Funding Source	Parameters	Operations & Maintenance
A - Improve Universal Access to Overlook			Multnomah County			Mult. Co. Zoning: Public Recreation (GSPR) NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC4, Coniferous Woodlands	
1. Enhance: Improve Upper Viewpoint Trail for Universal Accessibility	Maint. Min.	200 lf			FIP	Mult. Co. Slope Hazard overlay applies	tbd
2. Enhance: Replace Fences at Overlooks	Maint. Maj.	1700 lf			FIP	Mult. Co. Slope Hazard overlay applies	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$39,000	FIP		
B - New Bike Facilities for HCRH			Multnomah County			Mult. Co. Zoning: Public Recreation (GSPR) NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC4, Coniferous Woodlands	
1. New: Bicycling Information and Fix-It Station	New	1 ea			HCRH		tbd
2. New: Seating	New	5 ea			FIP		tbd
3. New: Picnic Area	New	1 ea			FIP		tbd
4. New: Water Fountain/Bottle Filling Station	New	1 ea			FIP		tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$22,000	FIP		
C- Improve Bridal Veil Falls Viewpoint Stairs			Multnomah County			Mult. Co. Zoning: Open Space (GSO) NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC4, Conif. Woodlands, strm buff.	
1. Assess and Improve Viewing Platform	Maint. Min.	1 ea			FIP	Mult. Co. Slope Hazard overlay applies	tbd
2. Repair Stairs to Viewpoint	Maint. Min.	150 lf			FIP	Mult. Co. Slope Hazard overlay applies	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$1,000	FIP		
D - New Trail Connection to Angels Rest - See Trail Projects Below			Multnomah County			Mult. Co. Zoning: Forest (GSF40) NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC1, Conif. Woodlands	
E - New Partnership with UPRR to Create Universal Access Route			Multnomah County	Reach Project		Mult. Co. Zoning: Open Space (GSO) NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC4, Conif. Woodlands, strm buff.	
ALL PROJECTS TOTAL BASE COST				\$65,000			
ADDITIONAL COST FACTORS (Contingency, Permitting & Inflation - Approx. 25%)				\$20,000			
FULL COST				\$95,000			

W10 Angel's Rest Management Zone



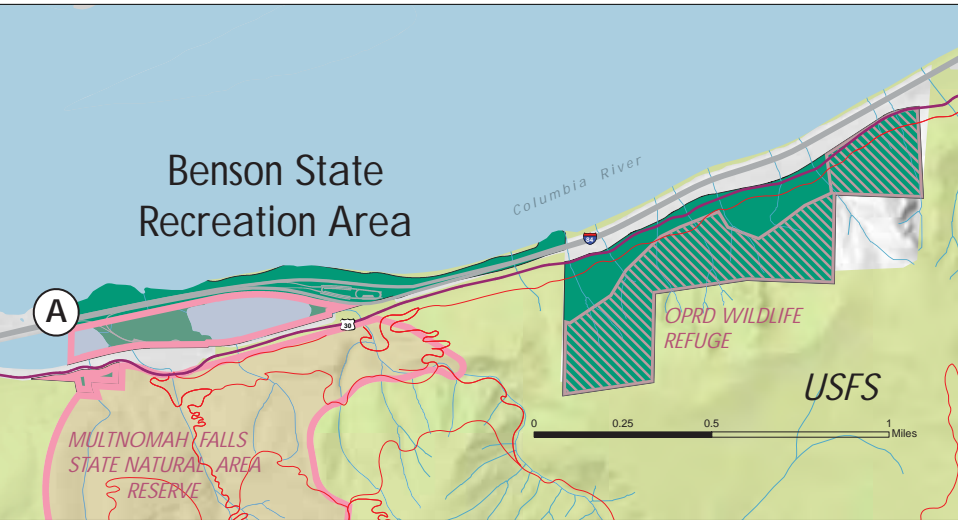
W10 Angel's Rest State Trailhead Projects
No Individual Park Projects Have Been Identified. Please refer to Gorge-wide Projects or Natural Resource Reports in Appendix for Natural Resource Prescriptions.

W11 Dalton Point Management Zone



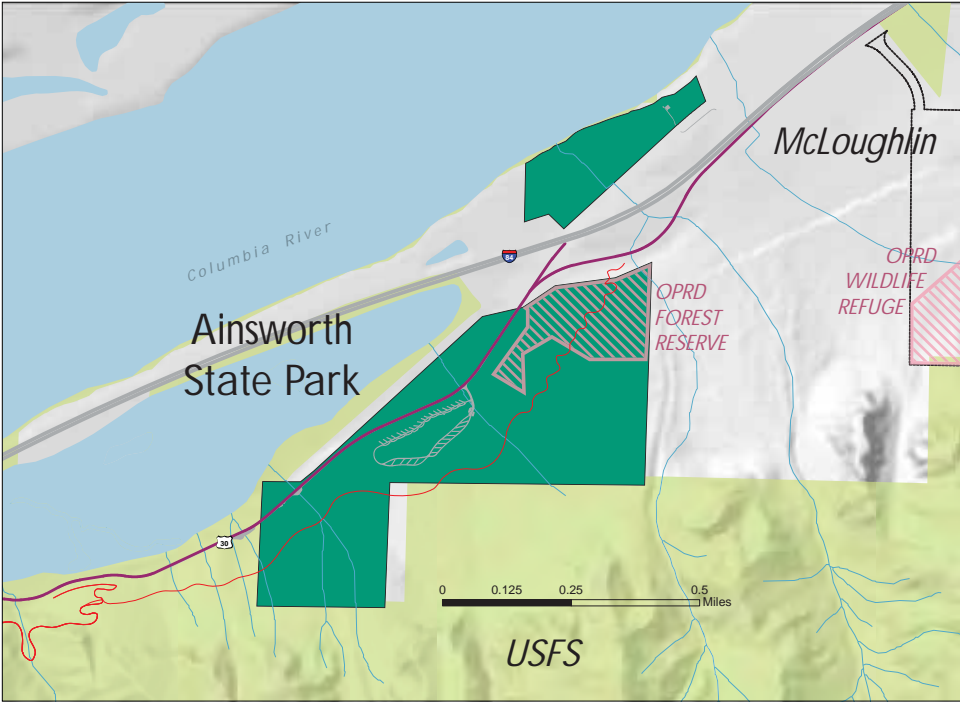
W11 Dalton Point State Recreation Site Projects (For Locations See Map 8.7)							
Project Description	Status	Size/Quantity	Reviews / Approvals	Conceptual Cost	Funding Source	Parameters	Operations & Maintenance
A - New River Access - See Trail Project List Below							
			Multnomah County			Mult. Co. Zoning: Public Recreation (GSPR) NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC3, Riv. Bottomlands, strm buff.	
B - Columbia River: Riparian Habitat Restoration, Wetland Restoration, Control of Priority Invasive Species							
Riparian forest and wetland enhancement (weed control and planting) along Columbia River.	Maint. Maj.	n/a	tbd	tbd	Stew.	For Locations See Natural Resource Reports in Appendix	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				tbd			
ADDITIONAL COST FACTORS (Contingency, Permitting & Inflation - Approx. 25%)				tbd			
FULL COST				tbd			

W12 Benson Management Zone



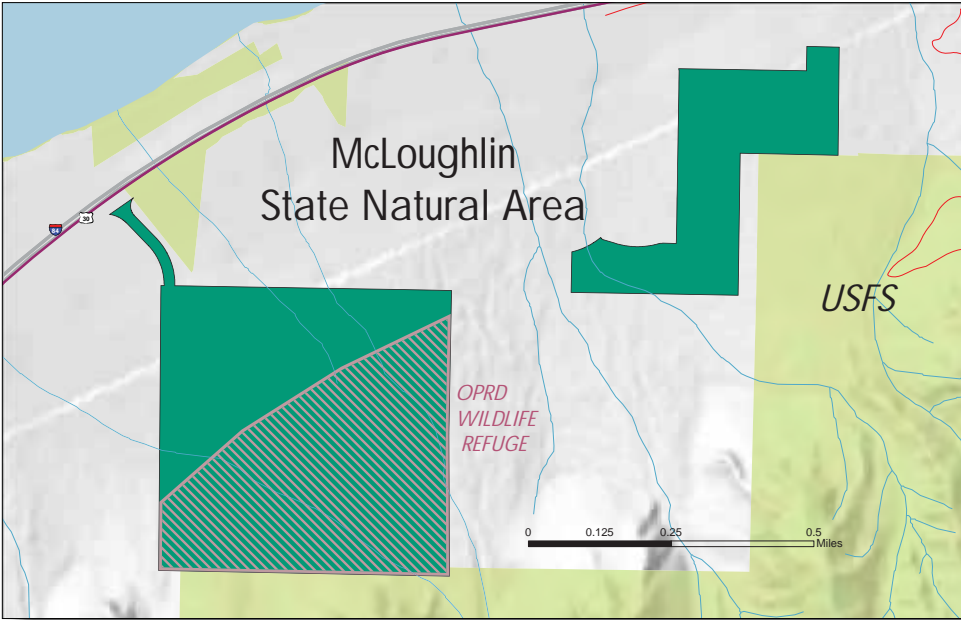
W12 Benson State Recreation Area Projects (For Locations See Map 8.8)							
Project Description	Status	Size/Quantity	Reviews / Approvals	Conceptual Cost	Funding Source	Parameters	Operations & Maintenance
A - New Hartman Pond Access (Currently under development with ODFW)							
1. New: Universal Access Platform	New	1 ea	tbd	\$7000	FIP	tbd	tbd
2. New: Gangway Docks	New	2 ea	tbd	\$10,000	FIP	tbd	tbd
3. New: Environmental Education Programs	New			tbd	VE		
PROJECT TOTAL				\$17,000	FIP		
B - Riparian Habitat Restoration, Aquatic Restoration							
Continue to work with partners to scope and create conceptual designs for restoration of Multnomah Creek, improvements to public safety, visitor experience, and water quality.	New	n/a	tbd	tbd	Stew./IPS	tbd	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				tbd	Stew./IPS		
ALL PROJECTS TOTAL BASE COST				\$17,000			
ADDITIONAL COST FACTORS (Contingency, Permitting & Inflation - Approx. 25%)				\$5,000			
FULL COST				\$22,000			

W13 Ainsworth Management Zone



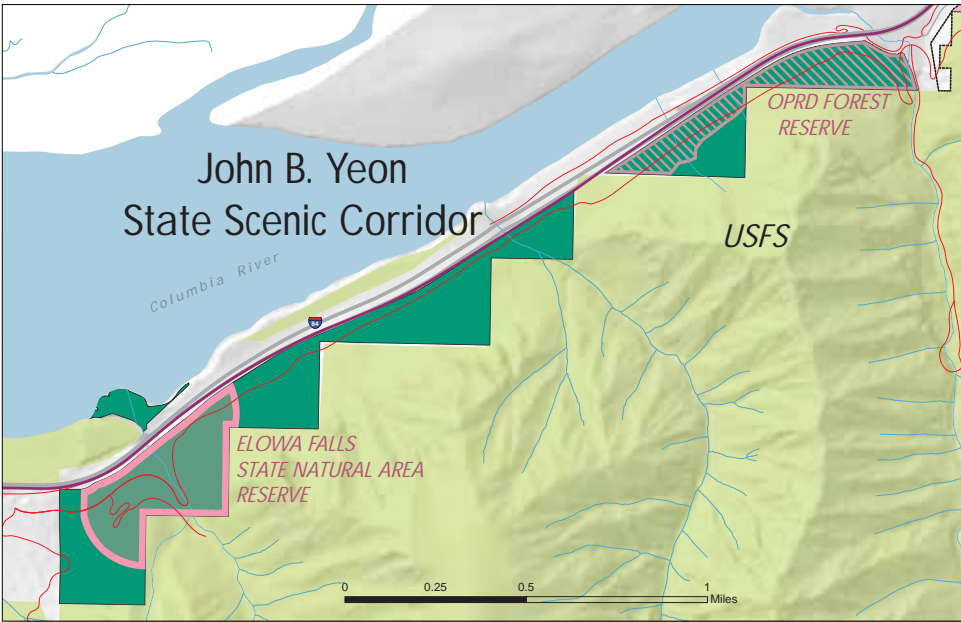
W13 Ainsworth State Park Projects (For Locations See Map 8.9)							
Project Description	Status	Size/	Reviews / Approvals	Conceptual Cost	Funding Source	Parameters	Operations & Maintenance
DAY USE							
A - Improve East Trailhead			Multnomah County			Mult. Co. Zoning: Open Space (GSO) NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC2, Conif. Woodlands, strm buff.	
1. New: Gorge Trail 400 Connection to John B. Yeon State Scenic Corridor - See Trail Project List Below	New	n/a		see Trail Project List	FIP		tbd
2. New: Hiking and Bicycling Information	New	1 ea			HCRH		tbd
3. Enhance: Formalize Parking with Restriping	Maint. Min	n/a			FIP		tbd
4. Enhance: Screen Restroom from Road with Vegetation	Maint. Min	500 sf			FIP		tbd
5. Enhance: Restore Historic Picnic Areas	Maint. Min	3 ea			FIP		tbd
6. New: Bike Parking	New	10 ea			FIP		tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$12,000	FIP/HCRH		
OVERNIGHT							
B - New Hiker/Biker Community Campsite			Multnomah County			Mult. Co. Zoning: Public Recreation (GSPR) NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC4, Conif. Woodlands	
1. New: Camping Shelter	New	1 ea			FIP		tbd
2. New: Bike Fix-It Station	New	1 ea			FIP		tbd
3. New: Food Storage Lockers	New	2 ea			FIP		tbd
4. New: Bike Parking	New	10 ea			FIP		tbd
5. New: Invasive species control and establishment of native plant communities	Maint. Maj.	n/a	tbd	tbd	Stew.	Should precede proposed improvements at site	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$14,000	FIP/Stew.		
C - New Walk-In Campsite			Multnomah County			Mult. Co. Zoning: Public Recreation (GSPR) NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC4, Conif. Woodlands, strm buff.	
1. New: Increase Walk-In Campsites (increase by 4 spaces [10 total])	New	2,000 lf			FIP		tbd
2. New: Parking (increase by 4 spaces [10 total])	New	800 sf			FIP		tbd
3. New: Invasive species control and establishment of native plant communities	Maint. Maj.	n/a	tbd	tbd	Stew.	Should precede proposed improvements at site	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$22,500	FIP/Stew.		
D - Improve Visitor Experience			Multnomah County			Mult. Co. Zoning: Public Recreation (GSPR) NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC4, Conif. Woodlands	
1. New: Nature Play Area	New	1 ea		\$30,000	FIP		tbd
2. New: Amphitheater	New	1 ea		\$20,000	FIP		tbd
3. Enhance: Adjust lighting in campground and at restrooms	Maint. Min	32 ea		\$5,000	FIP		tbd
4. New: Invasive species control and establishment of native plant communities	Maint. Maj.	n/a	tbd	tbd	Stew.	Should precede proposed improvements at site	tbd
5. New: Environmental Education Programs	New			tbd	VE	Potential: Let's Go Backpacking, Wildlife Viewing	
6. New: Overnight 'Song and Story Circle' Program	New			tbd	VE		
PROJECT TOTAL				\$55,000	FIP/Stew.		
ALL PROJECTS TOTAL BASE COST				\$100,000			
ADDITIONAL COST FACTORS (Contingency, Permitting & Inflation - Approx. 25%)				\$45,000			
FULL COST				\$145,000			

W14 McLoughlin Management Zone



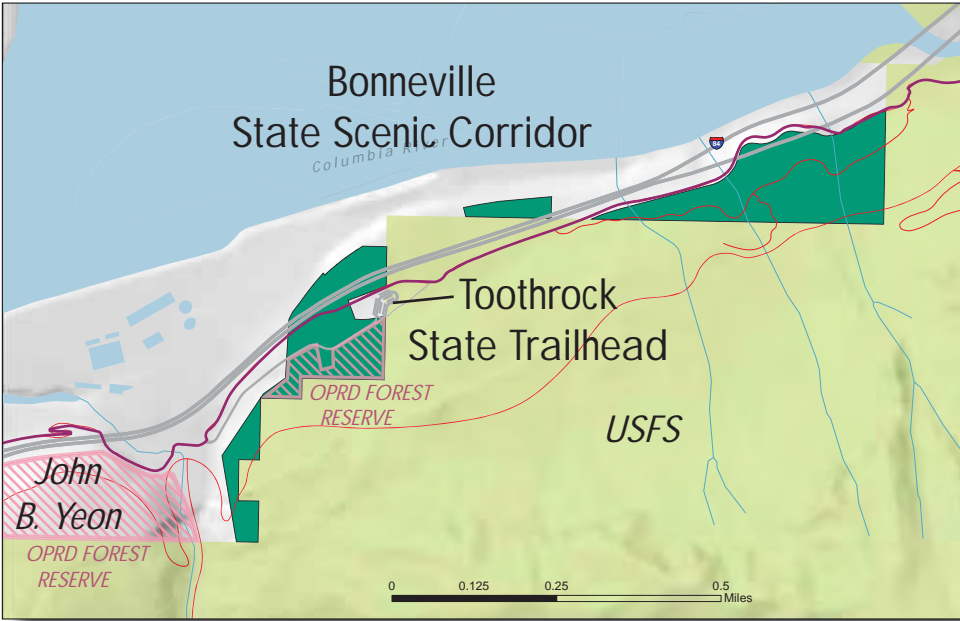
W14 McLoughlin State Natural Area Projects
No Individual Park Projects Have Been Identified. Please refer to Gorge-wide Projects or Natural Resource Reports in Appendix for Natural Resource Prescriptions.

W15 John B. Yeon Management Zone



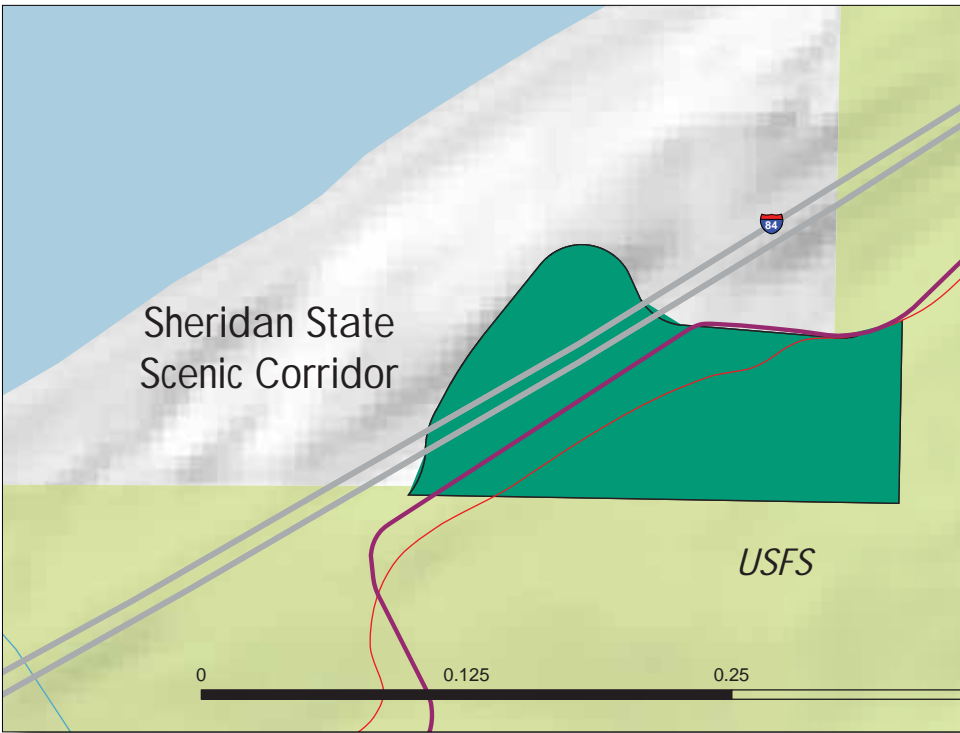
W15 John B. Yeon State Scenic Corridor Projects (For Locations See Map 8.10)							
Project Description	Status	Size/ Quantity	Reviews / Approvals	Conceptual Cost	Funding Source	Parameters	Operations & Maintenance
A - Improve Trailhead			Multnomah County, ODOT, USFS			**located on ODOT & USFS property** Mult. Co. Zoning: Public Recreation (GSPR) NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC2, Coniferous Woodlands	
1. New: Restroom	New	1 ea			FIP		tbd
2. New: Water Fountain	New	1 ea			FIP		tbd
3. New: Hiking and Bicycling Information	New	1 ea			HCRH		tbd
4. New: Trail Steward Volunteer Position	New	1 ea			VE		tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$83,000	FIP/HCRH		
B - Create Natural Resource Management Plan							
Create Natural Resource Management Plan	New	1 ea	tbd	tbd	Stew.	Will address needs identified in all natural resource reports	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				tbd	Stew.		
C - Upland Forest Management							
Selective thinning of Condition Class C stand 20301	Maint. Maj.	54 acres	tbd	tbd	Stew.	tbd	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				tbd	Stew.		
ALL PROJECTS TOTAL BASE COST				\$83,000			
ADDITIONAL COST FACTORS (Contingency, Permitting & Inflation - Approx. 25%)				\$37,000			
FULL COST				\$120,000			

W16 Bonneville Management Zone



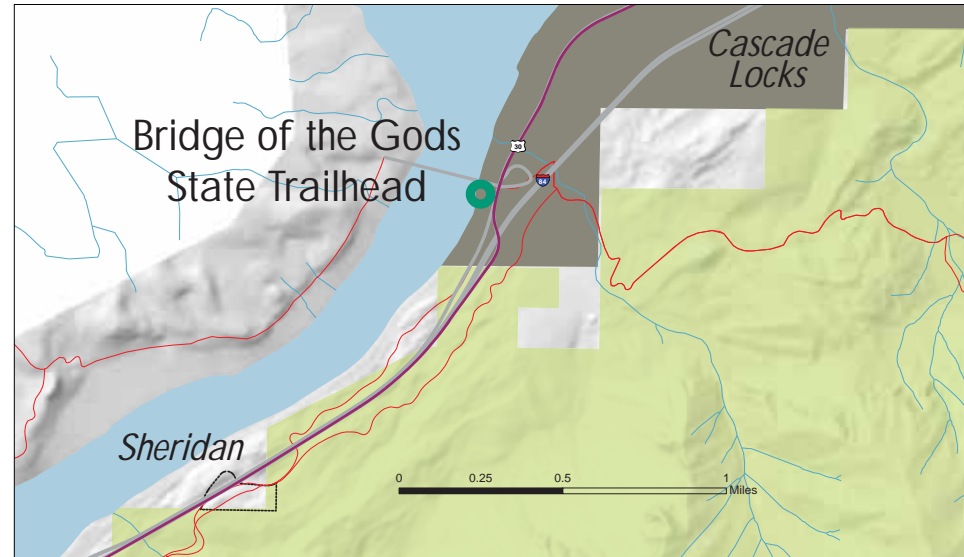
W16 Toothrock State Trailhead/ Bonneville State Scenic Corridor Projects (For Locations See Map 8.11)							
Project Description	Status	Size/ Quantity	Reviews / Approvals	Conceptual Cost	Funding Source	Parameters	Operations & Maintenance
A - Improve Trailhead			Multnomah County			Mult. Co. Zoning: Commercial Forest Use (CFU3), Slope Hazard Overlay	
1. New: Bicycling Information and Fix-It Station	New	1 ea			HCRH/FIP		tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$5,000	HCRH/FIP		
ALL PROJECTS TOTAL BASE COST				\$5,000			
ADDITIONAL COST FACTORS (Contingency, Permitting & Inflation - Approx. 25%)				\$2,000			
FULL COST				\$7,000			

W17 Sheridan Management Zone



W17 Sheridan State Scenic Corridor Projects
No Individual Park Projects Have Been Identified. Please refer to Gorge-wide Projects or Natural Resource Reports in Appendix for Natural Resource Prescriptions.
HCRHST Construction (in Partnership With ODOT) see page 214 & 2011 HCRHST Plan for detailed locations and project costs

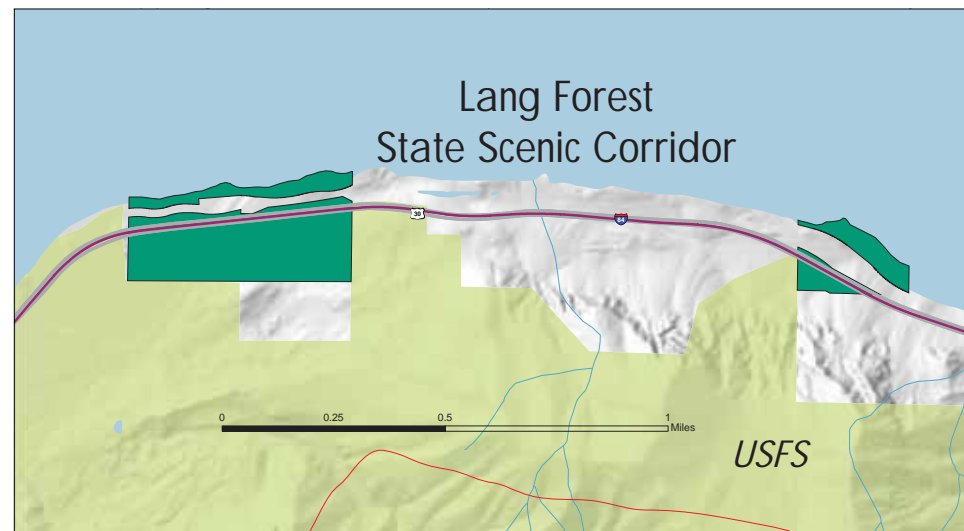
W18 Bridge of the Gods Management Zone



W18 HCRHST: Bridge of the Gods State Trailhead Projects

No Individual Park Projects Have Been Identified. Please refer to Gorgewide Projects or Natural Resource Reports in Appendix for Natural Resource Prescriptions.

E1 Lang Forest Management Zone

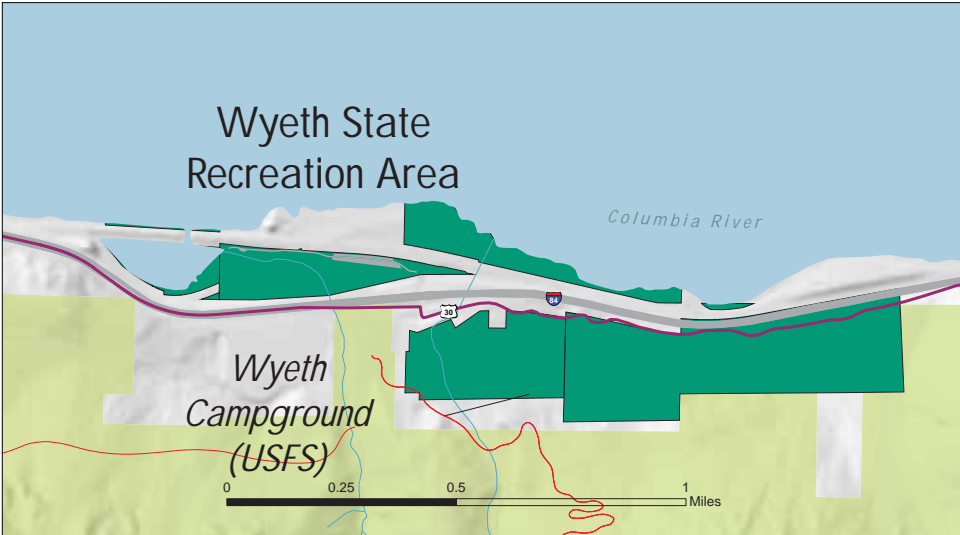


E1 Lang Forest State Scenic Corridor Projects

See Wyeth Below for Upland Forest Management Project that Includes Portions of Lang Forest. Please refer to Gorgewide Projects or Natural Resource Reports in Appendix for Natural Resource Prescriptions.

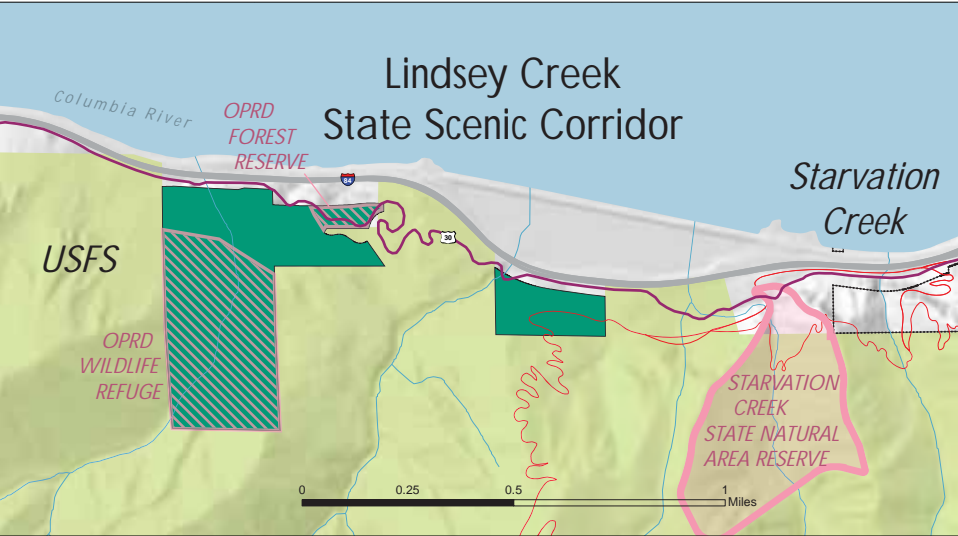
HCRHST Construction (in Partnership With ODOT) see page 214 & 2011 HCRHST Plan for detailed locations and project costs

E2 Wyeth Management Zone



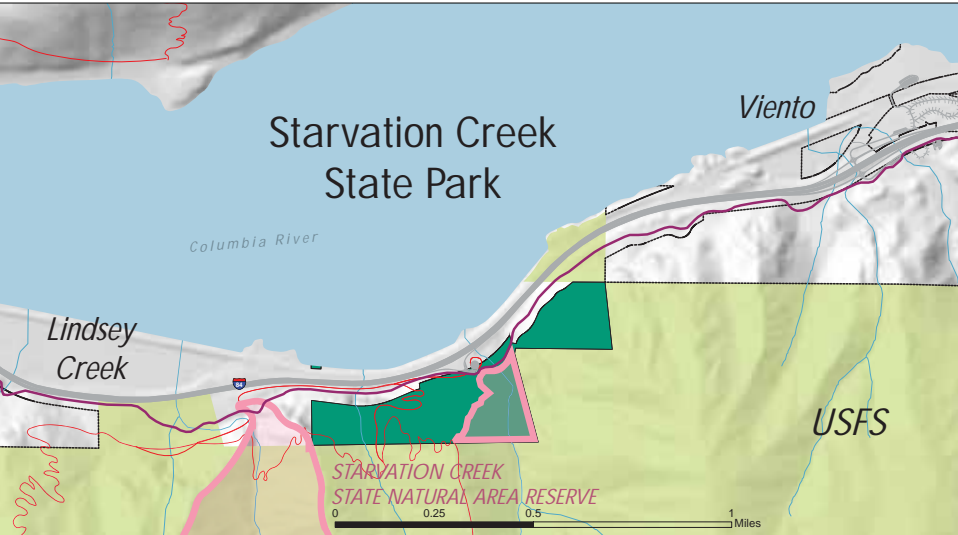
E2 Wyeth State Recreation Area Projects (For Locations See Map 8.12)							
Project Description	Status	Size/ Quantity	Reviews / Approvals	Conceptual Cost	Funding Source	Parameters	Operations & Maintenance
A - Improved Watercraft Access							
			Hood River County			Hood R. Co. Zoning: Public Recreation NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC4, Riv. Bottomlands, strm buff.	
1. Enhance: Personal Watercraft Access	Maint. Maj	1 ea			FIP		tbd
2. Enhance: Widen Turnaround	Maint. Maj	1 ea			FIP		tbd
3. Enhance: Roadway	Maint. Maj	1,000 lf			FIP		tbd
4. Enhance: Trail to Lagoon	Maint. Maj	1,000 lf			FIP		tbd
5. New: Invasive species control and establishment of native plant communities	Maint. Maj.	n/a	tbd	tbd	Stew.	Should precede proposed improvements at site	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$30,000	FIP/Stew		
B - Improve Parking Lot							
			Hood River County			Hood R. Co. Zoning: Public Recreation NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC4, River Bottomlands	
1. New: Parking (50-75 spaces, 5-7 ADA, 10 Trailer Pull Through Spaces)	New	50,000 sf			FIP		tbd
2. New: Landscape Restoration on Perimeter	New	60,000 sf			FIP		tbd
3. New: Restroom (Flush)	New	1 ea			FIP		tbd
4. New: Invasive species control and establishment of native plant communities	Maint. Maj.	n/a	tbd	tbd	Stew.	Should precede proposed improvements at site	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$800,000	FIP/Stew		
C - Invasive species control and establishment of native plant communities, including all riparian areas.							
			Hood River County			Hood R. Co. Zoning: Public Recreation NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC4, Riv. Bottomlands, strm buff.	
1. Enhance: Maintain Existing Plantings	Maint. Min	tbd		tbd	Stew.		tbd
2. New: Control Weeds	New	tbd		tbd	Stew.		tbd
3. New: Establish Native Vegetation	New	tbd		tbd	Stew.		tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				tbd	Stew.		
D - New Gorton Creek Trailhead (Currently in development with ODOT & USFS)							
			Hood River County USFS, ODOT			On USFS Land : Hood R. Co. Zoning: Public Recreation, Floodplain, NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC4, Conif. Woodlnds, strm buff.	
1. New: Parking	New	tbd			ODOT		tbd
2. New: Bicycling Information and Fix-It Station	New	1 ea			HCRH		tbd
3. New: Vault Restroom	New	1 ea			ODOT		tbd
4. New: Seating	New	tbd			ODOT		tbd
5. New: Invasive species control and establishment of native plant communities	Maint. Maj.	n/a	tbd	tbd	ODOT	Should precede proposed improvements at site	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				tbd	ODOT		
E - Upland Forest Management (Wyeth & Lang Forest)							
Selective thinning of Condition Class C stands 21406 (8 acres) and 21404 (3 acres), and Condition Class D stands 21403 (21 acres) and 36902 (15 acres)	Maint. Maj.	47 acres	tbd	tbd	Stew.	Will address needs identified in all natural resource reports	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				tbd	Stew.		
ALL PROJECTS TOTAL BASE COST				\$830,000			
ADDITIONAL COST FACTORS (Contingency, Permitting & Inflation - Approx. 25%)				\$400,000			
FULL COST				\$1,230,000			
HCRHST Construction (in Partnership With ODOT) see page 214 & 2011 HCRHST Plan for detailed locations and project costs							

E3 Lindsey Creek Management Zone



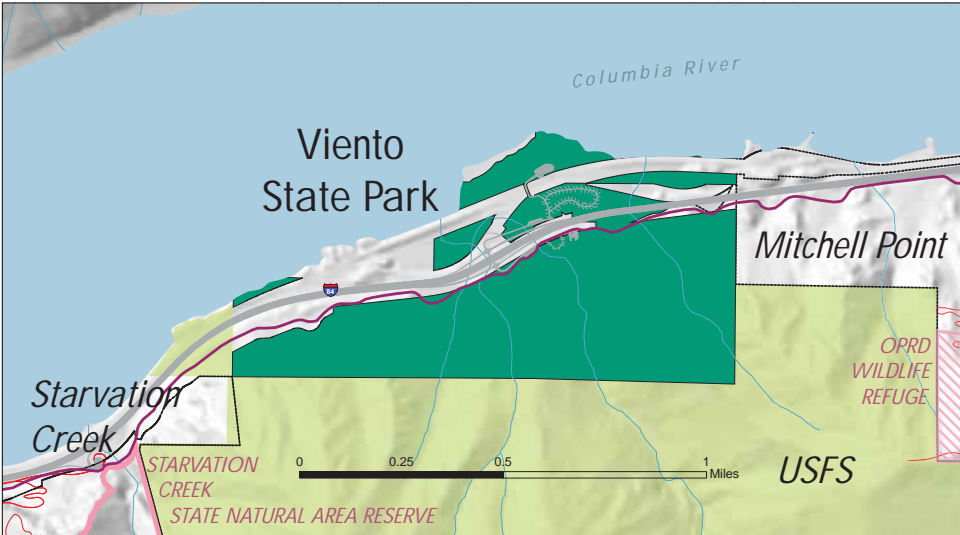
E3 Lindsey Creek State Recreation Area Projects							
No Individual Park Projects Have Been Identified. Please refer to Gorge-wide Projects or Natural Resource Reports in Appendix for Natural Resource Prescriptions.							
HCRHST Construction (in Partnership With ODOT) see page 214 & 2011 HCRHST Plan for detailed locations and project costs							

E4 Starvation Creek Management Zone



E4 Starvation Creek State Park Projects (For Locations See Map 8.13)							
Project Description	Status	Size/ Quantity	Reviews / Approvals	Conceptual Cost	Funding Source	Parameters	Operations & Maintenance
A - Trailhead Improvements (Currently in development with ODOT)							
1. New: Bicycling Information Station	New	1 ea	tbd		HCRH	tbd	tbd
2. New: Bike Parking Adjacent to Restroom	New	4 ea	tbd		FIP	tbd	tbd
3. New: Plaza Near Restroom	New	50 sf	tbd		FIP	tbd	tbd
4. New: Relocate Monument Sign to Island Near Vehicle Exit	New	1 ea	tbd		FIP	tbd	tbd
5. Enhance: Parking Lot with Safety Improvements for Pedestrians	New	tbd	tbd		FIP	tbd	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$4,000	HCRH/FIP	Project will be completed with ODOT HCRHST Starvation Creek to Lindsay Creek work.	
B - Grassland Restoration/Protection							
Restrict social trails, rehabilitate damaged areas with shrubs and wildflowers, control invasive species, and manage meadow on west end for wildflowers and viewing opportunities.	Maint. Maj.	tbd	tbd	tbd	Stew.	tbd	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				tbd	Stew.		
ALL PROJECTS TOTAL BASE COST				\$4,000	ODOT/FIP		
ADDITIONAL COST FACTORS (Contingency, Permitting & Inflation - Approx. 25%)				\$2,000			
FULL COST				\$5,000			
HCRHST Construction (in Partnership With ODOT) see page 214 & 2011 HCRHST Plan for detailed locations and project costs							

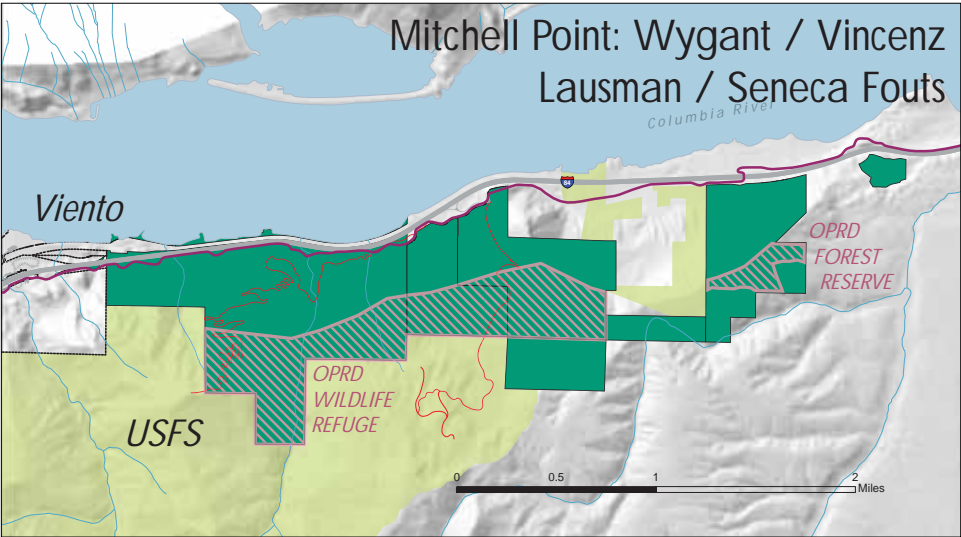
E5 Viento Management Zone



E5 Viento State Park Projects (For Locations See Map 8.14)							
Project Description	Status	Size/ Quantity	Reviews / Approvals	Conceptual Cost	Funding Source	Parameters	Operations & Maintenance
DAY USE							
A - Improve HCRHST Trailhead			Hood River County			Hood R. Co. Zoning: Public Recreation NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC4, Conif. Wdlns, strm buf.	
1. New: Bicycling and Hiking Information Station	New	1 ea			HCRH		tbd
2. New: Water Fountain/Bottle Filling Station	New	1 ea			FIP		tbd
3. New: Seating	New	1 ea			FIP		tbd
4. New: Invasive species control and establishment of native plant communities. Oak community protection measures with proposed new development.	Maint. Maj.	n/a	tbd	tbd	Stew.	Should precede proposed improvements at site	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$20,000			
B - New Viento Bluff Loop Trail - See Trail Project List Below							
C - Improve Maintenance Area in Conjunction with HCRHST Development (Partner with ODOT)			Hood River County			Hood R. Co. Zoning: Public Recreation NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC4, Conif. Wdlns, strm buf.	
1. New: Vegetative Screening	New	50 sf			FIP/ODOT		tbd
2. New: Vehicular Access on Trail	New	5,000 sf			FIP/ODOT		tbd
3. New: Host Site Parking for Walk-in Campsite	New	incl. above			FIP		tbd
4. New: Invasive species control and establishment of native plant communities. Oak plant community protection measures with proposed new development.	Maint. Maj.	n/a	tbd	tbd	Stew.	Should precede proposed improvements at site	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$31,000	FIP/ ODOT/ Stew.		
D - Improve Day Use Area			Hood River County			Hood R. Co. Zoning: Public Recreation NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC4, Conif. Wdlns, strm buf.	
1. Enhance: Re-route Road to River Away from Existing Campsite Loop	Maint. Maj.	250 lf			FIP		tbd
2. Enhance: Develop Series of Outdoor Program Areas with Vegetative Screening	Maint. Maj.	500 sf			FIP		tbd
3. New: Dedicated Ranger-led Event Space	New	1 ea			FIP		tbd
4. New: Day Use 'Song and Story Circle' Campfire Program	New			tbd	VE		
5. New: Invasive species control and establishment of native plant communities. Oak plant community protection measures with proposed new development.	Maint. Maj.	n/a	tbd	tbd	Stew.	Should precede proposed improvements at site	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$30,000	FIP/ Stew.		
E - Improve Universal Access			Hood River County			Hood R. Co. Zoning: Public Recreation NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC4, Conif. Wdlns, strm buf.	
1. Enhance: Remove 2 campsites (A37 & A39) to provide accessible trail grade down-slope	Maint. Maj.	-500 sf			FIP		tbd
2. New: Historic railroad educational loop trail near pond with Bird Blind	New	800 lf			FIP		tbd
3. New: Invasive species control and establishment of native plant communities	Maint. Maj.	n/a	tbd	tbd	Stew.	Should precede proposed improvements at site	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$30,000	FIP/ Stew.		

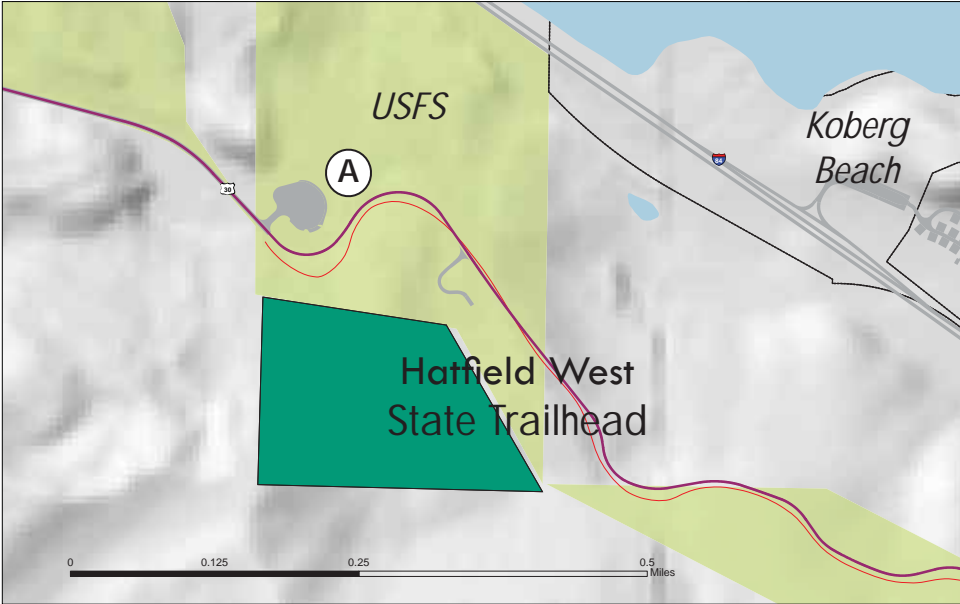
E5 Viento State Park Projects (For Locations See Map 8.14)							
Project Description	Status	Size/ Quantity	Reviews / Approvals	Conceptual Cost	Funding Source	Parameters	Operations & Maintenance
OVERNIGHT							
F - Improve Campsite Adjacent to HCRHST			Hood River County			Hood R. Co. Zoning: Public Recreation NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC4, Conif. Wdlns, strm buf.	
1. New: Covered Tent Shelters in current campsites	New	10 ea	tbd		FIP	tbd	tbd
2. New: Hiker/Biker Community Campsite	New	10,000 sf	tbd		FIP	tbd	tbd
i. New: Bicyclist Camping Shelter	New	1 ea	tbd		FIP	tbd	tbd
ii. New: Bike Fix-It Station	New	1 ea	tbd		FIP	tbd	tbd
iii. New: Food Storage Lockers	New	2 ea	tbd		FIP	tbd	tbd
iv. New: Bike Parking	New	10 ea	tbd		FIP	tbd	tbd
3. New: Camp Host Sites (2 sites)	New	2 ea	tbd		FIP	tbd	tbd
4. New: Parking Spaces (25 spaces)	New	2,000 sf	tbd		FIP	tbd	tbd
5. New: Invasive species control and establishment of native plant communities. Oak plant community protection measures with proposed new development	Maint. Maj.	n/a	tbd	tbd	Stew.	Should precede proposed improvements at site	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$48,000	FIP/Stew.		
ALL PROJECTS TOTAL BASE COST				\$160,000	FIP/Stew.		
ADDITIONAL COST FACTORS (Contingency, Permitting & Inflation - Approx. 25%)				\$100,000			
FULL COST				\$260,000			
HCRHST Construction (in Partnership With ODOT) see page 214 & 2011 HCRHST Plan for detailed locations and project costs							

E6 Mitchell Point Management Zone



E6 Mitchell Point: Wygant / Vincenz Lausman / Seneca Fouts Projects (For Locations See Map 8.15 and Natural Resource Reports in Appendix)							
Project Description	Status	Size/ Quantity	Reviews / Approvals	Conceptual Cost	Funding Source	Parameters	Operations & Maintenance
A - New: Bicycling and Hiking Information Station at Mitchell Point Viewpoint			Hood River County			Hood R. Co. Zoning: Public Recreation NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC2, Coniferous Woodlands	
1. New: Bicycling Information Station	New	1 ea			HCRH		tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$2,500	HCRH		
B - Upland Forest Management; Oak Habitat Enhancement/Protection							
Selective thinning of Condition Class C stands 37409 (39 acres), and Condition Class D stands 37408 (13 acres) and 37406 (11 acres); oak release at Condition Class D stand 30712 (10 acres)	Maint. Maj.	73 acres	tbd	tbd	Stew.	tbd	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				tbd	Stew.		
ALL PROJECTS TOTAL BASE COST				\$2,500			
ADDITIONAL COST FACTORS (Contingency, Permitting & Inflation - Approx. 25%)				\$500			
FULL COST				\$3,000			
HCRHST Construction (in Partnership With ODOT) see page 214 & 2011 HCRHST Plan for detailed locations and project costs							

E7 Hatfield West Management Zone



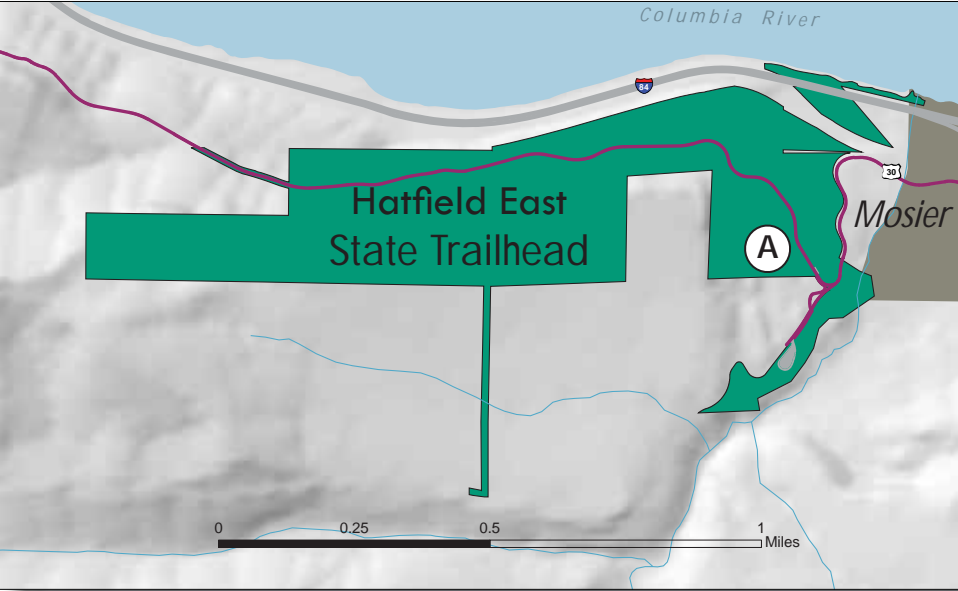
E7 Hatfield West State Trailhead/Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail Projects (For Locations See Map 8.16)							
Project Description	Status	Size/ Quantity	Reviews / Approvals	Conceptual Cost	Funding Source	Parameters	Operations & Maintenance
A - New: Bicycling and Hiking Information Station			Hood River County, USFS			**located on USFS property** Hood R. Co. Zoning: Public Recreation NSA Zoning Overlays: GMA, RIC4, Oak Woodlands	
1. New: Bicycling Information Station	New	1 ea	tbd		ODOT	tbd	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$2,500			
ALL PROJECT TOTAL				\$2,500			
ADDITIONAL COST FACTORS (Contingency, Permitting & Inflation Approx. 25%)				\$1,250			
FULL COST				\$3,750			

E8 Koberg Beach Management Zone



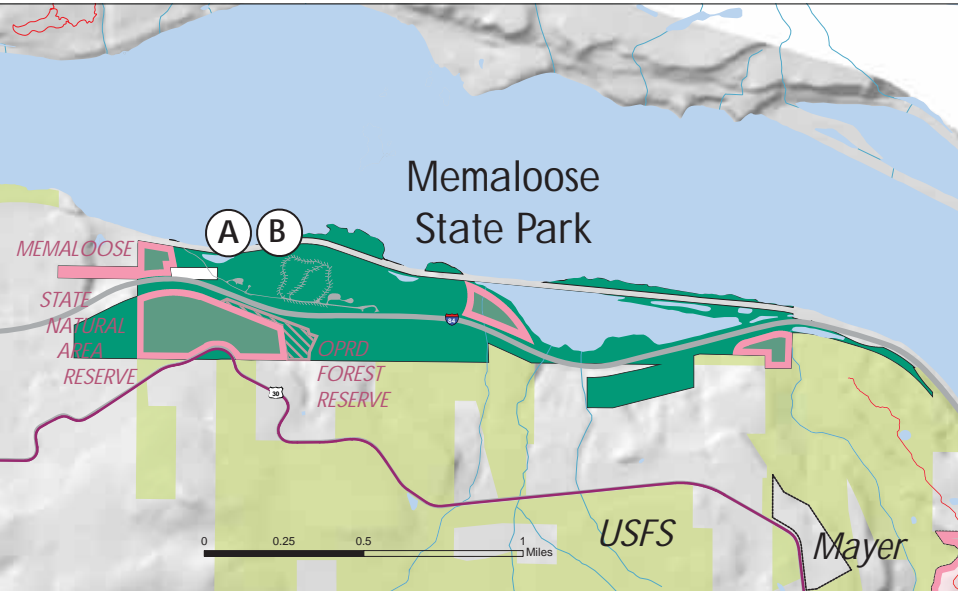
E8 Koberg Beach State Recreation Site Projects
No Individual Park Projects Have Been Identified. Please refer to Gorge-wide Projects or Natural Resource Reports in Appendix for Natural Resource Prescriptions.

E9 Hatfield East Management Zone



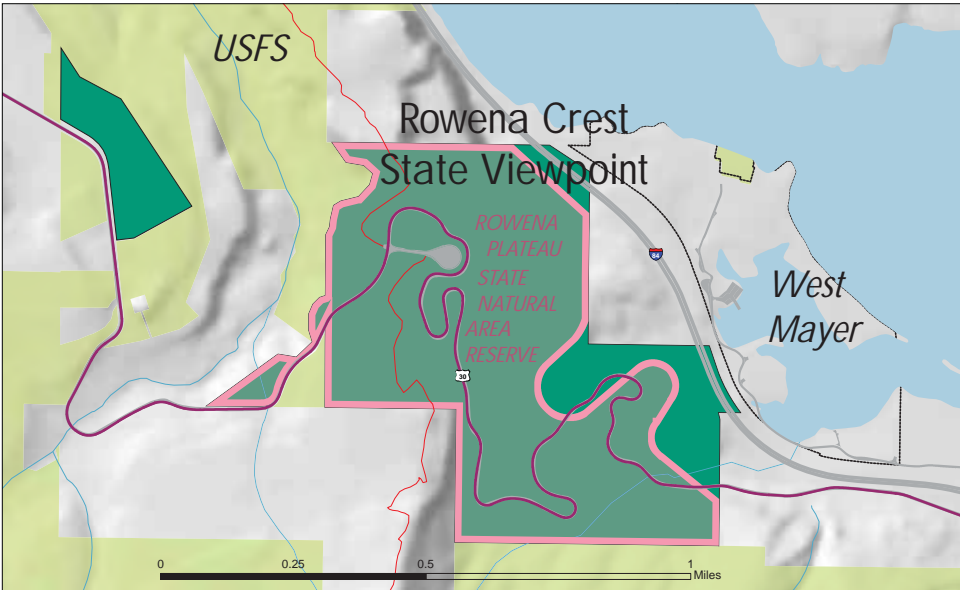
E9 Hatfield East State Trailhead/Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail Projects (For Locations See Map 8.17 and Natural Resource Reports in Appendix)							
Project Description	Status	Size/ Quantity	Reviews / Approvals	Conceptual Cost	Funding Source	Parameters	Operations & Maintenance
A - New: Bicycling and Hiking Information Station							
1. New: Bicycling Information Station	New	1 ea	tbd		ODOT	Mosier Zoning: Public Lands & Facilities (P)	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$2,500	ODOT		
B - Upland Forest Management							
Fuel reduction and oak release thinning of Condition Class C stand 33401 (16 acres), 30710 (15 acres) and Condition Class D stand 30702 (25 acres)	Maint. Maj.	56 acres	tbd	tbd	Stew.	tbd	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				tbd	Stew.		
C - Riparian Habitat Restoration, Upland Forest Management, Control of Priority Invasive Species, Oak Habitat Enhancement/Protection							
Manage wildflower areas by controlling weeds and succession and providing viewing opportunities	Maint. Maj.	tbd	tbd	tbd	Stew.	Paired with similar work at Starvation Creek	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				tbd	Stew.		
ALL PROJECTS TOTAL BASE COST				\$2,500			
ADDITIONAL COST FACTORS (Contingency, Permitting & Inflation - Approx. 25%)				\$1,250			
FULL COST				\$3,750			

E10 Memaloose Management Zone



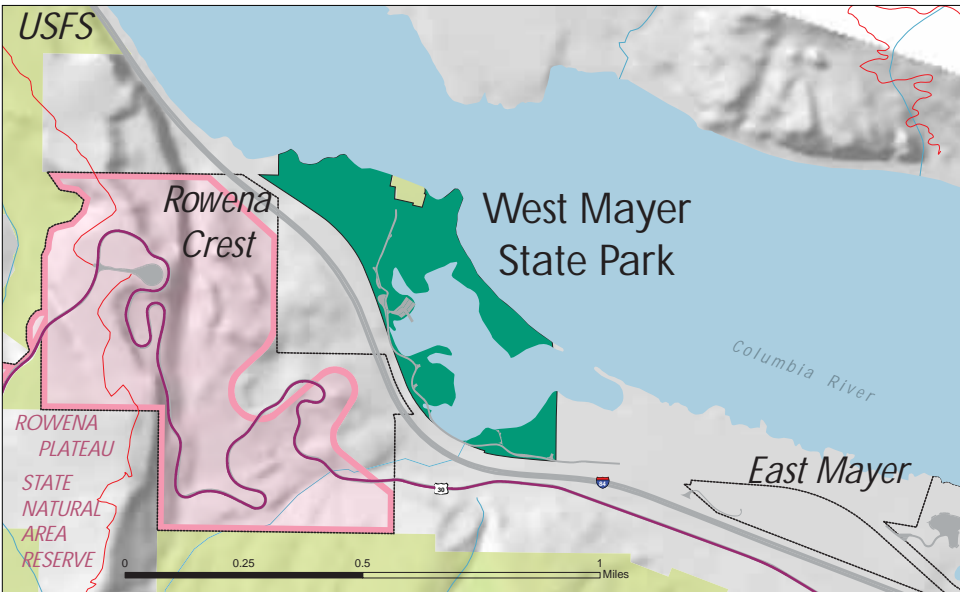
E10 Memaloose State Park Projects (For Locations See Map 8.18)							
Project Description	Status	Size/ Quantity	Reviews / Approvals	Conceptual Cost	Funding Source	Parameters	Operations & Maintenance
OVERNIGHT							
A - New: Convert Existing Hookups from 30A to 50A							
1. Enhance: Hookups	Maint. Minor	35 ea	tbd		FIP	Wasco Co. Zoning: Public Recreation NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC4, Oak Woodlands	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$9,000	FIP		
B - New: Nature Play Area							
1. New: Nature Play Area	New	1 ea	tbd		FIP	Wasco Co. Zoning: Public Recreation NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC4, Oak Woodlands	tbd
2. New: 'Song and Story Circle' Campfire Program	New			tbd	VE		
PROJECT TOTAL				\$30,000	FIP		
C - New Natural Resource Plan for Campground							
1. New: Successional Planting Plan for Replacing Aging Red Maples in Campground With Native Trees Over Time in Accordance with Landscape Settings	New	1 ea	tbd	\$15,000	Stew./IPS	Developed by Valleys Natural Resource Coordinator and Landscape Architect	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$15,000	Stew./IPS		
ALL PROJECTS TOTAL BASE COST				\$54,000			
ADDITIONAL COST FACTORS (Contingency, Permitting & Inflation Approx. 25%)				\$16,000			
FULL COST				\$70,000			

E11 Rowena Crest Management Zone



E11 Rowena Crest State Viewpoint Projects (For Locations See Map 8.19)							
Project Description	Status	Size/ Quantity	Reviews / Approvals	Conceptual Cost	Funding Source	Parameters	Operations & Maintenance
A - Viewpoint and Trailhead Improvements							
1. Enhance: Steel Railing Converted to Basalt Wall	Maint. Min.	30 lf	Wasco County		FIP	Wasco Co. Zoning: Open Space NSA Zoning: SMA, RIC4, Oak Woodlands	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$7,500	FIP		
B - Grassland Restoration/Protection							
Complete final phase of restoration of old quarry (Rowena Pit), Oak release in burned area focused on Douglas fir removal	Maint. Maj.	tbd	tbd	tbd	Stew.	tbd	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				tbd	Stew.		
ALL PROJECTS TOTAL BASE COST				\$7,500			
ADDITIONAL COST FACTORS (Contingency, Permitting & Inflation Approx. 25%)				\$3,500			
FULL COST				\$11,000	FIP/ Stew.		

E12 West Mayer Management Zone



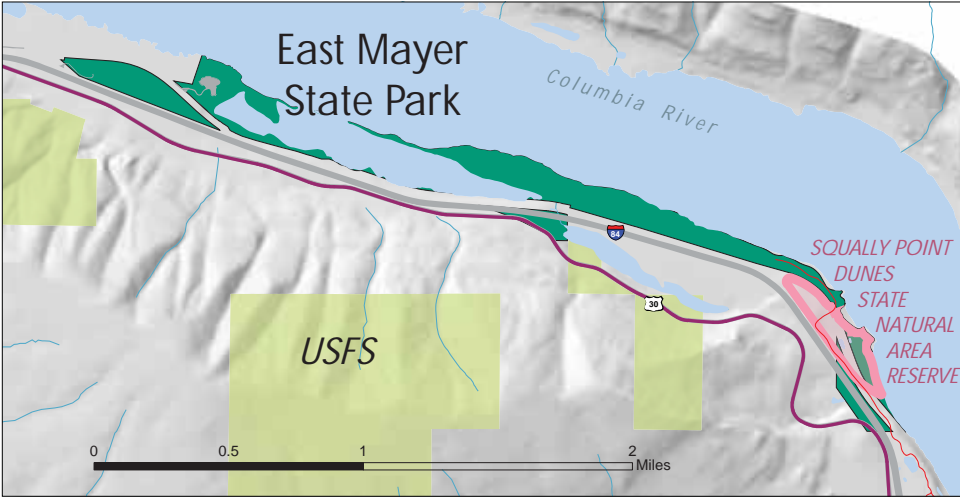
E12 West Mayer State Park Projects (For Locations See Map 8.20)							
Project Description	Status	Size/ Quantity	Reviews / Approvals	Conceptual Cost	Funding Source	Parameters	Operations & Maintenance
DAY USE							
A - Improve Boat Ramp (Partnership with Oregon State Marine Board)							
Phase 1: Enhance: Repair Ramp	Maint. Maj.	1 ea	Wasco County	\$25,000	FIP/ OSMB	Wasco Co. Zoning: Public Recreation & Open Space, Floodplain (EPD1) & Geologic Hazard (EPD2) Overlays NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC4 / RIC1, River Bottomlands & Columbia River, stream buffer (Columbia R.)	tbd
Phase 2: New: Relocate Boat Ramp on North End of Parking Area	New	1 ea		\$25,000	FIP/ OSMB		tbd
Phase 1				\$25,000			
Phase 2				\$325,000			
PROJECT TOTAL				\$350,000	FIP/ OSMB		
B - New Universal Fishing Access and Riparian Habitat Restoration							
1. Riparian habitat restoration: Investigate use of ponds by native turtles; address invasive species, lack of basking logs, and social trails that may impact use of ponds by turtles.	Maint. Maj.	56 acres	tbd	tbd	Stew.	Wasco Co. Zoning: Public Recreation, Geologic Hazard (EPD2) Overlay NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC4, Riv. Bottomlands, strm buff.	tbd
2. New: Universal Access Fishing Pier	New	1 ea			FIP	Coordinate with ODFW re: pond turtle presence	tbd
3. New: 3 ADA Parking Spaces & Loop Road	New	600 lf			FIP	Coordinate with ODFW re: pond turtle presence	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$105,000	FIP		



Rowena Crest From Meadow in West Mayer

E12 West Mayer State Park - Facilities (For Locations See Map 8.20)							
Project Description	Status	Size/ Quantity	Reviews / Approvals	Conceptual Cost	Funding Source	Parameters	Operations & Maintenance
C - New Parking Area (Location Shown on Management Zone Map, not shown on map in Chapter 8)			Wasco County			Wasco Co. Zoning: Public Recreation, Geologic Hazard (EPD2) Overlay NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC4, Riv. Bottomlands, strm buff.	
1. New: Parking on Roadway before Causeway (20-25 spaces)	New	10,000 sf	tbd		FIP		tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$60,000	FIP		
OVERNIGHT							
D - New Walk-In and Hiker/Biker Campsites, Day-Use Parking			Wasco County			Wasco Co. Zoning: Public Recreation, Geologic Hazard (EPD2) Overlay NSA Overlays: SMA, RIC4, Riv. Bottomlands, strm buff.	
1. New: Invasive species control and establishment of native plant communities in West Mayer on Columbia River side of Hwy 84, including areas proposed for improvements. Oak plant community protection measures on south side of highway with proposed new development.	Maint. Maj.	n/a	tbd	tbd	Stew.	Should precede proposed improvements at site	tbd
2. New: Walk-in campsites	New	250 lf			FIP		tbd
i. Phase 1: Bivouac Campsite with Community Kitchen	New	1 ea			FIP		tbd
ii. Phase 2: Develop 20 Walk-In Sites	New	1 ea			FIP		tbd
3. New: Hiker/Biker Community Campsite	New	500 sf			FIP		tbd
i. New: Bicyclist Camping Shelter	New	1 ea			FIP		tbd
ii. New: Bike Fix-It Station	New	1 ea			FIP		tbd
iii. New: Food Storage Lockers	New	2 ea			FIP		tbd
iv. New: Bike Parking	New	10 ea			FIP		tbd
4. New: Regrade and Improve Roadway Past Boat Ramp	New	1 ea			FIP		tbd
5. New: Day Use Parking West of Boat Ramp (15-20 Spaces/4 ADA)	New	tbd			FIP		tbd
6. New: Walk-In Parking Spaces (30-40 spaces)	New	tbd			FIP		tbd
7. New: Host Sites (2 sites)	New	2 ea			FIP		tbd
8. New: Restroom (Flush)	New	1 ea			FIP		tbd
9. New: Klickitat River Viewpoint/'Story Circle' Program Area	New	1 ea			FIP	Requires NEPA process and public comment, on USFS property	tbd
10. New: Environmental Education Programs	New	n/a		tbd	VE	Potential: Let's Go Kayaking	
11. New: 'Song and Story Circle' Campfire Program	New			tbd	VE		
PROJECT TOTAL				\$435,000	FIP		
ALL PROJECTS TOTAL BASE COST				\$950,000			
ADDITIONAL COST FACTORS (Contingency, Permitting & Inflation Approx. 25%)				\$350,000			
FULL COST				\$1,300,000			

E13 East Mayer Management Zone



E13 East Mayer State Park Projects (For Location See Natural Resource Reports in Appendix)							
Project Description	Status	Size/ Quantity	Reviews / Approvals	Conceptual Cost	Funding Source	Parameters	Operations & Maintenance
A - New Natural Resource Management							
1. New: Work with windsurfing community to reduce trampling of endangered plant community. Control weeds	New	1 ea	tbd	tbd	Stew.		tbd
2. New: Nature Play Area	New	1 ea	Wasco County,	tbd	FIP		
PROJECT TOTAL				tbd	Stew.		
ALL PROJECTS TOTAL BASE COST				tbd			
ADDITIONAL COST FACTORS (Contingency, Permitting & Inflation Approx. 25%)				tbd			
FULL COST				tbd			

Regional & Individual Trail Projects

Regional and Individual Park Trail Projects (For Locations See Map 8.8)							
Project Description	Status	Size/ Quantity	Reviews / Approvals	Conceptual Cost	Funding Source	Parameters	Operations & Maintenance
A - Historic Chanticleer Road Trail between Rooster Rock & Portland Women's Forum							
Phase 1: Improve Trail			tbd	\$14,000		tbd	tbd
i. Rehabilitate Existing Trail	New	n/a		\$5,000	FIP/Trails		
ii. Create Loop Trail 'Down& Back' Option at Base of Existing Road	New	1,000 lf	tbd	\$9,000	FIP/Trails	tbd	tbd
Phase 2: Reach Project: Railroad Crossing			tbd	tbd		tbd	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$14,000	FIP/Trails		
ADDITIONAL COST FACTORS (Contingency, Permitting & Inflation Approx. 25%)				\$5,000			
FULL COST				\$19,000			
B - Guy Talbot: Latourell Falls Trail Improvements							
1. Major improvement to existing trail.	New	11,931 lf	tbd		FIP/Trails	tbd	tbd
2. Viewshed enhancements.	New		tbd		FIP/Trails	tbd	tbd
3. Bridge replacements (6).	New	6 ea	tbd		FIP/Trails	tbd	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$240,000	FIP/Trails		
ADDITIONAL COST FACTORS (Contingency, Permitting & Inflation Approx. 25%)				\$75,000			
FULL COST				\$315,000			
C - Shepperds Dell State Park: Trail Improvements							
1. Stair and Path Restoration	New	11,931 lf	tbd		FIP/Trails	tbd	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$25,000	FIP/Trails		
ADDITIONAL COST FACTORS (Contingency, Permitting & Inflation Approx. 25%)				\$8,000			
FULL COST				\$33,000			
D - Dalton Point							
1. New trail to improve river access for swimming and fishing.	New	250 lf	tbd		FIP/Trails	tbd	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$2,500			
ADDITIONAL COST FACTORS (Contingency, Permitting & Inflation Approx. 25%)				\$500			
FULL COST				\$3,000			



Historic Road Trail at Portland Women's Forum

Regional and Individual Park Trail Projects (For Locations See Map 8.8)							
Project Description	Status	Size/ Quantity	Reviews / Approvals	Conceptual Cost	Funding Source	Parameters	Operations & Maintenance
E - Bridal Veil Falls to Angel's Rest (In Partnership with USFS)							
1. New connection to Angel's Rest Trail	New	12,000 lf	tbd		FIP/Trails	tbd	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$110,000			
ADDITIONAL COST FACTORS (Contingency, Permitting & Inflation Approx. 25%)				\$40,000			
FULL COST				\$150,000			
F - Trail 400: Ainsworth to John B. Yeon (In Partnership with USFS)							
1. Re-establishes trail connection washed out in 1996 slide.	New	14,000 lf	tbd		FIP/Trails/ USFS	tbd	tbd
2. New: Environmental Education Programs	New			tbd	VE	Ice Age Flood Themed	
PROJECT TOTAL				\$125,000			
ADDITIONAL COST FACTORS (Contingency, Permitting & Inflation Approx. 25%)				\$50,000			
FULL COST				\$175,000			
G - Viento Bluffs Trail (In partnership with BPA)							
1. Loop trail options	New	3,100 lf	tbd		FIP/Trails	Owned by BPA, Explore Partnership	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$28,000			
ADDITIONAL COST FACTORS (Contingency, Permitting & Inflation Approx. 25%)				\$12,000			
FULL COST				\$40,000			
H - HCRHST/Post Canyon Connection Trail							
Phase 1: Improve Trail: HCHST to Existing BPA Road Along Wygant/Chetwood Loop							
1. Repair Section of Wygant/Chetwood Trail	Maj. Maintenance	1,400 lf	tbd	\$4,200	FIP/Trails	Potential Volunteer Work by NWTA	tbd
2. Access to Existing BPA Road	New	5,000 lf	tbd	\$0	FIP/Trails	Owned by BPA, Explore Partnership	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$4,200	FIP/Trails		
Phase 2: Improve Wygant/Chetwood Loop Extention to New Chetwood Contour Trail Section							
1. Repair Improve Section of Wygant/Chetwood Trail	Maj. Maintenance	750 lf	tbd	\$2,000	FIP/Trails	Potential Volunteer Work by NWTA	tbd
2. New Chetwood Contour Trail Section	New	4,500 lf	tbd	\$40,000	FIP/Trails	Potential Volunteer Work by NWTA	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$42,000	FIP/Trails		
ADDITIONAL COST FACTORS (Contingency, Permitting & Inflation Approx. 25%)				\$20,000			
FULL COST				\$60,000			
I - Mitchell Point Loop Trail							
1. New loop option to existing trail	New	3,900 lf	tbd		FIP/Trails	tbd	tbd
PROJECT TOTAL				\$35,000	FIP/Trails		
ADDITIONAL COST FACTORS (Contingency, Permitting & Inflation Approx. 25%)				\$15,000			
FULL COST				\$50,000			



HCRHST in Winter

Remaining Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail Projects (in Partnership with ODOT)							
(For Locations and Information See 2011 <i>Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail Plan</i> . Segment Map on page 23)							
Project Description	Status	Size/ Quantity	Reviews / Approvals	Conceptual Cost	Funding Source	Parameters	Operations & Maintenance
Segment 1a - Eagle Creek Viaduct - East							
FULL COST				See 2011 Plan			
Segment 2 – Wyeth to Shellrock Mountain							
FULL COST				See 2011 Plan			
Segment 3 - Shellrock Mountain Crossing							
FULL COST				See 2011 Plan			
Segment 4 - Shellrock to Lindsey Creek							
FULL COST				See 2011 Plan			
Segment 5 - Lindsey Creek to Starvation Creek							
FULL COST				See 2011 Plan			
Segment 6 - Viento State Park to Perham Creek							
FULL COST				See 2011 Plan			
Segment 7 - Perham Creek to Mitchell Point West							
FULL COST				See 2011 Plan			
Segment 7 - Perham Creek to Mitchell Point West							
FULL COST				See 2011 Plan			
Segment 8 - Mitchell Point Tunnel							
FULL COST				See 2011 Plan			
Segment 9 - Mitchell Point East to Baumann Property							
FULL COST				See 2011 Plan			
Segment 10 - Baumann Property to Ruthton Point							
FULL COST				See 2011 Plan			
Segment 11 - Ruthton Point to Ruthton Park, Hood River							
FULL COST				See 2011 Plan			



10

Project Phasing

Projects listed in the previous chapter, *Plan Implementation* are prioritized in this chapter over four project phases. Project phasing was determined by assembling information collected on online survey and at public meetings during the third round of outreach (see *Chapter 5: Public Involvement*). Surveys specifically asked people to indicate which projects should be prioritized and which ones should wait. The results were reviewed by park staff and organized for feasible construction and natural resource time lines.

Project details and locations can be found referenced in the previous chapter.

Columbia Gorge Management Unit Project Phasing

Gorge-wide & Multiple Park Projects (For Locations Refer to Chapter 9 Project List)

Project Description (Refer to Chapter 9 for full project descriptions)	Enhancement/ Maintenance	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
A- Gorgewide Pedestrian River Access Study (See Figure 5.1)		X			
1) Portland Women's Forum & Rooster Rock		Dependant on Findings of River Access Feasibility Study			
2) Ainsworth		Dependant on Findings of River Access Feasibility Study			
3) Mitchell Point/Baumann Property		Dependant on Findings of River Access Feasibility Study			
4) Memaloose		Dependant on Findings of River Access Feasibility Study			
5) East Mayer		Dependant on Findings of River Access Feasibility Study			
B - Aquatic restoration, Wetland restoration, Water quality improvements	Maintenance	X			
C - Gorgewide Congestion & Parking Management Strategy Review		X			
D - Gorgewide Control of Priority Invasive Species: Weeds	Maintenance	X	X	X	X
E - Gorgewide Control of Priority Invasive Species: Trees	Maintenance		X	X	
F - Gorgewide Preservation of Priority Habitats: Pre-Development	Maintenance	X	X	X	X
G - Create Natural Resource Management Plan for Mayer and Memaloose	New		X		
H - Create Natural Resource Management Plan for Rooster Rock and Adjacent Upland Properties	New	X			
I - Implement Water Quality Improvements	Maintenance		X	X	X
J - Control of Priority Invasive Species: Awareness	New	X			
K - Control of Priority Invasive Species, Riparian Habitat Restoration: Columbia River	Maintenance		X	X	X
L - Oak Habitat Enhancement/Protection, Terrestrial Habitat Connectivity	Maintenance	X	X	X	
M - Terrestrial Habitat Connectivity Study	Maintenance				X
N - Preservation of Priority Habitats - Establish Forest Reserves	New	X	X	X	X
O - Preservation of Priority Habitats - Establish Botanical Reserves	New	X	X	X	X
P - Preservation of Priority Habitats - Establish Refuge Areas	New	X	X	X	X

Remaining Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail Projects (in Partnership with ODOT)

(For Locations and Information See 2011 *Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail Plan*. Segment Map on page 23)

Project Description	Enhancement/ Maintenance	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
Segment 1a - Eagle Creek Viaduct - East	Enhancement	x			
Segment 2 – Wyeth to Shellrock Mountain	Enhancement	x			
Segment 3 - Shellrock Mountain Crossing	Enhancement	x			
Segment 4 - Shellrock to Lindsey Creek	Enhancement	x			
Segment 5 - Lindsey Creek to Starvation Creek	Enhancement	x			
Segment 6 - Viento State Park to Perham Creek	Enhancement		x		
Segment 7 - Perham Creek to Mitchell Point West	Enhancement		x		
Segment 8 - Mitchell Point Tunnel	Enhancement		x		
Segment 9 - Mitchell Point East to Baumann Property	Enhancement		x		
Segment 10 - Baumann Property to Ruthton Point	Enhancement		x		
Segment 11 - Ruthton Point to Ruthton Park, Hood River	Enhancement		x		

West Gorge Management Unit Projects

Project	Enhancement/ Maintenance	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
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W1 Lewis & Clark State Recreation Area Projects (For Locations See Map 8.1)

A - Improved Beach Access Area (Zone 3 in 2011 Plan)	Enhancement	X			
B - Improved South Day Use Facility (Zone 5B in 2011 Plan)	Enhancement			X	
C - New Parking & North Day Use Area (Zone 5A in 2011 Plan)	Enhancement		X		
D - Trail Projects: New Connection to 40-Mile Loop Trail	Enhancement	Dependant on Development of 40 Mile Loop Trail			
Trail Improvements Throughout Park	Maintenance			X	

W2 Dabney State Recreation Area Projects (For Locations See Map 8.2)

A - New Universal Access Trail at Beach and Picnic Area	Enhancement	X			
B - Aquatic Restoration: Channel enhancement and fish passage	Maintenance	X	X		
C - Water Quality Improvement: Erosion and Stormwater Qualityx	Enhancement		X		
D - Control of Priority Invasive Species: Native Planting Plan	Maintenance				X
E - New Natural Resource Plan for Disc Golf Course	Maintenance	X			

W3 Portland Women's Forum Scenic Viewpoint Projects (For Locations See Map 8.3)

A - New Parking Lot Expansion	Enhancement		X		
B - New Day Use Facilities: Improve Viewpoint	Enhancement		X		
C - Riparian Habitat Restoration	Maintenance			X	

W5 Guy Talbot State Park Projects (For Locations See Map 8.4)

A - Improve Historic Carriage House	Maintenance	X			
B - Trail Improvements	Maintenance	See Trail Project List Below			

W7 Rooster Rock State Park Projects (For Locations See Map 8.5)

A - Parkwide Site Plan	Enhancement	X			
B - New ‘Heart’ to Park	Enhancement			X	
C - New Riverfront Scenic Promenade	Enhancement	X	X		
D - New Mirror Lake Restoration & Boardwalk Loop	Enhancement	X	X	X	X

W9 Bridal Veil Falls State Scenic Viewpoint Projects (For Locations See Map 8.6)

A - Improve Universal Access to Overlook	Maintenance	X			
B - New Bike Facilities for HCRH	Enhancement			X	
C - Improve Bridal Veil Falls Viewpoint Stairs	Maintenance	X			
D - New Trail to Angels Rest	Enhancement	See Trail Project List Below			
E - New Partnership with UPRR to Create Universal Access Route	Enhancement	Reach Project			

W11 Dalton Point State Recreation Site Projects (For Locations See Map 8.7)

A - New River Access	Enhancement	X			
B - Columbia River: Riparian Habitat Restoration, Wetland Restoration, Control of Priority Invasive Species	Maintenance	X			

Project	Enhancement/ Maintenance	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
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W12 Benson State Recreation Area Projects (For Locations See Management Zone Map 8.8)

A - New Hartman Pond Universal Access (Platform and Docks)	Enhancement	X			
B - Work with Partners on Conceptual Designs for Restoration of Multnomah Creek	Enhancement	X	X		

W13 Ainsworth State Park Projects (For Locations See Map 8.9)

Day Use Area Enhancements					
A - Improve East Trailhead	Maintenance	X			
Overnight Area Enhancements					
B - New Hiker/Biker Community Campsite	Enhancement		X		
C - New Walk-In Campsite	Enhancement		X		
D - Improve Visitor Experience	Enhancement				
1) New Nature Play Area	Enhancement		X		
2) New Amphitheater	Enhancement			X	
3) Improve: Adjust Lighting in Campground	Maintenance	X			

W15 John B. Yeon State Scenic Corridor Projects (For Locations See Map 8.10)

A - Improve Trailhead	Enhancement			X	
B - Create Natural Resource Management Plan	Maintenance			X	
C - Upland Forest Management	Maintenance				X

W16 Toothrock State Trailhead Projects (For Locations See Map 8.11)

A - Improve Trailhead	Enhancement			X	
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East Gorge Management Unit Projects

Project	Enhancement/ Maintenance	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
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E2 Wyeth State Recreation Site Projects (For Locations See Map 8.12)

A - Improved Watercraft Access	Enhancement				x
B - Improve Parking Lot	Enhancement				x
C - Invasive Species Control & Establish Native Plant Communities	Enhancement		x		
D - New Gorton Creek Trailhead (Partnership with ODOT & USFS)	Enhancement	Dependant on ODOT HCRHST Construction Timeline			
E - Upland Forest Management (At Wyeth and Lang Forest)	Maintenance		x		

E4 Starvation Creek State Park Projects (For Locations See Map 8.13)

A - Trailhead Improvements	Enhancement	Dependant on ODOT HCRHST Construction Timeline			
B - Grassland restoration and protection	Maintenance				x

E5 Viento State Park Projects (For Locations See Map 8.14)

Day Use Area Enhancements					
A - Improve HCRHST Trailhead	Enhancement	Dependant on ODOT HCRHST Construction Timeline			
B - New Viento Bluff Loop Trail	Enhancement	See Trail Project List Below			
C - Improve Maintenance Area in Conjunction with HCRHST	Enhancement	Dependant on ODOT HCRHST Construction Timeline			
D - Improve Day Use Area	Enhancement				x
E - Improve Universal Access	Enhancement			x	
Overnight Area Enhancements					
F - Improve Campsite Adjacent to HCRHST	Enhancement		x		

E6 Mitchell Point Projects (For Locations See Map 8.15)

A - New Bicycling and Hiking Information Station at Mitchell Point	Enhancement	x			
B - Wygant and Seneca Fouts: Upland forest management, Oak habitat protection/enhancement	Maintenance			x	

E7 Hatfield West State Trailhead/HCRHST Projects (For Locations See Map 8.16)

A - New Bicycling Information Station	Enhancement	x			
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E9 Hatfield East State Trailhead/HCRHST Projects (For Locations See Map 8.17)

A - New Bicycling and Hiking Information Station	Enhancement	x			
B - Upland Forest Management	Maintenance				x
C - Grassland Restoration/Protection, Provide Wildflower viewing opportunities	Maintenance/ Enhancement				x

E10 Memaloose State Park Projects (For Locations See Map 8.18)

A - Convert Existing Hookups From 30A to 50A	Maintenance	X			
B - New Nature Play Area	Enhancement		X		
C - New Natural Resource Plan for Aging Trees	Maintenance	X			

Project Description	Enhancement/ Maintenance	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
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E11

Rowena Crest Projects (For Locations See Map 8.19)

A - Viewpoint and Trailhead Improvements	Maintenance			X	
B - Grassland restoration: Complete final phase of restoration in Rowena Pit	Maintenance	X			

E12

West Mayer State Park Projects (For Locations See Map 8.20)

Day Use Area Enhancements					
A - Improve Boat Ramp	Maintenance	X			X
B - New Universal Fishing Access and Riparian Habitat Restoration	Enhancement		X		
D - New Parking Area	Enhancement		X		
Overnight Area Enhancements					
C - New Walk-In and Hiker/Biker Campsites, Day-Use Parking	Enhancement		X		

E13

East Mayer State Park Projects (For Locations See Map 8.21)

A - Natural Resource Management: Work with windsurfing community to reduce trampling of endangered plant community. Control weeds	Maintenance	X	X	X	X
B - New Nature Play Area	Enhancement	X			

Project Totals

Projects: Total conceptual cost for each phase (excluding contingency)		\$360,000	\$2,200,000	\$750,000	\$1,975,000
Conceptual Design Cost Including Design & Construction Contingency, Permitting, and Inflation (approx. 25%)		\$115,000	\$800,000	\$320,000	\$965,000
Total conceptual cost for each phase (including contingency)		\$475,000	\$3,000,000	\$1,070,000	\$2,940,000

Regional and Individual Trail Project Proposals (For Locations See Map 8.8)

Project Description	Enhancement/ Maintenance	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
West					
A - Historic Chanticleer Road Trail					
1st Phase - Restore Trail	Enhancement		x		
B - Guy Talbot/Latourell Falls: Trail Improvements	Maintenance	x			
C - Shepperds Dell State Park: Trail Improvements	Maintenance	x			
D - Dalton Point	Enhancement	x			
E - Bridal Veil Falls to Angels Rest	Enhancement		x		
F - Ainsworth to John B Yeon	Enhancement		x		
East					
G - Viento Bluffs Trails	Enhancement			x	
H - HCRHST to Post Canyon Connection (Dependant on ODOT HCRHST Construction Timeline)	Enhancement				x
I - Mitchell Point Loop Trail	Enhancement				x
Total conceptual cost for each phase (including contingency)		\$350,000	\$344,000	\$40,000	\$110,000

Land Use Reviews and Approvals

Land use regulations are the legal and practical means by which Oregon's natural heritage is preserved for public enjoyment. Almost every significant alteration to the physical landscape within parks requires approval from a local government in the form of a land use permit, whether it is construction of a new interpretive center or a trail realignment alongside a creek. State rules require master plans for OPRD parks to be compatible with

local government plans and zoning codes, however, projects must still be approved on a case-by-case basis before they can be implemented. This chapter summarizes the complex regulatory structure of the National Scenic Area and outlines key aspects of the Multnomah, Hood River, and Wasco County development codes as they relate to parks in the Columbia River Gorge.

National Scenic Area Management Plan Land Use Overlays

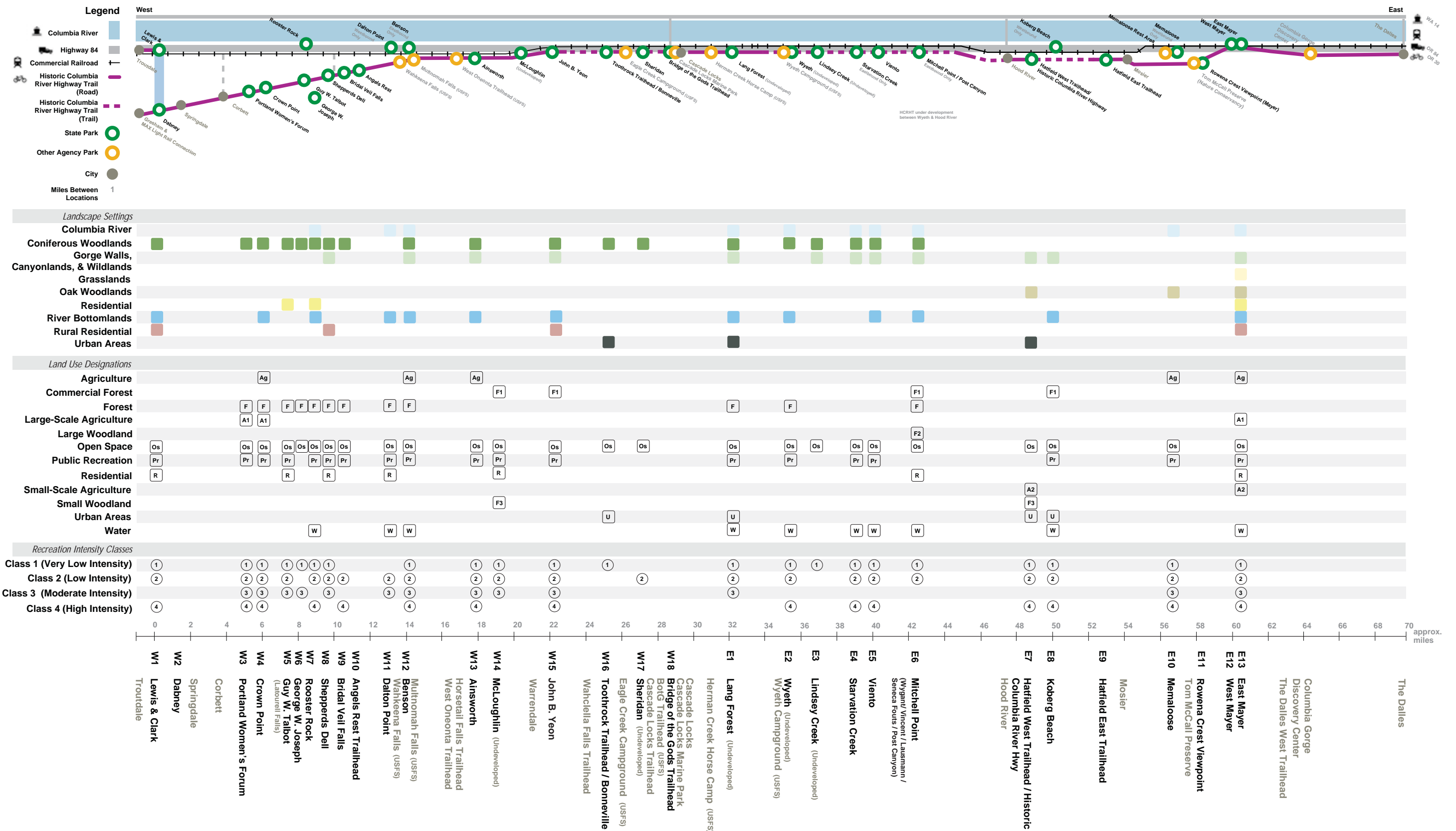


Figure 11.1: National Scenic Area Management Plan Land Use Overlays

Land Use Authority

Land use in the Columbia River Gorge is governed by a number of agencies at different levels of oversight. The Columbia River Gorge Commission, established in conjunction with the 1986 National Scenic Area (NSA) Act, broadly oversees development in the Gorge through implementation of the Gorge Management Plan. Park uses and facilities described in this plan are regulated by Wasco, Hood River, and Multnomah Counties under the provisions of each county’s Comprehensive Plan, which in turn must be consistent with the Gorge Management Plan for all areas within the National Scenic Area. Development proposals within the NSA must be reviewed under each county’s National Scenic Area land use ordinance. In addition, state agencies in Oregon have an independent duty to comply with the requirements of the National Scenic Area Act and Gorge Management Plan under ORS 196.155.

The Gorge Management Plan

The National Scenic Area Act was passed by Congress in order to “protect and provide for the enhancement of the scenic, cultural, recreational, and natural resources” of the Gorge. The second purpose of the Act is to “protect and support the economy” of the Gorge area by encouraging growth within existing urban areas and by “allowing future economic development in a manner than is consistent” with protection of the resources described above. The Gorge Management Plan implements the National Scenic Area Act in part by designating allowed uses within four different types of land classification: Management Areas, Landscape Settings, Land Use Designations, and Recreation Intensity Classes. In addition, the Plan establishes Key Viewing Areas, from which visible development is restricted based on Landscape Setting.

Management Areas

The National Scenic Area is divided into three broad management areas: Urban Areas, Special Management Areas (SMAs), and the General Management Area (GMA). SMAs are composed of sensitive natural resources and are generally concentrated in the western half of the Gorge. There are two designated SMAs in

Oregon: “Gates of the Columbia River Gorge” and “Rowena.” The United States Forest Service (USFS) is responsible for all Management Plan provisions governing land within the SMAs, including preparation of resource inventories and a recreation assessment, establishing land use designations, and writing the land use guidelines in the Management Plan

GMA lands include the Columbia River itself as well as much of the eastern half of the Gorge. The GMA is devoted primarily to agricultural and forestry uses and generally permits higher levels of development and recreation intensity than the SMA. The Gorge Commission is responsible for developing Management Plan provisions for the GMA. Approximately 80% of OPRD-owned land in the Gorge falls within the SMA. The rest is within the GMA, with the exception of a few small pieces of property that overlap Urban Areas.

Recreation Development

The NSA Management Plan provides regulations for recreation enhancements in the Gorge. Recreation Designations in Part II Chapter 6 and the Recreation Resources in Part I Chapter 4, provide the regulatory standards for new development. Recreation Development Plan in Part III Chapter 1, and the Recreation Development Proposals List provides goals and objectives for recreation enhancements in the Gorge.

Landscape Settings

The Gorge Commission developed Landscape Setting designations for the Gorge National Scenic Area as part of a scenic resource assessment. For each of the fifteen settings, the Management Plan describes the existing scenic character and outlines compatible recreation and land uses. The majority of OPRD lands in the Scenic Area are within five settings: Coniferous Woodlands, River Bottomlands, Gorge Walls Canyonlands and Wildlands, Oak Woodlands, and the Columbia River. Coniferous Woodlands are the best represented setting in OPRD parks, making up almost 40% of total parks area. Grasslands are significantly underrepresented in OPRD parks compared to the NSA as a whole.

Land Use Designations

Land Use Designations in the Gorge Management Plan prescribe allowed uses and policies related to development within the NSA. County-level zoning codes and zone maps are required to be consistent with the Gorge Management Plan designations. The Management Plan outlines six general land use types: Agricultural, Forest, Open Space, Residential, Commercial, and Recreation. The majority (73%) of OPRD lands in the NSA fall within the Open Space designation. Public Recreation and Forest zones each make up between 5-10 percent of OPRD properties, while the other land use types make up a very small percentage of park properties. Most of the existing park facilities are located within the Public Recreation designation.

In general in this plan, projects with moderate impacts such as new structures or expanded parking are proposed in Public Recreation Zones, as is appropriate given the higher levels of use allowed in this zone compared to Open Space areas.



Public Recreation (left) and Open Space (right) zones separated by I-84, Rooster Rock State Park

How this Plan fits into the Land Use Regulatory Structure in the Gorge

National Scenic Area Management Plan

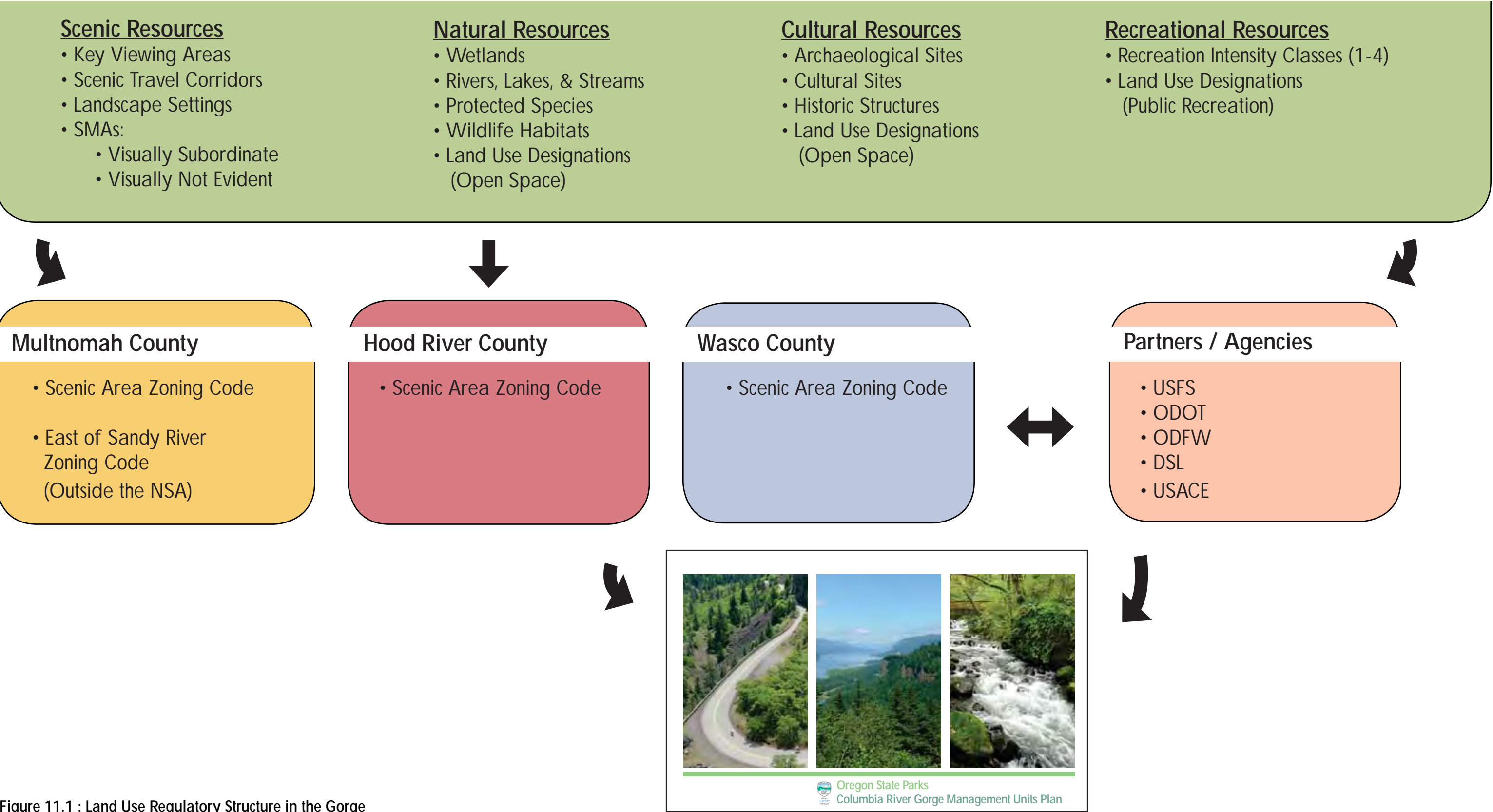


Figure 11.1 : Land Use Regulatory Structure in the Gorge

Recreation Intensity Classes

The Gorge Management Plan designates Recreation Intensity Classes (RIC) to guide recreation development in the Gorge. Allowed uses within each class range from low-intensity uses such as trails (Class 1), to high-intensity uses like RV campgrounds and boat ramps (Class 4). Different levels of use are permitted in classes of the same value depending on whether they fall within the SMA or the GMA, with areas in the GMA generally allowing higher intensity uses.

County-level Reviews and Approvals

Land Use Compatibility Review

Review of a park plan for compatibility with affected local government comprehensive plans is required prior to OPRD’s adoption of the plan. When a draft park plan is ready for OPRD’s adoption, OPRD requests that the local planning official provide written confirmation that the draft park plan is compatible with the local comprehensive plan and zoning code. “Compatible” means that development permits may be approved for all of the planned park projects without first amending the local government’s comprehensive plan, or that the plan for the park specifically states that a local plan amendment will be needed prior to construction of any project that is not compatible. For OPRD land within the Scenic Area, the counties will need to review compatibility with the county National Scenic Area Ordinance. If any amendments would be needed, the County should note whether the potential amendment would be in an SMA and subject to the Forest Service’s authority or GMA and subject to the Gorge Commission’s authority. If the draft park plan is determined to be incompatible, it may need to be changed to achieve compatibility before it is adopted. This plan will be reviewed for local land use compatibility by Wasco, Hood River, and Multnomah County officials.

Multnomah County Zoning

Fifteen of the OPRD properties considered in this plan fall within Multnomah County’s jurisdiction. All of these properties, with the exception of Dabney State Park, are at least partly within the boundary of the National Scenic Area and are subject to Multnomah County’s Scenic Area Zoning Code (Ch.38 of the

Multnomah County Code). OPRD properties within Multnomah County generally fall within the County’s Open Space and Public Recreation Zones. Exceptions include Dabney State Park and a portion of the Bonneville Scenic Corridor, located in Commercial Forest Zones outside the jurisdiction of the Columbia Gorge Management Plan. Park areas on steep slopes may be subject to the County’s Hillside Development (Geologic Hazard) overlay zone. Most development, construction, and site clearing (including tree removal) on these hazard/hillside areas will require additional review during the permitting process. In addition, as required under National Scenic Area guidelines, development within the Scenic Area is subject to Scenic, Cultural, Recreation, and Natural Resource Review Criteria, including visual screening from Key Viewing Areas and restrictions within a specified buffer distance from streams, wetlands, and other sensitive natural resources.

Hood River County Zoning

Ten of the OPRD properties considered in this plan fall within Hood River County’s jurisdiction. All of these properties are wholly within the boundary of the National Scenic Area and, with the exception of the Bridge of the Gods Trailhead, are subject to Hood River County’s Scenic Area Zoning Code (Article 75) and related provisions. Bridge of the Gods Trailhead is located in an Open Space zone within the city of Cascade Locks and is subject to the Cascade Locks Community Development Code. OPRD properties within Hood River County generally fall within the County’s Open Space and Public Recreation Zones, which are consistent with the Gorge Management Plan Land Use Designations. Portions of Wyeth, Lang Forest, and the Mark O. Hatfield West Trailhead fall within the County’s Forest Zones. Many parks also overlap the County’s Geologic Hazard and Floodplain Overlay Zones, which place additional restrictions on development in areas prone to flooding or landslides. In addition, all parks within the Scenic Area are subject to Scenic, Cultural, Recreation, and Natural Resource



Wildflowers at Rowena Crest, in Wasco County

review criteria, including visual screening from Key Viewing Areas and restrictions within a specified buffer distance from streams, wetlands, and other sensitive natural resources. Approval criteria vary depending on whether a proposal is located within the Special Management Area (SMA) or General Management Area (GMA).

Wasco County Zoning

Four of the properties considered in this plan are within Wasco County’s Jurisdiction. All of these properties, with the exception of a small portion of the Mark O. Hatfield East Trailhead, are subject to Wasco County’s Scenic Area Zoning Code and Scenic Area Land Use Development Ordinance, which implement the provisions of the Gorge Management Plan. The existing parking lot at the Hatfield East Trailhead is within the City of Mosier’s Urban Area and is subject to the Mosier Zoning Code. As with Multnomah and Hood River Counties, OPRD properties in Wasco County generally fall within the County’s Open Space and Public Recreation Zones, which are consistent with the Gorge Management Plan Land Use Designations. One exception is an undeveloped portion of the Mark O. Hatfield East Trailhead south of the Historic Highway State Trail, which is zoned as agricultural land. Significant portions of Rowena Crest and West Mayer lie within the County’s Geologic Hazard Overlay Zone, including the proposed campground at West Mayer. In addition, park areas along the edge of the Columbia River may be within the Floodplain Overlay Zone. As with Multnomah and Hood River Counties, all parks in Wasco County within the Scenic Area are subject to Scenic, Cultural, Recreation, and Natural Resource review criteria, including visual screening from Key Viewing Areas and restrictions within a specified buffer distance from streams, wetlands, and other sensitive natural resources. Approval criteria vary depending on whether a proposal is located within the Special Management Area (SMA) or General Management Area (GMA).

Natural Resource Review and Approvals

Protecting natural resources is a central part of OPRD’s mission, reflected in the Department’s focus on stewardship and enhancement of native biological communities in parks. In addition, natural resources within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic

Area are protected by provisions in the Gorge Management Plan, which prohibit adverse effects from new development. As part of the planning process, OPRD staff produced extensive reports detailing natural resource conditions in the Gorge, including identified sensitive resources such as rare, threatened, and endangered plant and animal populations. These inventories were used to supplement and refine information maintained by the Forest Service and the Gorge Commission when determining the potential impact of new development.

Under the authority of OPRD Commission Policy 20-0 Natural Resource and OP 50-09 Invasive Species Management, natural resource projects are proposed to mitigate development impacts and restore native landscapes to state parks in the Gorge. OPRD staff will work with local partners such as watershed councils, soil and water conservation districts, and surrounding land owners to implement specific resource projects. Whenever applicable, land use permits will be obtained from local jurisdictions prior to project implementation.

Cultural Resource Review and Approvals

OPRD recognizes that the preservation and protection of cultural resources is an important aspect of land management, and management of historic and archeological resources is in accordance with OPRD Commission Policy 20-02. Protection of cultural and archaeological resources within the National Scenic Area is also federally mandated by provisions in the Columbia Gorge Management Plan, which apply to all entities seeking to develop land. As part of the planning process for parks in the Gorge, staff from the State Historic Preservation Office compiled data on identified historic and archaeological sites and assessed archaeological probability for all park properties within the Columbia Gorge Management Units. These data were published in an internal agency report, which was used to site development proposals away from significant cultural resources.

OPRD also consulted with tribal interests and local heritage organizations to ensure that proposed park development would not have an adverse effect on cultural resources. Federal authorities, in cooperation with the State Historic Preservation Office, will determine on a case-by-case basis whether proposed development requires more detailed archaeological surveys prior to ground disturbance. OPRD works with the State Historic Preservation Office to secure approval for any project that may impact cultural resources, and will continue to work with tribal and local interests to ensure the cultural resources of the Columbia River Gorge are preserved and protected.

Scenic Resource Review and Approvals

OPRD recognizes the importance of scenic protection in its mission statement and master planning criteria. In addition, the Gorge Management Plan provides policies designed to protect the Gorge’s scenic qualities from the effects of development. During the planning process, care was taken to ensure that proposed recreation facilities and natural resource projects are visually subordinate to the Gorge landscape, and, in locations where development is held to a higher scenic standard, visually not evident. Proposals in this plan have been located and/or designed to comply with scenic guidelines in the Management Plan. Final project designs will comply with the Scenic Area Review Criteria outlined in each County’s zoning code.

Recreational Resource Review and Approvals

As one of the primary recreation providers along the Oregon side of the Columbia River Gorge, OPRD has a responsibility to preserve and enhance the area’s many recreation resources, while protecting natural, cultural, and scenic resources. This plan is consistent with the Gorge Management Plan’s goals, objectives, and policies related to recreation. In addition, proposals for new or enhanced recreation facilities comply with uses allowed within the applicable Recreation Intensity Classes, including maximum parking capacities.

Development Permits for State Park Projects

Development permits will be required for most of the development projects described in this plan. Prior to beginning construction of any project, the project manager is responsible for consulting with the affected local government planning department and obtaining the necessary development permits. The specific requirements for obtaining development permits for a project, and the kind of local permitting process required will vary from one project to another. The time required for completing the development permitting process will also vary, so the project manager should consult with the local government planning department to ensure the permitting process is completed prior to the target date for beginning construction. Prior to issuance of development permits the local government will review the project plans and specifications to ensure the project proposed for construction is consistent with the description of the project in the park plan and with any applicable development standards in the local government’s development code.

Variations from the Plan

Under the provisions of OAR 736-018-0040, OPRD may pursue development permits for a state park project that varies from a state park plan without first amending the park plan provided that the variation is minor, unless the park plan language specifically precludes such variation. Any specific project design elements that cannot be changed by applying the “Minor Variation” rule are indicated in the design standards for the projects in the plan. The OPRD Director must determine that a proposed variation from the plan is “minor” using the criteria in OAR 736-018-0040. A minor variation approved by the Director is considered to be consistent with the plan, contingent upon the concurrence of the affected local government. For areas within the Scenic Area, the variation must also be in compliance with the requirements of the Gorge Management Plan.

Rehabilitation of Existing State Park Uses

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

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

Emergency Management

OPRD strives to provide a recreation experience that is safe for staff, visitors, and the surrounding community. The life-safety aspects of facility and infrastructure development are reviewed during the local government land-use permitting process. OPRD has additional responsibility beyond the local planning jurisdictions. Park management is responsible for the development of an emergency management plan under OPRD policy 70-04.

Currently all Oregon State Parks, including parks in the Gorge, maintain an Emergency Procedures Manual, which cover park-specific procedures for everything from fire and medical emergencies, to water and sewer failure, flooding, bomb threats, hazardous materials spills and more. Evacuations are covered in detail. These procedures are reviewed annually as a part of monthly safety meetings.



12

Stewarding the Plan

Now that you've had a chance to review the plan, is there an idea that you are particularly compelled by that you just can't wait to see put into action? This plan is full of great ideas and visions for parks in the Gorge, some of which were directly created by citizens during the public process, and all of which were shaped by people's comments at the meetings.

This chapter aims to provide resources for you to become involved in implementing the concepts presented in this plan. These projects don't just build themselves! In an era of decreased funding for new park projects, contributions of time and money have been extremely successful in supporting exciting new parks and repairs at Crown Point, Kam Wah Chung and Fort Yamhill, to name a few. If you're interested in getting involved as a volunteer, financial benefactor, or recreation advocate the following pages provides some starting points to help you make a connection at any level you choose.



Volunteers Installing a Garden at Smith Rock State Park in Redmond

Volunteering at Oregon State Parks

Why Volunteer?

Volunteers are motivated by many things, but ultimately, most volunteers want to be part of something they value. Here are some other reasons we often hear:

Repay or “give back” to a park system you’ve enjoyed and benefitted from over the years.

Stay in a park and experience a behind-the-scenes look at what we do and work alongside park rangers to welcome visitors and make a difference.

Play and have fun in a new area, and stay active in Oregon’s beautiful parks all around the state.

Pay it forward and become part of the stories and traditions. Through your service, you are able to make a personal mark on the landscape and preserve parks for future generations.

Benefits of Volunteering

Along with the praise and thanks from staff and visitors, here are some of the benefits you can enjoy at many of the parks:

- Develop new skills
- Specialized training
- Leave a legacy
- A unique experience to broaden your enjoyment of state parks

Ways to Volunteer

- We have tons of possibilities! You can volunteer as an individual, part of a group, with your family—whatever works best for you. And you can spend as much or as little time as you want. We will try to match you to the location and opportunity of your choice.
- Become a volunteer Park Host and help keep campgrounds clean and in good condition. In return for your generous efforts, you’ll receive a free campsite.
- Join our network of volunteer partners. Public/private partnerships help us work efficiently, and collaborate with people in the community. Volunteers support our partners and our partners support Oregon State Parks. You can become an Adopt A Park Partner and assist us with operations and maintenance at a specific park location or join one of our 16 Cooperative Associations, whose efforts raise awareness, consciousness and appreciation for the protection, preservation and improvement.

How to Apply

Complete a Volunteer Application, available at:
www.oregonstateparks.org.

- When you apply, describe your experience, education, talents, skills and interests. Each park has unique needs and looks for volunteers with particular skills. The more thoroughly you describe your knowledge, skills and abilities, the better a match we can make.

- Regardless of your experience and skills, park staff can nearly always find a job that suits you. Many of the jobs, naturally, are outdoors and mean “getting your hands dirty,” but there is indoor business as well, such as various administrative and guest relations work.

What’s available?

You can search for volunteer opportunities at:
website - www.oregonstateparks.org
email - vol.info@oregon.gov
phone - toll free 1-877-225-9803.



Oregon State Park Hosts

Park Hosts

Our park hosts are literally some of the most visible faces of our agency, helping visitors feel welcome, answering their questions and orienting them to the park and area. Common duties include selling ice and firewood, cleaning yurts or cabins, conducting tours, educating young campers through our Junior Ranger program, mowing lawns, repairing equipment and more. In return, parks provide hosts with a free campsite, usually with full hookup, for those who host for a minimum of one month.

The Hosting Lifestyle

Many of our park hosts volunteer at their favorite parks over the summer, then go home. But for many, full-time hosting has become a lifestyle. Full-time RVers arrive at one park, then travel around Oregon, volunteering at other parks over a longer period. Whether this is for you or not, we value whatever commitment you can make.

Friends Groups

Cooperating Associations, also known as “Friends Groups” are private 501(c)3 nonprofit organizations formed by citizens to provide and support the educational and interpretive services of the park.

These organizations rely heavily on volunteer support in all areas of operation. Friends support state parks by operating museums and interpretive stores and providing additional educational programs at the park. Friends help support these projects by raising funds for park projects and historical renovations and building new park facilities. The groups’ nonprofit status allow them to sell memberships, write grants, receive qualified donations and receive donated materials.

There are 16 state park Cooperating Associations (friends groups) associated with 18 park locations. In the Gorge this includes the Friends of the Vista House. For more information on the group’s volunteer opportunities and current projects, you may contact the group directly at www.vistahouse.com or visit the state parks website www.oregonstateparks.org.

Alternatively, The Friends of the Historic Columbia River Highway has adopted the HCRHST through the Adopt a Park program.



The Oregon State Parks Foundation

The Oregon State Parks Foundation is proud to be the statewide nonprofit organization dedicated to supporting Oregon’s state parks. The foundation works to enrich the state park experience for generations to come.

Since 1995, the Foundation has provided more than \$8.5 million to preserve and enhance Oregon State Parks. The Foundation is the only 501-(c)-3 nonprofit in Oregon dedicated to improving and protecting your state park system, and they are a crucial way to channel your financial support.

These funds have supported many vital projects such as restoring Vista House at Crown Point, helping to maintain Oregon’s Lighthouses, and purchasing important property at Iwetemlaykin State Heritage Site near Wallowa Lake.

The Oregon State Parks Foundation strives to connect all Oregonians with their state parks, to enrich the visitor experience through interpretation and education, and to promote an active and healthy lifestyle.

Oregonians treasure their state parks. We need your support to ensure that these natural and historic wonders remain strong — today and well into the future.

More information is available at:
www.oregonstateparksfoundation.org.



Gorge Ride on the Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail

Future Planning Efforts

As described throughout the plan, OPRD is not a singular recreation provider in the Gorge. The projects described in this plan were considered in coordination with our neighboring landholding partners and cities to benefit the larger Gorge community. As the Gorge Commission, USFS, and other agencies in the Gorge look to update their plans in the future these are important opportunities to help shape recreation throughout the entire Gorge.

We encourage you to be involved and stay updated with the many planning processes throughout the Gorge as they occur, because the more considerate, regional thinking that goes into planning for the Gorge, the better a place it will be for ourselves, and all future generations.

Recreation Advocacy

Additionally, many organizations are involved in partnership with OPRD on volunteer maintenance, construction and advocacy for recreation projects in their communities. If you want to see a project in this plan completed, take a look at our advisory committee list in the front of the plan, and or reach out to a local recreation group to see how you can get involved.

- Association of Northwest Steelheaders
- Cascade Paragliding Club
- Columbia Gorge Racing Association
- Columbia Gorge Running Club
- Columbia Gorge Weed Management
- Columbia Gorge Windsurfing Association
- Columbia River Orienteering Club
- Columbia River Volkssport Club
- Fort Dalles Rider’s Association
- Gorge Equestrian Club
- Gorge Photography Club
- Hood River Area Trail Stewards
- Hood River Yacht Club
- Hood River County Forest Recreation Trail Committee
- International Mountain Biking Association

- Mazamas
- Mountain Home Canoe Club
- Native Plant Society
- Northwest Trails Alliance
- Portland Wheelman Touring Club
- Trailkeepers of Oregon
- Trails Club of Oregon

Partnerships

OPRD partners with dozens of businesses and groups on all kinds of projects in the Gorge. These projects range from weekend volunteer outings to regional recreation events like the Gorge Ride. You are encouraged to contact OPRD if you have any ideas about how we can better partner with your community group or business on every level imaginable.

For the Enjoyment of Future Generations...

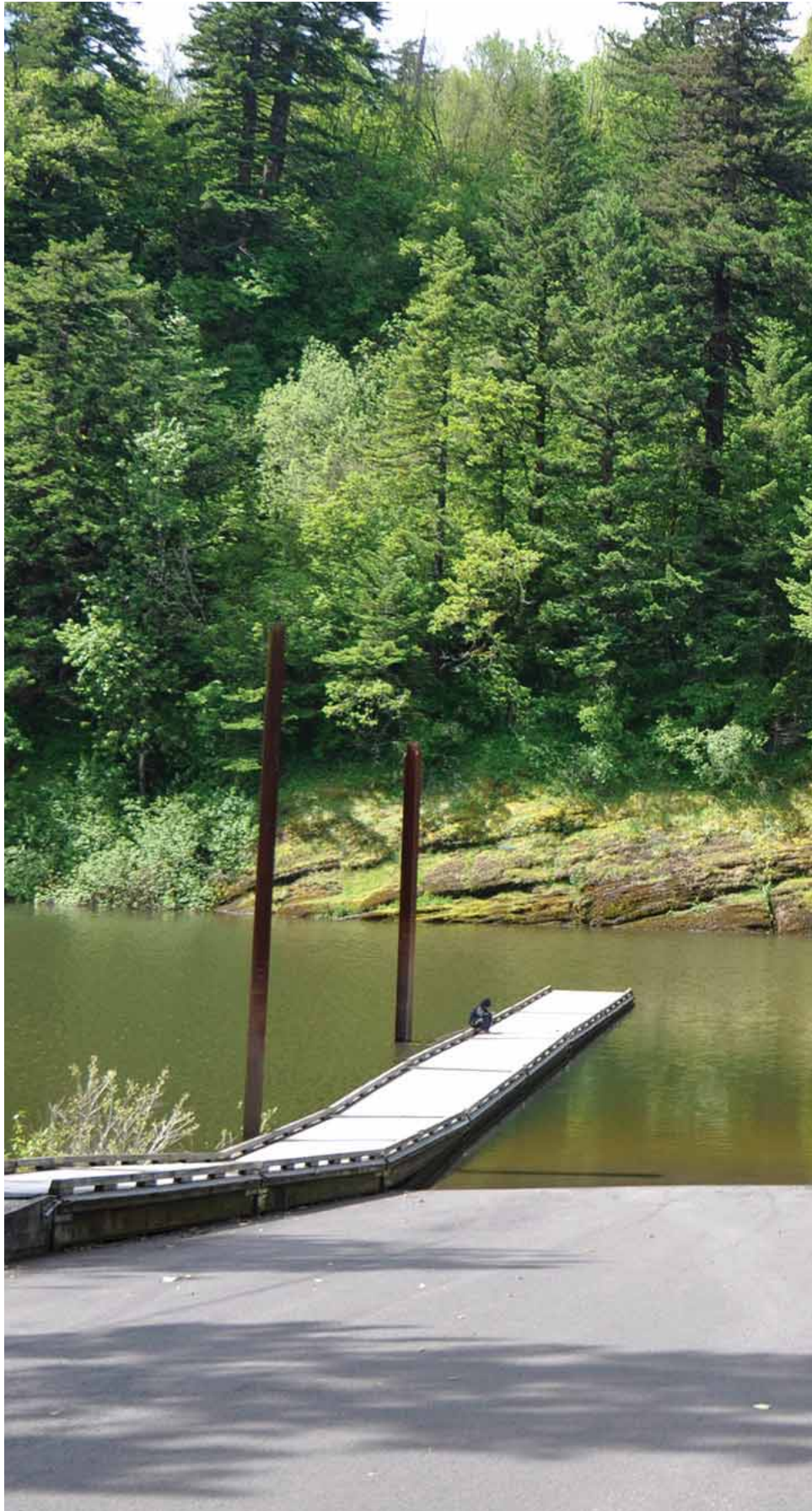
The state park mission clearly states our agency’s objective to “provide and protect outstanding natural, scenic, cultural historic and recreational sites for the enjoyment and education of present and future generations”. While Oregon has several beautiful places, it is hard to think of a more outstanding natural resource than the Gorge that is also enjoyed by so many.

While our planning process extensively surveyed park users, reaching out to several dozen active recreation groups, local communities, and partner stakeholders, our agency recognizes the limited potential in focusing outreach on existing park visitors. As an agency we strive to make sure Oregon State Parks are inviting to all, including those who aren’t currently visiting. OPRD Director, Lisa Van Laanen recently stated, “to serve in our next 100 years, we must organize our work in a way that consistently delivers great outdoor recreation and heritage experiences to every facet of Oregon’s social landscape.” As OPRD develops better methods of delivering on this goal, there is unique potential in the Gorge to continue to provide outstanding visitor experiences to visitors from across the nation and around the world, in addition to Oregonians from all areas of the state.



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Appendices



Fishing From the Boat Ramp at Rooster Rock State Park

Appendix A: Supporting Documents & Reports

This is an index of all documents that are referenced, or were created in preparation for this plan. These documents are available for viewing at:

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
North Mall Office Building
725 Summer Street NE, Suite C
Salem, OR 97301

OPRD Background Documents and Reports

- *Centennial Horizon Vision*, OPRD, 2009
- *Columbia Gorge Management Unit Master Plan*, OPRD 1994
- *Columbia Gorge Management Unit Comprehensive Plan Cultural Resources Overview*, OPRD, 2013
- *Columbia Gorge Management Units End of Season Ranger Reports*, OPRD 2014
- *Forest Management Technical Report*, OPRD, 2013
- *GIS Database*, OPRD, 2013
- *Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail Plan - Wyeth to Hood River*, OPRD, ODOT, Winter 2010
- *Hub Database*, OPRD, 2014
- *Lewis and Clark State Recreation Site Comprehensive Plan*, OPRD, July 2011
- *Oregon's Highway Park System 1921-1989 An Administrative History*, 1992
- *Oregon Natural Areas Plan*, OPRD, Salem, 2010
- *2013-2017 Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)*, OPRD, 2013
- *Recreation Assessments*, Prepared by GreenWorks, 2013
- *State Park System Plan*, OPRD, December 2012
- *State Park Systems Plan*, OPRD, 1995
- *Summary of Current Gorge Interpretive Programs*, OPRD, 2012
- *Summary of Current Gorge Park Operating Costs*, OPRD, 2012
- *Visitor Experience Assessment*, OPRD, 2013
- *Visitor Survey Reports (11) for Gorge State Parks*, OPRD, 2012

- *Wildlife Assessment for the Columbia Gorge Management Unit, Prepared for ORPD by Cafferata Consulting, 2014*
- *Vegetation Inventory, Botanical Resource Assessment, and Natural Landscape Characterization for the Columbia River Gorge Complex of Oregon Parks and Recreation Department Properties, ORPD, January 2013*

This is an index of documents that are referenced in or informed this plan.

Additional Documents and Reports

- *Management Plan for the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, September 1992, Revised 2004, 2011*
- *Building in the Scenic Area: Scenic Resources Implementation Handbook*, Columbia River Gorge Commission and USDA Forest Service, retrieved 2014
- *Collabortaive Engagement Assessment*, CRGNSA, September 2012
- *Columbia River Gorge Bicycle Recreation Economic Impact Forecast for the Communities Along the Historic Columbia River Highway*, Dean Runyan Associates, June 2014
- *Columbia River Gorge Meta-Analysis: A Spatial and Temporal Examination of Outdoor Recreation* Robert Burns, Teri Chuprinko, Suresh Shrestha, February 2013
- *Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Interagency Recreation Strategy*, Draft 2014
- *Columbia River Gorge Vital Signs Indicators Resident and Visitor Study*, Robert Burns, June 2011
- *Columbia Tributaries East Watershed Analysis*, USFS, CRGNSA, 1998
- *Columbia Tributaries West Watershed Analysis*, USFS, CRGNSA, 2001
- *Congestion Management Toolkit*, National Park Service, March 2014
- *Connect Cascade Locks: A Recreational Plan For Economic Development*, PSU, 2012
- *Draft Interpretive Strategy for Columbia River Gorge National*

Scenic Area, Columbia River Gorge Commission and USDA Forest Service, September 1990

- *Gorge Recreation Coalition Letter*, 2014
- *Historic Columbia River Highway Bike Map*, ODOT
- *Historic Columbia River Highway Master Plan*, ODOT January 2006
- *Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail Wayfinding Signage Plan*, ODOT, February 2013
- *Historic Columbia River Highway Viewshed Management Study* ODOT, November 2011
- *Historic Columbia River Gorge Highway Tourism-Related Congestion Mitigation Study*, Federal Transit Administration and the Paul Sarbanes Transit in Parks Technical Assistance Center, April 2014
- *I-84 Corridor Strategy*, ODOT, CRGNSA, USFS, FHA, November 2005
- *Lower Post Canyon Trails Project*, USFS, CRGNSA, OPRD, Technical Assistance from National Park Service, 2012
- *National Scenic Area Management Plan*, USFS, CRGNSA, 1992
- *Oregon State Marine Board Strategic Plan 2011-2016*, OSMB
- *Oregon Travel Impacts 1991-2011*, Dean Runyan Associates, 2012
- *Sandy River Connections Concept Plan*, ODOT 2008
- *Spending and Economic Activity from Recreation at Oregon State Park Properties: Columbia River Gorge Management Unit*, Eric M. White and Darrezn Goodding, June 2013
- *Trail Map* (Google Earth File [.kmz]), Friends of the Gorge, 2013
- *Washington Travel Impacts 1991-2009*, Dean Runyan Associates, 2010
- *Visitor Use Report* CRGNSA, USFS, June 2012
- *Watershed Condition Framework Transition Watershed Restoration Action Plan for Tanner Creek and Hamilton Creek—Columbia River*, USFS, CRGNSA, September 2011

Appendix B: Comprehensive Plan Amendments

Once the park comprehensive plan is adopted as a state rule, any development in the park must be consistent with the comprehensive plan. Minor variations from the adopted master plan may be allowed if such variations are determined by the OPRD Director and the affected local government to be consistent with the master plan in accordance with OAR 736-018-0040. Any use that is not consistent with the comprehensive plan requires a master plan amendment. Comprehensive plan amendments must follow the same process used to adopt the comprehensive plan, which includes re-adoption as a state rule and a determination of compatibility with local government comprehensive plans.

Park comprehensive plans are amended when changes in circumstances are significant enough to warrant plan changes. The OPRD Director considers the recommendations of OPRD staff and outside interests in prioritizing the park comprehensive plans to be adopted or amended each biennium. The director's decisions are based on considerations of various factors, such as:

- Recreation demands that affect the park, and opportunities in the park to help meet the demands;
- The need for significant changes in park uses or facilities to improve park functions;
- Significant changes in the conditions of, or threats to, natural, cultural or scenic resources within or surrounding that park where a comprehensive plan amendment is needed to address the changed conditions or threats;
- Conflicts or potential conflicts between park uses and neighboring land uses where a comprehensive plan amendment is needed to address the conflicts;
- Opportunities to establish partnerships to implement previously unplanned projects that fit the park setting; or
- Alternatives to amending the master plan that would adequately address needed changes, such as interagency management agreements, partnerships, and so forth.

