

December 26, 2002

To: GTAC Members

From: Jennifer Budhabhatti, Metro Regional Parks and Greenspaces

Wishing you a **Merry Christmas and Happy Holidays**. Hope all of you are taking a well-deserved break from the routine. I want to thank all of you for your support letters and your comments on the Greenspaces Concept Map.

We will see you again at the next GTAC meeting on January 8th at the Metro Regional Center.

GTAC AGENDA – January 2003

1 to 3:30 p.m.

January 8th, 2003

Metro Regional Center, room 370

1:00 to 1:15 p.m.

Introductions (Everyone)

1:15 to 2:00 p.m. SCORP presentation (Oregon State Park Representatives)

2:00 to 2:10 p.m. MTIP funding requests and the approval process (Bill Barber)

2:10 to 2:20 p.m. Other Grant Applications (State Recreational, Land and Water, ODOT) (Mel Huie)

2:25 to 3:00 p.m. Updates on Regional Trail Projects (Mel Huie).

Peninsula Crossing, Fanno Creek Greenway Trail Action Plan, Springwater Corridor and Three Bridges, Springwater Corridor East: Boring to Barton Park to Estacada to Mt. Hood National Forest)

3:00 to 3:30 p.m. Round Table/Information Sharing (All)

What is the Pathway & Trail Plan?

The Stafford Basin Pathway and Trail Plan is a long-range strategy for the acquisition, development, and management of a system of public pathways for transportation and recreation in the Stafford Basin. The Stafford Basin is located in unincorporated Clackamas County north of 205, west of West Linn, south of Lake Oswego, and east of Tualatin.

The Stafford Basin Pathway and Trail System:

- Enables the public to better enjoy existing preserved open space.
- Provides safe travel from one part of the Basin to another via pedestrian and/or bicycling routes.
- Serves as a classroom for appreciation of natural and historic resources in the area.



How it all began...

In 1997, a Three Rivers Land Conservancy inventory of the Basin's natural and scenic resources led to the acquisition of three properties totaling 61 acres and the donation of two conservation easements. The inventory also recognized the need for connections between publicly owned properties as well as public access in the Basin. Three Rivers received private foundation funding and collaborated with the National Park Service and Portland State University to create a Pathway & Trail System Concept Plan for the Stafford Basin.

The National Park Service's Rivers and Trails (RTCA) program provided technical assistance with community involvement, development of the Concept Plan and creation of maps and brochures. Portland State University's School of Urban and Regional Planning initiated public outreach. An Advisory Committee including 24 citizens and representatives from the involved jurisdictions met regularly and guided the process.

Community Involvement

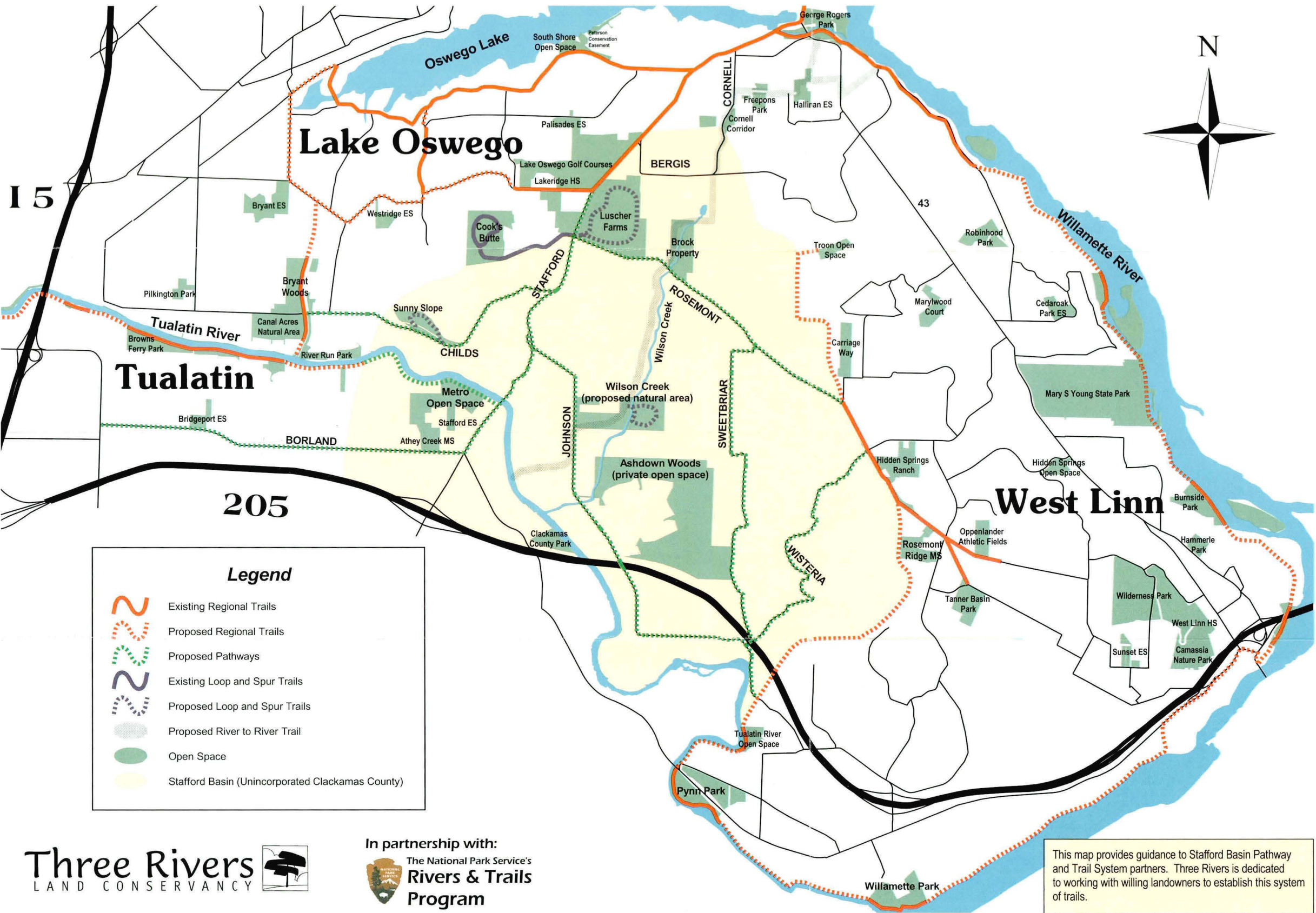
- 5,500 flyers and surveys mailed to Stafford Basin residents and surrounding areas inviting them to a public meeting and trail hikes
- An initial public forum held with 25 citizens attending in June 2001
- 450 citizens returned the survey, with over 80% of respondents expressing a need for a Stafford Basin Pathway & Trail System
- Door-to-door surveys completed at 200 homes with 30% participation
- One public trail building workday held
- Two additional meetings held in October and December 2001 for public input



Next Steps

- Present the Plan for adoption by involved jurisdictions.
- Create a steering committee and/or citizen support group for implementation of Plan.
- Establish new trail segments.
- Develop a plan for maintenance and operations.
- Construct trails.

Stafford Basin Pathway & Trail System



KEY

PATHWAYS:

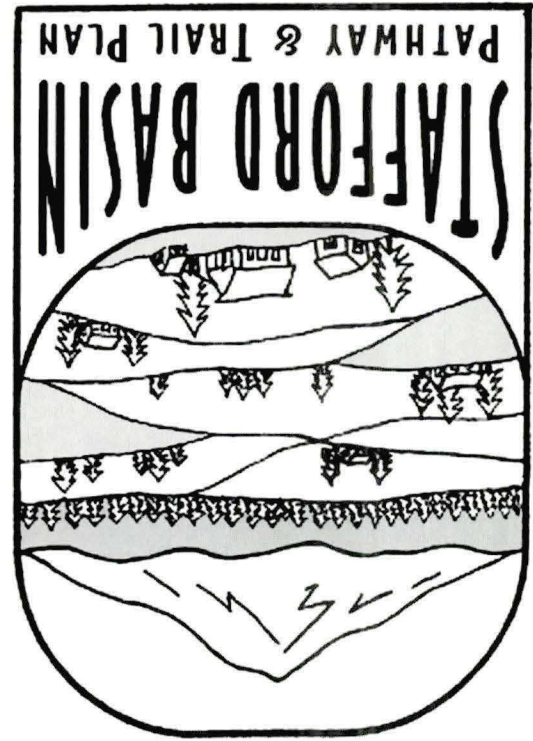
Alternate paved transportation routes adjacent to roads and separated from the road by landscaping when possible.

LOOP AND SPUR TRAILS:

Soft surface trails upon existing conserved properties that allow opportunities to stop and enjoy the natural resources of the Basin. These meandering trails do not correspond to roadways and will provide scenic, historic and wildlife viewing destinations.

River to River Trail:

An off-road pathway connecting the Willamette River with the Tualatin River. It will be part of the metropolitan regional trails system. Conceptual alignment will follow the Wilson Creek corridor south of Bergis Road taking advantage of the Brock property acquired by the City of Lake Oswego. North of Bergis Road the alignment has several possible routes through the City of Lake Oswego.



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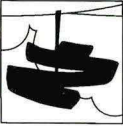


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Regional Representation

Clackamas County
Coles Environmental Planning
City of Lake Oswego
Lake Oswego Hikers and Ramblers
Metro Regional Government
NPS – Rivers & Trails Program
Oregon Dept. Fish & Wildlife
Portland State University
Stafford Basin Residents
Three Rivers Land Conservancy
Volkswalk
City of West Linn
West Linn Senior Center



Three Rivers Land Conservancy
PO Box 1116
Lake Oswego, OR 97035
Phone: 503-699-9825 Fax: 503-699-9827
Web: www.thrhc.org

Three Rivers Land Conservancy is a nonprofit organization managed by an Executive Director through a local all-volunteer board of directors. As a land trust, Three Rivers is largely supported through individual membership donations and citizen-led efforts. The land trust is dedicated to promoting and protecting open space in metropolitan Portland including scenic and recreational areas, wildlife habitat and historic resources.



National Park Service - Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance (RTCA) program
909 First Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104
(206) 220-4113
<http://www.nrcr.nps.gov/rtrca/>

The "Rivers and Trails" program is a national network of professionals who assist communities at their request with projects based on local natural, cultural, and recreational resources. The Rivers & Trails philosophy on conservation projects is based on four principles: community initiative; cost-sharing; cooperation; and results.

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The Vision

The Stafford Basin is a landscape with unique natural, cultural and geologic features, which contribute to the health and vitality of the community. The Stafford Basin Pathway and Trails System provides access to these features and connections with the surrounding communities while respecting and preserving the integrity and functions of habitats.

This pathway and trail system serves a variety of uses: a) Recreation, including hiking, walking, bicycling, horseback riding, and wildlife viewing; b) Transportation; c) Education about natural and cultural resources; and d) natural connections for wildlife to move safely between habitats.

This pathway and trail system is cooperatively created and maintained by users, neighbors, local governments, and business organizations.



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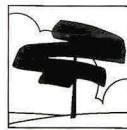
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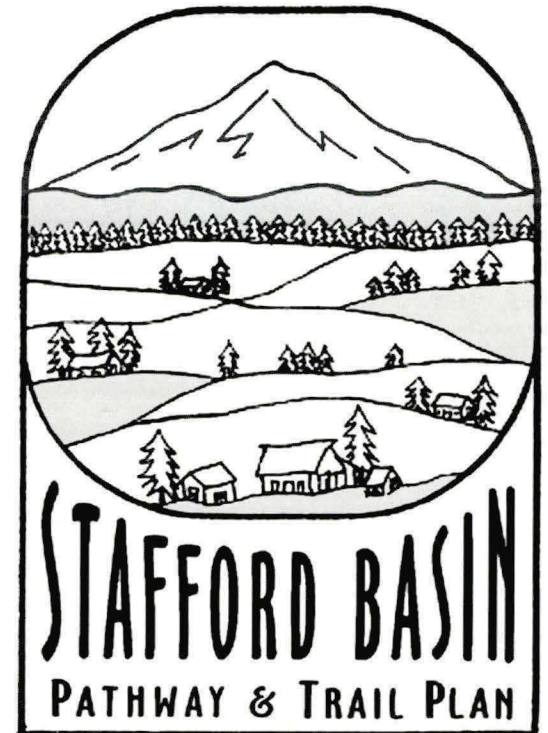
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Three Rivers
LAND CONSERVANCY 



2003-2007 OREGON STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

JANUARY 2003

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Nature
HISTORY
Discovery

Prepared by the
Oregon Parks and Recreation Department

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Authority to conduct the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) process is granted to the Director of the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) under Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 390.104. The statute authorizes Oregon's participation in the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Program established by and pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965 (P.L.95-625). The 2003-2007 Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and related appendices were prepared to be in compliance with Chapter 630 of the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants Manual. With the completion of this plan, the state of Oregon maintains its eligibility to participate in the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) was established by Congress to create parks and open spaces, protect wilderness, wetlands, and refuges, preserve wildlife habitat and enhance recreational opportunities. In Oregon, the LWCF fund has been a key mechanism to aggressively acquire and develop land for outdoor recreation purposes. Since 1965, the state of Oregon has received approximately \$235 million in LWCF funds (\$185 million to federal agencies and \$50 million to state and local units of government). Throughout Oregon, this investment has supported outdoor recreation projects ranging from land acquisition to nature trails, picnic areas, children's playgrounds, swimming pools, restrooms, campgrounds, sports fields and irrigation systems.

During the 1999 legislative session, OPRD obtained state funding to revive SCORP planning and prepare for a resurgence of Land and Water Funding in the state. The state has made a strong financial commitment towards developing a quality SCORP plan including the hiring of the first full-time SCORP planner outside of the grant program. OPRD began the SCORP planning process in June of 2000.

The 2003-2007 Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan constitutes Oregon's basic five-year plan for outdoor recreation. It establishes the framework for statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation planning and the implementation process. In Oregon, the plan functions not only to guide the LWCF program, but also provides guidance for other OPRD administered grant programs including the Local Grant, County Opportunity Grant, Recreational Trails, and All-Terrain Vehicle Programs. Finally, the plan provides guidance to federal, state, and local units of government, as well as the private sector, in delivering quality outdoor recreational opportunities to Oregonians and out-of-state visitors.

As in past Oregon SCORP plans, this plan uses a regional planning approach. Early in the planning process, OPRD identified 11 distinct planning regions—all of which are unique destination areas for recreational travel in the state (see Figure ES.1). These regional boundaries provided the most cost-effective method of delivering usable recreation information to federal, state, and local units of government for identifying key recreational issues, facility and resources deficiencies, and supply and demand information for their planning efforts.

Figure ES.1. Oregon SCORP Planning Regions

SUMMARY OF PLANNING RESULTS

This section includes a brief summary of results for the following major components of the Oregon SCORP planning effort:

1. The Oregon Outdoor Recreation Survey
2. Outdoor Recreation Needs Analysis
3. Recreational Trends
4. Recreation Roles
5. Key Statewide Outdoor Recreation Issues
6. Statewide Outdoor Recreation Goals, Objectives and Strategies

The Oregon Outdoor Recreation Survey

The Oregon Outdoor Recreation Survey was conducted over a one-year period from February 2001 to January 2002 by Oregon State University's College of Forestry. A primary objective of the survey involves estimating demand for 76 outdoor recreation activities in Oregon so that future outdoor recreation needs can be assessed. Estimates for annual recreation use, by activity, are made for each of the 11 SCORP planning regions and statewide. Results from this study also provide recreation planners across the state with up-to-date recreational participation information for use in local and regional planning.

A combination phone and mail survey methodology was used to provide the most efficient means of collecting information from a broad sample of the population. The survey examined the outdoor recreation patterns of some 4,400 Oregonians and 800 non-residents (from Washington, Idaho and California). The survey provides statistically reliable information for each of the 11 planning regions and statewide. The margin of error for telephone survey results is $\pm 5\%$. Response rates and number of surveys per region allow a margin of error for the mail survey of no worse than $\pm 8\%$ for estimates of single variables, such as whether a household participated in a particular recreation activity.

The findings of the Oregon Outdoor Recreation Survey show that Oregonians are actively engaged in all types of outdoor recreation

activities in the state. About 73% of Oregon households had participated in outdoor recreation activities within the past 12 months. Clearly, outdoor recreation is an important part of the everyday lives of people in the state of Oregon and a critical contributor to the unique "quality of life" that Oregonians enjoy.

The most popular everyday activities are running and walking for exercise and walking for pleasure (see Table ES.1). According to the OSU report, these activities are generally engaged in near home, and on a regular basis. The next most popular activities, bird watching and nature/wildlife observation, are often done right from people's homes. Traditional non-metro outdoor recreation activities that have high demands include sightseeing/driving for pleasure, nature/wildlife observation, RV/trailer camping, and ocean beach use. The implications for outdoor recreation planners and managers are that people demand most outdoor recreation opportunities in the communities in which they live, and nearby.



Table ES.1. Top 10 Oregon Outdoor Recreation Activities – State Residents

Activity	Estimated Annual User Days* (Millions)
1. Running/Walking for Exercise	49.2
2. Walking for Pleasure	47.7
3. Birdwatching	18.7
4. Nature/Wildlife Observation	17.6
5. Sightseeing/Driving for Pleasure	12.3
6. RV/Trailer Camping	11.0
7. Golf	9.6
8. Using Park Playground Equipment	8.8
9. Bicycling	7.4
10. Ocean Beach Activities	6.0

* A user day is one instance of participation in a single outdoor recreation activity by one person.

Note: The plan also includes participation estimates for each of the 11 SCORP planning regions.

Non-residents, from households in Washington, Idaho, and California who lived in counties adjacent to Oregon, along with Ada County, Idaho (which contains Boise), were also surveyed to identify their recreational participation patterns while recreating in the state of Oregon. For these non-residents, the highest number of estimated user days is for running and walking for exercise, RV/trailer camping, walking for pleasure, sightseeing/driving for pleasure, nature/wildlife observation, and birdwatching (see Table ES.2).

Table ES.2. Top 10 Oregon Outdoor Recreation Activities – Out-of-State

Activity	Estimated Annual User Days (Millions)
1. Running/Walking for Exercise	10.5
2. RV/Trailer Camping	6.2
3. Walking for Pleasure	5.1
4. Sightseeing/Driving for Pleasure	2.6
5. Nature/Wildlife Observation	2.1
6. Birdwatching	1.9
7. Power Boating for Pleasure	1.9
8. Ocean Beach Activities	1.8
9. Outdoor Photography	1.5
10. Picnicking	1.0

Focusing on just peak-season demand (in this case during the summer season) shows that RV/trailer camping is by far the most popular, followed by walking for pleasure, sightseeing, and ocean beach activities.

Since trails are such an important component of local recreation planning, the use of different types of trails and different types of surfaces is summarized in the survey report. Running and walking for exercise

are mostly done on city streets and sidewalks, as only 18% takes place on local community or backcountry trails (Table ES.3). Seventy percent of the trails being used for this purpose are surfaced* (Table ES.4). Walking for pleasure shows similar characteristics, with only 28% taking place on local community or backcountry trails, and 57% of that use, taking place on surfaced trails. It was assumed that all backpacking use takes place on unsurfaced backcountry trails. For bicycling, only 36% of user days take place on backcountry or community or local community trails, and 76% of that use is on surfaced trails. Seventy percent of hiking takes place on local community or backcountry trails, but unlike biking, 90% of the use is on unsurfaced trails. Three-quarters of horseback riding takes place on designated bridle trails, and nearly all of that use is on unsurfaced trails.

Table ES.3. Location of Linear Activities (Statewide)

Linear Activity	City Streets or Sidewalks	Community or Backcountry Trails
Walking for Pleasure	72%	28%
Running/Walking for Exercise	82%	18%
Bicycling	64%	36%

Table ES.4. Trail Surface Type Used for Linear Activities (Statewide)

Linear Activity	Surfaced (blacktop, concrete, gravel, woodchips)	Unsurfaced (dirt/natural surface)
Walking for Pleasure	70%	30%
Running/Walking for Exercise	57%	43%
Bicycling	76%	24%
Hiking	10%	90%

* Surfaced trails include trails with blacktop, concrete, gravel and woodchip surfacing.

Outdoor Recreation Needs Analysis

A central component of this plan is the quantitative comparison of outdoor recreation demand and supply of existing recreation resources and facilities at a given point in time. Following a general methodology described in the 1994 Florida SCORP document entitled, "Outdoor Recreation in Florida," OSU conducted a needs analysis using data from the Oregon Outdoor Recreation Survey and the 2001 Oregon Statewide Outdoor Recreational Resource/Facility Inventory to identify recreation resource and facility need in the state. Recreational resource/facility need was identified when recreation participation exceeds the current supply. In addition, census data projections were used to conduct a 5-year needs analysis based on estimated population growth.

The needs analysis identified 43 activities in a specific region where current peak use exceeds supply. An additional 5 activities were identified where forecasted 2007 demand will exceed current supply. OPRD will allocate additional scoring points for Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) grant requests addressing activities where need was identified.

Activities where use exceeds current supply in three or more regions are:

- swimming in an outdoor pool (6 regions);
- golf (4 regions);

- running/walking for exercise on surfaced and unsurfaced local community or backcountry trails (4 regions);
- four-wheel driving on designated 4x4 motorized trails (4 regions);
- fishing from a dock or pier (3 regions); and
- biking on surfaced local community or backcountry trails (3 regions).

A relative need priority index was determined for each activity where current peak use exceeded supply. This allows comparison of relative needs across regions and activities. The activities ranking highest on the relative needs priority index (see Table ES.5) are golf in regions 1 (including Clatsop, Tillamook, Lincoln and Coastal-Lane Counties) and 2 (including Columbia, Washington, Multnomah, Hood River, Yamhill, Clackamas, Polk and Marion Counties), followed by swimming in an outdoor pool in region 1.

Table ES.5. Relative Needs Priority Index (Top 15 Activities)

Activity	Region	Relative Needs Priority Index*
1. Golf	2	1,582.83
2. Golf	1	995.92
3. Swimming in an outdoor pool	1	982.22
4. Hiking on local community or backcountry trails (all surfaces)	1	923.85
5. Hiking on unsurfaced local community or backcountry trails	1	776.67
6. Swimming in an outdoor pool	3	689.99
7. Swimming in an outdoor pool	2	651.47
8. Non motorized boat ramp use (canoeing, white water kayaking, white water rafting, sea kayaking and windsurfing)	7	556.91
9. Backpacking	2	440.43
10. Fishing/crabbing from a dock or pier	1	331.87
11. Swimming in an outdoor pool	5	247.39
12. Swimming in an outdoor pool	7	224.85
13. Running/walking for exercise on local community or backcountry trails (all surfaces)	11	220.27
14. Swimming in an outdoor pool	4	175.70
15. Running/walking for exercise on surfaced local community or backcountry trails	11	140.88

* Relative needs priority index shows each activity's need relative to the total statewide needs for all activities.

Recreation Trends

As with any successful comprehensive planning effort, it is important to know the direction in which we are headed, so that we may plot our course accordingly. During this planning process, the following recreation trends affecting the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities in the state were identified. These are discussed below.

Major Demographic Trends

Using results from the 2000 Census, three major demographic trends are identified which currently have, and will continue to have, a significant impact on the provision of recreation opportunities in Oregon. These trends include a rapidly increasing population, rapidly increasing diversity within the population, and a growing gap between the rich and poor. Recreation providers should proactively address these demographic trends to provide equal access to recreational opportunities for all Oregonians in the future.

Public Provider Trends

Representatives from public-sector recreation providers in the state also report that the state's population is growing older, more highly educated, with higher income levels, increasingly urban, and increasingly ethnic. In addition, providers reported the following important recreation trends:

- The public is asking land managers to place an increasing emphasis on the protection of streams, fish, wildlife habitat, and threatened and endangered species. They are also asking land managers to manage for amenities including quiet, natural places, natural appearing settings, and information and education.
- The recreating public has less disposable leisure time available than in the past. As a result, they are taking shorter trips involving closer to home travel. In fact, according to the Travel Industry Association of America, in the U.S. 40% of weekend travelers report they are taking more day trips and/or weekend

trips today than 5 years ago. Meeting this demand will be especially challenging for federal agencies with land management responsibilities near urban areas.

- As more of the "baby boomer" generation retires, the demand for recreation facilities with high amenities and accessibility is likely to increase with the growing technologies available in the travel industry.
- Rural communities are becoming increasingly interested in collaborating with managers and recreation providers on developing opportunities that have the potential of diversifying their economies, while still maintaining their quality-of-life values.
- Nature study activities are rising in popularity.
- In some areas in the near future, water may be more valuable for recreation than for agriculture.
- Managing for conflicts between recreational users seems to be an increasing need as demand for limited space increases and supply decreases (e.g. areas available for motorized recreation use).
- Expanded public-private sector and public-public sector partnerships to more efficiently and effectively provide outdoor recreation opportunities within the state.

Participation Trends

Finally, participation estimates from this plan's needs assessment were compared with participation estimates from the 1986 -1987 Pacific Northwest Outdoor Recreation Study. The most significant participation growth activities in the state of Oregon include Nature/Wildlife Observation, Golf, RV/Trailer Camping, Using Playground Equipment and Sightseeing/Driving for Pleasure. The most significant statewide participation loss activities include Swimming in an Outdoor Pool, Picnicking, Horseback Riding, Outdoor Tennis and Car Camping with a Tent.

Recreation providers throughout the state should consider these important trends in their recreational planning within their jurisdictions. The ultimate goal is to provide needed recreational resources and opportunities for all Oregonians in years to come.

Recreational Roles

OPRD has a state mandate to identify provision roles for public and private-sector outdoor recreation in Oregon. The following section includes a description of the role of federal and state agencies, municipal and county parks and recreation departments, special recreation districts, public schools and the private sector in providing outdoor recreation opportunities in Oregon.

For describing provider roles, the following terms are defined:

Resource-based activities: Outdoor recreation of types dependent on some element or combination of elements in the natural or cultural environments that cannot be easily duplicated by man. Activities may be either active or passive in nature such as hunting, fishing, camping, backpacking, boating, surfing or nature study.

User-oriented activities: Outdoor recreation of types that can be placed at the convenience of the user to take advantage of proximity to population centers, such as swimming in artificial pools, golf, tennis, baseball, soccer, etc. Land areas for space is usually the only consideration dealing with the natural resource base.

Some types of outdoor recreation may be either "user-oriented" or "resource-based" depending on where the opportunity is made available, such as swimming (in ocean or pool), bicycling, picnicking, camping, etc.

Federal Agencies

Federal recreation providers in Oregon include the US Forest Service, National Park Service,

Bureau of Reclamation, US Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Land Management and the US Fish and Wildlife Service. The federal government has statutory responsibility for development of facilities and programs that provide public opportunities that are not, or cannot, be made available by state or local governments. Federal roles in outdoor recreation include the management of federally owned properties such as parks, forests, wildlife refuges and reservoir areas, and the administration of financial and technical assistance programs to aid state and local agencies and private citizens. Traditionally in the state of Oregon, federal agencies have provided resource-based activities such as camping, picnicking, fishing, hunting, boating, swimming, and trail use.

State Agencies

State recreation providers in Oregon include the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, Oregon State Marine Board, Oregon Department of Transportation, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Department of Forestry and the Oregon Division of State Lands. Traditionally, the roles of state government include managing, protecting and conserving the state's natural and cultural resources, and to provide outdoor recreation, environmental education, and cultural/historical interpretation.

Towards this effort, state agencies:

- operate and maintain a system of public lands, including state parks and wildlife management areas;
- monitor, conserve, and enhance the quality of rivers, streams, lakes, public and private lands, coastal marshes, wetlands, bays, beaches, and Pacific coastal waters;
- manage and regulate fishing, hunting, and boating opportunities and activities;
- assist public and private entities in providing quality outdoor recreation activities; and
- cooperate with other governmental entities in these areas.

Regarding programming efforts, the primary responsibility of the State is to provide resource-

based outdoor recreation. This is accomplished through the acquisition of land and the development of facilities necessary to make available to the public natural and cultural outdoor recreation resources of regional or statewide significance. State agencies assume a role as a bridge between the large, nationally significant parks and recreation areas managed by the federal government and the community playgrounds and recreational facilities traditionally provided by local governments.

Municipal/Special Districts

Because of population densities and the lack of large open space areas and resource-based recreation opportunities, municipal recreation systems tend to concentrate on providing more intensive, user-oriented facilities that require relatively little space. However, some municipalities and Special Districts also administer land acquisition programs or levy special taxes or fees for parks and have assumed some responsibility for providing resource-based recreation (e.g. West Linn and the City of Portland). Municipalities typically provide recreation facilities in or near urban areas for local residents. Urban parks also serve to satisfy visual open space needs and help to define the character of the city. Local recreation providers tend to be more heavily involved in recreation and leisure programming to address a wider variety of public leisure needs.

All municipal recreation providers, large or small, are faced with the task of providing their citizens the full range of recreational opportunities. The type of areas and facilities acquired, developed, and operated may be diverse, including not only multi-purpose parks, playgrounds, community centers, sports fields and courts, and swimming pools, but also facilities for performing arts, golf, ice skating, camping, and the enjoyment of nature. Marinas, zoos, aquariums, gardens, museums, and galleries, libraries, and cemeteries may also be provided.

Programs may include team sports (softball, baseball, basketball, volleyball, soccer and football); individual sports (tennis, golf, aerobics, swimming, and gymnastics); outdoor recreation (picnicking, boating, fishing, hunting, skiing, swimming, biking, walking/hiking, and nature study); summer recreation programs and camps; before-school and after-school programs; instructional classes (arts and crafts, music, dancing, drama, and martial arts); concerts, cultural exhibits; special events; and special programs for people with disabilities.

Special Park Districts are independent of other units of local government but can be likened to political subdivisions of states, such as cities and

counties. Opportunities provided by districts include neighborhood, community and specialty parks; recreation programming for all ages (children through seniors); sports programming; regional, community and neighborhood trails; historic properties and preservation; and natural resource conservation/stewardship/education.

County Park and Recreation Departments

Counties acquire and develop parks serving citizens of an area larger than a single municipality but less than statewide. Counties provide a substantial amount of the public-sector boating access, and RV and camping related facilities around the state. Many of the county facilities are overnight and day-use water-based recreation facilities providing access to lakes, streams and rivers. Most county programs would fall in the mid-range of the recreation opportunity spectrum providing developed and semi-developed outdoor recreation opportunities for people in the urban/rural interface. Counties provide a significant amount of the facilities for access to natural resource orientated activities such as camping, hiking, fishing, picnicking, motorized and non-motorized boating, water-skiing, swimming, ATV riding, bicycling, nature study and interpretation.

Significant resources and facilities provided by counties include:

- Parks and open space areas including linear parks, waysides, and water access points.
- Overnight camping: RV and tent sites, group areas, dispersed areas, cabins and yurts.
- Day use: Picnic shelters (group and individual), hiking and nature trails, ATV and equestrian facilities, playgrounds, and sports fields.
- Water-based: Boat ramps, piers, docks and moorage.
- Swimming: Beaches, pools and water-slides.
- Museums and nature centers: Cultural, historical and natural history.
- Many counties also administer and manage forest resources/timber programs.

Public School System

The primary function of the Oregon public school system has always been to provide educational opportunities for state residents. In fulfilling this role, the facilities provided by the public school system have also become a major source of user-oriented recreation in many communities in Oregon. In many municipalities, particularly rural municipalities, school recreation facilities are often the only public recreation facilities available.

Statewide, public schools provide a substantial portion of a number of user-oriented recreation facilities including:

- 76% of all Outdoor Basketball Goals
- 68% of all Football/Rugby/Soccer Fields
- 65% of all Baseball/Softball Fields
- 53% of all Equipped Children's Playground Areas
- 51% of all Outdoor Tennis Courts
- 26% of all Indoor Swimming Pools
- 17% of all Outdoor Swimming Pools

Public schools often work in cooperation with municipal recreation providers to provide recreational programming such as arts and crafts and dance classes in addition to sports leagues. The intent is to make the most efficient use of existing facilities and recreational staffing available within the community. In many cases, a school will provide the recreational facility, and the parks and recreation organization provides the staffing and administration of the program (or vice versa). An example is in McMinnville where the McMinnville Parks and Recreation Department is responsible for scheduling activities in the school gymnasium after regular school hours.

The Private Sector

Recreation businesses provide many of the necessary recreational opportunities that customers need for satisfying recreational experiences. Businesses manage natural resources, provide facilities and equipment, and offer leadership, guide services, and other services to individuals or groups that recreate

outdoors in Oregon. In addition, semiprivate, not-for-profit groups, including land trusts, conservancies and the like, manage resources, some of which are made available to the public for recreation.

Private programs range from for-profit recreational enterprises such as campgrounds, golf courses, marinas, and attractions of all kinds, to the quasi-public (not-for-profit) programs of conservation organizations, churches, clubs and youth organizations, and private industry. Industries with extensive land holdings, notably the forest products industry in Oregon, provide recreation resources and excellent facilities on their lands for the free use of the public or at some nominal fee.

Statewide, the private sector provides a substantial portion of a number of recreation facilities including:

- 100% of all Downhill Ski Lift Capacity
- 89% of all Golf Course Holes
- 63% of all RV/Trailer Campsites
- 41% of all Museum/Interpretive Building Sites
- 16% of all Tent Campsites
- 10% of all Designated Cross-Country Ski Trail Miles



Key Statewide Outdoor Recreation Issues

The plan also identified key recreational issues that affect the future of outdoor recreation in Oregon. During October through December 2001, OPRD staff completed a series of 11 regional "recreational issues" workshops across the state. Representatives from 70 public-sector provider organizations and many citizens and interest groups participated in the process. Information gathered from these workshops was used in the process of developing top regional and statewide issues.

Key statewide outdoor recreation issues include:

Statewide Issue A: Need For Major Rehabilitation of Existing Outdoor Recreation Facilities

Recreation providers consistently report that the current recreational infrastructure in Oregon (e.g. utilities, roads, trails and buildings) is aging and in need of rehabilitation.

Statewide Issue B: Need For Recreational Trails/Connectivity

Recreation providers expressed a strong desire for the state to update the existing Statewide Trails Plan.

Statewide Issue C: Need For Land Acquisition

Recreation providers from across the state expressed a need for funding priority for land acquisition to keep pace with population growth and rising land costs; acquisition of land or conservation easements for the protection of natural areas, open space and water access in and around urbanized areas and developing areas; planning to identify and purchase key parcels (e.g. high value coastal properties) before being acquired by others or land value rises to the point of being unaffordable; and development of land acquisition strategies to ensure adequate land and water-based recreation opportunities in the future.

Statewide Issue D: Need For Ball Fields

Recreation providers and the general public report that existing team sport facilities are in short supply and high demand in the state.

Statewide Issue E: Need For Water-Based Recreation Resources and Facilities

Workshop attendees report that there is a need for increased access for motorized and non-motorized water-based recreational activities in both urban and remote settings.

Statewide Issue F: Need For Recreational Planning and Assistance

Public recreation providers voiced a strong need for funding comprehensive recreational planning at the local, regional and state levels and that grant dollars should be available for site-specific master planning and systems master planning for parks and open space.

Statewide Issue G: Recreational Funding/User Fees

Workshop attendees reported that municipal recreation providers continue to face a shortage of operation funding for outdoor recreation facilities within the state.

Statewide Issue H: Resource Protection/Environmental Education

Recreation providers feel a greater emphasis should be made, especially in metropolitan areas, to strike a balance between protecting natural resources and providing outdoor recreational opportunities.

STATEWIDE OUTDOOR RECREATION GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES.

In the final step of the planning process, a set of goals, objectives and strategies were developed for each of the 8 top Statewide Issues based on findings from the SCORP planning effort. A brainstorming session, during the April 2, 2002 SCORP Advisory Committee Meeting, was used to develop an initial draft set of materials.

Committee members were also asked to review and comment on a series of drafts of the materials. The Oregon Outdoor Recreation Council also reviewed a final draft of the goals, objectives and strategies at their May 3, 2002 meeting. These goals, objectives and strategies were developed for use by recreation decision makers across the state to develop policies and actions for resolving the 8 top statewide outdoor recreation issues.

Note: Specific strategies are identified in this plan for addressing each objective, but are not included in the following summary. For a full listing of statewide goals, objectives and strategies see Chapter 8 of this plan.

Top statewide issues and accompanying goals and objectives include:

Statewide Issue A: Need For Major Rehabilitation of Existing Outdoor Recreation Facilities

Goal: Substantially reduce the backlog of outdoor recreation areas and facilities in the state in need of major rehabilitation.

- ◆ Objective 1: Provide funding incentives, to the maximum extent possible, for major rehabilitation of existing recreational facilities in the state.
- ◆ Objective 2: Focus rehabilitation priorities on recreational areas and facilities that satisfy current recreational need and ensure long-term facility performance.
- ◆ Objective 3: Measure the effectiveness of the state's effort to substantially reduce the backlog of outdoor recreation areas and facilities in need of major rehabilitation.

Statewide Issue B: Need For Recreational Trails/Connectivity

Goal: Seek to provide quality trail facilities and opportunities, including inter-connective opportunities where appropriate, to satisfy a growing number of diverse trail users throughout the state.

- ◆ Objective 1: Provide funding incentives, to the maximum extent possible, for recreational (non-motorized) trail development and projects providing inter-connected trail opportunities.
- ◆ Objective 2: OPRD will develop a Statewide Trails Plan with input from federal, state, special district, county and municipal providers and advocacy groups.

Statewide Issue C: Need For Land Acquisition

Goal: Obtain lands and easements to better support the public's long-term access to a broad range of recreational experiences throughout the state.

- ◆ Objective 1: Increase the number of acres accessible for public recreation purposes through means other than public land acquisition.
- ◆ Objective 2: Focus recreation land acquisition on those parcels identified in an adopted regional or local open space or park plan that included a public involvement process.
- ◆ Objective 3: Identify and provide funding for time-sensitive and opportunistic land acquisition projects which may or may not be identified in current recreation plans (e.g. responding to the threat of development).

Statewide Issue D: Need For Ball Fields

Goal: Provide additional benefits to Oregonians through the construction of additional low-amenity (non-tournament) ball fields throughout the state.

- ◆ Objective 1: Increase the number of baseball, softball, football, and

soccer fields in specific areas where need is identified.

Statewide Issue E: Need For Water-Based Recreation Resources and Facilities

Goal: Provide additional benefits through increased motorized and non-motorized water-based recreation activities in appropriate settings.

- ◆ Objective 1: Increase the number of recreational facilities for, and access to, water-based settings to support a growing demand for boating, fishing and water-based camping.
- ◆ Objective 2: Promote the allocation of in-stream water rights to provide adequate stream flow for recreation, fish passage and habitat protection, pollution abatement and meeting public water quality standards.
- ◆ Objective 3: Reduce the number of conflicts between landowners and recreationists on State Scenic Waterways.

Statewide Issue F: Need For Recreational Planning and Assistance

Goal: Provide an opportunity for outdoor recreation providers from all levels (private to federal) to participate in regional recreation planning forums in an effort to increase communication and cooperation between recreation providers within each of the 11 SCORP planning regions.

- ◆ Objective 1: Develop a "Regional Planning Forum" template for use by SCORP Planning Regions to make more efficient use of existing outdoor recreation resources, funds and programs within the region.
- ◆ Objective 2: OPRD will facilitate the establishment of 11 regional planning structures (one for each SCORP Planning Region) to use the forum template.

Statewide Issue G: Recreational Funding/User Fees

Goal: Secure adequate recreational funding and operate outdoor recreation facilities in the most efficient manner possible.

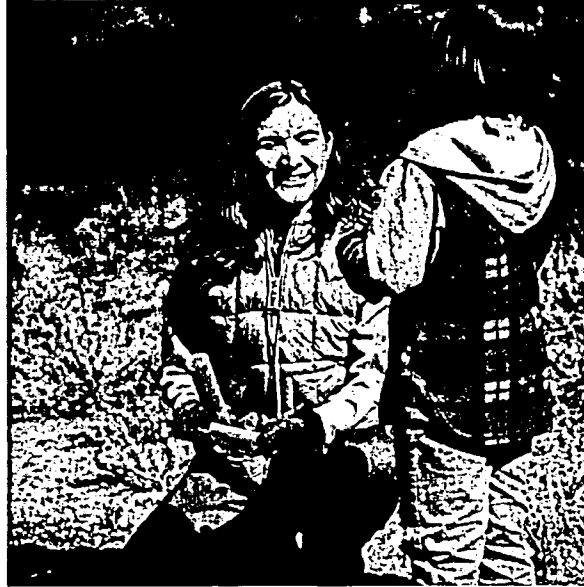
- ◆ Objective 1: Make better use of existing public recreation funding.
- ◆ Objective 2: Increase the amount of cooperation between recreation providers for securing recreation funding.
- ◆ Objective 3: Develop a recreational user fee collection model(s) for combining or sharing user fees across agencies.

Statewide Issue H: Resource Protection/Environmental Education

Goal: Provide quality outdoor recreation experiences in a sustainable manner to ensure the enjoyment and education of present and future generations.

- ◆ Objective 1: Develop resource management tools and strategies to protect natural resources while continuing to provide quality recreation opportunities and address increasing demand.


- ◆ Objective 2: All public recreation providers will develop environmental education programs fostering an appreciation for recreational resources and facilities



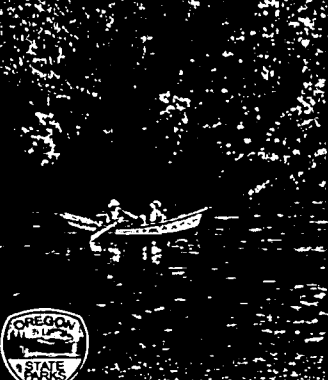
and encouraging proper visitor behavior.

- ◆ Objective 3: All public recreation providers should adopt and promote "sustainability" practices.






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**The
2003-
2007
Oregon
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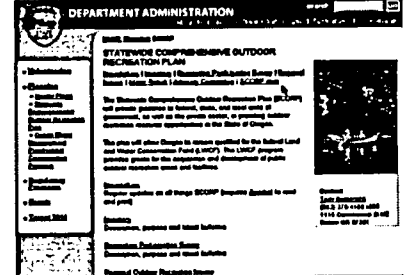
What is SCORP?


- Qualifies state for LWCF funding
- Updated every 5 years
- Allocates limited stateside LWCF funding
- Provides guidance for other OPRD grant programs
- Provides guidance to federal, state, & local units of government & the private sector



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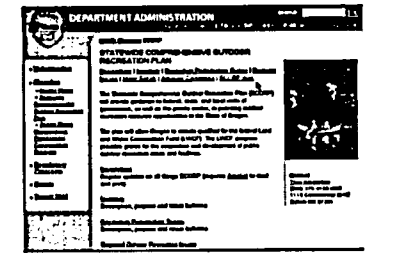
SCORP Planning Website
www.prd.state.or.us/scorp.php






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Draft 2003-2007 SCORP Plan Now On-Line
www.prd.state.or.us/scorp_review.php






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Regional Planning Approach




- 11 SCORP Planning Regions
- Regions are Recreation Destination Areas
- All Data Gathered at the Regional Level



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Planning Components for Today's Presentation

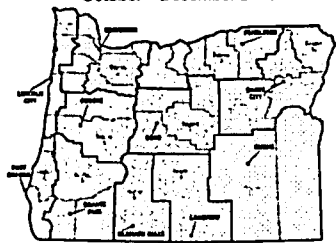
- Assessment of Outdoor Recreation Issues
- The Oregon Outdoor Recreation Survey
- Needs Assessment
- Outdoor Recreation Trends
- Statewide Trails Plan




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Regional "Issues Workshops"

October – December 2001



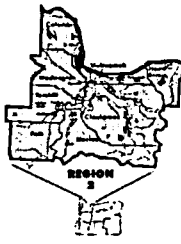
- 130 people attended a workshop
- Representatives from 70 public sector provider organizations
- 360 issue comments generated




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Assessment of Outdoor Recreation Issues

"Region 2" Top LWCF Issues

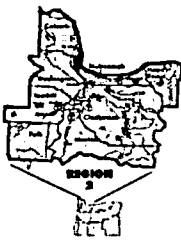


1. Land acquisition to keep pace with population growth & rising land costs
2. Major rehabilitation of existing outdoor recreation facilities
3. Non motorized recreational trail connectivity




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Additional Points For LWCF Proposals Addressing Regional Issues



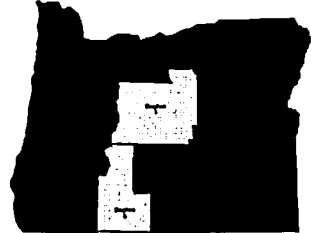
0 regional issues:	0 pts.
1 regional issue:	10 pts.
2 regional issues:	20 pts.
3 regional issues:	30 pts.




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Top Statewide LWCF Issues

A. Need For Major Rehabilitation of Existing Recreation Facilities



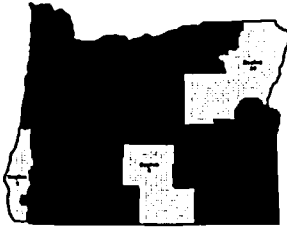
■ Voted as a top LWCF Issue




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Top Statewide LWCF Issues

B. Need For Recreational Trails/Trail Connectivity



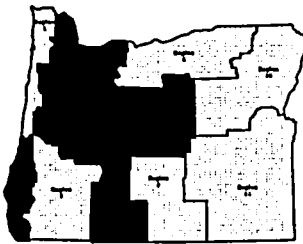
■ Voted as a top LWCF Issue



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Top Statewide LWCF Issues

C. Need For Land Acquisition



■ Voted as a top LWCF Issue

Top Statewide LWCF Issues

	Comments Collected
D. Need For Ball Fields	41
Need for Camping Facilities	18
E. Need For Water-Based Resources & Facilities	17
Need For Winter Recreation Facilities	13
Emerging Recreational Resources and Facilities	11

Identified as top statewide issue by SCORP Advisory Committee

Additional Points For LWCF Grant Proposals Addressing Statewide Issues

Need For Major Rehabilitation

0 statewide Issues:	0 pts.
1 statewide Issue:	10 pts.
2 statewide Issues:	20 pts.
3 statewide Issues:	30 pts.
4 statewide Issues:	40 pts.
5 statewide Issues:	50 pts.

Top Statewide General Issues

	Comments Collected
F. Recreational Planning/ Technical Assistance	41
Tourism/Economic Development	18
G. Recreation Funding/ User Fees	17
H. Resource Protection/ Environmental Education	13
Law Enforcement/Safety	11

Identified as top statewide issue by SCORP Advisory Committee

Top Statewide Issues

A. Major Rehabilitation of Recreation Facilities

B. Recreational Trails/Trail Connectivity

C. Land Acquisition

D. Basic Team Sport Facilities

E. Water-Based Facilities & Access

F. Recreation Planning/Technical Assistance

G. Recreational Funding/User Fees

H. Resource Protection/Environmental Education

Developed Statewide

Goals

Objectives

Strategies

www.prd.state.or.us/scorp_issues.php

Using the Statewide Goals, Objectives & Strategies

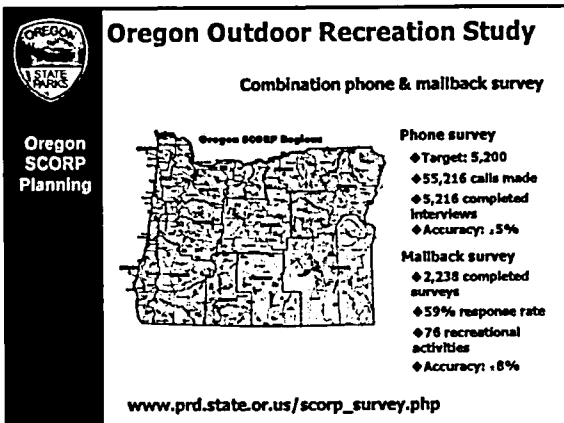
- A guide for Oregon outdoor recreation decision makers to develop policies & actions for resolving the 8 statewide issues

Example

ISSUE	Need For Major Rehabilitation of Existing Outdoor Recreation Areas and Facilities
Goal	Substantially reduce the backlog of outdoor recreation areas & facilities in the state in need of major rehabilitation
Objective	Provide funding incentives for major rehabilitation of existing recreational facilities in the state
Strategy	OPRD will provide additional scoring points for LWCF grant requests for major rehabilitation projects

Purpose of the Oregon Outdoor Recreation Survey

- To estimate demand for outdoor recreation in Oregon.
- To assess need for future investment in outdoor recreation facilities & opportunities.
- Provide recreation planners across the state with up-to-date recreational participation information for use in local & regional planning.



Telephone Survey-Statewide
Resident Total Annual Trips (Activity Categories)

Activity	Total Annual Trips (in millions)
1. Road or Street	103.9
2. Nature Study	37.6
3. Outdoor Sports & Games	36.0
4. Trail & Off-Trail	14.7
5. Picnicking & Sightseeing	12.4
6. Swimming or Beach	10.9
7. Fishing, Crabbing & Clamming	9.6
8. Hunting or Shooting	6.0
9. Camping	4.8
10. Motorized Recreation	4.7
11. Boat Activities	4.7
12. Snow-Related	2.2
All Outdoor Activities	247.6

Telephone Survey-Statewide
Non-Residents Outdoor Recreation Participation (Bordering Counties plus Ada County)

Activity	Total Annual Out-of-State Visits (millions)	% Participation in Oregon	Ave. # Annual Visits Per Household
1. Road or Street (1)	2.7	83%	20
2. Outdoor Sports & Games (3)	1.7	35%	12.8
3. Motorized Recreation (10)	1.3	17.6%	9.5
4. Snow Related (12)	1.0	20%	7.5
5. Trail & Off-Trail (4)	1.0	47%	7.5
6. Fishing, Crabbing & Clamming (7)	1.0	32%	7.4
7. Hunting & Shooting (8)	.9	6%	7.0
9. Nature Study (2)	.9	39%	6.7
9. Boat Activities (11)	.9	29%	6.7
10. Picnicking & Sightseeing (5)	.8	71%	6.4
11. Camping (9)	.7	46%	5.3
12. Swimming & Beach (6)	.7	88%	5.1
All Outdoor Activities	14.0	29%	39.3

Telephone Survey-Regional
Planning Region 2 Results

Activity	Total Annual Trips (millions)	Busiest Season	Busiest Season % of Population
1. Road or Street	60.1	April - June	53.1%
2. Outdoor Sports & Games	22.4	April - June	61.2%
3. Nature Study	14.1	Jan - March	44.1%
4. Trail & Off-Trail	6.9	July - Sept	39.5%
5. Picnicking & Sightseeing	6.7	July - Sept	70.5%
6. Swimming & Beach	5.1	July - Sept	63.0%
7. Fishing, Crabbing & Clamming	3.3	July - Sept	39.0%
8. Hunting & Shooting	2.3	July - Sept	16.0%
9. Camping	1.9	July - Sept	51.0%
10. Boating	1.8	July - Sept	35.0%
11. Motorized	1.6	April - June	22.4%
12. Snow Related	1.0	Jan - March	25.4%
All Outdoor Activities	129.1		

Mailback Survey-Statewide
Top 10
Estimated Annual User Days - State Residents

Activity	Annual User Days (millions)
1. Running/Walking for Exercise	49.2
2. Walking for Pleasure	47.7
3. Birdwatching	18.7
4. Nature/Wildlife Observation	17.6
5. Sightseeing/Driving for Pleasure	12.3
6. RV/Trailer Camping	11.0
7. Golf	9.6
8. Using Park Playground Equipment	8.8
9. Bicycling	7.4
10. Ocean Beach Activities	6.0

Mailback Survey-Statewide
Top 10
Estimated Annual User Days - Out-of-State

Activity	Annual User Days (millions)
1. Running/Walking for Exercise (1)	10.5
2. RV/Trailer Camping (6)	6.2
3. Walking for Pleasure (2)	5.1
4. Sightseeing/Driving for Pleasure (5)	2.6
5. Nature/Wildlife Observation (4)	2.1
6. Birdwatching (3)	1.9
7. Power Boating for Pleasure	1.9
8. Ocean Beach Activities (10)	1.8
9. Outdoor Photography	1.3
10. Picnicking	1.0



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Mailback Survey –Region 2

Top 10

Estimated Annual User Days - All Users

Activity	Annual User Days (millions)
1. Running/Walking for Exercise	26.5
2. Walking for Pleasure	23.7
3. Bird Watching	6.4
4. Nature/Wildlife Observation	6.2
5. Using Playground Equipment	5.3
6. Golf	5.2
7. Baseball/Softball	4.1
8. Bicycling	3.9
9. Soccer	2.2
10. Outdoor Basketball	2.2



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Statewide Needs Assessment

Relative Needs Priority Index

Top 10 Activities Where Current Peak Use Exceeds Supply

Activity	Region	2002 Need (user days)	RNPI*
1. Golf	2	396036	1562.83
2. Golf	1	249187	995.92
3. Swimming in an outdoor pool	1	245739	982.22
4. Hiking on surfaced trails	1	231154	923.85
5. Hiking on unsurfaced trails	1	194338	776.87
6. Swimming in an outdoor pool	3	172641	689.99
7. Swimming in an outdoor pool	2	163002	651.47
8. Non-Motorized boat ramp use	7	129344	514.91
9. Backpacking	2	110198	440.43
10. Fishing/crabbing from a dock or pier	1	83034	331.87

*RNPI - Shows each activity's need relative to total statewide needs for all activities.

There are 43 activities in a specific region where current peak use exceeds supply



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Statewide Needs Assessment

Additional LWCF Points For
Regional Facility Need



If a project does not meet
a facility need identified in
applicant's SCORP
planning region:

0 pts. awarded

If a project meets one or
more facility needs
identified in the
applicant's SCORP
planning region:

10 pts. awarded



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Mailback Survey-Statewide Additional Questions

Linear Activities

Location of Activity

Activity	City Streets or Sidewalks	Community or Backcountry Trails
Walking for Pleasure	72%	28%
Running/Walking for Exercise	82%	18%
Bicycling	64%	36%



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Mailback Survey-Statewide Additional Questions

Linear Activities

Trail Surface Type Used

Activity	Surfaced (blacktop, concrete, gravel, woodchips)	Unsurfaced (dirt/natural surface)
Walking for Pleasure	70%	30%
Running/Walking for Exercise	87%	13%
Bicycling	76%	24%
Hiking	10%	90%



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Mailback Survey-Statewide Additional Questions

Motorized Activities

Location of Motorized Recreation Activity

Activity	Dedicated Trail	Other
ATV/Motorcycle	18%	82%
4-Wheel Driving	1%	99%
Snowmobiling	53%	47%

Mailback Survey-Statewide Additional Questions

Percent Taking a Dog Along on Their Trip

Activity	Percent Taking a Dog
Walking for Pleasure	42%
Horseback Riding	41%
Freshwater Beach Activities	40%
Running/Walking for Pleasure	39%
Backpacking	34%
Hiking	35%
Ocean Beach Activities	34%

Oregon Outdoor Recreation Summary

The most popular activities are a reflection of the population, which is aging, more concerned about fitness, & increasingly metropolitan.

The activities are generally engaged in near home & on a regular basis.

Implications for planners and managers are that people demand most outdoor recreation opportunities in the communities where they live.

Traditional non-metro activities with high demands include sightseeing, RV camping, ocean beach use, fishing & hiking.

Outdoor Recreation Trends

SCORP Identifies:

- ✓ Demographic Trends – From a review of the 2000 Census data
- ✓ Public Provider Trends – From federal & state agencies, county, & municipal & special district assoc. reps.
- ✓ Participation Trends – Comparing current participation estimates with previous SCORP estimates

Outdoor Recreation Trends (Demographic)

1. Rapidly Increasing Population (↑20%)

Oregon Population Change by County (1990 – 2000)

56% of the state's pop. growth occurred in the I-5 corridor between Portland & Salem:

- ✓ Washington Co. 23% of state increase
- ✓ Multnomah Co. 13% of state increase
- ✓ Clackamas Co. 10% of state pop. increase
- ✓ Marion Co. 10% of state pop. increase

Demographic Trends

2. Rapidly Increasing Diversity

Oregon Statewide Minority Population Growth (1990 – 2000)

Minority Pop. Group	Total Pop. 1990	Total Pop. 2000	Percent Change	Share of 2000 Pop.
Black	46,178	63,784	38%	2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	69,269	121,205	75%	4%
Native American	37,848	51,647	36%	2%
Hispanic	112,707	275,314	144%	8%
Multiracial		104,745		
Total Statewide Population	2,842,321	3,421,399	20%	100%

Demographic Trends

3. Growing Gap Between Rich & Poor

The gap between rich & poor widened rapidly in Oregon during the 1990's

The median income between the poorest fifth of Oregonians remained at \$15,000 between the late 1980s and 1990s

By contrast, the median income for the richest fifth climbed from \$106,000 to \$141,000

Although the poverty rate dropped slightly during the 1990s, the number of Oregonians living in poverty increased by 44,000 to 388,740



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Outdoor Recreation Trends (Public Provider)

- The state's population is growing older, more highly educated, with higher income levels, increasingly urban, & increasingly ethnic.
- The public is asking land managers to place an increasing emphasis on the protection of streams, fish, wildlife habitat, & threatened & endangered species.
- The recreating public has less disposable leisure time available than in the past. As a result, they are taking shorter trips.



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Public Provider Trends

- Nature study activities are rising in popularity.
- In some areas in the near future water may be more valuable for recreation than for agriculture.
- Expanded public-private sector & public-public sector partnerships to more efficiently & effectively provide outdoor recreation opportunities within the state.



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Outdoor Recreation Trends (Participation)

- Compare participation estimates from the 1986-1987 Pacific Northwest Outdoor Recreation Study with current study.
- List of 39 individual activities.
- Summaries statewide and for 6 geographic areas within the state.
- Identify the 5 most significant growth & loss activities.



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Changes in Recreation Participation Statewide (1987-2002)

Most Significant Growth Activities	Growth in User Days (millions)	% Growth in User Days
1. Nature/Wildlife Observation	+11.1	+170%
2. Golf	+6.3	+188%
3. RV/Trailer Camping	+5.4	+99%
4. Using Playground Equipment	+4.6	+108%
5. Sightseeing/Driving for Pleasure	+2.2	+21%
Most Significant Loss Activities	Loss in User Days (millions)	% Loss in User Days
1. Swimming in an Outdoor Pool	-2.8	-33%
2. Picnicking	-1.3	-24%
3. Horseback Riding	-1.0	-32%
4. Outdoor Tennis	-.8	-42%
5. Car Camping with a Tent	-.8	-24%



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Changes in Recreation Participation


Combined SCORP Regions 2 & 3



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Changes in Recreation Participation SCORP Regions 2 & 3 (1987-2002)


Most Significant Growth Activities	Growth in User Days (millions)	% Growth in User Days
1. Nature/Wildlife Observation	+6.2	+254%
2. Golf	+4.3	+224%
3. Using Playground Equipment	+2.4	+114%
4. Sightseeing/Driving for Pleasure	+2.5	+88%
5. Baseball	+1.8	+131%
Most Significant Loss Activities	Loss in User Days (millions)	% Loss in User Days
1. Swimming in an Outdoor Pool	-2.4	-63%
2. Beach Activities Including Sunbathing (Fresh & Salt)	-1.8	-63%
3. Outdoor Tennis	-.8	-80%
4. Horseback Riding	-.8	-27%
5. Outdoor Volleyball/Badminton	-.4	-38%




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SCORP Project Timetable

Activity	Start	End
Recreational Facility Inventory	11/00	10/01
Advisory Committee Meeting (#1)	10/01	
Issue Workshops	10/01	12/01
Oregon Outdoor Recreation Survey	2/01	1/02
Recreational Needs Assessment	2/02	8/02
Advisory Committee Meeting (#2)	4/02	
Complete SCORP Draft	1/02	9/02
Public Review of Draft	10/02	11/02
Final Review by National Park Service	11/13/02	12/31/02
Print & Ship Final SCORP Plan	1/1/03	1/25/03



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**Oregon
Trails
2005**

A Statewide Trails Plan




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Planning**

Regional Planning Approach



- 6 Trails Planning Regions
- Combined SCORP regions
- Issues Info Gathered at Regional Level



**Oregon
SCORP
Planning**


Oregon Trails 2005

OPRD currently developing a statewide trails plan

2-year planning effort (1/03-12/04)

Separate (but concurrent) motorized, non-motorized & water trail planning components

Result in 3 planning documents packaged into one volume




**Oregon
SCORP
Planning**

Oregon Trails 2005

Major planning components

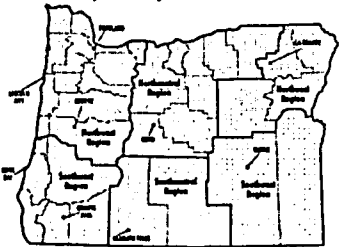
- ✓ 3 steering committees
- ✓ Regional issues workshops
- ✓ Trail user survey
- ✓ Trails planning website



**Oregon
SCORP
Planning**


Regional "Trails Issues Workshops"

April – May 2003



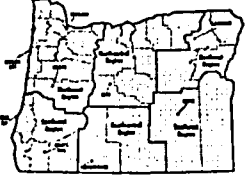
Workshops will identify:

- ✓ issues
- ✓ needs
- ✓ potential trail development opportunities



**Oregon
SCORP
Planning**

NW Region Trail Workshop Schedule




**Afternoon public
provider session:
11 am – 4 pm**

**Evening open
public session:
6 pm – 8 pm**

Lincoln City: 5/20/03

Portland: 5/21/03

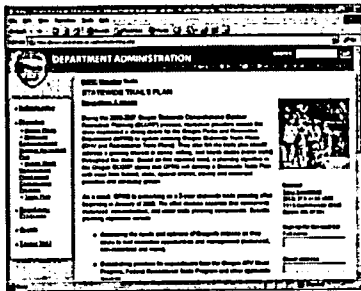
Eugene: 5/23/03



**Oregon
SCORP
Planning**

Trails Planning Website

www.prd.state.or.us/trailsplanning.php





Lower Columbia River Water Trail Committee

Alder Creek Kayak and Canoe
American Rivers
Citizen Advocates
City of Longview
Columbia Pacific Economic Development District
Columbia River Kayaking
Columbia Riverkeeper
Congressman Brian Baird's Office
Lewis and Clark Bicentennial of Oregon
Lewis and Clark College
Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership
National Coast Trails Association
National Park Service Rivers and Trails Program
Oregon Ocean Paddling Society
Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
Sauvie Island Conservancy
Scappoose Bay Kayaking
Skamokawa Paddle Center
Vancouver/Clark Co. LC Bicentennial Committee
Washington Water Trails Association

For more information
on the Lower Columbia
River Water Trail,
please contact the
Lower Columbia River
Estuary Partnership.

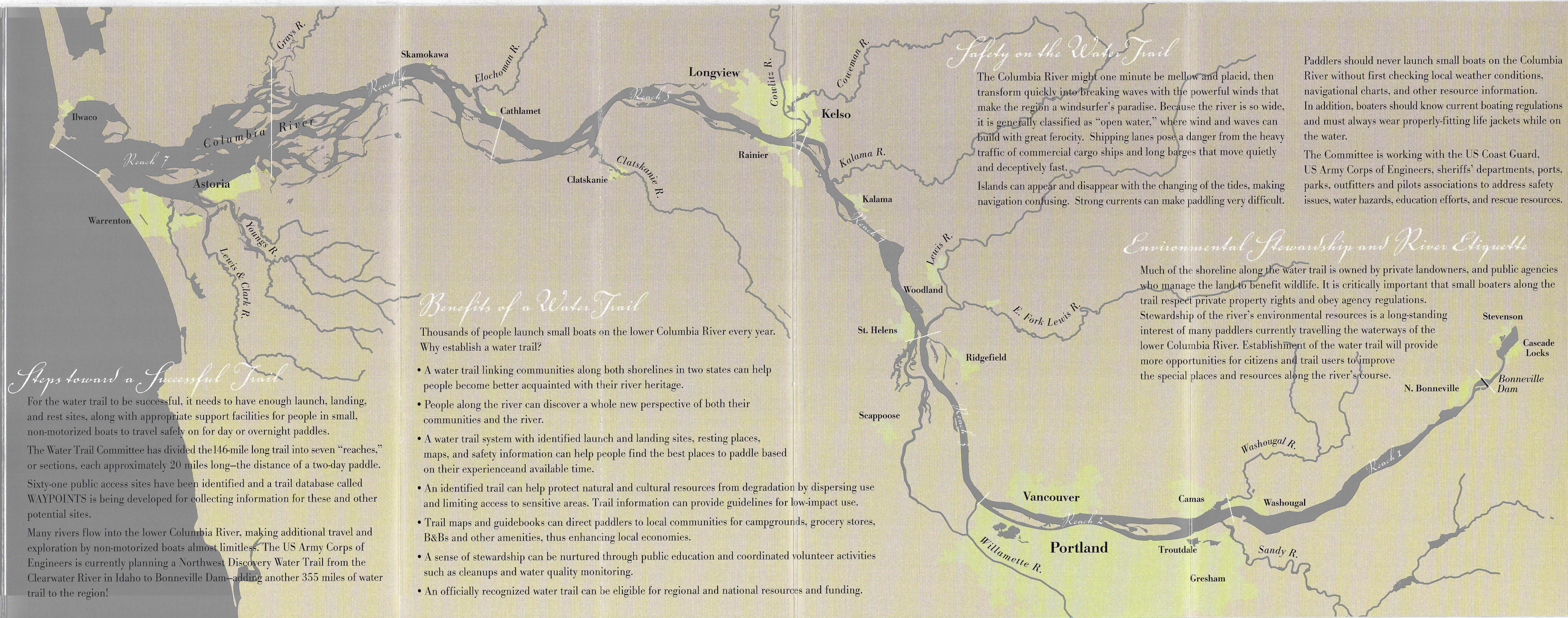
503.226.1565
lcrep@lcrep.org
www.lcrep.org

Design and production of this brochure made possible
by the National Park Service Rivers and Trails Program
and the Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership,
with help from Washington State Parks and the
Oregon Parks and Recreation Department.

Writer: Donna Matrazzo
Design: Manda Beckett, Linda Cordilia
Printed on acid-free recycled paper by
Centerpoint Graphics, Portland, Oregon



LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER ESTUARY PARTNERSHIP



Safety on the Water Trail

The Columbia River might one minute be mellow and placid, then transform quickly into breaking waves with the powerful winds that make the region a windsurfer's paradise. Because the river is so wide, it is generally classified as "open water," where wind and waves can build with great ferocity. Shipping lanes pose a danger from the heavy traffic of commercial cargo ships and long barges that move quietly and deceptively fast. Islands can appear and disappear with the changing of the tides, making navigation confusing. Strong currents can make paddling very difficult.

Environmental Stewardship and River Etiquette

Much of the shoreline along the water trail is owned by private landowners, and public agencies who manage the land to benefit wildlife. It is critically important that small boaters along the trail respect private property rights and obey agency regulations. Stewardship of the river's environmental resources is a long-standing interest of many paddlers currently travelling the waterways of the lower Columbia River. Establishment of the water trail will provide more opportunities for citizens and trail users to improve the special places and resources along the river's course.

Benefits of a Water Trail

Thousands of people launch small boats on the lower Columbia River every year. Why establish a water trail?

- A water trail linking communities along both shorelines in two states can help people become better acquainted with their river heritage.
- People along the river can discover a whole new perspective of both their communities and the river.
- A water trail system with identified launch and landing sites, resting places, maps, and safety information can help people find the best places to paddle based on their experience and available time.
- An identified trail can help protect natural and cultural resources from degradation by dispersing use and limiting access to sensitive areas. Trail information can provide guidelines for low-impact use.
- Trail maps and guidebooks can direct paddlers to local communities for campgrounds, grocery stores, B&Bs and other amenities, thus enhancing local economies.
- A sense of stewardship can be nurtured through public education and coordinated volunteer activities such as cleanups and water quality monitoring.
- An officially recognized water trail can be eligible for regional and national resources and funding.

Steps toward a Successful Trail

For the water trail to be successful, it needs to have enough launch, landing, and rest sites, along with appropriate support facilities for people in small, non-motorized boats to travel safely on for day or overnight paddles.

The Water Trail Committee has divided the 146-mile long trail into seven "reaches," or sections, each approximately 20 miles long—the distance of a two-day paddle. Sixty-one public access sites have been identified and a trail database called WAYPOINTS is being developed for collecting information for these and other potential sites.

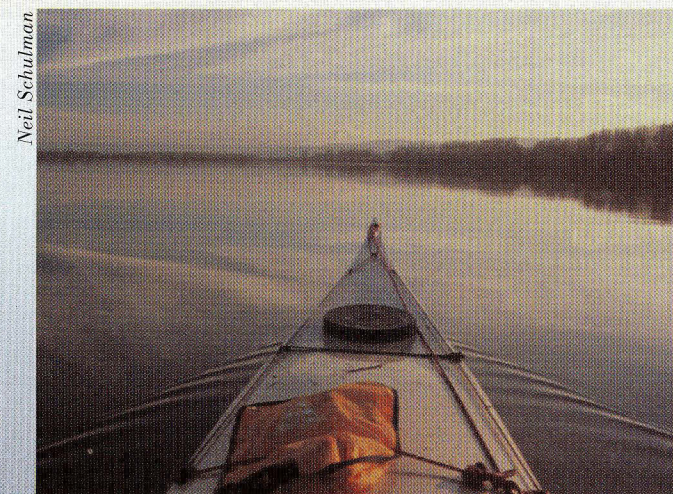
Many rivers flow into the lower Columbia River, making additional travel and exploration by non-motorized boats almost limitless. The US Army Corps of Engineers is currently planning a Northwest Discovery Water Trail from the Clearwater River in Idaho to Bonneville Dam—adding another 355 miles of water trail to the region!

LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER

Water Trail

*A 146-mile water trail from Bonneville Dam to the Pacific Ocean
that people in non-motorized boats can safely travel for day
or overnight explorations . . . a decades-long idea is in the process
of becoming a reality*

*Paddle past craggy monoliths and rushing waterfalls,
wind through a maze of wildlife refuge islands, cruise by
abandoned salmon canneries, explore Lewis & Clark landing
sites, marvel as thousands of snow geese lift off in flight,
gaze at immense cargo ships docked in working harbors,
encounter contemporary Native American fishing sites . . .*



Neil Schulman



Linda Starr

For as long as people have lived on the shores of the lower Columbia, the river has been a water trail. Along this liquid highway traveled finely crafted Native American canoes, the high-prowed bateau of the French fur-trading voyageurs, the rough dugouts of Lewis & Clark's Corps of Discovery, steamboats transporting gold-seekers and gamblers, and today's international cargo ships.

A journey along its length today is spectacular and fascinating, a rich melange of gorgeous landscapes, historical sites and working ports of call.

The river flows through the magnificent Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area and its volcanic cliffs, along the waterfowl refuges at Sauvie Island and Ridgefield, past a Columbian white-tailed deer refuge, and around the multitude of marshes and islands of the Lewis & Clark National Wildlife Refuge.

Cultural and educational attractions along the river corridor include historical and maritime museums, abandoned riverfront towns, Fort Clatsop, Fort Vancouver, and former Native American village sites.

The Columbia is a popular place. Paddlers in kayaks, canoes, and rowboats share the waterway with sailboats, windsurfers, parasailors, swimmers, water-skiers, and power boaters. Along the shore people fish, swim, camp, picnic, hike, climb, bike, bird-watch, and play on beaches.

Building the Trail

The Lower Columbia River Water Trail Committee was formed in September, 2001, as a bi-state coalition of people with a diversity of interests and connections to the river.

The Committee includes representatives from state and federal agencies, local governments, environmental groups, paddling organizations and businesses, historical associations, economic development councils, trail associations, as well as interested citizens.

The group works as an ad-hoc committee of the Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership, a non-profit bi-state organization funded through the US Environmental Protection Agency and the states of Oregon and Washington.

Through the Estuary Partnership, the committee was awarded a technical assistance grant from the National Park Service Rivers and Trails Program.

The success of the Water Trail will depend on a strong partnership with many affiliates—national parks and wildlife refuges, state county and city parks, local businesses, and the nearly thirty communities located along the shorelines of the mighty river.



Jonathan Walpole

Goals for the Water Trail

- To physically, intellectually and spiritually connect people with the lower Columbia River
- To promote the water trail as a valuable resource for recreation, education and stewardship
- To increase and improve public access and environmentally sensitive launch, landing and campsites for non-motorized boats along the water trail
- To acknowledge both historic and modern-day water trail stories by promoting places of historical, cultural and recreational interest along the river
- To encourage communities, counties, businesses and individuals to support, promote and connect to the water trail
- To coordinate with planning efforts and events for the 2003–2006 Lewis and Clark Bicentennial

Water Trail Action Plan

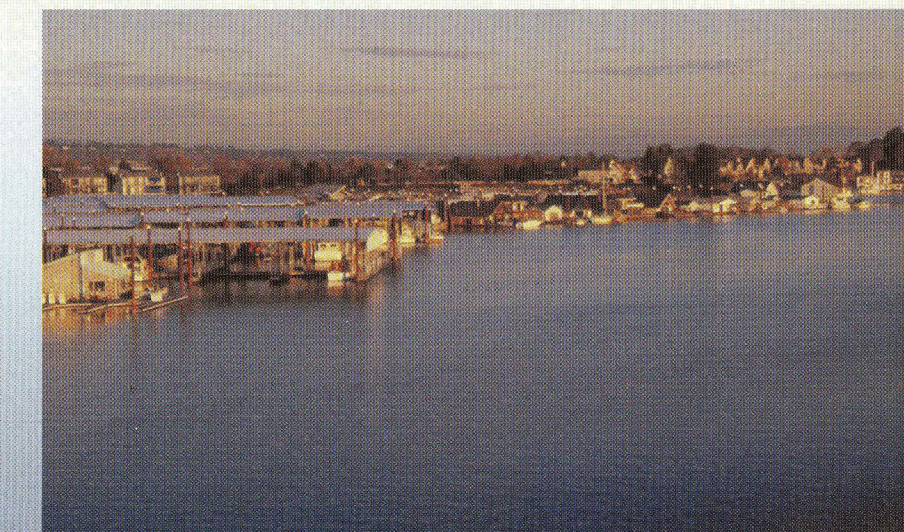
The next two years will focus on planning and coordination with local partners, trail promotion, identifying the resources and facilities currently along the trail, and development of detailed maps.

2002

- Contact each community along the river to introduce the concept, ask for ideas, collect resource information and seek support
- Inventory waypoints for launching, landing, resting and camping
- Identify local partners and request letters of support
- Design and establish a website

2003

- Publish maps for the water trail
- Recognize the trail through special events and other activities





White Paper: Proposed Oregon Statewide Trails Plan

May 13, 2002

Introduction

The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) was given responsibility for recreation trails planning in 1971 under the "State Trails Act" (ORS 390.950 to 390.990). In general the policy of the statute is as follows: "In order to provide for the ever-increasing outdoor recreation needs of an expanding resident and tourist population and in order to promote public access to, travel within and enjoyment and appreciation of, the open-air, outdoor areas of Oregon, trails should be established both near the urban areas in this state and within, adjacent to or connecting highly scenic areas more remotely located."

The Oregon State Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Study and Oregon Outdoor Recreation Trails Plan have been in place since 1995. Although many of the findings included in these plans are still relevant, considerable change has occurred on Oregon's OHV areas/trails and recreational trails in the last 7 years (including a 9% state population increase between 1995 and 2000 and increases in OHV ownership and recreational trails use). As a general rule, planning documents of this type have a usable shelf life of 5 years. As a result, there is a need to consider updating the trails plans for both OHV and Recreational Trail uses.

Support For The Plan

During the months of October through December of 2001, OPRD staff conducted a series of regional recreation issues workshops across the state as part of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) planning process. Recreation providers from across the state expressed a strong desire for OPRD to update the Oregon State Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Study and Oregon Outdoor Recreation Trails Plan. According to these providers, the plan should examine use of all types of trails (motorized, recreational and water trails) and include the participation of state, federal, county and municipal providers and advocacy groups.

The SCORP planning effort's recreational participation study (Oregon Outdoor Recreation Survey) results also emphasize the importance of trail-related activities in the state. The study estimated statewide resident and non-resident recreation participation for a list of 76 individual outdoor recreation activities. Of these 76 activities, the most popular resident activities are running and walking for exercise (49.2 million estimated annual user days*) and walking for pleasure (47.7 million annual user days). For non-residents (from households in Washington, Idaho, and California who lived in counties adjacent to Oregon) recreating in the state of Oregon, running and walking for exercise (10.5 million annual user days), RV/Trailer Camping (6.2 million annual user days), and walking for pleasure (5.1 million annual user days) were the most popular.

(* A user day is one instance of participation in a single outdoor recreation activity by one person.)

Based on information gathered during the SCORP issues workshops and the Oregon Outdoor Recreation Survey, the SCORP Advisory Committee identified the development of a concurrent State OHV and Recreational Trails Plan as a key objective in order to provide an adequate supply of quality trail facilities and opportunities to satisfy a growing number of motorized and recreational trail users throughout the state of Oregon.

In addition to OPRD having a current SCORP to receive and obligate Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) under Section 206(d) of the Recreational Trails Program

legislation, the state is also required to have a recreational trails plan (motorized and non-motorized) in order to be eligible to receive and obligate Federal Recreation Trails dollars.

Finally, the U.S. Center for Disease Control (CDC), the Oregon Health Division, and the Oregon Coalition for promoting physical activity are currently promoting physical activity and the health benefits associated with participation in recreational trail activities. According to these organizations, a sedentary lifestyle is a major contributor to an alarming increase in major health problems such as heart disease and diabetes within the American population. The Oregon Health Division is currently developing an Oregon Plan for Physical Activity and has identified the need for more community trails as a top priority. The health division is working with CDC to develop federal funding for trail projects that would enhance other funding programs such as the Recreational Trails Program, TEA-21 grants and the Land & Water Conservation Fund. An updated state trails plan would place Oregon recreation providers in better position to access such funding.

Additional Information From Issues Workshops

Public recreation providers in 8 of the 11 SCORP planning regions voted the "Need For Recreational Trails and Trail Connectivity" as a top LWCF issue. As a result, this need was identified as one of three top statewide LWCF issues for inclusion in the 2003-2007 Oregon SCORP plan.

Recreation providers reported a need for additional recreational trails including walking, hiking, bicycling and equestrian multiple-use trails. In addition, the concept of trail connectivity was supported throughout the state. Trail connectivity involves:

- linking urban trails to outlying Federal trail systems,
- linking neighborhood, community and regional trails,
- connecting community parks and other recreational and public facilities, and
- connecting neighboring communities (e.g., Ashland to Medford).

Recreation providers also felt the trails plan should address a growing interest in canoe, rafting, and kayak routes (water trails) throughout the state. Although the state enjoys a variety of high-quality paddling opportunities, additional recreational infrastructure is needed to satisfy a growing demand for paddling sports. Necessary resources/facilities/services needed for water trail development include water access sites and support facilities, overnight camping facilities, directional signage, maps, brochures and other marketing tools to properly market new water trail opportunities and paddling clinics.

Although Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) riding continues to grow in Oregon and nationally, riding areas on Federal lands continue to be closed as a result of resource concerns. Recreation providers report that cross-country OHV travel is damaging the state's natural resource base. The state needs to take a proactive approach by exercising leadership in shaping a long-term vision for OHV recreation to include:

1. changing riding patterns to avoid impacts,
2. resolving use conflicts and resource degradation, and
3. creating more designated OHV riding areas in the state.

Needed OHV facilities and services include:

- OHV trail riding areas (ATV, motorcycle and 4x4) including trails, parking areas, restrooms, tow vehicles, camping facilities, communication links to emergency services and law enforcement,
- OHV parks in reasonably close proximity to metropolitan areas, and
- designated motocross and challenge courses for motorcycles, ATV's, 4-wheel drive vehicles, mud bogging and truck pulling.

There is a concern that such riding areas be thoroughly separated from hikers, kayakers, campers, cyclists and other human-powered users of public lands and that environmental impacts be closely monitored.

Because of the role federal lands play in serving OHV riding – planning clearly requires a state/federal partnership.

A Concurrent State OHV, Non-motorized Trail and Water Trails Planning Process

There are considerable benefits associated with a concurrent State OHV, Non-motorized Trail and Water Trails planning process including:

- providing user groups with comparative information to emphasize areas of common ground and understanding,
- packaging three plans into one volume, providing a one-stop planning document for recreational planners who often work on motorized, non-motorized trails/riding area planning and water trails,
- cost savings from a combined motorized, non-motorized & water trails user survey, and
- administrative and travel cost savings with conducting concurrent but separate regional issues workshops,

The purpose of the planning process will be to provide information and recommendations to guide OPRD and other agencies in Oregon in their management of motorized and non-motorized trail/riding resources. Early in the planning process, OPRD will establish separate motorized, non-motorized and water trails advisory committees to guide the statewide planning effort. Other relevant groups will also be consulted, such as The Oregon Historic Trails Advisory Committee, The Columbia River Gorge Historic Highway Advisory Committee and The National Coast Trails Association. The plans will be written primarily for recreation planners and land managers. In its component parts, it will provide background on trail user and on current trends affecting OHV, and recreational trail and water trail opportunities. The plans will be designed as an information resource as well as a planning tool to guide agencies for the next 5 years.

Specific planning objectives include:

1. Assessing the needs and opinions of Oregon's citizens as they relate to trail recreation opportunities and management (motorized, non-motorized and water).
2. Establishing priorities for expenditures from the Oregon ATV Grant Program, Federal Recreational Trails Program and other applicable sources.
3. Developing strategic directions to guide activities for the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department's ATV Program, statewide recreational trails planning and water access goals.
4. Gathering additional inventory measurement data for motorized and non-motorized trail resources and facilities to add to information gathered for the "2001 Oregon Statewide Outdoor Recreational Resource/Facility Inventory Bulletin."
5. Conducting a systematic inventory of existing and potential water trails and facilities, identifying priority needs and potential funding sources.
6. Recommending actions that enhance motorized, non-motorized and water trail opportunities to all agencies and the private sector who provide trail resources in Oregon.

The Concurrent State OHV, Non-motorized and Water Trails Plans would be completed in 2 years after final approval and necessary funding is available.

M E M O R A N D U M

600 NORTHEAST GRAND AVENUE | PORTLAND, OREGON 97232 2736
TEL 503 797 1700 | FAX 503 797 1794



METRO

Date: December 12, 2002
To: State Transportation Enhancements Funding Applicants
From: Mike Hoglund
Regional Planning Director
Re: ***Metro Review of Transportation Enhancements Applications***

* * * * *

At the request of the Oregon Department of Transportation, Metro staff and TPAC will assist in narrowing Metro area project applications to forward to the Statewide transportation enhancements (TE) committee for funding consideration. The statewide committee is responsible for making a funding recommendation to the OTC that balances the statewide allocation of approximately \$10 million.

TPAC will help to qualitatively screen applications to a top six list in the Metro area based on an assessment of the following:

- MTIP policy focus (centers, industrial areas, concept plan areas)
- Metro's Regional Trails Map: including key segments and system completion (this would allow for a strong TE project to be funded outside of a center).
- The OTC's 15 focus areas for the TE program (included in the application packet)
- Statewide significance, based on the OTC definition.

Schedule

February 7: Applications due to ODOT
February 14: Metro staff draft ranking
February 19: Recommendation from TPAC citizen members and Metro staff
February 28: TPAC recommendation to Statewide TE Committee

Once the Statewide TE Committee makes a draft funding recommendation, JPACT and the Metro Council will weigh in with a resolution to support or modify the recommendation. That resolution will be sent to the OTC for their consideration as they finalize their allocation decision.

MH/srb
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Transportation Priorities 2004-07

Investing in the 2040 Growth Concept



For more information on the Transportation Improvement Program, call the transportation hotline at (503) 797-1900.

For more information about Metro, visit www.metro-region.org



METRO

PEOPLE PLACES
OPEN SPACES

Metro has begun its process to distribute \$41 million in federal transportation funds to complete regional transportation projects in the Portland metropolitan region during 2006 and 2007.

The primary objective of the program (called Transportation Priorities 2004-07) is to leverage economic development in priority 2040 land-use areas through investments that support centers, industrial areas and urban growth boundary expansion areas with completed concept plans.

Other objectives identified by the Joint Policy Advisory Committee on Transportation and the Metro Council include emphasizing projects that do not have other funding sources, completing gaps in modal systems and developing a transportation system that serves all travel options.

Project applications may be submitted on behalf of eligible sponsors by Metro, TriMet, South Metro Area Rapid Transit (SMART), Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Oregon Department of Transportation, Washington County and its cities, Clackamas County and its cities, Multnomah County and its cities, city of Portland, Port of Portland and parks and recreation districts.

SCHEDULE

December 2002	Project applications due by 5 p.m. Dec. 20, 2002
February 2003	Technical rankings and draft environmental justice analysis released and public hearing
February/March 2003	150 percent cut list released
March/April 2003	Public hearing; JPACT and Metro Council finalize recommendation
May/June 2003	Air Quality Conformity Determination conducted and public hearing
July 2003	Transportation Priorities 2004-07 program adopted in 2004-07 MTIP with other federally funded projects
October 2003	Obligation of FY 2004 funding begins

Applications are due to Metro's Planning Department by 5 p.m. Friday, Dec. 20, 2002.

Copies of the policy direction adopted by JPACT and the Metro Council and project application materials can be downloaded from Metro's web site at www.metro-region.org.

To request an information packet, call the transportation hotline at (503) 797-1900 and leave a message or send e-mail to trans@metro.dst.or.us. To speak with a staff member, call (503) 797-1839. The hearing impaired may call TDD (503) 797-1804.

**Transportation Priorities 2004-07
List of Project Applications**

Rank	Bike/Trail	Requested Amount	Rank	Boulevard	Requested Amount	Rank	Bridge	Requested Amount	Rank	Green Streets	Requested Amount
cb1	Trolley Trail; Jefferson to Courtney (PE to Glen Echo)	\$0.844	mbvld1	Stark St. Ph. 2; 190th to 197th	\$1.800	pbr1	Broadway Bridge Span 7 painting	\$2.500	pgs1	Cully Blvd Recon; Prescott to Killingsworth	\$2.200
pb1	E. Bank Trail/Springwater Gaps (PE/ROW only)	\$1.049	pbvld1	102nd Ave: Weldler to Burnside	\$3.350				mgs1	Yamhill Recon; 190th to 197th	\$0.450
wb1	Beaverton Powerline Trail; LRT to Schuepbach Park	\$0.431	cbvld1	McLoughlin; I-205 to Hwy 43 Bridge	\$3.000				mgs2	Civic Drive Recon; LRT to 13th	\$0.250
									mgs3	Beaver Creek Culverts; Troutdale, Cochran, Stark	\$1.470
wb2	Rock Creek Trail; Amberwood to Cornelius Pass	\$0.216	cbvld2	Boones Ferry; Kruse to Madrona	\$6.970						
wb3	Washington Sq. RC Trail; Hwy 217 to Hall	\$0.386	pbvld2	Killingsworth; Interstate to MLK	\$1.000						
pb2	Willamette Greenway; River Forum to River Parkway	\$1.256	pbvld3	Burnside; W 19th to E 14th (PE only)	\$2.000						
			wbvld1	Cornell; Murray to Saltzman	\$3.500						
mb1	Gresham/Fairview Trail; Burnside to Division	\$0.630									
	Total:	\$4.812		Total:	\$21.620		Total:	\$2.500		Total:	\$2.170
Rank	Freight	Requested Amount	Rank	Planning	Requested Amount	Rank	Pedestrian	Requested Amount	Rank	Road Modernization	Requested Amount
wf1	Tualatin-Sherwood Rd.; Hwy 99 to Teton (PE)	\$2.818	rpln1	Metro MPO required planning	\$1.564	pped1	Central Eastside Bridgeheads	\$1.456	crm1	Boeckman Rd; 95th to Grahams Ferry	\$1.956
pf1	MLK; Columbia to Lombard (PE only)	\$2.000	rpln2	Rx for Big Streets - Phase I Design	\$0.276	wped1	For. Grove TC Ped Improvements	\$0.900	prm1	SW Macadam; Bancroft to Gibbs	\$2.350
			rpln3	Powell/Foster Corridor Plan (Phase II)	\$0.200	wped2	Hillsboro TC Ped Improvements	\$0.522	wrm1	Highway 8 Intersection @ 19th/20th (PE only)	\$0.400
			rpln4	RTP Corridor Plan - Next Priority Corridor	\$0.500	pped2	St. Johns TC Ped Improvements	\$1.934	prm2	SE Foster/Barbara Welch Intersection	\$3.500
			rpln5	I-5/99W Connector Corridor Study	\$0.500	wped3	Tigard TC Ped Improvements	\$0.206	wrm2	Farmington Rd.; 185th to 198th (PE only)	\$1.005
			rpln6	Regional Freight Data Collection	\$0.500	pped3	Tacoma St; 6th to 21st	\$1.278	wrm3	Farmington Rd; 170th to 185th (PE only)	\$1.197
			ppn1	Union Station Multi-modal Facility Development	\$0.300	cped1	Molalla Ave.; Gaffney to Fir	\$0.800	wrm4	Cornell Road; Evergreen to Bethany (PE only)	\$1.088
			cpin1	I-205 Johnson Cr Blvd interchange design/PE	\$0.600	wped4	Merlo Rd.; LRT Station to 170th	\$0.271	wrm5	185th Ave.; Westview HS to W Union	\$3.206
									wrm6	10th Ave; E Main to Baseline	\$1.346
									wrm7	Murray Blvd; Science Park to Cornell	\$1.811
									wrm8	Murray Blvd; Scholls Ferry to Barrows	\$2.579
									wrm9	Rose Bigg; LRT to Crescent	\$1.908
									wrm10	Greenberg Rd.; Wash Sq Dr. to Tiedeman	\$1.789
									wrm11	Farmington Rd. @ Murray Intersection	\$2.618
									crm2	Sunnyside Rd; 142nd to 152nd	\$4.000
									crm3	Kinsman Rd; Barber to Boeckman	\$1.000
									wrm12	Baseline/Jenkins ATMS	\$0.449
									crm4	Wilsonville Rd. Traveler Info	\$0.105
									crm5	Clackamas Railroad Xing Traveler Info	\$0.385
	Total:	\$4.818		Total:	\$4.440		Total:	\$7.367		Total:	\$32.692
Rank	Road Reconstruction	Requested Amount	Rank	TDM	Requested Amount	Rank	TOD	Requested Amount	Rank	Transit	Requested Amount
cr1	Lake Rd; 21st to Hwy 224	\$1.481	rtod1	Regional TDM Program	\$3.987	rtod1	Metro TOD Program	\$4.500	tr1	S/N STP Commitment	\$12.000
pr1	Division; 12th to 60th	\$2.500	ptdm1	Interstate Ave. TravelSmart	\$0.300	rtod2	Urban Center Program	\$1.000	tr2	Frequent Bus Corridors	\$6.374
pr2	SE 39th; Burnside to Holgate (PE only)	\$0.400	stdm1	I-5 Corridor TDM Plan	\$0.224	ptod1	N Macadam TOD	\$0.500	tr3	Local Focus Areas	\$1.005
pr3	W Burnside; 19th to 23rd	\$3.589	ctdm1	Clackamas RC TMA Shuttle	\$0.129				ptr1	102nd Bus Stops	\$0.135
mr1	242nd Ave.; Glisan to Stark	\$0.550							str1	Jantzen Beach Access	\$0.449
mr2	223rd Ave. Railroad Under Xing	\$3.400							mtr1	Rockwood Bus/MAX Xfer	\$0.382
									tr4	Hybrid Bus Expansion	\$2.244
									ctr1	Clackamas RC TOD/P&R (PE only)	\$0.250
									mtr2	Gresham Civic Station TOD	\$3.450
									ctr2	South Metro Amtrak Station	\$0.800
	Total:	\$11.920		Total:	\$4.640		Total:	\$6.000		Total:	\$27.089
Grand Total: \$130.068											



White Paper: Proposed Oregon Statewide Trails Plan

May 13, 2002

Introduction

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Support For The Plan

During the months of October through December of 2001, OPRD staff conducted a series of regional recreation issues workshops across the state as part of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) planning process. Recreation providers from across the state expressed a strong desire for OPRD to update the Oregon State Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Study and Oregon Outdoor Recreation Trails Plan. According to these providers, the plan should examine use of all types of trails (motorized, recreational and water trails) and include the participation of state, federal, county and municipal providers and advocacy groups.

The SCORP planning effort's recreational participation study (Oregon Outdoor Recreation Survey) results also emphasize the importance of trail-related activities in the state. The study estimated statewide resident and non-resident recreation participation for a list of 76 individual outdoor recreation activities. Of these 76 activities, the most popular resident activities are running and walking for exercise (49.2 million estimated annual user days*) and walking for pleasure (47.7 million annual user days). For non-residents (from households in Washington, Idaho, and California who lived in counties adjacent to Oregon) recreating in the state of Oregon, running and walking for exercise (10.5 million annual user days), RV/Trailer Camping (6.2 million annual user days), and walking for pleasure (5.1 million annual user days) were the most popular.

(* A user day is one instance of participation in a single outdoor recreation activity by one person.)

Based on information gathered during the SCORP issues workshops and the Oregon Outdoor Recreation Survey, the SCORP Advisory Committee identified the development of a concurrent State OHV and Recreational Trails Plan as a key objective in order to provide an adequate supply of quality trail facilities and opportunities to satisfy a growing number of motorized and recreational trail users throughout the state of Oregon.

In addition to OPRD having a current SCORP to receive and obligate Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) under Section 206(d) of the Recreational Trails Program

legislation, the state is also required to have a recreational trails plan (motorized and non-motorized) in order to be eligible to receive and obligate Federal Recreation Trails dollars.

Finally, the U.S. Center for Disease Control (CDC), the Oregon Health Division, and the Oregon Coalition for promoting physical activity are currently promoting physical activity and the health benefits associated with participation in recreational trail activities. According to these organizations, a sedentary lifestyle is a major contributor to an alarming increase in major health problems such as heart disease and diabetes within the American population. The Oregon Health Division is currently developing an Oregon Plan for Physical Activity and has identified the need for more community trails as a top priority. The health division is working with CDC to develop federal funding for trail projects that would enhance other funding programs such as the Recreational Trails Program, TEA-21 grants and the Land & Water Conservation Fund. An updated state trails plan would place Oregon recreation providers in better position to access such funding.

Additional Information From Issues Workshops

Public recreation providers in 8 of the 11 SCORP planning regions voted the "Need For Recreational Trails and Trail Connectivity" as a top LWCF issue. As a result, this need was identified as one of three top statewide LWCF issues for inclusion in the 2003-2007 Oregon SCORP plan.

Recreation providers reported a need for additional recreational trails including walking, hiking, bicycling and equestrian multiple-use trails. In addition, the concept of trail connectivity was supported throughout the state. Trail connectivity involves:

- linking urban trails to outlying Federal trail systems,
- linking neighborhood, community and regional trails,
- connecting community parks and other recreational and public facilities, and
- connecting neighboring communities (e.g., Ashland to Medford).

Recreation providers also felt the trails plan should address a growing interest in canoe, rafting, and kayak routes (water trails) throughout the state. Although the state enjoys a variety of high-quality paddling opportunities, additional recreational infrastructure is needed to satisfy a growing demand for paddling sports. Necessary resources/facilities/services needed for water trail development include water access sites and support facilities, overnight camping facilities, directional signage, maps, brochures and other marketing tools to properly market new water trail opportunities and paddling clinics.

Although Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) riding continues to grow in Oregon and nationally, riding areas on Federal lands continue to be closed as a result of resource concerns. Recreation providers report that cross-country OHV travel is damaging the state's natural resource base. The state needs to take a proactive approach by exercising leadership in shaping a long-term vision for OHV recreation to include:

1. changing riding patterns to avoid impacts,
2. resolving use conflicts and resource degradation, and
3. creating more designated OHV riding areas in the state.

Needed OHV facilities and services include:

- OHV trail riding areas (ATV, motorcycle and 4x4) including trails, parking areas, restrooms, tow vehicles, camping facilities, communication links to emergency services and law enforcement,
- OHV parks in reasonably close proximity to metropolitan areas, and
- designated motocross and challenge courses for motorcycles, ATV's, 4-wheel drive vehicles, mud bogging and truck pulling.

There is a concern that such riding areas be thoroughly separated from hikers, kayakers, campers, cyclists and other human-powered users of public lands and that environmental impacts be closely monitored.

Because of the role federal lands play in serving OHV riding – planning clearly requires a state/federal partnership.

A Concurrent State OHV, Non-motorized Trail and Water Trails Planning Process

There are considerable benefits associated with a concurrent State OHV, Non-motorized Trail and Water Trails planning process including:

- providing user groups with comparative information to emphasize areas of common ground and understanding,
- packaging three plans into one volume, providing a one-stop planning document for recreational planners who often work on motorized, non-motorized trails/riding area planning and water trails,
- cost savings from a combined motorized, non-motorized & water trails user survey, and
- administrative and travel cost savings with conducting concurrent but separate regional issues workshops,

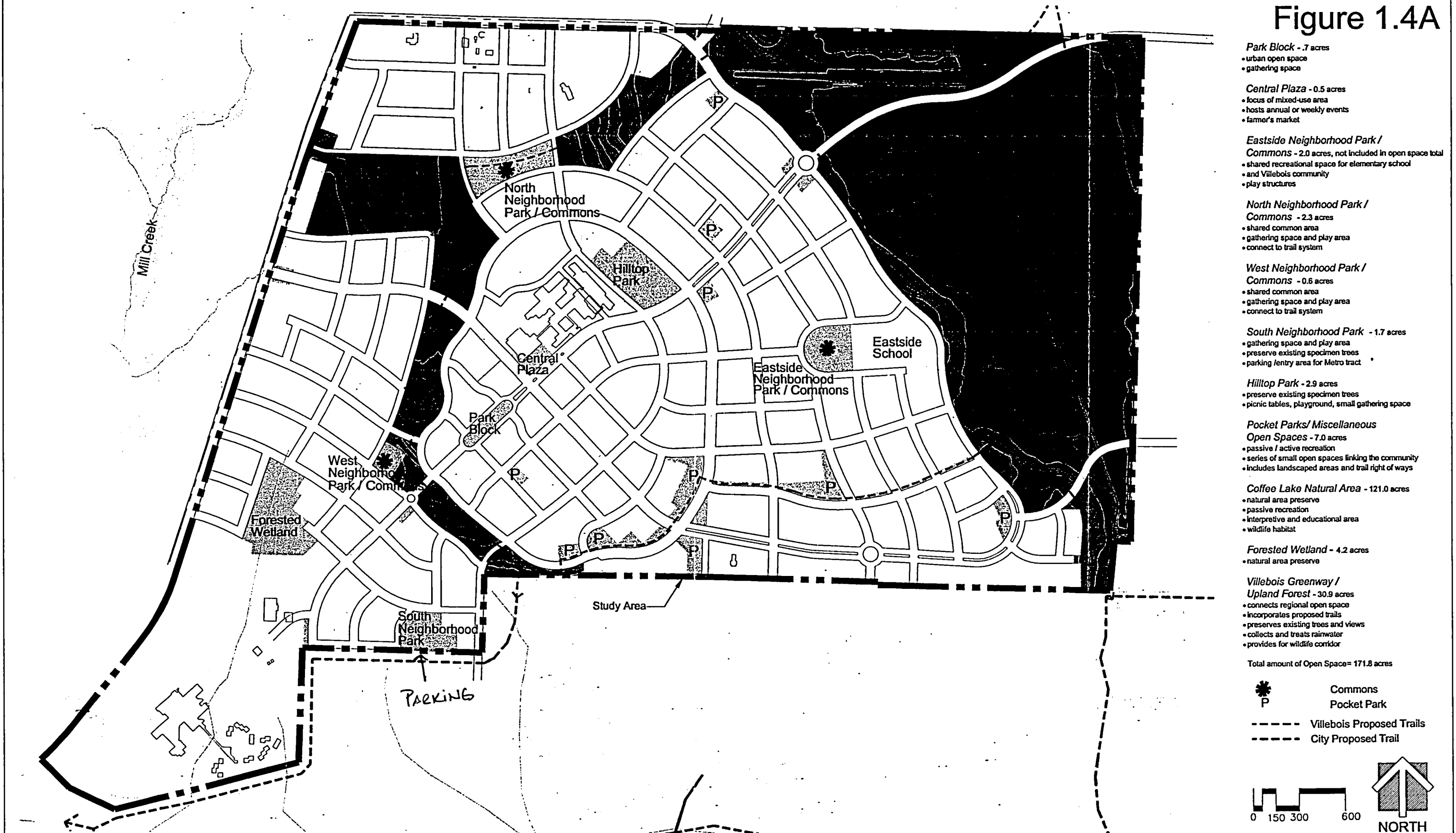
The purpose of the planning process will be to provide information and recommendations to guide OPRD and other agencies in Oregon in their management of motorized and non-motorized trail/riding resources. Early in the planning process, OPRD will establish separate motorized, non-motorized and water trails advisory committees to guide the statewide planning effort. Other relevant groups will also be consulted, such as The Oregon Historic Trails Advisory Committee, The Columbia River Gorge Historic Highway Advisory Committee and The National Coast Trails Association. The plans will be written primarily for recreation planners and land managers. In its component parts, it will provide background on trail user and on current trends affecting OHV, and recreational trail and water trail opportunities. The plans will be designed as an information resource as well as a planning tool to guide agencies for the next 5 years.

Specific planning objectives include:

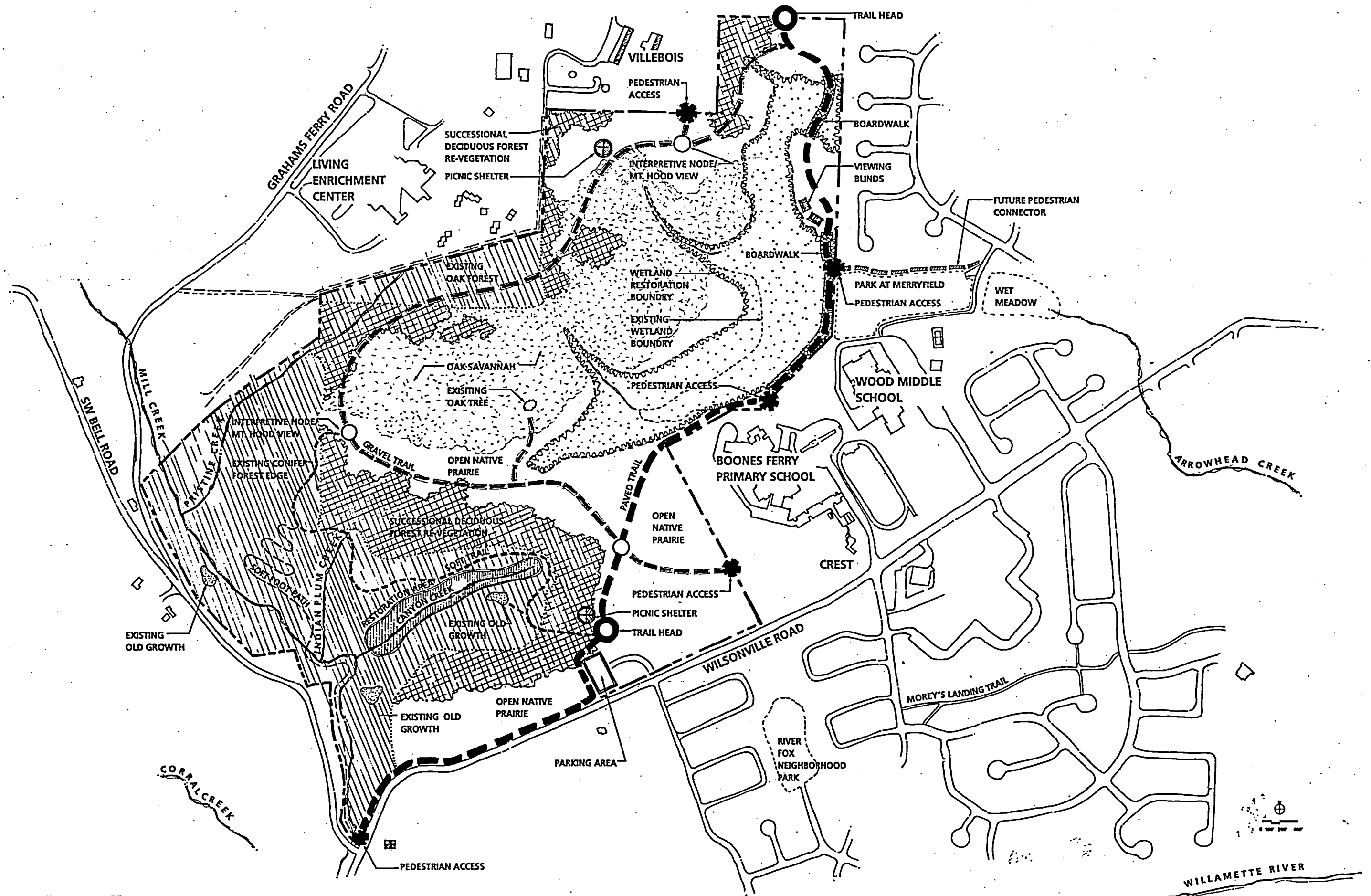
1. Assessing the needs and opinions of Oregon's citizens as they relate to trail recreation opportunities and management (motorized, non-motorized and water).
2. Establishing priorities for expenditures from the Oregon ATV Grant Program, Federal Recreational Trails Program and other applicable sources.
3. Developing strategic directions to guide activities for the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department's ATV Program, statewide recreational trails planning and water access goals.
4. Gathering additional inventory measurement data for motorized and non-motorized trail resources and facilities to add to information gathered for the "2001 Oregon Statewide Outdoor Recreational Resource/Facility Inventory Bulletin."
5. Conducting a systematic inventory of existing and potential water trails and facilities, identifying priority needs and potential funding sources.
6. Recommending actions that enhance motorized, non-motorized and water trail opportunities to all agencies and the private sector who provide trail resources in Oregon.

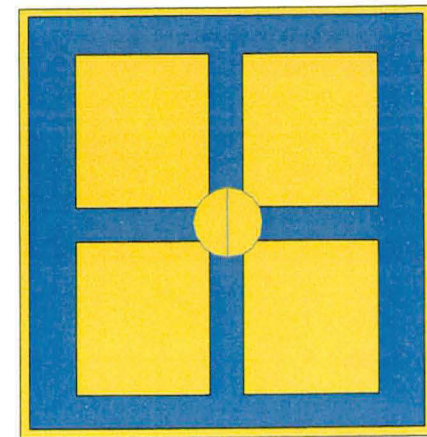
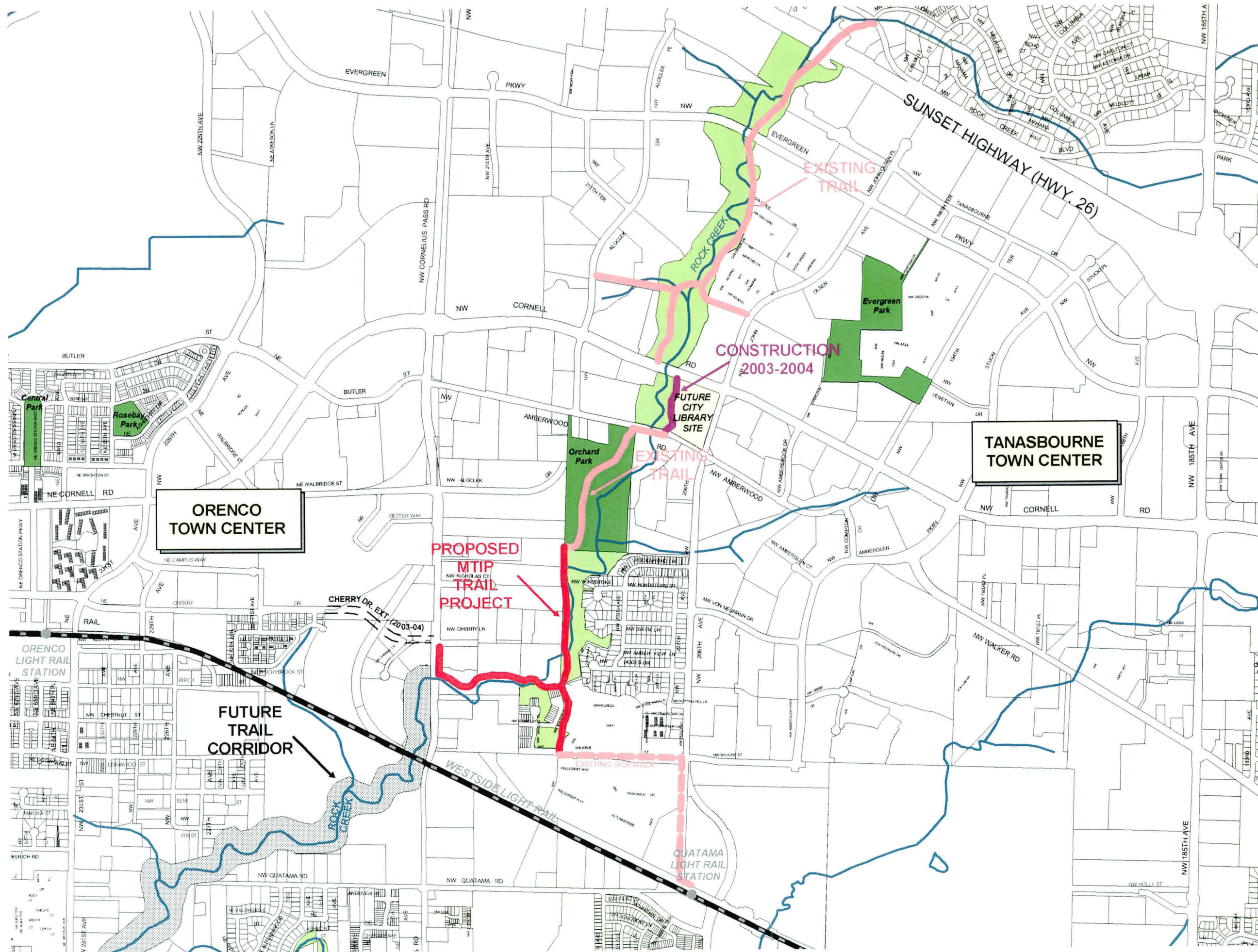
The Concurrent State OHV, Non-motorized and Water Trails Plans would be completed in 2 years after final approval and necessary funding is available.

Figure 1.4A



Parks and Open Space Plan





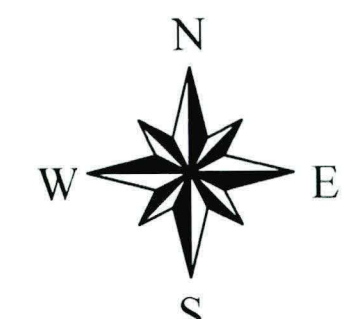
CITY OF HILLSBORO
PARKS & RECREATION

ROCK CREEK PATHWAY

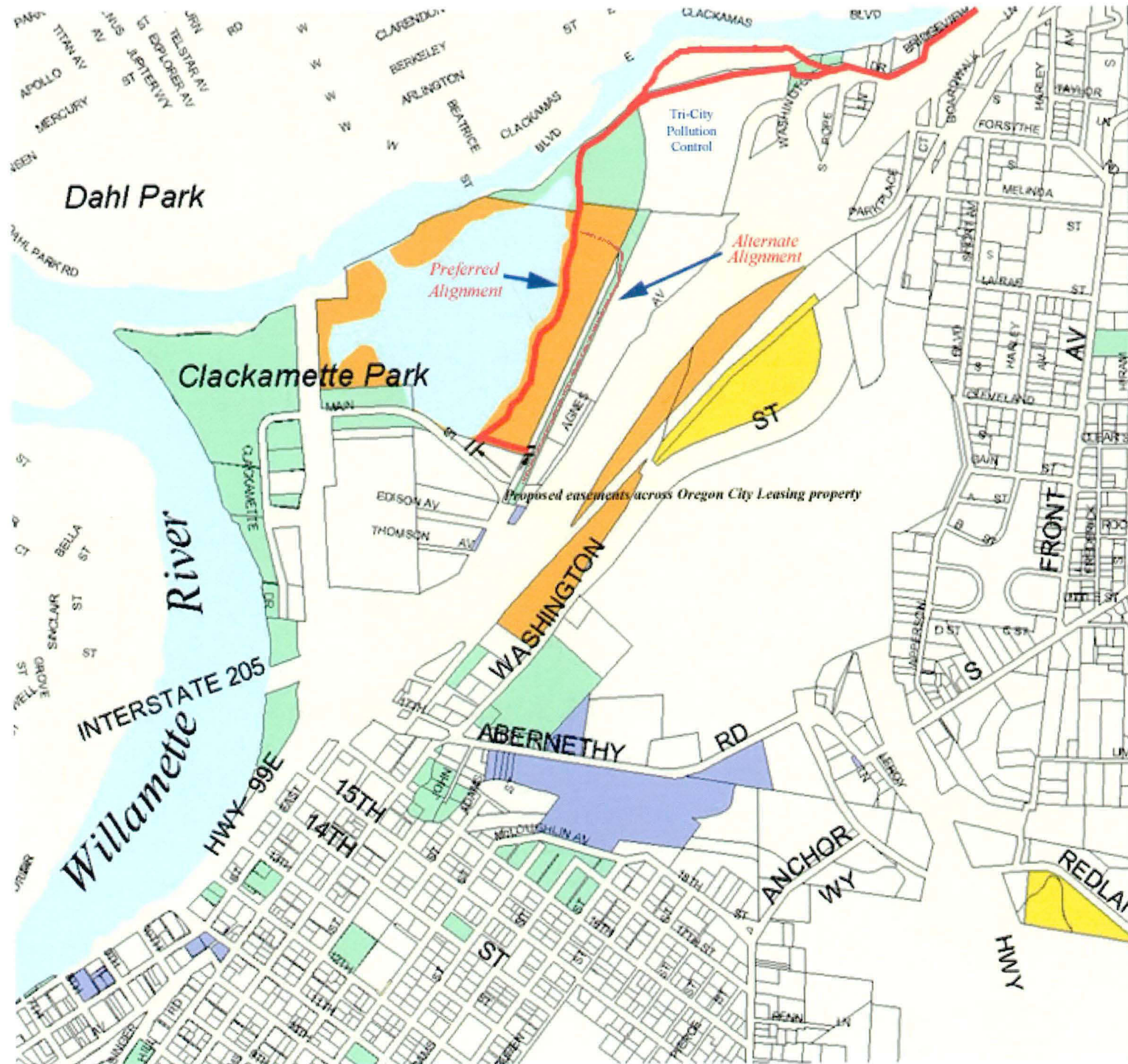
HWY. 26 TO
CORNELIUS PASS RD.

-  EXISTING TRAIL
-  TRAIL UNDER DEVELOPMENT
-  PROPOSED TRAIL
-  EXISTING SIDEWALK

-  DEVELOPED PARK
-  FUTURE PARK
-  CITY OPEN SPACE



0 500 1000 1500 Feet



City of Oregon City
GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

Oregon City Cove Vicinity Map

Ownership

- CITY OF OREGON CITY
- CLACKAMAS COUNTY
- METRO
- OREGON CITY URBAN RENEW AGN
- Rivers

0 500 1000 1500 Feet

MAP FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY.
The information on this map is derived from Oregon City's digital database. However, there may be map errors or omissions. Please contact Oregon City directly to verify map information. Notification of any errors will be appreciated.

City of Oregon City
320 Warner Mill Road | Oregon City, Oregon 97045
503.657.0891

Plot date: Jan 29, 2002; g:\gis\maps\city_location.apr

OLMSTED CENTENNIAL: 1903-2003

Celebrating Olmsted's Landscape Legacy

- Check www.olmsted2003.org for updated information
- **Second PSU course** "Urban Parks: 1900-1980" has begun – still possible to register but you'll need to read Olmsted Bros report by next Monday; class is Mondays 5:30-9:10 pm, Geography 410 = 4 credit hours – contact Joe Poracsky 725-3158 maps@pdx.edu
- **Olmsted Centennial kick-off** may be April 8 or 10th to reflect 100 years from first visit – save the dates
- **Symposium** will have ^{april} reception & poster session Monday evening, ^{April} March 28; lectures ~~Tuesday~~ March 29; tours on Wednesday March 30; all but one speaker is confirmed and brochure will be ready soon – contact Mike Houck 292-6855 x111 [houckm@teleport.com](mailto:huckm@teleport.com)
- **Tours** are still being refined – some tour guides needed – contact Mike Houck 292-6855 x111 [houckm@teleport.com](mailto:huckm@teleport.com)
- **Poster session** is being undertaken by ASLA Oregon chapter, see list of park sites - contact Gregg Everhart 823-6009 pkgregg@ci.portland.or.us or Nancy Olmsted 222-5005 x104 nancy@nrpsi.com
- **Events** – neighborhood ~~celebrations~~ in parks plus hikes and bike rides on trails - contact Mary Rose Navarro 823-5589 mnavarro@ci.portland.or.us

PortlandExtra

Metro undergoes leadership shakeup

Department heads have to reapply for their jobs, and the officer in charge gains hire-and-fire authority

By LAURA OPPENHEIMER
THE OREGONIAN

Two days into a new leadership structure, the Portland area's regional government got some new leaders.

Three department heads at Metro were replaced and two new departments created, the acting chief operating officer, Mark Williams, said Tuesday.

Metro oversees land-use, transportation and conservation issues for 24 cities and the urban parts of three counties. It also manages the Oregon Zoo, the Oregon Convention Center, the regional solid-waste system and a network of parks and trails.

David Bragdon took the helm of Metro this week as its first president, replacing a pair of top leadership spots that were merged. He is meant to be Metro's policy guide and public face. The chief operating officer directs staff and runs day-to-day business.

Williams, who is general manager of the Metropolitan Exposition-Recreation Commission, will stay on until Metro completes a national search for a permanent chief operating officer.

Bragdon said he gave Williams free rein to hire and fire, which is a key responsibility of the position.



BRAGDON

Assumes position of president

Under the new structure, department heads had to reapply for their jobs.

"I didn't ask him to be a placeholder and just extend the status quo," Bragdon said Tuesday. "I said, 'You need to step into the job and challenge the status quo and, if necessary, change it.'"

Among Williams' decisions:

♦ Remaining in their jobs are Dan Cooper as Metro attorney, Andy Cotugno as planning director and Tony Vecchio as zoo director. Cooper is the only employee who reports to the Metro Council rather than Williams.

♦ Jim Desmond replaces Charles Ciecko as director of regional parks and greenspaces. Desmond has managed \$136 million from a 1995 bond measure used by Metro to buy 8,000 acres of parks and open spaces.

♦ Michael Hoglund, Metro's re-

gional planning director, takes over the solid-waste department. Outgoing director Terry Petersen told Williams he is leaving Metro.

♦ Casey Short is being promoted from financial planning manager to chief financial officer. He replaces Jennifer Sims.

♦ Roy Soards is on loan from Multnomah County to run the new Department of Business Support. He oversees day-to-day functions from human resources to accounting.

♦ Sarah Carlin Ames directs the new Department of Public Affairs. She is a former newspaper reporter, political communications worker and consultant.

♦ Sheryl Manning, a member of the Metropolitan Exposition-Recreation Commission, fills in as the commission's manager while Williams serves as chief operating officer.

Williams said he interviewed department heads and spoke with Bragdon and Metro's six district councilors about what they were looking for in managers.

"I have tried, in each case, to select the best person available," he said, declining to comment on specific choices.

Williams said he will let the new department heads make their own staffing decisions at lower levels. Bragdon said he supports Williams' decisions and will help Metro's staff adjust to the shuffling.

"Change can be a difficult thing, but change can also be a very, very positive thing," Bragdon said. "Overall, the changes going on at Metro are going to be a good thing."

Laura Oppenheimer: 503-294-5957;
lloppenheimer@news.oregonian.com



PORTLAND PARKS & RECREATION

NEW YEAR'S REPORT (RESOLUTION?) ON TRAILS IN PORTLAND

1) Trail projects in 2002

- a) Lewis & Clark Discovery Trail (Marine Drive Trail) from Columbia Slough Bridge to Old Marine Drive (Port of Portland & PDOT)
- b) Peninsula Crossing – bridge & connection through Columbia Blvd Waste Treatment Plant (BES)
- c) Springwater Corridor – three miles along Willamette River from SE Ivon Street near OMSI to SE Umatilla south of Sellwood Bridge (TEA-21, Metro #26-26, PP&R match)
- d) Fanno Creek Greenway – participated in study (multiple jurisdictions)

2) Trail projects in 2003

- a) Kelley Point Park – upgrade existing trail and extend to Port's panhandle (OPRD & Metro #26-26)
- b) Lewis & Clark Discovery Trail – lobbying for federal funds
- c) Columbia Slough Trail at Rivergate – 1.3 miles of trail as part of federal consent decree (Port of Portland)
- d) Columbia Slough Trail at Multnomah Country Drainage District – a portage over a levee plus a canoe launch (MCDD)
- e) Columbia Slough segment between NE108th Avenue and the cross-levee (about NE 143rd) – construction will depend on easements secured
- f) Columbia Slough Trail at Catellus & Spada – replaces part of earlier trail that flooding destroyed with soft surface trail from NE Airport Way to NE 185th Avenue where Gresham trail will continue east (Catellus & PP&R)
- g) Springwater Corridor Three Bridges – start design work (TEA-21, PP&R, Milwaukie, Metro)
- h) Willamette Greenway at Portland Rowing Club – coordinate trail location with BES revegetation project (Metro #26-26, BES, PP&R)
- i) Willamette Greenway at BES pump station on Swan Island
- j) SW Urban Trails in Woods & Dickinson Parks (SWNI, SWTrails, PP&R)
- k) Red Electric – planning study (TEA-21, PP&R)
- l) OHSU-Marquam Hill connections (OHSU)
- m) Forest Park Ridge Trail – land use & construction of three mile soft surface trail from Wildwood Trail to west end of St. Johns Bridge (OPRD trails grant, PP&R match)

3) Future projects – driven from funding opportunities

- a) Lewis & Clark Discovery Greenway
- b) Swan Island community benefit opportunities with BES CSO project
- c) Springwater Corridor Sellwood Gap (MTIP proposal)
- d) Springwater Corridor extension to Boring (potential TE proposal)
- e) Willamette Greenway in South Waterfront (MTIP proposal)
- f) Willamette Greenway upgrades in SW Portland (potential citizen support)

GREENSPACES TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

please sign in . . .

name	organization
Barbara Feyer	City of Beaverton
Susan McLain	Metro
Duane Roberts	Tiger
Chris Neamtzu	Wilsonville
Ike Craig	Oregon City
Bill Barber	Metro
Donna Stutz	THPRD Trails Ad Committee
Julie Reilly	THPRD Natural Resources

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Michelle Healy	North Clackamas Parks & Rec
Tom Bouillion	Port of Portland
Courtney Duke	Portland Office of Transportation
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Cathy Daw	City of Happy Valley
Kim Ginner	City of Lake Oswego
Bosnk	THPRD

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MARGARET BRANSON	40 Mile Loop
Don BAUGH	SUTRALES
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Sylvia Nihue	TT & P+GS
CHRIS WAYLAND	WACO
Jayne Cronlund	Three Rivers Land Conservancy
JACK WILES	OR State Parks

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Jennifer Thompson	U.S. FWS
MARY ORDAL	HILLSBORO PARKS + RECREATION
Lisa Hamerlyndk	Lake Oswego
Chuck Pearson	MULTNOMAH County Planning
NEL STOUT	40 MILE LOOP LAND TRUST BOARD DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC

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