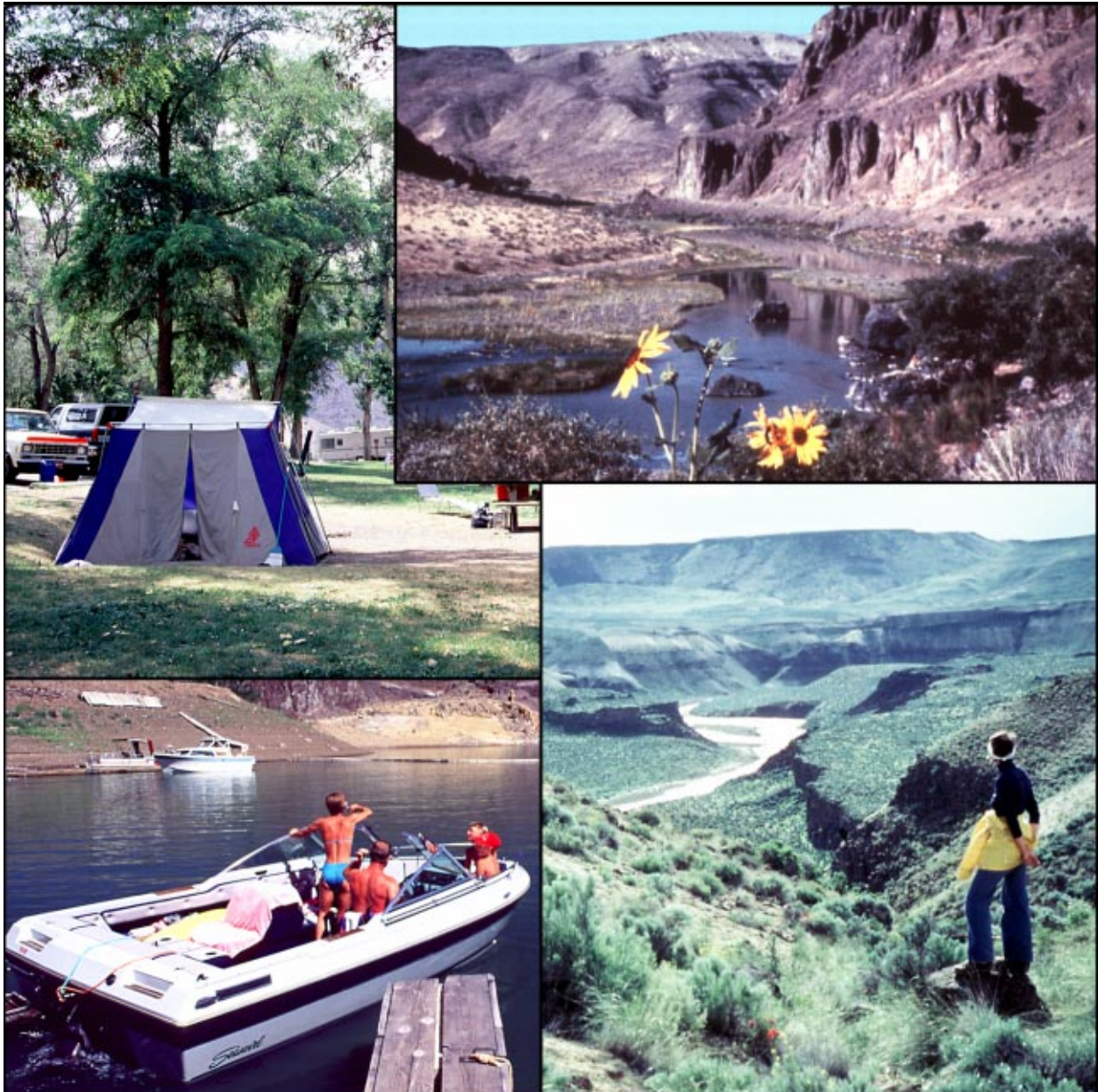


SE OREGON RECREATION PLAN FOR Harney, Lake and Malheur Counties

A PRODUCT OF THE
STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLANNING GROUP



Authority to conduct the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Plan (SCORP) process is granted to the Director of the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department under Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 390.104.

This document and related appendices have been prepared to comply with Chapter 630 of the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants Manual.

The preparation of this report is financed, in part, through a planning grant from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, under provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (Public Law 188-578). Accordingly, all of the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department programs and activities must be operated free from discrimination, on the basis of race, color, national origin, age or handicap. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against or who would like further information regarding the prohibition of discrimination should write to:

Director, Equal Opportunity Program

US Department of the Interior

National Park Service

PO Box 37127

Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Table of Contents

Chapter 1 - Introduction	1-1
Chapter 2 - Public Participation Process	2-1
Chapter 3 - Summary of Public Input	3-1
Chapter 4 - Regional Goals	4-1
Chapter 5 - Funding	5-1
Chapter 6 - Agency Roles in SE Oregon	6-1
Appendices	
A: Regional Profile.....	A-1
B: Ideas and Recommendations.....	B-1
C: Comments From Public Meetings.....	C-1
D: Roles Matrix.....	D-1
E: National Register of Historic Places Sites	E-1
F: List of Participants	F-1
G: References	G-1
H: Referenced Maps.....	H-1
I: Map of SE Oregon (Lake, Harney and Malhuer Counties	I-1

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Oregon SCORP Planning

The Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) is part of a national program to assist state and local governments with acquisition and development of outdoor recreation areas and facilities. The SCORP is a planning requirement of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (LWCF -- Public Law 88-578) signed by President Johnson in 1965 *"...to assist in preserving, developing and assuring accessibility to all citizens of the United States of America of present and future generations ... such quality and quantity of outdoor recreation resources as may be available and are necessary and desirable for individual active participation."*

The LWCF Act provides 50% matching grants to the states for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas. Funds are derived from the sale of entrance or admission fees to federal recreation areas, Outer Continental Shelf revenues from leasing of oil and gas sites in coastal waters, the sale of surplus U.S. government property and a small portion of federal motorboat fuel taxes. Receipt of annual LWCF appropriations is contingent upon states having a current SCORP.¹

The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) has been responsible for preparing the SCORP and administering \$47.8 million in LWCF grants since the program began in 1965. Produced approximately every five years, past SCORP documents have contained the following required elements:

- Assessment of recreational activity and facilities throughout the state.
- Descriptions of recreational issues based on the recreation assessment and the input of both providers and users.
- Statements of needs and priorities for Oregon's recreational future.
- Implementation programs to deal with identified issues and needs.

The most recent SCORP is the Oregon Outdoor Recreation Plan, 1994-1999. The next Oregon SCORP will be completed in 2001 (the planning effort will begin in 2000). The delay in the completion of this SCORP is associated with a lack of state and LWCF funding.

¹ No LWCF funds were appropriated by Congress to the states for FY 1996-99.

OPRD's decision to take a regional approach in SCORP planning stemmed from discussions at the Fourth Oregonians Outdoor Conference, hosted by ORPD in 1994 as part of its public involvement process. Conference participants cited as major issues the fragmented nature of statewide outdoor recreation planning and the need for better coordination among the public agencies involved. They pointed out that each region of the state has its own priority recreation opportunities and needs.

After reviewing the issues, OPRD staff concluded that regionally based SCORP efforts that acknowledge Oregon's geographic diversity would lead to a better understanding of statewide outdoor recreation needs.

1.2 SE Oregon SCORP

The region's vast, wide-open spaces cover more than a quarter of the state, yet lie largely undiscovered by most Oregonians and state visitors. It has sights of national significance, but most go unseen by many Oregon sightseers. The region has the primitive settings for outdoor recreation that people said they were looking for in a recent statewide survey, but its recreational possibilities remain untapped.

For those reasons and more, OPRD chose Southeastern Oregon as a test area for a regional SCORP. Contained within the borders of Oregon's three largest counties -- Harney, Lake and Malheur -- this least-visited segment of the state is the subject of a pilot project intended as the first of several regional applications of the SCORP process. A National Park Service grant provided half of the project's funding.

This Southeastern Oregon SCORP is a pilot project testing a regional coordinating structure for outdoor recreation planning. The intent is to help recreation providers in a local region develop a coordinated planning process, assess the region's recreation needs and opportunities, determine provider roles within the local region, and develop strategies to meet outdoor recreation needs.

The selection of Southeastern Oregon for a pilot project was easy since agencies in the region already had expressed much interest in cooperative outdoor recreation planning. Those agencies include the region's major public land managers -- the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Oregon Division of State Lands. Other land-managing agencies and recreation providers include the Burns Paiute and Ft. McDermitt Paiute, OPRD, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, counties, cities, and park and recreation districts.

In past years, Southeastern Oregon recreation providers have rarely competed for and received LWCF support. Since the program's inception in 1965, SE Regional providers have received about 1% of the dollars granted to Oregon for outdoor recreation improvements. However, a need to channel more funds into the region exists, as evidenced in the 1988 SCORP survey. That survey identified a disparity between the region's recreational supply and demand, particularly in the availability of campsites. Other needs identified in the survey included designated trails for horseback riding, bicycling, off-road vehicle trails and cross-country skiing.

The two leading barriers to recreation identified in OPRD's 1994 SCORP survey -- time and distance, provide clues as to why the region is so lightly visited. Although the region can satisfy recreational

desires with its uncrowded, primitive destinations, it is 300 to 400 miles from the state's major population centers west of the Cascades. A potential exists to capitalize on opportunities for recreation, exploration and interpretation of the rich history, and natural resources along the routes into Southeastern Oregon to minimize the perceived distance. There is also an opportunity to attract visitors from the growing central Oregon cities of Bend and Redmond looking to escape the influx of tourists into their areas.

The communities within Harney, Lake, and Malheur Counties are also trying to preserve the physical remnants of their history and culture through revitalization of historical sites with assistance from federal and state agencies. There are numerous sites in all three counties on the National Register of Historic Places. (See Appendix E for a full description of sites). The history exemplified by the region's historical and cultural resources truly reflects the "spirit of the West" in southeast Oregon. The preservation and interpretation of these resources will enrich the region, and will provide wonderful opportunities for exploration and learning by the visiting public.

1.3 Contents of the SE SCORP

Each SCORP must contain several elements to be approved by the National Park Service. This document contains the following information:

- Introduction
- Public Participation Process
- Summary of Public Input
- Regional Goals
- Grant Programs
- Agency Roles in SE Oregon
- Appendices
 - A: Regional Profile
 - B: Ideas and Recommendations
 - C: Comments From Public Meetings
 - D: Roles Matrix
 - E: National Register of Historic Places Sites
 - F: List of Participants
 - G: References
 - H: Referenced Maps
 - I: Map of SE Oregon

Chapter 2

Public Participation Process

Inherent in OPRD's SCORP-related planning processes is an opportunity for on-going public participation. Because the development of this plan was a pilot project, some aspects of the timing and process used by the department to gain public input were developed as the project went along. The public participation elements used for this plan include:

- A telephone and mail survey of residents in Harney, Lake and Malheur counties regarding participation in community and dispersed recreation activities and programs.
- Interviews, meetings and workshops with key representatives of public agencies, interest groups and the public.
- Assistance from agencies in identifying the existing and potential outdoor recreation opportunities.
- Review and comment on this draft plan by a Steering Committee.

2.1 SE Oregon SCORP Survey

OPRD contracted with Oregon State University to conduct a survey of recreation participation in Southeastern Oregon during the summer of 1995. The survey used the same format as the statewide 1993 SCORP, including an appropriate sample size for the SE region. Slightly more than 300 households in SE Oregon participated in a telephone survey, and of that group, 174 individuals also agreed to participate in a mail survey.

The survey was the best method for the department to ensure that a substantial number of the region's residents had the opportunity to express their views about recreation activities, programs, and other issues. The survey methodology and results are summarized in Chapter 3.

2.2 Interviews, Meetings, and Workshops

The SCORP Team began the planning process by interviewing representatives of the Burns-Paiute Tribe, federal, state, and local agencies regarding outdoor recreation issues facing the region. Over a two-week period in March 1995, the Team met with some 47 people representing various agencies in Southeastern Oregon.

Federal agencies interviewed were the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USF&W). The Team also met with regional representatives of the Division of State Lands (DSL), Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) and Oregon Economic

Development Department (OEDD); and with representatives of the Burns-Paiute Tribe. In addition, the Team met with county commissioners and planners, representatives from Burns, Lakeview, Nyssa, Vale and Ontario, representatives of chambers of commerce and local tourism or economic development groups, and representatives of environmental conservation groups.

The Team asked questions about the existing and potential recreation opportunities in the region, potential partnerships, perceived agency roles -- both their own and potential roles for OPRD -- and their future vision for the region. The Team also asked about local or regional tourism and economic development strategies, and obtained information on user groups and other interested parties who should be informed and invited to participate in the planning effort.

In September 1995, the SCORP Team returned to Southeastern Oregon to meet again with federal, state, and local agency representatives. The purpose of this meeting was to gather input on the research done during the previous spring and summer, and to help the team prepare for three public workshops to be held in Lake, Harney, and Malheur counties in October 1995.

The Team had reviewed 75 planning and related documents looking for common themes and potential conflicts among agencies missions and goals. The Team used information from the 1987 SCORP survey, and identified major recreational activities for the region. It also developed information related to agencies outdoor recreation roles.

The purpose of the public workshops was to provide an opportunity for interested individuals to review recreation goals for the region, major recreation activities that the region has to offer, and to discuss major issues. OPRD sent notices of the workshops to about 400 individuals and organizations, using mailing lists provided by the major agencies. Participation at each workshop ranged from 12 - 15 individuals. Although the turn-out was small, the meetings included people representing a variety of interests who provided thoughtful and informative comments and additions to the goals, issues, and major activities that the SCORP Team had identified.

2.3 Identification of Existing and Proposed Opportunities

Representatives from all of the major state and federal agencies in the region assisted the SCORP Team in mapping the existing and potential outdoor recreation opportunities. Many of the comments and recommendations are included in other parts of this plan.

CHAPTER 3

Summary of Public Input

3.1 Introduction

This chapter summarizes the various portions of public input into this process. The first section summarizes issues identified at the public meetings and by agency representatives. The following section of this chapter contains a brief summary of the SE recreation survey results. These results are an important part of the public involvement in this process. The complete survey results are included in a separate document, 1995 SE SCORP Survey.

3.2 Identified Issues

Agency representatives and public meeting participants identified the following primary issues and suggested solutions/strategies for the study area. This information is intended to be a summary of agency interviews and comments recorded at the public meetings. Staff have used these issues and the information from the 1995 SE Recreation Survey to develop recommendations contained in Chapter 4. (See Appendix C for full report of comments made at public meetings.) Copies of the initial agency meetings are also available on request.

3.2.1 Visitor Orientation, Interpretation and Education

There was general consensus throughout public and agency meetings that the region needs to further develop facilities and programs to better orient and serve visitors to the region. Visitor centers, kiosks, printed materials, and signing are some of the ways this can be accomplished. Visitor service issues are related to most of the other issues mentioned in this section. Orientation and interpretation/education efforts often both can be done concurrently.

Major issues discussed were how to attract visitors to use the region's transportation routes; how to orient them to area attractions; and how to avoid duplicating promotional efforts. Also, recreation user group conflicts could be reduced with effectively planned information and education.

In addition, there are many opportunities for interpretation and education of the region's historic, cultural and natural resources. Information and promotional brochures should integrate these elements into basic visitor orientation and information materials so the context within which the visitor is learning about the region is expanded. For example, a camping brochure could include short segments on Indian/Basque/cowboy camping or equipment. A brochure on geology could include human use of resources through the ages. A brochure on historic sites can place them within the context of overall tri-county history, economy and cultural mix.

Other themes that could be used to broaden orientation and information materials for the public include Indian cultures and reservations; ethnic groups within the region, Euro-American history;

early roads and towns; ranching, logging, mining, sheep herding, homesteading, the depression of the 1930s, and federal lands management.

Suggested Solutions/Strategies:

Federal agencies, tribes, local agencies and organizations should continue to pursue development of an AOutback Visitor Information Station, @ to serve as a hub for attractions within the region (a potential site is at the junction of Highways 31 and 97). Re-evaluate the station's potential as a regional interpretive center for all three counties. Agree on the content of the center and how information will tie into specific locations and needed support facilities at those locations. Also, develop visitor services for recreational tourists close to urban areas.

Local organizations and agencies involved in developing orientation and promotional materials should utilize the expertise of tribes, federal, state and local agencies and others to help determine a contextual or thematic approach to visitor information.

Continue to analyze the resource base for natural and cultural features to interpret; find ways to provide visitors with interpretive materials prior to their traveling to attractions.

3.2.2 Quality of Recreation Experience

A major theme throughout the public meeting was that people like the existing quality of recreation experiences in the area. This was also substantiated by the 1995 SE SCORP survey. Participants felt that the types of opportunities, settings and low level of crowding significantly contributed to the quality of the region's recreation experiences. Many people voiced concerns that promotion or development of more recreation access would change the very recreational experiences and qualities the area is known for. They said excessive promotion may potentially reduce the quality of the recreation resources, and asked the question, "How do you protect recreation resources and promote them at the same time?"

Suggested Solutions/Strategies:

Focus high impact development within existing urban areas. These areas may include private ranches or recreational vehicle parks. Create areas that serve as hubs from which day trips are made to natural attractions. Provide interpretive materials at these hubs that will explain what to expect and what will be seen at those attractions.

3.2.3 Historic and Cultural Resources Education

Southeastern Oregon has a rich prehistory and history which the general public has an interest in and a desire for information. This can be seen in recent statewide and southeastern region SCORP survey results, which place historical exhibits and cultural events as top activities. Tribes, federal, state, and local agencies have demonstrated through their planning processes a commitment to furthering education and understanding of historic and cultural resources.

The need for education regarding tribal culture and resources cannot be overstated. There are, however, some aspects of outdoor recreation activities, which can be destructive, or in violation of

tribal beliefs and values. Arrowhead collecting, for example, may be perceived as a recreation activity by some, but is considered desecration by Tribes and can be a violation of federal or state laws. Since many sites are too sensitive to withstand the impacts of public visitation, education is one of the best tools for enhancing or re-shaping public understanding, appreciation, and behavior. To the extent that outdoor recreation programs or opportunities can provide education and interpretation on Tribal culture and resources, they should do so.

Suggested Solutions/Strategies:

Using the Goals and Actions identified in Chapter 4 on Historic and Cultural Resources, agencies in the region should utilize existing partnerships to develop some short-term, achievable programs that can begin to address education needs and issues regarding cultural resources.

Also, agencies in the region should continue to preserve, and make accessible if appropriate, key historic sites that illustrate the rich history of the area.

3.2.4 Transportation

A common theme throughout the three public meetings was the condition of the state highways, especially after the winter when roads may go for extended periods of time without repair. With few rest areas and pull-offs, unsafe narrow shoulders, and poor surface conditions, those who participated in the planning process felt that promoting the area for recreation or anything else was not wise until the quality of the transportation system was improved. It was felt that all-weather roads are needed in some locations to improve recreation and tourist access. Participants also expressed concern about the lack of rural gas stations and good directional signing for motorists.

Suggested Solutions/Strategies:

Establish partnerships by utilizing federal lands (USFS/BLM) to develop rest areas/pull-offs. ODOT and other road jurisdictions should be involved in regional strategies and other Southeastern Oregon planning processes. Investigate with ODOT staff how to get road improvements for Southeastern Oregon as a higher priority in the state's Transportation Plan so they can be implemented.

3.2.5 Private Lands

Because much of the land in SE Oregon is publicly owned, concerns were raised that recognition and respect for private property by visitors is sometimes lacking. Recognizing that the public agencies cannot and should not try to provide all recreation opportunities, private land owners would like to provide recreation opportunities (trail riding, etc.) but the cost of insurance is too high.

Suggested Solutions/Strategies:

Develop partnerships between public and private landowners to sign, fence and otherwise show distinction between lands. Partnership between agencies (tribal, federal, state and county) to produce property ownership maps in key recreation areas on a large-enough scale to determine property ownership.

Education about private property rights and trespassing, hunting and recreating on private property is important.

3.2.6 Agency Coordination

The general feeling in all the public meetings was that state agencies need to improve planning processes so that various plans are coordinated and complementary. Specific plans mentioned were regional strategic planning, a state Tourism Plan, and the SCORP planning, all of which may be addressing similar issues related to outdoor recreation. People stated that it appears that agencies are out doing separate plans and communication with other agencies is not as strong as it could be.

Also, there was general agreement that recreation providers need to share physical and financial resources.

Suggested Solutions/Strategies:

Utilize the SE SCORP to bring together the various agency planning goals and recommend partnerships and actions to achieve those goals. Utilize the regional strategic planning effort to prioritize actions. All state agencies should be players in regional strategic planning so that local and state efforts are coordinated.

3.2.7 Agriculture, Forestry and Ranching

A general feeling is held by residents from east of the Cascades that the culture and economy of Eastern Oregon is not very well understood by those who live in Western Oregon. This concern was expressed at various times throughout the public involvement process.

The counties within Southeastern Oregon are supported economically by agriculture, forestry or ranching as top industries. There are opportunities within the context of recreation and tourism planning to integrate information and education about the industries into visitor information materials.

Another issue from the public meetings involved private landowner concerns regarding potential impacts to their lands resulting from increased tourism in Southeastern Oregon. For example, increased recreational use may create more competition for use of the public lands, which may also adversely impact private lands (more trespassing). A recommendation was made that this be considered in tourism and outdoor recreation planning and promotions.

There were also suggestions that the ranching culture, which has existed for more than 100 years, is something that should be understood and valued for its part in the region's history, as well as its contribution to the region's economy.

Suggested Solutions / Strategies:

Use interpretation and educational opportunities to tell the history of agricultural development in Malheur County, the cattle industry in Harney County, and the timber and secondary wood products industry in Lake County. Provide land stewardship education using visitor centers, interpretive kiosks, promotional brochures or other means. Explain the partnerships between private land owners and public land management agencies in the region. Provide education regarding sensible and responsible agricultural, range, and forestry practices that visitors will see in the area.

Create agri-tourism programs whereby private landowners are able to demonstrate responsible land use practices to visitors.

3.2.8 Water Access

Water is a scarce commodity in Southeastern Oregon. Therefore, the use and preservation of water should be emphasized. The overwhelming issue with the recreational use of water is how to gain access to it. Some river systems are surrounded by private property, while reservoirs may not have the necessary facilities.

Suggested Solutions/Strategies:

River, stream, lake and reservoir systems need to be analyzed as to what type of activity is appropriate, and where the activity should occur. The analysis should include the types of facilities available, delineations of public and private property, motor use allowed, flat water only, etc. This analysis should be mapped and included in public literature so users know where to go for specific activities.

3.2.9 Community Recreation Needs and Local Tourism

There is a need for diverse recreation opportunities within and near urbanized areas to enhance the local quality-of-life, contribute to the economic base, support tourism and keep communities vital places to live and work. Some of the community recreation programs and activities that residents say they would like, according to the SCORP survey, are compatible with local or regional tourism goals.

These include outdoor park concerts, theater, music or outdoor cultural events, along with arts and crafts festivals, and programs or festivals related to wildlife and nature viewing.

A major issue for Southeastern Oregon communities is the need and interest in developing year-round tourism. The tourism market in Southeastern Oregon includes the region's own residents, as well as visitors from outside the region. There may be some opportunities to develop facilities, programs, festivals or events that can serve both community recreation and tourism needs.

Suggested Solutions/Strategies:

The region would benefit from identifying the commonalities between community recreation and tourism needs within each specific community, and building upon them. In addition, the region should continue to develop the types of special events and festivals included in the SE SCORP survey results. Examples of festivals of this type which already exist are ballooning, hang-gliding and bird-watching festivals.

3.2.10 Wilderness Recreation

Recent SCORP surveys show that people prefer to recreate in natural or primitive settings, but such settings are in limited supply. The BLM has 68 Wilderness Study Areas in Southeastern Oregon helping to meet natural or primitive setting recreation needs. These areas encompass many of the region's unusual or unique natural features that visitors to the area want to see, and provide places for people to go who are seeking solitude in their recreation experiences.

There are currently proposals in Congress regarding the designation of Wilderness Areas within the region. The outcome of these proposals are outside the scope of this plan.

3.2.11 Funding

See Chapter 5 for information on funding issues.

3.2.12 Provider Roles

See Chapter 5 of this report for information on provider roles.

3.3 SE SCORP Survey Results

A survey examining recreation participation in Harney, Lake, and Malheur Counties was conducted in late summer and fall of 1995. This survey was conducted as an update to the 1993 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan Survey. The 1995 SE SCORP Survey served to increase the sample size of respondents residing in Southeast Oregon. This larger sample provided a representative sample of residents in the tri-county region of the state. The results of this survey will enable recreation providers to guide implementation of outdoor recreation strategies in Lake, Malheur, and Harney Counties.

The following sections summarize the 1995 SE SCORP survey methodology and provide an overview of the findings. For more detailed findings refer to the separate document titled 1995 SE SCORP Survey.

3.3.1 Analysis of the Survey

The 1995 SE SCORP survey was conducted in two stages. First, a telephone survey included 314 randomly selected households. From this survey, respondents were asked to participate in a follow-up questionnaire. Some 268 agreed to do so. Of these, 174 (65%) completed and returned the questionnaire. The follow-up survey included demographic information related to population, household composition, age and household income level. These were cross tabulated with the responses to the survey questions.

From the telephone and mail portions of the survey, recreational participation was examined at several levels.

1. Recreational Programs at the Community Level

Including such traditional outdoor programs as park concerts, wildlife and nature education, as well as indoor programs such as recreation centers and arts and crafts programs.

2. Community Based Recreation Activities

Including activities usually provided at the community level such as neighborhood park activities and outdoor sports and games.

3. Dispersed Recreation Activities

The survey measured participation in activities usually occurring outside the local community such as fishing, boating, camping and skiing. For each activity, the quality of the physical setting used and preferred for that activity as suggested by the Recreational Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)² is identified.

4. Community Recreation Programs for Children

The activities examined in these questions included sport/fitness, summer day camps, arts/crafts and swim instruction. In addition, respondents provided opinions regarding the supply or availability of these programs.

5. Provider Role

For several types of activities and recreational opportunities, respondents were asked who should take the lead role in providing different types of recreation opportunities, federal, state, local or private enterprise.

6. Fees

The survey provided opinions concerning the application of user fees to cover the costs of providing recreational opportunities.

² The ROS describes the physical setting of recreation activity along a continuum of classes ranging from the most primitive and undeveloped through developed rural and urban settings.

7. Quality of Recreation Experience

Questions were asked to determine whether respondents felt that the quality of recreation experiences had gotten better, worse, or stayed the same.

3.3.2 Survey Highlights

As noted earlier, the 1988 SCORP provided growth estimates for some 60 recreational activities by geographic region throughout the state. When contemplating recreational development, planners are urged to consult that document to assist in defining recreational need (this document will be updated in 2001).

This current assessment is an effort to provide a more specific description of need, especially where more equity of opportunity is a concern. For more detailed information on participatory and barrier characteristics, see the detailed write up of the SE Oregon 1995 Outdoor Recreation Survey. Also, see the detailed write up for information on activities that you do not see mentioned in these highlights. From that focus, the following should be considered:

1) Community Programs

Program participation is a very important component, especially for historical exhibits (33% of respondents), community art, craft festivals and exhibits (31% of respondents). Increased provision of outdoor park concerts, music festivals (38% desired to participate) and community sponsored outdoor recreation programs such as hiking, boating, wildlife viewing, and nature programs (37% desired to participate) seem warranted by the survey results.

2) Community Activities

High participation occurs in picnicking (52% participated), outdoor sports and games (48% participated) and nature and wildlife observation (43% participated). More opportunities are warranted for botanical, scenic or historical exhibits (41% desired to participate), outdoor cultural events (37% desired to participate) and swimming pools (33% desired to participate).

3) Dispersed Activities

The most popular dispersed recreation opportunities are sightseeing/driving for pleasure, fishing from a bank or dock and hunting and shooting.

Significant numbers of respondents would like to participate in non-motorized boating, horseback trails, and recreational vehicle camping.

4) Physical Setting for Dispersed Activities

Southeastern Oregon differs from the rest of the state in that many more activities are available in the preferred recreation setting. Some of the activities were preferred in a more primitive or developed setting.

5) Community Programs for Children

When asked the question about the supply of Community Programs for Children 53% of respondents said "too few" and 43% responded that the supply was About right. @

Sport and fitness programs (65% participated) were the most used community programs followed by summer day camps (19% participated).

6) Provider Role

For many activities, respondents placed a higher emphasis on the state government having a greater role in certain activities. Activities that showed this higher emphasis on state involvement included; minimal service overnight campgrounds, nature wildlife observation areas, protection along lakes and streams, scenic protection along highways, and protection of public forest/rangeland.

7) Fees and Quality of Recreation Experience.

Almost 50% of respondents reported that the quality of their recreation experience had stayed the same. The remaining respondents were more likely to report that the quality of their recreation experience had gotten better than worse.

About 50% reported that it was fair to charge a fee (and about 50% said it was unfair to charge a fee). Higher income households were more likely to report that it was fair to increase existing fees than lower income households.

8) Recreational Barriers

Across all levels of recreation there is a commonality of barriers which have implications for future recreational development. Lack of available time and travel distance from resources and facilities were often cited as barriers. Opportunities close to home seem to increase the rate of participation and lower the costs and time associated with travel. The Acrowded facilities@ barrier suggests that greater focus be placed on the number and location of facilities. Design and management of facilities that alleviate crowding might also be considered.

Cost factors and fees are barriers to many respondents. Changes in the economy have obvious impacts on participation. With recent trends toward greater reliance on user fees, financial barriers may become more acute. The issue of economic accessibility to recreation should be given major consideration if equity of opportunity is to be ensured.

CHAPTER 4

Regional Goals

4.1 Introduction

The following chapter summarizes the proposed goals for major outdoor recreational activities and historic and cultural resources. These goals were identified from existing planning documents, SCORP surveys, and at public workshops and meetings with agency representatives. Additional ideas or opportunities related to the region's outdoor recreation or historic and cultural concerns may arise that are not included in recommendations listed in this chapter. These may be evaluated against the goals contained in this plan to determine how they fit in the region.

4.2 Common Goals

Federal, Tribal, state, county, city and local management and planning documents were examined to identify specific goals and objectives as they relate to recreation. The intent was to identify conflicting strategies as well as common themes developed from processes using public input. Throughout the many documents, common goals were identified. They are:

- 1) Protect resource values
- 2) Promote and enhance recreation
- 3) Provide interpretation and education
- 4) Promote tourism development
- 5) Increase information and marketing

These common goals are used as the foundation for the recommendations described in Chapters 4 and 5. Other agencies and groups are encouraged to utilize these as broad goals for recreation planning.

4.2.1 Goal Definitions

Individual agencies or groups define each of the common goals slightly differently. OPRD's observation is that these differences are semantic and not substantive. Using the individual definitions, OPRD developed the following description for each of the common goals:

- 1) **Protect Resource Values - Protecting the scenic, natural and cultural resources of the region.** Base resources should not be compromised for the purposes of providing recreational access.
- 2) **Promote/Enhance Recreation - Providing recreational activities and the access necessary to participate in those activities.** Agencies have the responsibility to provide recreation opportunities on public lands. The success of the economic strategies related to tourism is directly tied to the provision of recreation opportunities.

- 3) **Interpretation/Education - Providing opportunities to learn about the natural and cultural environment.** There is a need to educate the public on the uniqueness and fragility of the natural environment. Pre-historic, historic and cultural resources are significant in the understanding of the region's culture.
- 4) **Tourism - Promoting recreational travel resulting in economic benefits to the local area.** As the major economy changes from timber and agriculture, tourism is part of the focus for development of a diverse economic base.
- 5) **Information/Marketing - Developing programs or products that will facilitate the increase in tourism.** Most of the information and marketing goals appeared in local planning documents. State and federal agencies are in their infancy with regards to recognizing marketing as a tool for promoting recreation resources.
- 6) **Partnerships - Combining the efforts of public and private entities.** Public agencies need to combine efforts and not duplicate services. Public and private groups need to combine their forces in providing quality facilities and opportunities.

4.2.2 Public Response to Goals

When presenting the goals above, attendees were in agreement that these are the priorities for the region. They did add clarification to the goal statements and changed "partnerships" from an issue to a goal. The following are additions to the goals that the public requested:

- 1) **Protect Cultural Values** - Preserving Southeastern Oregon culture or local tradition-- tribal, ethnic, ranching -- that have been present in the basin for at least 100 years or more.
- 2) **Promote/Enhance Recreation** - Providing recreational information on the SE Region and the types of landscape and experiences to expect. Visitors need to be aware of remoteness of the area as well as the treasures they will discover.
- 3) **Interpretation/Education** - Interpreting the agricultural and ranching community and culture. Educate the public on the pre-history and recent history of the area. Describe the significance of the resources and how to enjoy them without causing damage.
- 4) **Tourism** - Utilizing the existing towns and communities for the development of tourist accommodations. Use these areas as "hubs" from which visitors will travel to points of interest and return.
- 5) **Information/Marketing** - Communities need to determine if they are trying to attract more visitors or attempting to keep the same number of visitors longer. Information and marketing will have to include descriptions of the SE landscape and remoteness.
- 6) **Partnerships** - Combining the efforts of public and private entities. Public agencies need to coordinate efforts and not duplicate services. Public and private groups need to combine their efforts in providing quality facilities and opportunities.

4.3 Outdoor Recreation

4.3.1 Boating

The 1995 SE Oregon SCORP survey shows high interest for more regional boating opportunities. In a ranking of desired participation in dispersed recreation activities, non-motor boating is first and motorized boating fifth. The primary reservoirs supporting boating opportunities are Lake Owyhee (including high numbers of Idaho users), Beulah, Bully and Warm Springs.

Water resources within the region are limited. Some boating facilities at reservoirs are not fully developed and can't easily accommodate increased usage. The lakes and streams in the region are often shallow and more conducive to fishing. Some may accommodate only non-motor boating. Water access for boating is an issue, as is water quality for recreation in general. There is a need for better information on regional boating locations and facilities provided.

Goals

- Given limited resources for boating in the region, expand facilities and access points where possible for both non-motor and motorized recreation. Find ways to minimize potential conflicts between the two user types.
- Identify access opportunities that meet local recreation needs in addition to tourist needs.
- Improve public knowledge about boating opportunities in the region through development of better informational materials.
- Identify the need for improved or new boating facilities on existing reservoirs.

4.3.2 Camping

Overnight stays are a large part of the recreational experience in southeastern Oregon. Available facilities are limited to widely dispersed primitive campgrounds and a few developed campgrounds. Recreational vehicle camping ranked third in desired activities in the 1995 Southeastern Oregon Survey. The survey also indicated a desire to maintain the primitive nature of the area.

Opportunities for full service facilities on public lands are limited due to water and sewer development costs. The focus of development has been on private lands and within urban areas. This focus balances the need for maintaining the primitive nature of the area while allowing high impact development where appropriate.

Goals

- Identify potential campground sites that can also serve as a central base or hub for visiting other attractions. These sites could provide full service amenities as well as interpretive materials.

- Determine major travel routes and identify areas where full-service campgrounds should be sited. Improvements could include upgrading existing campground facilities or additions to private ranch operation.
- Explore development of new major camping opportunities to be developed in conjunction with a working ranch, to provide a low-cost ranch experience for campers. This type of opportunity will provide the right setting for education about the history of ranching and modern land stewardship techniques.

4.3.3 Fishing

Bank or dock fishing and boat fishing are listed in the top five dispersed recreation activities in the 1995 SE SCORP Survey. Many of the areas where fishing occurs are currently being stocked by ODFW. As budgets and staffing decrease, ODFW will reduce the fish stocking program and traditional stocking areas will no longer be supplied.

Goals

- Develop private/public partnerships with ODFW to assist the fish stocking programs.
- Identify reservoirs and streams where native fish have first priority and eliminate the stocking programs.
- Identify reservoirs and streams where the fishery could change from cold water to warm water.
- Maximize fishing opportunities where appropriate by emphasizing fish stocking.
- Develop additional public access opportunities for bank and dock fishing.

4.3.4 Winter Recreation

The 1995 SE SCORP Survey results regarding winter recreation activities show there is some participation in downhill skiing (about 25%) and cross-country skiing (less than 10%), with interest in participating slightly higher. (Note: The SCORP survey did not include snowmobiling.) The small amount of participation in skiing may be due to lack of facilities, travel distance, or lack of knowledge about opportunities provided.

Winter recreation activity may be most prevalent in Lake County because of the well-planned trails system in the Fremont National Forest. The trails are used year-round and help to provide winter recreation opportunities.

All three counties within the region have identified the need to enhance winter recreation opportunities.

Goals

- Identify and sign locations of cross-country ski and snowmobile trails.
- Develop warming huts at trail heads.
- Create overnight tour packages for out-of-town skiers.
- Encourage major magazines, such as Sunset, to feature winter recreation opportunities available within the region.

4.3.5 Trail Use

A number of trail development proposals for southeastern Oregon are included in the 1995 Oregon Recreational Trails Plan. These proposals need to be addressed by agencies in the region. Since funding for trails development is scarce, federal agencies are focusing on maintaining existing trails rather than further development.

Several other issues related to trails use were discussed during agency or public meetings. A demand for equestrian trails was identified in Malheur County. Currently, riders are using trails systems in Idaho since Malheur County lacks adequate facilities such as marked trails and trailheads. Mountain biking is also popular in both the Lakeview and Ontario areas. Designated mountain biking routes and trails are limited.

Since private landowners are concerned about trespass problems, plans for future trails development should involve all affected landowners. In addition, agencies must be able to better coordinate their rail-banking efforts. A number of lost rails-to-trails opportunities would have enhanced the trails system in southeastern Oregon. Conflicts in trails use may occur in isolated areas in the region, but currently it is not a widespread problem. User conflict may become more of an issue in future years.

Goals

- Federal agencies should work with communities and trails organizations to identify, construct and maintain trails on federal lands to help meet local needs. The focus should be on providing a wide variety of trails opportunities and ensuring that some trail segments within the region are accessible by all user groups.
- Implement actions in the State Trails Plan for southeastern Oregon. The effort should include completion of the Desert Trail; the interties to the Pacific Crest Trail and the New Oregon Trail; the Burns/Vale Trail; and the proposed development of a water trail along the Owyhee River in Malheur County.
- Improve designation and marketing of existing trails throughout the region including those being used for horseback and bike riding.
- Develop mountain bike trail opportunities in appropriate areas.
- Increase agency and public involvement in the abandonment process of important rail lines capitalizing on opportunities as they arise. Improve agency coordination in determining the priority of acquiring abandonments.
- Form partnerships to determine how to fund trails developments.

4.3.6 Off-Highway Vehicles

Demand for off-highway vehicles is concentrated in the region. In Lake County, popular areas are primarily in the north county area. The Lakeview BLM is conducting OHV inventories to identify appropriate use areas. In Harney County, the Alvord Desert and Catlow Valley are areas that OHVs want to use. The Vale BLM district gets few requests for OHV permits, indicating that demand for OHV use is fairly low in Malheur County.

There is a need for inventories throughout the region so that OHV use can be directed to appropriate areas. This would be useful to OHV clubs which are striving to educate their members with accurate information on available use areas.

Goals

- Federal agencies should continue to inventory OHV roads and other areas and identify those suitable for OHV use.
- Investigate the concept of a motorsport park on state or county properties to provide OHV opportunities.
- Look for state park managed OHV opportunities.
- Continue to provide backcountry four wheel drive routes.

- In cooperation with OHV clubs, agencies within the region should identify OHV needs related to law enforcement, inventories, facilities management and sanitation. In cooperation with each County, submit grant requests to the State OHV Fund to address identified needs.

4.3.7 Sightseeing

Sightseeing is an integral part of many outdoor recreation outings. In recent SCORP surveys, sightseeing has always been the number one participation activity. In some cases, sightseeing is destination-oriented, such as those who travel to the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge specifically for bird-watching, or to see other natural features in the area. Sometimes people are driving for pleasure, with no particular destination in mind except to see the countryside. Other times, sightseeing is more incidental, such as tourists driving from one city to another who stop at a viewpoint to see the sunset, or to read an interpretive sign.

Agencies and communities in southeastern Oregon are already developing programs and activities to encourage sightseeing within the region, and to take advantage of people driving through. The BLM's Back Country Byways Program is one example, with designated byways within each of the three counties.

Recreationists and tourists must be self-reliant while traveling within and through the region. Visitors can easily get lost or run out of gas if not properly prepared. However, this rustic nature of the region can be used as a positive theme to market the region to people who like "getting away from it all" and exploring on their own.

The region needs sufficient infrastructure (roads, gas stations, and so forth) to support sightseeing, touring and other outdoor recreation activity. This point was raised frequently during agency and public meetings as a major issue.

Goals

- Protect scenic values along travel corridors (highways, trails, rivers), and support federal and state scenic byway and scenic waterway programs. Look for opportunities to implement the Oregon Outback Scenic Byway Plan.
- Designate and market a major regional sight-seeing opportunity, such as the "Journey Through Time" route. Utilize partnerships between Tribes, agencies, local tourism and travel businesses, and AAA to determine a potential route, theme, and marketing plan.
- Local organizations and chambers of commerce should be more consistent in their descriptions of the region's opportunities, and provide more complete visitor information. Tribes and public agencies should provide technical assistance to these organizations as needed.
- Provide directional and interpretive signing for attractions that would be of interest to visitors.

4.3.8 Nature and Wildlife Observation

According to SCORP surveys, nature and wildlife observation are top activities that people are currently participating in and plan to continue to do so. The Malheur National Wildlife Refuge is one of the top ten places in the United State to view wildlife. Summer Lake and Warner Wetlands are not as well-known, but are also excellent locations for wildlife viewing. The USF&W and ODFW have wildlife viewing guides, materials, or programs to assist the public. In addition, Harney County hosts a major wildlife festival each year which is co-sponsored by various agencies and organizations.

Regional issues associated with wildlife observation include poor directional signing to destinations and a lack of visitor facilities (e.g., road-side pull-outs, toilets or picnic areas). Also, some of the places to view wildlife may be on private lands, and gaining access through non-federal land to federal viewing sites is a problem.

Goals

- Continue to provide interpretation of wildlife, specifically big game, interstate herd, and waterfowl.
- Assess the current use level of wildlife observation areas and the need for additional areas and facilities.
- Work with the private sector to determine whether some wildlife viewing opportunities could occur on private lands.

4.3.9 Community Recreation Activities

The recent SE SCORP survey indicated that the recreation needs and desires of the region's small towns are not so different from Oregon's large, urban areas. In addition, some of the local planning documents have cited the need for increased community activities for their residents, particularly family and youth-oriented recreation opportunities.

Funding problems (e.g., lack of money, small budgets, small tax bases, etc.) and limited staff or other resources make it difficult for the counties and local communities in the region to accomplish needed recreation development or sustain recreation programs.

The addition of a correctional facility and the projected increase in population in and around Ontario will place greater demand on existing community recreation areas and facilities and will increase the need for more recreation opportunities in the area.

Goals

- Within the region's communities, develop more opportunities for:
 - ❖ picnicking and informal play,
 - ❖ outdoor park concerts, theater, music, arts and craft festivals,
 - ❖ summer day camps for youth,
 - ❖ outdoor swimming and swimming instruction for youth,
 - ❖ sports and fitness programs for youth, and
 - ❖ community sponsored recreation programs that provide hiking, boating, wildlife viewing and nature programs.
- Assist local communities in identifying the need for organized sports facilities, including an inventory of existing facilities.
- Communities and public land managers should identify public lands near communities that might be suitable for sports fields or facilities.
- Identify and sign routes for bicycle touring on roads, including potential routes that might be suitable for organized bike tours.
- Consider bicycle transportation planning within communities to serve both recreational and commuter bikers.
- Using the SCORP survey results as a foundation, assist the small communities in each county with a simple, easy to accomplish assessment of community recreation needs (project or program specific) which can be used to leverage funding from local, regional, or state sources.

4.3.10 Niche Recreation Opportunities

There are a number of areas in southeastern Oregon which are used for niche recreation activities. For example the Glass Buttes area in north Lake County has one of the largest obsidian deposits in southeastern Oregon. The area is known for rock-hounding and the site of an annual knap-in. There are also a number of rock-hounding sites in Malheur County.

Lakeview is host to hang-gliders who use the near-by bluffs as launching sites. The Burns-Hines area has become a focal point for bird watchers with the annual wildlife festival co-sponsored by the public agencies and local organizations.

There may be opportunities within the region to enhance or develop other niche recreation activities, such as geologic sightseeing and photography at Jordon Craters, the lava beds and Owyhee Canyon in Malheur County.

Goals/Actions

- Support the BLM effort to develop management plans for rock hounding activities occurring in the region.
- Identify ways that private enterprise could help provide niche recreation opportunities such as development of dude ranches or privately operated equestrian services.
- Continue to support opportunities for hang gliding, para-gliding and sand sailing.

4.4 Historic and Cultural Resources

4.4.1 Education

Historic Preservation has often been seen as a public value, but this understanding is not frequently acted upon. Education is one means of transforming this passive recognition into active support. However, some cultural and historic sites do not lend themselves to high levels of recreational use. These sites should be interpreted through off-site venues such as interpretive centers, museums and appropriate media.

Goals

- To educate the citizens of Oregon, and especially its children, about the heritage, and historic and prehistoric cultural resources of the state.
- Identify a cadre of "heritage educators" statewide and bring them together for brainstorming. Promote the formation of an Oregon Heritage Educators Network.
- Recruit partners to create and distribute ten new "Oregon Heritage Curriculum Guides@ over the next ten years.
- Incorporate "heritage education" into K through 12th grades, Community College, Continuing Education, and state and local Park and Recreation programs statewide.
- Develop support for the Historic Preservation Program at the University of Oregon by offering scholarships, internship opportunities, and employment referrals; recruiting quality students; providing research and library materials; and endowing a faculty chair in Historic Preservation.
- Work with the tourism industry, especially tour organizations, to educate them about the heritage of the southeastern Oregon region.
- Introduce "heritage education" programs in print and broadcast media.
- Define, establish, fund and fill a permanent Oregon Heritage Education Program coordinator position in an appropriate agency, university or organization.

4.4.2 Local Governments

Under Statewide Planning Goal 5, the voluntary identification and protection of historic and prehistoric cultural resources is a local responsibility. State support and cooperation among jurisdictions are crucial to completing this task.

Goals

- To support local governments in the preservation of historic and prehistoric cultural resources and encourage cooperation and information exchange among them.
- Bring together local government representatives to identify common local preservation issues. Promote a Local Governments Heritage Network.
- Organize a Certified Local Governments Network, for mutual support and information exchange among members, to provide assistance to non-CLG jurisdictions, and to promote participation in the program.
- Co-sponsor a conference on local historic and prehistoric cultural resource planning, with workshops addressing specific issues.
- Provide training and networking opportunities for local planning staff, interns, elected officials, and landmark commissioners.
- Develop and distribute a series of case-study bulletins on preservation issues important to local jurisdictions in Oregon.

4.4.3 Tribes

There have been major changes in both state and federal legislation regarding tribal roles and rights in historic and prehistoric cultural resource management. Greater respect for tribal sovereignty and better coordination among Oregon tribes can help to maximize the value of these changes, including private land ownership concerns. A better system of information sharing among tribes and federal agencies and the SHPO should be developed regarding archaeological sites.

Goals

- To support tribal preservation programs and integrate tribal preservation interests into governmental and private historic and prehistoric cultural resource policies and programs.
- Bring together historic and prehistoric cultural resource program managers from the nine Oregon Tribes. Promote formation of an Intertribal Cultural Resource Network, including tribes in adjacent states who historically considered Oregon within their aboriginal lands.
- Foster open communication among tribes, federal, state agencies, and local government. In addition, local government should consider tribal needs during development of community vision forums and planning documents.

- Promote the establishment of Tribal Historic Preservation Offices under terms of the National Historic Preservation Act. Foster educational outreach to local communities relating to tribal culture and history and programs.
- Co-sponsor a regional conference on tribal historic and prehistoric cultural resource preservation programs and concerns for government agencies and training for tribes on SHPO and federal agency programs.
- Develop an assessment of need for consortium of tribal resource managers.
- Define, establish, and fill a permanent Oregon Tribal Program Coordinator position at SHPO.

4.4.4 Federal Agencies

Management of federally-owned lands in Oregon is shared among many agencies. There is no framework for coordinating the historic and prehistoric cultural resource management policies and programs for these agencies.

Goals

- To promote communication within and among federal agencies concerning cultural resource management, and improve their relationships to other governments and organizations with historic preservation concerns.
- Bring together historic and prehistoric cultural resource staff from federal agencies in Oregon and promote a Federal Agencies CRM Network.
- Promote and enhance the protection of historic and prehistoric cultural resources by federal agencies.
- Promote tribal liaison positions in all federal agencies. Increase awareness and liaison contact with tribal members involved with cultural resource management.
- Provide training for agency representatives with cultural resource management responsibilities and their counterparts.
- Provide more outreach to communities on cultural resource management issues.

CHAPTER 5

Funding

5.1 Funding Problems

Rural counties and communities, such as those in Southeastern Oregon, have sometimes found it difficult to obtain funding for parks and recreation projects and programs. Some of the most common problems are:

- Agencies at all levels of government are experiencing funding problems for parks and recreation.
- Rural counties and communities may find it difficult to fund park and recreation development or programs through their local tax base.
- Most grant programs require a match, which can be a problem for small communities with limited resources.
- Communities often lack staff with expertise in writing grant applications which can be a disadvantage when applying for grants.
- Community needs do not always match the objectives of a particular grant program.
- A grant program may be available to specific entities such as counties, but not cities.

5.2 Funding Sources

There are some funding sources that the region could benefit from:

- Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) -- was established in 1965 to provide state and local governments with funding for outdoor recreation purposes. LWCF funding has been used on a limited basis by counties and communities in Southeastern Oregon. With the completion of this Southeastern Oregon SCORP Plan, the program could potentially help with needed outdoor recreation developments in the region (there is a strong possibility of Congressional reallocation of LWCF funding in the near future).
- State Marine Board -- provides grants to counties and cities to develop and maintain boating-related facilities.
- Symms National Recreation Trails Program -- provides funding for motorized, non-motorized, and diversified trails developments and improvements.

- County Opportunity Grant Program -- provides funding to counties for campground related projects.
- Oregon Youth Conservation Corps Program -- provides opportunities for at-risk youth to work in conservation-related jobs.

Unfortunately, there are few grant programs that provide funding to operate and maintain existing parks and recreation facilities, or to provide funding for on-going community recreation programs. Some of the suggestions about funding that emerged from the workshops on this plan include:

- Use Partnerships

Significance of partnerships (public/private) to get things done. Although funding may not be available, government agencies can provide staff expertise.

Sharing dollar support responsibilities (e.g., Malheur Co. boat license on Idaho boaters)

Cost-sharing -- buy in from others prior to project development

OPRD may assist counties in park planning -- site planning and grant writing

OPRD role -- training workshops, grants, technical expertise

Funding -- Look at private investment

Burns Paiute Tribe -- need to be creative in our thinking - need help financially

- User Fees

User funding support for activities and facilities; "player pays" rather than burden on local communities

Funding source "Pittman-Robertson" tax idea, tax on hunting equipment. Look at taxing recreation equipment to fund recreation

- Regional Strategies Funding

Regional Strategies -- evolved to regional and rural investment programs

Once sites are identified, Regional Strategies can apply towards obtaining funds

Harney County Court -- Regional strategies are Agriculture, Forestry, Tourism -- most dollars allocated to tourism; dollars go to industry-wide projects - interpretive centers in tri-county area

- Private Enterprise
 - Insurance for private recreation providers is a problem, money often prohibitive
 - Look at property taxes -- help landowner
 - Put lands aside for wildlife -- use tax incentives
- Specific Grant Sources
 - ISTEA, SYMMS Grants
 - Marine Board Grants
 - ODFS Grants (OPRD) - Enhancement Projects
 - ATV (ODOT) Grants
 - ISTEA Grants - Back Country Byways
 - ISTEA, Enhancement Grants
 - Local Government Grants Programs
 - Land & Water Conservation Funding

CHAPTER 6

Agency Roles in SE Oregon

6.1 Roles and Responsibilities

The roles of various agencies in providing recreation opportunities in Oregon have been shaped by many things --- by agency missions, land ownership patterns, the historical evolution of the agencies themselves and their perceived roles in recreation, and by funding capabilities. In order to effectively share the responsibilities for providing recreational opportunities to the public, agencies need to adopt roles that are complimentary with each other and provide operational efficiencies that can help to stretch their funding without reducing the quality or quantity of service to the park.

6.1.1 Traditional Roles

Over time, statewide agency roles and responsibilities have generally followed along the following traditional roles:

Federal Agencies manage over 51 percent of all state lands and are the largest manager of outdoor recreation land and facilities in the state. Federal agencies are primarily responsible for providing dispersed recreation opportunities and protecting this vast resource for use and enjoyment by the public, including unique resources of national significance.

State agencies primarily supply developed destination recreation areas, protect unique resources of statewide significance, and are involved in funding or providing technical assistance to local governments in the provision of recreation areas, facilities and programs.

Local agencies primarily supply close-to-home, developed recreation areas, facilities, and programs; and sometimes-undeveloped urban natural areas. These can be regional as well as community areas and facilities, and are usually provided by counties, cities and special districts.

Tribes primarily supply developed recreation areas, facilities and programs on reservation lands for tribal members. They may also manage undeveloped lands for their cultural and natural resource values.

The private sector, both for-profit and non-profit, often fills gaps in need that are not provided by other agencies or organizations. This can range from recreation areas provided by utility companies, to youth programs through local churches or Y's, to commercial recreation operations such as ski resorts, or to special interest recreation groups formed around a specific activity, such as hiking.

A question was included in the 1995 SE Oregon SCORP Survey asking respondents which recreation providers they thought should take a lead role in providing recreational opportunities. The survey

found that, for many of the activities, the responses fell along traditional lines. For some activities though, respondents placed a higher emphasis on the state having a greater role than it has traditionally. Activities that showed this higher emphasis on state involvement included, minimal service overnight campgrounds, nature wildlife observation areas, protection along lakes and streams, scenic protection along highways, protection of public forest / rangeland. Interestingly this higher emphasis on state involvement cited by the respondents is mostly centered around the traditional role of the federal agencies.

An outdoor recreation roles matrix was developed with the input of recreation providers in the area (see Appendix C). To a certain extent, it supports the traditional view of who should do what, but there are some indications that the ability for agencies to assume new or non-traditional roles would be of benefit to the region.

6.1.2 Potential Roles and Benefits

The following are examples of potential roles and benefits:

Federal Agencies: Since seventy percent of the region is managed by federal agencies, these agencies have a tremendous impact upon the quantity and quality of the region's recreational opportunities. Because of their extensive presence in the region, all the federal agencies should be continually involved in county and community efforts related to recreation provision. Flexibility and creativity should be the primary theme in trying to find solutions to community recreation needs. The federal agencies already seem to be getting involved in community recreation needs to some extent.

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department: The agency with the largest role in the state for providing high amenity camping is the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, yet it does not fulfill that role in SE Oregon (with the exception of Goose Lake). OPRD currently lacks the resources or infrastructure to fulfill that role in Southeastern Oregon as it has in other areas of the state. OPRD involvement in high amenity camping in the region will require partnerships with other land management agencies in the area.

Cultural / Historic Resources: There is a wealth of historical and cultural resources in the region, managed by the tribes, counties, cities, OPRD, USFS and BLM. All agencies should participate in a coordinated effort to protect and interpret cultural resources on a regional basis. OPRD has had a traditional role in other parts of the state in protecting cultural and historical resources, with an administrative tie to the State Historic Preservation Office, and is willing to help coordinate these efforts.

6.2 Agency Planning Document Summary

The following is a brief summary of the individual agency documents (a listing of all the agency documents is included in Appendix F).

Note: Agency roles for the future are commonly expressed in their published management and development plans.

6.2.1 Federal

One of the unique features of this area is that 70% of the land is in federal ownership. These lands are primarily managed by the USFS, BLM and USFW. The primary USFS focus in this region is the management of timber lands for harvest. The primary BLM focus is the management of range lands for grazing. The USFW focus is on habitat protection. These agencies also provide recreation access and facilities to these lands emphasizing the unique qualities of specific areas. Recreation opportunities have been available for little or no cost to the visitor. However this is changing in some areas as agencies turn to fees to cover their operational costs.

During the past decade these federal agencies have worked towards expanding their recreation opportunities. All federal agencies recognize the growth in recreation need and the increase in visitation from outside the region. Agencies also recognize that they manage some of the most unique and significant scenic, natural and cultural resources in the state as well as the northwest. Agency documents stress the importance of these features and that continued preservation and protection of these resources is essential. Specific goals identified in the federal documents include the protection of resource values, promotion and enhancement of recreation, and provision of interpretation and education. To date, none of the federal plans express any major changes in their traditional provider roles.

6.2.2 Tribal

The Burns Paiute are a Native American community in the southeast region. Land, water, flora and fauna are not only significant natural resources but are core cultural resources. All life is sustained by the health of these resources. These communities focus their everyday lives on the value of these resources being protected and preserved.

These communities are developing management plans for their lands. Primary community goals are the protection of natural and cultural resources, expansion of the economic base and the provision of recreation opportunities.

6.2.3 State

A number of Oregon state agencies have land ownership and/or jurisdictional authorities throughout this region. This SCORP document focuses on agencies that provide recreation resources or programs. These agencies include the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD), Division of State Lands (DSL), and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW). The agencies are revenue supported, providing very specific recreation opportunities.

OPRD facilities are limited in this region and include overnight camps, scenic areas, historical structures and day use facilities. The ODFW land base includes several fishing access and camping locations, small wildlife management areas and the Summer Lake Wildlife Management Area. ODFW is responsible for the management of game and non-game species. This management includes the provision of planned harvest of game species and the education of hunters and anglers.

The primary DSL focus is to raise money for the common school fund. Their main source of money is from grazing fees. DSL properties are open to the public, but the agency does not specifically provide recreation facilities or programs. The agency does list resource protection as a primary goal.

OPRD and ODFW documents list resource protection, recreation, and interpretation and education as goals. Since these agencies are revenue supported, they also recognize tourism, information and marketing as tools to accomplish these goals.

6.2.4 Local

Government and private agencies on the local level depend on the resource base provided by the state and federal governments for their major recreation opportunities. The state of Oregon requires that cities and counties develop land use plans and implementation ordinances that will guide community growth in an orderly fashion. State land use plans are developed using statewide land use goals as a basis. Goal 8 is the state land use goal that deals directly with recreational needs. This goal requires planning to meet future needs by government agencies having responsibilities for recreation areas, facilities and opportunities. This is to be done in conjunctions with private enterprise, in the appropriate proportions and in such quantity, quality, location as is consistent with the availability of resources. These Comprehensive Plans detail recreation resources and provide avenues for protecting and expanding recreation resources and opportunities as available.

Local groups have developed specific plans to raise the awareness of recreation opportunities and developed strategies to promote these opportunities. Both governmental and local groups recognize the significance of the natural resources and the benefits of utilizing these resources as well as the impacts to these resources. The common goals gleaned from local planning documents include protection of resource values, promotion and enhancement of recreation, providing interpretation and education, tourism development, providing recreational information and marketing of recreation resources and opportunities.

APPENDIX A

Regional Profile

The following is a description of the southeast region's natural resources, outdoor recreation base, prehistory, Tribal history, and Euro-American settlement history. The regional profile provides a general set of tourist themes which may draw visitors to the region. The profile is intended to provide general background information related to tourism development in the region.

Natural Resources

The southeastern region extends south from the Blue Mountains to the Great Basin and range area, and eastward from the Central Cascades to the Owyhee upland of the high lava plains near the Idaho border. This plateau is the driest area in Oregon. A number of closed drainage basins drain into playas, lakes and wetlands that cyclically shrink, dry up, or swell. The largest of these are Harney and Malheur Lakes.

The basin and range area of southern Oregon is actually a part of the much larger Great Basin comprising parts of California, Nevada, Arizona and Utah. The most characteristic features in this area are long narrow ridges or ranges which have been uplifted along fault lines. Generally, the ridges are gently sloping on one side and very steep on the other. The Steens Mountain is a spectacular example of such vertical displacement. Permanent streams in this part of the region drain in a northerly direction toward the Harney Basin. There are important wildlife refuges in all of the basins of the region.

In the extreme southeast corner of the region is the Malheur-Owyhee upland. Composed of ancient lavas and sediments, it is an older plateau than those farther west. Block faulting is not as pronounced there as in the basin and range region. The Malheur and Owyhee Rivers cross this area. The Owyhee and its tributaries have cut deep and colorful canyons into the plateau.

The continental climate of the region has much less precipitation and a more extreme variances in winter and summer temperatures. The plateaus are chilled by Arctic winter winds. The temperatures are often far below 40°F in winter and over 85°F in summer. Water is especially scarce in this region.

This area has a vegetative landscape that is dominated by western juniper and several species of sagebrush. Other vegetation is salt and drought-tolerant, such as shadscale, salt sage, greasewood, and spiny hopsage.

Outdoor Recreation Base

The region has an impressive, though relatively overlooked array of natural and cultural attractions. For starters, the imposing 30-mile-long Steens Mountain, which rises to an elevation of 9,733 feet, is well-known to geologists as one of the world's largest fault blocks. A 55 mile loop road maintained by the BLM leads to the mountain's crest and the highest point accessible to automobile travel in Oregon.

Other geological wonders include Abert Rim, the largest exposed fault scarp in North America, and two extensive, diverse volcanic fields, the Jordan Craters and Diamond Craters. The Alvord Desert, an expanse of alkaline flats and sand dunes, lies adjacent to the east slope of Steens Mountain.

The region also contains the state's largest wildlife preserves, the 183,000-acre Malheur Wildlife Refuge and the Hart Mountain Antelope Refuge, which protects one of North America's largest pronghorn antelope herds.

The region's cultural history is no less grand than its scenic wonders. It's a history filled with stirring accounts of native peoples who populated the region more than 12,000 years ago; of early trappers who explored the region for the Hudson Bay Company; of gold-seekers who traveled through on their way from California to the Idaho gold fields; and of farmers and ranchers who settled the region to cultivate the land or graze cattle and sheep. The landscape today is dotted with the physical remnants of this history such as the Sod House Ranch. Several of the early ranching operations continue to function in their historic capacity.

In addition, OPRD owns both the six-unit Frenchglen Hotel and Frenchglen Corrals near the southern end of the Malheur Wildlife Refuge, and is restoring one of Oregon's most unique structures, the Pete French Round Barn. The latter is a remnant from the days when the region was partitioned into huge landholdings ruled by cattle barons. It also owns the Fort Rock Cave site of prehistoric artifacts.

As the largest landowner in the region, the Bureau of Land Management owns and manages most of the region's natural and cultural resources. OPRD maintains six properties in the region, including Lake Owyhee State Park, Goose Lake State Recreation Area, the Succor Creek Recreation Area and Fort Rock State Natural Area, a 325-foot high remnant of an ancient volcanic crater where historians believe an Indian population resided more than 10,000 years ago.

The 150-mile-long Desert Trail is a segment of the Oregon Recreation Trails System, and 67 miles of the Owyhee River above Lake Owyhee have both State Scenic Waterway and a National Wild and Scenic River status.

The sparsely populated region also has some strong intangible qualities, such as a lingering Old West Asod buster@ ambience, and a sense of the freedom of the current outdoors. Horseback riding, backpacking/hiking, back country camping, rock-hounding, hunting, mountain biking and the use of off-road vehicles are activities that can be enjoyed with a minimum of limitations.

Prehistory

PaleoIndian populations appear in the archaeological record at the end of the last Ice Age. The oldest radiocarbon date associated with human artifacts is the 13,200 year old date from Fort Rock Cave in Lake County, but that may date artifacts buried by animals from layers above. The Dietz site near Wagontire, but in Lake County, is a Western Clovis/Western Stemmed occupation where fluted and stemmed projectile points were used. Clovis/Western Stemmed sites fall between 12,000 to 7,000 years ago. Sites within this period are called either PaleoIndian, Pre-Archaic, Proto-Archaic, Western Clovis or Western Stemmed. Such sites represent economic strategies that exploited large Ice-Age animals such as the mammoth, mastodon, giant ground sloth, and giant bison. Traditional archaeological interpretation suggests an unbalanced economic strategy that emphasized hunting with little or no plant gathering. There is increasing evidence for use of ground stone for processing plants during this period, blurring its relation to the "Archaic" where plant gathering is the hallmark. The earliest surface house in Oregon dates to about 9,000 years ago.

Early Archaic is equated with broad spectrum gathering/hunting/ fishing. Plant processing is much more in evidence, suggesting a shift towards more balanced economic systems. The statewide period of occupation spans 7,000 - 4,000 years ago. This roughly coincides with a shift in climate towards hotter and dryer conditions in the three county region. Lakes and marshes were reduced in size or dried up. All of the large Ice-Age mammals were extinct.

Middle Archaic groups were building pit houses and were largely semi-sedentary during parts of the year. The economy was mixed and intensified over time. Projectile point style changes are associated with this period as well. The generic time period is from 4,000 - the BC/AD transition. This approximately corresponds to a climatic shift towards wetter and cooler conditions as well. Lakes and marshes expanded. Housepit villages appear around lakes. The Headquarters site at the mouth of the Blitzen River contains remains of tui chub, suckers, and muskrat, indicating intensive lake/marsh use.

Late Archaic is seen in two ways. It is associated with the introduction of bow and arrow technology or with the development of land management techniques such as systematic burning. Burning opens up climax vegetation, allowing the natural increase of valued plants and animals. This statewide time period ranges from BC/AD to the entry of trade goods from Euro-Americans into Indian cultures. The Late Archaic archaeological record roughly corresponds to the distribution of Indian groups found by Euro-Americans when they explored Oregon.

Paiute subsistence patterns used complex strategies of social fission (leaving groups when resources are in short supply), fusion (joining groups where resources are abundant) and flux (constant change in residence) as well as scheduling seasonal movements relating to broad spectrum gathering, hunting and fishing, availability of wood products and minerals at varied altitudes and in different environments to maximize benefits and reduce risks.

Tribal History

The aboriginal lands of the Paiute Tribes covered a large area, encompassing not only lands within Malheur, Harney and Lake Counties, but also extending into surrounding states. Today, the Tribes with reservation lands within the Southeastern SCORP study area are the Burns Paiute and the Fort McDermitt Paiute. However, other Paiute Tribes also have a interest in the region because of their ancestral inhabitation. In summary, the Paiute Tribes are:⁽¹⁾

Burns Paiute: The Burns Paiute group originated from homeless Northern Paiute who gathered in the Burns, Oregon area, where they were allotted in 1897. The reservation was established in 1972 in two locations. One is a 760.32 acre section northwest of the Burns city limits. Another parcel of about ten acres, known as Old Camp, lies about a half mile west of Burns. There are also 71 scattered allotments less than 25 miles east of the Burns city limits. They are what remain of the 115 allotments that were made in 1897. The allotted lands total approximately 11,014 acres.

Fort Bidwell Paiute: The Fort Bidwell Paiute are primarily composed of Northern Paiute whose homelands were essentially in the Surprise Valley and Warner Valley region of northern California and southern Oregon, and adjacent area of Nevada westward to the northeastern shore of Goose Lake. In addition to Northern Paiute, who settled in the McDermitt and Bidwell areas along the southern Oregon state line following the 1868 Snake Wars, others joined the settlement after release from the Yakima Reservation in 1883. The Secretary of the Interior created a reservation and an Indian training school in 1897 from the former lands of the Fort Bidwell Military Reserve. The reservation was enlarged in 1913 and 1917. Today, it comprises approximately 4,629 acres and is located at Fort Bidwell, California.

Fort McDermitt Paiute: The Fort McDermitt Paiute are composed of Northern Paiute and Shoshone Tribes. The Denio and McDermitt area of Nevada was the southeastern-most territory of the Northern Paiute. The Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation straddles the Oregon - Nevada border in southeastern Oregon. It was originally a military post in 1867, and abandoned some years later. The site was transferred to the Secretary of the Interior in 1889, and allotments of land were made to the Indians in 1892. The reservation is approximately 35,166 acres, of which roughly 18,380 acres are in Oregon.

The Klamath Tribes: The Klamath Tribes are composed of Klamath, Modoc, the Yahooskin and the Wal-puh-pai Band of the Snake Paiute. Prior to Euro-Americans entering the region, the tribes together claimed over twenty million acres in present-day Oregon and Washington. In Oregon, the former Klamath village sites were on Klamath Lake and Klamath Marsh and on the Williamson and Sprague Rivers.

Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of Duck Valley Reservation: The Duck Valley Reservation was established in 1877 for several Western Shoshone bands who traditionally lived along the Owyhee River in southeastern Oregon, southwestern Idaho, and the Humboldt River of Northern Nevada.

⁽¹⁾Taken from Eastside Draft EIS and A Guide to the Indian Tribes of the Pacific Northwest, Robert H. Ruby and John A. Brown.

Later they were joined by Paiute from the lower Weiser country of Idaho, and independent Northern Paiute from Fort McDermitt, Camp Harney, and Quinn River areas and from the Owyhee region of southwestern Idaho. The reservation today is approximately 294,242 acres situated on the Idaho and Nevada border adjacent to Humboldt National Forest.

Euro-American Settlement History

The first recorded Euro-Americans into the region occurred in the early 1800s, when Peter Skeene Ogden, a trapper for the Hudson Bay Company, traveled from Fort Vancouver in the winter of 1826 up the Columbia River and the Deschutes River into the rolling hills and plateaus of central and southeast Oregon. He was searching for new trapping territory, and recorded his observations for the Hudson Bay Company about the conditions of this vast new territory.

In 1833, another trapper and explorer, Ewing Young, may have entered parts of Southeast Oregon on his way to California to buy cattle for his farm in the Willamette Valley. The first mapping of the territory by the U. S. Army was by Col. J.J. Abert in 1838. U.S. Army General John C. Fremont's explorations of the region in 1843 and 1846 further drew the attention of explorers and settlers. The Fremont Trail established a north-south route through Oregon from the Dalles to California through Klamath Falls.

Little changed in this vast part of the Oregon Territory until the 1850's when gold fever lured miners from California into the area on their way to the gold fields in Idaho. They talked of great grass lands located in "well watered valleys," and soon, these reports caught the ears of stockman, farmers and others looking for opportunities for a new start. Before long, the trapper was replaced by the rancher, homesteader and others speculating on the development of these vast resources. Southeast Oregon began to move into the mainstream of Oregon's settlement era.

If any one act of government moved people on to the land it had to be the Homestead Act of 1862. The Act provided a 160 acre claim for free if a person lived seven months a year on the claim, constructed a habitable house, and cultivated one-eighth of the 160 acres. Several claims were filed by couples, resulting in numerous 320 acre claims. Agricultural land useable for farming was in high demand and was quickly developed. The first pear orchard was established around 1870 in Lake County. In 1883, Malheur County farmers developed irrigation canals to enhance the development of arid farm land. Unfortunately, the settlers of southeast Oregon discovered that the land was largely unsuitable for farming, leading to development of what is considered the modern day agricultural use of the region--ranching.

The concept of open range land played a major role and had significant impact on the development of the ranching industry in the region. In search of new open range for grazing, stockman from central and northern California developed vast ranch holdings in the region, particularly Harney County, such as the P, Double O and Riddle ranches. By 1880, ranching was a major enterprise, contributing to the spirit and culture of the "old west" atmosphere that continues in southeast Oregon today.

Because lumber was needed for extensive settlement and development, one of the region's first sawmills was constructed in 1867 at Camp Warner in the Honey Creek area of Lake County. It utilized trees from the nation's largest Ponderosa pine forests located in Harney and Grant counties. Timber and forestry products continue to be principal industries for Harney and Lake counties today.

To move people and supplies, old game trails gave way to the development of some very crude and narrow roads, such as the 250 mile freighting line from Lakeview to Redding, California. Other major roads were the Oregon Central Military Road that tied together all three counties for a number of years, and the Willamette Valley Cascade Wagon Road. The latter was used by emigrants to cross the upper sections of Harney and Malheur Counties to reach the fertile farm lands of the Willamette Valley. Around 1911, both Lakeview and Ontario could be reached by railroads, and became commercial centers and market places for southeast Oregon.

The ensuing years brought other changes to the region as well. Federal laws to protect the region's wildlife began to regulate and shape the use of public land. In 1908, President Theodore Roosevelt established Malheur and Harney Lakes as the Lake Malheur Reservation, a preserve and breeding ground for native birds. The refuge was enlarged by Executive Order of Herbert Hoover, and enlarged again in 1935 when lands in the Blitzen Valley were added by Executive Order of Franklin D. Roosevelt. At that time, the name of the preserve was changed to Malheur Migratory Bird Refuge. The name changed again in 1940 to the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge. In Malheur County, the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 ended the use of the Steens Mountain area for sheep and cattle grazing. The Hart Mountain Antelope Refuge was formed in 1936, with some help of the local residents for the protection of the Antelope and other wildlife in Lake County.

APENDIX B

Ideas and Recommendations

The follow are project-specific ideas or recommendations gathered from agency and public meetings. Some may already be in progress, or are identified in agency planning documents; others will need further evaluation among the agencies and interested parties in the region to determine feasibility and suitability.

Boating

- More boat excursions through Hell's Canyon, beginning at Brownlee Reservoir.
- More boat ramps on the Snake River.
- Strategies:
 - (1) Map water bodies and streams. Determine and identify current use. Assess current use.
 - (2) Inventory accesses and facilities on/adjacent to these water bodies and streams.
 - (3) Marine Board/Water Resources division produce a GIS map of aggregation of ater bodies; fund through regional strategies grant.

Camping

- Develop higher amenity camping at Chickahominy Reservoir to provide a destination camping opportunity along HWY 20.
- Develop camping at Fort Rock State Natural Area.
- Develop camping at Chandler State Wayside.
- Expand recreation opportunities at the USFS Dog Lake facilities to include bird watching, camping, water sports and fishing.
- Develop facilities at Anna Reservoir for camping. The irrigation district owns Land.
- Explore development of a campground at Hart Mountain Refuge on 80 acres of DSL property.
- Explore development of a campground at Black Cap near Lakeview for hang gliders.
- Explore development of overnight facilities near Summer Lake.
- Explore development of a large "Oasis" style campground in Harney County between French Glen and Burns to serve as a central location for day trips.
- Explore development of a large campground in Lake County between Bend and Lakeview to act as a central location for day trips.

Trail Use

The following are recommendations from the State Trails Plan:

- The Northern Intertie - The Pacific Crest Trail to the Desert National Recreation Trail in the Ochoco, Deschutes and Malheur National Forest.
- The Southern Intertie - The Pacific Crest Trail to the Desert National Recreation Trail in the Winema and Fremont National Forest.
- Work with the Desert Trail Association to complete segments of the desert trail in the Vale and Burns BLM districts.
- Complete segments of the north and south interties between the Desert Trail and the Pacific Crest in the Burns and Vale Districts.
- Study the feasibility of acquiring the abandoned Burns to Vale railroad and converting it to a multi-purpose trail in the Vale District. This trail could become part of the desert trail.
- Continue to develop the Warner Wetland's eight mile canoe trail planned for the channels between Turpin and Campbell Lakes in the Lakeview District.
- Investigate the Nyssa to Homedale railroad abandonment. If the project is still possible, coordinate with Rails to Trails Conservancy for rail-banking.

Community Recreation Activities and Facilities

Ontario

- Pursue the concept of a new community recreation center to serve the greater Ontario area.
- Pursue the need for community soccer fields in Ontario.
- Pursue the concept of a greenbelt for bicyclists and walkers along the Snake River, from Ontario State Park to the Welcome Center or to Farewell Bend State Park.
- Investigate family biking opportunities off and on road in the Ontario area. Possible destinations include Malheur Butte, Clay Peak and Mary Peak.

Burns-Hines

- Pursue the concept of developing a Burns to Hines railroad greenway for a walking trail.
- Find funding for the renovation of the High Desert Park and Recreation District swim pool.

Burns-Paiute Tribe

- The Burns-Paiute Tribe has a need for additional recreation facilities.

Lakeview

- Pursue the concept of a Lakeview multi-purpose recreational building.
- Improve baseball and softball field facilities.
- Develop community bike trails.
- Develop a year-round community center (swimming, racquetball, indoor track).
- Funding to cover the Lakeview swimming pool and major maintenance work on well and pump.
- Enhance the nature trail by promoting interpretive opportunities.
- Secure communications for day-care wading pool.
- Develop an in-line skating area.

Historic Site

- Preserve the Birch Ranch as a working ranch. Local colleges could use the site. Also serves as the first pull-out when rafting from the Rome.

Sightseeing

- Self guided auto tours from central visitors center.
- Sightseeing at Jordon Craters.
- Regional Tour - High Desert Museum to Burns to Baker City back to Oregon City.
- Develop day-use areas on HWY 20 or on 395 and others between Burns and Nevada.
- Tour groups - packages, desert, mountain, refuge, forest.
- Tour of row crops in Malheur County.

APPENDIX C

Comments From Public Meetings

Burns, Oregon SE Regional SCORP Meeting 10/16/95

General Comments

1. State Wildlife areas should be included on state maps.

Comments on Major Activities

1. Boating - sail or motor is missing
2. Mountain Biking - Rockhounding
3. Land Sailors – Alvord
4. Where do user bases come from? (Answer: Phone surveys)
5. Hunting - Black Powder Clubs
6. 4 Wheel Drive ATV's – BLM
7. Meld together with 1987 survey
8. Shooting ranges – target
9. Archery - exceeded growth estimate
10. Dude Ranching - Ponderosa Ranch - cattle ranch, 18 yrs old, 2 weeks work experience
11. Destination Resorts
12. Warm Springs development would encourage more boating
13. Rockhounding - especially obsidian thundereggs
14. Meaning of user-base numbers?
15. Activity occasions/occurrences
16. How gathered? Phone, mail, federal agency user accounts. Out or in-state?
17. Note: Significance of visitors from nearby states
18. Percent growth in hunting has probably more than SCORP estimate
19. Stargazing - dark sky area – Steens

Comments on Goals

1. Not in favor of State Park close to Round Barn
2. Population pressures - control and direct
3. How far should recreation be developed and to what degree?
4. Main interpretive center in Burns
5. Educate people about the lifestyles in the region
6. Educate people as they come through here

7. Harney County is primarily BLM/private - protection of resources - limit development. State agencies need to work together in a common direction
8. Marketing what you have through brochures, etc.
9. Marketing of Bend has done more to change the area. Got people in and they stayed. Development occurred because of marketing strategy.
10. Brochures published by Chamber - need common marketing goals.
11. Elderhostel movement - organized senior activities
12. Need something to keep downtown area alive
13. Ranchers don't view tourism as an economic benefit
14. Desire to stay the same without further development, feels tourism should be controlled
15. Protect cultural resources consider ranch Harney County culture (100+years) as significant cultural resource to protect.
16. Control and direct inevitable increase in tourism to protect local culture. "Low key" recreation - plan together with theme to interpret education about life in the SE. Need to educate public that ranchers/agricultural community are stewards of land.
17. Public land ownership will limit growth in numbers of people who come and develop for private growth
18. Recast "protect resources" goal to reflect above discussion
19. Transportation infrastructure has limited ability to support tourism growth
20. Can marketing avoid the negative impacts seen, for example, in Bend where development has been the direct result of successful marketing?
21. Marketing of common goals is more efficient
22. Elderhostels are a good marketing target
23. Control visitors "tours" - visitor days/routes on private lands/help downtown area
24. Work together in county

Comments on Issues

1. Signing to help educate people about private lands
2. Use of information bulletins, interpretive panels, maps. People think that everything out here is public.
3. Improve BLM maps that are available
4. A lot of private land is not fenced
5. Education

Comments on the SE SCORP Plan

1. Confidence that what is being done is to change something
2. Use plan against other users and user groups
3. "Living and changing document"
4. Steens Mountains Recreation Plan - bring forward prior ideas/concepts and take up stuff that is working and modify them to fit today's needs
5. Partnerships - State/federal agencies need to work together (coordinate)
6. Bird watchers - need for turnouts to pull off road - viewing areas for wildlife

Comments on Hunting on Private Property

1. Need greater respect for private property (private ranchers can probably control, but they have been surprised by numbers)
2. Need better education (signing, joint interpretive efforts) on what is private and what is public and on contribution of private landowners to supporting resource
3. Need better mapping to show land ownership (have to buy from BLM)
4. As tourism grows, need major education activities
5. Concern about how plan will be used to cause changes. A need for living, changing documents.
6. Bring issues from past plans forward and adopt to fit current needs
7. Look at broad picture of what you want and stick with it
8. Plan to benchmarks with timelines (Walker-Macey effort)
9. Problems with state agency coordination (or lack of it)
10. Partnerships such as ODOT planning and DOC new prison - workgroup to look at impacts (Ontario)Transportation is BIG issue in Harney County
11. No toilets (no trees) along highways. No public facilities (rest areas) and few private businesses
12. Bird watchers stop in middle of road
13. Need turnouts on state and federal road system in a plan so that actions can happen when it is easy/efficient

Burning Issues

1. Expected some kind of commercial/state interpretive facility - Andrews - why isn't there something? Better camping facility
2. Glad we took time to come to SE - wants to do something substantial in area that everybody can buy into.
3. Opposed to proposals to lock up federal lands into Wilderness or other restrictive uses (e.g. XIPS)
4. Preserving culture of lifestyle. Turnouts for birdwatching.
5. Comprehensive plan update - keep rural nature of Harney County; open agricultural land; careful in what you do so that you don't attract what you don't want.
6. Partnerships - getting good results getting things done.
7. Signing - need to do a better job
8. Keep lands open - BLM wilderness designation
9. Walking trail (cooperative effort) Burns - Hines RR Greenway

Lakeview, Oregon

Public Workshop

10/12/95

General Comments

1. Private Enterprise - needs to be taken into account
2. Limited Infrastructure
3. Agency land trades to increase opportunities and to eliminate in-holdings

Comments on Major Activities

1. Equestrian - very big draw
2. People will not move here to stay
3. Tourism - people with dollars
4. 4. Some preferred settings may have to do with access

Comments on Major Common Goals

1. Lake County considering major visitor center
2. Enhancing tourism - maybe quality, not quantity
3. Treatment of education is often "on the spot." Environmental education should be planning effectively for the future.
4. Goose Lake - too limited regarding environmental education. State Parks - Could make visits to schools
5. Everyone wants to "protect what we have" but not enough focus on land use
6. Add partnerships to Common Goals list
7. ONRC - Their goal could conflict with last three goals (Interpretation/tourism/marketing)
8. Enhancing tourism -- Everyone has a different definition of tourism (this is a problem)
9. How do you protect and promote?

Comments On Issues

1. Insurance for private recreation providers is a problem, money is often prohibitive
2. Enhancing tourism - people. Provide diversity and quality. Don't over promote (like "Mohab" area in Nevada). Must properly define all issues. Can't promote until you are ready. Population influx is an issue.
3. Planning and Education key to conflict resolution
4. People will find what they want to do without state being involved
5. Threat to ranching because of outsider's perceptions
6. Have to educate public about what to expect when they arrive here
7. Local input to BLM and USFS is important about road and trail closures and planning
8. Need results to be truly useful
9. Help with educating public on wise use of natural resources
10. Plan new facilities off road to avoid highway noise
11. Education

Burning Issues

1. Add transportation to the issues list.
2. Coordination between state planning is lacking. Also with programs.
3. How to make all the users happy. Need to know user issues.
4. Keep wilderness designation limit.
5. Like roaded natural areas
6. Governor doesn't do much to encourage private(?)
7. Avoid duplication of promotion
8. Coordinate for more effective use
9. Funding source "Pittman-Robertson tax" idea, tax on hunting equipment. Look at taxing recreation equipment to fund recreation.
10. Get recreation demand information to regional strategy board to help with decisions
11. Provide information on funding sources in plan (existing funding available)
12. Follow up on DSL lands issue
13. Address conflicts between ranchers/grazing/recreation
14. Take stand on "enough" wilderness - stop ONRC from closing everything down
15. Funding - Look at private investment
16. Goose Lake good example of how to build state park
17. County depends on government dollars coming in
18. Look at property taxes - help landowner
19. Put lands aside for wildlife - use tax incentives
20. Liability issues - Landowners need protection
21. Back Country Discovery Trail very good

Ontario, Oregon

SE Regional SCORP Meeting

10/24/95

Major Growth Issues

1. Surprised ORV use in survey isn't higher
2. Bicycle data probably too high
3. Thinks primitive preference is related to perception about number of people, rather than "setting"
4. Rock hounding is a big recreational activity
5. Low growth in hunting
 - fen. of tag restriction (in '87 tags were not required - gen season; '89 - limited entry deer, later elk
 - 7% included in big game hunting, maybe a little high, but it is close
 - deer moving into irrigated lands
6. Question about clumping visits to interpretive centers w/nature - wildlife viewing
7. Back county trailriding (horse) - no opportunities in Malheur Co. People go into USFS land in Idaho.
8. There are areas where they would like to ride (e.g. wilderness area near Unity). No information available on topography. Likely opportunities within 1 hour (e.g., areas around Vale).
9. Need Trailheads for horses and other non-motorized uses. Users doing trail work in Idaho, although living in Oregon. Send draft Trails Plan to attendees from Back Country Horsemen.
10. BLM lands mostly open for riding, but no established facilities (marked trails, trail heads). Current planning and management should entertain proposals.
11. Most of folks using Lake Owyhee not fishing (see survey results). Would have expected to see motorized boating appear as a major growth activity.

General Comments

1. No RV dumpsites in Malheur County. Considerable "illegal" dumping
2. Few highway rest areas

Common Goals

1. Need to focus on socioeconomic/cultural impacts on small towns without dislocating/damaging small community interests and lifestyles.
2. User funding support for activities and facilities "player pays" - rather than monetary burden on local communities.
3. Significance of partnerships (public/private) to get things done (yet money drying up) but government agencies can provide staff expertise.
4. Concern that facility development (e.g. trailheads) will attract lots of use. Need more facilities to disperse use and to protect resource value, or back-off on tourism promotion.
5. Better information on sites/locations which can be used
6. Better information on how to use/protect resources

Issues

1. Some user groups could use education on outdoor behavior (e.g., hunters using horses). Large problem exists with damaging and vandalizing of historic/cultural sites/resources.
2. Transportation - include a need for gas stations with expanded hours of operation.
3. Possibility of using BLM land along highways to provide pull-offs/rest areas (use partnerships)
4. Concerning Rails-to-Trails opportunities, need OPRD leadership North of Burns/Siletz (Vale to Burns has reverted to private landowners), West of Riverside to Malheur Canyon, Juntura
 - ODFW; more opportunities for partnerships.
5. How to deal with discrete historic/cultural sites.
 - Stone House - Vale
 - Pelota Frounton- Jordan Valley
 - Charbonneau Jean Baptiste Memorial
 - Historic Trails
6. Need "milepost guides (Roadside Geology)
7. More and better "historical" markers
8. Need sufficient and diverse opportunities near urbanized areas to enhance economic welfare and support tourism.
9. SRCI increase in employees - increase of 2,700 new jobs and increased population - 7,000. Increased need for outdoor recreation opportunities near Ontario. Community Solutions Team looking at impact (include "Valley" as "out-of-state").
10. Out of State Use -
 - How to better involve out-of-state public in planning?
 - How to share dollar support responsibilities (e.g., Malheur County boat license on Idaho boaters)?
11. Need family biking opportunities (on and off road near home)
 - Malheur Butte)
 - Clay Peak) Need public/private partnerships
 - Mary Creek)
12. Need community soccer fields due to upsurge in youth involvement/interest (state/local)
13. Expense of restrooms - need help to communities (bigger problem than finding land)
14. Broaden #6 (recreation areas and activities) to include maintenance needs
15. Greenbelt along Snake River - OPRD help with acquisition/development. Begin at Ontario State Park to Welcome Center (or Farewell Bend). Use by bicyclists/walkers
16. Railroad Abandonment - Nyssa to Homedale (with Idaho)
17. Partnerships - include concept of volunteers in an Adopt-a-programs (as part of maintenance needs).

Burning Issues

1. Need for access and information is key. Need more/continuing partnerships.
2. Don't forget South part of County - need for rest areas.
3. A word of warning - Piece of pie is getting smaller, we can't love our resource to death.
4. Support historic sites in area
5. Broader definition of recreation should include interpretive centers and historic properties.
6. Tourism and outdoor recreation can be in conflict with each other. Appropriate protection of resources while not overselling. Fear of losing it.
7. Help private owners of historic properties.
8. Focus on providing recreational opportunities for local residents - quality of life issues.
9. More usage not necessarily good; less tourism might be better
10. Sharing of information between user groups about activities; joint projects; needed to avoid user conflicts.

APPENDIX D

Roles Matrix

SE REGION SCORP PLAN																				
CURRENT ROLES AND PROVIDERS OF SUPPLY																				
	LOCAL				STATE					FEDERAL										
SUPPLY-AREAS & FACILITIES	C i t i e s/ D i s t	H a r n e y C o	L a k e C o	M a l h e u r C o		O D F W	D S L	M a r i n e B d	O P R D	O D O T		B L M	B O R	U S F S	U S F & W		T r i b e s		P r i v a t e	
Boat accesses/ramps/docks								F	S			M	M							
Camping--high amenity									M										M	
Camping--low amenity or primitive									S			M	M	M						
Fishing accesses (platforms, trails, etc.)						M		F				M	S	M	S					
Golf courses																				
Greenways/parkways																				
Highway day use parks/rest areas									S	M		S								
Historic/cultural sites	M	M	M	M					M			M		M						
Hunting areas/access						L	S					M	S	M	M					
Interpretive--sites/kiosks	S	S	S	S					S			M	S	S	M					
Interpretative--museums		M	M	M																
Interpretive--visitor centers												S								
OHV sites												M		M						
Parks--local	M	M	M	M																
Parks--regional																				
Picnic sites	M	M	M	M					S			M	M	M						
Playgrounds	M																S			
Recreation								S				M		M						

SE REGION SCORP PLAN																				
CURRENT ROLES AND PROVIDERS OF SUPPLY																				
	LOCAL				STATE				FEDERAL											
areas--dispersed or outback																				
Scenic byways--back-country								S		M		M								
Scenic waterway corridors						S		M		M	S									
Skiing--cross country												M								
Skiing--downhill												S								
Sports field/athletic courts	M															S				
Swim pools	M																			
Trails--bicycle on road	M	M	M	M						M										
Trails--community walking	M											S								
Trails--hiking/mtn. bike	S	S	S	S		S		S		M		M	S							
Trails--equestrian										M		M								
Water access sites (bodies of water)							F	M		M	M	M								
Wilderness areas (designated)												M								
Wilderness resource areas (under review)										M										
Wildlife refuges or special wildlife mgmt. areas						M		S		S		M								
Wildlife sites--watchable						M		S		M	S	S	M							
Winter access sites/activities										S		M								
Community recreation programs	M															?				
Festivals/events	M	M	M	M								S				M				M
Niche tourism (i.e., hang gliding, rock-hounding)	M	M	M	M				M		S		M	M							M
Tourism promotion	M	M	M	M				M		S		S								M

M=Major provider: direct relationship to agency mission; agency currently providing facilities; provides substantial share of regional supply.

S=Secondary provider: agency is a current supplier; is secondary or supportive to its primary mission; provides lessor portion of regional supply.

SE REGION SCORP PLAN						
CURRENT ROLES AND PROVIDERS OF SUPPLY						
	LOCAL	STATE	FEDERAL			
F=Funding only.						
L = Licensing.						

APPENDIX E

National Register of Historic Places Sites, 2000

Harney County

Sod House Ranch-1870

The Sod House Ranch with its building and related facilities virtually intact could be called one of the finest examples of an early Eastern Oregon Ranch left in the state. A.H. Robie first acquired the Sod House Ranch area under the Swamp Act in the 1870's. Robie and Associates sold the ranch to Pete French in 1877, the ranch then became a sub-headquarters for French's cattle operation out of the P-Ranch. The Sod House Ranch is now under the ownership of the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge.

P- Ranch-1872

The P-Ranch headquarters of Peter French and the French-Glen Cattle Company, established in 1872, when French purchased the squatter's rights of man named Porter. The purchase included a branding iron giving French ownership of all cattle in the valley wearing a "P@" on their left hip. The "P" brand was the only brand on this vast range land, giving French "First come, first served" range rights to a vast area of public lands. The P-Ranch remains, to this day, a symbolic remnant of the great Cattle empires that controlled public lands. During the 25 years of French management, the P-Ranch expanded to 200,000 acres, running 45,000 head of cattle and included a dozen subsidiary ranches. After French was murdered, his holdings were sold and passed through a number of ownerships including Louis Swift of the Chicago packing company. In 1935, 65,000 acres in the Blitzen Valley, including the P-Ranch, was sold to the federal government to become part of the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge.

Double O- Ranch Historical District-1875

The Double O-Ranch was established in 1875 by the livestock firm of Amos W. Riley and James A. Hardin. The ranch was the headquarter for a ranching operation that spread over 14,000 acres. The first set of ranch buildings were burned in June of 1878 by the warring Bannock and Paiute Indians. Shortly after the destruction of the original structures, the Loghouse and Cookhouse-Blacksmith Shop were erected. In 1903, cattle baron William Hanley purchased the property. In 1941, the buildings and a large portion of the ranch land were added to the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge.

Round Barn-1883

The Peter French ranching operation required that hundreds of horses and mules be foaled annually. The round barn (called the Barton Lake Ranch barn) may have been used to break and exercise the working stock during the winter months. The barn may have been the largest of three similar enclosed corrals once standing in Harney County, and the only one surviving today. The barn is 100 feet in diameter and encloses a masonry corral 64 feet in diameter and a 16-foot-wide paddock inside the containing wall. At its highest point the barn is 25 feet in height (as high as a three-story building). To appreciate the barn's construction, one must see the support system for the roof. The barn is managed by the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department.

Riddle Ranch-1900

The Riddle brothers were among the first settlers on the western face of the Steens Mountain. The years from 1900-1920 were the boom period in homesteading on arid lands in the Pacific Northwest. The Desert Land Act, Stock Raising Homestead Act, and the Enlarged Homestead (refinements of the original Homestead Act) helped drive the new land movement. Unlike hundreds of entries on the public lands in Southeast Oregon in 1900 and 1920 that came and went, the Riddle ranches have been in continuous ownership long enough to maintain the integrity of the structures. Geographic isolation and the five decades of tenure by the two brothers contributed to the preservation of their homemade housing and out buildings. The ranch is an example of the "Amake do" construction practices associated with the Homestead Era, showing the marginal existence of those who lived in isolated settings on this arid land of Southeast Oregon. The ranch is owned by the Bureau of Land Management.

Allison Ranger Station-1911

The old Forest Service Station was named after a homesteader, Jesse Allison, living on a claim in the area. The Allison Ranger Station is historically significant as being one of the earliest permanent administrative structures built on the Ochoco National Forest. The structure exemplifies the pioneer techniques of log building construction and carpentry. The station is owned by the U.S. Forest Service.

Frenchglen Hotel-1924-1936

The Frenchglen Hotel is one of the oldest and most important surviving buildings in Frenchglen, Oregon. The hotel was built in the mid-1920's, as an extension of the famous P-Ranch, to accommodate the increasing number of travelers stopping there. In the early cattle ranching days, the ranches were so huge and settlements so remote that it was the custom to spend the night at the ranch located at the end of the day's travel. The increasing number of travelers became a burden to the daily routine of the ranch. As a result, the Eastern Oregon Livestock Company built the Frenchglen Hotel about a mile from the P-Ranch headquarters. At the time of its construction in the mid-1920's, the hotel was called "P" station (the name "Frenchglen" was not established for the post office until 1930). The Frenchglen Hotel has survived as the only hotel serving the recreational users visiting the Steens Mountain and the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge. The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department owns the Frenchglen Hotel.

Malheur County

Oregon Trail Historic District-1843

The fur traders opened this early route in 1810-1840 and by missionaries in 1836. From 1840-1859, approximately 500,000 people crossed the county by this overland route. The Oregon Trail was essential to Oregon gaining statehood. It is the longest wagon road in the United States and the largest cemetery (burials averaging one for every 0.1 miles). The Oregon Trail Historic District is a five mile segment of trail located next to Lytle Boulevard just Southeast of Vale, Oregon.

Sheep Ranch Fortified House-1863

A man named McWilliams constructed the Sheep Ranch Fortified House in 1863. It was the first property to be permanently settled in the middle part of the Jordan Creek Valley of Southeastern Oregon. Little is known of Mr. McWilliams, other than he came from the gold fields of California. The Sheep Ranch played a part in the military response to the Indian troubles of the 1860's. It was also from the Sheep Ranch that General Howard launched the first military campaigns to counter the Indians Wars of 1878. Structural evidence shows that the farm house once served as a defense post with gun ports. The Basques began arriving in southeastern Oregon about 1890. In 1914, at the height of the Basques' influx to the Jordan Creek Valley, Pascual Eiguren purchased the Sheep Ranch. The ranch remains in the in the Eiguren Family today.

Charbonneau Jean Baptiste Memorial-1866

Since few sites associated with Captain Meriwether Lewis and William Clark or members of Expedition have survived over a century and a half, those which can be precisely located are of unusual importance. Jean Baptiste Charbonneau was the son of Sacajawea and French Canadian trapper and interpreter Tossaint Charbonneau, who accompanied Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery in 1805 and 1806. Jean Baptiste Charbonneau was born at Fort Mandan in North Dakota on February 11, 1805. Although he became well educated, the lure of gold in Montana called and he left California in 1866, only to die of pneumonia at the age of 61 at the "Inskip's Ranch." The memorial site is 15 miles north of the Oregon-Idaho border and is maintained by Malheur County.

Old Stone House-1872

In the fall of 1863, a Ferry Boat operator on the Snake River at Fort Boise named Jonathan Keeney built a small log house at the Malheur Crossing. This house served as a wayside inn for the accommodation of emigrants passing over the Oregon Trail from 1863-1870. In 1870, Louis B. Rinehart bought Mr. Keeney's holdings at Vale Hot Springs and started the construction of the historic Stone House which was completed in 1872. During the 1870's, many travelers would stop at this popular wayside inn. Stone House is now owned by Malheur County.

Vale Hotel and Grand Opera House-1898

Many fine stone buildings such as the Grand Central Saloon were erected before the turn of the century and contributed to the slow but solid growth of Vale. The Romanesque style Vale Hotel was constructed in 1907-1908. It was later decided to enlarge the building to provide for an entertainment function. This led to the development of the Vale Grand Opera House. Little is known about the entertainment activities held at the Opera House. The buildings are in private ownership.

Birch Creek Ranch Historic Rural Landscape-1900

The Birch Creek Ranch Historic Rural Landscape (containing the Birch Creek and Morrison Ranches) is approximately 283 acres, including ranch support buildings, irrigation ditches, livestock corrals, and pasture areas. The most noteworthy developed feature is a water wheel—the sole water wheel still in place on the Owyhee and one of only three in Oregon which could be restored to a functioning condition. Juan Domingo Lequerica, a Basque sheepherder who immigrated to the McDermitt, Nevada area from Spain, and then moved north to settle at the mouth of Birch Creek, founded the Birch Creek Ranch around the turn of the century. His tenure was brief, cut short by a tragic wagon accident in 1903. James Morrison, a bachelor from West Virginia, who settled about a mile downstream from the Birch Creek Ranch around 1900, founded the Morrison Ranch. Martin Rust, a Boise businessman, purchased the Morrison Ranch in 1968 and the Birch Creek Ranch in 1971, operating them as a unit. In 1988, Mr. Rust sold both ranches to the BLM, which purchased them under the provisions of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

First Bank of Vale-1901

The First Bank of Vale is located in the historic trading center of Vale on the Malheur River in the central Snake River basin area of eastern Oregon. The First Bank building was constructed of native sandstone in 1901. The building is significant in its role in the development of the city of Vale and the surrounding area in the 1900's.

Hotel Western-1904

The Hotel Western is located in the commercial center of Nyssa, Oregon. Constructed in 1904, the building is the earliest example of cast-in-place concrete construction in Nyssa. The building's original floor plan included a hotel with public space, dining room, and kitchen. The hotel included fourteen single rooms and four large rooms/suites with sitting areas. The first floor of the building also housed a large open retail space and a small insurance office. The Hotel Western is a fine example of lodging available for travelers in the 1904-1940s period.

Green Lantern Saloon-1906

The Green Lantern Saloon is also located in the commercial center of Nyssa, Oregon. The building was built as a blacksmith shop in 1906, and remodeled into a saloon and restaurant in 1916. The original saloon furnishings and much of the historic character of the 1916 remodeling are still in place. The property has made significant contributions to the broad patterns of history and commercial development of Nyssa as a local business from 1906 through the late 1980s.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Depot-1906-1907

The extension of the Oregon Short Line (OSL) Railroad westward (1881-1884) linked the transcontinental Union Pacific Railroad to the Pacific Northwest. The OSL extension created incentive for farsighted entrepreneurs to vie for one of the coveted train stations in their community. William Mofit and James Virtue, a native of Ontario, Canada for which the newly established townsite was named, were instrumental in siting the depot on their speculative land claims. With the site of the depot established, a tent city was quickly created. Streets were laid out parallel to the tracks and avenues perpendicular to the tracks that bear northeast through Ontario. This provided for the establishment of more permanent businesses. The original Ontario depot was constructed in 1884-1885 just south of the current site. After a market crash in 1893, a Union Pacific revival plan included the replacement of original wood framed depots with much grander structures. The present

depot was constructed during 1906-1907 from standardized plans developed by the Union Pacific Railroad. The depot is reminiscent of the style designed by H.H. Richardson in train stations in New England in the 1880s. It also incorporates the use of concrete block, a relatively new building material that became a commercial success in the early 20th century. The City of Ontario has full ownership of the building.

Vinsonhaler Blacksmith Shop-1911-1938

The Vinsonhaler Blacksmith Shop, located in Nyssa, Oregon, was built between 1911 and 1938 (the exact date is unknown). The blacksmith building is representative of the agricultural boom that the area experienced during the second half of the 1930s and early 1940s. The business catered to the needs of the area's farmers; the welding and repairing of farm equipment, and construction of sugar beet beds.

Pelota Fronton-1915

From the 1890's through the First World War, Basques of Spanish stock emigrated in great number from their native Pyrenees to Southeastern Oregon and the adjacent states of Idaho and Nevada. They were employed as herdsman for the great bands of sheep grazed in the area. These immigrants brought with them their traditional games, customs and occasions. The Jordan Valley Court (or Fronton) is a two-walled masonry structure with a cement floor. Use of this ball court began in the spring of 1915, at the peak of Basque immigration to the area. The court was used on a regular basis until 1935. The Pelota Fronton has become the singular landmark of the Basque culture in the region. The Pelota Court is located near the intersection of Mainstreet and Bassett in Jordan Valley.

Al Thompson and Son's Feed and Seed Company-1938

The Al Thompson and Son's Feed and Seed Company is located in the Original Townsite of Nyssa, Oregon. The site's original structure, the Feed and Seed Building, was constructed in 1938 and is an example of vernacular industrial architecture. The building functioned for over fifty years as a mill and retail outlet for farmers in Malheur County (the feed processing business ceased in 1991). The Feed and Seed's success was associated with the agricultural boom that occurred with the completion of the Owyhee Dam in 1935 and the expansion of agriculture over a broader area of irrigated land in Malheur County. Though the milling process changed and the building evolved as technology dictated, the Feed and Seed Building represents the beginning of an economic change that thrust Nyssa out of the Depression of the 1930's. Today's mill complex includes the main mill and warehouse building, two elevated storage bins and five circular grain storage bins.

Lake County

Lake Abert Petroglyphs

The location is within the Northern Great Basin which is a cultural area as well as a physiographic province. This site was radio-carbon dated back to 4,000 years ago. This area is seen as having considerable regional importance since the present archaeological record for the Northern Great Basin of Oregon lacks information on the recent sites, as well as on native house structures. The Lake Abert archaeological sites hold promise for providing such archaeological information. The diversity of cultural activity that took place here, as evidenced by house pits, Petroglyphs, cairn, stone circles and bedrock milling stones provides, in one fairly confined area, an opportunity to study a variety of

cultural wonders. The site lies between the eastern shores of Lake Abert and the base of the Abert Rim.

East Lake Abert Archaeological District

The District includes 45-recorded sites, with at least 22 appearing to be aboriginal village sites including visible house features (housepit depressions or rock rings). Archaeological information suggests a continuous occupation of the District from about 4050 B.C. to present (based on the occurrence of chronologically sensitive projectile points), although the densest occupation apparently occurred between 1550 B.C. and 1450 A.D. Five of the sites include rock fences associated with the earliest Euroamerican settlement of the area, and segments of a rock-lined wagon road is thought to date from the late nineteenth century. The District is located on the Eastern shore and rim of Lake Abert bordering highway 395.

Greaser Petroglyphs

It is believed that this rock art was created in conjunction with a hunting ritual either before or after a hunt. The Petroglyphs were created as early as 10,000 years ago. The art is an example of the many Petroglyphs scattered throughout the northern Great Basin along major game migration routes near occupation sites. The site is located 3/4 of a mile from highway 140 and is administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

Picture Rock Pass Petroglyphs

Data information same as above. This site is located near Picture Rock Pass, along Highway 31. The Bureau of Land Management administers Land around the site.

Fort Rock Cave

Evidence suggests that Paleo-Indian people began moving into the cave immediately following a lowering of a lake which completely surrounded Reub Long Butte until about 13,000 years ago. The site yielded a nearly continuous, stratified sequence of artifacts and cultural material ranging from 13,000 to 3,000 years B.C. (based on radiocarbon dates). Fort Rock Cave is situated within Reub Long Butte about three miles northwest Fort Rock, Oregon.

Stone Bridge and The Central Oregon Military Road-1867

The structure commonly referred to as Stone Bridge is actually a causeway nearly 1/4 mile long between the a narrow swampy neck of Hart Lake and Crump Lake in the Warner Lakes near Lakeview, Oregon. It is commonly thought that the U.S. Army built the causeway in 1867, during a period of Indian unrest in the area. In 1874, Stone Bridge was a means by which the Oregon Central Military Wagon Road crossed the Warner Lakes chain, after the Military Road fell into disuse. Ranchers as a cattle crossing used it. The Bureau of Land Management manages these lands.

Bailey and Massingill Store-1900

In 1897 two partners, Harry Bailey and W.A. Massingill, purchased the general store from a man named Hawley. The store burned to the ground the night of May 22, 1900, along with all but two of of the four brick buildings in Lakeview. The construction of the present structure was an immediate response by the two partners to this fire. The Bailey & Massingill General Merchandising Store of Lakeview, Oregon, had far reaching historic, social and economic influence in south-central Oregon.

It was the first "business house" in Lakeview, instrumental in the growth of the town and helped in the acquisition of the county seat for Lake County.

Post and King Saloon-1901

When constructed in 1900-1901 by Peter Post and Jonas King, the saloon was one of the largest and most active saloons in Oregon. The saloon was a simple yet attractive example of late Victorian commercial architecture, and was the gathering place for local citizens, sheepherder and cattleman who came to Lakeview. The present property is in private ownership.

John and Cornelia Waston House-1905

John Nelson Waston was a man of considerable standing in Lakeview, Oregon. He came to Lakeview via Chico, California and engaged himself in sheep raising. Waston occupied the house with his wife Cornelia until his death in 1912. Cornelia resided in the house until 1919. Cornelia Watson pursued her humanitarian deeds and work as a studio portrait photographer. Her subjects included the local Indian population, as well as the ruins of Lakeview's business center after the fire of 1900. The house represents the most intact and distinctive design in the Queen Anne style in Lakeview today. The house is in private ownership.

William P. Heryford House-1911

The William P. Heryford House is significant to Lake County for its association with the Heryford Brothers, William and Jim. The Heryfords were progressives who brought a 20th century vision into the ranching community of Lakeview, thus helping to remove some of the moribund atmosphere that existed after the Lakeview fire. The house is regarded as "the first modern residence to be built in Lakeview." It had central heating, hot and cold water, and provision for electricity and telephones. The house is under private ownership.

Nevada-California & Oregon Railway Passenger Station-1912

The Nevada-California & Oregon Railway Passenger Station occupies its original site at the foot of Center Street in Lakeview, Oregon. The building was constructed and occupied in 1912, following a decision by NC&O officials to extend the Reno, Nevada to Alturas, California narrow gauge line 55 miles to a northerly terminus in Oregon. The line was acquired and converted to a standard gauge by the Western Pacific Railroad (a subsidiary of Southern Pacific Railroad Company) which maintained passenger service until 1937. Freight service to Lakeview was maintained by Southern Pacific until 1975. The Railway Station is significant as the historic northerly terminus of one of the longest narrow gauge rail lines in the country at the time of its completion. The station is in private ownership.

Heryford Brothers Building-1913

The Heryford Brothers building, completed in 1913, is significant for its historical association with the development of the city of Lakeview and of commerce in Lake County. Lakeview was still feeling the effects of a disastrous fire of 1900, when the buildings construction injected a new spirit into the community. It remains today as one of the most monumental buildings in the county seat. The building is in private ownership.

Cabin Lake Guard Station-1923

The Cabin Lake Guard Station typifies Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) construction projects. Possessing high quality design and execution, the Guard Station is a prime example of an architectural location invested with the special aesthetic and values associated with CCC projects. The U.S. Forest Service owns the station.

Edwin A. Eskelin Ranch-1935

The Edwin A. Eskelin Ranch, located in the Fort Rock Valley, is one of a dwindling number of early 20th century ranch complexes established as a result of the Enlarged Homestead Act of 1909 and Stocking Rasing Act of 1916. This property is the last remnant of what was once a small Finnish and Norwegian community at the southeastern end of the valley. The ranch exemplifies early 20th century homestead settlement patterns, ethnic traditions, architectural adaption and building group evolution in the High Desert region of Southeast Oregon. The ranch is in private ownership.

APPENDIX F

List of Participants

Baker County

Brian Cole OEDD
Regional Development Officer

Alice Trindle
Oregon Tourism Division

USDA-NRS
Area 3

Crook County

Sue Kocis Forest Recreation Planner
Ochoco National Forest

Deschutes County

Mark Devoney Regional Planner
ODOT Corridor Planning

Drew Foster Central Oregon
Intergovernmental Council

Brent Lake
Field Representative DLCD

A K Majors Resource Coordinator
DSL

Larry Miller Area Manager
Central Oregon Service Center

Les Moscoso Assistant Recreation
Staff USFS

Robert Raimondi Oregon Economic
Development Department

Lynn Youngbar Executive Director Rural
Development Initiatives Inc.

Douglas County

Sam Baldwin Manager John Day
Management Unit

Harney County

City Administrator
City of Burns

City Administrator
City of Hines

Mary Ausmus
Burns Times Herald

Ken Bentz County Commission

Jean Cain PRIDE

Forrest Cameron Malheur National
Wildlife Refuge

Pam Corey
USFS-Burns District

Jerry Farstvedt ODFW
Southeast Region

Steve Grasty

Thomas Haines Resource Assistant

Larry Hammond

Lucile Housley
Malheur Field Station

Gary Ivey

Linda Johnson Harney County Chamber
of Commerce

Marion Lashbaugh Harney County
Planning Commission

Jen Ledgerwood
USFS-Burns

Pam Mathers Planning Department
City of Hines

Fred McDonald High Desert Park &
Recreation District

Fred McDonald Natural Resource
Specialist BLM-Hines

Scott Moore
BLM-Burns District

Oregon Soil & Water Conservation District

Arlie Oster

Jen Otley

Ervin Peck Programs Director
Burns Paiute Tribe

Mike Read Recreation Planner USFS

Steve Scott

Carol Smith Planning Director

Squaw Butte Experiment Station

Doug Staller Outdoor Recreation Planner
USFWS

Barbara Teeman Finance Officer
Burns Paiute Tribe

Dave Vickstrom Natural Resource Specialist
BLM-Hines

Janine Cannon Planning Official

Lee Wallace Justice Court Judge
Harney County Court

Callie Webber BLM

Dauna Wensenk Planning Commission
City of Burns

Dale White County Judge
Harney County

Josephine County

Tom Wiley
DOGAMI

Klamath County

Marvin Garcia Tribal Chairman
The Klamath Tribes

Tom Harris Pacific NW 4 WD Association

Dino Herrera
The Klamath Tribes

Lee Juillerat

Lake County

Gary Anderson
ODFW-Lakeview District

John Bach

Tim Bednar Area Maintenance
Manager ODOT

Mike Burton Regional Development
Office OEDD

Catherine Callaghan USFS

Don Callaghan Roadmaster
Lake County

Town Of Lakeview

Ron Cole Deputy Project Leader
USFWS

John & Terry Forbes

Larry Frazier
BLM

Michael Getty

Barbara Gover
Lake County Chamber

Chuck & Treva Kelley

O R Layton Parks Commissioner
Town of Lakeview

Robert Lund
BLM/Lake County Chamber

Jim & Joan Mathews
J Bar J Ranch

Mayor
City of Paisley

Oregon Soil & Water Conservation District

Bob Pardue
Lake County Commission

Sherm Radtke
USFS

Lou Shumkin

Ray Simms
Lake County Planning

Marty St Louis/Craig Foster
ODFW

Doug Troutman
Nancy Gatchell
Vale BLM

Theresa Vickerman
City Recorder

Calvin Young Mayor

Malheur County

Robert L Alward
Recreation Specialist
BLM-Vale

Zadean Auyer Economic Development
Coordinator Malheur County

Jon D Beal Planning Director
Malheur County

Rhonda Bernard Mayor
City of Vale

John J Bishop County Commission
Malheur County

Alice Bronsdon

Bob Buchman
Oregon Fish & Wildlife

R Tom Butler County Commission
Malheur County

Marion Caputi

John Carnahan
WTVCC

Katy Chamberlain
Back Country Horseman

Richard Conrad Recreation Specialist
BLM-Vale
Mike Franell Planning Director

Jim & Norma Franzese

Roger Greenfield

Back Country Horseman

Mike Hanley

Ila Harnar City Recorder

Russ Hursh Malheur County Judge

Jim Kimberling Public Works Director
Malheur County

Carol Knothe
Malheur County Extension Service

Jeaneen Kresley
Malheur County Fair Board

Mayor City Of Adrian

Bill Olsen Fish & Wildlife

Raymond R Perkins Jr
ODFW

Katherine Robinson Director
Ontario Parks & Recreation

Ralph Sherbonchy
Back Country Horseman

Bud Smith Parks Superintendent

Jerry Taylor Jordan Area Manager
BLM-Vale

Walt Van Dyke
Wildlife Biologist
ODFW

Clay Webb
Malheur County Marine Deputy
Cathi Wilbanks Recreation Specialist
BLM-Vale

Joe Wrabek City Coordinator
City of Vale

Gordon Zimmerman City Manager
City of Nyssa

Marion County

John Lilly Acting Director
Policy & Planning Section-DSL

Steve Purchase
Field Operations Section-DSL

Multnomah County

Dale E Bays Economist BLM

Lloyd Musser Recreation Information
USFS

Ken White Outdoor Recreation Planner
BLM

Out-of-State

Stan Bunn
Bureau of Reclamation

Wilson Crutcher
Fort McDermitt Tribe

Ralph DeGarno Tribal Chairman
Fort Bidwell Indian Commission Council

Deborah Overton
Bureau of Reclamation

APPENDIX G

References

A General History of Oregon, Prior to 1861, Volume 1. Charles H. Carney, LLD, Metropolitan Press, Portland, Oregon.

A Tourism Master Plan for Malheur County, Oregon. 1992. J. Porter and Associates.

An Illustrated History of Baker, Grant, Malheur and Harney Counties. 1902. Western Historical Publishing Company, Spokane, Washington.

An Illustrated History of Central Oregon, Part 1. Western Historical Publishing.

Andrews Plan Amendment for Recreation Access Surrounding the Steens Mountain Loop Road. 1993. Burns District, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

Asset Management Plan Update: Preliminary Key Strategies. 1995. Division of State Lands. Salem, Oregon.

Baker-Malheur 1993-1994 Strategic Plan. Biennial Legislative Report. 1995. Counties of Baker and Malheur, Their Citizens, The Oregon State Legislature, and the Governor of the State of Oregon.

BLM - Christmas Valley Backcountry Byway - (Brochure). Lakeview District.

BLM Facts, Oregon and Washington. 1994. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

BLM - Lakeview to Steens Backcountry Byway - (Brochure). Lakeview/Burns District.

BLM - Lost Forest Research Natural Area - (Brochure). Lakeview District.

Burns District Planning Update. 1994. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

Burns District Planning Update. 1995. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

Cultural Resource Overview of the Malheur, Umatilla, and Wallowa-Whitman National Forests, NE Oregon/SE Washington, Volume I. 1978. Cultural Resource Consultants Inc., Sandpoint, Idaho.

Customer - Understanding Today's Recreating Public. 1992. Southeastern Forest, Experiment Station. Athens, Georgia.

Desert Notes. 1992. A publication of the Oregon Natural Desert Association. Bend, Oregon.

Devils Garden Lava Bed - (Brochure). Lakeview District.

Dictionary of Oregon History. Edited by Howard McKinley Coring; Binford & Mort Publishing, Portland, Oregon.

Dog Lake Recreation Area. Facilities Expansion - Proposed Action Statement. 1995. Fremont National Forest. Lakeview Ranger District.

Environmental Assessment for the Implementation of Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish-Producing Watersheds in Eastern Oregon and Washington, Idaho, and Portions of California. 1994. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

Federal Recreation Passport Program. 1994. National Park Service.

Final Environmental Impact Statement, Appendices A-I, Land and Resource Management Plan. 1990. Deschutes National Forest, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

Final Environmental Impact Statement, Land and Resource Management Plan. 1989. Ochoco National Forest and Crooked River National Grassland. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

Final Environmental Impact Statement, Land and Resource Management Plan. 1991. Ochoco National Forest and Crooked River National Grassland. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Appendices - Volume II.

Final Environmental Impact Statement, Land and Resource Management Plan for Deschutes, Jefferson, Klamath and Lake Counties, Oregon. 1990. Deschutes National Forest. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

Final Environmental Impact Statement, Land and Resource Management Plan. 1990. Malheur National Forest. U.S. Department of Agriculture. Forest Service.

Final Environmental Impact Statement - Appendices - Land and Resource Management Plan. 1990. Malheur National Forest. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

Financial Environmental Impact Statement, Appendix J. - Response to Public Comment, Land and Resource Management Plan. 1990. Deschutes National Forest. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

Financial Environmental Impact Statement, Land and Resource Management Plan. 1990. Deschutes National Forest. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

Fish Creek Rim Wilderness Study Area - (Brochure). Lakeview District.

Fremont Frequent Flyer. 1995. U.S. Department of Agriculture. Forest Service. Fremont National Forest.

From Vision to Action Strategic Plan for Economic Development. Lake County. 1994. Lake County Community Response Team, Rural Development Initiatives, Inc., Redmond, Oregon.

From Vision to Action Strategic Plan for Economic Development - Updated Action Items. 1995. Lake County Community Response Team. Harney County Compensation Plan. Harney County.

Gerry Mountain - (Brochure). Prineville District.

Harney County An Historical Inventory. Royal Jackson, Jennifer Lee, 1978, Gail Graphics, Burns, Oregon.

Harney County Community Response Team - Strategic Planning Document. 1994.

Harney County Response Team - Tourism and Recreation. 1994.

Harney County, Oregon and its Range Land. George Francis Brimlow

Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge Comprehensive Management Plan. (Volume I of II) and (Volume II of II) Final Environmental Impact Statement. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Hearld and News. 1995. Harney County.

Homesteading the High Desert. Barbra Allen, University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Idaho Leisure Travel and Recreation Study. 1987. A Cooperative Market Research Project by: Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation. Idaho Department of Commerce/Division of Travel Promotion. Department of Wildland Recreation Management, University of Idaho.

Keeney Pass on the National Historic Oregon Trail - (Brochure). Vale District. Bureau of Land Management.

Lake County - From Vision to Action, Strategic Plan For Economic Development. 1994. Lake County Community Response Team. Rural Development Initiatives, Inc., Redmond, Oregon.

Lake County Oregon - Tourism Assessment. 1994. Oregon Economic Development Department, Rural Development Initiatives, Inc., Michael Wetter and Associates, Lake County Communities.

Lakeview District Planning Update. Lakeview Resource Area - Klamath Falls Resource Area. 1995. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

Lakeview-Lake County Centennial 1876-1976. Lake County Examiner.

Land and Resource Management Plan. Deschutes National Forest. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

Land and Resource Management Plan. 1989. Fremont National Forest. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

Land and Resource Management Plan. 1990. Malheur National Forest. U.S. Department of Agriculture. Forest Service.

Land and Resource Management Plan - Part I. Ochoco National Forest. 1989. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

Land and Resource Management Plan. Part II. 1989. Crooked River National Grassland. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

Malheur County Compensation Plan. Jon Beal.

Malheur County Comprehensive Plan - Volume II. 1984.

Malheur County's Blueprint For Tomorrow. 1991. A Strategic Plan for the Communities of Nyssa, Ontario, Vale and Malheur County. Malheur County Economic Development Department.

Malheur County Tourism Master Plan. Malheur County.

Malheur National Forest Plan. 1990. 1995 SCORP Information. Malheur National Forest.

Malheur National Wildlife Refuge Oregon. 1994. Department of the Interior. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Newberry National Volcanic Monument Comprehensive Management Plan. 1993. Deschutes National Forest. U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Nyssa, Oregon - (Brochure). Nyssa Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture.

On the Cattle Ranges of Oregon Country. J. Orin Oliphant, The University of Washington Press.

Oregon Division of State Lands - Unique Among Resource Agencies. 1995.

Oregon High Desert Discovery. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

Oregon High Desert Interpretive Center - Economic Feasibility and Impact Analysis. 1994. Harney County, Burns Oregon. Dean Runyan and Associates, SMH Architecture, Pc, Jean Jacques Andre Consultants Ltd., Stephan Dow Beckham, Ph.D.

Oregon State OHV Study. Discussion Paper No. I. 1995. J.C. Draggoo and Associates and Greg Lovelady.

Outdoor Recreation and Tourism Participation in Idaho. 1988 Report. John B. Rundell, William J. McLaughlin, Charles C. Harris.

Owyhee County - (Brochure). Vale District.

Owyhee Reservoir Resource Management Plan. 1994. Bureau of Reclamation, Pacific Northwest Region, Central Snake Projects Office. Boise, Idaho.

Owyhee Reservoir Resource Management Plan Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact. 1994. Bureau of Reclamation, Pacific Northwest Region, Central Snakes Projects Office. Boise, Idaho.

Pacific Northwest Outdoor Recreation Consumption Project Study: Idaho Project Final Report. 1989. Denver Hospodarsky, Marty Lee, Forest Resources Department, College of Forestry, Oregon State University.

Pioneer Days in Malheur County. 1950. Jacob Ray Gregg, Lorrin L. Morrison Printing and Publishing, Los Angeles.

Prineville District Planning Update. 1995. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

Public Land Recreation - Supplement. 1989. Extensive Recreation Management Areas Oregon and Washington. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

Public Lands Recreation - Volume I, A Management Strategy for Special Recreation Management Areas in Oregon and Washington. 1988. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

Public Lands Recreation - Volume II, Special Recreation Management Area Narratives. 1988. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

Pueblo Mountains - (Brochure). Burns District.

Record of Decision - Land and Resource Management Plan. 1989. Ochoco National Forest and Crooked River National Grassland. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

Record of Decision - Land and Resource Management Plan. 1990. Malheur National Forest. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

Recreation 2000: A Strategic Plan. 1990. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

Recreation 2000: A Strategic Plan. Executive Summary. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

Recreation 2000 Update. 1989. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

Recreation Strategy. 1994. Fremont National Forest.

Regional Economic Development Plan for Baker-Malheur Counties. 1995. Dean C. Peterson, Chair Regional Board of the Baker-Malheur Region.

Riddle Brothers Ranch. A Short History and Photo Album. Burns District. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

Riddle Brothers Ranch Cultural Resource Management Plan. 1990. U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Burns District Office.

Starting at the Narrows, a History of Harney County. Dorsery Griffin, The Griffin Press Netarts, Oregon.

South Central Oregon Region. Harney, Klamath, and Lake Counties. 1995-1997 Regional Strategy Program. 1994. South Central Oregon Regional Strategy Board. Drew Foster, Senior Economic Development Planner Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council.

South Fork Crooked River and Sand Hollow Wilderness Study Areas - (Brochure). Prineville District.

Spaulding Wilderness Study Area - (Brochure). Lakeview District.

Steens Mountain Recreation Area - Survey Results - Special Issues. 1992. Steens Mountain, Bureau of Land Management.

Strategic Planning. 1993. Burns Paiute Tribe.

The Economic Impact of Ecotourism on the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge Area. 1993-1994. Paul Kerlinger. Cape Mear Bird Observatory. New Jersey Audubon Society.

The Growth of Lake County, Oregon. Georgie Ellen Boydstum Stephenson, Book Partners, Inc., Wilsonville, Oregon.

The National Forests - America's Great Outdoors National Recreation Strategy. 1988. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

The Refuge Rambler - Happenings and News at Malheur Refuge. 1995.

Town of Lakeview - Comprehensive Plan of 1980. Lynn D. Steiger and Associates, Inc., Prineville, Oregon.

Vale District Planning Update, Baker Resource Area. 1994. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

Vale District Planning Update for the Malheur Resource Area. 1994. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

Vale District Planning Update, Jordan Resource Area. 1993. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

Vale District Planning Update, Jordan Resource Area. 1995. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

Vale Oregon - On the Oregon Trail - (Brochure). Vale Chamber of Commerce.

Visitor's Guide - Oregon's Fish Hatcheries and Wildlife Management Areas. Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. Portland, Oregon.

Warner Lakes Proposed Plan Amendment for Juniper Management on Selected Areas of the Lakeview Resource Area. 1993. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

Warner Wetlands Recreation Area Management Plan (RAMP). 1990. Lakeview District, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

Western Treasure Valley - Vale. 1988. Travel Guide. Lawton Publication. Spokane, Washington.

APPENDIX H

Referenced Maps

Burns District Recreation Guide. Oregon. North Half.

Malheur National Forest. Oregon.

Malheur National Wildlife Refuge. 1994. U.S. Department of the Interior. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Mitchell Butte, Oregon.

Ochoco National Forest and Crooked River National Grassland. Oregon.

Ontario, Nyssa, Vale and Malheur County Map. Ontario Chamber of Commerce.

Oregon Recreation Guide. Oregon Trail Edition.

Oregon Recreation Map.

SE Oregon Auto Tour. Oregon.

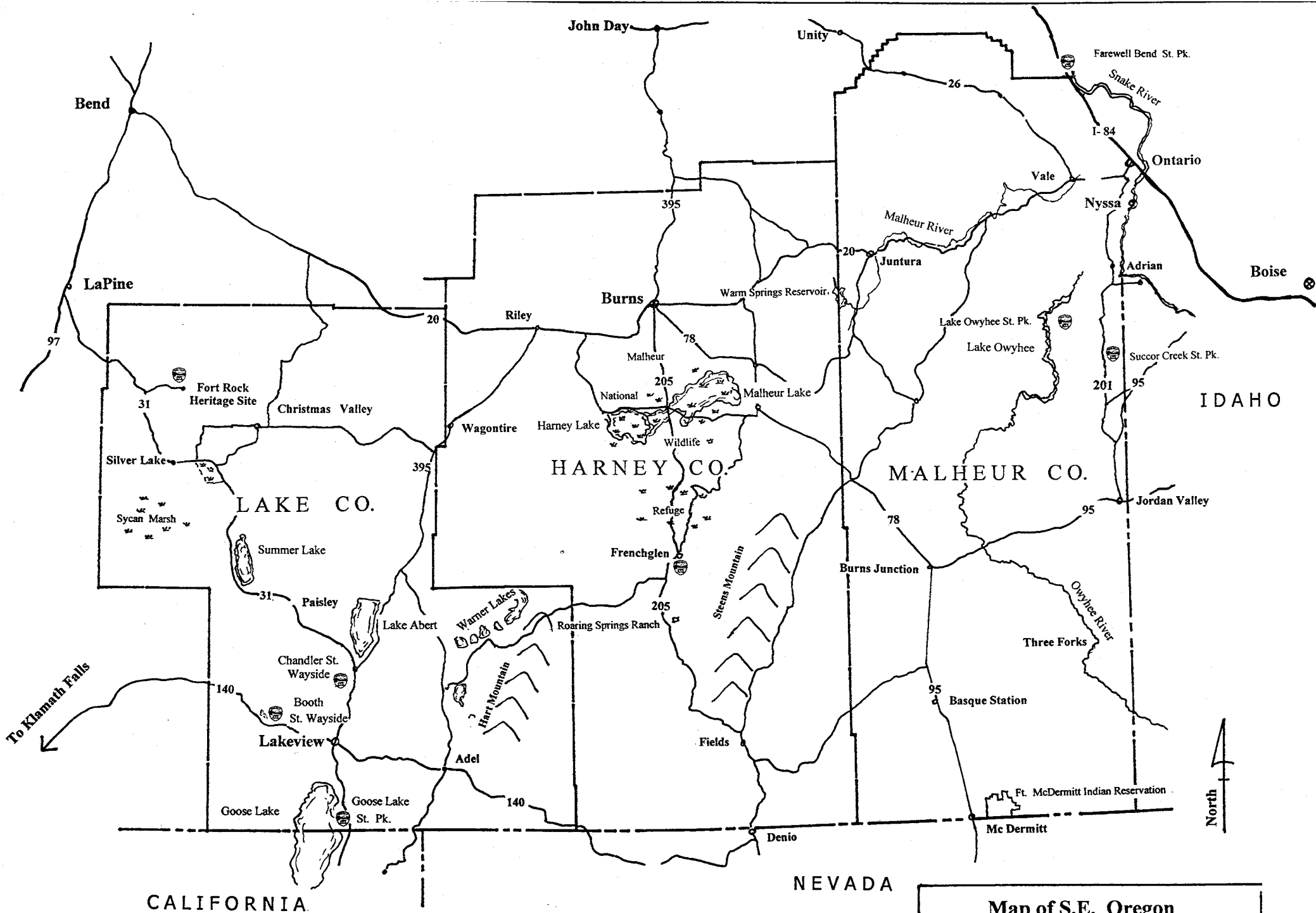
The Burns District. Oregon. South Half.

The Official State Map of Oregon. 1995-1996.

Vale District - General Location Map. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

Vale District Recreation Guide. Oregon.

Visitor's Guide to Oregon High Desert Wilderness. Emerald Imagery.



**Map of S.E. Oregon
Lake, Harney & Malheur Counties**
Not to Scale