

**RESOLUTION NO. 1472
CITY OF PRINEVILLE, OREGON**

**A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE CONCEPT PLAN FOR BARNES BUTTE
RECREATION AREA – “ECHO OF THE BUTTE”**

Whereas, a concept plan for the Barnes Butte Recreation Area was developed by a subcommittee of the Barnes Butte Focus Committee in combination with input from the advisory committee, City of Prineville (“City”) staff, and National Park Service staff; and


Whereas, the Concept Plan was created to provide a framework for the concept planning phases of the project to include: (1) Connections; (2) Recreation and Trails; (3) Interpretations and Education; (4) Safety; and (5) Preservation and Protection of Natural Resources; and

Whereas, the Concept Plan is attached; and

Whereas, City staff believes it is in the best interest of the City to approve the Concept Plan;

Now, Therefore, the City of Prineville resolves that the attached Concept Plan for Barnes Butte Recreation Area title “Echo of the Butte” is hereby approved and adopted.

Approved by the City Council this 26th day of January, 2021.



Rodney J. Beebe, Mayor

ATTEST:

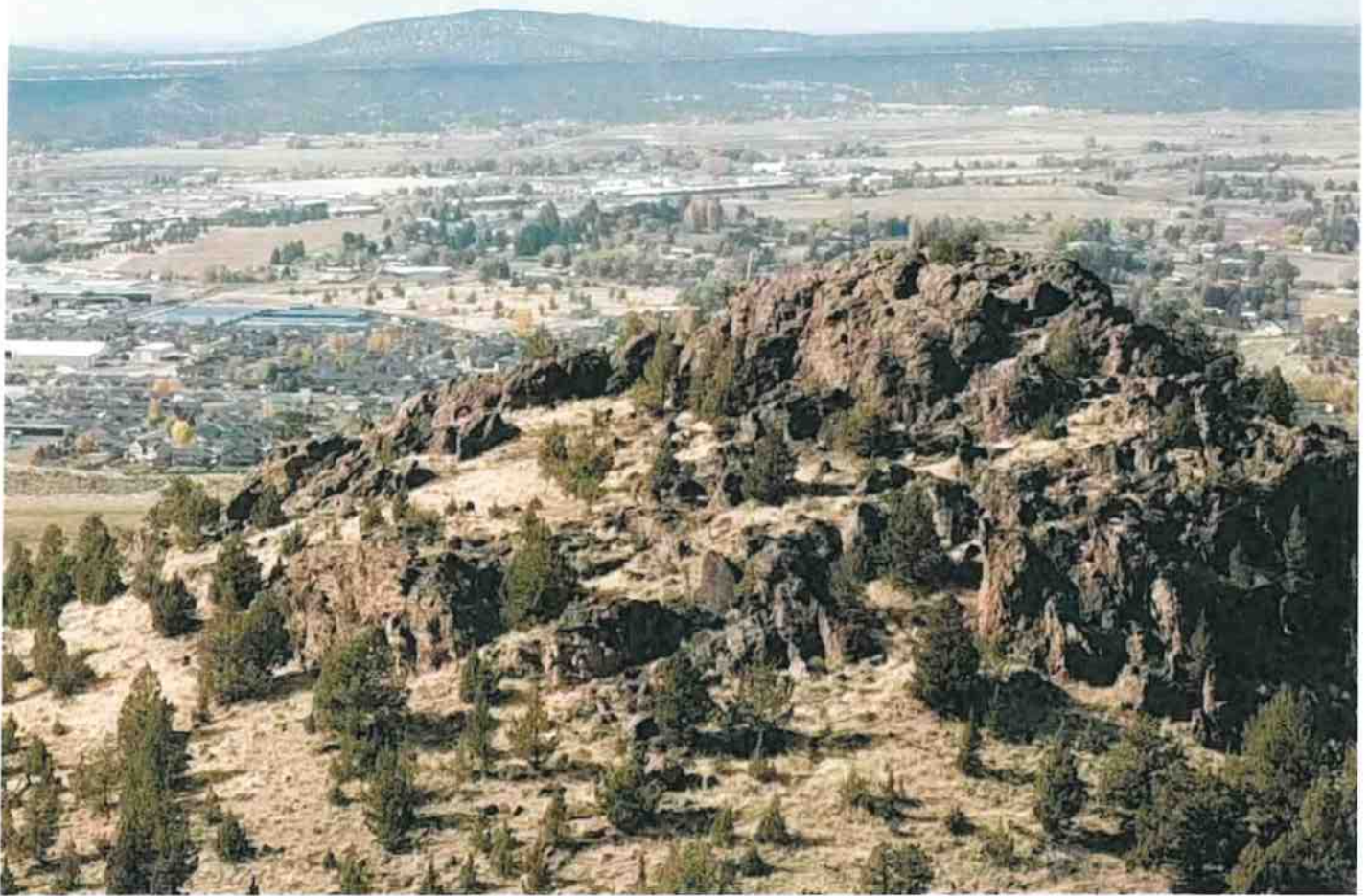


Lisa Morgan, City Recorder

ECHO OF THE BUTTE

A Concept Plan for

Barnes Butte Recreation Area



*Prepared by the City of Prineville and the National Park Service
Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program*

The vision statement for Barnes Butte Recreation Area was developed by a subcommittee of the Barnes Butte Focus Committee in combination with input from the advisory committee, City of Prineville staff, and National Park Service staff. The vision is well thought out, informed by broad input, and encapsulates the community's vision for the project.

City of Prineville staff, supported by the Prineville City Council, determined to develop a master plan for the Barnes Butte Recreation Area (BBRA). Through feedback from the Barnes Butte Focus Committee, city staff, and members of the community a set of goals for the recreation area was developed that would provide a framework for the concept planning phase of the project:

1. Connections
 - Refine the preliminary location and character of the Combs Flat Road and Peters Road connection
 - Connect Barnes Butte trails to existing and/or planned community trails at established points
2. Recreation and Trails
 - Provide vehicle access and parking at key entry points
 - Provide a trail system for non-motorized recreation
 - Provide alternative transportation routes through the recreation area and connecting neighborhoods and schools to the park.
 - Ensure ADA accessibility where feasible
3. Interpretation and Education
 - Provide learning opportunities for school classes, park programs and lifelong learners
 - Develop interpretive themes and framework for sharing the history, geology, wildlife and unique features of the Barnes Butte Recreation Area
 - Identify locations and concepts for interpretive panels and signage, maps and way-finding that directs visitors to routes and points of interest throughout the park
4. Safety
 - Identify safe routes to and from surrounding neighborhoods, schools, and parks
5. Preservation and protection of natural resources
 - Identify unique or special natural areas for preservation or restoration
 - Design elements that minimize adverse impacts to natural areas or resources identified for preservation

Barnes Butte Recreation Area Vision

The Barnes Butte Recreation Area provides opportunities for our community to connect with the natural environment and our cultural history, and to enjoy our treasured resource. The area preserves unique geologic features, native vegetation and wildlife, and provides for public appreciation, education and recreation.



FRAMEWORK

About the City Of Prineville

Located east of the Cascade Mountains in Oregon's high desert, the City of Prineville is a resurgent rural community that has preserved its small-town, ranching roots and western lifestyle while embracing smart growth in a business-friendly environment. With a population of approximately 10,000 residents, and serving as the county seat for Crook County, Prineville attracts a diversity of business and lifestyle interests, including tech giants Facebook and Apple, recreational enthusiasts, and a thriving agricultural industry. Incorporated in 1880, the city operates the oldest continuously running municipal short line railway in the U.S., as well as a public golf course, and airport. Crook County boasts numerous recreational assets, including the Ochoco National Forest and Crooked River, and remains a popular destination for anglers and hunters.

About the Focus Committee

The Barnes Butte Focus Committee was formed from a broad group of stakeholders and played a key role in providing community input in the planning process. The committee is open to the public and anyone who has an interest in the Barnes Butte property is invited to attend and participate. The monthly committee meetings have been attended by an average of 30 people. The committee has been involved with creating the vision for the park, developing a logo, compiling the community survey, formulating the priorities for the concept design process, planning public events at the site, and planning and assisting with the charrette event.

About the National Park Service RTCA Program

Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance (RTCA) is a partnership program of the National Park Service with offices throughout the country. The City of Prineville applied for and received a technical assistance grant with support from the Seattle office. RTCA staff work with community groups and local, state and other federal programs to conserve rivers, preserve open space, and develop trails and greenways. The program helps develop concept plans, build partnerships to achieve community-set goals, engage the public's imagination, and identify potential sources of funding. All RTCA projects are result-oriented, with an emphasis on community initiative, cost-sharing, and cooperation.

About ASLA Oregon

The mission of the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) is to lead, to educate and to participate in the careful stewardship, wise planning and artful design of our cultural and natural environments. Landscape architects strive to realize a balance among preservation, use and management of the country's resources. Members of ASLA have volunteered their skills, individually and as a part of the organization's community stewardship programs, to many projects throughout the nation, such as neighborhood playgrounds and gardens, Habitat for Humanity, and environmental education. Barnes Butte Recreation Area is ASLA Oregon's fourth community project in collaboration with the NPS RTCA program.

In October 2000, the National Park Services' Rivers, Trails, and Community Assistance Program (RTCA) and the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) formalized a partnership to help communities across the nation "plan, design, and manage their natural, cultural, and recreational resources." The NPS/ASLA partnership provides landscape architects with opportunities to work with communities and raise public awareness about their profession through pro bono technical assistance on selected RTCA conservation and recreation projects. In turn, RTCA is able to sponsor professional design expertise otherwise unavailable or unaffordable in these community-based efforts.

About the NPS/ASLA Partnership

Community experts and ASLA Oregon design professionals participated in a design workshop, or "charrette", to conceptualize a master plan for the Barnes Butte Recreation Area (BBRA). They took a guided walking tour of the recreation area, met with community members during a hosted barbecue dinner, identified opportunities for improvements throughout the site, and developed conceptual designs. The design workshop concluded with a community presentation and overview of the findings and vision. The design teams included eight landscape architects from around the state, two members of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, and local experts in wetland ecology, geology, education, recreation and parks and facilities. The design process was facilitated by city staff and RTCA staff.

About the BBRA Design Teams

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Planning Team

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Josh Smith, Planning Director, City of Prineville
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Lori Ontko, Project Coordinator, City of Prineville

Alex Stone, Community Planner, National Park Service RTCA
Lucia Portman, Fellow, National Park Service RTCA
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ASLA Oregon Volunteers

Marcia Vallier, Perry Brooks, Steven Tuttle, Ethan Gefroh,
Jean Senechal Biggs, Casey Howard, Clement Walsh,
Chelsea Scheider

Community Volunteers

Anna Smith, Scott Smith, Darlene Henderson, Jeremy Logan,
Donna Barnes, Duane Garner, Stanley Flynn, Aaron Lazelle,
Greg Currie, Sarah Klann, Carie Gordon, Kimberly Daniels

Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation Staff and Volunteers

CarlaDean Caldera, Lepha Marie Smith, Christian Nauer, Robert
Brunoe, Brad Houslet, Cultural Committee

Focus Committee

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Israel Sarabia, Bill Zelenka, Jennifer Kent, Aaron Lazelle, Barb
Kwiatkowski, Ted Nott, Angie Mason-Smith, Sara E. Johnson, Phil
Burgess, Jeremy Logan, Paula Minette-Maboll, Duane Garner,
Stanley Flynn, Darlene Henderson, Stephen Henderson, Janet
Hutchison, ShanRae Hawkins, Sarah Klann, Jim Bates, Debbie
Wood, John Rounds, Betty Roppe, Gail Merritt, Tina Wendel, Steve
Holliday, Stacy Hart, Ruthie McKenzie, Jason Wood

Thank You!



American Society of Landscape Architects,
Oregon Chapter
Barnes Butte Elementary School
Central Oregon Health Council
The City of Prineville
Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs
Crook County
Crook County Parks and Recreation District
Crook County Health Department
Crook County School District
National Park Service
Oregon State Parks
Prineville City Council
Prineville Public Works Department
Prineville Crook County Chamber of Commerce
&

All of the Citizens of Prineville who provided their support,
time, and suggestions in order to help inform the project and
make it a true product of our community



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BACKGROUND



Prineville, Oregon



The rocky cliffs of Barnes Butte

The City of Prineville, the county seat of Crook County, is located on the Crooked River at the mouth of Ochoco Creek in the Crooked River caldera. It is encircled by prominent remnant gravel terraces formed by lava flows from the nearby Newberry volcano. Prineville is the only incorporated community in Crook County and continues as an important economic center for the Ochoco and Crooked River country.

Agriculture and forestry are Prineville's dominant industries, with more recent developments in tourism, recreation, and high-tech computer data centers strengthening its economy. Both Facebook and Apple have installed data centers in the city. The diverse geology of the Prineville area has made it a popular rock-hunting site.

Barnes Butte juts up from the valley on the north side of Prineville and is a rhyolite dome of volcanic rock, part of the Crooked River caldera. The butte is named after Elisha Barnes who was one of the first settlers in central Oregon. The City sits on ceded land once belonging to members of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, displaced by the Treaty of 1855. Much of the land making up Barnes Butte Recreation Area was a part of the landholdings of the Hudspeth family. John Hudspeth built a logging empire that was responsible for building many of the homes in Prineville in the 1940s and 50s. At one time, he was one of the largest landowners in the United States.

The project site of Barnes Butte Recreation Area is located within the City of Prineville city limits and the urban growth boundary (UGB). The site is a 460 acre parcel acquired by the City of Prineville in 2017, and an additional 160 acres of land owned by the federal government and managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The natural area is located adjacent to several residential subdivisions (5-6 single family residences per acre) and the recently constructed Barnes Butte Elementary School which serves 700 students. This project is an opportunity to establish a nature preserve and develop active recreation opportunities for the local community and the entire region.

The Crook County Parks and Recreation District Comprehensive Plan identifies expansion and interconnection of the community trail system as one of its highest priorities; the multi-use paths in the Barnes Butte trail network can connect the residential neighborhoods to the Barnes Butte Elementary School and the property managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

Prineville serves as a gateway to eastern Oregon, the Ochoco National Forest, and several major outdoor recreation areas. While the local economy is healthy, the cost of living in Prineville is unaffordable to some and there is a percentage of families living in poverty. The Barnes Butte Recreation Area's proximity to higher density neighborhoods within Prineville, as well as its adjacency to Barnes Butte Elementary School, gives it high potential for providing close to home, low-cost, active recreation and safe routes to school for Prineville residents (*Appendix A: Community Health Profile*).

Prineville has the largest share of the county population. Of the total county population (22,516 people in 2018), 53% live within the city's urban growth boundary. The City of Prineville has grown 8.1 percent from 2010, with a 2018 population of 10,010. Recent estimates forecast an additional 7,000 residents by 2040. Prineville has a higher percentage of residents age 65+ than the state and county average. The median income in Prineville is below the county and state median and there is a greater share of households paying more than 30 percent in rent.

Prineville has a higher percentage of residents living with a disability than Crook County and the State of Oregon. In addition, over half of all adults over 65 live with a disability. Barnes Butte Recreation Area provides an opportunity to develop accessible active recreation opportunities for the local community and the entire region.



Barnes Butte Elementary School students walking to Barnes Butte Recreation Area



Educational signage from Barnes Butte Recreation Area's Park Rx Program

CONTEXT



View of Barnes Butte Recreation Area facing west, towards the City of Prineville

In 2017, the City of Prineville purchased the 460 acres now known as the Barnes Butte Recreation Area. The City purchased the property to acquire much needed water rights associated with the property, to secure the land needed for a vital road connection and to preserve the wetlands and butte as open space. Barnes Butte Recreation Area is made up of 460 acres of land purchased by the City, along with an adjacent 160 acres of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management.



The Focus Committee giving design feedback



**BARNES
BUTTE**
RECREATION AREA

"Barnes Butte Recreation Area" logo, selected by the public with input from the Focus Committee



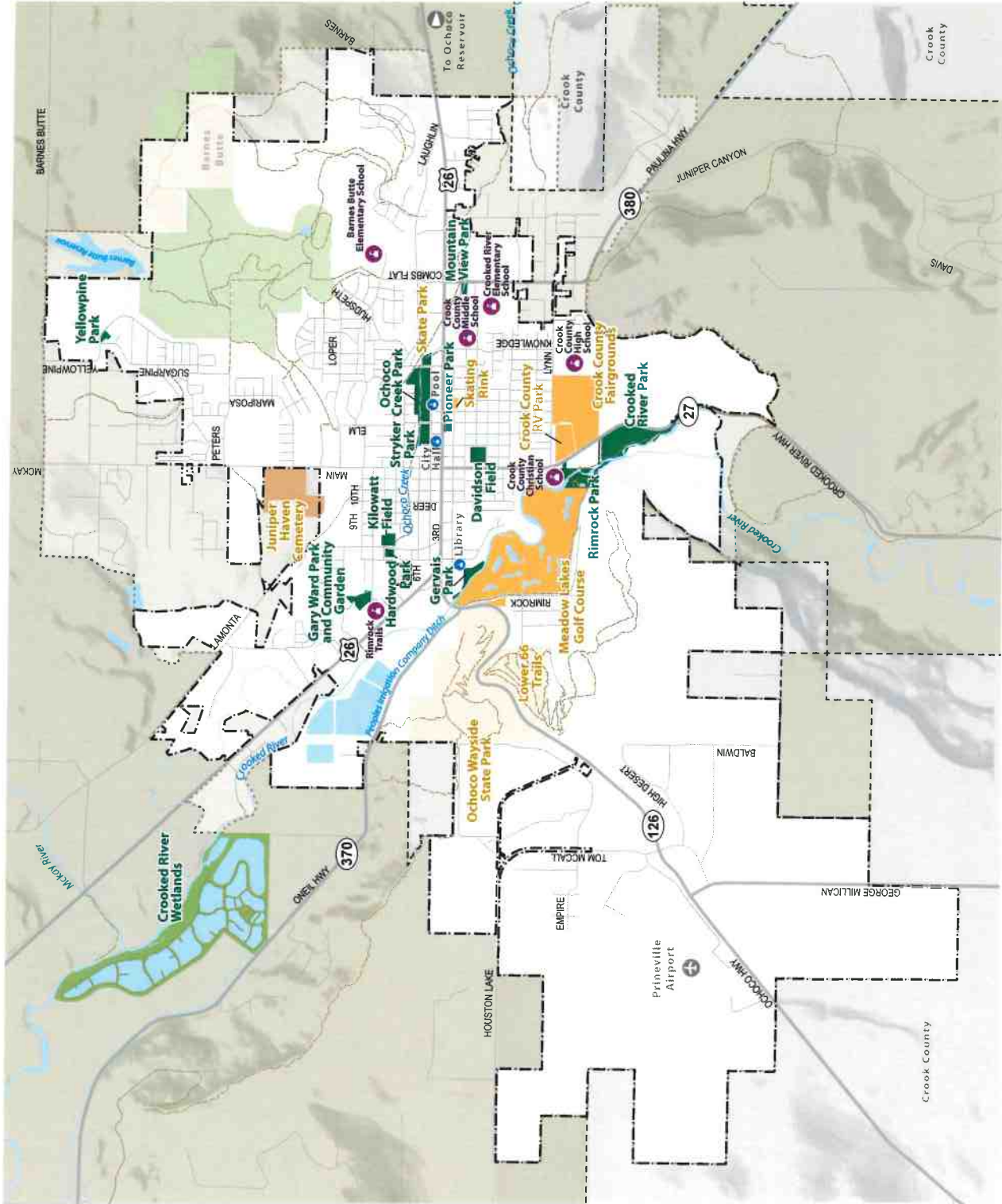
CROOK COUNTY PARKS & REC. DISTRICT

UNIFIED PARKS AND RECREATION SYSTEM PLAN

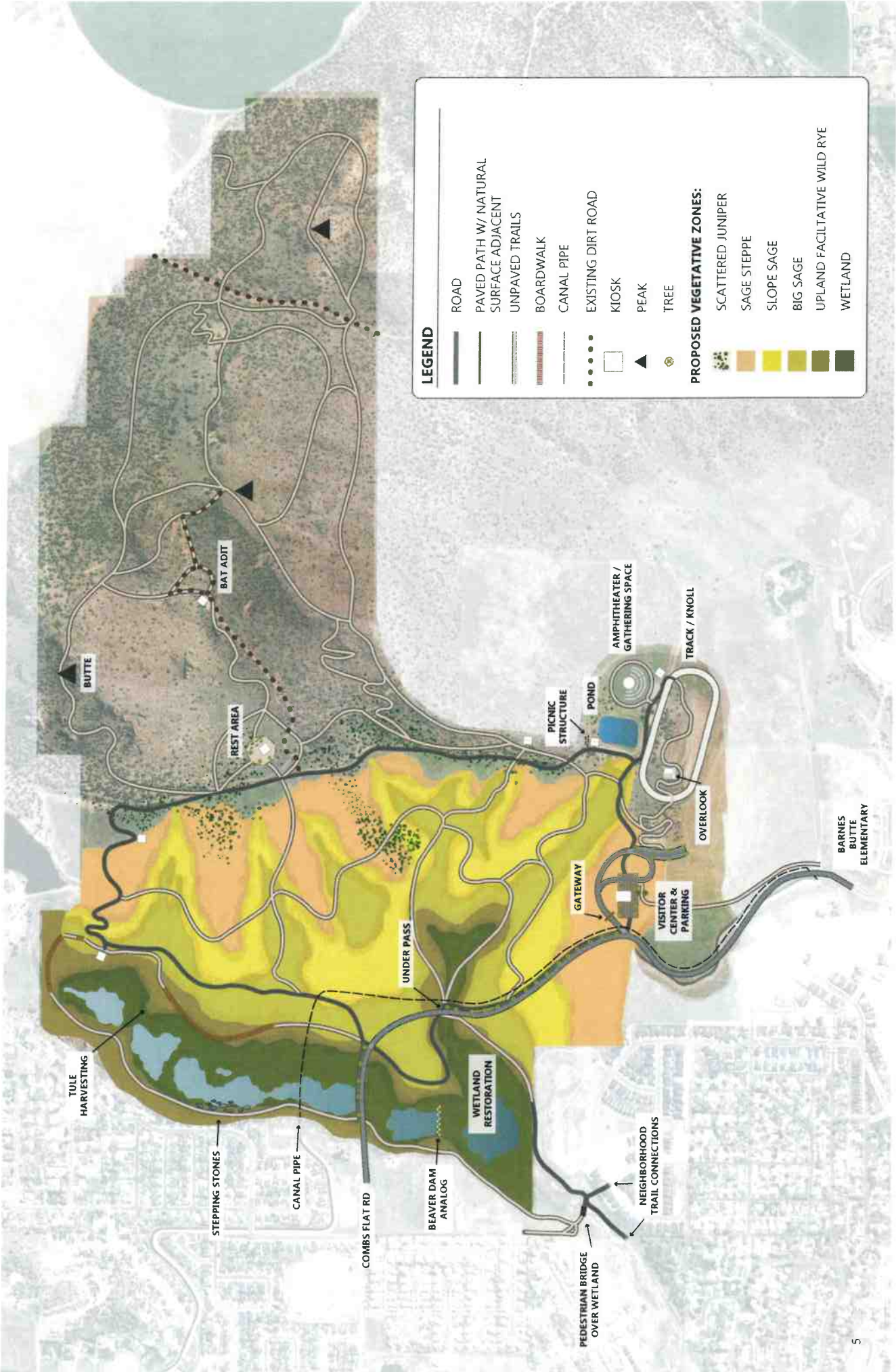
Map 2

Existing Parks: City Area

- Existing Park and Recreation Facilities (2019)
- Developed Parks
 - Natural Areas
 - Undeveloped Parks
 - Special Use Sites
 - Other
 - State Parks/USFS/BLM
- Base Features
- City of Prineville
 - Parks District Boundary
 - Urban Growth Boundary
 - Crook County
 - Streets and Roads
 - Trails
 - Waterbodies



Map Date: July 2019
 Source: City of Prineville, 2019
 Prepared by MIG, Inc.



LEGEND

- ROAD
- PAVED PATH W/ NATURAL SURFACE ADJACENT
- UNPAVED TRAILS
- BOARDWALK
- CANAL PIPE
- EXISTING DIRT ROAD
- KIOSK
- PEAK
- TREE

PROPOSED VEGETATIVE ZONES:

- SCATTERED JUNIPER
- SAGE STEPPE
- SLOPE SAGE
- BIG SAGE
- UPLAND FACILITATIVE WILD RYE
- WETLAND

Compiled Site Map
& Master Plan

The master plan map, shown on page 5, was derived from the hand drawn designs generated by the four teams at the charrette and was digitalized to provide more detail and clarity. The concepts illustrated here are explained in the following pages.

The conceptual design includes the following **key elements**:

Central Recreation Area

- The Gateway
- Accessibility
- The Track and Loop Trail
- The Fish Pond
- The Corral and Visitor Center
- Wildlife Underpass

Wetlands and Lowlands

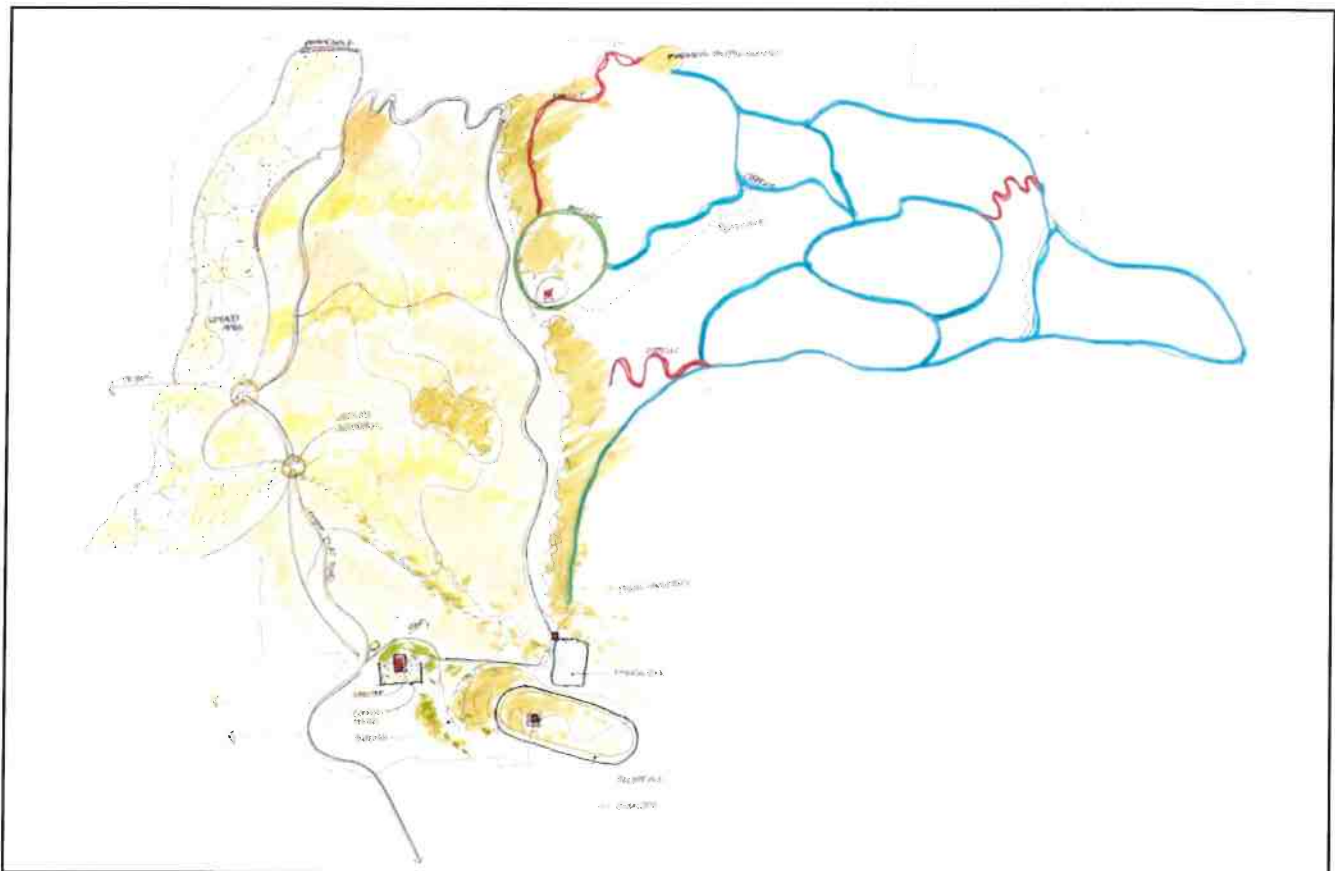
- Vegetative Zones
- Open Water Habitat
- Combs Flat to Peters Road Connection
- Active Transportation and Nature Trails

Trail Network

- Existing Conditions in the Highlands
- Trail System
- Rest Area and Gathering Node
- Stacked Loop System

Education & Interpretation

- Educational Kiosks
- The Breadcrumb Trail of Discovery
- Restoration Sites
- View Points
- Visitor Center as the Interpretation Hub
- Tule and Camas in the Wetlands



A hand drawn draft of the compiled site map

CONCEPT

Design Process

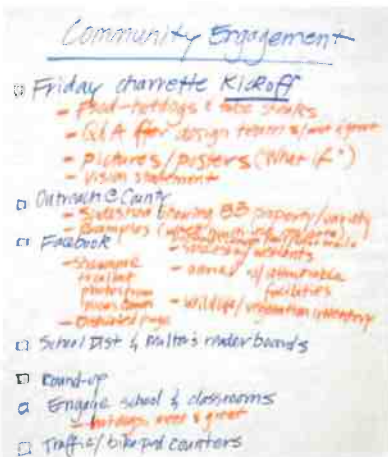
Community Engagement



Community members give feedback at a community barbecue



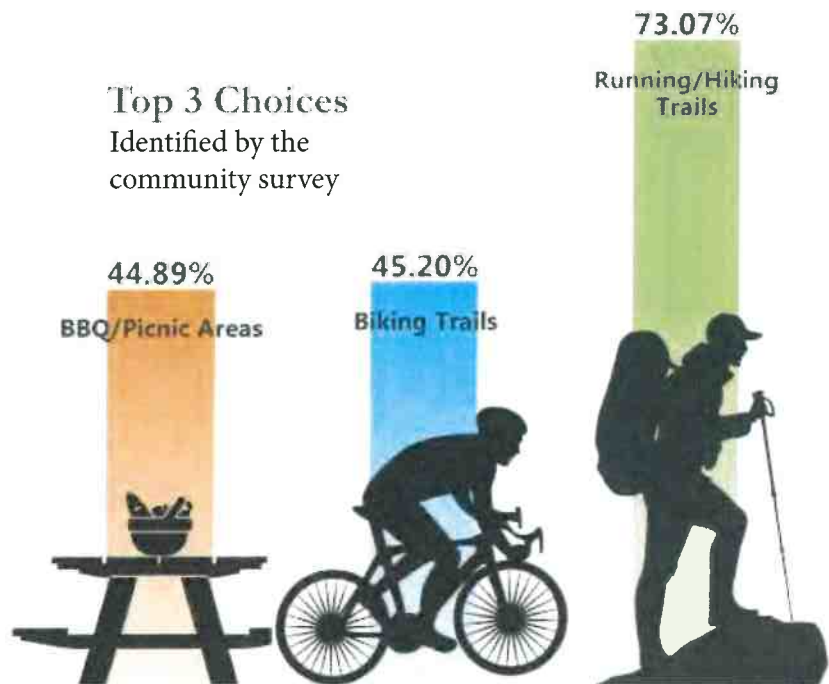
Engaging Barnes Butte Elementary "junior planners"



The foundation of the conceptual design process was the feedback gathered from the community through the Barnes Butte Focus Committee and the community survey. Armed with this, the next phase was to begin design work in earnest with the technical assistance offered by the National Park Service RTCA program.

The online survey was distributed to the community in November, 2018. The 323 responses helped identify what type of activities and facilities the community wanted to see in the Barnes Butte Recreation Area (*Appendix B: Community Survey*). With feedback from the Focus Committee, the community's needs and desires were then translated into design requirements for the master plan.

Staff from the City of Prineville and the National Park Service also worked with students from Barnes Butte Elementary in the design process. First grade "junior planners" helped compile design considerations and worked with professional designers to develop interpretive panels for the site.



Design Process *Charrette*

The City of Prineville hosted a design charrette with the National Park Service and the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) Oregon Chapter on September 25-27th, 2019. There were four design teams, each consisting of two landscape architect volunteers from ASLA Oregon and two to three local experts. Two members of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation's Cultural Committee volunteered on design teams as a part of the local expertise. Each team was given a concentration: the central recreation area, the wetlands and lowlands, the trail system, and education and interpretation throughout the site.

The designers were challenged to create a cohesive conceptual master plan that includes a trail system, designated higher-use recreation areas, educational opportunities and road connections while prioritizing safety, the protection of natural resources, cultural history, and accessibility.

Design teams were asked to determine where and how best to place necessary infrastructure projects, design the transition from residential developments to recreation area, and develop connections to the adjacent neighborhoods.

Utilizing existing features, creating educational and interpretive resources for students and visitors, and considering a "central recreational area" as a gateway to the rest of the property were identified as design priorities. In the higher elevation section of the property, there was a greater emphasis placed on designing lower impact recreation opportunities to preserve natural areas and the unique geology of the site. Designers were also tasked with developing interpretive themes and identifying areas and features that educate and showcase the history, geology, and wildlife of the site.



Design teams touring the property by wagon



Compiling the master plan



Community barbecue at Barnes Butte to kick-off the charrette



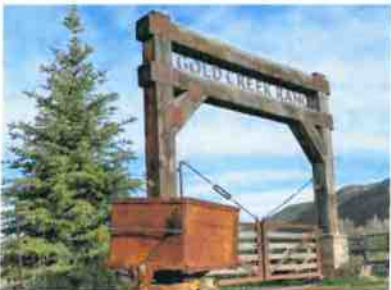
Designers hard at work during the short and intensive charrette process

CONCEPT

Central Recreation Area



Aerial of the central recreation area at Barnes Butte



Gateways similar to this, from Gold Creek Ranch in Woodland, Utah, welcome visitors to the property and frame the entryway



A similar, open-air picnic structure would provide a gathering place at the top of the knoll

The Gateway

One of the special things about this property, in addition to its magnitude and unique natural features, is the Butte itself. When entering the property from the south, the Butte is immediately a striking and powerful feature in the landscape; the road hugs the western property boundary, directing vehicles to the northeast and aligning views of the Butte and with the entrance to the park. Moving the road to the west also preserves the open space of the field to the east. A gateway will frame Barnes Butte and celebrate the visitor's arrival.

Accessibility and ADA Facilities

The recreation area's large and diverse landscape has the potential for many different types of visitors. It's proximity to the school and residential development makes it an ideal opportunity to increase accessible recreation amenities in Prineville. The Central Recreation Area, or hub, offers the experience of the larger Barnes Butte area in a more compact and accessible setting. The visitor center, fishing pond, and racetrack offer a variety of activities for every type of user to enjoy. Where feasible, the Central Recreation Area will offer ADA accessibility in trails and facilities.

The Track and Loop Trail

The Central Recreation Area encourages physical activity and social experiences through a series of trails and gathering places. A loop trail connects the parking lot to the track, overlook, and fish pond, providing a shorter trail for those who aren't interested in navigating the longer trails in the area or who have limited time. The historic race track will be utilized as an accessible running and walking track. Innovative materials will be used to create a harder surface on the track that blends in to the natural area and creates a durable surface for multi-use recreation.



“Hub” Concept

The "central hub" provides a gateway to the park as a whole, providing a diversity of accessible recreation opportunities

The Fish Pond

The fish pond is cited in the historic accounts of the property and, though currently dry, provides opportunities for recreation, education and relaxation. At the top of the knoll at the center of the track, a water feature will demonstrate the hydrological cycle that involves canal water piped to the knoll, flowing downwards to the fishing pond and continuing down to the wetlands. This feature forms a water story, demonstrates watershed science, and creates different environments throughout the central hub. At the top of the knoll, there will be areas for reflection, solace, gathering and educational kiosks, as well as an accessible picnic shelter with open sides to capture the expansive views.

The Corral and Visitor Center

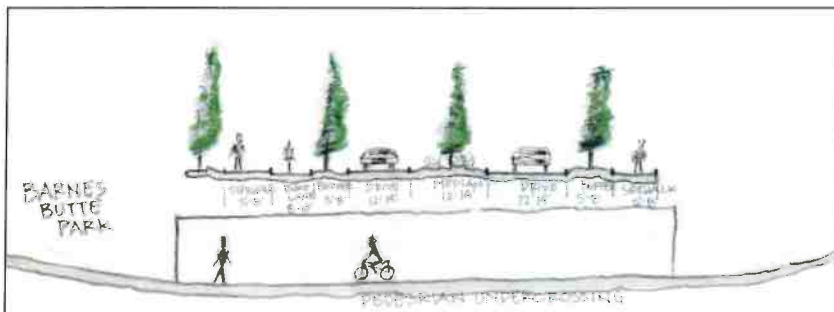
The existing corrals will be re-purposed, serving as a legacy piece and creating a contained area for educational sessions, picnics and events. The visitor center structure is a simple, versatile space and has the ability to open into the corral area to host larger events and make amenities, such as bathrooms, more accessible to a larger group. The visitor center will be facing Barnes Butte and parking will be located to the east. The visitor center will offer the opportunity for rotating educational kiosks, displays, or art installations and will preserve the pair of ancient junipers.



An inspiration for the corral structure and visitor center from the Cottonwood Canyon Experience Center in Moro, Oregon



Similar to this planned underpass in Grand County, CO, an underpass could provide safe crossing for both pedestrians and wildlife at Barnes Butte



Wildlife Underpass

In designing trails for multiple uses, wildlife movement throughout the area was considered. Barnes Butte is home to deer and other animals that may find themselves at risk with the introduction of a new road near their food and water source. A potential solution for this is the creation of a wildlife underpass, which acts like a bridge to elevate road traffic, and opens passages underneath for animals to cross under. This protective measure works to keep both animal and vehicle users safe. Visitors could also use this underpass, to avoid crossing the street above and increase pedestrian safety.

CONCEPT

Wetlands and Lowlands



Designated vegetative zones on the Barnes Butte Property (for enlarged image, see Appendix D, pg 36)



Designers define vegetative zones



In Oregon's Bridge Creek Watershed, researchers built a number of beaver dam analogs to encourage increased beaver activity and restore river habitat. Credit, Utah State University

The Wetlands and Lowlands team describes opportunities for recreation, restoration, and preservation around the wetlands area, and makes useful connections throughout the site in terms of foot, bike, car, and wildlife traffic.

Vegetative Zone Creation

The designers began by taking a look at all of the different ecosystems and plant types the Barnes Butte Recreation Area offers. They considered how these existing qualities could be preserved, and also enhanced, given their current condition. The vegetation was mapped in zones based on elevation and the plant and animal habitats within them. The seven zones are, from lowest to highest elevation: Wetland, Upland and Facultative Wild Rye, Big Sage, Slope Sage, Sage Steppe, Scattered Juniper, and Rocky Butte. Interventions to enhance and preserve these identified zones, such as remediation and invasive species removal, will create more and diverse habitat for plants and wildlife to thrive, and offer educational experiences for visitors.

Open Water Habitat

Currently, the wetland area of the recreation area is characterized as being very flat and containing low plant diversity. In order to enhance this area for both habitat and visitor enjoyment, creating open water ponds through the use of beaver dam analogs is recommended. Beaver dam analogs are man-made structures made out of wooden posts placed across an area of flowing water that mimic the form and function of beaver dams. Creating ponds and restoring the native habitat will support new recreational activities such as bird watching and new nature trails along the shore. Also proposed is a stepping stone bridge for visitors to walk across the wetland, and areas for tule harvesting inspired by traditions practiced by the Warm Springs Tribe.

Combs Flat Road to Peters Road Connection

When designing the path/route and character of the Combs Flat - Peters road connection, consideration was taken to prioritize the preservation of natural resources and views, and safety for neighboring residential developments and the Barnes Butte Elementary School. The proposal is to create a road with multiple curves, as this will slow traffic and prevent vehicles from speeding (compared to straight-line roads). The road is also aligned to hug the west side of the site near the wetland; by locating the road farther from the Butte, it will reduce the amount of traffic noise and visibility from the rest of the recreation area.

Trails and Active Recreation

In designing trails, the Combs Flat road alignment was considered as an opportunity to not only provide motorized transportation, but also active transportation and to introduce footpaths and bike lanes. Creating separate walking, biking, and road lanes is an ideal solution to promote visitor safety. Between each lane, a vegetative buffer of trees and/or bushes will not only separate motorized from non-motorized traffic from, but will also create a sound and visual buffer for the whole site, reducing the amount of noise and the visible appearance of the road.

For a walking and biking trail system through the recreation area, a hard surface loop trail around the perimeter of the site is recommended. A hard surface will benefit visitor safety as it will allow emergency vehicles access, and it will also create ADA accessibility for visitors. For those who prefer softer walking surfaces, a natural surface trail is proposed to run next to the hard surface trail, so those who prefer the harder surface can travel alongside those who prefer the softer trail.

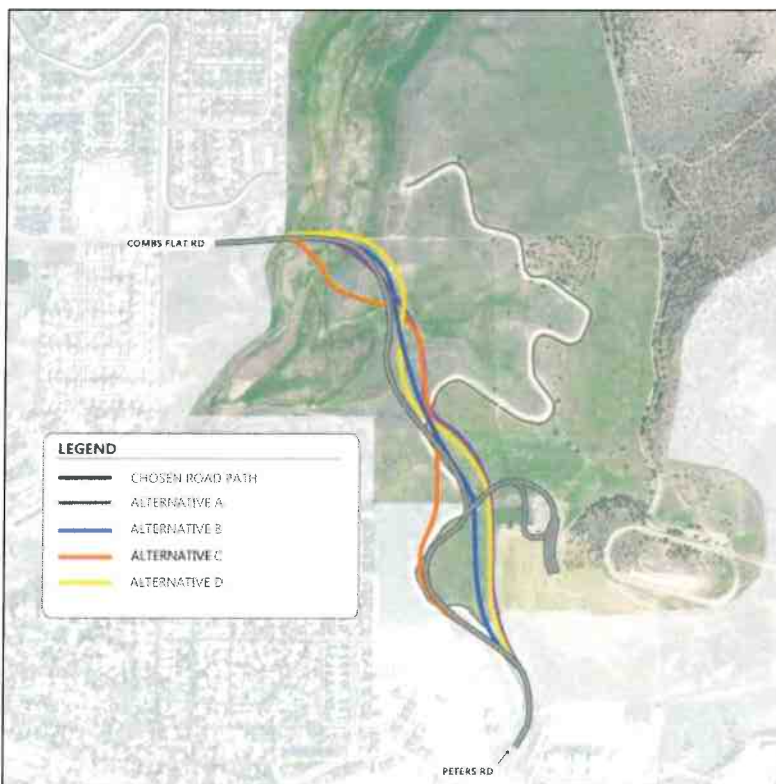
Connected to these dual hard and natural surface trail loops, are additional dirt, boardwalk, and nature trails that create a variety of smaller loops and gives visitors multiple trail options to explore. This allows users to choose their own experience, so they can have as long or as short of a walk as they like, with many different views and trails to enjoy.



A similar boardwalk could provide visitors with an up close experience of the wetlands. Berkshire Wetlands, MA



A dual surface trail could provide opportunity for a variety of user types. Bexley, OH



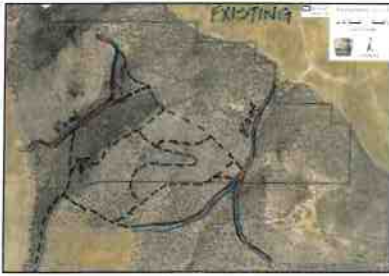
Combs Flat - Peters Road Realignment Alternatives (For enlarged map, see Appendix D, pg 38)



Proposed Combs Flat - Peters road realignment

CONCEPT

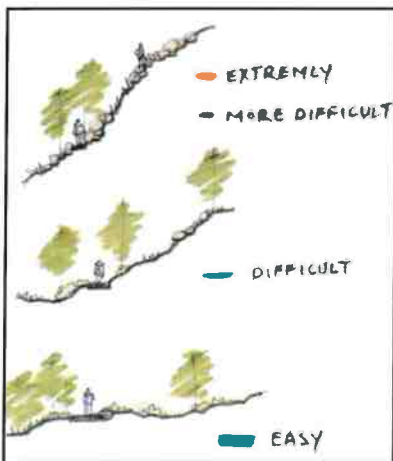
Trail Network



Existing trails in the Barnes Butte highlands (For enlarged map, see Appendix D, pg 39)



Crags at the Barnes Butte summit



A key, illustrating difficulty levels of trails

Existing Conditions in the Highlands

The Barnes Butte highlands has three high points with scenic views over the Prineville area. The main peak is known as the “butte” or summit. In addition to its peaks, the highlands have beautiful natural rock features and the vegetation primarily consists of low shrub and juniper trees. The junipers are more numerous on the northern shaded slopes. A dirt road currently runs from the base of the butte to the base of the summit which creates a visual scar along the side of the highlands. This road passes a Bat adit, known as the “bat caves,” a favorite destination for visitors. The highland slopes are steep, creating difficult to extremely difficult hiking. Trails currently being used by hikers and mountain bikers are officially undeveloped. A concentration of these trails lead to the summit with limited access to the other two peaks. There is an abandoned irrigation ditch located in the woods at the base of the highlands and an existing road that passes through the eastern area of the highlands.

Trail System

A primary objective is to protect the natural beauty of the area while providing safe access for different types of visitors in the form of a variety of designated trails. The trails are designed to avoid creating scarring on the natural landscape and to minimize conflict between the different user groups, for example, hikers and mountain bikers. A variety of trails are proposed with different levels of difficulty and trail options to encourage users to come back and explore more of the highlands. The trails allow users to explore the peaks within the highlands in addition to the summit. There will be an easy trail with some shade suitable for younger, and less athletic users. Trails will pass the natural rock features and have rest areas. The trails are designed to offer variation in difficulty, with steeper, challenging options for the more experienced hiker and milder grade options for families, younger hikers, or those looking for a more leisurely route to the summits.

Rest Area and Gathering Node

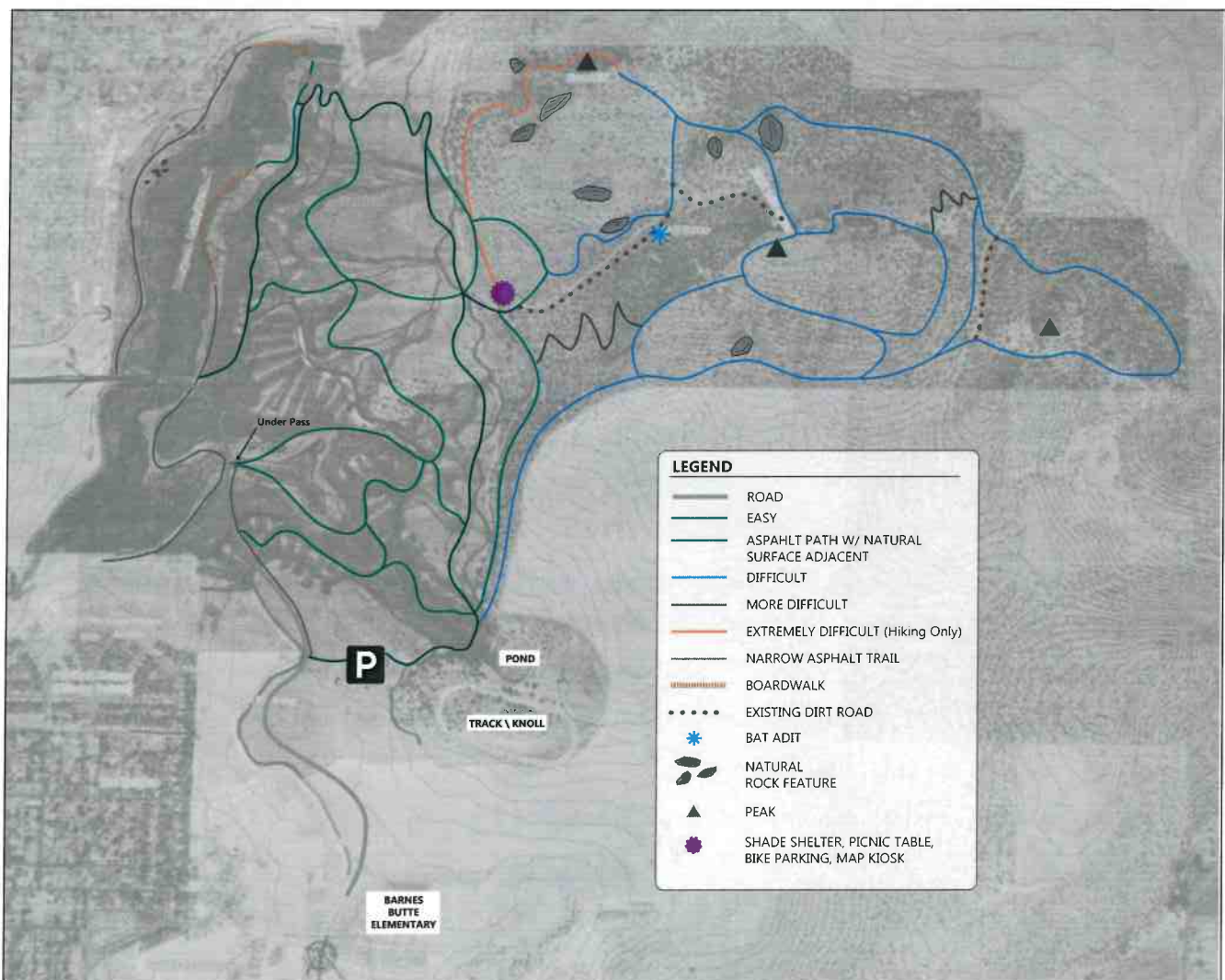
A shelter will be centrally located on the property to provide a direct link between the highlands and the proposed central recreation area and parking facilities. A “gathering node” is positioned at the base of the butte where people can transition from easy to more difficult trails and gather, take photos, and read information about the trails. The node facilities include a shade shelter, picnic table, bike parking and map kiosk. The node is large enough to accommodate education groups and school visitors. The location of the node is positioned to provide some natural shade protection as well as direct access to an easy ADA accessible loop at the base of the butte before getting into the difficult exposed trails which dominate the highlands.

Stacked Loop System

The plan provides for a variety of trails in a stacked loop system described as easy, difficult, more difficult, and extremely difficult. This trail system allows users to have different route options; whether it is short or long hikes or difficult or extremely difficult trails, giving users the choice of destination and length for their hike. The existing irrigation ditch will be leveled and turned into a trail allowing users to access the woods at the base of the highlands. The existing dirt roads will remain, but alternative hiking trails are proposed along these roads. To minimize conflicts between users and to stop mountain bikes speeding down the trails, a separate hike-only trail and mountain bike trail are provided around the backside of Barnes Butte.



The design team drawing the trail plan



CONCEPT

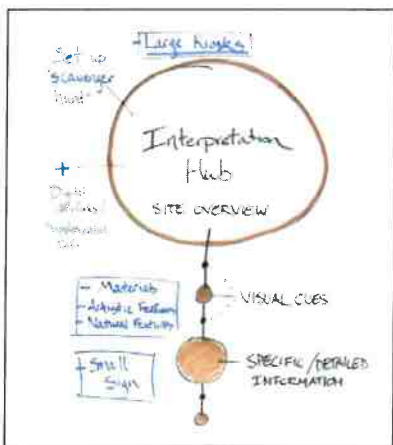
Education and Interpretation



Like this interactive trailside exhibit at Newport State Park in Wisconsin, educational resources could be incorporated into and the trail system at Barnes Butte



Kiosks similar to those at the Crooked River Wetland Park in Prineville could provide immersive educational experiences throughout the recreation area



An illustration of key educational and interpretive concepts of the park

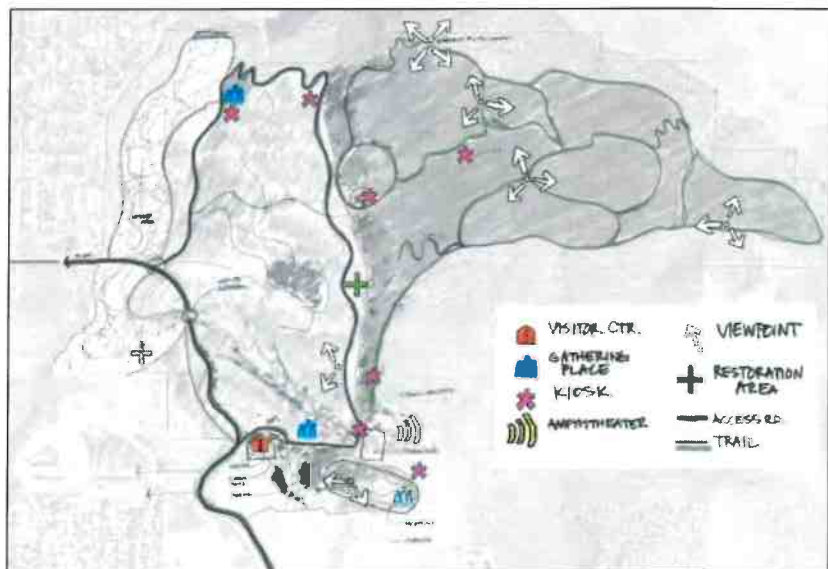
Education and Interpretation tells the story of the site, establishes interpretive themes, and identifies areas and features that showcase the history, geology, ethnobotany and wildlife of the Barnes Butte Recreation Area. The interpretive materials on site will include multi-lingual resources (potentially linked by QR codes) to enhance accessibility and tell the story of the land and community. The design team utilized research, observations, and talks with the community, local experts, and tribal members to identify interpretive themes for the site. It is a planning priority to ensure that Barnes Butte Elementary School and other schools have access to the site and the educational opportunities it holds.

Educational Kiosks

Kiosks can include physiographic provinces ("zones") and set the stage for the rich geologic history of the area. Interpretive materials will define ecosystems within the park (wetlands, grasslands and juniper forests) and explain current issues with invasive species, natural vegetation, wildlife, plants, soils, and hydrology in each ecosystem. Panels about ethnobotany will tell the story of valued natural resources such as tule and camas and explain current harvest methods and uses.

The Breadcrumb Trail of Discovery

To create an immersive experience, there will be a greater number of kiosks and educational panels at the visitor center, with more experiential learning scattered through the rest of the park. There will be panels that users may stumble upon accidentally or along trails that give them a deeper understanding of the landscape, ecology, geology and cultural history of the place they're exploring. This would help cultivate a "quest" or "scavenger hunt" learning experience. Interpretation will utilize visual cues, natural materials, and natural features throughout the property.



(For enlarged map, see Appendix D, pg 39)

Restoration Sites

Oregon State University Extension office, the Crooked River National Grassland (Ochoco NF) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) are potential resources for helping Prineville's work to eliminate invasive plants and restore native plants across the park. Experimental plots may be needed as the vegetation is phased from invasive plants to native plants. The restoration projects could serve as an experiential learning science opportunity for students.

View Points

Educational materials that celebrate the views and peaks of Barnes Butte will be incorporated into resting and gathering areas within the trail system. To preserve the viewshed and sense of wilderness in the landscape, the signage may be subtle or lower to the ground.

Visitor Center as the Interpretation Hub

As a major entrance and central host of facilities on the property, the visitor center is where the journey begins and will provide a natural opportunity for interpretation and education. Kiosks at the visitor center will be themed, and may align with the local elementary school's curriculum, and rotate regularly. Panels will have Quick Response (QR) codes that link to additional information and resources. The visitor center will also provide a potential space for rotating art exhibits. Younger classes or groups that may not be able to travel further into the site and trail system can utilize the visitor center and central recreation area for field trips and classroom space.

Tule and Camas in the Wetlands

The proposed boardwalks in the wetlands provide a learning opportunity for cultural and natural resources. Tule, a native plant used for weaving baskets, mats and even housing materials by some tribes, is currently growing in the wetlands, and camas, a plant used for medicinal and nutritional purposes by some tribes, could be restored to the area. A healthy population of these plants would provide an educational opportunity for ethnobotanical tribal practices and supply tribal members with an accessible place to harvest tule and camas.

Activities for Early Implementation

In addition to the proposed developed resources throughout the site, early implementation programs that promote the vision and encourage public use by the full community before the more intensive road and park facilities are constructed. Birdwatching, stargazing, walking groups, and field trips can guide city's immediate priorities and ready partnerships.



Tule (Schenoplectus actutus) at Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge Complex, CA



Signage at the summit could help visitors identify peaks in the Cascade range and better understand the surrounding geological story. Example from Olympic National Park, WA

- Kiosks
- Restoration areas
- Viewpoints and gathering areas



(For enlarged map, see Appendix D, pg 41)

CONCEPT

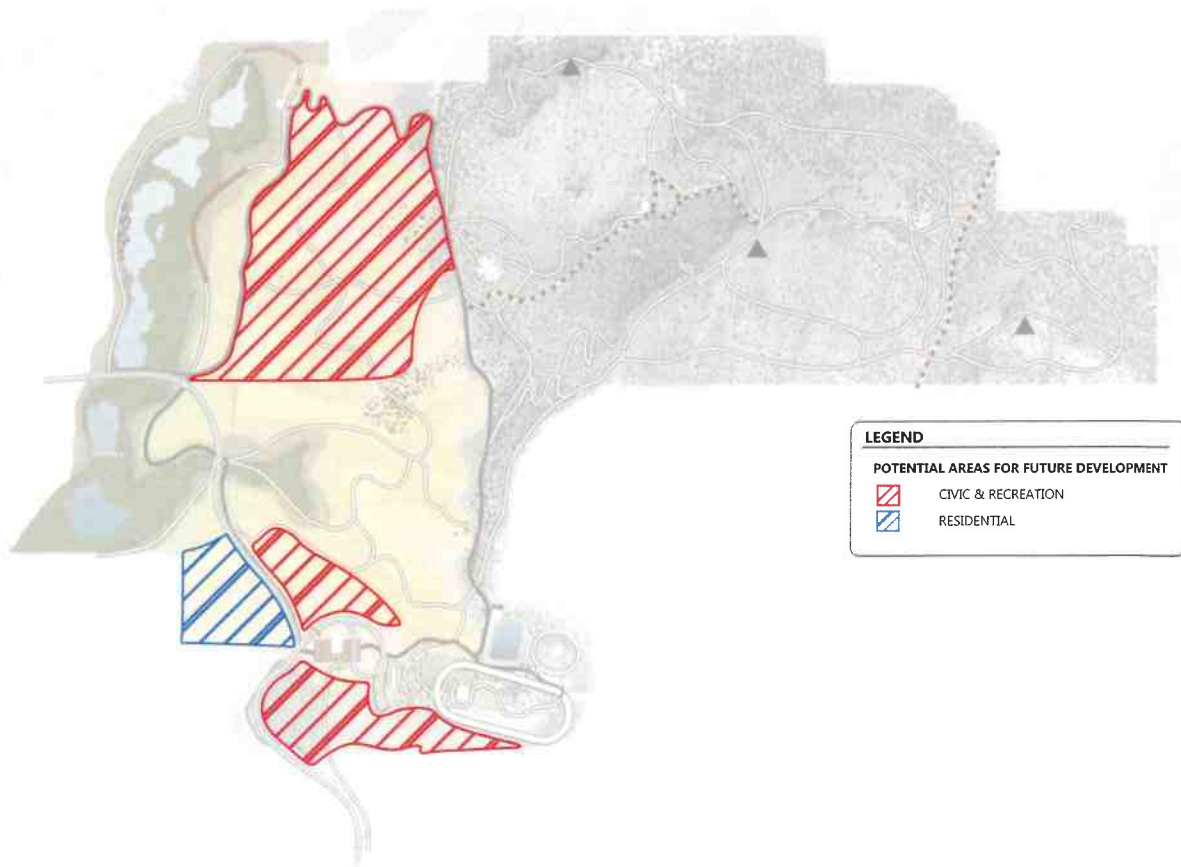
Potential Areas for Future Development

During the information gathering and initial conceptual design phases of the Barnes Butte master planning process, preservation was identified as a priority for several areas of the property. The interest in these areas is to provide the public an opportunity to experience the natural environment relatively undisturbed by major developments. Other areas of the property are identified where the natural environment had already been significantly altered over the years and/or in which preservation is of limited or less value.

The map below illustrates the areas that are identified as having lower priority for preserving the natural environment and which are well suited for future developed recreation facilities, civic uses, or residential development:

Areas indicated by **red striping** are well suited for more developed civic or recreational facilities.

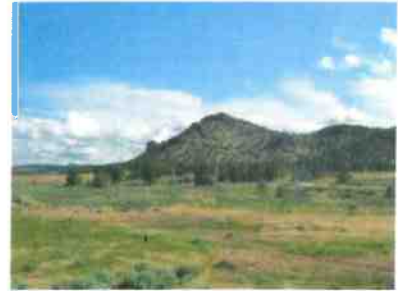
The area indicated by the **blue striping** is identified as having very little value for recreation or civic uses, and has high value to the community as additional residential development in the future.



Potential areas for future development (for enlarged map, see Appendix D, pg 42)

MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

The management of the Barnes Butte Recreation Area (BBRA) will take advantage of strong partnerships between the City of Prineville, Crook County Parks & Recreation District (CCPRD), and community volunteers. The City and CCPRD have a long history of working together and sharing resources to manage parks, open spaces, and other recreation areas within the City. Currently, there are many park facilities that are owned by the City and managed by CCPRD. The City of Prineville and CCPRD maintain an intergovernmental agreement that provides the parameters for working together. This relationship will continue with the long term maintenance and management of the Barnes Butte Recreation Area. The City anticipates continued discussion with CCPRD to determine how best to partner to manage and maintain the park efficiently.



View of Barnes Butte Recreation Area, facing east

The Barnes Butte Recreation Area was opened for public use as soon as the City of Prineville completed the purchase of the property. Since acquisition, the public has enjoyed exploring and recreating on the site and continued use of the existing facilities will be encouraged while additional trails and facilities are being developed.



Current parking lot and facilities at Barnes Butte (2019)

Community volunteers will play an important role in the long term management and maintenance of the BBRA. The Barnes Butte Focus Committee will evolve into a volunteer group focused on stewardship of the park. While initially the Barnes Butte Focus Committee was focused on developing the priorities for uses and facilities to be developed at BBRA, many in the group are interested in being a part of the longer term management of the area. After the completion of their initial role in the conceptual design process, interested volunteers will focus on the maintenance and management of the park. The volunteer group will organize and participate in recreation programs and cleanup projects, installing and updating signage, trail maintenance, and other minor construction and maintenance projects.

*For up-to-date information about the project, please visit the **City of Prineville's Website** at www.cityofprineville.com*

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is an essential partner and stakeholder in the BBRA project. The BLM managed land included in the plan is an integral part of the park. BLM appreciates its partnership with the City of Prineville and Crook County Parks and Recreation District and, per CCPRD's application for a Recreation and Public Purposes Act Lease, seeks to establish an agreement for integration of the public lands into the BBRA project.

Leveraging partnerships and combining resources with other agencies and organizations will also continue as a priority of the City for the project. The city has engaged the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, Bureau of Land Management, Central Oregon Trail Alliance, Crook County Health Department and other local agencies in the planning and conceptual design of the project. The City will continue to foster those partnerships through the implementation and long term management of the park.

APPENDIX A: Community Health Profile

Developed in partnership with the Crook County Health Department, National Park Service, and the City of Prineville. Data sourced from the 2019 Central Oregon Regional Health Assessment, the 2015 Oregon Healthy Teens Survey, The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation County Health Rankings and Road-maps, and the American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

Community Description



This community health profile examines current health indicators and needs of residents living in Prineville and the surrounding region. It considers both community health and the built environment. Though explicit recognition of public health connections and goals in relation to planning efforts is not always obvious, integrating public health concepts in planning processes can best ensure the full realization of park and trail benefits.

Prineville



The City of Prineville, the county seat of Crook County, sits on ceded land once belonging to members of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, displaced by the Treaty of 1855. The town is located on the Crooked River at the mouth of Ochoco Creek in the Crooked River caldera. It is encircled by prominent remnant gravel terraces, formed by lava flows from the nearby Newberry volcano. Prineville is the only incorporated community in Crook County and continues as an important economic center for the Ochoco and Crooked River country.

Agriculture and forestry are Prineville's dominant industries, with more recent developments in tourism, recreation, and high-tech computer server farms strengthening its economy. Both Facebook and Apple have installed server farms in the city. The diverse geology of the Prineville area has made it a popular rock-hunting site.

Barnes Butte Project Area



The project site of Barnes Butte Recreation Area is located within the City of Prineville city limits and the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB). The site is a 460 acre parcel acquired by the City of Prineville in 2017, and an additional 160 acres of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The natural area is located adjacent to several high-density residential subdivisions and the recently constructed Barnes Butte Elementary School which serves 700 students. This project is an opportunity to develop active recreation opportunities for the local community and the entire region.

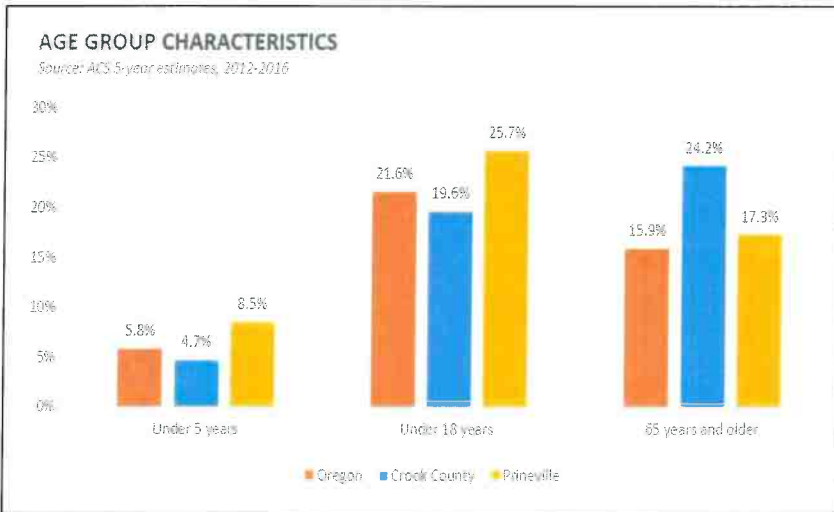
The Crook County Parks and Recreation District Comprehensive Plan identifies expansion and interconnection of the community trail system as one of its highest priorities; the multi-use paths in the Barnes Butte trail network can connect the residential neighborhoods to the Barnes Butte Elementary School and the Bureau of Land Management property.

Population

From 2010 to 2018, Crook County grew by 13.8%, faster than Oregon overall (8.1%). The City of Prineville’s population has experienced significant change from 2010 to 2018, with an increase of 11.5%.

Age

Central Oregon and Crook County have a higher proportion of older adults aged 65 or over compared to Oregon as a whole. Nearly a quarter of Crook County’s population is over 65 years old, compared to approximately 16% of Oregonians as a whole. Within Central Oregon, Prineville has the highest proportion of individuals over 65 years old (17.3%). Additionally, Prineville has more young adults under the ages of 18 (25.7%), and 5 (8.5%) compared to Oregon as a whole.



Socioeconomics

Crook County had the lowest median household income in Central Oregon in 2017 (\$41,777), and the percentage of individuals living below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) (25.7%) was greater than Oregon as a whole (14.0%). Prineville has a particularly high rate of individuals under the age of 18 living below the federal poverty level at 34.6%. Income level is strongly linked to chronic condition prevalence and risk factors. For example, a higher proportion of those who live below the FPL have asthma and cancer compared to those living above the FPL. Populations living below the FPL may also have limited resources to access healthy food, transportation, and recreation.

Demographics

	Population
Oregon	4,190,713
Crook County	23,867
Prineville	10,329

Source: ACS 5-year estimates, 2018

“Parks and trails support community and individual well-being. Access to these resources can help increase residents’ physical activity, support mental health, and foster community and social interactions”

(Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans Mid-course Report: Strategies to Increase Physical Activity Among Youth. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2012)

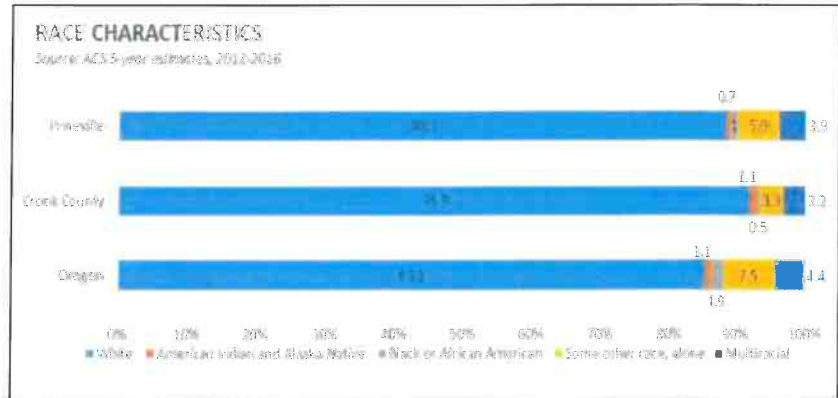
APPENDIX A: Community Health Profile

“5 minutes walking in nature improves mood, self-esteem, and relaxation. Frequent exposure to nature reduces anxiety and depression, while promoting a sense of wellbeing and fulfillment. Physical activity in a green space can reduce stress and lowers cortisol levels by 15%.”

(Healthy Parks, Healthy People Resources, National Park Service)

Race

Crook County and Prineville have a higher proportion of residents who identify as White compared to Oregon as a whole. Crook County (7.4%) and Prineville (11.1%) have a lower proportion of residents who identify as Hispanic or Latino compared to Oregon as a whole (12.4%).



Health Impacts



www.cityofprineville.com/wetlands

Youth

Regular physical activity can help children and adolescents improve cardiorespiratory fitness, build strong bones and muscles, control weight, reduce symptoms of anxiety and depression, and reduce the risk of developing health conditions such as heart disease, cancer, type 2 diabetes, high blood pressure, and obesity. In addition, students who are physically active tend to have better grades, school attendance, and cognitive performance (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The Association Between School-Based Physical Activity, Including Physical Education, and Academic Performance, 2010).

In relation to physical activity, Central Oregon students were most likely to use some form of motorized transportation between school and home. Notably, many Central Oregon students had no physical education class at school.

Focusing on youth, including the prevention of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), reducing school dropout rates, alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use was identified as a need by the 2019 Regional Health Assessment during community focus groups.

Mental Health

2017 saw the highest number of suicides in Central Oregon over the last decade. The percent of students reporting feeling sad or hopeless every day for two weeks or more has increased steadily since 2011.

Healthy Environments

Most Central Oregonians commute to work alone in a car. A lower proportion of Central Oregonians commute to work using active transportation (i.e., walking or biking) and/or public transportation compared to Oregon as a whole. About 77% of Crook County residents travel to work alone in a car.

The Regional Health Assessment suggests that the region should work with county commissioners, city planners, policy makers, and collaborative groups to advocate for community spaces, green space, and health considerations when planning (Health in All Policies). This region should include creation of age and culturally appropriate opportunities and consider ways to subsidize alternative energy sources that make sense for the region.

Creating better public transportation systems, safe alternate commute options, and community spaces were identified as community needs during focus groups hosted throughout Central Oregon. In addition, preparing for and developing community resilience around forest fires and drought was mentioned as a growing concern and a community need.

The Barnes Butte Recreation Area's proximity to both Barnes Butte Elementary School and growing residential neighborhoods provides opportunity for the development of Safe Routes to School programs.

Health Equity & Social Determinants of Health

Where we live, go to school, and work affects our overall health, as does the safety and livability of our communities, whether we are economically stable or struggling to get by, have strong social connections, and how we are treated in society. These are determinants of health and help explain why certain segments of the population experience better health outcomes than others.

During the creation of the Central Oregon Regional Health Assessment, promoting equity and decreasing stigmas was recognized as a need during community focus groups. This includes decreasing barriers to care, creating culturally relevant information, educating staff, and promoting a workforce that represents the demographics of those served.



bendtrails.org/trail/prineville-bike-park

“Access to parks is a social equalizer, addressing health disparities and benefiting people’s health and wellbeing”

(Healthy Parks, Healthy People Resources, National Park Service)



saferoutestoschool.org

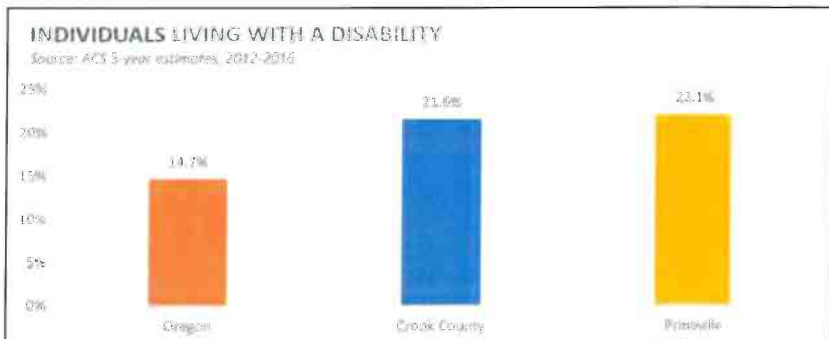
APPENDIX A: Community Health Profile

“A 30-minute visit to a park can improve heart health, circulation and lower cholesterol, blood glucose, and blood pressure. Walking in nature reduces inflammation and boosts your immune system, which decreases the risk of certain diseases and cancers. Interacting with a green space increases social interactions which can prevent diseases like dementia.”

(Urban green space, public health, and environmental justice: The challenge of making cities 'just green enough.' Landscape and Urban Planning, 2014)

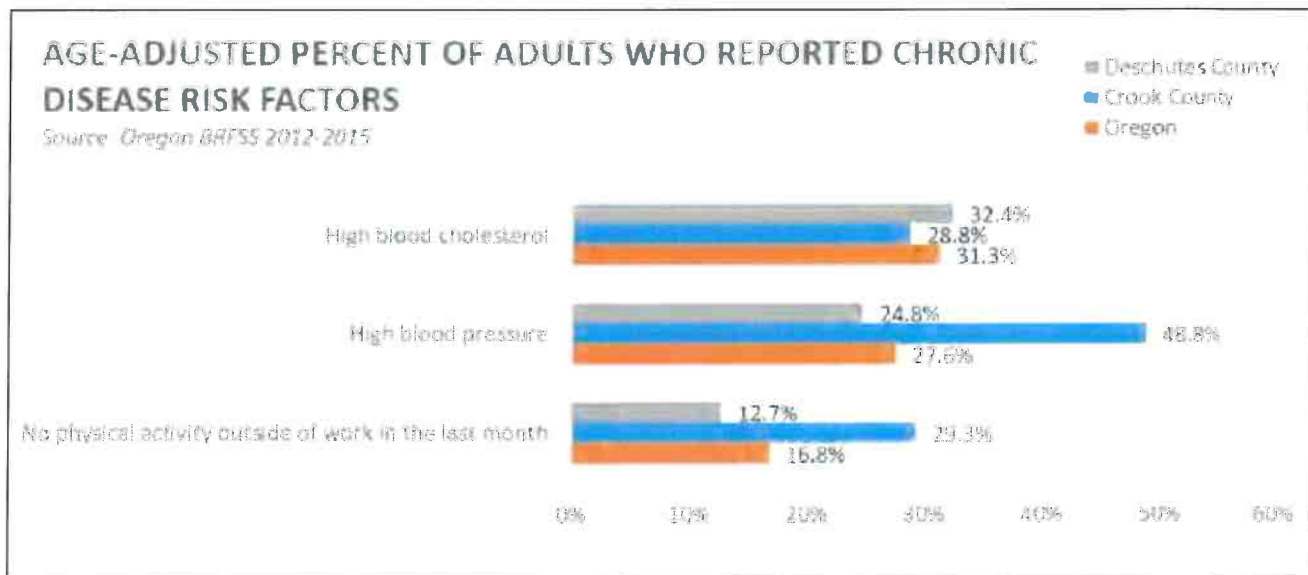
Individuals Living with a Disability

Disability refers to anyone with a visual, hearing, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, or independent living difficulty. Having different abilities may limit a person's capacity to work and provide for themselves. In Central Oregon, Crook County has the highest proportion of the population (21.6%) living with a disability. Of the Central Oregon communities, Prineville has the highest proportion of the population (22.1%) living with a disability. Over half of all adults over 65 years of age in Prineville live with a disability.



Chronic Illness

Crook County has a higher rate of male heart disease (130.2) per 100,000 population than Oregon as a whole (100.3). Rates of high blood pressure are higher in Crook County (48.8%) than other parts of Central Oregon. 29.3% of Crook County residents reported that they had not participated in physical activity outside of work in the last month, greater than Oregon as a whole (16.8%). Though lower than Jefferson County (16.0%), Crook County also has a higher percentage of individuals with diabetes (13.3%) than Oregon as a whole (8.6%).



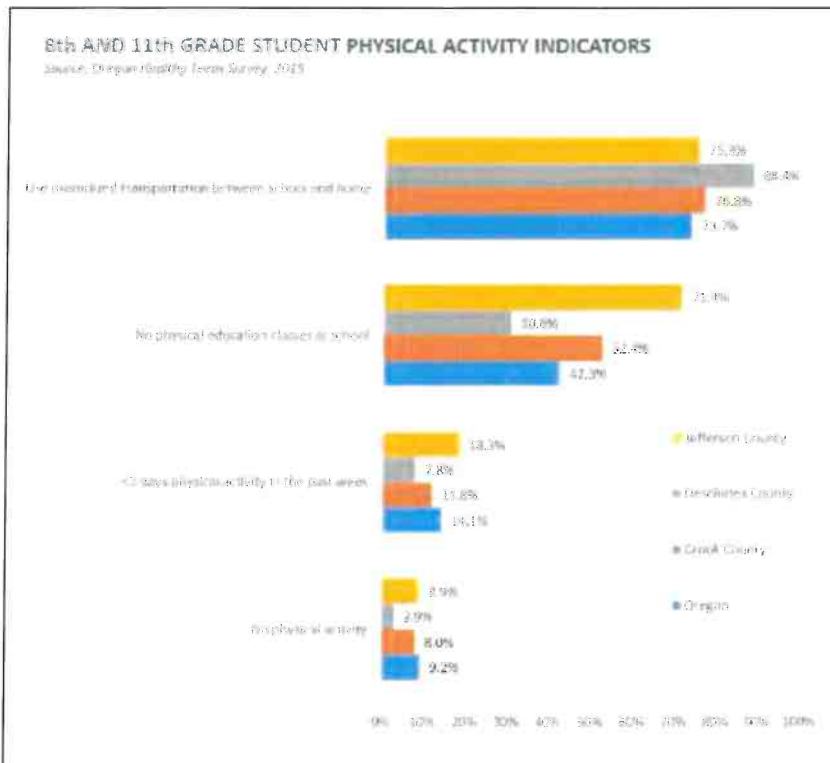
Obesity Rates

Obesity rates in Crook County (31.2%) are slightly higher than Oregon as a whole (27.1%). Body Mass Index (BMI) is a number calculated from an individual's weight and height and can be used as a screening tool to distinguish if an individual's weight might be putting them at risk for chronic health conditions such as heart disease, high blood pressure, type 2 diabetes, breathing problems, and certain cancers.

In 2015, 52.4% of 8th and 11th graders in Crook County had no physical education classes at school. In addition, 76.8% of them used motorized transportation between school and home.



www.kidsinparks.com



Park Rx Program

Barnes Butte Recreation Area is a part of the Kids in Parks TRACK Trails program. Kids in Parks started in 2008 with a vision to improve the health of children and the health of parks by making existing trails more attractive and fun for novice users. At that time, the Blue Ridge Parkway Foundation, National Park Service and Blue Cross and Blue Shield of North Carolina Foundation joined together to formally link the health of children to the health of parks by creating a strong network of trails and partners in communities across the country. Barnes Butte is currently a participating TRACK Trail. As a part of this program, there are self-guided activities available at a kiosk at the corral parking lot. The brochures lead kids and families on guided walks on the property and provide educational materials. The brochures topics include: "Tracks and Traces," "Birds of Oregon's High Desert," and "Nature's Hide and Seek," and are available on-site in both English and Spanish. Participants have the opportunity to track their adventures online to win prizes and track their progress for their healthcare providers. This program was made possible through a collaboration with Children's Forest of Central Oregon and Central Oregon Health Council.

APPENDIX B: Community Survey Results

An online survey was distributed to the community in November, 2018 using survey monkey. There were a total of 323 respondents. Among the top priorities identified by the survey were: Running/hiking trails, biking trails, BBQ/picnic area, fishing pond, sports complexes and bird watching.

Write-in comments from respondents emphasized the following:

Non-motorized transportation

"I feel this would be a great place to provide a non-motorized recreational opportunity to people close to town. A view point at the top would be nice. If it was to be multi use trails please separate equestrian from other users. For a small parcel of land user conflict would be high. Equestrians need to have their own trails"

"Please nothing with motorized vehicles, please!"

Housing

"Future residential development expansion, within reason. Possibly only taking up a portion of the land, leaving the rest for recreation etc., Think Pine Nursery Park in Bend"

Accessibility

"I believe Prineville needs an area to make a safe place seniors can enjoy"

"ADA accessible trail with occasional benches at selected places that offer good birding and photography/art opportunities. No horses on the ADA/birding trail please. Also would like to see weeds controlled and native bunch-grass and forb communities reseeded and shrub habitat patches retained"

Youth

"Playground area with track/trails around perimeter with good shade but also good visibility. Track or wide trail to allow for children to ride bikes side by side and allow for visibility (unlike bike path through town)"

Natural spaces

"Keep the land as natural as possible, but have dirt and gravel trails. Community garden near the entrance with picnics and grassy area for family activities"

"Leave the North side as natural as possible please"

"Leave as is. No need to develop everything!!"

Other write-in suggestions: Swimming pool, motocross, mountain bike trails, pickle ball, Boys and Girls club, Snow Park, outdoor science lab, rodeo/race grounds, disc golf, and tennis.

APPENDIX B: Community Survey Results

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Running/hiking trails	73.1%	236
Biking Trails	45.2%	146
BBQ/ picnic area	44.9%	146
Fishing pond	34.4%	111
Indoor sports complex	33.4%	108
Outdoor sports complex	26.3%	85
Bird watching	22.9%	74
Cross country skiing trails	22.0%	71
Outdoor amphitheater	20.7%	67
Archery range	20.4%	67
Community garden	20.4%	66
Horse Riding Trails	20.1%	66
Sport fields	20.1%	65
Dog park	20.1%	65
FFA/ agricultural areas/ land lab	15.2%	49
Orchard	14.6%	47
Camping Areas	11.2%	36
Bike safety course	7.4%	24
Top roping	5.9%	19

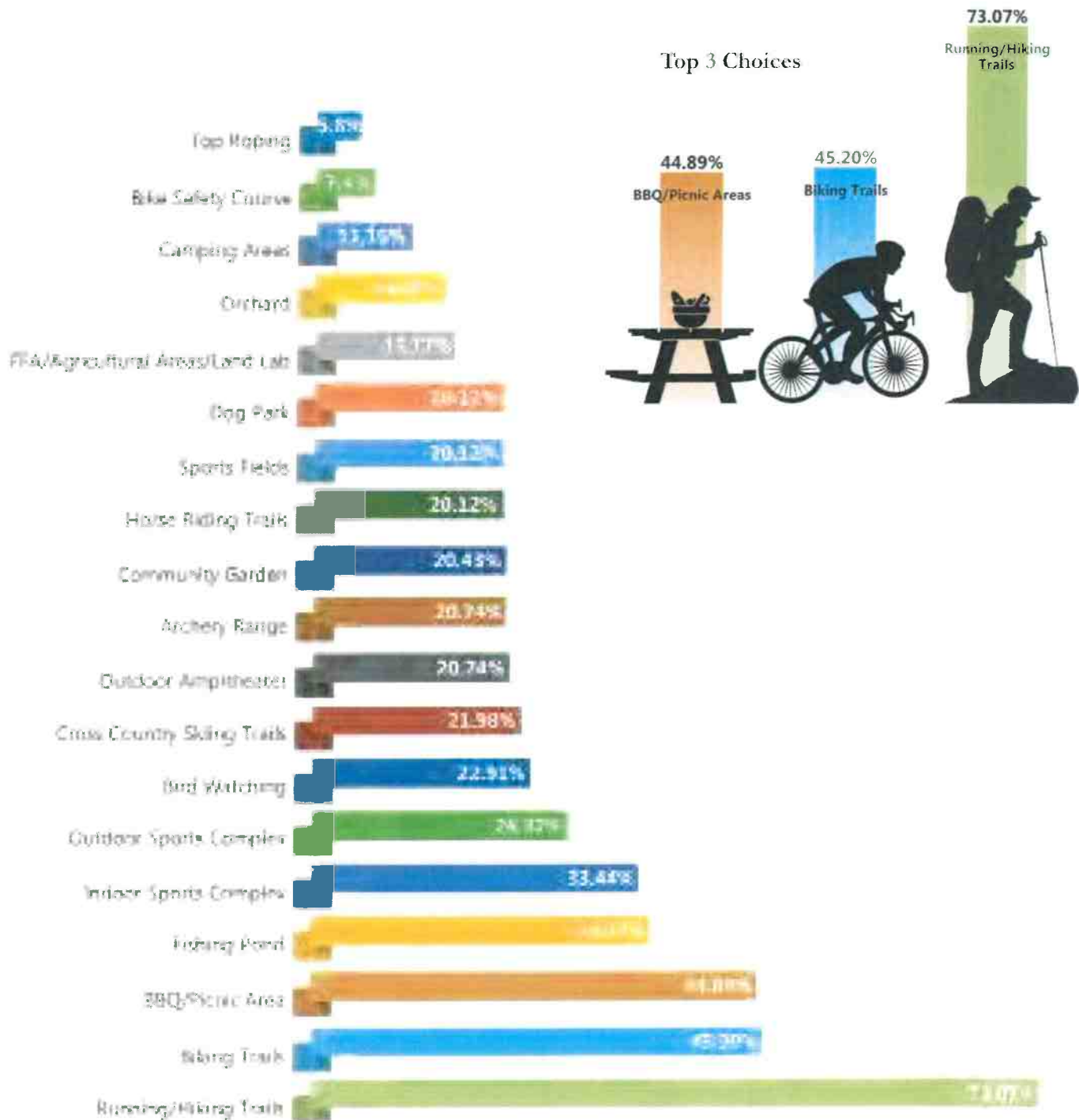
Focus Committee Voting Results

The Barnes Butte Planning Focus Committee voted on a compilation of activities, facilities and management considerations from the community survey and city priorities. The resulting list of top priorities is below:

- Multi-use walking/running/biking trails (11)
- Preservation of Natural Beauty (8)
- Non-motorized use (7)
- Hiking (5)
- Native vegetation restoration and noxious weed control (4)
- ADA capacity (4)
- Trails with varying levels of difficulty (3)
- Perimeter Trail (3)
- Running trails (2)
- Access from main street (2)
- Outdoor learning for students (2)
- Biking (2)
- North/South Connectivity (1)
- Maps available (1)
- Fishing ponds
- Horseback riding (1)
- Historic information (2)
- Benches strategically placed and distanced (1)
- Natural/undeveloped areas (1)
- Sledding hill (1)
- Dog bags (1)

APPENDIX B: Community Survey Results

"Land around Barnes Butte has recently been purchased by the City of Prineville. City Council wants to know what you want the land to be used for. The options below are examples of what people might want to see"



APPENDIX C: Background and Historical Context

The Barnes Butte project area sits on ceded lands historically occupied by the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs. The Confederated Tribes continue to hold treaty rights on federal lands including the Bureau of Land Management managed property included in the Barnes Butte recreation area. Information about sovereign authority and history is included below. The following information is from the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation's Declaration of Sovereignty. For a full version of the text see: <https://warmsprings-nsn.gov/treaty-documents/>

Declaration of Sovereignty

Our people have exercised inherent sovereignty, as nations, on the Columbia Plateau for thousands of years, since time immemorial. Our Sovereignty is permeated by the spiritual and the sacred, which are, and always have been, inseparable parts of our lives, for the Creator leads us in all aspects of our existence.

The Wasco Tribe, a Chinookan linguistic group of people, occupied the lower Columbia River. A hereditary Tyee Stumchk, or Principal Chieftain, acting either personally or by delegation to village chiefs of the bloodline of the tyee stumchk, exercised full authority over all aspects of life – political, spiritual, family, subsistence and military. The Sovereign position of the tyee stumchk carried with it not only the power to regulate and punish but also the duty to take actions to assure that the people would have food, shelter, cultural and social well-being, and protection from outside forces.

The Warm Springs Tribes, an Iciskin (Sahaptin) -speaking people, lived further up the Columbia, and on the Deschutes and John Day Rivers and their tributaries, during aboriginal times. They possessed the sovereign prerogative of ne-shy-chut, which meant that Native Warm Springs people were rooted in the soil of their ancestral domain and were free of any outside forces, free to follow their own culture and religion. For millenia, Warm Springs people followed an elaborate structure of sovereign tribal responsibilities embodied in the Sahaptin phrase, tee-cha-meengsh-mee sin-wit na-me- ah-wa-ta-man-wit, which means "at the time of creation the Creator placed us in this land and He gave us the voice of this land and that is our law."

In 1855, the Warm Springs and Wasco Tribes entered into a treaty with the United States of America. We were not a vanquished people and this was not a truce agreement; rather, all parties entered into the treaty making with full recognition of the sovereign authority of the other parties. In the treaty, the two tribes ceded certain aspects of their aboriginal title to more than 10 million acres of land but retained a reservation of more than 600,000 acres including full control over all lands and waters, as well as extensive off-reservation rights. Both tribes also reserved their national sovereignty. The United States assumed trust duties that included a high obligation to protect the reservation and all off-reservation rights from outside forces.

Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation



The Columbia River Warm Springs and Wasco Basin provided a rich life for the first people of the region. A dynamic culture flourished along this artery of life. The people shared similar languages, customs, arts, religions, a history of intertribe, and a sharing of common resources and trade.



In Warm Springs Country the people have successfully kept alive many traditions that are wrapped in spiritual and cultural significance.

APPENDIX C: Background and Historical Context



In Warm Springs Country, we are finding the paths to revitalize the three languages of the Warm Springs Tribes.

In 1879 and 1884, the United States moved groups of northern Paiutes to the southern part of the reservation. Before being located on the reservation, the Northern Paiutes had traditionally roamed a vast territory, which included parts of the Deschutes and John Day river valleys and high desert lands to the east and south; sovereign Paiute law ways and religious mores were established by custom and administered by a principal chief and headmen. After being located on the reservation, the Paiutes received allotments of reservation land and became residents of the reservation.

The two treaty tribes, the Warm Springs and the Wasco, eventually invited the Paiutes to join their government. In 1938, the Warm Springs, Wasco, and Northern Paiute Tribes officially formed a confederacy, established a common government, and adopted a written constitution. The constitution created a tribal council for administrative purposes and reserved all other sovereign powers to the people. In the years since, the Confederated Tribes have amended the 1938 constitution, enacted a great many tribal laws, established judicial and enforcement authorities, engaged in extensive and sophisticated economic development, and entered into many agreements with the United States of America, other Indian tribes, the state of Oregon, local governments, private business organizations, and other entities and individuals. These and other progressive actions have been taken to preserve, protect and strengthen our national sovereignty that has existed, along with our songs, dances, prayers, and longhouses, on the Columbia Plateau for countless generations.

Today, the people of the Confederated Tribes continue to assert and exercise sovereign authority over the tribal reservation, over other territory within tribal jurisdiction, over territory that may come under tribal jurisdiction in the future, and over the protection of our rights and our people and their welfare in all places. This complete sovereign power encompasses legislative authority, such as the power to define individual conduct, to regulate business enterprises, to zone land, to tax, to regulate the use of natural resources, to protect the environment, to make provisions for education, health, and social welfare, to protect our right to worship according to our own religions and to follow our traditional ways, and to make other laws appropriate to the exercise of the full range of lawmaking authority possessed by any nation. The Confederated Tribes' sovereign powers also include executive authority to implement tribal legislation and judicial authority to enforce valid legislative and executive orders. Our sovereign authority includes the right to choose not to adopt formal, written laws, procedures, or policies governing particular subjects; formal laws can be intrusive and inflexible, and we have learned that some issues are best addressed by informal, traditional ways.

The ancient spirit of the Creator still dwells in all the places of our homeland, as it always has and always will. Our national sovereignty protects that spirit, our land and waters, our people, and our vibrant culture, religion and language.

APPENDIX C: Background and Historical Context

The Arrival of Settlers

During the 1800's, the old way of life for the Indian bands in Oregon was upset by the new waves of immigrants from the east. In 1843, 1,000 immigrants passed through The Dalles. In 1847 there were 4,000. By 1852, up to 12,000 settlers were crossing Wasco and Warm Springs territories each year. In 1855, Joel Palmer, superintendent for the Oregon Territory, received his orders to clear the Indians from their lands. He did so by negotiating a series of Indian treaties including the one establishing the Warm Springs Reservation. Under the treaty, the Warm Springs and Wasco tribes relinquished approximately ten million acres of land, but reserved the Warm Springs Reservation for their exclusive use. The tribes also kept their rights to harvest fish, game and other foods off the reservation in their usual and accustomed places.

Early Reservation Years

Traditional ways of life changed greatly after the Wasco and Warm Springs tribes relocated onto the Warm Springs Reservation. Salmon wasn't as plentiful as it had been on the Columbia, and the harsher climate and poor soil conditions made farming more difficult. They quickly found that their former economic system was no longer workable. In addition, federal policies to assimilate the Indian people forced them to abandon many of their customary ways in favor of modern schools, sawmills, and other infrastructure foreign to the tribes.

The settlement of the Paiutes on the Warm Springs Reservation began in 1879 when 38 Paiutes moved to Warm Springs from the Yakama Reservation. These 38 people, along with many other Paiutes, had been forced to move to the Yakama Reservation and Fort Vancouver after joining the Bannocks in a war against the U.S. Army. Eventually more of them came, and they became a permanent part of the Warm Springs Reservation.

Tribal Government and Indian Self-Determination

In 1934, Congress passed the Indian Reorganization Act (Wheeler-Howard Act) to revitalize Indian communities and to bolster Indian tribes as governments. The Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) recognized the necessity for tribal governments to manage their own affairs, and offered Federal assistance to tribes organizing under its provisions. The Warm Springs, Wasco, and Paiute tribes studied the IRA carefully before deciding to accept its terms.

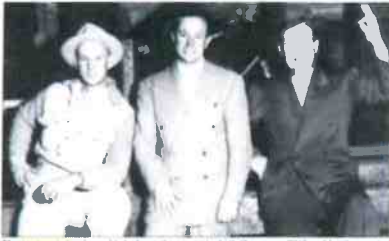
In 1937, the three tribes organized as the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon by adopting a constitution and by-laws for tribal government. In 1938, they formally accepted a corporate charter from the United States for their business endeavors. These organizational documents declared a new period of tribal self-government on the Warm Springs Reservation.



APPENDIX C: Background and Historical Context

Barnes Butte History

Compiled by the City of Prineville



The Hudspeth family established a mill east of Madras, Oregon, in 1912 and later expanded operations to include a plating mill in Prineville in 1942. These operations were so successful that they established a more mill in Prineville, in 1944. From left, John Kenner, and Frank Hudspeth were photographed on the opening day of operations for the Hudspeth Plating Mill. The business was partners in mill operations, and John later purchased the mill outright.

This rocky geographic feature juts up from the valley north of Prineville. Barnes Butte is a rhyolite dome of volcanic rock and is a part of the Crooked River caldera.

The butte is named after Elisha Barnes who was one of the first settlers in Central Oregon. Elisha was born in Kentucky in 1826 and settled in what is now Crook County in 1867. Elisha originally claimed land and established a homestead with his family in the area of Mill Creek and Ochoco Creek. A few years later Elisha and his family relocated to Prineville. Elisha Barnes became the first Mayor of Prineville and his son George Barnes became the first lawyer in Crook County.

Much of the land making up Barnes Butte Recreation Area was a part of the landholdings of the Hudspeth family. John Hudspeth built a logging empire that was responsible for building many homes in the 1940s and 50s. At one time, he was one of the largest landowners in the United States.

The family also had a love for horses. Roger Hudspeth built the 1/2 mile bull ring racetrack in 1961 that is still a part of the property today, to train the horses. Twenty to thirty race horses were trained annually, and time and patience led to several successes over the decade. One prized quarter-horse won several races including the Longacres Mile in 1969. Hudspeth Ranch covered over 70 acres

In 1941 mining activity began on Barnes Butte. The cinnabar (an ore containing mercury) was discovered and the mine was established by John McKenzie, Ralph Cunningham, and Homer Chapin. The mine only operated for a few years and was reported to have produced 29 flasks of mercury often referred to as “quicksilver”. The mine and operations were abandoned in 1942.

In 2017 the City of Prineville purchased the 460 acres now known as the Barnes Butte Recreation Area.

APPENDIX C: Background and Historical Context

Prineville was founded in 1870 by Monroe Hodges, on a section of his land claim. It was named for Frances Barney Prine, the town's first merchant, who built a home, store, blacksmith shop, hotel, and saloon in 1868 at what later would become the town site. In 1877 Monroe Hodges filed the original plat for the city. The post office for the community had been established with the name of Prine in 1871, but changed to Prineville in 1872.

Prineville continued to grow during the 1870s and 1880s as cattle ranching was established in the region. Ranchers drove their stock over the Cascade Mountains and into Central Oregon to take advantage of the abundance of grass on the high desert. Prineville quickly became the major town in central Oregon.

In October 1882, when the southern part of Wasco County broke off to form Crook County, the Oregon legislature chose Prineville as the county seat, a decision confirmed by voters in the 1884 election. The first courthouse in town was built in 1885; but the wooden structure was deemed too unsafe to hold the county's records, and the large stone and brick structure was built in 1909 that still stands today.

The Sheep and Cattle Wars dominated central Oregon during the 1890s, and Prineville was caught in the center of the action. While cattle ranchers had grazed over the High Desert since the 1870s, the arrival of sheepherders by the 1890s led to significant conflict as the range grew overcrowded. The ensuing war reached its climax in the Prineville region in 1904. The conflict ended in 1907 when stockmen were granted grazing allotments by the federal government that defined specific areas of land where they were permitted to exclusively graze their stock.

In 1911 railroad tycoons James Hill and Edward Harriman bypassed the city as they laid track south from The Dalles, Oregon. It was a time when the presence of a railroad meant the difference between a city prospering, or becoming an eventual ghost town. In a 1917 election, Prineville residents voted to build their own railway, and raised the money to make the rail connection between their town and the main line 19 miles away.

Helped by timber harvests from the nearby Ochoco National Forest, the City of Prineville Railroad prospered for decades. The profits from the railroad were so abundant that between 1964 and 1968, the city levied no property taxes.

Prineville History

Compiled by the City of Prineville



Looking North on Main Street in Prineville, circa 1911 (Bowman Museum in Prineville).



The City of Prineville's railroad, circa 1918 (Bowman Museum in Prineville).

APPENDIX C: Background and Historical Context

Prineville History

Continued

Irrigating the High Desert land for farming was a major concern of early Prineville settlers, and the first successful irrigation with waters from Ochoco Creek occurred in 1921 with the construction of a dam. The reservoir was rarely filled to capacity, however, and landowners began serious lobbying efforts for a dam on the much larger Crooked River. In 1956, the Crooked River Project was authorized by Congress, resulting in the construction of the Bowman Dam and the creation of Prineville Reservoir. Prineville Reservoir created a reliable water supply and was successful in bolstering agricultural production in the region.

In 1952, former newspaperman Les Schwab purchased his first tire store in Prineville and soon opened tire shops in nearby Bend and Redmond. Currently there are over 400 Les Schwab Tire Center locations throughout the western states. Les Schwab, who died in 2007, lived with his family on an 80,000-acre ranch southeast of Prineville.

While agriculture and forestry are still significant industries in and around Prineville, more recent developments in tourism, recreation, and high-tech are strengthening its economy. Both Facebook and Apple have server facilities in the city.

Barnes Butte Wildlife

Compiled by the City of Prineville

Barnes Butte hosts a variety of wildlife typical of the Central Oregon high desert ecosystem. Wildlife observed on the property includes mule deer, mountain lion, bobcat, coyote, jack rabbit, cottontail rabbit, ground squirrel, mice, skunk, raccoon, porcupine, and badger.

Birds of prey have intermittently nested in isolated locations on the property and routinely can be seen hunting the lowland and wetland areas. Common birds to the site include California Quail, Mourning Dove, Red-tailed Hawk, Barn Swallow, American Robin, House Sparrow and the Western Meadowlark.

The Hudspeth Drain area of the property is a rich and unique environment that plays host to the typical array of wetland birds and wildlife. A few of the most abundant birds that can be seen in the wetland area include the Brewer's Blackbird, Redwing Blackbird, Dark-eyed Junco, and Spotted Sandpiper. Raccoons, several varieties of snakes, and frogs also thrive in and adjacent to the wetland area.

APPENDIX C: Background and Historical Context

Much of the Barnes Butte property shares a mix of native and non-native vegetation. However the property can be separated into 4 distinctly different plant zones, each with a different display of dominant plant communities.

Barnes Butte Plant Life *Compiled by the City of Prineville*

Wetland- The wetland area is dominated by reeds, sedges, rushes, cattails, and other plant life that thrives in the saturated soils and shallow waters.

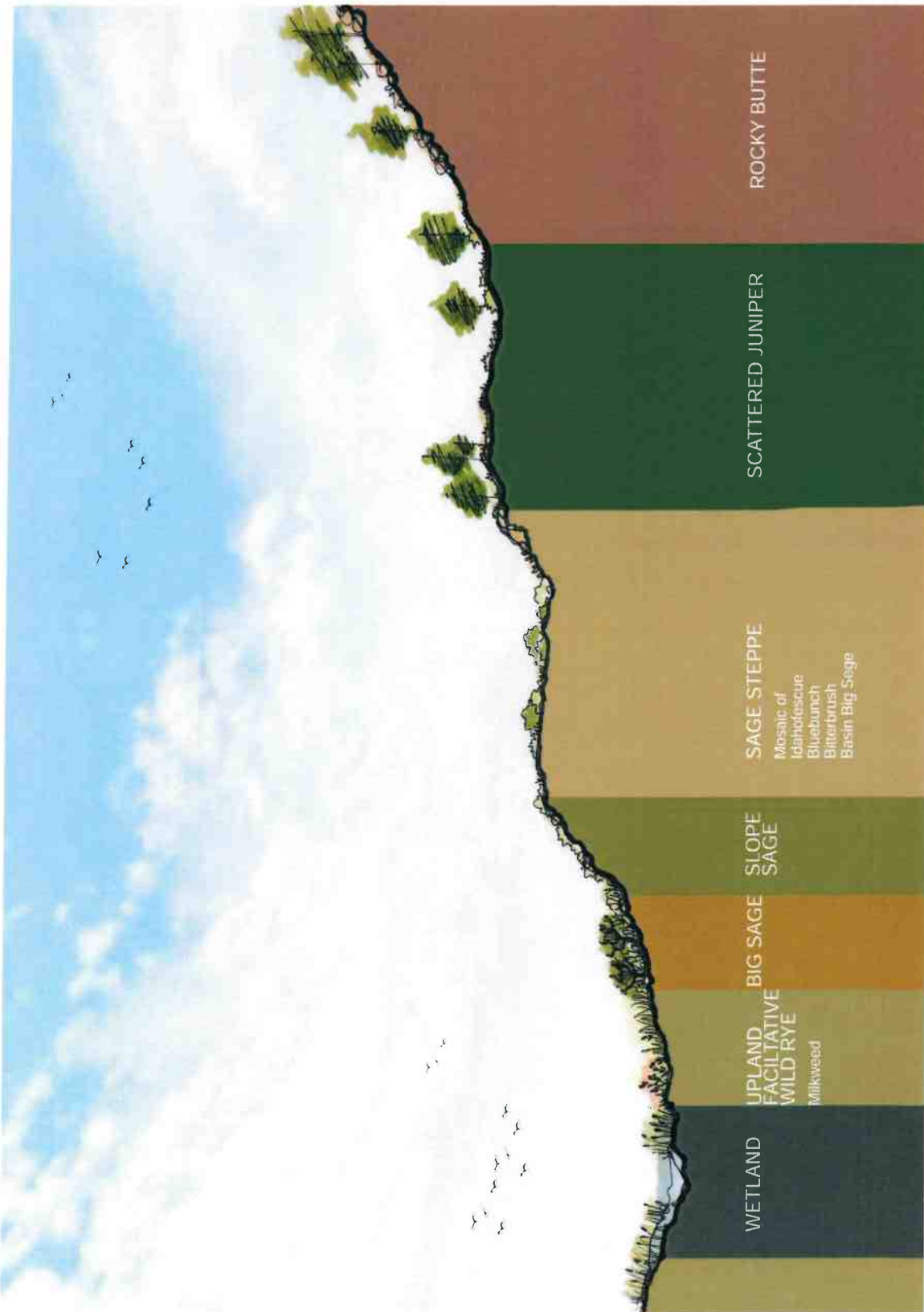
Sagebrush Steppe- The sage brush steppe area is unique in that it was an area relatively untouched by the grazing and agricultural uses of the grassland area. Sage brush is the most prominent plant sharing the area with a mix of native bunch grass, non-native grasses, and non-native weeds. The non-native weeds exist in much lower concentrations here than in the grasslands area.

Grasslands- The grasslands area was radically changed from its natural state by agricultural use. Much of this land was in some form of crop production for a period of years. In recent time the land has lain fallow and been used for grazing allowing the non-native grasses and non-native weeds to become the dominant plants. Weed abatement and restoring a natural vegetation mix will likely be a priority and a challenge in this area.

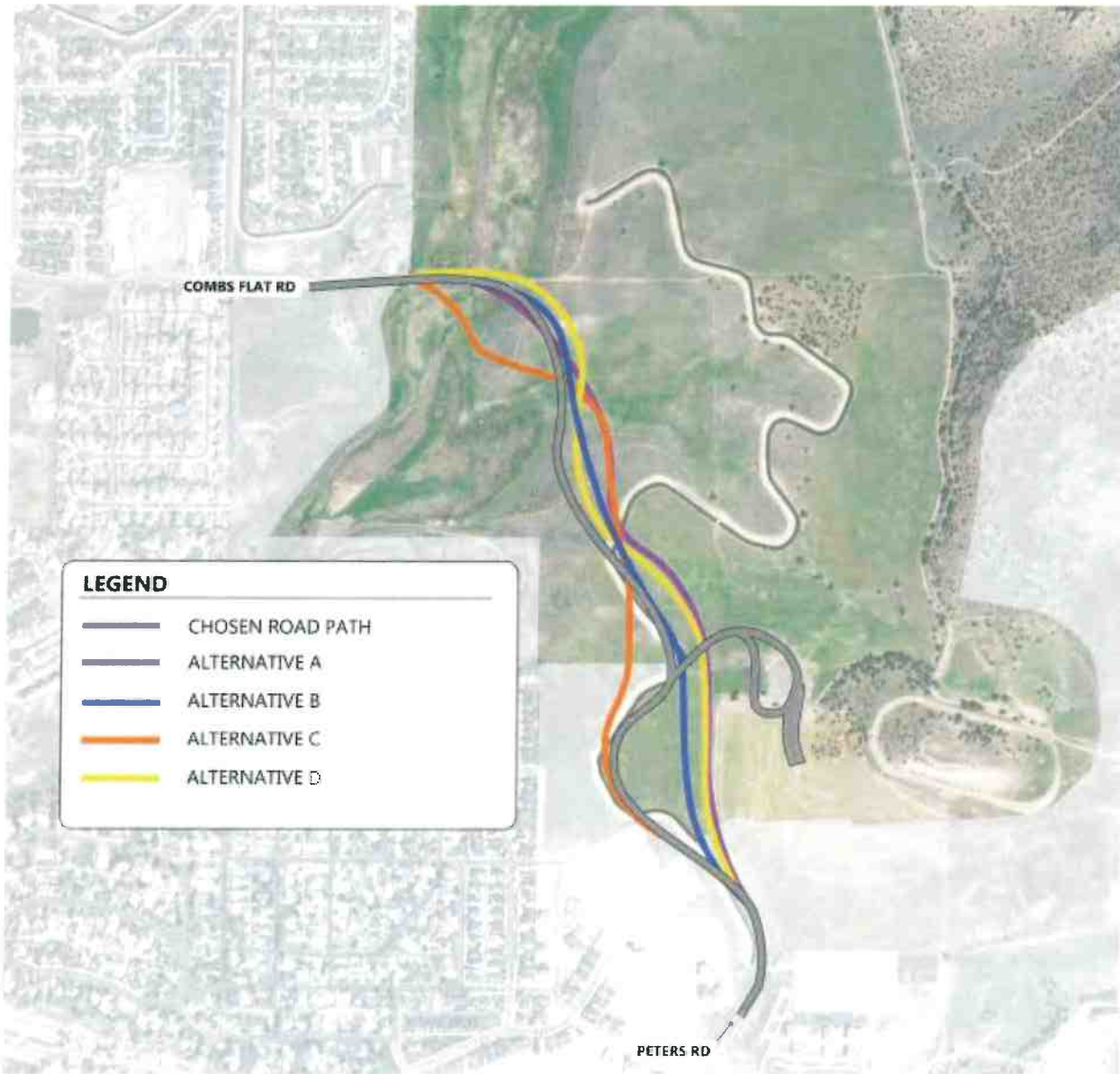
Juniper Upland- Juniper trees cover much of this area of the property with a mix of younger trees and a few old growth trees in isolated areas. In the lower elevations there is a high concentration of the non-native cheat grass. In higher elevations of the butte the native bunch grasses become the more common ground cover. Mosses and lichen can be observed growing on many of the rock outcroppings.

This part of central Oregon has a rich volcanic history. The Barnes Butte geology story comes in two parts. The 29.5 million year story revolves around the Crooked River Caldera, which stretches from east of Barnes Butte to Smith Rock State Park. The Yellowstone hot spot is thought to have been the heat source for the caldera. The much younger geology story focuses on the arrival of numerous basalt flows from vent sources just west and south of Prineville. These lava flows filled the older valley floor, pushing the Crooked River around, creating lakes. They now form the plateaus above town. Most of Prineville is below the 3-15 million year old valley floor. Central Oregon is considered the "Rockhound Capitol" because of all the agates and thundereggs found here. Silica-rich hydrothermal waters deposited agate in the gas bubbles left in the rhyolite and basalt. These agates are now weathering out. Agate wasn't the only mineral deposited in the volcanic rocks. Barnes Butte was the site of a mercury mine, which has since been cleaned up under a CERCLA action.

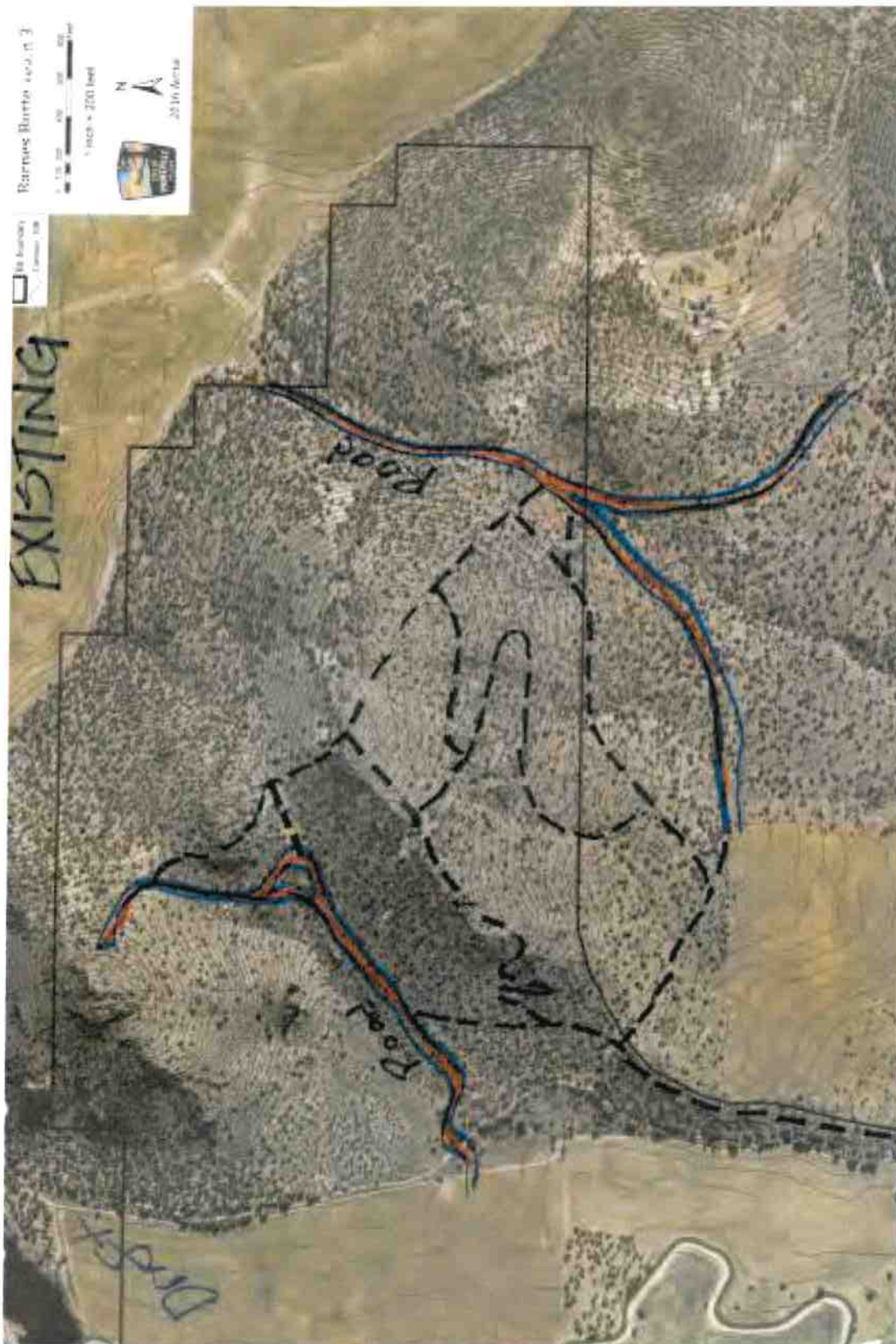
Prineville Geology *By Carrie Gordon*



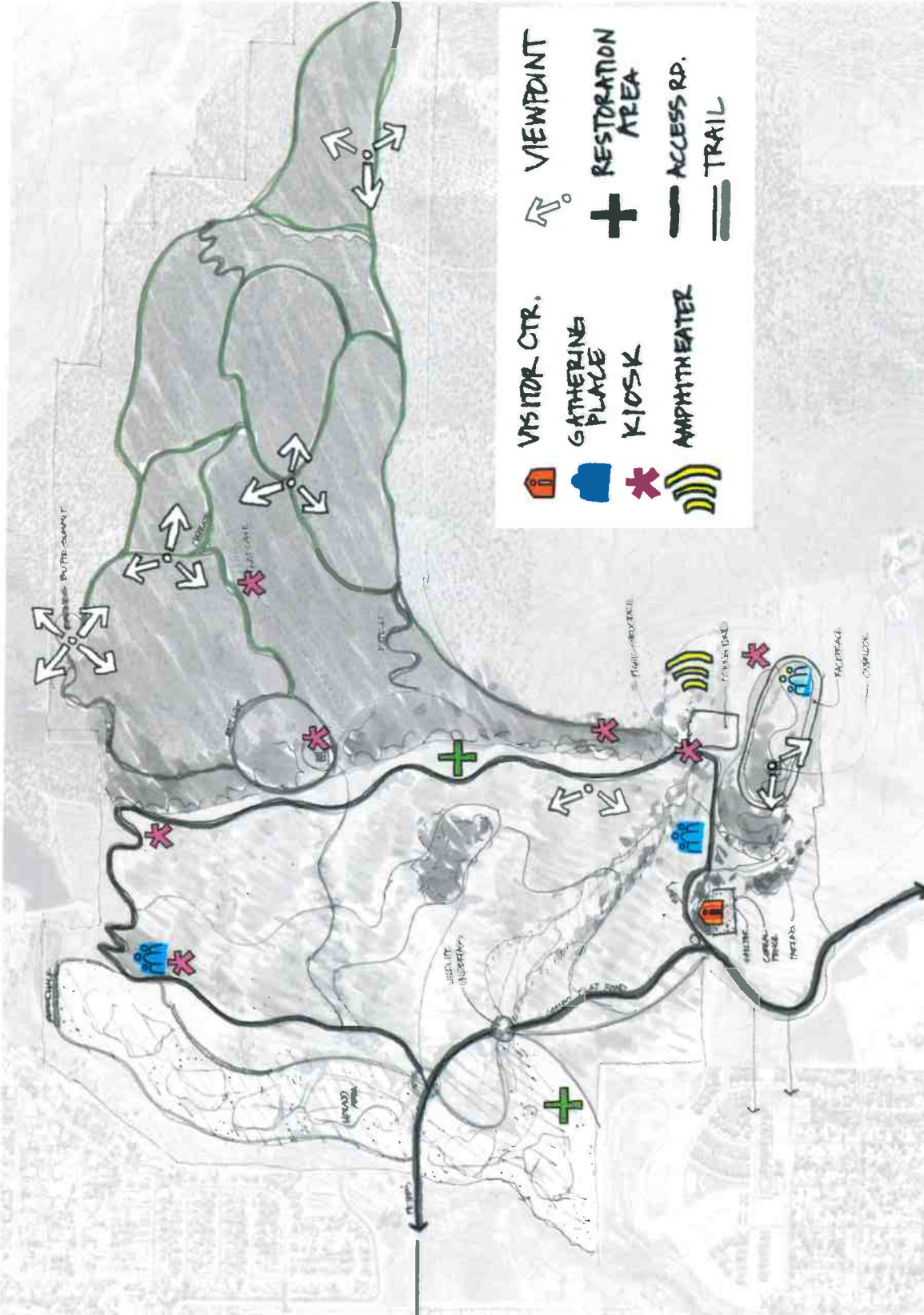
Designated vegetative zones on the Barnes Butte property



Considerations for Combs Flat to Peters Road alignment

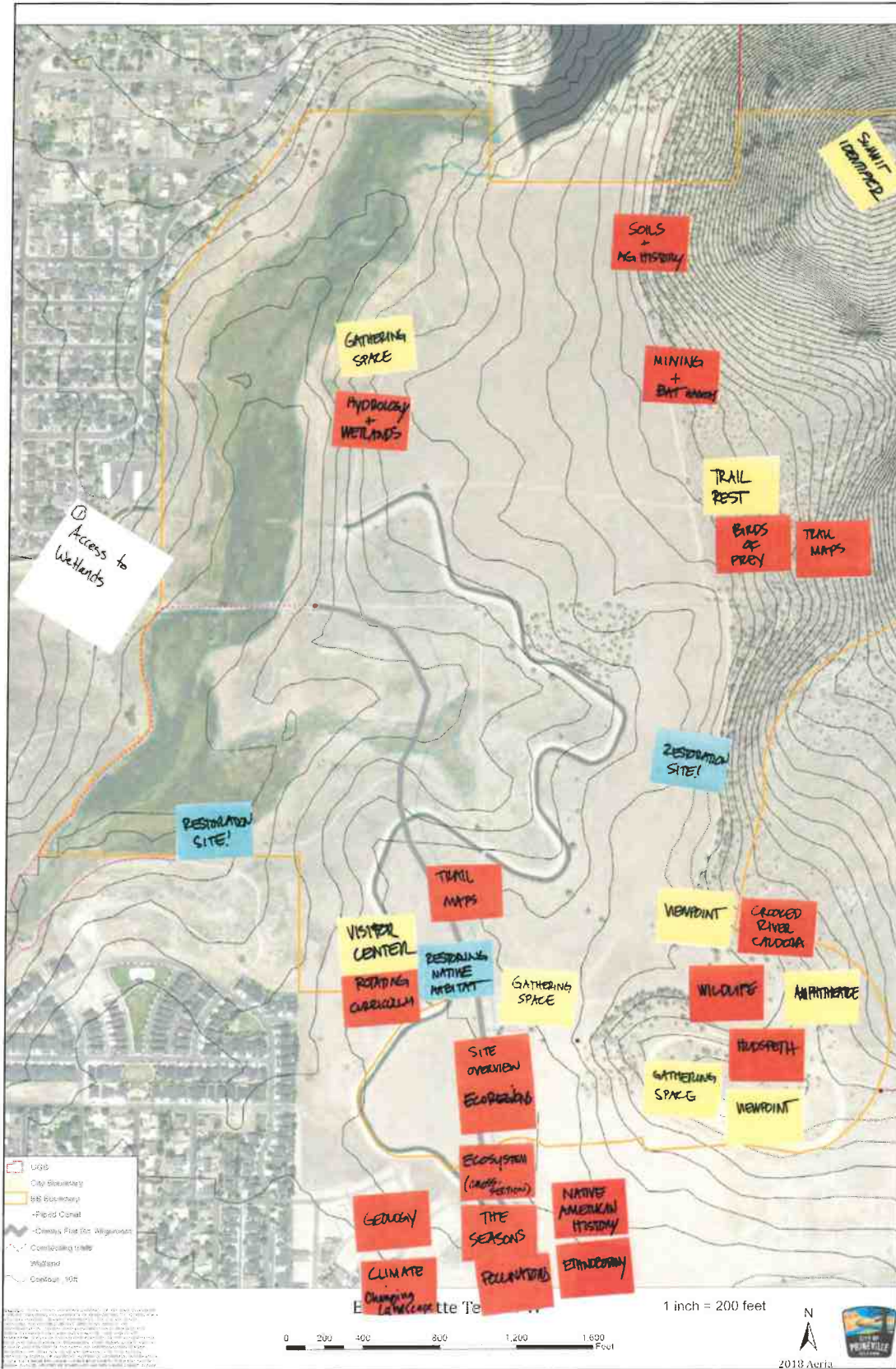


Sketch of existing trails in the Barnes Butte highlands

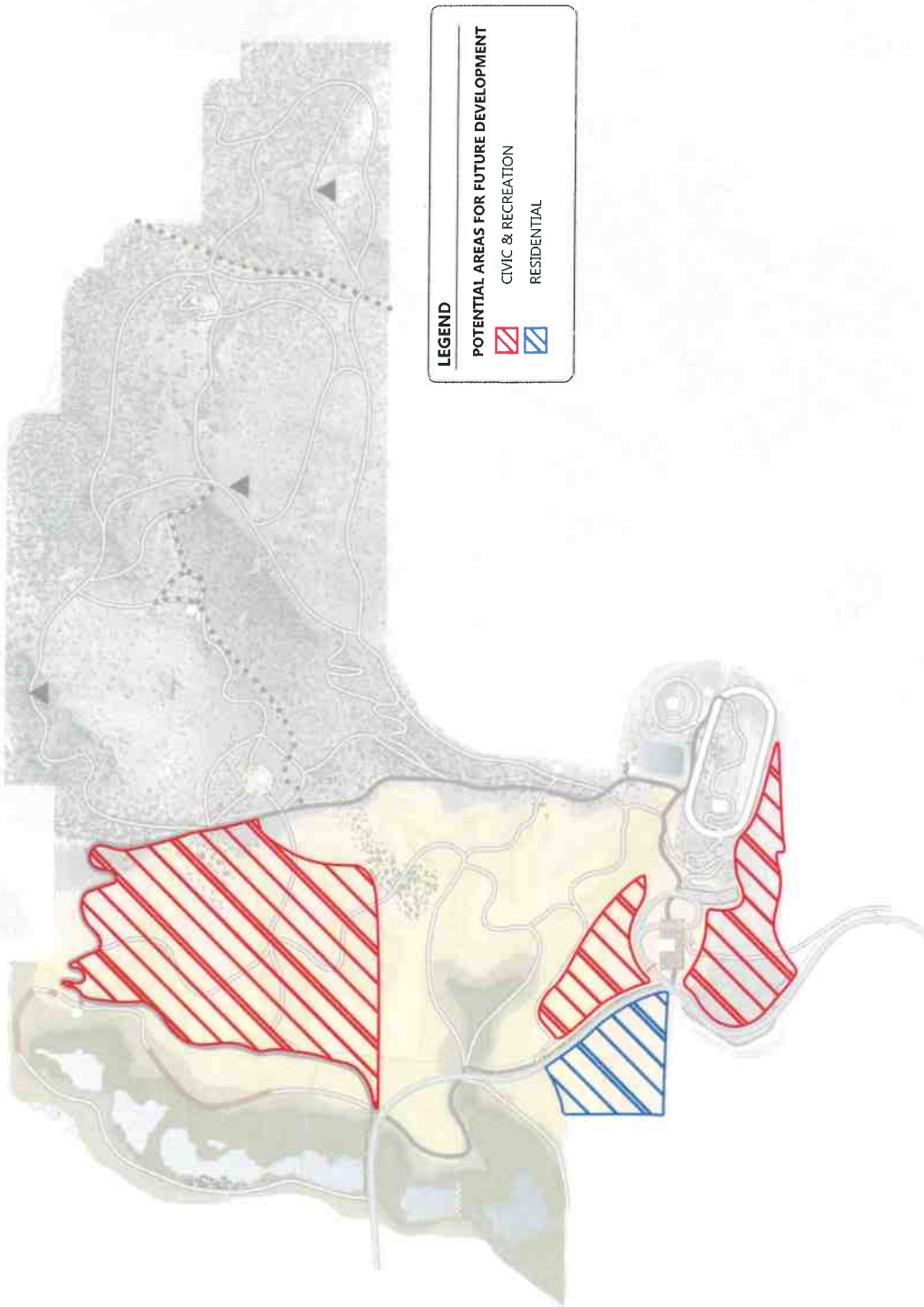


Category and location of education and interpretation kiosks and facilities

APPENDIX D: Enlarged Maps & Resources



Themes and categories of educational and interpretation resources throughout the park



Potential areas for future development