

**WHISTLING RIDGE WIND TURBINE DEVELOPMENT**  
**PUBLIC COMMENT HEARINGS**  
**JANUARY 5-6, 2011**

**Written Comments of the Board of Directors**  
**Skamania County Agri-Tourism Association,**  
**a Washington Non-Profit Corporation**

**INTRODUCTION**

My name is John Crumpacker; I live in Underwood, Washington. I am a member of the Board of Directors of the Skamania County Agri-Tourism Association. The Skamania County Agri-Tourism Association is a Washington non-profit corporation dedicated to the promotion and improvement of sustainable agri-tourism in Skamania County. Our mission is to create and maintain favorable business conditions for association members. All members own and operate agricultural businesses in Underwood, Washington which is located in eastern Skamania County. Our unincorporated community sits directly across the Columbia from Hood River, Oregon. Members of the Skamania County Agri-Tourism Association include:

<b><u>Member</u></b>	<b><u>Business</u></b>
Acadia Vineyards	75 acre vineyard & orchard
Crooked Acres Vineyard	20 acre vineyard
The Davis Family Farm	50 acre farm & orchard
Energeia Vineyards	64 acre vineyard
Gorge Crest Vineyards & Winery	41 acre vineyard, winery & commercial event site
Gorge Estate Vineyards	95 acre vineyard & winery
Lamonti Vineyards	32 acre vineyard
Pearblossom Vineyards	18 acre vineyard & orchard
Sanctuary Herb Farm	18 acre herb farm and vineyard
Soluna Vineyards	34 acre vineyard
Underwood Gardens	6 acre lavender farm
Wine Spring	40 acre vineyard

As a group, these farms, vineyards and wineries currently give thousands of people each year a reason to visit our community and share in the awe inspiring beauty and bucolic charm. Some bring the entire family and 50 of their closest friends to say “I do”; some come to taste wine and touch grapes on the vine; some come to buy an organic free-range pig for a celebration; and others simply come because the views of the river, the Gorge, and the Hood River Valley

are unsurpassed. But more importantly for the purposes of this hearing, each of these people brings with them a domino effect of economic activity that benefits our entire region.

The Agri-Tourism Association is here today to provide the Council with our comments on the proposed Whistling Ridge project and the potential impact on our members and on agri-tourism in Underwood as a whole. We respectfully request that the negative impacts on agri-tourism in Underwood be mitigated by EFSEC. Our comments focus on providing the Council with a clear understanding of the following five facts:

1. That tourism is the life blood of Skamania County and all communities throughout the Columbia River Gorge;
2. That Agri-Tourism is the present day driver of tourism in the famous Hood River Valley and that Underwood is well on its way to duplicating that economic success in Eastern Skamania County;
3. That Underwood's historic transformation from pear orchards to Agri-Tourism and to one of the premier wine producing regions in the world has enormous present-day socio-economic value;
4. That the very real present-day economic value of Underwood Agri-Tourism, as well as its future potential, would be severely impacted by the seven most southerly turbines ("A Towers") as currently sited; and finally
5. That this Council has the authority and responsibility to put the reins on this project by requiring the responsible re-siting of the seven "A Towers"; towers that will otherwise dominate the skyline and become Underwood's new "calling card."

As we detail in our written comments, failure to re-site the seven "A Towers" would improperly force the blossoming Underwood Agri-Tourism industry to bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental and socioeconomic impacts of this project in violation of WAC 463-60-085. Such a result is prohibited by WAC 463-47-110 which states that "[t]he overriding policy of

the council is to avoid or mitigate adverse environmental impacts which may result from the council's decisions.”

## **TOURISM IS THE LIFE BLOOD OF THE GORGE**

### **Facts**

Skamania County is more dependent on tourism than any county in the State of Washington. (See Appendix 1). In 2007:

- 47% of all retail and lodging tax collections in the county came from visitors.
  - The highest percentage in the state.
- Almost 11% of all spending in Skamania County was travel related. Over 58 million dollars.
  - The highest percentage in the state.

Where do these figures come from? In December of 2008, the State of Washington, through the Department of Community Trade and Economic Development, which also employs the staff of this Council, released these findings in a report on the importance of Travel Impacts to the economy of this state.

The state concluded that the travel industry:

- Generates tax benefits for Washington residents.
- Generates job opportunities for Washington residents.
- And benefits all regions of the state.

This study found in particular that rural counties, including Skamania County, have a greater number of travel-generated jobs in relation to total employment. And that we are more dependent on the travel industry. They determined that over 10% of Skamania County’s jobs are generated by tourism. Maybe this is no great surprise since we live in one of the most beautiful places on earth.

The State of Washington also released a report in 2002 titled “Travel Industry Employment.” (See Appendix 1). It was released by the Washington Department of Business & Tourism Development. They reached the same conclusions and found specifically that “[t]his is because

some rural areas are recreation destinations and/or have little employment in manufacturing or other industries....” Once again topping the list are counties in the Columbia River Gorge.

Two key conclusions of this study:

- The travel industry develops and thrives “to the extent [it] has comparative advantages in the Northwest relative to other locations in the U.S.
- “[H]igh-quality, natural, and outdoor recreation resources” are an example of such an advantage.

Why does this all matter in this hearing? Because any development proposal that has the potential to cut off the life blood of our economy needs to be closely monitored, carefully studied, and mitigated in a manner that eliminates damaging impacts.

## **AGRI-TOURISM DRIVES HOOD RIVER AND EASTERN SKAMANIA COUNTY**

### **Facts**

Hood River is a tourist mecca just like Skamania County. The Hood River Valley is famous worldwide for the breathtaking beauty of its farms, orchards and vineyards. In fact, Hood River is a case study in the economic power and sustainability of agri-tourism. You need look no further than the front page of the Hood River County Chamber of Commerce website. (See Appendix 2). The image of Hood River **IS** agri-tourism. It is plastered everywhere: pictures, events, festivals and links to other sites dedicated to agri-tourism in its many forms.

The other marketing push in Hood River? Recreation and scenery, of course. Just as the State of Washington has concluded in its studies, “high-quality, natural, and outdoor recreation resources” are our primary asset and must be leveraged. They must also be carefully guarded to assure our economic health and well being.

Why is Hood River important at this hearing? Because Underwood, which is in Eastern Skamania County, and which is the site of this proposal, sits directly across the Columbia from Hood River and is inextricably tied to Hood River: topographically, economically, and evolutionarily. Although our county seat is 30 miles away in Stevenson, we have a uniquely different set of issues and opportunities. Issues and opportunities that county government has failed to understand. This is evident in light of the county’s decision to publically endorse this

project without consideration of the impacts to Underwood agri-tourism. Agri-tourism that holds the key to Underwood's economic future... if it is responsibly cared for.

## **UNDERWOOD AGRITOURISM IS GROWING QUICKLY**

### **Facts**

The primary driver of agri-tourism in Underwood is its far reaching reputation as one of the premier wine producing regions in the world. (See Appendix 3). Amazing as it may sound, the new Columbia Gorge Wine Appellation was recently recognized as one the best emerging regions in the world along with Paso Robles, California and the Maule Valley in Chile. The same accolades were earned in Seattle Magazine.

In fact the Washington wine industry is now ranked as the second largest premium wine producer in the U.S. Washington Winery of the Year in 2009 was Maryhill Winery, located here in the Gorge. Winery of the Year in 2007 was Cathedral Ridge Winery in Hood River, also located directly across the river from Underwood, and often touting Underwood wines. (See Appendix 3).

Even more to the point, Celilo Vineyards in Underwood, is consistently ranked as one of the Top 10 vineyards in Washington, which as mentioned, is ranked second nationally in the production of premium wines. The entire south slope of Underwood Mountain is considered the cream of the crop. If any question remains regarding the value of the wine industry in Underwood, we need look no further than the seal of approval of SDS Lumber who recently informed the community that it has purchased potential vineyard land in Underwood.

## **SOCIO-ECONOMIC VALUE OF UNDERWOOD AGRITOURISM**

### **Facts**

Agri-Tourism is a reality in Underwood as we sit here today. There are over 30 large scale agricultural operations within the community. Some of these enterprises were started generations ago, and others have broken ground within the last year. In many ways, the Skamania County Agri-Tourism Association owes its new found status to the proposal before you. We have formally come together for the first time out of necessity. A necessity borne from the threat that this project poses to our very existence.

Although our members have each made extraordinary commitments of time and capital to the common vision of making Underwood the premier agri-tourism destination in the Gorge, until recently, we were working in parallel, rather than in concert. The threat that this project poses to that vision, however, immediately galvanized farm, winery, and vineyard owners across the community. We now stand here with a consensus of opinion, not just on this project, but on future lobbying goals, marketing strategies, and product offerings.

The Association has two primary marketing strategies:

- Promote the “Underwood Agri-Tourism Loop” in a manner similar to the Hood River Fruit Loop.
  - The Hood River Fruit Loop is considered a national model for successful agri-tourism
  - See Appendix 2 (Fruit Loop) and Appendix 4 (Underwood Agri-Tourism Loop)
- Establish the Underwood Vineyard Trek as a “can’t be missed” one-of-a-kind opportunity to hike through 12 of the country’s premier vineyards while sampling world class wines and views.
  - Nowhere else in the U.S. have 12 contiguous vineyards collectively developed a private trek situated in the heart of a National Scenic Area.
  - See Appendix 4 (Underwood Vineyard Trek)

Underwood Agri-Tourism is not just about wine. Other members offer produce, free-range organic livestock, lavender viewing, and organic herbs. One of the original visionaries in Underwood is Hank Patton, who founded World Steward which is located in the Upper Underwood Agri-Tourism Loop, and is committed to environmental stewardship, sustainable farming, research and education. (See Appendix 4).

In addition, three wineries are already in operation in Underwood. One of those wineries is now considered by many to be the premier commercial events site in the Columbia Gorge. A number of other vineyards located in the Upper Loop have future winery plans which have been put on hold as a result of the potential negative impacts of this proposal.

As set forth in Appendix 4 to our comments, the economic and socioeconomic value of the existing Underwood Agri-Tourism industry is significant and quantifiable. It is diverse and sustainable and benefits citizens and governments throughout the region. The tremendous future potential is also quantifiable and dwarfs the tax benefits of the seven A Towers as projected by SDS Lumber. (See Appendix 1, 2, 3 & 4-Economics of Wine in Underwood).

## AGRI-TOURISM & 40 STORY TURBINES DON'T MIX

### Facts

SDS once told the Underwood community that wind turbines are “beautiful.” We are all welcome to our personal opinions, but in these proceedings facts should rule. And the fact is that tourists, and especially tourists in the Gorge, don't want to see industrial development. This fact is set forth clearly in studies conducted by the U.S. Government, and the State of Oregon which are attached to our comments as Appendix 5 and Appendix 6. These facts are undisputed and need no further discussion.

## MOVING THE “A TOWERS” MITIGATES TOURISM IMPACTS

### Facts

The seven “A Towers” sit alone on a clear-cut ridge at the very most southern portion of the proposed project. If installed they would dominate views, day and night, from far more locations than are depicted in the application submitted to Council. To remove any uncertainty about the visual impacts of the seven A Towers, the Agri-Tourism Association hired a pilot to fly a photographer along the ridge where these towers are proposed. In Appendix 7 to our comments, you will find the results. Take note of the photograph that was taken directly over the ridge at an elevation of 300 feet above the ridge. This photograph tells the story of who will see the seven A Towers. Also note that the photograph was taken 120 feet below the top of the proposed towers.

Then take note of the next photograph that shows the locations of existing businesses along the Underwood Agri-Tourism Loop. The impacts are clear. The solution is also clear. The re-siting of the seven A Towers eliminates all visual impacts to the Underwood Agri-Tourism industry, as well as the visual impacts to a vast area throughout the Gorge.

When you consider our fate, please keep in mind the following statement of SDS Lumber Company which was made in reference to its decision to expand this project to 80+ turbines by leasing adjacent DNR land:

“[Expansion] also gives us more flexibility. If we have more flexibility, we can use that to optimize the site and **minimize impacts.**”

Hood River News on February 25, 2009 (emphasis added). We are glad that SDS is realizing that the impacts of this project must be mitigated. But, the seven A Towers should be mitigated whether or not this project is expanded. And that mitigation decision should be based on a balancing of the negative impacts of the A Towers alone.

## **THE SEVEN “A TOWERS” ARE INCONSISTENT WITH CURRENT ZONING AND EXISTING USES**

In the land use portion of its application, SDS suggests that this project will diversify the use of its land and, in turn, the county’s economy. Next they state that this “natural resource-based land use would better insulate the Applicant from economic cycles that have undermined similar timber operations....” What they don’t mention is that the “A Towers” would sit on land that is specifically set aside for just the opposite purpose: to protect and insulate existing uses such as the agricultural operations of the members of the Skamania County Agri-Tourism Association. Operations which continue to diversify the county’s tourism based economy, and barring the “A Towers,” are not at risk of economic failure.

We will discuss applicant’s claims in the order they are presented in Part 4.2 of the application which addresses whether the “A Towers” would comply with the controlling conditional use requirements.

The first requirement is that the seven “A Towers”

*Be either compatible with other uses in the surrounding area or is no more incompatible than are other outright permitted uses in the applicable zoning district.*

The applicant, and for that matter, the county, never took the time to study the socio-economic value of agri-tourism and why the A Towers are incompatible with such outright permitted uses. Our appendix of data establishes complete incompatibility and is based on research conducted by the U.S. government, the State of Washington, and the State of Oregon. This is not a wheat field surrounded by nothing. The A Towers would loom over one of the country’s premier winemaking regions and the most valuable agri-tourism land in Skamania County.

To claim that these towers are “no more incompatible with the surrounding area than other uses permitted in the County’s zoning code,” is uninformed. To say that this “project would in no way impair the use of any of the surrounding lands” conveniently ignores the years of work

and the capital invested by members of the Agri-Tourism Association, not to mention the high regulatory hurdles we have so painstakingly cleared. The fact is that nowhere in this state have 420 foot turbines been approved as permanent fixtures on a ridge with such profound compatibility concerns.

The next requirement is that the project

*Not materially endanger the health, safety, and welfare of the surrounding community to an extent greater than that associated with other permitted uses in the applicable zoning district.*

The seven “A Towers” are the single greatest threat to the economic welfare of the Agri-Tourism community in Underwood. Our comments yesterday address this issue and no more needs to be said today.

Next, the project may

*Not hinder or discourage the development of permitted uses on neighboring properties in the applicable zoning district as a result of the location, size or height of the buildings, structures, walls, or required fences or screening vegetation to a greater extent than other permitted uses in the applicable zoning district;*

The application states that the “turbines in the corridor proposed in the For/Ag-20 zones would be approximately 426 feet tall” and that “the proposed turbines would be taller than other structures permitted outright in the For/Ag-20 zone.” The application claims that their height and visibility would not hinder or discourage the development of any of the uses identified in Table 4.2-2. Just the opposite is true. Commercial agriculture, a permitted use in Table 4.2-2 is the very basis of agri-tourism, which as proven in Hood River, can drive the economy of an entire county. And as established in the data we submitted yesterday, the seven “A Towers” are incompatible with agri-tourism and have therefore caused a number of wineries to table development plans.

This council deserves better than applicant’s bare claim that “the project would in no way hinder the use or development of surrounding properties.”

## MOVING THE “A TOWERS” ELIMINATES THE VIOLATION OF THE COUNTY’S ZONING POLICY

The last of the conditional use requirements for the “A Towers” leads us to the policies behind our county’s land use law. It requires that this project:

*Not be in conflict with the goals and policies expressed in the current version of the County’s comprehensive plan.*

The policies behind the For/Ag-20 zone more clearly explains why the “A Towers” don’t belong. The county policy for the Resource Production Zone is:

*To provide land for present and future commercial farm and forest operations in areas that have been and are currently suitable for such operations, and to prevent conflicts between forestry and farm practices and nonresource production uses by not allowing inappropriate development of land within this zone classification” (SCC 21.56.010[A]).*

(Emphasis added.) This is a clear statement that the conflict the “A Towers” create should not be allowed.

This same conclusion must be reached by applying the County’s own vision statement for our community which states that:

Skamania County is strongly committed to protecting our rural character and natural resource based industries while allowing for planned future development that is balanced with the protection of critical resources and ecologically sensitive areas, while preserving the community’s high quality of life.

(Emphasis added.)

### **CONCLUDING REMARKS**

We are very thankful that the Council brings to this process a broad perspective of the benefits and impacts of wind development. A perspective that is understandably missing from a county government in financial crisis.

We are also confident that this council will use its broad mitigation powers, its depth of experience and basic common sense to draw a line in the sand. A line that will make it clear to

people throughout the country that in the Northwest, turbines don't have a right to dominate every ridgeline just because the wind blows.

We feel fortunate. Fortunate that each of you is here in the Gorge, and fortunate that during your site visit, you'll have the chance to experience the extraordinary beauty of our agricultural community and understand why it is a priceless resource in and of itself...not just to those of us who live Underwood, but to people throughout the Gorge who benefit economically from its snowballing reputation as one of the premier wine producing destinations in the United States.

We ask you to take a moment. A moment to make sure you visit the southern most portion of the site where you will decide whether the A Towers should abut the boundary of a National Scenic Area. Take in the sweeping view of the vineyards below, of the Columbia River Gorge, and of the vast panoramas of the Hood River Valley in the background.

And then, take a moment to transport yourselves from the prominent ridgeline where you stand, to any one of the places you see before you. Now from that spot imagine looking back to the Underwood skyline. What will catch your eye first? Would it be the 40 story "A Towers" spinning as they reach skyward from a clear-cut ridge?

That image will be Underwood's new calling card. Will turbines beckon the millions of tourists who come to the Gorge every year for the "Beautiful National Parks" and "Protected Environmental Areas"? Will tourists be inspired to drive the Agri-Tourism Loop to upper Underwood and walk from vineyard to vineyard, and winery to winery, directly below a complex of 40 story towers?

It is this Council's responsibility to make sure we never know the answers to those questions. With the stroke of a pen, the A Towers should simply be moved elsewhere in the matrix of this project.

# **APPENDIX 1**

**"Tourism is the Life Blood of the Gorge"**



**CTED** | Community, Trade and  
Economic Development

# Washington State Travel Impacts 1991-2008p

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National Travel Trends, Average Visitor Spending, Gross State Product

**Prepared by:**

Dean Runyan Associates  
833 SW 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Suite 920  
Portland, Oregon 97205  
(503) 226-2973  
[www.deanrunyan.com](http://www.deanrunyan.com)

**Prepared for:**

Washington State Community, Trade and  
Economic Development  
Tourism Office  
[www.experienceWA.com/industry](http://www.experienceWA.com/industry)

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## THE TRAVEL INDUSTRY GENERATES TAX BENEFITS FOR WASHINGTON RESIDENTS

Almost all (96 percent) of the state and local tax receipts generated by visitor spending are paid at the point of sale (sales, lodging, gasoline, and auto rental taxes). Almost two-thirds (63 percent) of all visitor spending is associated with residents of other countries and states. Because of these two factors, the travel industry generates relatively large tax benefits for Washington residents.

- Travel spending accounted for over \$1 billion in local and state tax revenue in 2008. This represents roughly five percent of local and state tax collections, not including property tax collections.
- Visitors from outside of Washington (residents of other states or countries) generated \$250 of tax revenue for each Washington household. Resident travel within the state generated an additional \$150 of tax revenue per household.

## THE TRAVEL INDUSTRY GENERATES JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Most of the jobs directly supported by travel spending are in labor-intensive businesses in the leisure and hospitality sector and transportation. Many of these jobs provide valuable work experience for younger workers, who are often continuing their formal education. There are also substantial opportunities for business ownership and self-employment in small and medium size businesses that depend on visitor spending.

- The total employment directly generated by travel spending was 149,900 in 2008. This represents approximately 3.8 percent of all jobs in Washington.
- Travel spending directly generated \$4.3 billion in earnings, representing 2.1 percent of all earnings in the state.

## THE WASHINGTON TRAVEL INDUSTRY BENEFITS ALL REGIONS OF THE STATE

Six out of ten of all travel-generated jobs are located in the five most urbanized counties in Washington state (Clark, King, Pierce, Snohomish, and Spokane). However, many of the smaller counties have a greater number of travel-generated jobs in relation to total employment – they are more dependent on the travel industry.

- The six counties with more than 10 percent travel-generated jobs were all non-urban (Skamania, Pacific, San Juan, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, and Chelan). The 12 counties with more than 6 percent travel-generated jobs were also all non-urban.
- Travel spending generates more than 15 percent of local sales and lodging taxes in 13 counties. All of these counties are non-urban.

**Washington State**  
**Travel Spending by County, 2000-2007**  
(\$Millions)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	*Annual Change
Adams	18.3	18.5	17.5	19.7	22.1	24.3	26.1	27.5	4.8%
Asotin	22.0	22.2	22.2	21.6	24.4	24.1	26.5	26.6	3.9%
Benton	174.2	183.1	189.5	201.2	214.6	223.2	238.5	261.1	6.2%
Chelan	247.3	249.9	256.4	263.0	278.9	282.9	315.7	340.1	5.0%
Clallam	133.1	138.0	138.5	142.8	156.1	166.8	172.8	181.0	3.8%
Clark	252.8	260.4	261.5	277.7	298.9	333.5	370.3	399.4	6.3%
Columbia	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.3	5.9	6.8	6.7	7.8	6.0%
Cowlitz	96.3	100.7	97.0	98.4	106.8	112.8	122.9	136.7	3.9%
Douglas	25.1	25.5	23.9	26.8	27.5	30.7	34.2	37.4	4.3%
Ferry	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.1	12.3	13.1	13.8	14.8	2.5%
Franklin	57.1	59.9	59.2	61.3	66.5	76.5	81.6	90.6	3.8%
Garfield	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	3.1%
Grant	134.4	127.6	131.2	134.2	142.7	161.5	169.6	189.8	4.2%
Grays Harbor	178.7	183.2	184.0	195.0	205.5	218.5	233.0	256.9	4.9%
Island	106.0	111.7	108.6	109.5	115.9	120.7	126.6	129.9	3.1%
Jefferson	85.8	84.1	87.3	87.3	98.4	95.7	98.6	102.6	3.1%
King	5,296.6	5,190.3	5,058.2	5,259.6	5,624.7	6,206.5	6,848.1	7,329.2	5.1%
Kitsap	176.5	183.1	190.5	199.2	216.5	237.3	251.7	258.8	4.3%
Kittitas	77.9	79.1	78.9	83.9	88.8	102.1	112.2	122.1	5.1%
Klickitat	21.6	23.3	23.5	23.3	24.3	25.7	27.4	29.9	3.7%
Lewis	118.2	122.8	124.8	132.1	141.0	155.1	169.1	180.0	4.8%
Lincoln	11.0	11.3	11.0	11.6	12.8	14.3	16.0	16.7	5.4%
Mason	61.1	62.4	62.0	62.3	70.5	79.1	85.4	90.2	4.1%
Okanogan	108.7	109.2	101.3	107.2	115.2	120.5	128.3	135.5	4.2%
Pacific	87.9	89.1	91.5	93.2	97.5	104.0	106.9	111.8	3.7%
Pend Oreille	18.2	18.6	18.3	19.2	19.2	21.5	21.5	22.4	3.6%
Pierce	646.0	640.1	644.2	674.0	729.1	786.5	852.8	893.1	4.8%
San Juan	105.6	113.9	110.6	106.2	116.1	118.8	121.3	127.3	5.7%
Skagit	174.2	171.3	167.4	178.7	195.0	211.6	234.6	255.0	4.8%
Skamania	39.6	37.2	37.5	46.8	51.4	53.5	55.9	58.7	10.9%
Snohomish	584.2	591.2	589.2	611.6	681.0	755.7	835.1	894.9	6.0%
Spokane	574.4	570.5	568.5	637.6	686.4	727.8	788.3	859.4	4.8%
Stevens	38.3	39.1	39.5	40.9	43.2	46.9	49.8	52.3	3.4%
Thurston	180.0	189.6	190.3	208.6	223.8	241.7	265.4	285.6	6.2%
Wahkiakum	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.3	3.0	3.1	4.1	4.2	6.8%
Walla Walla	50.7	57.2	57.5	60.5	65.1	71.6	75.8	84.0	5.6%
Whatcom	303.9	313.9	317.7	334.6	361.9	396.4	422.5	453.7	4.2%
Whitman	40.4	39.8	39.8	43.8	46.1	47.4	51.4	53.9	5.3%
Yakima	235.9	240.2	241.2	249.2	263.5	282.3	307.1	327.0	3.8%
State Total	10,504	10,480	10,362	10,846	11,654	12,702	13,869	14,850	5.0%

\*Annual Change is the average annual percentage change from 1991-2007.

**Retail Sales and Lodging Tax Collections**  
**Total Collections Compared to Visitor-Generated Collections, by County (2007)**  
(\$000)

	Total Tax Collections (see note)			Percent Visitor-Generated		
	State Sales	Local Sales	Lodging	State Sales	Local Sales & Lodging	Total
Adams	11,950	2,030	110	5.8%	11.9%	6.8%
Asotin	12,280	1,330	170	8.9%	21.1%	10.4%
Benton	167,150	46,340	2,230	5.2%	10.7%	6.5%
Chelan	96,140	22,420	3,280	14.9%	28.6%	18.3%
Clallam	68,790	19,140	1,130	10.4%	17.6%	12.2%
Clark	315,330	67,900	2,660	4.1%	8.5%	4.9%
Columbia	2,710	420	30	9.4%	17.3%	10.7%
Cowlitz	91,740	16,190	700	5.6%	10.6%	6.4%
Douglas	29,800	6,400	130	3.2%	5.7%	3.6%
Ferry	2,460	420	50	20.5%	32.0%	22.7%
Franklin	68,840	15,860	650	4.9%	9.6%	5.8%
Garfield	1,130	170	0	5.0%	6.0%	5.2%
Grant	99,820	19,990	940	5.8%	11.3%	6.8%
Grays Harbor	62,030	17,260	1,860	14.6%	25.8%	17.6%
Island	57,350	15,920	530	9.9%	14.6%	11.0%
Jefferson	24,310	6,810	670	17.8%	28.7%	20.8%
King	3,054,190	1,085,090	87,840	5.4%	14.5%	8.1%
Kitsap	232,800	75,010	910	3.5%	5.4%	4.0%
Kittitas	51,530	9,550	540	7.1%	13.8%	8.3%
Klickitat	11,020	1,280	60	8.6%	14.5%	9.3%
Lewis	74,740	14,940	520	7.4%	12.1%	8.3%
Lincoln	5,300	900	10	8.2%	11.3%	8.7%
Mason	36,410	10,120	280	9.6%	14.0%	10.7%
Okanogan	33,800	5,760	770	13.1%	25.8%	15.4%
Pacific	14,100	2,870	690	26.1%	44.3%	31.0%
Pend Oreille	6,510	1,100	40	11.9%	17.0%	12.7%
Pierce	817,720	275,780	5,950	3.8%	6.6%	4.5%
San Juan	23,980	4,550	1,070	22.8%	41.4%	27.3%
Skagit	163,510	35,110	1,100	4.9%	8.9%	5.7%
<b>Skamania</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>37.9%</b>	<b>73.2%</b>	<b>47.6%</b>
Snohomish	762,850	234,230	3,880	3.9%	6.2%	4.4%
Spokane	498,680	122,940	6,770	5.6%	11.7%	7.0%
Stevens	23,940	4,050	120	6.7%	10.6%	7.3%
Thurston	273,150	75,530	1,200	3.5%	5.7%	4.0%
Wahkiakum	1,730	270	10	10.3%	16.4%	11.2%
Walla Walla	45,610	9,510	560	6.6%	13.0%	7.8%
Whatcom	210,310	58,260	1,660	7.8%	11.9%	8.7%
Whitman	31,900	5,900	300	6.3%	12.1%	7.3%
Yakima	183,460	45,160	2,440	5.3%	11.5%	6.7%
State total	7,674,260	2,336,960	132,390	5.5%	12.0%	7.2%

Source: Dean Runyan Associates and Washington State Department of Revenue. Total retail tax collections estimated from taxable sales reported by Department of Revenue and estimated countywide sales tax rates. These estimates will differ from actual retail tax collections. Local amusement taxes included with local sales tax collections. Lodging taxes include all hotel/motel taxes and King County Convention Center taxes.

## Skamania County Travel Impacts, 1991-2007

	1991	1999	2001	2003	2005	2006	2007
<b>Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)</b>							
Visitor Spending at Destination	11.3	34.5	37.2	46.8	53.5	55.9	58.7
Other Travel*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Direct Spending</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>58.7</b>
<b>Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million)</b>							
Hotel, Motel	2.2	21.2	22.9	31.0	36.4	38.1	40.2
Private Campground	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2
Public Campground	2.8	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0
Private Home	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1
Vacation Home	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
Day Travel	2.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.9	8.2	8.5
Spending at Destination	11.3	34.5	37.2	46.8	53.5	55.9	58.7
<b>Visitor Spending by Commodity Purchased (\$Million)</b>							
Accommodations	2.0	9.7	10.1	12.5	14.8	15.7	17.0
Food & Beverage Services	3.1	10.2	11.3	15.1	17.6	18.4	19.3
Food Stores	1.2	2.5	2.7	3.3	3.7	3.8	4.0
Ground Tran. & Motor Fuel	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	2.9	7.6	8.2	10.4	11.4	11.7	12.0
Retail Sales	1.9	4.2	4.5	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.8
Air Transportation (visitor only)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spending at Destination	11.3	34.5	37.2	46.8	53.5	55.9	58.7
<b>Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)</b>							
Accommodations & Food Service	1.2	5.1	5.5	7.4	8.4	8.7	9.2
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1.1	3.0	3.5	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.9
Retail**	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4
Auto Rental & Ground Tran.	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Air Transportation (visitor only)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Travel*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Direct Earnings	2.7	9.0	9.9	12.8	14.5	14.9	15.6
<b>Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)</b>							
Accommodations & Food Service	120	370	340	410	450	450	450
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	110	170	200	220	230	220	250
Retail**	40	60	70	70	70	70	70
Auto Rental & Ground Tran.	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
Air Transportation (visitor only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Travel*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Direct Employment</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>760</b>
<b>Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)</b>							
Local Tax Receipts	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
State Tax Receipts	0.4	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3
<b>Total Direct Tax Receipts</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>

Details may not add to totals due to rounding. \*Other Travel includes resident air travel and travel agencies.

\*\*Retail includes gasoline. Less than \$50,000 in earnings denoted by 'a'. Less than 5 employees denoted by 'b'.

WASHINGTON STATE



Travel Industry Employment  
State of Washington

**Prepared by:**

Dean Runyan Associates  
833 SW 11th Avenue, Suite 920  
Portland, Oregon 97205  
503-226-2973  
[www.deanrunyan.com](http://www.deanrunyan.com)

**Prepared for:**

Washington State Office of  
Trade and Economic Development  
Business & Tourism Development  
360-725-5050

**April 2002**

**Washington State  
Business & Tourism Development  
210 11th Avenue South West, Suite 101  
Olympia, Washington 98504  
[www.experiencewashington.com/industry](http://www.experiencewashington.com/industry)**

## Summary

***The travel industry is one of Washington state's major industries.*** Travel-related spending by out-of-state visitors and Washington residents traveling within the state totaled \$10.8 billion in 2001 and provided 156,000 jobs, with total earnings of \$3.2 billion.

***Travel-generated employment has grown substantially since 1991.*** From 1991 through 2000, travel-generated employment increased from 138,000 to 161,000 jobs. Due to the weak economy and tragic events of September 11, employment generated by the travel industry declined by 5,000 jobs in 2001.

***Average travel industry wage levels depend on occupation and range from \$9.82 to \$16.08 per hour for hourly and salary employees.*** The industry-wide average wage is \$11.92 per hour, or about \$24,800 annually for the average full-time worker.

***The travel industry makes major contributions to state and local tax revenues.*** In 2001, travel spending in Washington state generated \$200 million in local tax revenues and \$559 million in state tax revenues.

***Travel-generated employment is more important in rural regions of the state.*** About one-half of all travel jobs are located in the Seattle metropolitan area (King, Pierce, and Snohomish counties). But the counties that have the highest number of travel-generated jobs in relation to total employment are rural counties. **There are seven counties in Washington state that have more than ten percent travel-generated employment — they are all rural.**

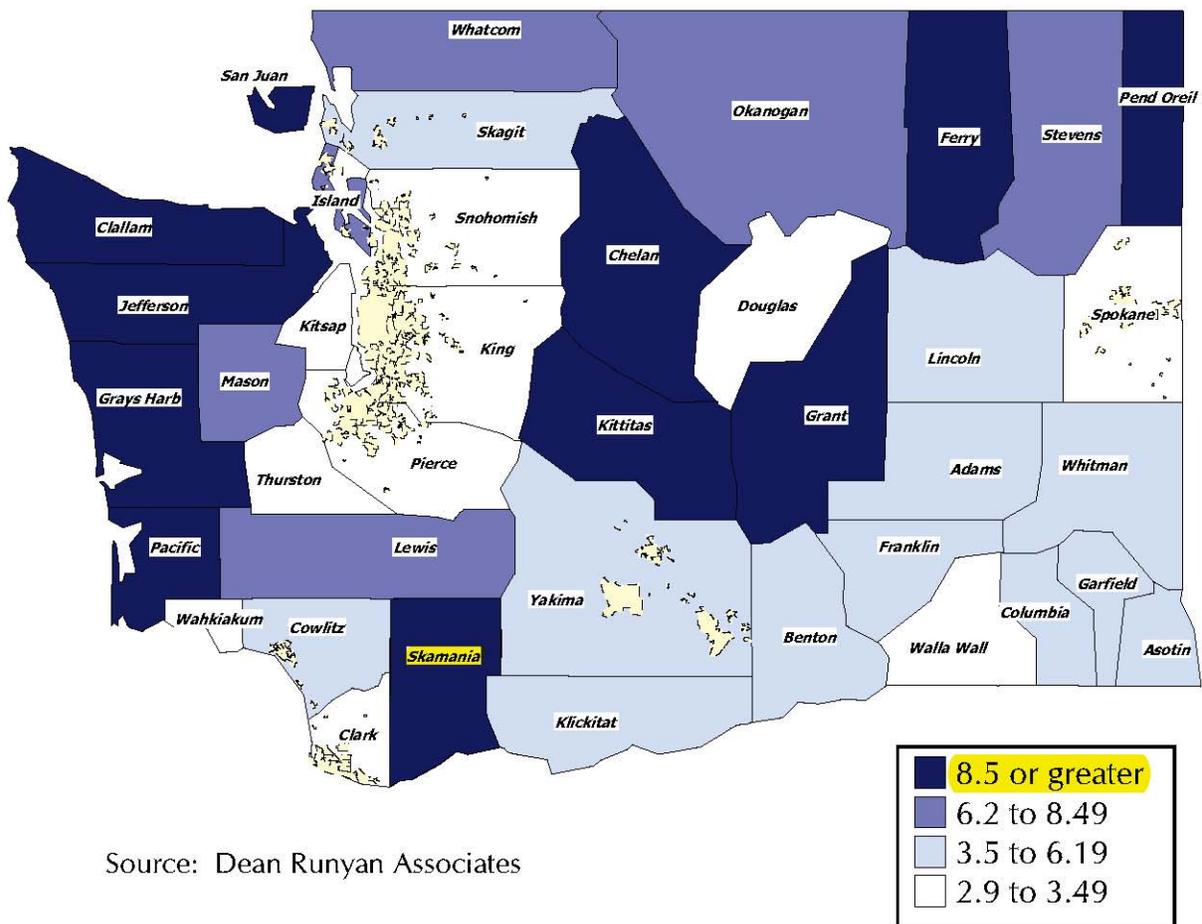
***The Washington travel industry consists of 28,343 businesses.*** These businesses are dispersed throughout Washington but are more concentrated in travel corridors and destination areas.

***The need for jobs in Washington is higher in rural locations where the travel industry is an important source of jobs.*** Unemployment in Washington's urban areas averaged 4 percent in 2000, corresponding to 68,400 people in King, Pierce, and Snohomish counties. In Washington's medium urban and rural areas, unemployment was significantly higher – 6 percent and 7 percent respectively – representing 47,200 and 42,250 unemployed people.

**Washington's rural counties are the most dependent on travel-related employment**

While half of travel-related employment is in Washington's large urban areas, it is the rural locations that tend to be more concentrated, relative to the size of their population, on the travel industry. This is because some rural areas are recreation destinations and/or have little employment in the manufacturing or other industries that characterize more densely populated areas in the state. Figure II-4 shows the distribution of county concentration in the travel industry, as represented by the percent of employment in each county that is directly attributable to travel-generated sales.

Figure II-4  
Percent of Employment Directly Attributable to Travel Expenditures  
1999, by County



Source: Dean Runyan Associates

The counties at the top of the list – on the coast, in the Cascades, Columbia River Gorge or Northeast - are all rural counties that are visitor destinations. They are characterized by 8.5 % or more of their employment directly attributable to travel sales. For comparison, the overall state average is 4.0 %. King County, with the largest number of travel industry jobs overall, comes in at 3.3 %.

## VI. The Need for Jobs in Washington

The primary value of the travel industry to residents of Washington is the employment and opportunities for business development that it offers. In this regard, the travel industry functions in a manner similar to the other major manufacturing, agricultural or service industries in the state. These industries develop and thrive to the extent that they have comparative advantages in the Northwest relative to other locations in the U.S. and elsewhere; examples of advantages consist of factors such as inexpensive electricity (for manufacturing), good port facilities (for transportation), and high-quality, natural, and outdoor recreation resources (for leisure travel).

This chapter reviews the need for new and/or additional employment in Washington, based on data for the state from the Washington State Department of Employment Security and on selected data from national sources where no Washington data are available.

### Unemployment

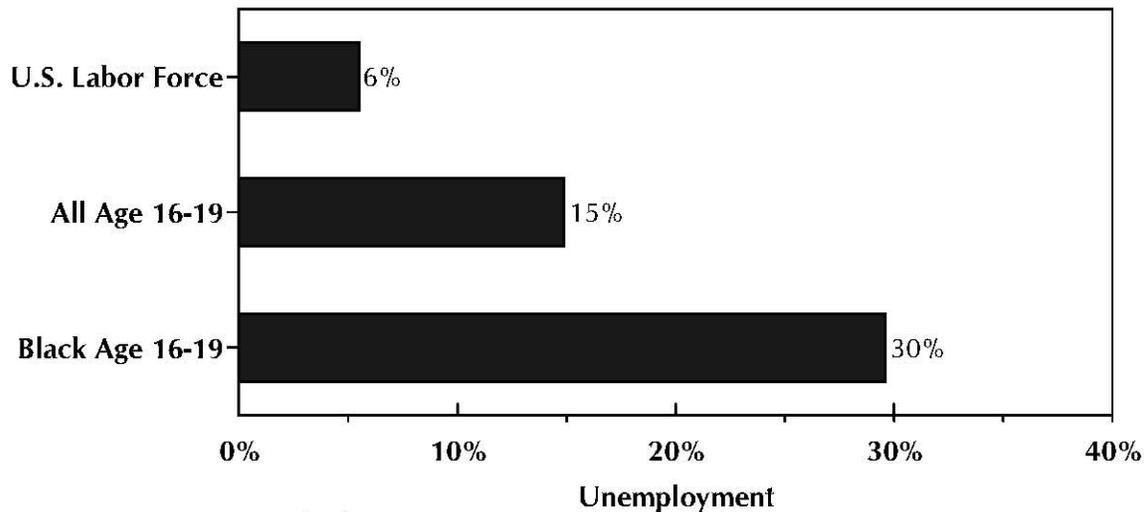
#### *Entry-level jobs are necessary in Washington*

Additional employment is needed throughout Washington, particularly for those who are young and/or have limited skills. Data show that this group has a persistently high rate of unemployment and finds it difficult to enter and build a career that provides a stable income that is adequate to provide for a family. Many of these unemployed youth live in large urban areas and are racial minorities, but similar individuals are found throughout the state, rural areas included. Although specific data for Washington are not available, this situation is illustrated by Figure VI-1, showing U.S. data.

The primary need for young people entering the work force is for entry-level positions that allow them to gain work experience, often while they are attending school. This early work experience is invaluable – and in fact necessary for subsequent employment – for developing basic work skills, values, and habits. Entry-level work in the travel industry, moreover, is particularly good for beginning a career in the service sector of the Washington economy, in that these careers are particularly people-oriented and require communication skills and work habits that prevail in travel industry businesses. Even for those ultimately bound for a career in manufacturing or another industry other than a service industry, this early training in a service-oriented environment is valuable

for building the communication and teamwork capabilities that pervade even non-service business sectors.

Figure VI-1  
Unemployment, 2000  
U.S. Entry Level Workforce compared to Total U.S. Workforce



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

**Unemployment rates are highest in rural areas**

Although the number of unemployed in Washington’s urban areas is high, the unemployment rate is highest in rural areas. See Figure VI-2. This situation relates to the economic transformations that are underway in locations that previously had relied heavily on resource-based industries such as wood products and fishing.

**The need for jobs in Washington is high in both urban and rural locations**

Unemployment in Washington’s urban areas has been moderate (by national standards), averaging four percent in 2000. This figure corresponds to 68,400 people in King, Pierce, and Snohomish counties who are in the labor force but who are unable to find work. See Figure VI-3. This is the largest concentration of unemployed people in the state, and represents an important challenge with respect to providing employment opportunities.

As a proportion of population, however, unemployment is higher in Washington’s smaller urban locations and in rural areas. This unemployment averaged 6.1 percent and 7.3 percent in 2000, representing 47,200 and 42,250 unemployed people, respectively.

# Oregon Travel Impacts 1991-2007p

March 2008

Prepared for the  
Oregon Tourism Commission  
Salem, Oregon

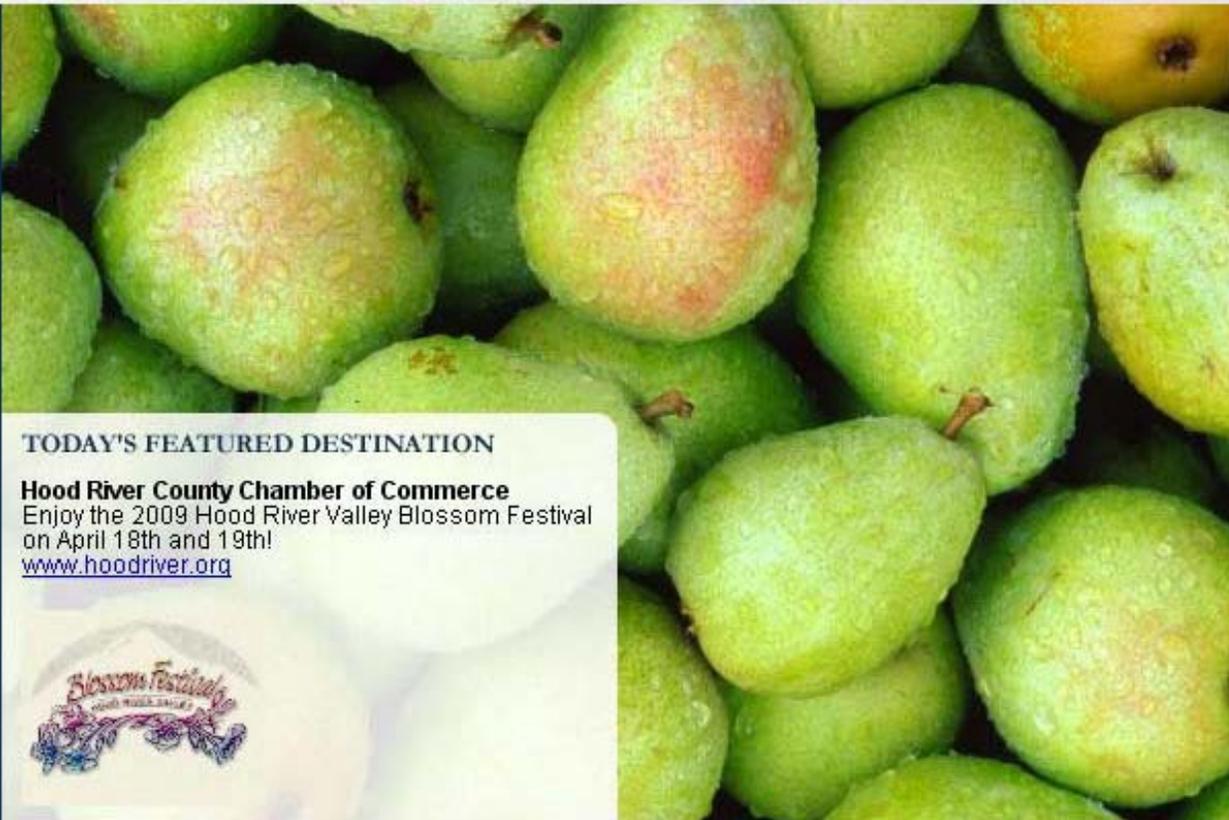
## Hood River County Travel Impacts, 1991-2007p

	1991	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
<b>Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)</b>							
Visitor Spending at Destination	30.4	58.0	60.0	64.1	64.7	68.7	71.5
Other Travel*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
<b>Total Direct Spending</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>71.6</b>
<b>Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million)</b>							
Hotel, Motel	11.6	25.0	25.8	27.9	28.0	30.2	31.9
Private Campground	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6
Public Campground	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9
Private Home	1.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1
Vacation Home	0.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6
Day Travel	13.9	25.5	26.3	28.0	28.3	29.7	30.5
Spending at Destination	30.4	58.0	60.0	64.1	64.7	68.7	71.5
<b>Visitor Spending by Commodity Purchased (\$Million)</b>							
Accommodations	5.3	10.9	11.0	11.6	11.6	12.6	13.6
Food & Beverage Services	8.7	17.0	17.7	19.2	19.5	20.6	21.5
Food Stores	3.2	5.9	6.2	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.2
Ground Tran. & Motor Fuel	1.8	2.7	3.3	3.9	4.6	5.3	5.8
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	5.0	9.7	10.0	10.7	10.5	10.9	11.1
Retail Sales	6.4	11.8	11.8	12.1	11.9	12.3	12.3
Air Transportation (visitor only)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spending at Destination	30.4	58.0	60.0	64.1	64.7	68.7	71.5
<b>Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)</b>							
Accommodations & Food Service	5.2	10.4	10.7	11.4	11.5	12.3	12.8
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1.5	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3
Retail**	1.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Auto Rental & other ground tran.	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Air Transportation (visitor only)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Travel*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Total Direct Earnings</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>18.6</b>
<b>Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)</b>							
Accommodations & Food Service	490	680	680	720	700	730	730
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	120	170	180	170	180	190	190
Retail**	80	110	110	120	120	110	110
Auto Rental & other ground tran.	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
Air Transportation (visitor only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Travel*	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
<b>Total Direct Employment</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>1,030</b>
<b>Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)</b>							
Local Tax Receipts	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
State Tax Receipts	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
<b>Total Direct Tax Receipts</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>

Details may not add to totals due to rounding. \*Other Travel includes resident air travel and travel agencies. \*\*Retail includes gasoline. Less than \$50,000 in spending, earnings or tax receipts = 'a'. Less than 50 employees = 'b'.

## **APPENDIX 2**

**"Agri-Tourism Drives the Hood River Valley"**



**TODAY'S FEATURED DESTINATION**

**Hood River County Chamber of Commerce**  
Enjoy the 2009 Hood River Valley Blossom Festival on April 18th and 19th!  
[www.hoodriver.org](http://www.hoodriver.org)



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## TODAY IN HOOD RIVER COUNTY, OREGON

### FEATURED ARTICLES



#### - 2009 Hood River Valley Blossom Festival

*By Hood River County Chamber of Commerce*



#### - The Chamber Voice Newsletter

[Click here to view and download this month's Chamber Voice newsletter \(abridged\).](#)

*By Hood River County Chamber of Commerce*



#### - Visitor Information Packet

You can request information packets to help you plan the vacation of a lifetime, relocate, or join the Chamber!

*By Hood River County Chamber of Commerce*



#### A Step in to the 21st Century

Leaders for Tomorrow Blog Keeps You in the Loop

*By Hood River County Chamber of Commerce*



**APRIL 20, 2009**

### CURRENT EVENTS

**MARCH 24 - APRIL 30, 2009**

Golf Resident Play Days at Skamania Lodge  
[click here](#)

**APRIL 18, 2009**

Celilo Wine Dinner  
[click here](#)

**APRIL 18-19, 2009**

Apple Valley's Blossom Festival Dessert Party  
[click here](#)



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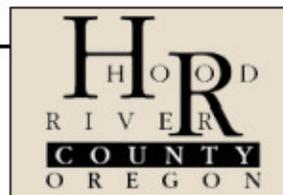
AGRICULTURE



SCENIC



SPORTS



MAY 4, 2009

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**APRIL 20, 2009**  
**CURRENT EVENTS**

<p>APRIL 16, 2009 <b>Celilo Wine Dinner</b> <a href="#">click here</a></p>	<p>Computing Devices - Keeping You in Touch with your Business <a href="#">click here</a></p>
<p>APRIL 18-19, 2009 <b>Apple Valley's Blossom Festival Dessert Party</b> <a href="#">click here</a></p>	<p>MAY 1-3, 2009 <b>2nd Annual Columbia Gorge Fiddle Contest</b> <a href="#">click here</a></p>
<p>APRIL 18-19, 2009 <b>Blossom Craft Show</b> <a href="#">click here</a></p>	<p>MAY 1-31, 2009 Digital Media <a href="#">click here</a></p>
<p>APRIL 18-19, 2009 <b>Blossom Fest Quilt Show and Sale</b> <a href="#">click here</a></p>	<p>MAY 2, 2009 Antique Appraisal Fair <a href="#">click here</a></p>
<p>APRIL 18, 2009 <b>Fruit Label Swap Meet</b> <a href="#">click here</a></p>	<p>MAY 7, 2009 Business After Hours <a href="#">click here</a></p>
<p>APRIL 18, 2009 <b>Historic Columbia River Highway</b> <a href="#">click here</a></p>	<p>MAY 7-23, 2009 Death and the Maiden <a href="#">click here</a></p>
<p>APRIL 20, 2009 Introduction to Acupuncture and Self-Acupressure Techniques Workshop <a href="#">click here</a></p>	<p>MAY 9, 2009 2009 Spring Bling <a href="#">click here</a></p>
<p>APRIL 28, 2009 Celilo Cooking Classes w/ Chef Ben Stenn <a href="#">click here</a></p>	<p>MAY 14, 2009 <b>Celilo Wine Dinner</b> <a href="#">click here</a></p>
<p>APRIL 30, 2009 Meeting with Your IT Department - Mobile</p>	<p>MAY 19, 2009 Gorge Angel Conference <a href="#">click here</a></p>

<p>MAY 20, 2009 Chautauqua Program <a href="#">click here</a></p> <p>MAY 23-24, 2009 <b>Phelps Creek Vineyard Open House Memorial Day</b> Weekend <a href="#">click here</a></p> <p>MAY 30, 2009 Brent Gunter Concert <a href="#">click here</a></p> <p>MAY 30, 2009 Bedpan Open Golf Tournament <a href="#">click here</a></p> <p>JUNE 4, 2009 Business After Hours <a href="#">click here</a></p> <p>JUNE 5-23, 2009 Art in the Garden <a href="#">click here</a></p> <p>JUNE 11, 2009 <b>Celilo Wine Dinner</b> <a href="#">click here</a></p> <p>JUNE 22-26, 2009 Artist Workshop <a href="#">click here</a></p> <p>JULY 2, 2009 Business After Hours <a href="#">click here</a></p> <p>JULY 3 - AUGUST 2, 2009 Art-a-Day: 30 Days <a href="#">click here</a></p> <p>JULY 4, 2009 4th Of July Extravaganza <a href="#">click here</a></p> <p>JULY 4-6, 2009 <b>Old Fashioned 4th of July Party &amp; BBQ</b> <a href="#">click here</a></p>	<p>JULY 9-19, 2009 Tick, Tick, ... Boom <a href="#">click here</a></p> <p>JULY 11-12, 2009 <b>Fruit Loop Cherry Days &amp; Country BBQ</b> <a href="#">click here</a></p> <p>JULY 18, 2009 Custom Car Show with the Ring Kings <a href="#">click here</a></p> <p>JULY 22-25, 2009 <b>83rd Hood River County Fair</b> <a href="#">click here</a></p> <p>AUGUST 6, 2009 Business After Hours <a href="#">click here</a></p> <p>AUGUST 8, 2009 <b>Gorge Wine Celebration for Hospice</b> <a href="#">click here</a></p> <p>AUGUST 8-31, 2009 Van Gogh Days <a href="#">click here</a></p> <p>AUGUST 8-31, 2009 Van Gogh Days at Rasmussen Farms <a href="#">click here</a></p> <p>AUGUST 15-16, 2009 <b>Apple Valley's Huckleberry Jam Live Music &amp; Country BBQ</b> <a href="#">click here</a></p> <p>AUGUST 22-23, 2009 <b>Apple Valley's Gravenstein Apple Dumpling Days &amp; Country BBQ</b> <a href="#">click here</a></p> <p>SEPTEMBER 1 - NOVEMBER 30, 2009 Hood River Oregon Bounty at the Old Parkdale Inn <a href="#">click here</a></p> <p>SEPTEMBER 3, 2009</p>
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Business After Hours

[click here](#)

SEPTEMBER 5-7, 2009

**Labor Day Peach Celebration & Country BBQ**

[click here](#)

SEPTEMBER 11, 2009

Hood River Fly-In

[click here](#)

SEPTEMBER 19-20, 2009

**Pear Dumpling Days & Country BBQ**

[click here](#)

SEPTEMBER 25-27, 2009

Cemetery Tales

[click here](#)

OCTOBER 1, 2009

Business After Hours

[click here](#)

OCTOBER 1 - NOVEMBER 11, 2009

**Pumpkin Funland (tm)**

[click here](#)

OCTOBER 3, 2009

**6th Annual Hood River Hops Fest**

[click here](#)

OCTOBER 16-18, 2009

**Fall Harvest Celebration & Country BBQ**

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OCTOBER 16-18, 2009

**Harvest Festival & Country BBQ**

[click here](#)

OCTOBER 17-18, 2009

**Gorge Fruit & Craft Fair**

[click here](#)

OCTOBER 24-25, 2009

**Heirloom Apple Butter Festival & Country BBQ**

[click here](#)

NOVEMBER 5, 2009

Business After Hours

[click here](#)

NOVEMBER 7, 2009

2009 Hearts of Gold Gala

[click here](#)

DECEMBER 3, 2009

Business After Hours

[click here](#)

DECEMBER 12-13, 2009

Last Chance Holiday Bazaar

[click here](#)

DECEMBER 28-29, 2009

Annual Holiday Open House

[click here](#)



MAY 4, 2009

HOME | SCENIC AND AGRICULTURE

## CATEGORIES

[BLOSSOM FESTIVAL](#)[HARVEST FEST](#)

## RELATED CATEGORIES

[ALPACA & LLAMA FARMS](#)[EQUESTRIAN EVENTS](#)[FRUIT](#)[FRUIT STANDS & MARKETS](#)[WINERIES AND TASTING ROOMS](#)[BERRIES](#)[FARMS](#)[FRUIT GROWERS](#)[TOURS](#)

## MEMBERS

## A &amp; J Enterprises

Alice's Orchard - Quality fruit U-pick cherries, apples and pears. Peaches, nectarines, vegetables, with many varieties of fruit. Call to see what is in season.

Apple Valley Country Store & Bakery - Watch for the opening of our NEW Westwide BBQ in June at the Hood River Golf Course

Cathedral Ridge Winery - Recently named 'Oregon Winery of the Year' by Wine Press Northwest, 2007. A classic family-friendly winery with incredible views of Mt Hood & Mt. Adams. Our award-winning wines and great hospitality make it perfect for a visit or special event!

Columbia Gorge Fruit Growers Assoc - Columbia Gorge Fruit Growers Association is an organization of 350 growers & 14 shippers of tree fruit in the Mid-Columbia Area of northern Oregon. We are proud of our quality pears, apples & cherries that are grown in the valley at the base of Mt. Hood.

Columbia Gorge Winegrowers - Explore Passport Weekend in The Gorge! Join us for our Passport to a World of Wine in 40 Miles... with special offerings from our wineries on March 27-29!

## Columbia River Gorge Nat'l Scenic Area

## Diamond Fruit Growers, Inc

## Duckwall Fruit

Good Fortune Farms Alpacas - Alpacas - Bred Females, Stud Males, 'Fiber' and 'Pet' males. We also offer Alpaca apparel and accessories, raw fleeces, yarn. We specialize in helping establish new alpaca farms with alpaca sales, boarding, breeding, and seminars.

Gorge White House, The - Historic house featuring wines and microbrews from the Gorge, seasonal fresh fruit, local art, flowers and more!

Hood River Classic - Hunter/Jumper horse show returning June 11-15, 2008! A Portland Rose Festival event and an A-Rated Equestrian event

Hood River County Fairgrounds - Don't miss the Last Chance Holiday Bazaar, Dec. 12 & 13, 2008!

Hood River Fruit Loop - Take this 35-mile, scenic drive through the valley's orchards, forests, farmlands, and friendly communities.

Hood River Lavender Farms - Certified Organic Lavender U-PICK Farm. We manufacture/ship over 65 products: Aromatherapy, Bath, Culinary and More.

Hood River Saturday Market - The 19th Season of Hood River Saturday Market is now open! Join us every Saturday, May 2 through September 26, 2008

Hood River Valley Blossom Festival - Celebrate the arrival of Spring in the Hood River Valley! Coming April 18-20, 2008.

Hood River Valley Parks & Recreation Dist. - Come play with us at the Hood River Aquatic Center and the Rotary Skate Park! See website for details or call for information. Make a splash!

Hood River Vineyards - Free wine-tasting at the oldest Gorge winery! Featuring a broad selection of table and dessert wines (fruit wines, too) in a relaxed setting. Picnic tables and a Gorge-ous view are at your disposal!

## Kiyokawa Orchards

Lost Lake Resort - Elevation 3200' / 114 sites. Located on the north side of Mt. Hood. USFS public campground. No reservations. Fireplaces, water, restrooms, general store, group camping, handicap facilities. Fishing, boat & canoe rentals (motors strictly prohibited), mountain biking, hiking and access to the Pacific Crest Trail.

Maryhill Winery - Join us for a glass of wine maryhillwinery.com

## McCurdy Farms

Mt Hood Railroad - Mt. Hood Railroad celebrates the re-opening of the Hood River to Parkdale excursions!

Mt. Hood Organic Farms - Relax on more than 200 acres of apple and pear orchards, English gardens, and old growth forests. Situated 15 miles from both Mt. Hood and the Columbia River Gorge. 2 bedroom cottage with full kitchen, laundry, fireplace, and loft or 1 bedroom carriage house available.

Nutquacker Farms - Fresh chestnuts from the farm as well as pure chestnut honey.

Packer's Orchards and Bakery - Mouthwatering desserts and preserves from the fruits of our valley made daily. Enjoy the sights and delicious aromas at our bakery viewing window. Come in for milk and cookies!

## Rasmussen Farms

The Fruit Company - Purveyor of premium edible gifts -- the freshest fruit, elegantly wrapped from the Hood River Valley.

The Pines Vineyard - The Pines offers limited production, boutique wines off our estate vineyard in The Dalles. Visit our tasting room in Hood River, or arrange a private vineyard tour in The Dalles.

## Walter Wells &amp; Sons

## Wine Sellers

SEARCH

5:41:05 PM  
TEMP: 62° F  
WIND: 4 mph W/NW



LOCAL WEATHER  
GORGE CAMS

HOME

VISITING HOOD RIVER  
COUNTY

ABOUT THE CHAMBER

WHITE PAGES

YELLOW PAGES

BUSINESS RESOURCES

RELOCATING TO HOOD RIVER  
COUNTY

MEMBERS ONLY (LOG IN)



## 22 CGH SPRING BBQ

Spring Bar-B-Que on Valentine Terrace overlooking the Columbia River Gorge. Wine tastings featuring Columbia Gorge Vineyards. "Appl' to Paris" event at the Columbia Gorge Hotel Gift Shop, with Champagne samples Sat & Sun 1-4, and "My Fair Lady Hat Sale" Saturday & Sunday.  
 Columbia Gorge Hotel  
 4000 Westcliff Drive  
 Admission: Complimentary  
 Hours: Fri 11:30am-7pm  
 Sat 11:30am-7pm

## 23 15<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL HOOD RIVER FOOD & WINE FESTIVAL

Enjoy the best of Hood River's food and wine. Local ingredients are paired with regional wines for a special evening.  
 The Sixth Street Bistro  
 6<sup>th</sup> Street & Cascade Avenue  
 Come early as seating is limited.  
 Hours: Fri 5:30pm  
 Sat 5:30pm

## 1 HOOD RIVER VISITORS CENTER

Blossom Fest brochures, maps & area information available. Stop by and see our new official Hood River County Chamber of Commerce.  
 720 E. Port Marina Drive  
 800-366-3530 www.HoodRiver.org  
 Hours: M-F 9am-5pm  
 Sat & Sun 10am-5pm

## 21 A TASTE OF THE GORGE

Come taste Columbia Gorge wines or try one of our regional micro-brews. Stained glass work from local artist will be on display. Pick up fresh cut, local flowers and sample some handmade chocolates! Great menu items and a nice selection of NW products. Cheers!  
 White Buffalo  
 4400 Westcliff Drive  
 Admission: Small fee for wine & beer samples  
 Hours: Fri 11am-6pm  
 Sat 10am-6pm  
 Sun 12N-6pm

## 24 BREWERY TOURS

Tour the famous Full Sail Brewery, grab a bite and sample their award-winning brews fresh from the source!  
 Full Sail Brewing Company  
 506 Columbia Street  
 Admission: Free  
 Hours: Fri, Sat & Sun 1, 2, 3 & 4pm tours

## 25 MT. HOOD RAILROAD

Two and four hour scenic tours through the Hood River Valley. Choose the narrated Excursion Train or fine dining aboard the Brunch and Dinner Trains. Live music will be featured during Blossom Festival weekend at the railroad's park in Odell.  
 Mt. Hood Railroad Depot  
 114 Railroad Avenue  
 Admission: Varies by train tour; No fee at event  
 Reservations: Call (541) 386-3556 or 800-672-4661  
 Hours: Excursion Train: Wed-Sun  
 Dinner Train: Fri & Sat evenings  
 Brunch Train: Sundays

## 2 HOOD RIVER CO. HISTORICAL MUSEUM

Celebrate the Past - Preserve the Future through our unique collection of Hood River Valley historic memorabilia. Exhibit theme for 2008: 100 Years - 100 Things in honor of Hood River County's Centennial birthday. *Fruit Lab at Swap Meet* from 11am-3pm, open to the public. Gift shop and picnic area.  
 300 E Port Marina Park  
 Admission: Free/Donations Appreciated  
 Hours: Fri 1pm-5pm  
 Sat 10am-5pm  
 Sun 1pm-5pm

## 20 ALL YOU CAN EAT BREAKFAST

Come one, come all to the fine hall!  
 All You Can Eat pancake, ham and egg breakfast. Fresh-squeezed apple juice sales. All proceeds benefit the volunteer fire department.  
 West Side Fire Dept, Station 1  
 4250 Barrett Drive  
 Admission: Adults \$6, Senior \$4, Children \$3, under 6 free  
 Hours: Sun 7am-11am

## 19 SCENIC GLIDER RIDES

See the blossoms and all the festivities from a bird's eye view! Call to reserve your ride @ (541) 480-5557 or (503) 708-8869.  
 NW Sky Sports  
 Hood River Airport  
 Admission: \$125/one passenger, \$175/two passengers  
 Hours: 8am to sunset every day

## 18 BLOSSOMWEEKEND MARKS

**PHEASANT VALLEY'S 4<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY**  
 Join us in celebrating Blossom Festival and Pheasant Valley Winery's 4 year anniversary. We'll be dancing to the tunes of local favorite Bob Connelly on Saturday afternoon. Stop by anytime from 11-6 to taste some of Hood River's finest wines.  
 3890 Acree Drive  
 1 mi. south of Hood River Airport  
 Admission: Free  
 Hours: Fri 11am-6pm  
 Sat 11am-6pm  
 Sun 11am-6pm

## 17 BLOSSOM FESTIVAL DESSERT PARTY

Hood River's most delicious destination - featuring fresh fruit pies, fruit cobbles, huckleberry milkshakes, our famous pear dumplings, and more! Sample a wide variety of fruit preserves made in our kitchen. Plenty of parking! Contact us online at [info@applevalleystore.com](mailto:info@applevalleystore.com) or call (541) 386-1974  
 Apple Valley Country Store  
 Hours: Fri 10am-5pm

## 16 BLOSSOM CRAFT SHOW

Wide variety of handmade crafts, arts, wine tasting, foods and some commercial booths. Over 100 vendors inside & out. Includes Odell Garden Club plant sale on Saturday, along with lots of other plants both days. Large quilt show for viewing and purchase. Columbia Gorge Fruit Growers pear tasting and sales. Lots of space, shopping and good fun for all.  
 Hood River Co. Fairgrounds  
 3420 Wy'East Road  
 Admission: Free - Parking free!

## 15 BLOSSOM FEST QUILT SHOW & SALE

23<sup>rd</sup> Annual Quilt Show. We've moved AGAIN! 2008 Harvest Fest Blocks to vote on! 140+ quilted items for show and sale. Door prize drawings. Sun gift building. Quilt vendors, scissors sharpening on site (bring your scissors with you). Silder antique sewing machines for sale and parts, and more. Call Every Thread Counts at (541) 386-5644 for more details.  
 Hood River Co. Fairgrounds  
 Floral Building, Wy'East & Summit Dr.  
 Admission: \$1 door donation. Proceeds to Relay for Life.  
 Hours: Sat 10am-5pm  
 Sun 10am-5pm

## 9 PLYMOUTH YARN TRUNK SHOW

See hand-knitted garments made of alpaca and other yarns from Plymouth Yarn. Alpaca is lightweight, soft as cashmere, and warmer than wool, making it perfect for creating lovely knitted and crocheted garments. Meet our gentle alpacas and visit our full-service yarn shop that has equipment and supplies for knitting, crocheting, weaving and spinning.  
 Cascade Alpacas of Oregon/Foothills Yarn & Fiber  
 4207 Sylvester Drive  
 Admission: Free  
 Hours: Fri 10am-5pm  
 Sat 10am-5pm  
 Sun 10am-5pm

## 14 PARKDALE GARDEN CLUB PLANTS & CRAFTS

The Garden Club begins their 60<sup>th</sup> year with the annual plant sale. Master Gardeners will feature a plant clinic. Variety of arts & craft vendors topped off by the Girl Scout Kitchen!  
 Parkdale Community Center, corner of Baseline & Clear Creek Rds.  
 Admission: Free  
 Hours: Sat 10am-5pm  
 Sun 10am-5pm

## 13 PARKDALE GRANGE BLOSSOM DINNER

Steak or ham, potatoes, gravy, mixed vegetables, baked beans, sauerkraut & sausage, pickled beets, 3 bean salad, pear salad, cole slaw, jello, rolls, desserts & coffee, tea or punch.  
 7375 Clear Creek Road  
 Admission: \$8 adults; \$4 children 4-11; under 3 free  
 Hours: Sat 11:15am-5pm  
 Sun 11:15am-5pm

## 12 15<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL CASINO NIGHT

Gaming @ 6:30pm. Serving finger food, pop and awarding door prizes. Beer garden - 21 and over only! Local transportation home will be provided if needed.  
 Parkdale Fire Department  
 4685 Baseline Road  
 Admission: \$10.00  
 Hours: Sat 6pm-12 Midnight  
 Gaming 6:30pm-11:30pm

## 8 LAVENDER DELIGHTS & SPRING PLANT EXTRAVAGANZA!

Beautiful Hood River Lavender Farms. Delicious lavender scones, lemonade, tea and luscious homemade lavender truffles! Take home some of our rare lavender plants.  
 Hood River Lavender Farms  
 3861 Straight Hill Road  
 Admission: Free  
 Hours: Fri 11am-5pm  
 Sat 10am-5pm  
 Sun 10am-5pm

## 6 HAZEL REBEKAH LODGE #156

Quilts, bazaar, and bake sale. Free coffee and cookies!  
 Odell Hwy & Summit Drive  
 Admission: Free  
 Hours: Sat 10am-4pm  
 Sun 10am-4pm

## 7 PACKER ORCHARDS & BAKERY

Open for the season. Stop in and see and taste our new all fruit syrups. Fresh-baked cookies, cinnamon rolls and pies!  
 3800 Hwy. 35  
 Admission: Free  
 Hours: Fri 10am-5pm  
 Sat 10am-5pm  
 Sun 10am-5pm

## 4 HISTORIC CHURCH TOUR

Open house - Tour of historic church established in 1807 as Methodist Church, featuring Moore family memorial leaded glass Blossom Window.  
 2415 Eastlake Road  
 Admission: Free  
 Hours: Sat 10am-4pm

## 5 RASMUSSEN FARMS PANSY PARTY

Featuring many kinds of Pansies! Frost-hardy perennials, herbs, annuals & accent plants, singles or flats. Beautiful & blooming deck & patio planters, hanging baskets. Oregon food products. Crisp apples and pears. Sampling all products. All areas under cover, lots of parking.  
 3420 Thomson Road  
 Admission: Free  
 Hours: Fri 9am-5:30pm  
 Sat 9am-5:30pm  
 Sun 9am-5:30pm

## 10 HISTORIC MT. HOOD TOWN HALL OPEN HOUSE

Traditional fiber arts, antiques, kid activities, artisans' boutique, family fun & music. Warm savory soup available in the newly-renovated downstairs. Something for everyone!  
 6575 Hwy. 35, junction of Cooper Spur Road  
 Admission: Suggested donation of \$2; kids free. Proceeds support renovation.  
 Hours: Sat 10am-4pm  
 Sun 10am-4pm

## 11 MT. HOOD NATIONAL FOREST/ HOOD RIVER RANGER STATION

Meet Smokey Bear and learn about Mt. Hood National Forest's upcoming events, current projects, and volunteer opportunities.  
 Hood River Ranger Station, 6780 Hwy 35  
 Admission: Free  
 Hours: Sat 10am-4pm

### LEGEND

- Hood River Tour Route
- Posted Tour Route Sign
- Blossom Fest Event



Follow these signs (indicated on the map with directional arrows) throughout the Valley... and watch for a num bered sign at each event's location.

MORE EVENTS LISTED ON THE DOWNTOWN HOOD RIVER INSERT...  
 Look for separate insert!

# Fruit LOOP

HOOD RIVER COUNTY


[Home](#)
[Things to See & Do](#)
[Events Calendar](#)
[Special Celebrations](#)
[Gifts by Mail](#)
[Information](#)
[Contact Us](#)

## Looking for some family fun?

Take this 35-mile, scenic drive through the valley's orchards, forests, farmlands, and friendly communities. Sample delicious fruits and take your favorites home, visit a winery, experience fields of fragrant lavender, meet adorable alpacas, savor delicious baked goods, and create memories by participating in family activities hosted at Fruit Loop locations throughout the year.

The Fruit Loop is just an hour away from Oregon's largest city, Portland. Located in the national scenic area called the Columbia River Gorge, and the nation's largest pear-growing region, this is one of the few places that offers the complete experience of growing, producing, and then enjoying fruit and wine.



## Hood River Fruit Loop Featured in The Oregonian

Read what The Oregonian has to say about the Fruit Loop in two recent articles:

### [The Fruit Loop of Hood River:](#)

You've probably driven the Fruit Loop without knowing it.

### [The U-pick connection:](#)

The farther removed we are from the farm, the more we value a chance to get back to it.

## Some Fruit Loop Farms Are Open

Some Fruit Loop farms are open during the winter. Check the map for dates that farms are open, and then visit a farm and purchase fruit and wine. Or, select [Fruit Loop farm products to ship](#) throughout the United States.

## Seasonal Recipe

Compliments of

Lynn and Dollie Rasmussen

This is our most popular pear dessert at the Pear Party in September. This is a Mary Moore original, from the famous Pine Grove Grange dinners.

## More information

To find out more about the Hood River Valley, visit the Hood River Valley Chamber of Commerce website at [www.hoodriver.org](http://www.hoodriver.org).

When you plan farm visits, please respect the individual guidelines listed for each farm. Make it a special experience for everyone. Thank you!

You can pick up a full-size printed map at the Hood River Visitor's Center off Exit 64 on I-84 and at Fruit Loop locations. Maps are also available at the Mt. Hood Country Store on Hwy 35 at the south end of the Hood River Valley.



Check out the [Fruit Loop map](#) for a listing of farms along the loop.




[Home](#)
[Things to See & Do](#)
[Events Calendar](#)
[Special Celebrations](#)
[Gifts by Mail](#)
[Information](#)
[Contact Us](#)

## Wineries

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### Marchesi Vineyards & Winery 🍷

We grow our grapes with passion! Experience Italy by visiting our boutique winery and tasting room specializing in Italian varietals.

More information

Spring-Summer-Fall: Friday-Sunday 11-6  
 Holiday weekends: noon-5  
 Always by appointment

3995 Belmont Drive

Hood River, OR 97031

541-386-1800

Email: [marchesif@aol.com](mailto:marchesif@aol.com)

### Mt. Hood Winery 🍷

Visit our tasting room at The Gorge White House on Hwy 35 during April & May. Our magnificent new tasting room will open early summer..

[More information](#)

April-October: 11-5 daily

2882 Van Horn Drive

Hood River, OR 97031

541-386-8333

[www.mthoodwinery.com](http://www.mthoodwinery.com)

Email: [info@mthoodwinery.com](mailto:info@mthoodwinery.com)

### Pheasant Valley Vineyard and Winery 🍷

Picnic in the summer sun or cozy up to our beautiful fireplace when the snow falls. Hood River's only certified organic vineyard and winery!

[More information](#)

April-September: 11-6 daily  
 October-March: 11-5 daily, closed January

3890 Acree Drive

Hood River, OR 97031

866-357-WINE (9463)

541-387-3040

[www.pheasantvalleywinery.com](http://www.pheasantvalleywinery.com)

Email:

[wine@pheasantvalleywinery.com](mailto:wine@pheasantvalleywinery.com)

### The Gorge White House 🍷

Picnic in the summer sun or cozy up to our beautiful fireplace when the snow falls. Hood River's only certified organic vineyard and winery!

[More information](#)

April-May & October: Friday-Monday 10-6  
 June-September: 10-6 daily

2265 Highway 35

Hood River, OR 97031

541-386-2828

[www.thegorgewhitehouse.com](http://www.thegorgewhitehouse.com)

Email: [info@thegorgewhitehouse.com](mailto:info@thegorgewhitehouse.com)

### Phelps Creek Vineyards 🍷

Join us in our beautiful tasting room. Enjoy the scenic splendor while sampling our estate-grown Pinot Noir and Chardonnay wines.

[More information](#)

March, April, November: Friday-Sunday 11-5  
 May-June: Thursday-Monday 11-5 daily  
 July-October: 11-5 daily

1850 Country Club Road

Hood River, OR 97031

541-386-2607

[www.phelpscreekvineyards.com](http://www.phelpscreekvineyards.com)

Email: [info@phelpscreekvineyards.com](mailto:info@phelpscreekvineyards.com)


[Home](#)
[Things to See & Do](#)
[Events Calendar](#)
[Special Celebrations](#)
[Gifts by Mail](#)
[Information](#)
[Contact Us](#)

## Hood River County Fruit Loop Wine Celebration

## Fruit Loop Celebrations

### Activities for June 20-21, 2009

Hood River Valley is reputed to be one of the Northwest's finest grape-growing and winemaking regions garnering top honors at wine competitions. Special events include wine tasting, vineyard tours and activities for families and friends.

In addition to the wineries available all along the Loop, other Fruit Loop farms serve up special activities or attractions for our wine celebration. Admission to most Fruit Loop farms and attractions is free, and most are open from at least 10 to 5. (some have shorter or longer hours). There is free parking, too.



### 2009 Activities:

- [Marchesi Vineyards & Winery](#), Fruit Loop number 31 special for the Fruit Loop Wine Celebration. No tasting fee June 20-21. Come taste a slice of Italy in Hood River. Italian style wines. Benvenuti 11 to 6.
- [Pheasant Valley Winery](#)

### 2008 Activities:

- [Wine in the Sunshine at Wy'East Vineyards](#)  
On this Solstice weekend, the winery will be open until 8 in the evening on Saturday, June 21, with live music! Enjoy quality wines by the waterfall on our scenic patio.
- [English Lavender & Chocolate at Hood River Lavender](#)  
See our most fragrant and beautiful lavender in full bloom, and enjoy decadent, handcrafted Loganberry Liqueur/Lavender Truffles.
- [Crochet Me Trunk Show at Cascade Alpacas and Foothills Yarn & Fiber](#)  
Showing of hand-crocheted garments from the book, *Crochet Me*, by Kim Werker. See our newest baby alpacas and learn how alpaca fiber is made into yarn.
- [The Gorge White House](#)
- [Mt. Hood Winery](#)
- [First of the Season Cherries at Rasmussen Farms](#)


[Home](#)
[Things to See & Do](#)
[Events Calendar](#)
[Special Celebrations](#)
[Gifts by Mail](#)
[Information](#)
[Contact Us](#)

## Fruit Loop Member #12

### Hood River Lavender Farms

*Home of the Lavender Daze Festival July 11-12*

April 18–October: Monday–Saturday 10–5, Sunday 11–5  
Lavender Daze Festival July 11-12

Conveniently off Hwy 35, U-PICK over 70 varieties of certified organic lavender! Magnificent views of Mt. Adams, Mt. Hood, and the Hood River Valley. Pick your own bouquet and take home some of our fine Lavender Oil, visit our store for dozens of handcrafted items, lavender plants and unique gifts. Call ahead for large tours, weddings, and private parties. Please, no pets.

#### Directions

From 1-84, turn south on Hwy 35 and continue 6.5 miles to the Odell junction. Turn right at the Odell junction, and go 0.6 miles to Straight Road. Turn left on Straight Road and go 0.6 miles to Hood River Lavender Farms.

3801 Straight Hill Road  
Hood River, OR 97031  
541-354-9917

[www.hoodriverlavender.com](http://www.hoodriverlavender.com)

Email: [joe@lavenderfarms.net](mailto:joe@lavenderfarms.net)


[Home](#)
[Things to See & Do](#)
[Events Calendar](#)
[Special Celebrations](#)
[Gifts by Mail](#)
[Information](#)
[Contact Us](#)
[^ Page Top](#)

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[Home](#)[Things to See & Do](#)[Events Calendar](#)[Special Celebrations](#)[Gifts by Mail](#)[Information](#)[Contact Us](#)

## Hood River County Fruit Loop History

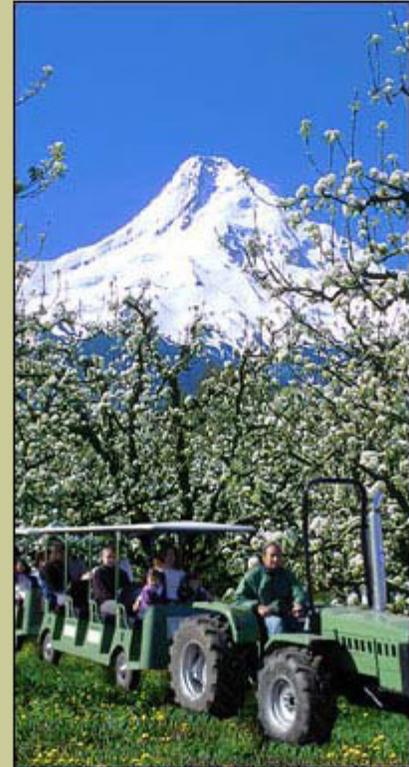
The Hood River County Fruit Loop was organized in 1992 and printed its first map in 1993. Our mission is to promote sustainable agricultural diversity in Hood River County through the promotion of the products of Fruit Loop member via on-farm sales, organized retail opportunities, marketing and public relations campaigns, and educational forums that create public awareness to ensure the preservation of Hood River County's rich agricultural heritage for generations to come.

The Fruit Loop concept was developed and promoted by Kaye White, owner of River Bend Farm & Country Store. Apple Hill, which is located approximately an hour from Sacramento, was the model from which the Fruit Loop was developed. Apple Hill's season is packed with tour buses and cars searching for apples and pies. The organization began in 1964 with 16 ranchers and today the map boasts 45 members.

White and with Thom Nelson of the Hood River Grower & Shipper Association wrote an Ag Development grant that was used to fund both the first local Hood River Farmers Market and the first Fruit Loop map. Subsequent grant funding of the Fruit Loop was provided by the Hood River Chamber of Commerce Visitor Council.

In 1995, White organized the Fruit Loop's first ag-oriented event called Gravenstein Apple Days. The event began as a fundraiser for the Hood River Senior Center, but after three years they withdrew due to lack of volunteers. At the time the first Gravenstein Apple Days event began, many Hood River farms were pulling up their Gravenstein apple trees due to a lack of market. Since then, many farms have replanted their trees and are once again benefiting from the demand created by the event.

Due to the immediate success of the first Gravenstein Apple Days, the Fruit Loop added a second event in July called Cherry Days. This event was also immediately successful, so over time, two additional events were added—one in September for pears and another in October for apples.

[Home](#) | [Things to See & Do](#) | [Events Calendar](#) | [Special Celebrations](#) | [Gifts by Mail](#) | [Information](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [^ Page Top](#)

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## **APPENDIX 3**

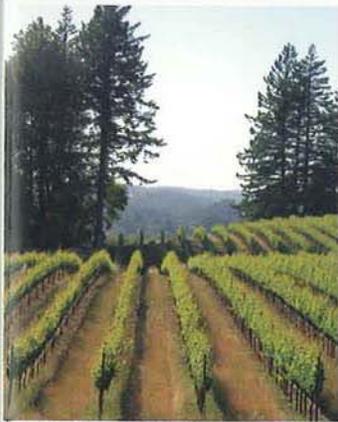
**"Underwood Agri-Tourism is Growing Quickly"**



# Wine & Spirits

SPECIAL ISSUE

wineandspiritsmagazine.com

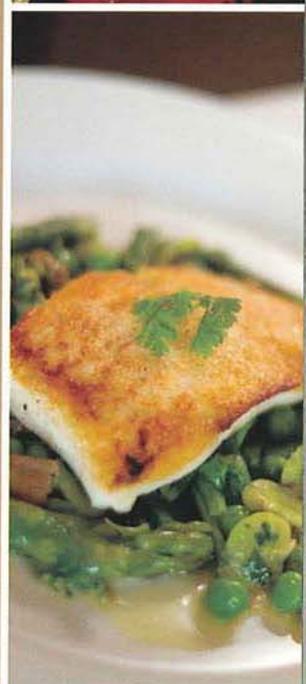
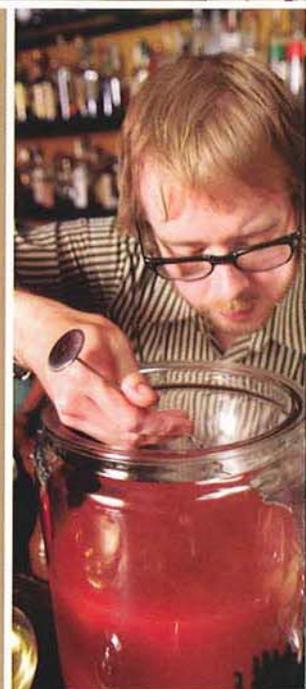


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# WINE



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Dulles, VA



## US: Paso Robles

Paso Robles is not new, but many of its wine growers are. In the past six years, the number of wineries in this San Luis Obispo County AVA has grown from 50 to 170. A century ago, the oaks on these gently rolling hills framed grazing land and a few zinfandel vines. Now they frame the manses and wineries of the latest building boom.

Some of the newcomers have focused on zin. Others have come to make cabernet—even if this would appear to be a hot place for it. But consider the cabernets Gary Eberle made in the 1980s, several of which still provide a lot of pleasure in their gentle maturity. You can see why he settled on the east side of Paso Robles, where cabernet tannins ripen to earthy warmth in the heat of the day. The cold descends at sunset, driving temperatures on this high plateau from 100°F to 50°F.

This is also the spiritual home of California's Rhône wine movement—the place where Eberle planted syrah at Estrella River in the 1970s, a site that provided cuttings to growers around the state. It's also where Robert Haas and the Perrins of Château de Beaucastel imported their own selections to set up a nursery at their vineyard in the western hills. They were attracted by the limestone in these hills, and their Tablas Creek project, started in 1989, now produces some of the best white Rhône in the state. And it's a key source of top quality plant material for other growers.

Paso is also the place where Mat Garretson and John Alban hold their annual Hospice du Rhône bash at the county fairgrounds, an international Rhône wine celebration that brings top growers from as far away as France, Spain and Australia to swap bottles and stories in between margaritas at Villa Creek and rides on the electric bull at *Big Bubba's Bad-to-the-Bone BBQ*. Hospice continues to be a strong force attracting Rhône-centric growers to settle in Paso.

Anchored by the large plantings of J. Lohr and Eos; by zin growers such as Turley, Dusi and Peachy Canyon; and by the Rhône outposts in the western hills, Paso has seen an influx of small wineries. Many mark the launch of a second career (including the Midlife Crisis Winery with its downtown tasting room). Some serious young newcomers have gotten a foothold here, with names such as Saxum, l'Aventure and Linne Calodo emerging out of the explosion of new wineries. As is a movement to split Paso into more comprehensible subregions. All the action makes Paso Robles a region to watch. —JOSHUA GREENE

## US: Columbia Gorge

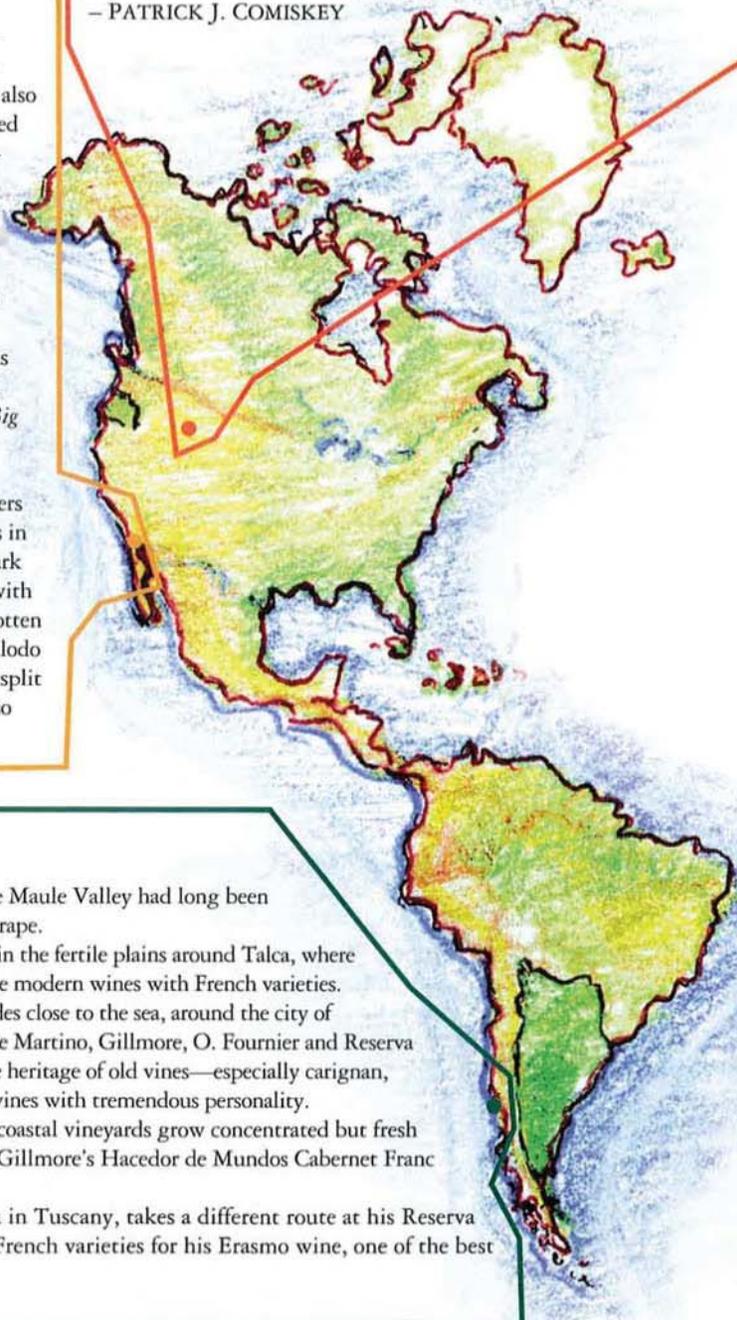
With marine, alpine and high desert environments, the Columbia Gorge isn't really one AVA, it's more like three. There's the western border near Hood River, Oregon, set high on loess soils, its relatively cool climate suited to wonderfully aromatic gewurztraminer.

Ten miles east, some of the northwest's oldest vines are being revived and tended outside The Dalles. It's there that winemaker Lonnie Wright, at The Pines 1852, has traced his zin vines back to 1914.

Another 20 miles east and the trees vanish from the landscape. Here the wind screams through the Gorge, giving intensity to the red wines grown on Washington's lava-scarred benchland.

Each of these zones has new momentum. Oregon winery Frances-Tannahill has been purchasing fruit here, and Patrick Reuter has established a new winery west of The Dalles called Dominio IV. They join established high-performing, regionally dedicated wineries like Maryhill, Syncline and Phelps Creek.

—PATRICK J. COMISKEY



## Chile: Maule

Located a couple hundred miles south of Santiago, the Maule Valley had long been associated with simple wines from pafés, the mission grape.

The first inklings of change came in the early '90s, in the fertile plains around Talca, where bodegas such as Terranoble or Donoso began to produce modern wines with French varieties. The revolution, however, is on the gently rolling hillsides close to the sea, around the city of Cauquenes. That is where wineries such as Morandé, De Martino, Gillmore, O. Fournier and Reserva de Caliboro are taking advantage of the climate and the heritage of old vines—especially carignan, along with merlot and cabernet sauvignon—to make wines with tremendous personality.

In an area where dry farming is the norm, the old coastal vineyards grow concentrated but fresh wines such as Morandé's Edición Limitada Carignan, Gillmore's Hacedor de Mundos Cabernet Franc or De Martino's selection of single-vineyard reds.

Francesco Marone Cinzano, owner of Col d'Orcia in Tuscany, takes a different route at his Reserva de Caliboro winery in the coastal hills. He planted French varieties for his Erasmo wine, one of the best red wines in the valley today. —PATRICIO TAPIA

## 2009 Washington Wine Awards: Wine of the Year



### Best Winery Tasting Room

Kiona Vineyards and Winery

Kiona (Kigh-OH-na) Vineyards and Winery has been welcoming wine tasters to a small but friendly tasting room on Red Mountain near Prosser ever since owners John and Ann Williams bottled their first Lemberger and Chenin Blanc in 1980. But last year, they opened a slick new tasting room with a contemporary look and cozy vibe, overlooking the gorgeous kiona—a native Yakama word for “brown hills.” *Benton City; 44612 N Sunset Road; 509.588.6716; [kionawine.com](http://kionawine.com)*

### Community Service Award

Stacy Lill and Kathy Johanson, O Wines

Kathy Johanson (below, right), by day a manager at Boeing, and Stacy Lill (below, left), whose husband, Greg, co-owns DeLille Winery, have been involved with local wine auctions and benefits for years. But they wanted to find a way to address the problem of education and social development of local young girls. So in 2006, they combined their love of wine with this goal, forming O (for “opportunity”) Wines and donating a portion of its profits to organizations that provide scholarships for at-risk teenage girls in the Northwest. The 2008 O Chardonnay is their second release, a deliciously crisp, lightly oaked wine that is great with summer foods. Their efforts have already created an Opportunity for Success scholarship for the College Success Foundation, and they have partnered with women’s boutiques such as Polite Society and Road Apparel for benefit tastings; sales are going strong. You go, girls! *Woodinville; 425.827.3635; [owines.com](http://owines.com)*

### Best Emerging Wine Region

Columbia Gorge

Along the Columbia River from Goldendale to Hood River, taking in little towns you might not have heard of—Wishram, Lyle, Bingen—a new winegrowing region is emerging as one of the state’s most interesting. The moderating influence of the grand Columbia, which in most years keeps the area’s 300 acres of grapes from freezing, and the south-facing cliffs, which rise 400 feet above the river and gather heat to ripen the grapes, combine to create a climate friendly to many varieties. James and Poppie Mantone, owners of Syncline Wine Cellars near Lyle, focus on Rhône varietals such as Syrah, Grenache, Mourvedre, Carignan and Viognier. Down the road near Wishram, Bob Lorkowski of Cascade Cliffs grows Italian varieties such as Barbera, Nebbiolo and Dolcetto. About 30 wineries, such as Maryhill Winery, Cor Cellars and Wind River Cellars, each bring a different taste to this growing region. [columbiagorgewine.com](http://columbiagorgewine.com)

### Best New Washington Wine-focused Wine Bar

Bin vivant

The Enomatic wine preservation system used by Bin vivant, on Kirkland’s Carillon Point overlooking Lake Washington, keeps oxygen away from the wine in open bottles and each type of wine appropriately chilled, making this place truly “vinocentric.” Bin vivant serves more than 80 wines by the glass using this system. Enjoy everything from Cabernets to lesser-known wines such as Grüner Veltliner, a crisp, fresh Austrian white. You’ll also find unique “wine cocktails” or “gelees,” basically gourmet Jell-O shots, such as the elderflower Syrah smash, with St. Germain liqueur, Plymouth gin and a splash of Snoqualmie Winery Syrah. Wines are also served in flights—three small tastes of wines of the same style or from different regions to compare—with captivating names such as “Earthy Goodness” or “Smoke and Spice.” *Kirkland, 1200 Carillon Point; 425.803.5595; [thewoodmark.com](http://thewoodmark.com)*

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Way the go Efestel! A wonderful winery with an outstanding wine making team!

Posted By [rbravmann](#) March 28, 2009 | 10:48 AM

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## Maryhill Winery Named “Washington Winery of the Year”

*Wine Press Northwest* lauds Maryhill’s award-winning wines, impressive 10-year growth

Goldendale, Wash. (March 17, 2009) – Commemorating its 10<sup>th</sup> harvest in 2009, Maryhill Winery now has another achievement to celebrate – earning the distinction of “Washington Winery of the Year” by *Wine Press Northwest* in the magazine’s Spring 2009 issue. *Wine Press Northwest* selected Maryhill among the state’s more than 600 wine producers, citing the winery’s superior, award-winning wines and tremendous growth from a modest 4,300 case production in 1999 to more than 80,000 cases today as key factors for its decision.

“We are incredibly proud of this honor as it signifies the culmination of 10 years of hard work and dedication realizing our dream for Maryhill,” says Craig Leuthold, founder of Maryhill Winery. “We set out to create a premier destination winery that showcases the best varietal wines Washington state can offer and this recognition gives us even greater inspiration as we head into our 10<sup>th</sup> harvest in 2009.”

The “Washington Winery of the Year” honor comes on the heels of a banner year of awards and accolades for Maryhill Winery, including two prestigious Platinum awards in *Wine Press Northwest*’s 2008 Platinum Judging competition. Maryhill’s 2005 Cabernet Franc scored the highly-coveted Double Platinum award, and Maryhill’s 2005 Proprietor’s Reserve Malbec received Platinum recognition.

“Our success is a combination of amazing grapes sourced from the finest vineyards in the state, an amazing location in the breathtakingly-beautiful Columbia Gorge wine country, and the amazing people who have helped make Maryhill what it is today,” added Leuthold. “Our anniversary year is a major milestone for Maryhill, including the release of our first-ever Port, new facilities for weddings and events, and our hottest summer concert line up ever. The best is yet to come.”

Perched on a bluff overlooking the Columbia River and majestic Mt. Hood, Maryhill Winery is a breathtakingly beautiful place to visit. The winery’s annual



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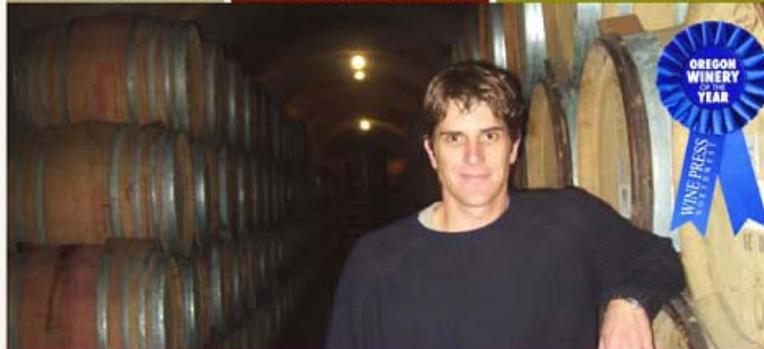
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Outstanding Reviews! Wine Press Northwest recently reviewed many of our Columbia Gorge wines. Check out what they had to say on our blog or in the Wine Press Northwest Winter 2007/2008 edition.

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Wednesday, October 12, 2005 - Page updated at 12:00 AM

Wine Adviser

## Unique location, soil, even critters, distinguish Celilo

By Paul Gregutt

Special to the Seattle Times



Celilo vineyard, home to some of the oldest vinifera vines in the state, is celebrating its 30th vintage this fall.



[enlarge](#) THOMAS P. SKEEN  
The view from Celilo Vineyard, above the Columbia River Gorge in Skamania County, is as appealing to the eye as its wines are to the nose and palate.

The 60-plus acres of vines occupy a southeast-facing slope on **Underwood Mountain**, an extinct volcano high above the Columbia River.

The view is a jaw-dropper. Spectacular vistas open in all directions as you look upriver toward the desert, across the river to the verdant Hood River Valley and the looming presence of Mount Hood itself or west to the flanks of the Cascade Mountains.

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If you are a fan of chardonnays from Woodward Canyon, Harlequin and Ken Wright Cellars, or the gewürztraminers of Sineann, Latitude 46 or Viento, to name just some of the 23 wineries that purchase from Celilo, you know these grapes have something extra. It's a kind of star power that comes directly from the site and the soil, and it attracts top winemakers like bees to honey.

As I munched on nearly ripe chardonnay grapes with vineyard manager Rick Ensminger, it struck me that the Celilo vineyard he has watched over since that first crush in 1976 is a perfect example of the odd twists and quirky turns that characterize the development of this state's wine industry.

The late William McAndrew, a Seattle surgeon, purchased the upper part of the property (about 35 acres) late in 1971, after doing extensive research on soil, temperature, rainfall and elevation.

"He was a dreamer and a doer," his widow, Margaret, recalled when I spoke to her recently. His dream, say all who knew him, was to grow world-class wine grapes.

### Pick of the week

**Dopff & Irion 2003 Crustacés; \$11.** The firm of Dopff & Irion makes a full portfolio of

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Alsatian wines, but also puts out this nicely packaged, inexpensive white blend (sylvaner/pinot blanc). Few consumers are going to get out the hats and horns for sylvaner, but Crustacés, with its colorful picture of a giant shrimp and crab on the label, gets you salivating. Crisp and bracing, this is a classic shellfish wine (whether you like them raw or cooked, this will do the trick). Plus, it's yeasty enough that it just might convince your beer-drinking friends that wine is OK, too. (Cavatappi).

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The land had once been an apple orchard. In fact, most of the state of Washington was unexplored viticulturally, except for a few scattered vineyards planted in the rich soils of the Yakima Valley and Columbia Basin, and an experimental plot in Prosser under the supervision of WSU's Walter Clore. There were, however, some experimental vines just a few miles east at Bingen, where Chuck Henderson had been having some success with gewürztraminer and pinot noir, among others.

McAndrew took notice and began planting his first 20 acres in 1972. Chardonnay, riesling and gewürztraminer went in, along with small plots of pinot noir, cabernet sauvignon and others. No one knew what would survive. Thirty-three winters later, Ensminger happily notes, only one vine has ever died from a freeze.

A second property, once an alfalfa field, was purchased and planted in the early 1980s. Today, Celilo occupies 70 acres (60 planted) spread over two separate sites on the mountain. Roughly half of the original vines remain; the rest of the vineyard is comprised of later plantings of chardonnay and gewürztraminer, with smaller amounts of pinot gris, viognier, Müller Thurgau, lemlberger, pinot noir and merlot.

Celilo is unusual in almost every way. All of the vineyard is dry-farmed (unirrigated). It is "sub-alpine," situated on a climatic cusp. Wet maritime weather blows in from the west, while warm dry air flows down the Gorge from the Eastern Washington desert. Celilo's proximity to the Cascades assures that rainfall will be substantial — an average of 50 inches annually.

At the same time, its perch above the Columbia River helps to mitigate the severe freeze conditions that can affect vines in many Columbia, Yakima and Walla Walla valley sites.

The elevation (800 to 1,200 feet) and slope prevent fog and cold air from sitting on the vines. No wind machines or smudge pots have ever been needed or used. No insecticides either. "I don't think the bugs know we're here," smiles Ensminger.

The soil, too, is unique: a fine, porous powder that comes loaded with buckshot-sized pebbles. These are about the size and shape of ball bearings and ensure that the vineyard percolates well. This layer of volcanic soil runs as far down as 45 feet, where it hits lava rock, trapping the snowmelt and holding water during the dry summers.

As elsewhere in Washington, the drop in temperature at night during the final weeks of ripening preserves grape acids, while the warm days and southeast-facing slope give the vines the maximum amount of time in the sun, allowing the sugars to ripen fully.

Finally, there is the persistent wind funneling through the Gorge. It toughens the skins, helps to control mildew and rot, and concentrates the juices.

Not too surprisingly, given its unique location, Celilo experiences more variation in vintage conditions than most sites in Washington.

"Every year is different," says Ensminger; "we can't hardly remember what normal is."

Apart from the weather, a perennial wild card, it is critters that have made Ensminger's job especially interesting. "Our biggest enemies are gophers and birds," he notes. When the lower vineyard was first planted, "I went hand-to-hand with the gophers. They kicked our butt!"

Even after 30 years, new challenges come along from time to time. The phone call from his 92-year-old neighbor, for example.

"Phone rings and it's the neighbor," Ensminger tells me. "He raises turkeys. I ask him what's up. He says he's got good news and bad news.

"The good news is, he's got the best crop of turkeys he's ever raised. The bad news, he tells me, is they're all down in my vineyard!"

On that occasion, Ensminger rushed down to find dozens of turkeys going one-on-one with his vines. Conveniently for the birds, the trellised grapes have low-hanging bunches just about eyeball-high to a turkey.

"I think they preferred the merlot," he says ruefully.

Gophers, turkeys and other problems notwithstanding, new dreamers and doers are catching on to the potential of Underwood Mountain and the area surrounding it. Tidy new vineyards are clustered all around Celilo.

Last year, the area received long-overdue recognition when it was included in a new federally approved appellation, the Columbia Gorge AVA. Like the Columbia Valley and Walla Walla Valley AVAs, this one crosses the border and incorporates vineyards in Oregon also.

In Ensminger's view, the whole south slope of Underwood Mountain should be vineyard. And who wouldn't agree, once they taste some of the exceptional wines being made from Celilo grapes?

Winemaker Peter Rosback of Sineann calls Celilo gewürz "the best marriage of site and varietal in the state." His 2002, 2003 and 2004 vineyard-designated bottlings prove the point. Although they strike a consistent note of grapefruit, pear skin and grassy spice, they also show significant vintage variation and a pleasing evolution in the bottle, from tart and herbal to round and fleshy.

Other recommended, recently released Celilo wines include gewürztraminers from Viento and especially Latitude 46; chardonnays from Pheasant Valley, Woodward Canyon, Harlequin and Ken Wright Cellars; and a lovely pinot gris made by nearby Wind River Cellars.

*Paul Gregutt is the author of "Northwest Wines." His column appears weekly in the Wine section. He can be reached by e-mail at [wine@seattletimes.com](mailto:wine@seattletimes.com).*

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## Washington's top vineyards: No. 10. Celilo Vineyard

Appellation: [Columbia Gorge](#)

The coolest climate of any vineyard on our list is the western Columbia Gorge, where famed Celilo Vineyard is located. This 60-acre operation near the town of Husum - straight north across the Columbia River from Hood River, Ore.

Celilo might fall under the radar because its focus is such varieties as Chardonnay and Gewurztraminer. However, these grapes are highly prized by such top producers as Woodward Canyon Winery in the Walla Walla Valley and Ken Wright Cellars in Oregon's north Willamette Valley. Celilo is owned and operated by Rick and Jody Ensminger, who sell their fruit to two dozen wineries, many of which turn them into vineyard-designated bottlings.

Unlike the rest of the vineyards on our list, Celilo is in a cooler zone that sees some 50 inches of rain per year (primarily in the winter) and much cooler temperatures. This region has silty loam soils (vs. the sandy loam generally found in the arid Columbia Valley), and heat units range between 1,500 and 2,000 annually.

By [aperdue](#) at Sep 12 2007 - 7:18am | [grape varieties](#) | [history](#) | [viticulture](#) | [Washington](#) | [white wine](#) | [aperdue's blog](#) | 1359 reads

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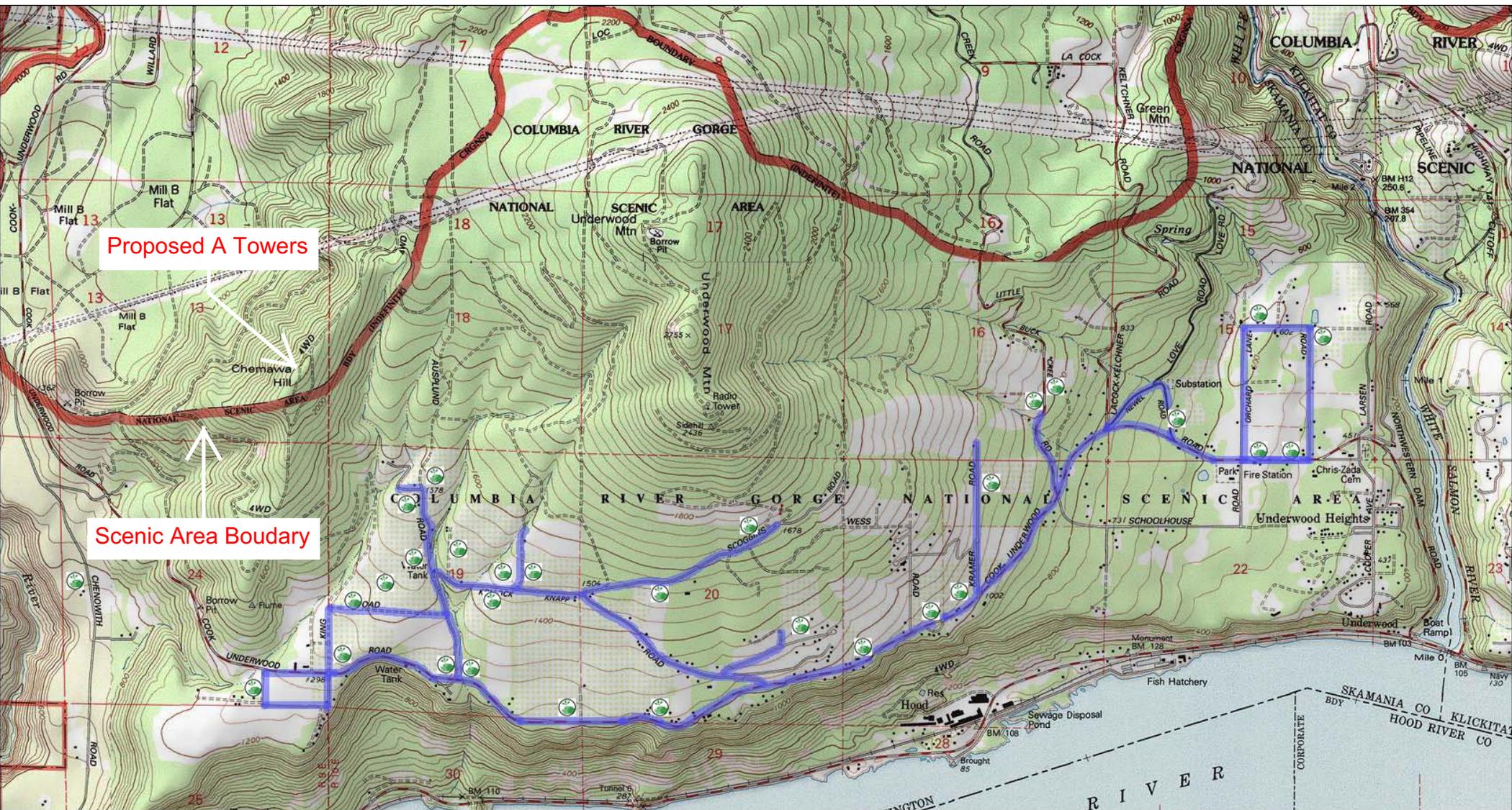
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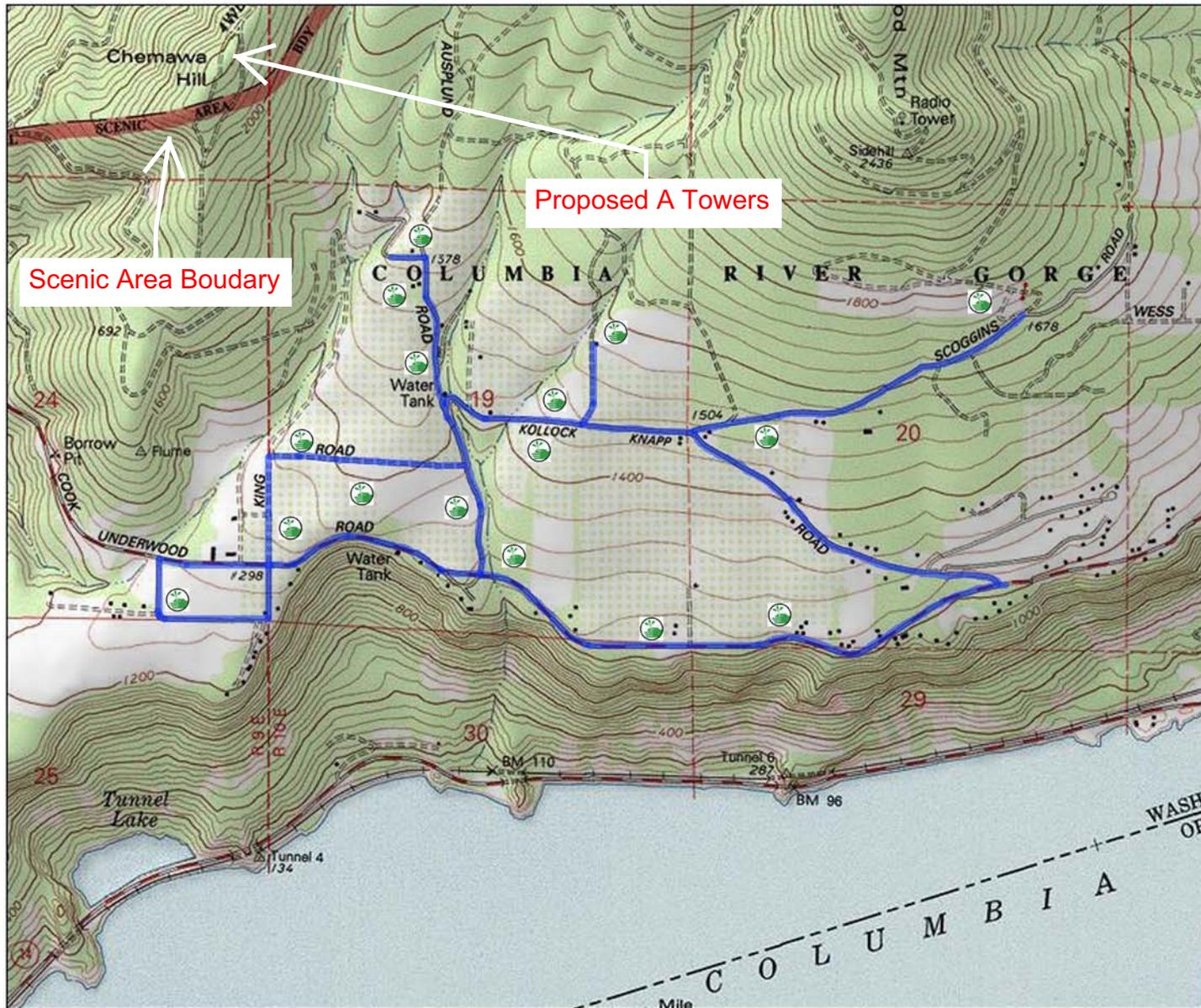
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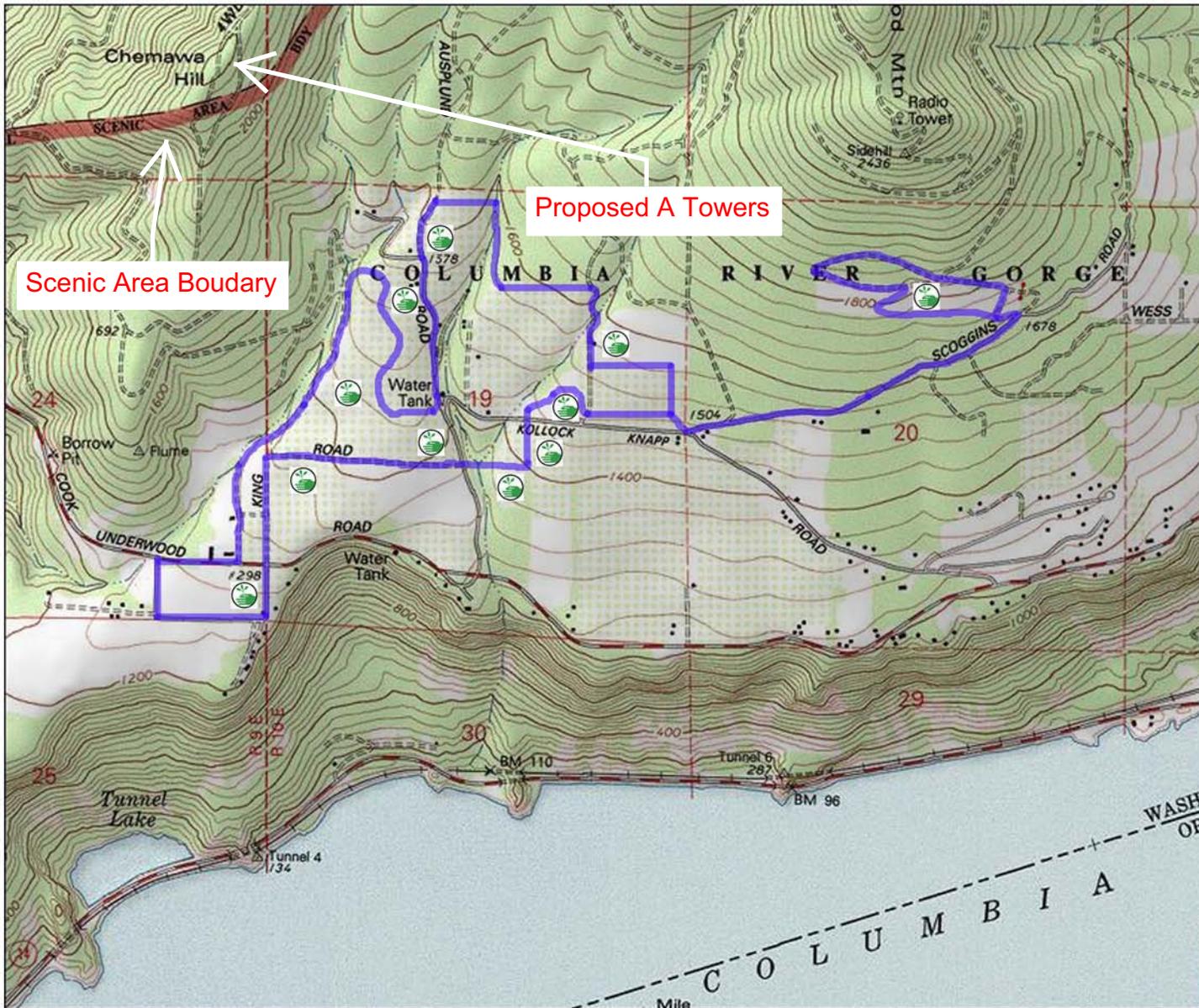
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## Highland Center Overview

Highland Center is evolving as an interdisciplinary facility for stewardship education and research, located in the Little White Salmon Biodiversity Reserve. This dramatic interface of the Cascade mountain range and the Columbia River Gorge gives rise to complex ecological systems and the possibility of productive working landscapes.

Highland is an ideal retreat for [stewardship learning](#), where the simple and practical patterns of beauty through utility meet the quietude of old forest. Visitors are inspired by a sense of harmony and belonging in the landscape.

Highland is the cap stone of the continuing, three decade project of the Little White Salmon Biodiversity Reserve. [See USGS topo map»](#)



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## Location

Highland Center is located near Hood River, across the Columbia River in Washington state, just 50 miles east of Portland, Oregon, through some of the most spectacular scenery of the Columbia River Gorge. Highland Center and Farm are perched 300m above the Columbia River. It is part of the Little White Salmon River Biodiversity Reserve.



[Contact Information, Maps and Directions»](#)

## Education at Highland Center: Learning in the Building of it



In the spirit of Highland, the school is in the building of it; the creation of the educational facilities is itself an educational opportunity. Students and interns learn about the land by working on it, and learn about green building construction with their own hands. Everyone is a student, and everyone is a teacher, including the landscape itself.

[More about learning at Highland Center»](#)

## Current Facilities

Highland Center includes a functional core of support structures for farming, education programs, and administration. The current farmhouse renovation will significantly expand capacity to deliver our interdisciplinary vision for stewardship learning and sustainable culture. Please see the [past events](#) page for a list of the many activities, workshops, and conferences that have already taken place at Highland.

[More about Current Facilities and Future Plans for Highland Center»](#)





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## Design for Sustaining Stewardship at Highland

Design collaborations at Highland Center are developing integrated, sustainable stewardship sets within the existing productive farm and forest.

### Current Facilities

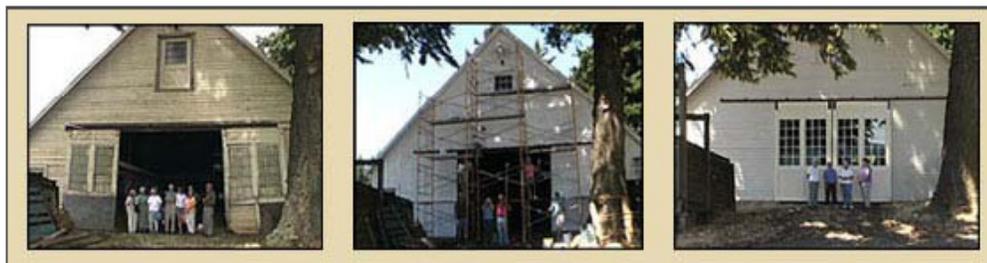
#### The Farmhouse at Highland

The farmhouse at Highland is in great need of renovation and expansion. Guided by master architect Banks Upshaw, fifteen years the senior designer at [Arcosanti](#) with Paolo Soleri, and with generous support from the [Lamb Foundation](#), a three phase renovation plan for Farmhouse is currently being realized (See design by Banks Upshaw»). The Farmhouse will continue to serve the World Steward staff as well as projects and activities throughout the coming years.



#### The Great Barn

In August 2005, with the support of local businesses and volunteers from the community, the Great Barn was given some much needed restoration. A new coat of paint was applied to its exposed south entrance, as well as the doors being repaired. It's a fantastic space, with much potential.



#### The Gardens

Organic gardening is an active endeavor at Highland. Many types of plants, lavender and varieties of vegetables and lettuces are grown, harvested and locally sold to restaurants in the gorge.

#### The Highland Farm



The 235 acre Highland Farm consists of beautiful fields and orchards surrounded by old growth and second growth conifer forest. It will be the staging ground for using endangered varieties of wheat grown organically on site, soil invertebrate research, and other research. Forests will be carefully harvested for projects in the Highland School of Fine Woodworking (see below).

#### Coldspring Farm



#### Quick Links

[bigSmall FAQ»](#)

[Intergenerational  
Commerce»](#)

[About World Steward»](#)

## Past Events and Workshops

### Permaculture Design: Certification Course at World Steward's Highland Farm



Join us for a two-week intensive design course facilitated by Toby Hemenway and Jude Hobbs at Highland Farm.

Permaculture is a whole-systems method of design that organizes ideas, strategies, and techniques from agriculture, appropriate technology, natural building, economics, and other disciplines into a pattern of mutually supportive relationships. By using principles from nature to thoughtfully integrate land, water, plants, people, animals, shelter, technologies, and community. Permaculture lets us design sustainable places to live.

WHERE: Across from Hood River in Underwood Washington. Located in the heart of the Columbia River Gorge in the inspirational complexity of both east and west Cascade ecosystems, Highland Farm is dedicated to landscape based

education for a sustainable culture.

COST: \$1,400 includes local organic farm-fresh meals, covered camping, workshops and course materials, and a subscription to the Permaculture Activist. Certification is available upon completion of the two-week course.

Generous Scholarships are available to those interested in doing work exchange.

Check out the web sites:

[www.cascadiapermaculture.com](http://www.cascadiapermaculture.com)

[www.patternliteracy.com](http://www.patternliteracy.com)

[For PDF flyer, click here>](#)



#### Amory Lovins

Physicist, inventor of the hydrogen **Hypercar**, CEO of the **Rocky Mountain Institute**, co-author of the bestseller **Natural Capitalism** and released this month: **Small is Profitable.**>

Join us for a dialogue on strategies for building a sustainable Northwest!

### Great Barn Restoration at Highland



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## Landscape Painting Demonstration by Alice Wanke Stephens

Alice will paint "a plein air", or outdoor landscape of the Highland Center site. She'll discuss her techniques and unveil last year's painting of Cold Spring Farm. Children love to participate in this exhibition so bring along paints, papers and brushes if you like. Alice's exhibit, "Lewis & Clark Encampments & Sightings: Paintings of the Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area was featured last year at the World Forestry Center.



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## World Steward Summer Gathering Celebrate the Solstice with Us at Cold Spring Farm

Walk in the Woods, with Russell Jolly, the Northwest's authority on wildflowers, Picnic lunch, watercolor landscape demonstration with Alice Wanke Stephens, stay overnight at Highland Farm.

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## Catlin Gabel Summer Program Leaves in the Fir Grove: Nature, Writing & Clay Art

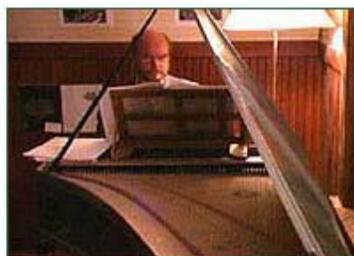
A collaborative exploration with [Catlin Gabel School](#) in Portland, Oregon and World Steward. Explore creative writing, original art created from "found materials", An overnight to World Steward's Highland Farm. For Completed grades 5-7



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## Masters in Wood Series -Lecture/Concert #2

World renowned classical guitar maker [Jeffrey Elliott](#), harpsichord maker and harpsichordist [Byron John Will](#) and master guitarist Bryan Johanson return to World Steward/Highland to share their life work and music making.



A discussion of the critical importance of teaching and sharing their skills and discoveries with others, and the role of World Steward's ambitious Woodworking School Project will also be presented.

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## Annual Naturalist Hike

Identify the variety of species found in one of the richest wildlife habitats in the Pacific Northwest. This year's focus will be on insects. Please bring camera, pen & notebook, or colored pencils and sketchpad to help us inventory our native diversity. The habit of noting the species attends one of the critical components of sustainable practice which fulfills World Steward's essential mission. Wear hiking shoes and long pants to avoid the





## **"The Economics of Wine in Underwood"**

# WASHINGTON STATE FACTS:

Information courtesy of the Washington Wine Commission

National rank:

2nd largest premium wine producer in the United States

Number of wineries:

600+

Number of wine grape growers:

350+

Appellations:

Ten American Viticultural Areas (AVAs), as recognized and defined by the United States Treasury Department; Alcohol & Tobacco Taxes & Trade Bureau

1. Yakima Valley - 1983
2. Walla Walla Valley - 1984
3. Columbia Valley - 1984
4. Puget Sound - 1995
5. Red Mountain - 2001
6. Columbia Gorge - 2004
7. Horse Heaven Hills - 2005
8. Wahluke Slope - 2006
9. Rattlesnake Hills - 2006
10. Snipes Mountain - 2009

Varieties produced:

30+ varietals

Leading white varietals:

1. Riesling
2. Chardonnay
3. Sauvignon Blanc
4. Pinot Gris
5. Gewurztraminer
6. Viognier
7. Chenin Blanc
8. Semillon

Leading red varietals:

1. Cabernet Sauvignon
2. Merlot
3. Syrah
4. Cabernet Franc

5. Malbec
6. Pinot Noir
7. Sangiovese
8. Lemberger

Ratio of white to red:  
52% white to 48% red

Wine Production:  
20.073 million gallons\*

Wine Grape Acreage:  
31,000+ acres or 12,545+ hectares

Record Harvest:  
2008 with 145,000 tons

Estimated retail value:  
Winery Sales = \$437.64 million\*  
Retail and Restaurant Sales = \$135.782 million\*  
Distributor Sales = \$37.34 million\*

**Full-time equivalent wine-related jobs :**  
19,000 in Washington, 29,000 nationwide\*

**Wine-related wages paid :**  
\$579 million in Washington, \$850 million nationwide\*

Total economic impact on Washington State:  
\$3 billion\*

Total economic impact on US Economy:  
\$4.7 billion\*

**Wine Market Segment:**  
Washington State is focused on the premium wine market segment (wines sold for \$8 and higher).

Average hours of summer sunlight:  
17.4 hours per day, about 2 hours more than California's prime growing region

Annual rainfall:  
Eight inches (20.32 cm) in Eastern Washington (the major grape growing region) 48 inches (121.92 cm) in Western Washington

### Wine Grape Acreage Growth:

- 1993 - 11,100 acres (4,492 hectares)
- 1997 - 17,000 acres (6,880 hectares)
- 1999 - 24,000 acres (9,712 hectares)
- 2002 - 28,000 acres (11,331 hectares)
- 2003 - 29,000 acres (11,736 hectares)
- 2004 - 30,000 acres (12,140 hectares)
- 2005 - 30,000 acres (12,140 hectares)
- 2006 - 31,000 acres (12,545 hectares)\*

### Winery Growth

- 1981 - 19 wineries
- 1996 - 80 wineries
- 1997 - 101 wineries
- 1998 - 129 wineries
- 1999 - 160 wineries
- 2000 - 163 wineries
- 2001 - 170 wineries
- 2002 - 208 wineries
- 2003 - 240 wineries
- 2004 - 300 wineries
- 2005 - 360 wineries
- 2006 - 460 wineries
- 2007 - 540 wineries
- Today - 600+ wineries

### Wine Production Growth

- 1981 - 2.0 million gallons (7.5 m liters)
- 1996 - 5.3 million gallons (19.9 m liters)
- 1997 - 9.6 million gallons (36.3 m liters)
- 1998 - 10.9 million gallons (41.5 m liters)
- 1999 - 10.0 million gallons (38.0 m liters)
- 2000 - 14.0 million gallons (52.7 m liters)
- 2001 - 15.5 million gallons (58.5 m liters)
- 2002 - 17.7 million gallons (67.3 m liters)
- 2003 - 17.3 million gallons (65.5 m liters)
- 2004 - 16.5 million gallons (62.9 m liters)
- 2005 - 19.0 million gallons (72.0 m liters)
- 2006 - 20.0 million gallons (75.8 m liters)

\*According to Economic Impact Study performed by MKF Research using 2006 data



EB1996

# **Small Winery Investment and Operating Costs**

**Extension Bulletin**

**By**

**Le Ann A. Fickle, Raymond J. Folwell,  
Trent Ball, and Carter Clary**



# **APPENDIX A**

**Equipment Lists, Prices, Construction Costs,  
and Investment Costs by Winery Size**

**Exhibit A.1: 2,000 Case Winery  
Equipment List and Total Investment Cost**

	<b>Units</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Ship/Install</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Receiving Equipment</b>					
Picking Bins	40	\$300.00	\$15.00	\$12,600.00	240 gallon T-Bin
Hopper	1	\$11,000.00	\$550.00	\$11,550.00	1/2 ton elevated
Stemmer/Crusher	1	\$7,995.00	\$399.75	\$8,394.75	1-3 ton per hour
Membrane Press	1	\$14,000.00	\$700.00	\$14,700.00	Air bladder 1 ton per hour
Must Pump	1	\$10,000.00	\$500.00	\$10,500.00	5-50 gpm positive displacement
Must Lines	60	\$3.85	\$0.80	\$279.00	3" plastic flex
			<b>Total</b>	<b>\$58,023.75</b>	
<b>Cellar Equipment</b>					
Tank Mixer	1	\$850.00	\$42.50	\$892.50	1 horse power with fittings
Transfer Pump	1	\$4,995.00	\$249.75	\$5,244.75	0-130 gpm positive displacement
Transfer Hose	180	\$2.03	\$0.50	\$455.40	2" plastic flex
Barrel Washer	1	\$1,000.00	\$50.00	\$1,050.00	non-automated
Plate & Frame Filter	1	\$4,500.00	\$300.00	\$4,800.00	40 cm, 40 plates
Air Compressor	1	\$269.00		\$269.00	
Pressure Washer	1	\$500.00		\$500.00	
Laboratory Equipment	misc	\$2,000.00		\$2,000.00	
Misc. Supplies		\$1,411.60		\$1,411.60	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>\$16,623.25</b>	
<b>Materials Handling</b>					
Pallet Jack	1	\$240.00		\$240.00	
Hand Cart	1	\$20.00		\$20.00	
Fork Lift	1	\$22,500.00		\$22,500.00	5,000 lb, pneumatic, propane forklift
Rotator Attachment	1	\$4,200.00		\$4,200.00	Cascade attachment 360
Pickup	1	\$22,560.00		\$22,560.00	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>\$49,520.00</b>	
<b>Refrigeration</b>					
System	1	\$28,918.57		\$28,918.57	5 tons glycol, plus piping, chiller, and heater
			<b>Total</b>	<b>\$28,918.57</b>	
<b>Fermentation/Storage</b>					
Fermentation Tanks	1	\$9,004.00	\$450.20	\$9,454.20	2,500 gallons, stainless steel, jacketed, bottom and side ports
Storage Tanks	3	\$3,495.00	\$174.75	\$11,009.25	1,000 gallons, stainless steel storage tanks
Bins	15	\$1,495.00	\$74.75	\$23,546.25	350 gallon square open top fermenters
Tank Stands	7	\$145.00	\$7.25	\$1,065.75	
Tank Washer	1	\$4,500.00	\$225.00	\$4,725.00	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>\$49,800.45</b>	

**Exhibit A.1: (continued)**

	<b>Units</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Ship/Install</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Cooperage</b>					
Barrels	80	\$560.00	\$20.00	\$46,400.00	60.4 gallon oak
Racks	80	\$60.00	\$3.00	\$5,040.00	
Silicone Bungs	80	\$3.00	\$0.15	\$252.00	
Fermentation Bungs	80	\$3.00	\$0.15	\$252.00	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>\$51,944.00</b>	
<b>Tasting Room</b>					
Refrigerator	1	\$349.00		\$349.00	
Wine Cooler	1	\$199.00		\$199.00	
Commercial Dishwasher	1	\$2,659.00	\$132.95	\$2,791.95	
Stemware	96	\$3.50		\$336.00	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,675.95</b>	
<b>Plant and Office</b>					
Computers	2	\$469.00		\$938.00	
Office Furnishings				\$2,700.00	
Land	2	\$11,000.00		\$22,000.00	
Building	3,000	\$90.00		\$270,000.00	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>\$302,388.00</b>	
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENT</b>				<b>\$560,893.97</b>	

# **APPENDIX B**

## **Labor Requirements and Costs By Winery Size**

**Exhibit B.1: Labor Requirements, Positions Descriptions,  
and Annual Labor Cost for a 2,000 Case Winery**

<b>Full-Time Position</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Job Description</b>	<b>Annual Cost</b>
General Manager/Winemaker	1	Coordinate winery operation and maintenance, sales, marketing, financial record keeping, and staffing.	\$32,000
<b>Total Full-Time Labor</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>\$32,000</b>
<b>Part-Time Position</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Cost Per Hour and Hours Per Year</b>	<b>Annual Cost</b>
Clerical	1	\$9/hr @ 1040 hrs/year	\$9,360
<b>Total Part-Time Labor</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>\$9,360</b>
<b>TOTAL ANNUAL LABOR COST</b>			<b>\$41,360</b>

\*Annual cost includes all salary, benefits, and taxes experienced by the employer.

**Exhibit B.2: Labor Requirements, Positions Descriptions,  
and Annual Labor Cost for a 5,000 Case Winery**

<b>Full-Time Position</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Job Description</b>	<b>Annual Cost</b>
General Manager	1	Coordinate winery operation and maintenance, sales, marketing, financial record keeping, and staffing.	\$34,000
Winemaker	1	Wine production, lab management, and quality control.	\$39,600
Cellerman	1	Assist Winemaker & General Manager with wine production, quality control, winery operation and maintenance, and warehousing.	\$22,080
<b>Total Full-Time Labor</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>\$95,680</b>
<b>Part-Time Position</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Cost Per Hour and Hours Per Year</b>	<b>Annual Cost</b>
Clerical	1	\$9/hr @ 1040 hrs/year	\$9,360
Customer Service	1	\$9/hr @ 1040 hrs/year	\$9,360
<b>Total Part-Time Labor</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>\$18,720</b>
<b>TOTAL ANNUAL LABOR COST</b>			<b>\$114,400</b>

\*Annual cost includes all salary, benefits, and taxes experienced by the employer.

<p>Farm Business Management Reports</p>		<p>EB1955</p>
	<p><b>WINE GRAPE ESTABLISHMENT AND PRODUCTION COSTS IN WASHINGTON, 2003</b></p>	
	<p>Trent Ball Raymond J. Folwell</p>	
<p>COOPERATIVE EXTENSION <b>WASHINGTON STATE</b>  <b>UNIVERSITY</b> <i>World Class. Face to Face.</i></p>		

Online at: <http://www.agribusiness-mgmt.wsu.edu/AgbusResearch/winegrape.htm>

Table 1. Summary of Revenue, Costs and Returns per Acre for a Merlot Vineyard

Revenue/Cost	-----Years-----				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Full Production
<b>Revenue</b>					
Yield (tons)	0.00	0.00	2.50	4.00	4.00
Price (\$/ton)	<u>1,080.00</u>	<u>1,080.00</u>	<u>1,080.00</u>	<u>1,080.00</u>	<u>1,080.00</u>
Total Revenue (\$)	0.00	0.00	2,700.00	4,320.00	4,320.00
<b>Variable Cost:</b>					
Custom Work/Mech pruning	220.00	-	-	-	45.00
Planting (Rental + Driver)	38.00	-	-	-	-
Grow Tubes	435.60	-	-	-	-
Nursery Stock	677.60	21.00	-	-	-
Rental Equip/Grass Seed	25.90	5.60	-	-	-
Trellis Material/Tying	1,197.34	55.54	60.92	3.99	1.35
Fertilizer	10.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Chemicals	45.47	72.75	167.52	177.44	177.44
Custom Harvesting/Hauling	-	-	225.00	360.00	360.00
Canopy Mgmt/Bird Control	-	-	20.00	170.00	170.00
Labor	841.30	914.97	705.54	411.52	411.52
Irrigation/Elect Charge	142.00	142.00	142.00	142.00	142.00
Machinery Cost	298.00	212.03	251.21	246.58	246.57
Overhead	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Interest	<u>273.16</u>	<u>74.46</u>	<u>60.52</u>	<u>61.01</u>	<u>61.01</u>
Total Variable Costs (\$)	4,284.37	1,586.35	1,720.71	1,660.54	1,702.89
<b>Fixed Costs:</b>					
Irrigation Equipment	1,100.00	-	-	-	-
Management Fee	225.00	225.00	225.00	225.00	225.00
Real Estate Taxes	55.54	55.54	55.54	101.94	101.94
Net Land Rent	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00
Tractor & Machine Cost	306.63	313.67	396.08	390.55	390.55
Interest on Investment	<u>0.00</u>	<u>531.38</u>	<u>785.69</u>	<u>850.55</u>	<u>1072.27</u>
Total Fixed Cost (\$)	1,967.17	1,405.59	1,742.31	1,848.04	2,069.76
Total Cost (\$)	6,251.54	2,991.94	3,463.02	3,508.58	3,772.65
Net Return (\$)	-6,251.54	-2,991.94	-763.02	811.42	547.35



**"Market Value of Ag Land  
in East Skamania County"**

**EAST END**

3092400060000	\$0	\$0	\$0 G-AG1-	19.39 EXEMPT
3092400090000	\$183,000	\$200,000	\$383,000 G-AG1-	10 EX
3101500100100	\$0	\$0	\$0 G-AG1-U	0 EX
3101500220000	\$0	\$18,000	\$18,000 G-AG2-U	0.24 EX
3101500230000	\$0	\$18,000	\$18,000 G-AG2-U	0.33 EX
3102120090000	\$0	\$30,000	\$30,000 G-AG1-U	0.25 EX
			<b>\$449,000</b>	<b>30.21</b>
3092400040000	\$114,500	\$189,000	\$303,500 G-AG1F1-	32 TAXABLE
3092400050000	\$0	\$65,000	\$65,000 G-AG1-- -DFL-	12 T
3092400050006	\$0	\$2,658	\$2,658 G-AG1- DFL	20 T
3092400070000	\$90,600	\$10,000	\$100,600 G-AG1-- -DFL-CUA	1 T
3092400070003	\$50,700	\$330,000	\$380,700 G-AG1-CUA - - -	82.87 T
3092400070006	\$0	\$5,814	\$5,814 G-AG1- DFL	44 T
3092400100000	\$0	\$5,177	\$5,177 G-AG1- DFL	39 T
3092400100100	\$0	\$132	\$132 G-AG1-- - - -	1 T
3092500010000	\$0	\$3,601	\$3,601 G-OSAG1- -DFL-CUA	45.49 T
3092500010003	\$0	\$253,000	\$253,000 G-OSAG1-CUA - - -	50.66 T
3092500020000	\$120,900	\$124,500	\$245,400 G-AG1-	10 T
3092500030000	\$0	\$45,000	\$45,000 G-AG1-- -DFL-	4.5 T
3092500030006	\$0	\$8,396	\$8,396 G-AG1- DFL	63.85 T
3092511010000	\$49,300	\$202,000	\$251,300 G-AG1-	2.3 T
3092511020000	\$163,600	\$202,000	\$365,600 G-OSAG1-	2.27 T
3092511030000	\$1,300	\$32,800	\$34,100 G-OSAG1- -SEN-	7.71 T
3092511030089	\$135,500	\$219,200	\$354,700 G-OSAG1- - - -	5 T
3092511040000	\$190,000	\$202,000	\$392,000 G-AG1-	2.13 T
3100000110000	\$0	\$10,053	\$10,053 G/O-AG1-U DFL	75.82 T
3101400010000	\$9,500	\$40,000	\$49,500 G-AG1-U- -CUTL-SEN-	2 T
3101400010005	\$0	\$110,000	\$110,000 G-AG1-U-CUTL - - -	10.5 T
3101400010089	\$154,100	\$42,000	\$196,100 G-AG1-U- - - -	1 T
3101400020100	\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000 G-AG2-P	0.72 T
3101400020200	\$147,300	\$52,000	\$199,300 G-AG2-	0.9 T
3101400020300	\$144,300	\$52,000	\$196,300 G-AG2-P- - - -	0.72 T
3101400030000	\$127,600	\$87,000	\$214,600 G-AG1-U	2 T
3101500020000	\$112,300	\$87,000	\$199,300 G-AG1-P- -CUA-	2.33 T
3101500020100	\$86,600	\$87,000	\$173,600 G-AG2-	2.53 T
3101500020200	\$55,200	\$102,000	\$157,200 G-AG2-P	5.08 T
3101500020300	\$209,500	\$87,000	\$296,500 G-AG2-P- - - -	2 T
3101500020400	\$115,800	\$87,000	\$202,800 G-AG1-P	1.97 T
3101500020500	\$3,200	\$176,000	\$179,200 G-AGOSF3-U- -SEN-89	34.2 T
3101500020589	\$180,500	\$51,000	\$231,500 G-AGOSF3-U- - -	5 T
3101500030000	\$171,800	\$250,000	\$421,800 G-AG1-U-CUA - - -	39.55 T
3101500070000	\$69,700	\$54,000	\$123,700 G-AG1AG2-U- -CUA-	2 T
3101500070003	\$49,700	\$250,000	\$299,700 G-AG1AG2-U-CUA - - -	47.97 T
3101500080000	\$159,600	\$87,000	\$246,600 G-AG1-U- - - -	2.9 T
3101500090000	\$211,600	\$102,000	\$313,600 G-AG1- - - - -	6.35 T
3101500090100	\$257,300	\$102,000	\$359,300 G-AG1-P	7.41 T
3101500090200	\$42,300	\$52,000	\$94,300 G-AG1-	0.96 T
3101500100200	\$85,200	\$291,000	\$376,200 G-AG1F3-	43.11 T
3101500110000	\$0	\$150,000	\$150,000 G-AG1-U	18.71 T
3101500120000	\$66,300	\$88,000	\$154,300 G-AG2-U- - - -	2.2 T
3101500120100	\$90,200	\$88,000	\$178,200 G-AG2-U	2.77 T
3101500120200	\$88,800	\$88,000	\$176,800 G-AG2-U- - - -	2.96 T
3101500120300	\$134,100	\$153,000	\$287,100 G-AG2-U	12.45 T
3101500120400	\$117,200	\$88,000	\$205,200 G-AG2-U- - - -	3.76 T
3101500120500	\$237,600	\$87,000	\$324,600 G-AG2-U- - - -	1.89 T
3101500120600	\$51,400	\$87,000	\$138,400 G-AG2-	2 T
3101500130000	\$100,800	\$204,000	\$304,800 G-AG1-U-CUA - - -	19.65 T
3101500130100	\$62,700	\$87,000	\$149,700 G-AG2-U	2.8 T
3101500140000	\$196,500	\$122,000	\$318,500 G-AG1-U	7.44 T
3101500160000	\$4,000	\$245,000	\$249,000 G-AG2-	32.57 T
3101500160100	\$145,400	\$87,000	\$232,400 G-AG2-U	2.5 T
3101500170000	\$194,400	\$240,000	\$434,400 G-AG2-U- - - -	13.18 T
3101500170100	\$124,900	\$87,000	\$211,900 G-AG2-U	2.4 T
3101500180000	\$133,200	\$122,000	\$255,200 G-AG2-U	7.18 T
3101500180200	\$91,700	\$77,000	\$168,700 G-AG2-	1 T
3101500180300	\$112,000	\$77,000	\$189,000 G-AG2-U	1 T
3101500180400	\$145,900	\$77,000	\$222,900 G-AG2-U- - - -	1.5 T
3101500190000	\$72,100	\$77,000	\$149,100 G-AG2-U- - - -	1.11 T
3101500190100	\$96,300	\$52,000	\$148,300 G-AG2-	0.79 T
3101500190200	\$37,100	\$77,000	\$114,100 G-AG2-U	0.9 T

3101500200000	\$73,000	\$77,000	\$150,000 G-AG2-- - -SEN-	1.45 T
3101500200100	\$157,600	\$77,000	\$234,600 G-AG2-U	0.92 T
3101500200200	\$0	\$75,000	\$75,000 G-AG2-	1 T
3101500200300	\$208,100	\$87,000	\$295,100 G-AG2-U- - -	2.46 T
3101500200400	\$87,000	\$77,000	\$164,000 G-AG2-P	1 T
3101500200500	\$0	\$77,000	\$77,000 G-AG2-U	1.49 T
3101500200600	\$88,600	\$77,000	\$165,600 G-AG2-	0.97 T
3101500200700	\$0	\$85,000	\$85,000 G-AG2-U	2.09 T
3101500200800	\$131,900	\$87,000	\$218,900 G-AG2-U	2.08 T
3101500200900	\$0	\$85,000	\$85,000 G-AG2-U	1.74 T
3101500240000	\$104,700	\$52,000	\$156,700 G-AG2-U	0.47 T
3101500270000	\$106,300	\$77,000	\$183,300 G-AG2-U	1 T
3101600040000	\$58,100	\$87,000	\$145,100 G-AG1-P	2.3 T
3101600050000	\$219,400	\$37,000	\$256,400 G-AG1-U- - CUTL- -	1 T
3101600050005	\$0	\$65,000	\$65,000 G-AG1-U- -CUTL - -	5.3 T
3101600070000	\$175,700	\$104,000	\$279,700 G-AG1-U- - -CUA-	2 T
3101600070003	\$15,600	\$254,000	\$269,600 Y-AG1-U-CUA - - -	33.37 T
3101600080000	\$118,700	\$87,000	\$205,700 G-AG1-U	2.83 T
3101600100000	\$900	\$360,000	\$360,900 G-AG1-U-CUA - - -	80 T
3101600110000	\$196,500	\$87,000	\$283,500 G-AG1-P- - -	5 T
3101600110100	\$136,100	\$87,000	\$223,100 G-AG1-U- - -	5 T
3101600110200	\$28,600	\$202,000	\$230,600 G-AG1-P	9.73 T
3101600120000	\$0	\$150,000	\$150,000 G-AG1-U- - -	20 T
3101600130000	\$16,700	\$65,000	\$81,700 G-AG1-U- - -CUA-	7.8 T
3101600130003	\$0	\$102,000	\$102,000 G-AG1-U-CUA - - -	10 T
3101900030000	\$0	\$19,300	\$19,300 G-AG1OS-U - -CUA	7.7 T
3101900030100	\$626,900	\$48,000	\$674,900 G-AG1-U SEE 301-03CUA	1 T
3101900030103	\$0	\$300,000	\$300,000 G-AG1-U-CUA - - -	41.43 T
3101900030200	\$11,800	\$144,200	\$156,000 G-AG10S-U CUA	30.84 T
3101900030300	\$37,700	\$40,250	\$77,950 G-AG10S-U -CUA-	6.3 T
3101900030303	\$0	\$88,950	\$88,950 G-AG10S-U CUA	17.79 T
3101900030400	\$27,000	\$49,225	\$76,225 G-AG10S-U -CUA-	9.89 T
3101900030403	\$0	\$47,100	\$47,100 G-AG10S-U CUA	9.42 T
3101900030600	\$48,900	\$27,000	\$75,900 G-AG10S-U -CUA-	1 T
3101900030603	\$0	\$30,550	\$30,550 G-AG10S-U CUA	6.11 T
3101900030606	\$0	\$2,855	\$2,855 G-AG10S-U DFL	21.5 T
3101900030680	\$0	\$1,650	\$1,650 G-AG10S-U -CUA-DFL-	0.33 T
3101900030700	\$0	\$159,300	\$159,300 G-AG10S-U -DFL- CUA	31.86 T
3101900030706	\$0	\$245	\$245 G-AG10S-U DFL	33 T
3101900030800	\$26,900	\$103,500	\$130,400 G-AG10S-U -CUA-- -	10.6 T
3101900030803	\$0	\$48,800	\$48,800 G-AG10S-U CUA - -	6.38 T
3101900030900	\$15,600	\$114,500	\$130,100 G-AG10S-U CUA	20 T
3101900040000	\$0	\$4,250	\$4,250 G-AG1-U DFL	32 T
3101900050000	\$204,900	\$238,600	\$443,500 G-AG1-U- - -	38.32 T
3101900060000	\$0	\$150,000	\$150,000 G-AG1-U- - -	6.75 T
3101900070000	\$0	\$165,600	\$165,600 G-AG1-P-CUA - - -	15 T
3101900070100	\$98,019	\$84,000	\$182,019 G-AG1-U- - -CUA-	2 T
3101900070200	\$0	\$200,000	\$200,000 G-AG1-P	20 T
3101900070300	\$229,500	\$76,000	\$305,500 G-AG1-P- CUTL 05, CUA	2.6 T
3101900070303	\$36,000	\$37,600	\$73,600 G-AG1-P- SEE 703-00&703-05 CUA	4.7 T
3101900080000	\$267,200	\$190,000	\$489,800 G-AG1-U-CUA - - -	29.41 T
3101900080100	\$255,200	\$202,000	\$457,200 G-AG10S-U - - -	1.34 T
3101900080200	\$0	\$63,800	\$63,800 G-AG10S-U	2.14 T
3101900080300	\$0	\$63,800	\$63,800 G-AG10S-U	2.17 T
3101900090000	\$306,000	\$202,000	\$508,000 G-AG10S-U	5 T
3101900100000	\$309,800	\$202,000	\$511,800 G-AG10S-U - - -	5 T
3101900110000	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000 G-AG1-U	1.32 T
3101900120000	\$218,100	\$202,000	\$420,100 G-AG10S-U	4.35 T
3101934010100	\$0	\$200,000	\$200,000 G-AG10S-P	5.01 T
3101934020000	\$0	\$200,000	\$200,000 G-AG1-U	0 T
3101934030000	\$200,300	\$202,000	\$402,300 G-AG10S-P	3.31 T
3101934040000	\$171,600	\$87,000	\$258,600 G-AG1-	5 T
3101943010000	\$199,500	\$202,000	\$401,500 G-AG10S-U	7.47 T
3101943010100	\$0	\$70,000	\$70,000 G-AG1-P	0 T
3101943010200	\$296,900	\$202,000	\$498,900 G-AG1-- - -	0 T
3101943020000	\$366,400	\$202,000	\$568,400 G-AG1-P- - -	0 T
3101943040000	\$0	\$200,000	\$200,000 G-AG1-P	0 T
3102000010000	\$153,800	\$232,000	\$385,800 G-AG2-U- - -	18.74 T
3102000040100	\$317,600	\$202,000	\$519,600 G-AG2-U- - -	13.52 T
3102000040600	\$0	\$228,000	\$228,000 G-AG2-P-CUA - - -	15.21 T
3102000040700	\$0	\$85,000	\$85,000 G-AG2-P	2.43 T
3102000070000	\$51,000	\$62,000	\$113,000 G-AG1-P- - -CUA-	1 T
3102000070003	\$8,700	\$239,700	\$248,400 G-AG1-P-CUA - - -	22.47 T
3102000070200	\$181,200	\$92,000	\$273,200 G-AG1-U- - -	2.02 T

3102000070300	\$130,200	\$92,000	\$222,200 G-AG1-P	2.24 T
3102000080000	\$122,400	\$720,000	\$842,400 G-AG1-U-CUA - - -	66.9 T
3102000080200	\$242,800	\$92,000	\$334,800 G-AG1-U- - - -	3 T
3102000080300	\$0	\$128,300	\$128,300 G-AG1-U-CUA - - -	4.15 T
3102000080500	\$232,700	\$72,000	\$304,700 G-AG1-	1 T
3102110030000	\$26,200	\$87,000	\$113,200 G-AG1-U	2.98 T
3102110040000	\$97,700	\$87,000	\$184,700 G-AG1-U- - - -	2.73 T
3102110050000	\$357,400	\$152,000	\$509,400 G-AG1-U- - -CUA-	6.34 T
3102110050003	\$0	\$162,000	\$162,000 G-AG1-U-CUA - - -	16 T
3102110080000	\$0	\$220,000	\$220,000 G-AG1-U	19.72 T
3102110110000	\$66,000	\$122,000	\$188,000 G-AG1-U- - - -	2.5 T
3102110120000	\$0	\$203,000	\$203,000 G-AG1-U-CUA - - -	11.7 T
3102110130000	\$0	\$162,600	\$162,600 G-AG1-U-CUA - - - -	4.72 T
3102110140000	\$159,000	\$82,000	\$241,000 G-AG1-U- - - -	0.93 T
3102110160000	\$221,600	\$82,000	\$303,600 G-AG1-U	0.59 T
3102120010000	\$0	\$229,100	\$229,100 G-AG1-U-CUA - - -	17.66 T
3102120020000	\$0	\$300,000	\$300,000 G-AG2-U	13.22 T
3102120020500	\$331,900	\$304,500	\$636,400 G-AG2-P	10 T
3102120020600	\$0	\$250,000	\$250,000 G-AG2-P	5 T
3102120020700	\$160,300	\$252,000	\$412,300 G-AG2-P- - - -	5 T
3102120020900	\$664,300	\$252,000	\$916,300 G-AG2-P- - - -	4.5 T
3102120021000	\$0	\$250,000	\$250,000 G-AG2-P	2.36 T
3102120030000	\$6,500	\$300,000	\$306,500 G-AG2-U	10 T
3102120030100	\$0	\$300,000	\$300,000 G-AG2-U	10 T
3102120040000	\$0	\$2,660	\$2,660 G-AG1-U- - -DFL-CUA	20 T
3102120040003	\$0	\$90,000	\$90,000 G-AG1-U-CUA - - -	10.79 T
3102120060000	\$461,800	\$152,000	\$613,800 G-AG1-P	4.39 T
3102120060100	\$0	\$120,000	\$120,000 G-AG1-P- - - -	2.05 T
3102120060200	\$0	\$120,000	\$120,000 G-AG1-P- - - -	2.05 T
3102120060300	\$0	\$120,000	\$120,000 G-AG1-P- - - -	2.05 T
3102120070000	\$0	\$165,000	\$165,000 G-AG1-U-CUA - - -	5 T
3102120080000	\$0	\$281,400	\$281,400 G-AG1-U-CUA - - -	16.52 T
3102130010100	\$5,200	\$109,700	\$114,900 G-AG1-U-CUA - - -	3.13 T
3102130020000	\$121,804	\$74,000	\$195,804 G-AG1-U- - -CUA-	1 T
3102130020003	\$44,800	\$221,000	\$265,800 G-AG1-U-CUA - - -	10.5 T
3102130030000	\$169,800	\$302,000	\$471,800 G-AG1OS-U -CUA - - -	19.15 T
3102130040000	\$163,181	\$122,000	\$285,181 G-AG1-U- - -CUA-	4 T
3102130040003	\$44,800	\$169,400	\$214,200 G-AG1-U-CUA - - -	15.76 T
3102130090000	\$228,700	\$252,000	\$480,700 G-OSAG1-U	18.85 T
3102130090100	\$120,300	\$52,000	\$172,300 G-AG1-U	0.35 T
3102130100000	\$64,300	\$82,000	\$146,300 G-AG1-U	0.8 T
3102900010000	\$0	\$370	\$370 G-OSAG1R- DFL	128.53 T
3103000010000	\$0	\$250,000	\$250,000 G-OSAG1-	20 T
3103000020000	\$0	\$1,140	\$1,140 G-OSAG1- DFL	57.46 T
3103000030300	\$0	\$200,000	\$200,000 G-OSAG1F-P	24.01 T
3103000030500	\$0	\$2,000	\$2,000 G-OSAG1F-U	27.86 T
3103000030580	\$0	\$2,000	\$2,000 G-OSAG1F-U	0 T
3103000030581	\$0	\$2,000	\$2,000 G-OSAG1F-U	0 T
3103000030582	\$0	\$2,000	\$2,000 G-OSAG1F-P	0 T

**\$39,675,680**

**2205.48**

## **APPENDIX 5**

**"Agri-Tourism and 40 Story Turbines Don't Mix"**

## CHAPTER 9 Farm Recreation

James J. Barry and Daniel Hellerstein <sup>1/</sup>

Source: National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NRSE): 2000-2003. The Interagency National Survey Consortium, Coordinated by the USDA Forest Service; Outdoor Recreation, Wilderness and Demographics Trends Research Group, Athens, GA and the Human Dimensions Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN For more info go [www.srs.fs.fed.us/trends](http://www.srs.fs.fed.us/trends). Chapter 9 "Farm Recreation" is part of the final report.

### Introduction

Farms and ranches comprise about 40% of the total land base of the United States (just over 917 million acres). According to the 1999 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey (AELOS), there are nearly 2,134,000 farms in the U. S. Almost 1/3 of these farms are less than 50 acres in size, fifteen percent are between 50 and 99 acres, another 15 percent are between 100 and 179 acres. Just under 9 percent are 1,000 or more acres in size. Over 90 percent of farms are family owned; either as sole proprietorships or as family held corporations. As seen in the graphic at right, most of the income received by farm operators is from off-farm sources, i.e., other employment or investments.

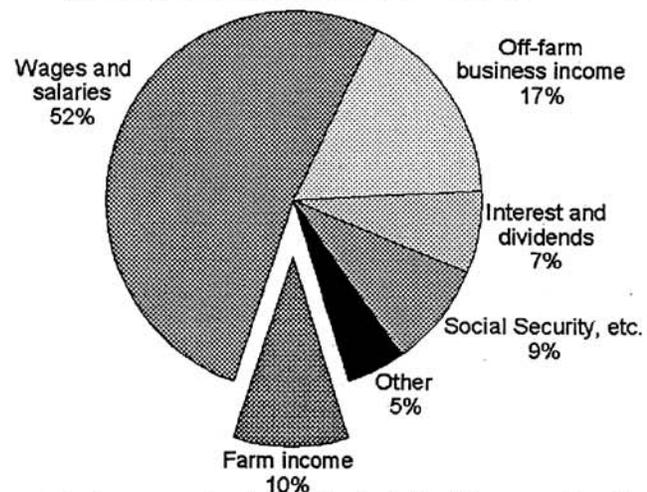
In addition to providing food and fiber to the American population, and a livelihood to farm families, farms also provide rural amenities. These rural amenities range from wildlife habitat to scenic landscapes. One of these amenities is traveling to farms in order to enjoy on-farm recreation. Examples of on-farm recreation activities includes buying or picking fresh produce, seeing and petting farm animals, and gazing upon pastoral views.

[Caption for **Figure 9.1** – Sources of income for average farm operator household, 1999. Source: USDA Economic Research Service, 1999 Agricultural Resource Management Study. Available at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/FarmStructure/Gallery/sourcesofincome.htm>]

In this chapter, we take a look at how Americans participate in recreation on a farm. National and regional estimates of the rate of participation in farm recreation

Earnings from the farm averages 10 percent of total farm household income

Average operator household income = \$64,347



<sup>1</sup> James Barry ([james.j.barry@huskiemail.uconn.edu](mailto:james.j.barry@huskiemail.uconn.edu)) is a graduate student at the University of Connecticut. Daniel Hellerstein ([danielh@ers.usda.gov](mailto:danielh@ers.usda.gov)) is a natural resource economist with the Economics Research Service, USDA. The opinions and conclusions expressed in this chapter are not necessarily those of the Economic Research Service.

are presented. We also examine what kinds on-farm activities people enjoy, what types of scenery they value en-route, and how they learned about the farm they visited.

To address these issues, we used data from 20,000 respondents drawn from the 2000 National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE) described in earlier chapters. The NSRE is one of the few (if not the only) nation-wide data sets that explicitly address the American public's participation in on-farm recreation. Analysis of the data is ongoing, and the results we present here are intended to give the reader an overall picture. Hence, important details are not reported, such as measures of statistical significance of categorical differences.

Using screening questions on participation in broadly defined recreational activities, two sets of potential on-farm recreationists were identified. The first set, comprising 6,440 individuals, are "farm visitors" – defined as individuals who reported visiting a farm in the prior year. The second set, comprising 14,500 individuals, are "rural sightseers" – defined as individuals who reported taking a rural sightseeing trip in the last year. Of the 6,440 farm visitors, 1,329 were asked a detailed set of questions about their most recent trip to a farm. Similarly, 1,443 of the "rural sightseers" were asked detailed questions about their recent rural sightseeing trip. Of these 1,443, two hundred seventy seven reported visiting a farm; and were asked questions identical to those given to the "farm visitors".

**Table 9.1 – NSRE Respondents Providing Information about Trips to Farms\***

	Respondents who reported visiting a farm	Respondents who reported going on rural sightseeing trips
Total from 25,000 NSRE respondents	6,399	14,483
Interviewed about rural recreation	1,329	1,443
Visited a farm	1,329	277

\* Note that even though a respondent can report both "visiting a farm" and "going on a rural sightseeing trip", in no case was a respondent asked both sets of questions.

21 to 50	4,300	2
50 or more	3,300	2
Don't Know/Refused	4,900	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,400</b>	<b>30</b>

\* Please note that the differences in this table have not been tested for statistical significance.

**Reasons for visiting farms.** – As summarized in Table 9.2, people visit farms for a number of reasons and the importance of these reasons varies across farm visitors. We estimate that over 43 million Americans indicated that enjoying the rural scenery around the farm was important in their decision to go to a farm. An estimated 34 million indicated that visiting family or friends at their farms is important as a reason for visiting a farm. An estimated 33 million indicated that learning about or better appreciating that farms are where our food comes from is an important motivation for visiting. Also, an estimated 11 million indicated that hunting or fishing is an important aspect of their decision to visit farms.

Within the group of individuals who visited farms, about 85% rate “enjoying rural scenery” as important or somewhat important; about 40% felt it was important to “watch and participate in farm activities”; and about 55% reported that “visiting family and friends” was important. In contrast, about 70% did not rate hunting and fishing as important, and over 50% did not rate purchasing agricultural products (or picking fruit) as important.

**Table 9.2 – Number and percentage of farm visitors by reason for visiting and importance of reason, 2000-01.\***

Reason for Visiting a Farm		Important	Somewhat Important	Not at all Important	Don't Know/Refused
To enjoy the rural scenery around the farm	Total	43,361	9,899	8,475	401
	Percent	70	16	13	1
To visit family or friends	Total	33,415	6,697	21,528	1,510
	Percent	53	10	34	3
To learn about or to better appreciate where our food comes from	Total	32,506	11,378	17,736	468
	Percent	53	18	29	0.5
To watch and participate in farm activities	Total	25,537	15,593	20,467	1,650
	Percent	39	25	33	4
To purchase agricultural products	Total	19,126	7,499	34,895	1,620
	Percent	28	11	51	10
To pick fruit or produce	Total	18,100	8,863	34,392	1,700
	Percent	29	14	55	2

Reason for Visiting a Farm		Important	Somewhat Important	Not at all Important	Don't Know/Refused
To spend the night	Total	13,897	5,539	30,396	757
	Percent	6	2	15	0.4
To hunt or fish	Total	10,904	5,319	45,250	640
	Percent	18	9	72	1

\*National estimates, in thousands. Percent are percent of the row. Since a separate question is used for each reason, each respondent could report that all, or none, of these reasons were "Important". Please note that due to rounding row totals may not sum to 62.4 million, and that the differences in this table have not been tested for statistical significance.

**Importance of the Landscape en-route.** – As summarized in Table 9.3, a large number of people want to see less development along the roadside on their way to visit a farm. Our estimates show that they would like to see more woodlands, orchards/vines, and grazing animals along the way. Most indicated that there is about the right amount of some of the more common landscape characteristics associated with farms, i.e., farmsteads, croplands, and pasture or range land.

**Table 9.3 – Number and percentage of farm visitors by landscape feature along the way and desire to see more, same or less, 2000-01.\***

Landscape Feature		Like to See More	About the Same	Like to See Less	Don't Know/Refused
Woodlands	Total	31,640	23,440	4,719	2,843
	Percent	50	38	7	5
Grazing Animals	Total	30,605	24,526	4,188	3,338
	Percent	49	39	7	5
Land in Orchards and Vines	Total	30,540	23,744	4,835	4,522
	Percent	48	37	8	7
Land in Pasture or Range	Total	22,770	32,185	4,343	3,351
	Percent	37	51	7	5
Farmsteads	Total	21,945	31,391	6,006	3,262
	Percent	35	50	10	5
Croplands	Total	18,874	33,777	6,318	3,638
	Percent	30	54	10	6
Non-farm Business and Residential Development	Total	6,410	15,839	37,434	2,925
	Percent	10	25	60	5

		Metro Counties (%)	Rural Counties (%)
To enjoy the rural scenery around the	Important	75	75
	Somewhat important	16	16
	Not at all important	8	8
To visit family or friends	Important	52	61
	Somewhat important	11	13
	Not at all important	36	25
To learn about, or to better appreciate where food comes from	Important	47	51
	Somewhat important	18	17
	Not at all important	33	30
To watch and participate in farm activities	Important	42	44
	Somewhat important	25	27
	Not at all important	32	26
To purchase agricultural products	Important	32	29
	Somewhat important	13	11
	Not at all important	53	58
To pick fruit or produce	Important	29	30
	Somewhat important	14	15
	Not at all important	55	53
To spend the night	Important	28	25
	Somewhat important	11	12
	Not at all important	59	60
To hunt or fish	Important	15	28
	Somewhat important	8	12
	Not at all important	74	58

Please note that the differences in this table have not been tested for statistical significance.

## Conclusions

In this chapter we took a broad look at American participation in on-farm recreation. While further analysis is in order, it does seem that visiting farms, either as a primary purpose of a trip or as part of a rural sightseeing outing, is a popular activity. We estimate that over 60 million Americans (over 30% of the population) made one or more recreational visits to farms during the past year. While many of these visits were to family and friends, a majority were not.

People valued a number of different attributes of their farm trips. Purchasing agricultural products and picking fruit and vegetables was important, but enjoying the rural scenery around the farm, and learning where our food comes from, was more important. Interestingly, petting farm animals was the most frequent on-farm activity mentioned. In general, en-route to a farm people would like to see more woodlands and grazing animals, about the same amount of farmland, and less "development".

# Agritourism: Cultivating Tourists on the Farm

This publication is part of

**Farming the Northwest**





Figure 3. Lodging on the farm is one of the oldest and most common forms of agritourism, especially in Europe.

The Vermont Agritourism Initiative was created for almost precisely the same reasons that the European agritourism programs got started: to find ways to keep many of the state's remaining farmers viable and on the land, to preserve the landscape and the state's rural heritage, and to assure that Vermont's tourism industry and its image as a beautiful place to visit could be maintained.

More recently the state of Kentucky began a new agritourism initiative, which includes a Web site at <http://www.kentuckyfarmsarefun.com>. The initiative states that "the State of Kentucky has recognized the opportunity for those in agriculture to open their farms to the public by establishing both the Office of Agritourism and the Agritourism Advisory Council. Agritourism provides diversification opportunities and new revenue sources for the farmer as well as both educational and recreational opportunities for visitors." The partnership behind this initiative includes the Governor's Office of Agricultural Policy, Kentucky Department of Tourism, Kentucky Department of Agriculture, Kentucky Farm Bureau, Commodity Growers Cooperative, Kentucky Cattleman Association and Beef Council, University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service, Kentucky Pork Products, and Kentucky Poultry Federation.

While individual entrepreneurs can and do start successful agritourism enterprises on their own, these types of statewide programs offer significant advantages to assist agritourism operators with marketing, publicity, and sharing of information. If family farms continue to

struggle, and if the loss of farmlands and open space in agricultural areas near urban centers continues, it is possible that agritourism may get more governmental attention and assistance in the future. Federal, state, and local governmental institutions may look increasingly at agritourism as a means to assist and support family farmers, especially in areas where agricultural resources and landscapes are increasingly threatened.

### The economic impacts of agritourism

Agritourism is as yet a small, localized economic activity that has not received much formal research or analysis as to its economic impacts. However, a 2003 survey of farms in Vermont revealed that one third (2,200) received an average of \$8,900 from agritourism activities in 2002. The total agritourism income for all farms in Vermont was \$19.5 million in 2002, up 86% from 2000 (New England Agricultural Statistics Service, 2004). A survey of agritourism operations in New York estimated that there were nearly 2,100 farms in the state in 1999 with agritourism components that brought in \$211 million in gross revenues, with an estimated net profit of over \$25 million (Kuehn and Hilchey, 2001).

A Rutgers University research study of New Jersey farmers who market directly off the farm and/or conduct agritourism activities found that both direct marketing and agritourism activities brought in more farm income compared to farms of the same size that did not engage in these activities (Govindasamy et al., 1998).

Other regional studies conducted in San Diego County, California and Cochise County, Arizona indicate that agritourism can have significant seasonal impacts on local economies. For every dollar spent at the farms people visit, many additional dollars are spent in the local area supporting other businesses. In San Diego County, 150,000 visitors to the Flower Fields (a large flower-growing and agritourism operation) spent over \$600,000 at this farm in 1998, but more than \$7 million countywide as a result of their trip (Lobo et al., 1999). A survey of over 81,000 non-local visitors to Cochise County, Arizona agritourism enterprises found that they had an economic impact of nearly \$2 million (Leones et al., 1994). And a study done in 2000 of the 17-day Skagit Tulip Festival in Washington State found that this festival brought in over \$14 million from outside visitors (money spent by



Figure 6. Farm operators and employees need to enjoy interacting with the public and sharing their knowledge and experiences with farm visitors.

courtesy, sincerity, and pleasantness are critical. It is also important that those who deal with the public have adequate knowledge about the operation so they can answer common questions and provide interesting facts and trivia. These factors make the difference in how visitors portray their experience to others, and whether they will come again.

### Location

While location may not be “everything” when it comes to agritourism enterprises, it is nevertheless very important. One of the most successful agritourism operations in the nation, the Apple Barn and Cider Mill, is located just off the highway leading to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and Gatlinburg, Tennessee—both major tourism destinations. It is also just a few miles from the Dollywood theme park and the urban center of Knoxville, in a beautiful valley that provides a great setting for the operation. Although the growth of this business has undoubtedly benefited from good management, the hundreds of thousands visiting the Apple Barn each year clearly come in large part due to its location (Fig. 7).

Proximity to population centers, existence of other major tourism attractions, overall traffic flows in the area, distance from major highways, relative ease or difficulty in finding the location, and the natural beauty of the site are all important factors when considering an agritourism enterprise (Fig. 8). However, it is not



Figure 7. The Apple Barn and Cider Mill in Tennessee is one of the most commercially successful agritourism enterprises in the United States.

necessary to have an ideal location if the farm is clean and attractive, well-run by friendly and courteous people, offers something unique and of value, and the marketing plan is effective. Many small, out-of-the-way agritourism enterprises are successful, but require extra effort. However, certain locations may be so remote and/or unattractive that agritourism should not be considered.

### Aesthetics

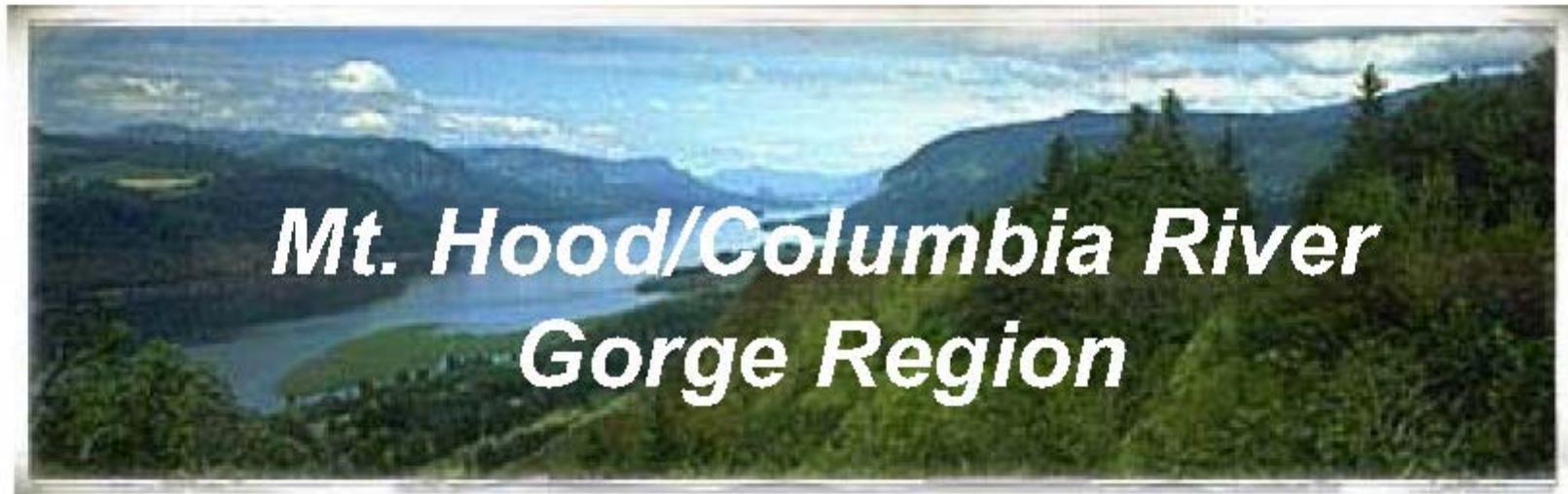
People are far more likely to visit a quaint, attractive farm in a beautiful natural setting than they are a run-down farm next to a gravel pit. When asked what factors influenced them to visit agritourism sites, 71% of surveyed agritourists in New York responded that the “scenic appearance of the farm” was very important—second only to the “friendliness of the staff” (Hilchey and Kuehn, 2001; Fig. 9).

While a farm’s aesthetics are determined to a large degree by the natural setting, you can do a lot to make your farm more attractive and pleasing to visitors. This means keeping the area considerably cleaner, neater, safer, and more attractive than is required of the average farm by maintaining walkways, painting, more frequent cleaning of pens, control of flies and other insects, reducing or eliminating unpleasant odors, and elimination of junk, old equipment, and other eyesores. For livestock operations, odors are a particular problem. Manure may “smell like money” to the farmer, but to city people it just smells like...well, you know. People complaining about odors can ruin the experience for everyone.

In addition to the cleanliness and maintenance of the farm, it may be worthwhile to develop signs, picnic areas, landscaping, toilet facilities, and trails to meet the needs of visitors and make the site unique and memorable. It is not necessarily

## **APPENDIX 6**

**"Gorge Tourists Don't Want to See Turbines"**



**Regional Analysis from  
The 2004/2006 Oregon Visitor Studies**

**September 2007**

# Background

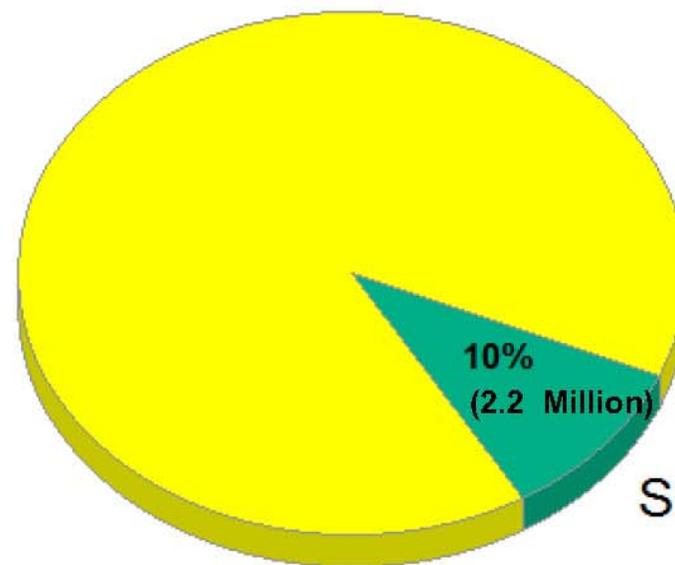


- Longwoods International was commissioned by the State of Oregon to conduct research into the size and structure of the overnight visitor market for Oregon in total and for each of the state's 7 travel regions.
- This report provides:
  - *estimates of overnight visitor volume to Oregon State and to the Mt. Hood Region/Gorge Region in particular*
  - *strategic intelligence on the Mt. Hood/Gorge Region's:*
    - *key sources of travel business*
    - *visitor profile and trip characteristics*
    - *visitor imagery of Oregon*

# Visitors to Oregon and the Mt. Hood/Gorge Region in 2006

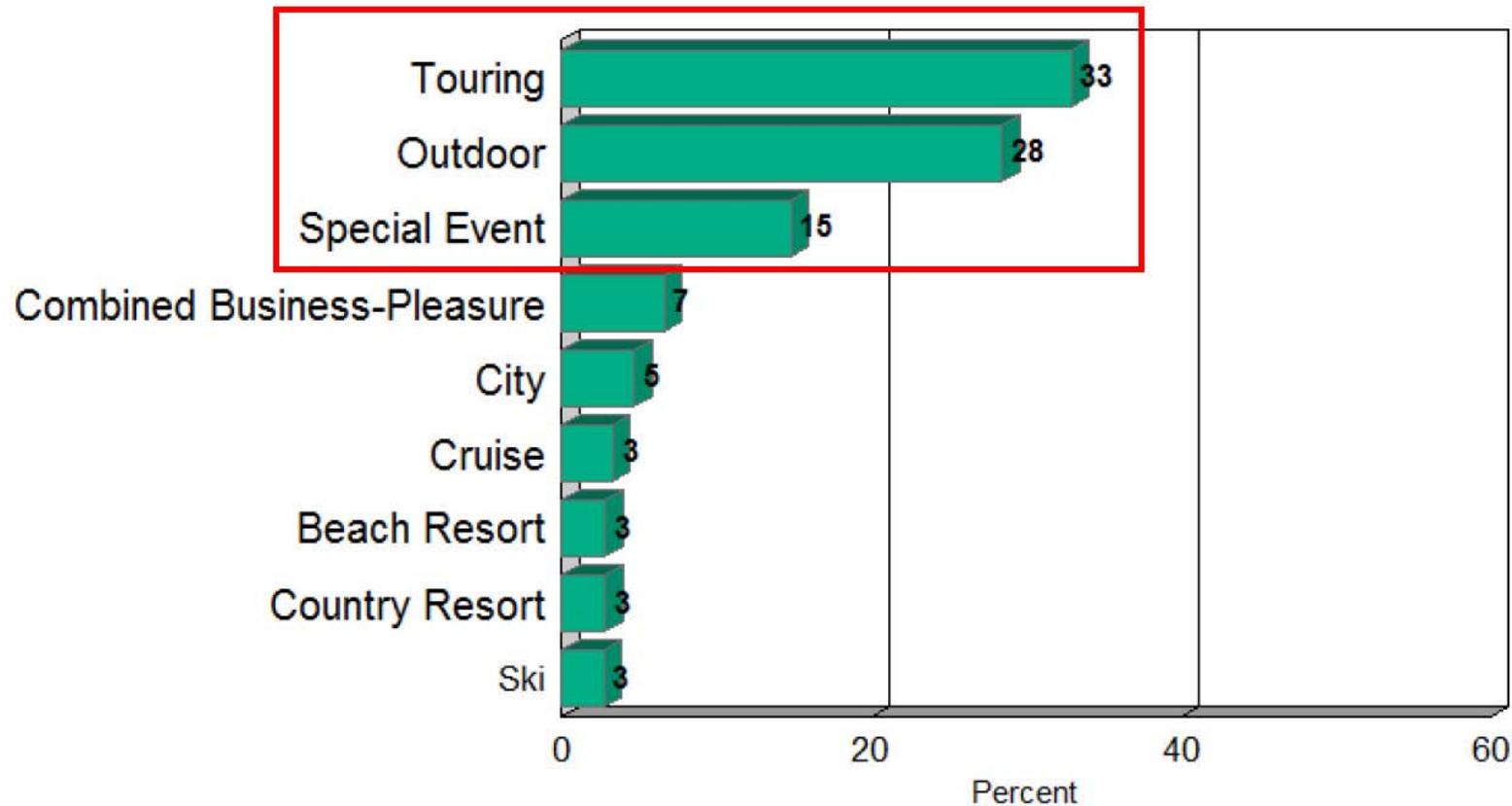


**Total Visitors to Oregon = 21.2 Million**



Spent Time in  
the Mt.  
Hood/Gorge  
Region

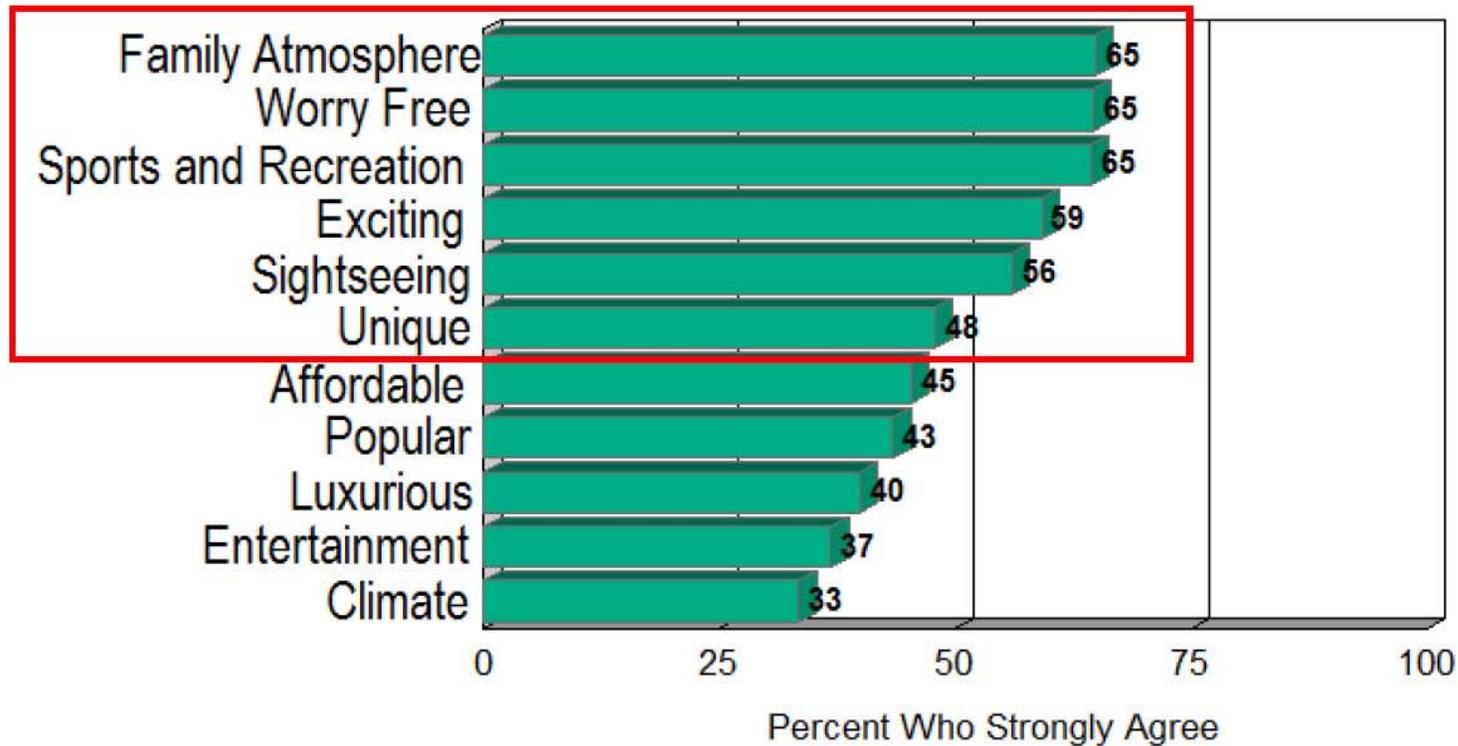
# The Mt. Hood/Gorge Region's Marketable Trip Segments



# Product Delivery On Visitor Priorities



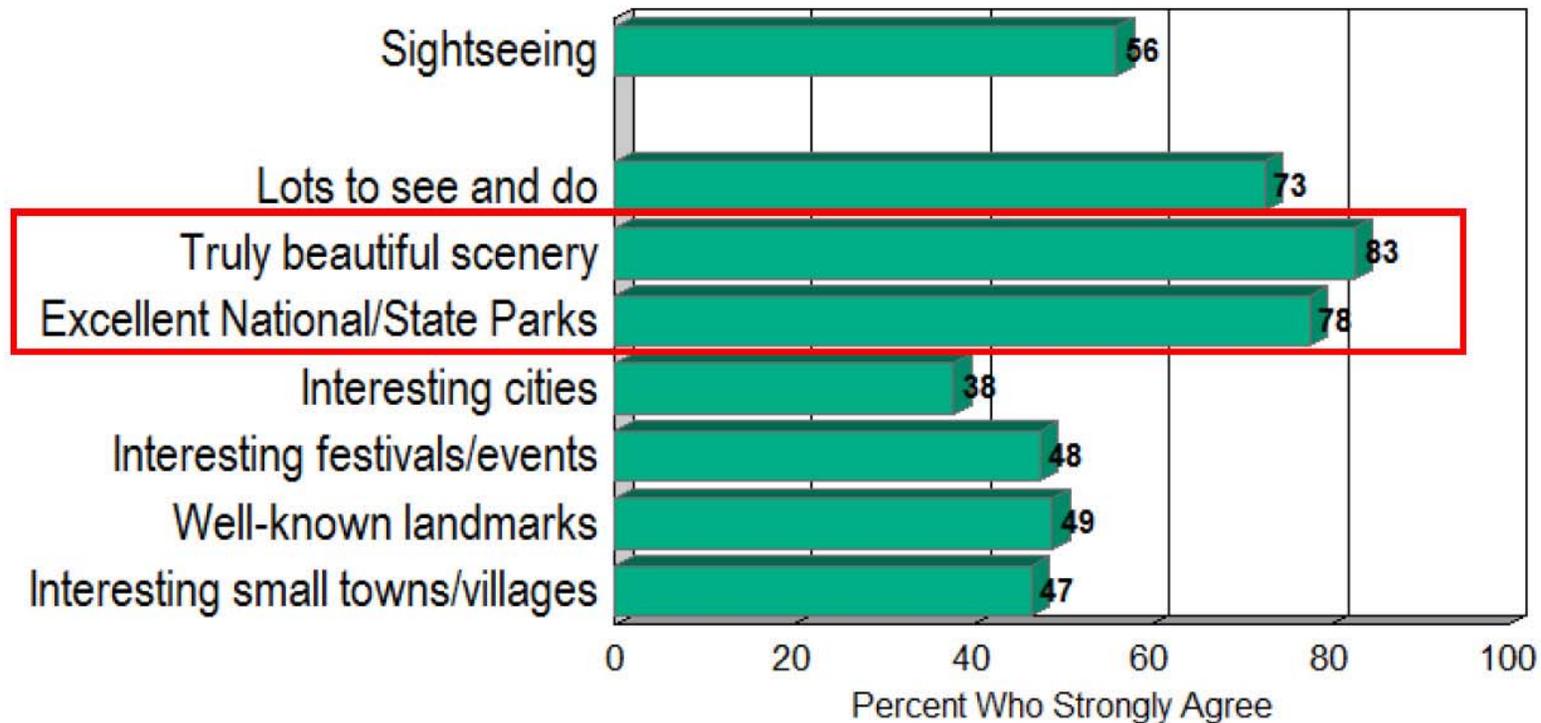
Base: Overnight Marketable Trips



# Product Delivery — Sightseeing



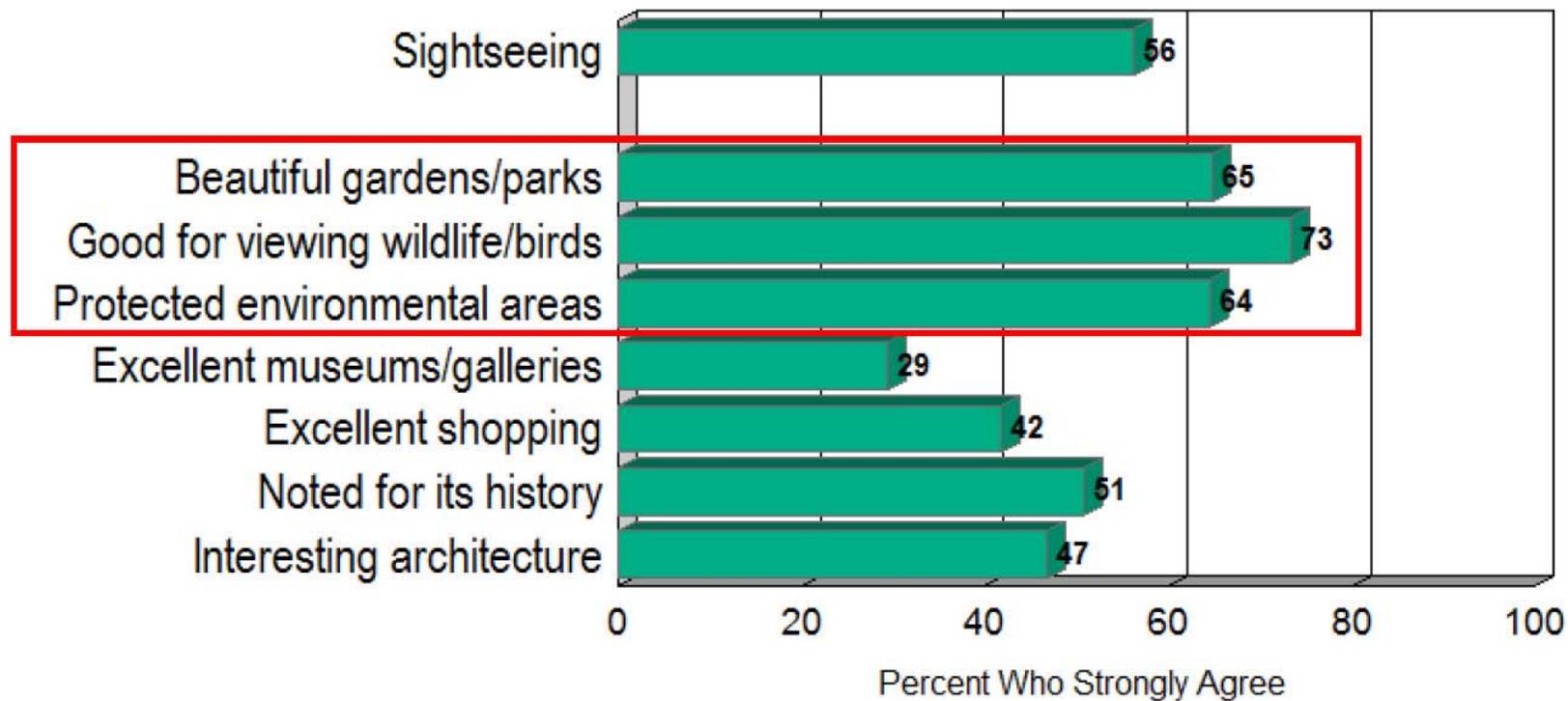
Base: Overnight Marketable Trips



# Product Delivery — Sightseeing (Cont'd)



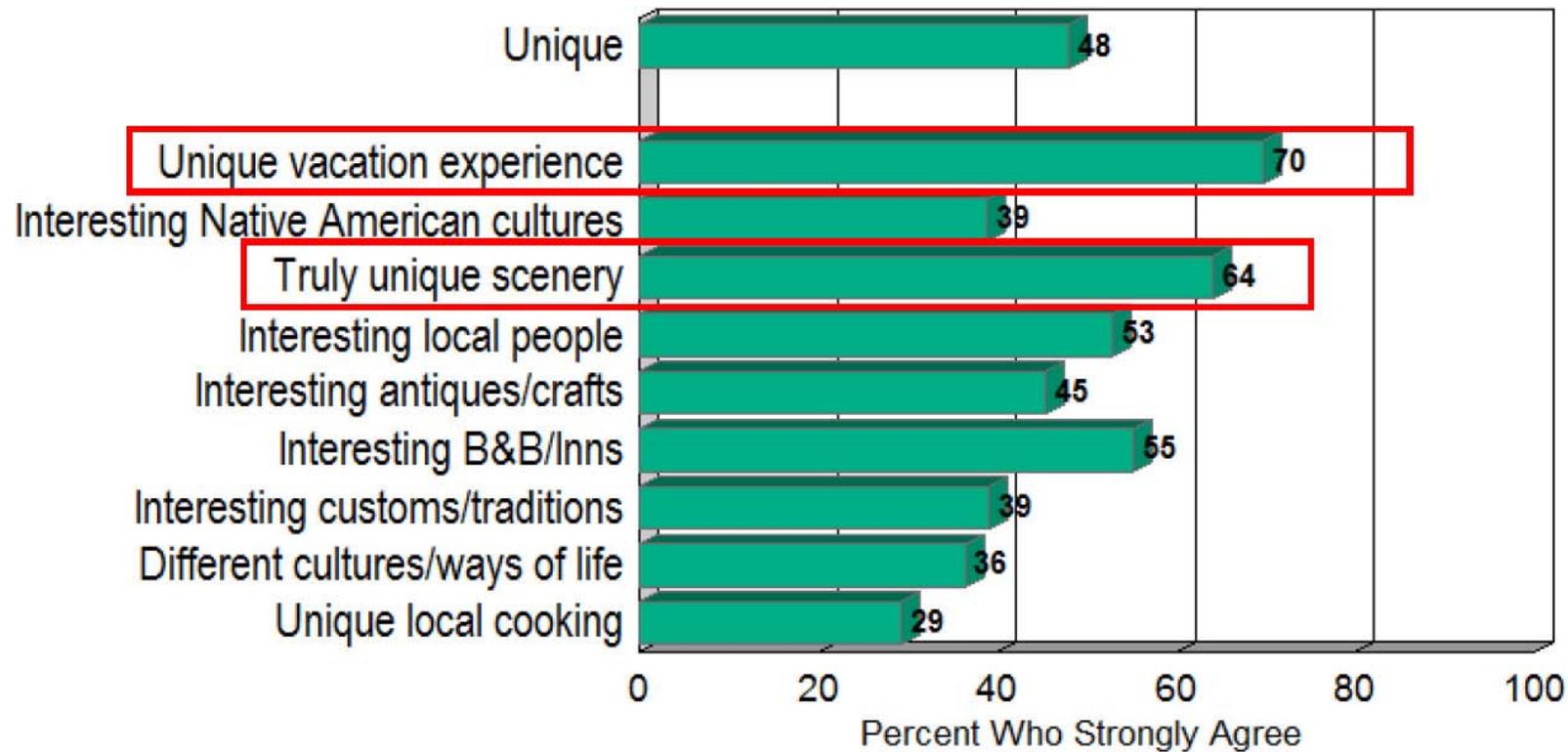
Base: Overnight Marketable Trips



# Product Delivery — Unique



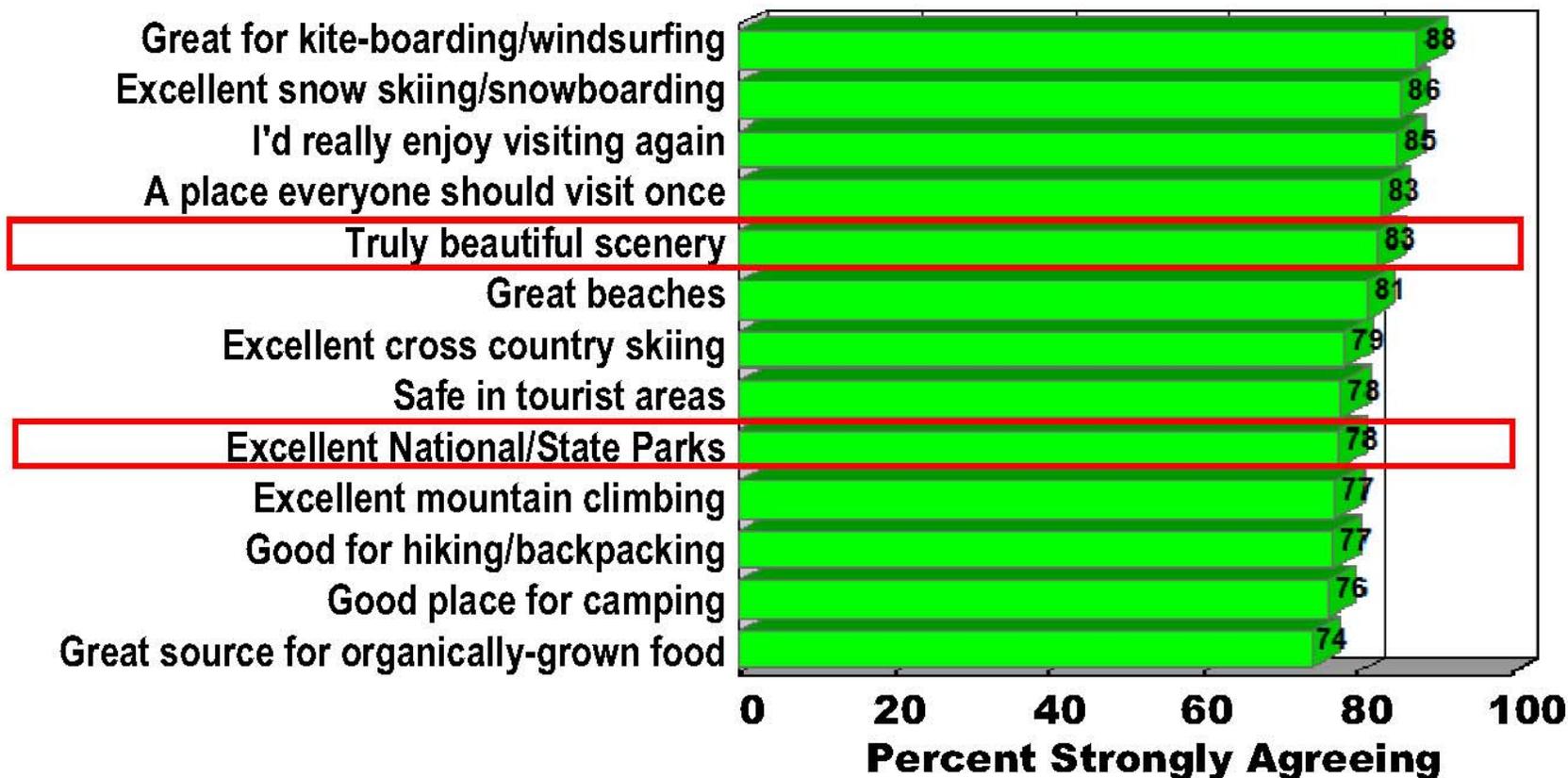
Base: Overnight Marketable Trips



# Product Strengths — 2004/2006



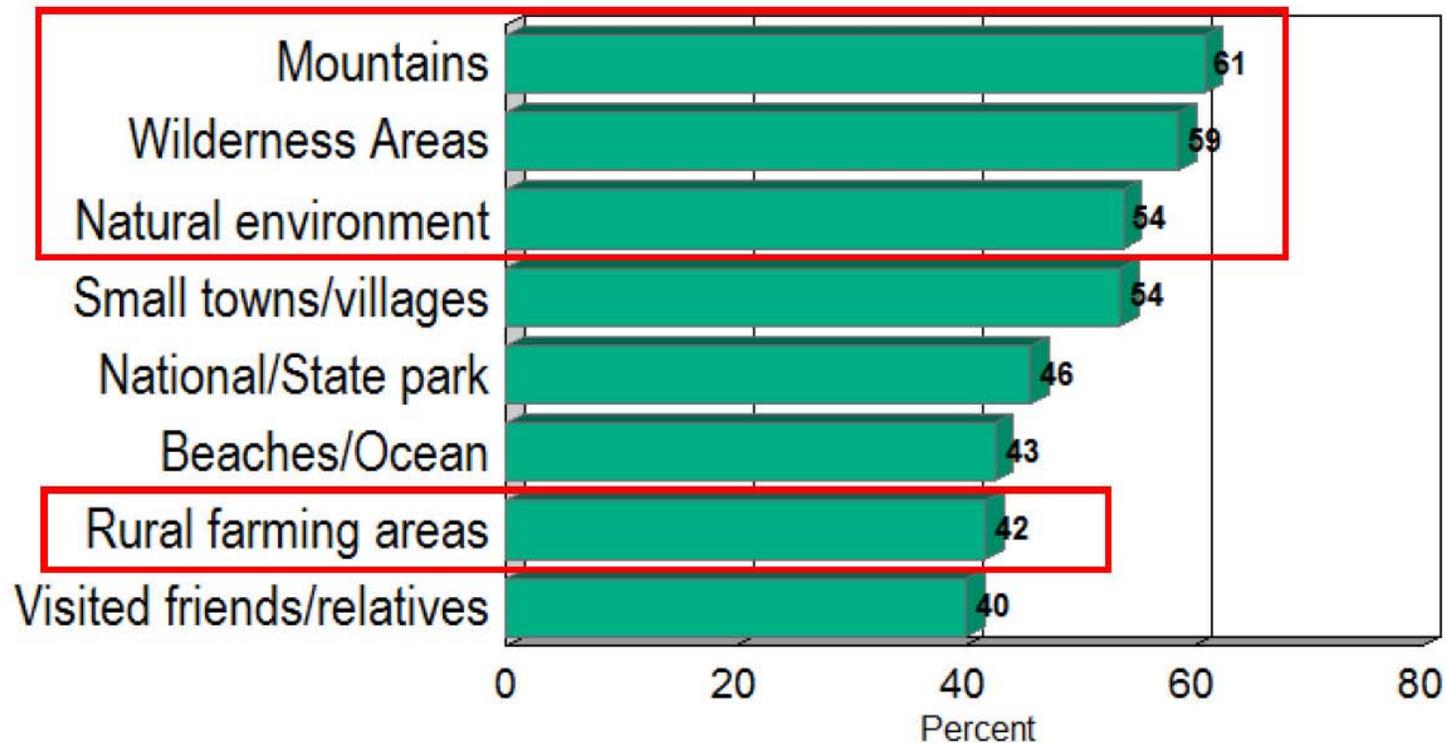
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# Experiences and Sightseeing — 2004/2006



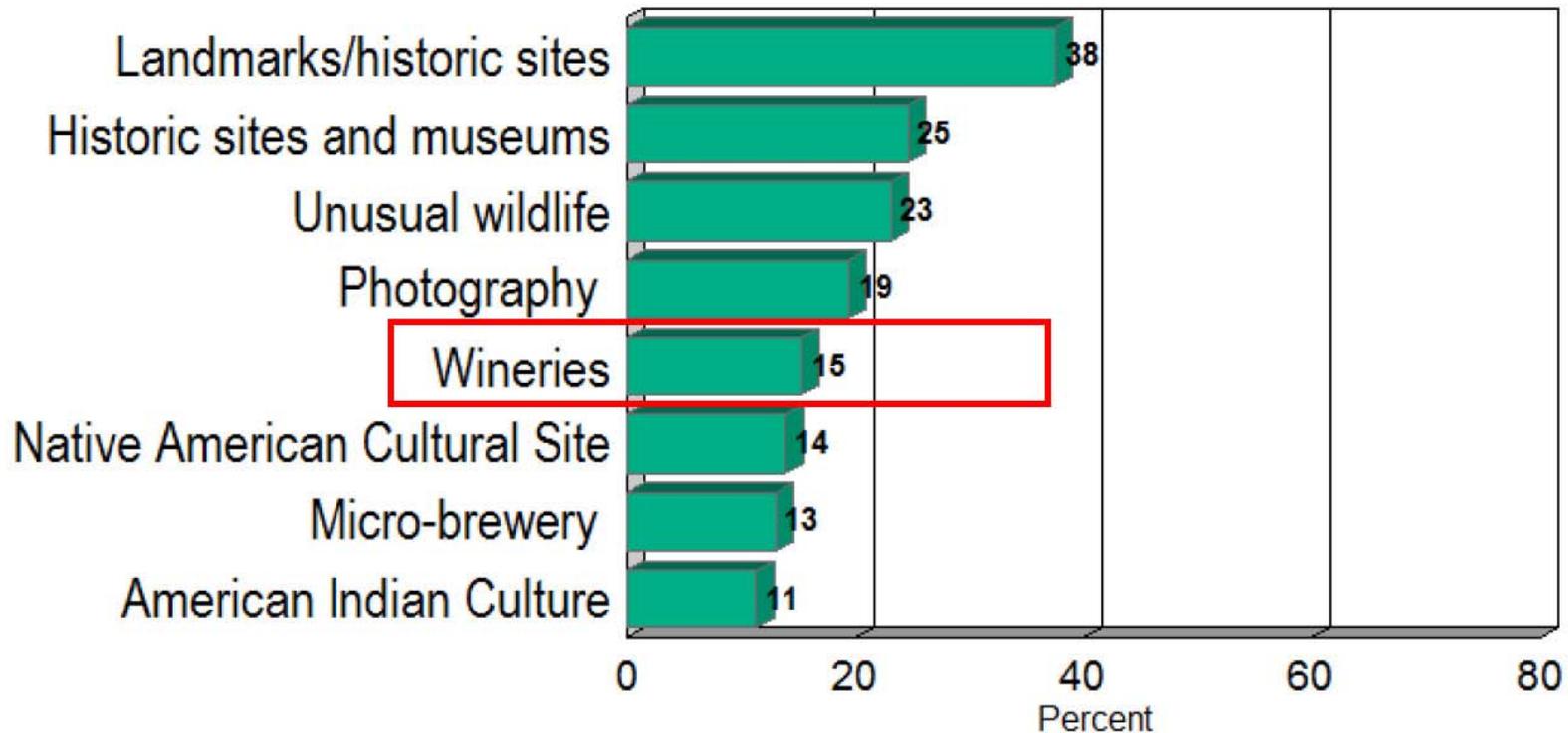
Base: Overnight Marketable Trips



# Experiences and Sightseeing — 2004/2006 (Cont'd)



Base: Overnight Marketable Trips



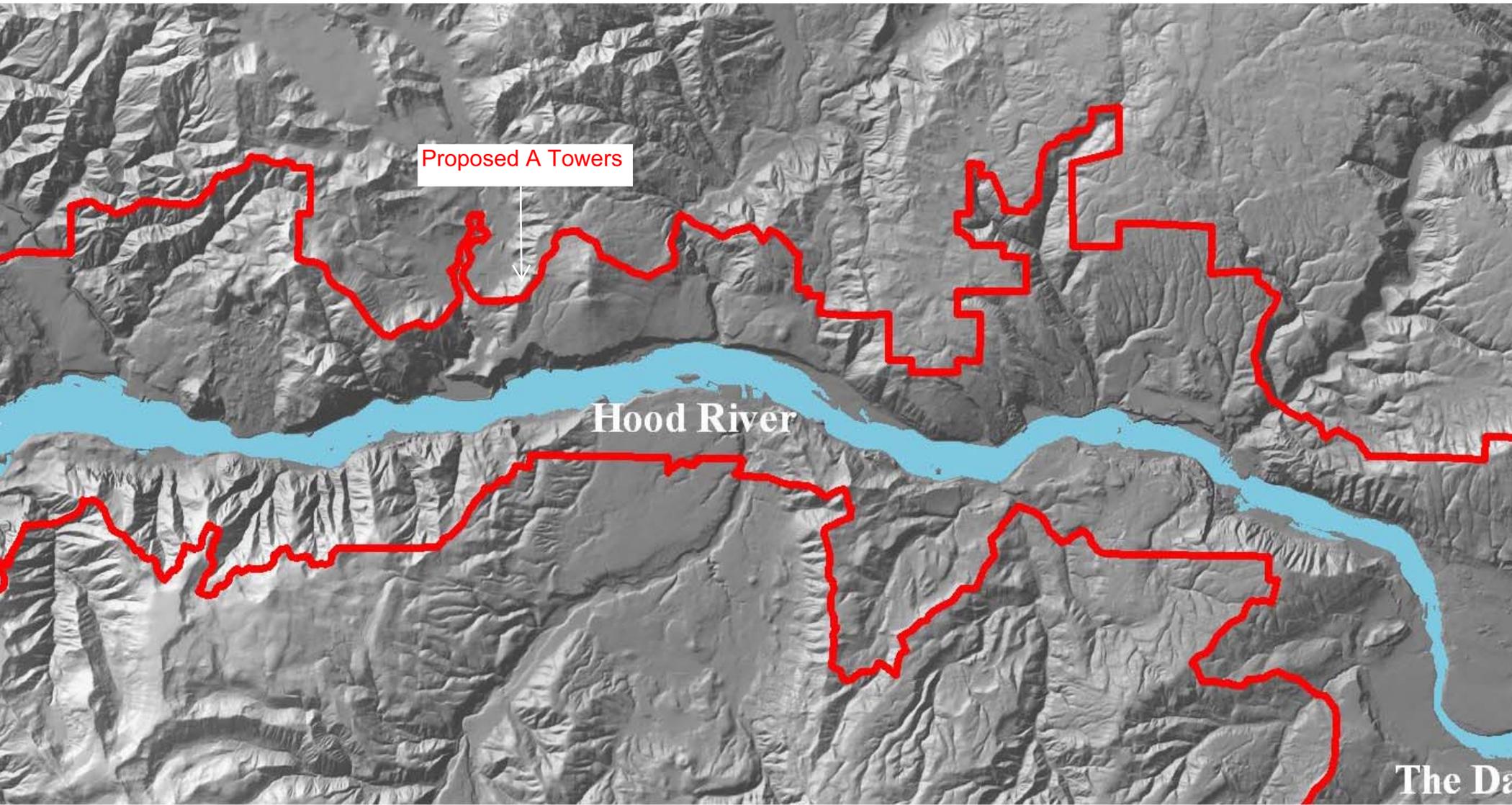
## **APPENDIX 7**

**"Moving the A Towers Mitigates Tourism Impacts"**

# Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area

Proposed A Towers





Proposed A Towers

Hood River

The Da

Proposed A Towers

Scenic Area Boundary

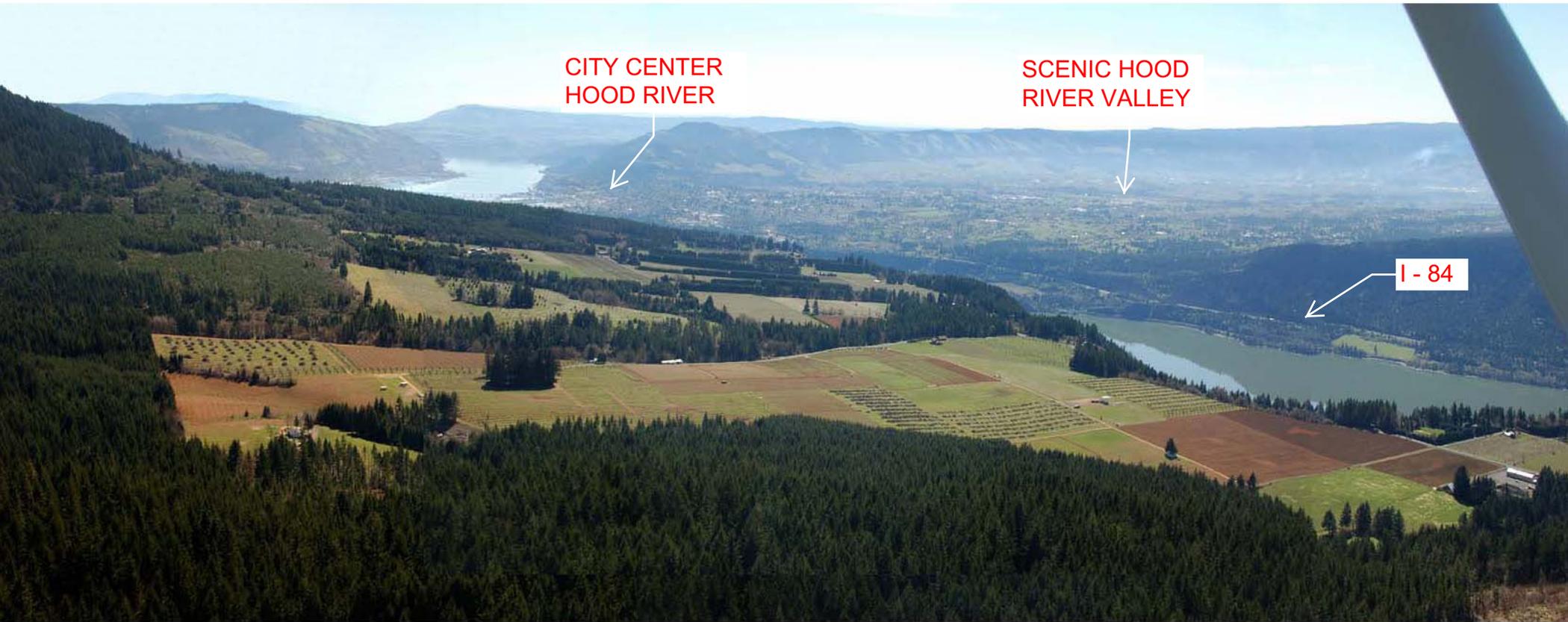




A Tower Ridge



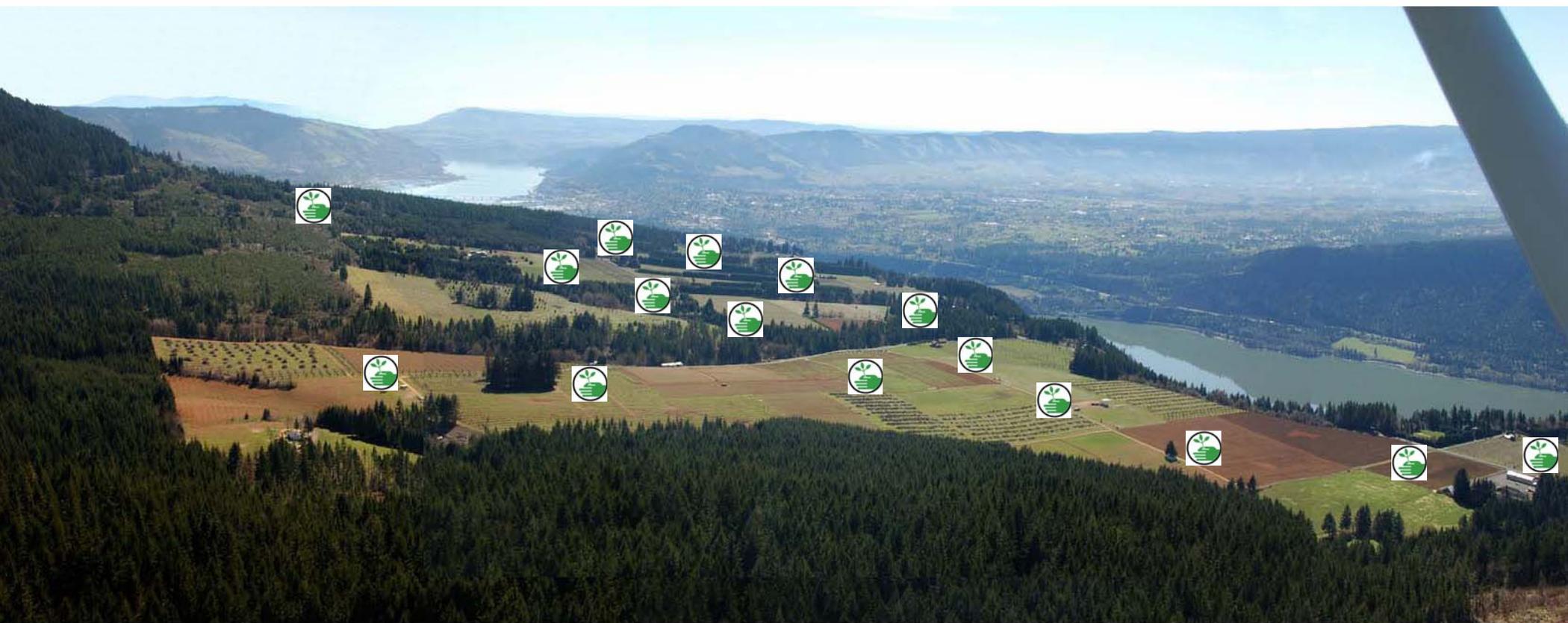
# VISUAL IMPACTS FROM "A TOWER" RIDGE



**PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT 300 FT ABOVE RIDGE\*  
WHILE FLYING DIRECTLY ABOVE RIDGE**

**\* NOTE THAT THE PROPOSED TOWERS ARE OVER 420 FT TALL  
THEREFORE THIS PHOTO IS UNDER-INCLUSIVE OF  
ACTUAL VISUAL IMPACT**

# UNDERWOOD AGRI-TOURISM LOOP VISUAL IMPACTS FROM "A TOWER" RIDGE



**PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT 300 FT ABOVE RIDGE\*  
WHILE FLYING DIRECTLY ABOVE RIDGE**

\* NOTE THAT THE PROPOSED TOWERS ARE OVER 420 FT TALL  
THEREFORE THIS PHOTO IS UNDER-INCLUSIVE OF  
ACTUAL VISUAL IMPACT



**AGRI-TOURISM  
OPERATIONS  
SUFFERING  
VISUAL IMPACTS**

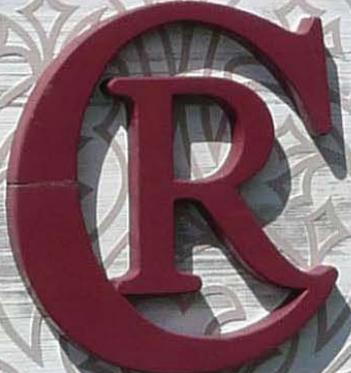
PROPOSED  
A TOWERS



**AGRI-TOURISM  
OPERATIONS  
SUFFERING  
VISUAL IMPACTS**

**LOCATION:**

**4200 Post Canyon Dr., Hood River, OR 97031**



**CATHEDRAL  
RIDGE**

**WINERY  
HOURS**  
11AM TO 5PM  
DAILY

**OREGON**  
**WINERY OF THE YEAR**  
:Wine Press Northwest **2007**





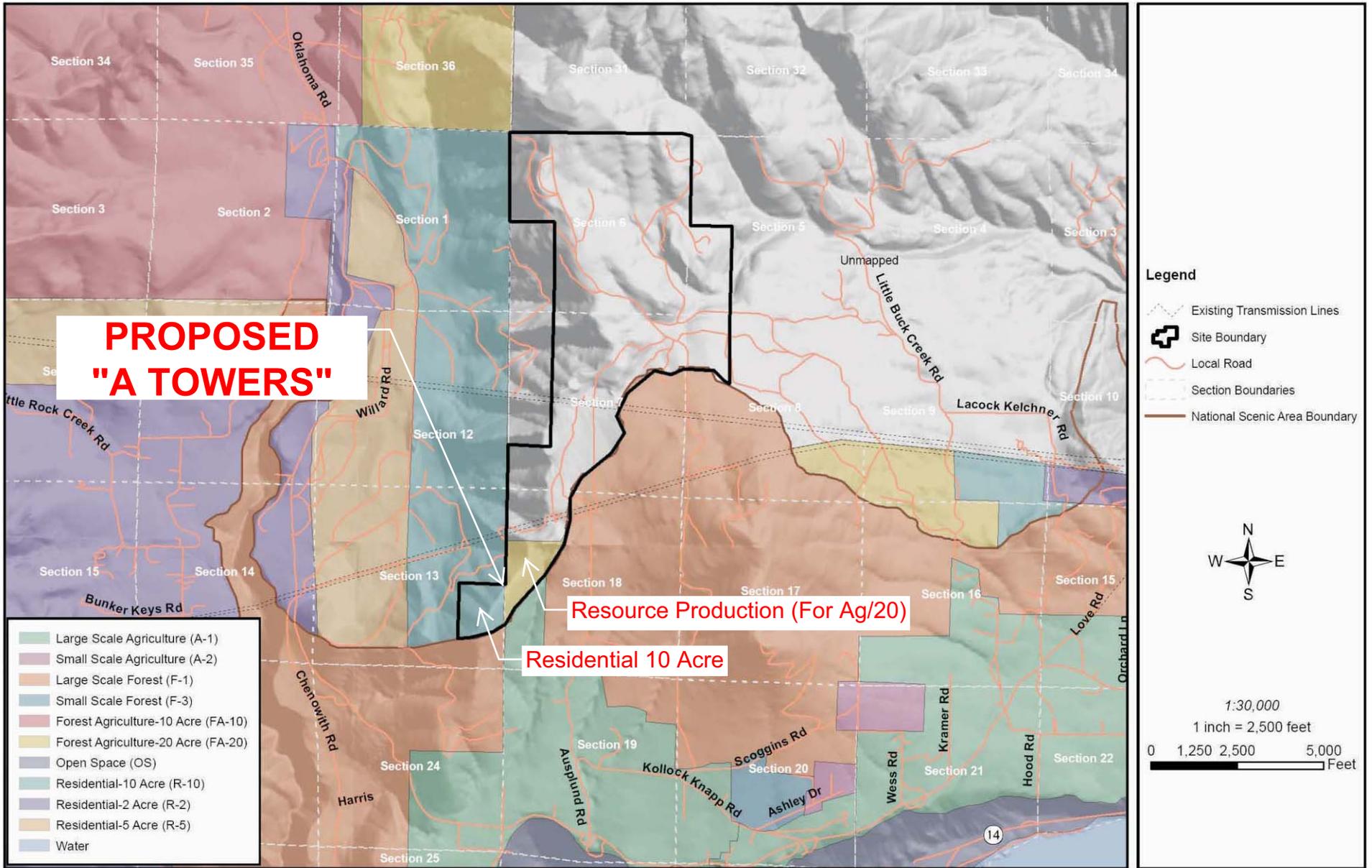
**SITE OF PROPOSED "A TOWERS"**

**PHOTO LOCATION:  
Cathedral Ridge Winery  
4200 Post Canyon Dr.  
Hood River, OR 97031**



# **APPENDIX 8**

**"County Policy & SDS President Support Mitigation"**



Source: GeoDataScope.

Job No. 33758687

Figure 4.2-4

### Skamania County Zoning

Whistling Ridge Energy Project  
Skamania County, Washington



# **“A Tower” Zoning**

## **RESIDENTIAL 10 ZONE CLASSIFICATION (R-10)**

### **21.40.010 Purpose--Intent.**

The R-10 zone classification is intended to provide a transition zone of low density rural residential development which will maintain the rural character of areas within the rural II and conservancy land use areas of the county comprehensive plan A. (Ord. 2005-02 (part))

## **RESOURCE PRODUCTION ZONE CLASSIFICATION (FOR/AG 10 AND 20)**

### **21.56.010 Purpose--Intent.**

A. The purposes of this zone classification are:

- 1. To provide land for present and future commercial farm and forest operations in areas that have been and are currently suitable for such operations.**
- 2. To prevent conflicts between forestry and farm practices, and nonresource production uses by not allowing inappropriate development of land within this zone classification.**

B. It is intended that the resource production zone classification be permitted only within areas designated rural II and conservancy land use areas on the county comprehensive plan A map. (Ord. 2005-02 (part))

# BUSINESS

www.hoodrivernews.com

## SDS Lumber plans turbine expansion

By **JESSE BURKHARDT**  
White Salmon Enterprise

Although its original proposal to site 42 wind power turbines in eastern Skamania County remains on hold pending the outcome of an appeal, SDS Lumber Co. is considering expanding the scope of its renewable energy project.

SDS President Jason Spadaro said SDS may want to add more wind turbines on Whistling Ridge, north of the original proposal's boundaries. The expansion would be onto Washington Department of Natural Resources property and within Klickitat County.

"We could site 30 additional turbines on DNR land if studies prove it's viable," Spadaro said.

Spadaro said no decisions have been made, and there has been no official filing.

"All we've done is apply for the right to study the property," Spadaro explained. "It is potentially a 'phase two' for wind power development, but we still have to do wildlife studies, a wind study, review the topography, and then apply to lease DNR property. We still would need a DNR review, environmental review, the EIS, public meetings — the entire public process."

DNR is now determining whether to allow SDS to study the site for possible wind power development. A DNR comment period regarding the idea closed Feb. 10, but Spadaro said he had no idea how long the DNR decision process would take.

"DNR is considering leasing four Common School Trust parcels totaling approximately 2,500 acres for wind power development in western Klickitat County," read an excerpt from a Jan. 12 DNR document regarding the inquiry from SDS. "It is possible that these parcels may be incorporated into a larger surrounding wind power project."

"We just want to study it, and it's smart for DNR to allow it," Spadaro said. "This would diversify the revenue source for schools, diversify the tax base and diversify energy sources."

According to Spadaro, the Whistling Ridge site is ideal for wind power development. He explained that Underwood Mountain works like a "wind dam," with the wind flowing like water around Underwood Mountain.

"It creates a funnel where the wind flows. That's why the site is so windy," Spadaro said.

"The other reason why the site works so well is because there is a regional BPA transmission system coming through the area. We can connect right onto it."

Spadaro added that a larger project makes it more viable economically.

"It also gives us more flexibility. If we have more flexibility, we can use that to optimize the site and minimize impacts," Spadaro said.

Some residents have been outspoken in opposition to the

siting of wind power turbines in the area. One of those alarmed about the possibility is Ruth Dye, of Underwood.

"This severely impacts my life, as I live just south of where this project is planned," she said.

Dye pointed out that there could be serious restrictions on public access if the DNR allows wind power development in the area.

"If you hunt, fish, ride a mountain bike, ride a horse or just enjoy a walk in the woods; sorry, but you will not be allowed to use this area any more."

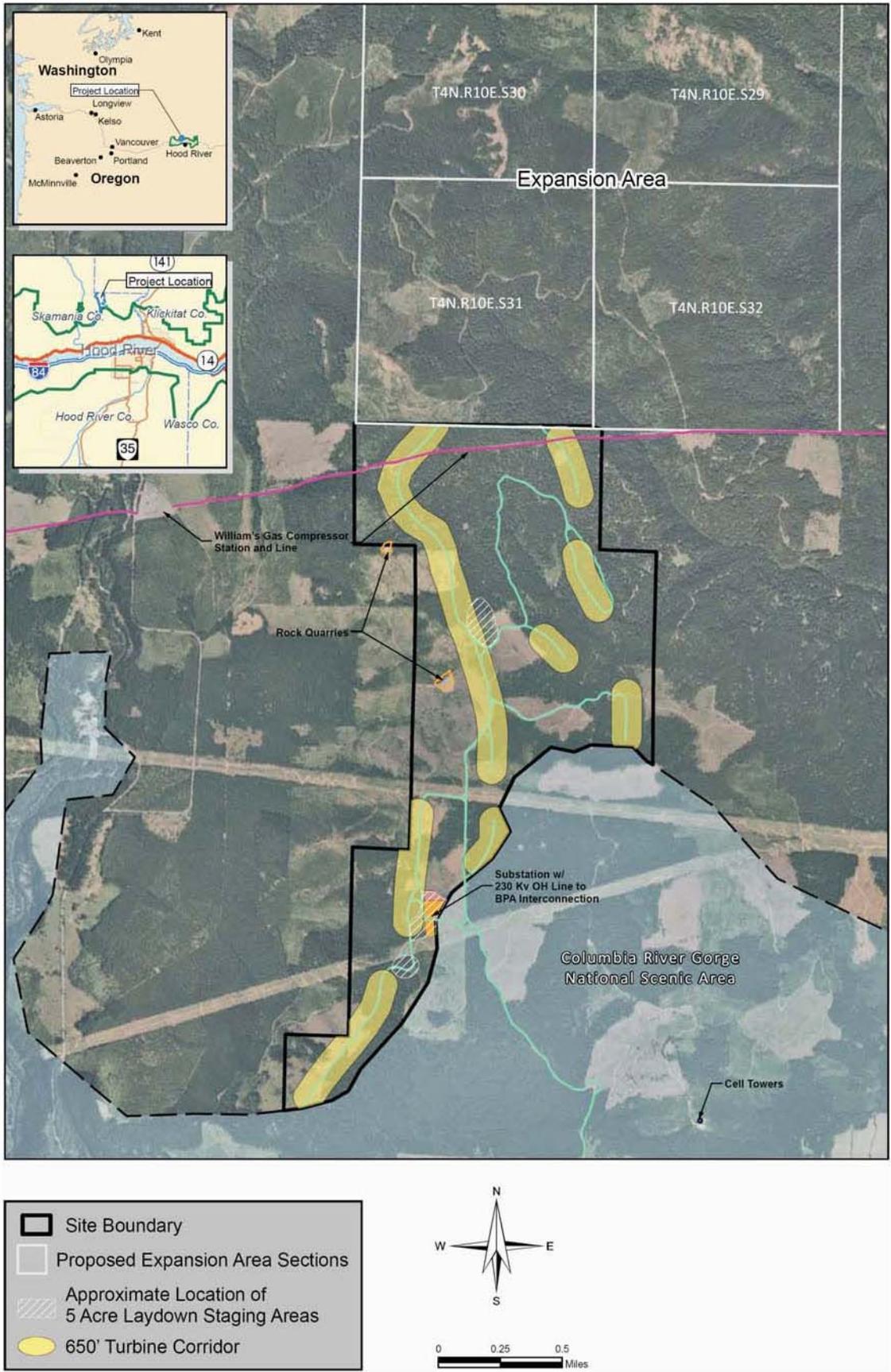
Dye also expressed concern about impacts on water quality.

"There are three streams in the proposed wind farm area," Dye explained. "These feed the White Salmon, Little White Salmon, and eventually the Columbia River. This watershed will be disturbed. Chemicals to control noxious weeds may be used. If you kayak, windsurf, kiteboard, fish, swim or use downstream water, you might want to think about the impact of this wind farm on you."

According to Dye, the area in question also has been designated by DNR as a "Northern Spotted Owl Conservation Area," and pointed out that the proposed wind farm could harm owl habitat and other wildlife as well.

Spadaro said he thought it was unfortunate that even at this informational-gathering stage, opponents have been attacking the concept.

"There are certain people on almost every project who say they are for renewable, green power, but then come out and say, 'I like it, except anywhere near me,'" Spadaro said.



Source: GeoDataScape.  
Job No. 33758687

Figure 2.18-1  
**Potential Expansion Area**