

Portland State University

PDXScholar

Master of Urban and Regional Planning
Workshop Projects

Nohad A. Toulan School of Urban Studies and
Planning

2-15-1995

A Plan for Evaluation of the Columbia Gorge Scenic Area Management Plan

Barbara Cartmill
Portland State University

Jill Grenda
Portland State University

Lynn Peterson
Portland State University

Follow this and additional works at: https://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/usp_murp



Part of the [Urban Studies and Planning Commons](#)

Let us know how access to this document benefits you.

Recommended Citation

Cartmill, Barbara; Grenda, Jill; and Peterson, Lynn, "A Plan for Evaluation of the Columbia Gorge Scenic Area Management Plan" (1995). *Master of Urban and Regional Planning Workshop Projects*. 108.
https://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/usp_murp/108

This Report is brought to you for free and open access. It has been accepted for inclusion in Master of Urban and Regional Planning Workshop Projects by an authorized administrator of PDXScholar. Please contact us if we can make this document more accessible: pdxscholar@pdx.edu.

A scenic view of a river gorge, likely the Columbia River Gorge, framed by evergreen trees. The river flows through the center, with a small boat visible on the water. The background shows rolling hills and mountains under a blue sky. The foreground is dominated by dark evergreen branches.

A Plan for Evaluation:

*The Columbia River Gorge
Scenic Area Management Plan*

A PLAN FOR EVALUATION

of

The Columbia Gorge Scenic Area Management Plan
(Special Management Areas)

By:

Barbara Cartmill, Jill Grenda, and Lynn Peterson

In Partnership with
The Friends of the Columbia Gorge

March 15, 1995

UPA LIBRARY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I	Introduction	
	Context.....	3
	The Plan for Evaluation.....	4
	Background.....	5
	Scope of Work.....	6
II	Analysis of an Evaluation System	
	Where does evaluation fit into the process.....	8
	What will the evaluation accomplish.....	9
III	Recommendations	
	Levels of analysis.....	10
	Findings and observations.....	12
IV	Evaluation Criteria and Tasks	
	Analysis of the Management Plan.....	14
	Substantive criteria.....	14
	Procedural criteria.....	21
V	Conclusion	66
VI	Bibliography	68
VII	Appendix	70

The Columbia Gorge is for everyone to enjoy. To tarnish its beauty by destructive development would be the shame of all of us who call this place our home. If that happens, the gorgeous Gorge would exist only in memory.¹

I. INTRODUCTION

Context

From game parks in Africa to the wildlife sanctuaries of Asia, to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area in Oregon, these areas all share a common feature: they are protected areas that have been established to ensure the continued existence of their inherent natural resources. These areas also share another characteristic- without government intervention and support, they would not exist in the same form and the benefits they provide would be greatly diminished or lost. Even though all of these areas produce valuable benefits, many of these benefits are difficult to quantify or measure, such as: aesthetics, spiritual, cultural, and historical benefits to society. Other benefits are difficult to understand the importance of, such as ecosystem protection, species protection, and evolutionary processes. Finally, benefits may occur that contribute to much larger processes, such as erosion control, fixing and cycling of nutrients, soil formation, and circulation and cleansing of air and water. This last category of benefits may be the most taken for granted, and yet the most important for maintaining the viability of our world as we know it.

In a society that wants to assign a monetary value to resources, it is easier to quantify the expenditure on protection than the benefits received by society as a whole from a significant protected area such as the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. When protection of resources is measured quantitatively, often the benefit to the individual seems smaller than the cost he or she must bear in exchange for resource protection, even though the benefits to society as a whole are greater than society's total cost of protection.² Individuals must often bear not only direct costs of resource protection, such as taxes earmarked for resource

¹ Abott, Alder...

²Dixon, John A. and Paul B. Sherman. "Economics of Protected Areas," *Ambio*, Vol. 20, no. 2, April, 1991. pp. 69

administration, but indirect costs as well, such as the opportunity costs of not being able to develop their lands for an alternate use.

In today's difficult economic times, individuals are more concerned than ever with the equity concerns surrounding issues like who pays for protecting scenic and natural resources such as those found in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. As public funding for resource protection shrinks and private property rights advocates increasingly attempt to chip away at Oregon's land use planning system, there is an immediate need to show the public "what they're getting for their resource protection dollar." Maintaining the Gorge in its present state is costing us all a little. Indeed, some people may perceive it is costing them dearly. An evaluation of the current protection system in the Gorge will not convince everyone that their private benefits have equaled their private costs, but it may help to reveal whether or not society has spent its money wisely on attempting to protect resources that have benefit to us all.

The Plan for Evaluation

The Columbia River Gorge Management Plan was created to aid in the protection and enhancement of the natural, scenic, recreational, and cultural resources in the National Scenic Area; in other words, to carry out the purposes of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Act. Written into the Act itself was a mandate to evaluate the success of the Management Plan periodically after it's adoption.³ The Scenic Act does not give specific criteria for determining the success or failure of the Management Plan; it only states that "if conditions have significantly changed" in the protected area since implementation of the Management Plan, the Plan may be amended.⁴

Theoretically the concept of an evaluation can be defined as a "...methodology...to reduce reliance on intuition and subjective judgment and to narrow the zone of uncertainty about the consequences of decisions."⁵ Practically, we all know that the future is uncertain and we tend to base policies on predictions. Any policy based on predictions must be looked at to identify when the program has achieved it's stated goals. This should be done on a regular basis so the administrators of the Plan can make informed decisions in the process of implementing the Plan.

³ Public Law 99-663, sec. 6.g.

⁴ Public Law 99-663, sec. 6.h

⁵ Chapin, Kaiser

The plan for evaluation will lay a foundation for assessing the success of the Columbia River Gorge Management Plan. Our group, working in partnership with The Friends of the Columbia Gorge (FOG) , 319 SW Washington Street, Suite 301, Portland, Oregon, 97204, has developed a plan that outlines the major steps necessary to determine if the Management Plan is protecting, or failing to protect, the natural, scenic, recreational, and cultural resources of the Columbia River Gorge Special Management Areas (SMA) as detailed in the original congressional mandate. The plan for evaluation is designed to provide a third party analysis, as an objective check and balance mechanism, to the Gorge Commission's self-evaluation process mandated by the NSA, and currently in the preliminary stages of development.⁶

This document contains four chapters. In the remainder of Chapter I, we briefly discuss our scope of work and the requirements for evaluation as outlined in the Management Plan. Chapter II focuses on the when to evaluate, and what the process will accomplish. Chapter III presents recommendations for carrying out the evaluation and possible methods to alleviate current areas of deficiency in the implementation of the Management Plan. Finally, Chapter IV describes the methodology used to create measurable criteria for each Guideline as applied to the Special Management Areas, and the procedures for measuring the success of the plan against the criteria given.

Background

In the early 1980s, proposed new development was planned that endangered the scenic, cultural, natural, and recreational resources of the Columbia River Gorge. In 1986, Congress passed the National Scenic Area Act (NSA) "(1) to...protect and provide for the enhancement of the scenic, cultural, recreational, and natural resources of the Columbia River Gorge; and (2) to protect and support the economy...by encouraging growth to occur in existing urban areas and by allowing future economic development in a manner that is consistent with paragraph (1)."

The National Scenic Area Act required the Columbia River Gorge Commission to adopt a Management Plan for describing and implementing the land use requirements needed for protection of the NSA. In 1991, this plan was adopted with a provision that it be reviewed no sooner than 1996 and no later than the year 2001. In this year, 1995, the Commission has begun to discuss how the task of evaluating the effectiveness of the Management Plan will be

⁶ Interview with Mary Vasee, Staff Planner at the Gorge Commission

carried out. In the Management Plan the Commission outlined the purposes that they hoped to accomplish with an evaluation:

- A. Determine whether the Management Plan is protecting the scenic, cultural, natural, and recreation resources of the Scenic Area.
- B. Determine whether the Management Plan supports and protects the economy of the Columbia River Gorge.
- C. Determine whether the counties are properly implementing the Management Plan.
- D. Evaluate the Management Plan for possible revisions at the time of periodic review of the Management Plan as required by the National Scenic Area Act.
- E. Determine whether the enhancement measures and programs called for in the Management Plan have in fact enhanced the scenic, cultural, natural, and recreation resources of the Scenic Area.
- F. Ensure compliance with orders issued by the Gorge Commission in development reviews and enforcement proceedings.

The answers to these questions will determine the future of the Management Plan and may have regional and national implications for how the management of our nation's scenic resources will be carried out in the future. Federal and State governments can no longer purchase all land that is in need of protection. Managing large areas of scenic and natural resources will have to be done through careful public stewardship, as exemplified in the Management Plan. For this reason, it is important that the Plan is evaluated at regular intervals to determine whether it is effective in its current form or needs to be amended. Without evaluation and continual readjustment if necessary, the type of groundbreaking management contained in the Plan may never reach its full potential.

Scope of Work

The plan for evaluation attempts to define the process necessary to objectively assess the effectiveness of the Management Plan by focusing on the Special Management Areas (SMAs) within the National Scenic Area. The vast majority of resources that the Scenic Act was written to protect are contained within the SMAs.

The Special and General Management Areas and urban areas are well defined in the Management Plan. In the Scenic Area Act, Congress divided the Scenic Area into three categories: Urban Areas, the Special Management Areas (SMAs) and the General Management

Areas (GMAs). The Management Plan defines different treatment for protection and development of resources in the SMAs and GMAs. Development in the SMAs is limited by severe restrictions: no land divisions, no commercial development unless recreational in nature, and no new houses on tracts of land smaller than 40 acres. None of these are prohibited in the GMAs.

Special Management Areas are those with the most significant scenic, natural, recreational, and cultural values. Historically these lands have been the most vulnerable to development pressure. Approximately forty-five percent, roughly 112,300 acres of the 253,500 acre Scenic Area is included within the SMA.

The five areas of the gorge designated as SMAs are: Gates of the Columbia River Gorge, Oregon and Washington; Wind Mountain, Washington; Burdoin Mountain, Washington; Rowena, Oregon, and all islands within the Scenic Area. A slight majority of the land within the SMAs is in public ownership, primarily federal.

The Forest Service has direct management authority over all lands - both public and private - within the SMAs. Enforcement authority is housed within the Forest Service by its ability to acquire lands and by its jurisdiction over review of all development proposals for cultural, and sensitive plant and wildlife resources and habitats. However, the Congress gave the regulatory role to the Columbia River Gorge Commission to seek injunctive, or other appropriate relief, against violations of the National Scenic Act. The Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture is authorized to make "minor revisions" to the boundaries of the SMAs and all amendments to the Management Plan.

II. ANALYSIS OF AN EVALUATIVE SYSTEM

Where does evaluation fit into the process?

The following illustration represents the overall process of the Management Plan with evaluation and public input added.

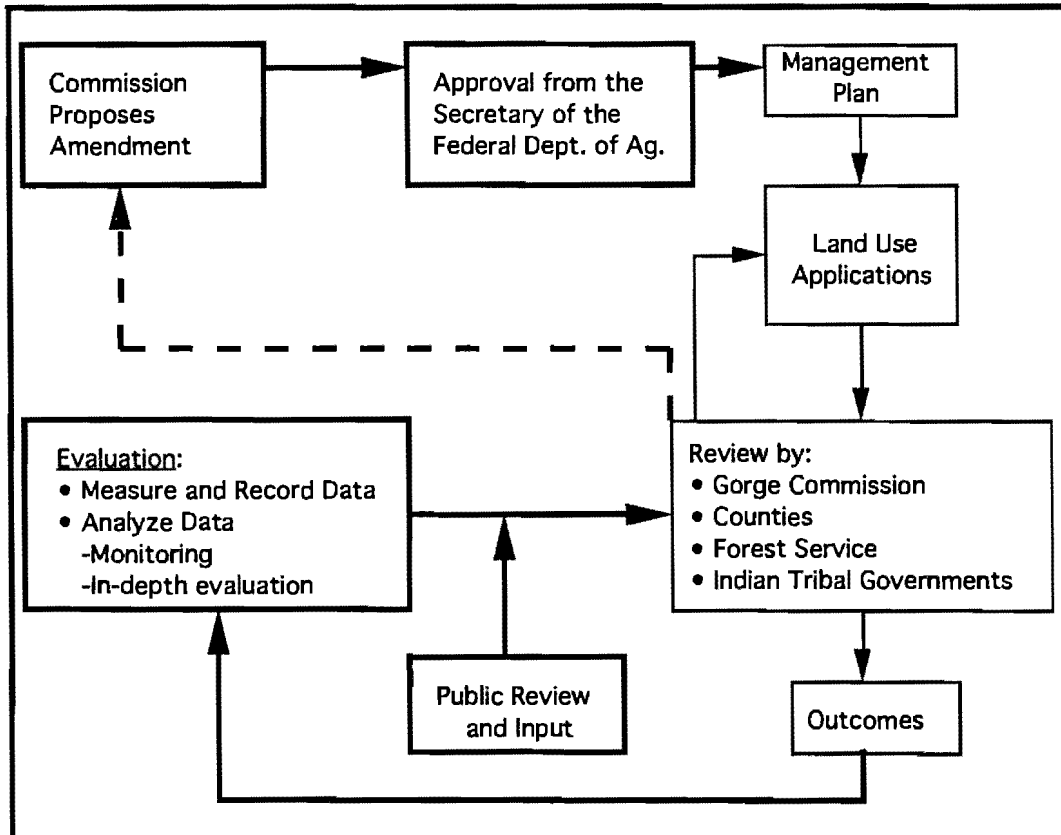


Figure One - Existing and Proposed Management Plan
Flowchart of Responsibility

In this example, the starting point is the Management Plan. With the inclusion of the steps for evaluation and public review the process becomes continuous, including these two procedures on an ongoing basis, when applicable. In this model the evaluation or monitoring steps would not always lead to a plan amendment. This would be at the discretion of the Gorge Commission in a given circumstance.

What will the evaluation accomplish?

The plan for evaluation is structured to design a process that will answer two central questions:

- 1) Are the guidelines stipulated in the Management Plan being followed?
- 2) Have the desired outcomes occurred i.e. has the Management Plan protected the natural, cultural, and scenic resources?

The first question can be answered through application of "procedural criteria" designed to measure compliance to objective standards established in the Management Plan. The second question is more qualitative in nature and is conducted with "substantive criteria" in mind to determine if the stated goals have been met.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following section includes a discussion of how to prioritize the criteria developed for the evaluation process into different levels of analysis. In addition, we have included a summary of group observations on the current process and identification of key actions that we feel would be important to consider including in **any** level of analysis that was performed on the effectiveness of the Management Plan.

Following our observations are recommended actions aimed at removing possible general obstacles to an evaluation process. These obstacles include issues such as interagency communication, compatibility of data sources, and ease of access to records and relevant data.

Terms:

Procedural Criteria: Empirical measures of whether procedures and policies in the Management Plan are being followed by the relevant enforcing agencies and landowners in the protected area.

Substantive Criteria: Qualitative assessments of the "outcome" of the Management Plan, ie. whether or not it is working as intended.

Levels of Analysis

Depending on the timeline, budget, and objectives of the evaluator, the following three (3) levels of analysis may be considered:

Level 1 Analysis:

- Describes a detailed, comprehensive implementation of all the tasks specified to measure both the procedural and substantive criteria for sections of the Management Plan pertaining to protection of resources as well as sections on action strategies. (see tables, page 16, 23) In addition, the items listed on page 13 for streamlining the general evaluation process should be considered.

A level One analysis would require the greatest amount of time and financial resources. This is intended to be an exhaustive process requiring extensive sampling of development applications

and detailed comparisons of existing conditions with records of conditions before Management Plan implementation, as well as numerous interviews and qualitative studies.

The level One analysis may not be appropriate at the present time (1995) because not enough time has elapsed since official commencement of the Management Plan to begin the implementation of many items listed under the sections pertaining to the Action Plan. A more realistic interval for performing a level One analysis would be approximately ten years after the implementation of the Management Plan, and at subsequent ten-year intervals thereafter.

Level 2 Analysis:

- Describes a medium level of scrutiny that could be accomplished with considerably less time and financial commitment than the level One analysis. Level Two entails performing all tasks listed to evaluate procedural and substantive criteria for sections of the Management Plan pertaining to protection of resources only. In addition, substantive criteria would be evaluated for sections of the Plan pertaining to the Action Plan.

The level Two analysis would provide a comprehensive evaluation of both the regulatory process specified in the plan and the broader, qualitative issues implied by the substantive criteria. This level is the preferred level to be performed at this point in time to pinpoint needed improvements to the regulatory process in addition to constructing the framework for future updates to the evaluation of the qualitative issues.

Level 3 Analysis:

- Describes a focus on the qualitative and subjective issues implied in the substantive criteria for both the protection and the enhancement sections of the Management Plan. This level of analysis would assume a lower level of priority to ensuring that all administrative procedures were being correctly implemented and stresses instead the notion that the vital issue to consider is the **result** of the Plan rather than the means by which that result is being achieved.

The level Three analysis would be most appropriate as a follow-up to an initial Level One or Two analysis that would help establish a "base case" portrait of how effectively the procedural issues are being addressed. This level of analysis could also be performed if budget constraints prevented either of the more detailed analyzes.

Findings and Observations

The Columbia River Gorge Commission bears the lions share of responsibility for enforcement of the plan objectives. Staff limitations prevent any formal commitment to spot inspection policies that would assist in keeping unauthorized land use to a minimum. Regulation is enforced in a reactive manner. The Commission relies on the “watchdog” approach for control. Gorge advocate groups and local residents keep a sharp eye on activities that may indicate unreported land use and alert the Commission who then investigates the situation. The counties that were visited, Hood River and Skamania, who have approved ordinances, follow a similar method of enforcement. The counties, however, forward copies of land use applications to the Commission or Forest Service depending of the type of use in question.

The Commission, Forest Service and Counties’ record keeping is done on a case by case basis. The files appear complete and informational. Formal notice of land use applications is made to parties who request it. (Appendix, page 114) The Forest Service has original mylars of the inventory maps made when the Plan was initiated. They are updating maps every 1-2 years and comparing the new maps to the original. These maps are available to the public for viewing or copying. The Forest Service makes their resources available to all agencies involved with the Management Plan.

Observation: There is a possible lack of interaction between various state and federal agencies, counties, forest service, and Gorge Commission.

- A universal understanding of the interactive responsibilities of accessory organizations will aid in an efficient implementation of the plan and a better ability to gauge what has and has not been accomplished. Clear channels of communication between and among all relevant agencies should be established and observed.

Observation: Agencies appear to be complying with the Plan in a reactive manner. When a land use application is filed it is reviewed for compliance. Development that is done without formal application is not reviewed.

- A significant amount of random inspections should be conducted to establish how much, if any, unregulated land use is being conducted in the Scenic Area.

Observation: Critical definitions are lacking in the glossary and a general understanding of the definitions by people involved in the plan are not consistent. Some examples of specific definitions are “guidelines” and “policies.”

- An updated glossary of new terms is appropriate and should be developed for the Management Plan. A survey of interested parties, for their input, should be attempted to insure the maximum value.

Observation: There does not appear to be any consistency in the methods of record and data keeping between involved agencies.

- Establish interagency standards for data compilation and storage with regard to the criteria in the Management Plan.

Observation: Comparing situations in the Gorge with other, similar efforts will add validity to conclusion which may be drawn as a result of the evaluation.

- Obtain copies of Lake Tahoe, Chesapeake Bay, Adirondacks, or other preservation plans and compare with procedures undertaken in the Gorge.

Summary of Observations

1. Establish clear channels of interagency communication, particularly with regards to agencies only contacted occasionally.
2. Perform random inspections for compliance
3. Updated glossary for the Management Plan
4. Interagency standardization of data compilation procedures
5. Compare evaluation procedures and findings with similar efforts

IV. EVALUATION CRITERIA AND TASKS

Analysis of the Management Plan:

Our first task was to derive evaluation criteria from the Management Plan itself. The following chapters were analyzed to create criteria directly from policies and objectives stated in the Plan for the Special Management Areas only:

PART I: RESOURCE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT

Chapter 1: Scenic Resources

Chapter 2: Cultural Resources

Chapter 3: Natural Resources

Chapter 4: Recreational Resources

PART III: ACTION PROGRAM

Chapter 1: Recreation Development Plan

Chapter 3: Enhancement Strategies

Chapter 4: Interpretation and Education

As noted earlier, criteria was categorized into procedural and substantive. Outlined in the following sections of this document is our working definitions of the criteria and procedures to be followed during an evaluation process that will determine whether the criteria are being satisfied.

Substantive Criteria

Substantive Criteria represent a qualitative measure of whether or not the “goals” and “policies” of the Management Plan are being met through the actions implied in the guidelines. Substantive criteria refer to the “ends” rather than the “means” contained within the Management Plan. Put simply, substantive criteria are used to determine whether the Management Plan is accomplishing it’s intended objectives.

After determining the criteria, we recommend tasks necessary for measuring the success of the plan according to the criteria suggested. We then evaluated the completeness and appropriateness of the suggested courses of action through the following means:

A) Interviews

Interviews of the following agencies were conducted to determine whether the data locations we indicated for checking evaluation criteria were accurate.

- Columbia River Gorge Commission
- Representative implementing counties: (Skamania, Hood River)
- U.S. Forest Service
- Oregon and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Along with the implementing agencies listed above, we consulted with the following other organizations and persons for a broader perspective on the issues involved in a substantive evaluation:

- Stuart Chapin, noted author on land use planning issues and former Gorge Commissioner.
- Jerry Kelly, OSU - Dept. of Crop and Soil Sciences

In addition to reviewing data source locations, we interviewed these and other agencies for opinions and thoughts on the Management Plan implementation in general. We asked for subjective information about how individual agencies felt the Plan was working and how it could be more effectively implemented and monitored. The results of the qualitative interviews are summarized in Appendix III (page 125) of this document. For a complete listing of agencies and questions asked of the above parties, refer to Appendix, page 205.

B) Literature Search

In order to gain an understanding of existing evaluation methodologies available for similar plans, we conducted a literature search that included other evaluation design proposals as well as general writings on the importance of evaluation in the planning process. (see bibliography for a complete listing of titles.) Much of this material was helpful in developing the general format for our evaluation design and in formulating substantive criteria to be used in the evaluation process.

TABLE OF CONTENTS
SUBSTANTIVE CRITERIA TABLES

I	Resource Protection and Enhancement	
	A) Scenic Resources.....	17
	B) Natural Resources.....	17
	C) Recreation Resources.....	17
	D) Cultural Resources.....	17
II	Action Program	
	A) Scenic/Natural Resources.....	18
	B) Recreational Resources.....	19
	C) Cultural Resources.....	19
	D) General.....	20

The “tables” that follow have been developed as a reference guide. In the case of substantive criteria, the first column contains a qualitative statement designed to determine the overall effectiveness of the plan. The four broad categories of resources; Scenic, Natural, Recreational, and Cultural, and the enhancement procedures for the same categories, have been addressed in this manner.

An unabridged listing of the information contained in the tables is located in the appendix of this report. This is applicable to both the substantive and procedural criteria. The two formats vary in their level of detail.

UPA LIBRARY

SUBSTANTIVE CRITERIA - ENHANCEMENT CRITERIA

Page 1/2

Criteria	Procedure
<p><u>Scenic/Natural Resources</u></p> <p>Scenic areas have been improved, or have not been degraded through development or resource extraction, i.e. mining.</p> <p>Areas of discordant features in landscape and degradation to National and Scenic Resources, such as, deforestation, have been improved through public planting</p>	<p><i>Check with the Forest Service</i></p>
<p><u>Recreation Resources</u></p> <p>There has been a net increase in recreational resources.</p>	<p><i>1. Check Forest Service Resources for development of recreational access and facilities to the Columbia River.</i></p> <p><i>2. Compare the types and amounts of recreation resources from 1992 to the present.</i></p>
<p><u>Cultural Resources</u></p> <p>The public is more aware of the value of existing cultural resources in the Management area than they were in 1992.</p> <p>A spirit of cooperation has been pursued with land owners so cultural resources discovered during construction are reported willfully.</p>	<p><i>1. Interviews with land owners that have gone through the process whether they willfully disclosed a discovery or were caught in violation. Specifically look for mitigation measures that were discussed.</i></p> <p><i>2. Survey of Northwest residents (see appendix ¹²²)</i></p>

SUBSTANTIVE CRITERIA - PROTECTION CRITERIA

Page 1/2

Criteria	Procedure
<p><u>Scenic Resources</u></p> <p>Scenic Key Viewing Areas and Scenic Corridors as defined by the Management Plan have been improved, or have not been degraded through development or resource extraction, i.e. mining.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compare video/photos/aerials of key viewing areas from 1992 to videos/photos/aerials from present using overlays; measure or accurately estimate net change in disturbance of the landscape resulting from development or resource extraction. (restored areas should count as a plus, while newly disturbed areas would count as a minus) 2. Using overlays or other graphic devices, project "build-out" scenarios at 5 year intervals to 25 year time horizon, using ratio of net change in landscape disturbance derived in part 1. 3. Ask public through visual preference surveys to evaluate acceptability of 25-year build-out scenario. 4. Conduct phone surveys to randomly selected Northwestern State residents (See appendix for sample survey) page 122 5. Information gathering through a study done at select recreational and urban areas.
<p><u>Natural Resource</u></p> <p>Natural resources have not been adversely affected since implementation of the Management Plan.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check to determine if any indigenous wildlife and plant species unique to the Columbia River Gorge have become endangered since the implementation of the plan by comparing inventories from 1992 to those of the present. 2. Determine net change in area of deforestation by overlay of aerial photos of Gorge from 1992 and the present. 3. Determine net change in wetland acreage by comparison of 1992 wetland areas to the present. 4. Check with DEQ for water quality violations since implementation of the Management Plan. 5. All of the above must be analyzed by determining what usual outside circumstances have accounted for the change, such as, natural disasters.

SUBSTANTIVE CRITERIA - PROTECTION CRITERIA

Page 2/2

Criteria	Procedure
<p><u>Recreation Resources</u></p> <p>Recreational resources have been protected and enhanced.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. Compare net change in recreational resources between records from 1992 to present.</i> <i>2. Interview stakeholders (Indian Tribal Governments, Forest Service, landowners, etc.)</i>
<p><u>Cultural Resources</u></p> <p>Cultural resource sites been protected or positively influenced through efforts of the Management Plan</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. Compare comprehensive resource location map from 1992 (does this exist and where?) to cultural resource location map from present.</i> <i>2. Measure or accurately estimate net change in cultural resource sites. Investigate circumstances surrounding displacement of sites.</i> <i>3. Compare 1992 conditions of known cultural sites (using photos and written material accompanying original file) with observation from present day through site visits and interviews with relevant enforcing agencies.</i>

SUBSTANTIVE CRITERIA - ENHANCEMENT CRITERIA

Page 2/2

Criteria	Procedure
<p><u>General</u></p> <p>Public awareness of the objectives and values of the Management Plan have been increased since its implementation.</p> <p>Public approval and support of the objectives and values of Management Plan has been increased since its implementation</p>	<p><i>I. Survey of Northwest residents (see appendix <u>22</u>)</i></p>

Procedural Criteria

Procedural criteria are fairly straightforward derivations from each “guideline” listed in the following sections of the Management Plan: (SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS ONLY)

PART I: RESOURCE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT

Chapter 1: Scenic Resources

Chapter 2: Cultural Resources

Chapter 3: Natural Resources

Chapter 4: Recreational Resources

PART III: ACTION PROGRAM

Chapter 1: Recreation Development Plan

Chapter 3: Enhancement Strategies

Chapter 4: Interpretation and Education

“Procedural” refers to an empirical evaluation of whether the action implied in each policy is being carried out and if it is being carried out in the manner in which the Management Plan intended it to be. For example, **“Proposed new developments and land uses, as described in a site plan prepared by the applicant, shall be evaluated to ensure that natural resources are protected from adverse effects,”** is the first SMA guideline for Part I, Chapter 3: Natural Resources. A strictly procedural criteria derived from this guideline would be: *All (100%) new developments were being reviewed by the appropriate agency to ensure protection of the natural resources.*

From each procedural criteria we then derived one or more tasks that could be used to determine whether the criteria was being met in practice. For the example listed above, the relevant task would be: Investigate development application records from the Gorge Commission and implementing counties to determine whether all development applications were being reviewed for natural resource protection. If it is found that all applications (or a reasonable representative sample, as defined in Appendix, page 123 of this report) are being reviewed for natural resource protection, then the procedural criteria has been satisfied.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS
PROCEDURAL CRITERIA TABLES**

I	Resource Protection and Enhancement	
	A) Scenic Resources.....	23
	B) Cultural Resources.....	28
	C) Natural Resources.....	30
	D) Recreation Resources.....	33
II	Action Program	
	A) Recreation and Development Plan.....	37
	B) Enhancement Strategies	
	1 - Overall Enhancement Strategies.....	41
	2 - Scenic Resources Enhancement Strategies.....	43
	3 - Cultural Resources Enhancement Strategies.....	46
	4 - Natural Resources Enhancement Strategies.....	49
	5 - Recreation Resources Enhancement Strategies.....	54
	6 - Forest Land Enhancement Strategies.....	56
	7 - Agricultural Land Enhancement Strategies.....	58
	8 - Emergency Services Strategies.....	60
	C) Interpretation and Education.....	62
III	Administration	
	A) Indian Tribal Treaty Rights and Consultation.....	65

The first column of these “tables” covers the specific guidelines applicable to Scenic, Natural, Recreation, and Cultural resources, which are taken directly from the management plan. Also displayed in the “table” format are the plan’s Overall Enhancement Strategies; Enhancement Strategy Objectives for Scenic, Natural, Recreation, Cultural resources; Forest Land; Agricultural Land; Emergency Services; Interpretation and Education; Indian Tribal Treaty Rights and Consultation; and the Recreation Development Plan. These enhancement goals have been defined by the Gorge Commission as being visionary in nature and not included in the early phase of implementation of the plan. However, as part of the evaluation design, these objectives have been included and should be evaluated for their current status.

Scenic Resources

Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources	
1	New development and land uses shall be evaluated to ensure that scenic resources are not adversely affected, including cumulative effects, based on visibility from key viewing areas.	<i>No new development and land usage has impacted the scenic quality from key viewing areas.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spot visual inspections using Landscape Sensitivity Map to measure any changes which may have transpired since the original inventory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Service houses the originals of the six base maps used to create the Management Plan. These maps are also on GIS.
2	All new developments and land uses immediately adjacent to scenic routes shall be in conformance with state or county scenic route guidelines.	<i>100% of all new development and land usage shall conform with state or county scenic route guidelines.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain appropriate guidelines and make random checks for conformance. The Scenic Area Corridor map may assist with the baseline inventory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission • Counties • Oregon or Washington State Departments of Transportation.
3	New land uses or development shall comply with the following design guidelines A-E. (See Appendix <u>6</u>)	<i>100 percent of new land uses and development are in compliance with design guidelines A through E relating to pastoral areas, Coniferous and Oak-Pine woodland, residential settings, river bottomlands, and Gorge walls, canyonlands, and wildlands.</i>	<p>A. Spot check current trends with Landscape Significance map. Inspect plants and structures for compliance with color and variety requirements.</p> <p>(continued)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Service • Gorge Commission • Counties for visual inspection at time of permit issuance. • Field observation • Appendix Example of Key View map from Forest Service GIS data. <p>Note-the Vegetation Advisory Committee has not been created yet.</p>

Scenic Resources

Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
<p>3 continued</p>		<p>B. Verify VQO retention in Open Space and Federal Forest Land. Obtain National Forest Land Plans for Mt. Hood and G. Pinchot and confirm that VQO has been met. With Seen Areas map spot check development for appearance of color, design, plant species directive, and partial retention.</p> <p>C. VQO of partial retention shall be compared with a Visual Absorption map and dwellings shall be inspected for conformance to architectural, material, plant species, and color-tone requirements.</p> <p>(continued)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Appendix example of Gorge Development Review Process and Agency Contact checklist outlined in the Development Handbook.

Scenic Resources

Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
<p>3 continued</p>		<p>D. Using original inventory maps, spot check new development and land uses for partial retention. Inspect Open Space designations fro full VQO retention. check for horizontal appearance, plant species and color-tone conformance.</p> <p>E. Using key viewing areas and inventory maps, check for full retention. Check structures and signs for conformance with color, plant species, and architectural specifications. Check any above ground utilities for installation dates and determine if attempts were made to install below ground. Spot check temporary roads for usage patterns.</p>	

Scenic Resources

Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
<p>4 For forest practices, guidelines A-G shall apply (See Appendix page 169 for guidelines A-G).</p>	<p><i>100% of all forest practices have been applied.</i></p>	<p>A. Confirm that the Forest Service is in conformance with items A-G for the management area, using procedures listed in guidelines 1-3.</p> <p>B. Spot check property boundaries and ownership within viewsheds with Forest Service records and determine that not more than 16 percent of each individual property is a "created opening."</p> <p>C. Using records from 4B, confirm that "created openings" maintain natural patterns with landscape.</p> <p>D. Using records from 4B, confirm that none of the "created openings" exceed 15 acres in size. In the case of foreground openings, it will not exceed 5 acres.</p> <p>(continued)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Service, see Appendix for a listing of GIS coverages housed with Forest Service.

Scenic Resources

Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
<p>4 continued</p>		<p>E. Review current aerial photography and/or make visual inspection to determine that clearcutting has not taken place on Federal Forest Lands.</p> <p>F. Using original inventory maps or baseline photography, confirm that "created openings" have not created a break in the vegetation skyline as visible from key viewing areas.</p> <p>G. Using records from 4F determine that there is at least a 400 x 20' tall area of closed canopy between "created openings."</p>	
<p>5 The design standards A-J shall be applied to all new land uses and developments, regardless of location or landscape setting (See Appendix, page 69, for design standards).</p>	<p><i>100% of all new development is in compliance with design standards.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use baseline photographs, original inventory maps, and spot check inspections to insure that new developments and land uses are in conformance with guidelines of heights, colors, lighting, and vegetation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Service • Gorge Commission

Cultural Resources

Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
<p>1</p> <p>All cultural resource surveys, evaluations, assessments, and mitigation plans shall be performed by professionals whose expertise reflects the type of cultural resources that are involved. Principal investigators shall meet the professional standards published in 36 CFR 61.</p>	<p><i>100% of all surveys, evaluations, assessments, and mitigation plans shall be performed by professionals in the field.</i></p> <p><i>100% of all surveys, evaluations, assessments, and mitigation plans shall be overseen by principal investigators that are in compliance with the professional standards outlined in 36 CFR 61.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the professional standards of 36 CFR 61. • Sample cultural surveys completed between 1990 and 1994 to determine whether they were performed by professionals in the appropriate field. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Service <p>Note - There is a new Federal Historic Preservation Act due to come out soon - info. from Forest Service archaeologists.</p>
<p>2</p> <p>For federal or federally assisted undertakings, the reviewing agency shall complete its consultation responsibilities under Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 [36 CFR 800.1(c)(i)].</p>	<p><i>100% of all federal or federally funded projects shall have completed a review that follows the consultation responsibilities under Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 [36 CFR 800.1(c)(i)].</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the consultation responsibilities under Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 [36 CFR 800.1(c)(i)]. • Spot check reviews to determine if the proper procedures were followed under Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 [36 CFR 800.1(c)(i)]. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Service

Cultural Resources

	Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
3	<p>Discovery during construction: All authorizations for new developments or land uses shall require the immediate notification of the reviewing agency if cultural resources are discovered during construction or development...If the discovered material is suspected to be human bone or burial, procedures A-C shall be used (See Appendix, page 83, for procedures A-C).</p>	<p><i>100% of all cultural resource discoveries shall be reported to the proper authorities.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On a map of the inventoried areas, mark the new development in the same area or close proximity (1/4 mile). have these developments reported any new findings? • Analyze for patterns in reports and determine the probability that resources were not reported during construction. • Field check new developments where no resources were reported. • For monitoring purposes, all reported findings should be documented geographically in a GIS database for future spatial analysis of patterns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Service <p>Note - There is a database and a GIS coverage maintained by the Forest Service of locations and other pertinent information. However, all this data is confidential and can only be analyzed by the staff archaeologists.</p>
4	<p>Reviewing agencies shall use the following steps under 36 CFR 800 (4.9) for assessing potential effects to cultural resources following steps 1 - 5 (See Appendix, page 83, for steps 1-5).</p>	<p><i>100% of all reviews of possible adverse effects on cultural resources will follow the guidelines established in 36 CFR.</i></p> <p><i>100% of all reviews of possible adverse effects will use inter-agency and tribal governments experts in determining the effects and mitigation of those effects.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample studies that determined adverse effects on cultural resources on lands within the SMA from 1992 to 1994 for correct procedures and stakeholder participation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Service • Oregon and Washington Historic Preservation Offices.

Natural Resources

Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
<p>1 Proposed new developments and land uses shall be evaluated to ensure that natural resources are protected.</p>	<p><i>100% of new developments being evaluated by appropriate agency.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate County and Gorge Commission records. • Create matrix of who is evaluating development applications. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counties • Gorge Commission <p>Refer to the Handbooks for development procedures distributed by the counties with approved land use ordinances and the Commission</p>
<p>2 Buffer zones shall be undisturbed unless no practicable alternatives exist. New developments and uses in the buffer zone must demonstrate no adverse effects to the natural resource by way of a mitigation plan.</p>	<p><i>Minimal encroachment into existing or newly established buffer zones.</i></p> <p><i>Are practicable alternative tests being performed accurately?</i></p> <p><i>Are mitigation plans being completed to the standards established by the SMA Guideline No. 7 (pp. I-127)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate sample of development applications from each County with jurisdiction over SMA's and Gorge Commission to evaluate practicable alternative tests. • Compare a sample of mitigation plans approved by each reviewing agency against outlined in SMA Guideline No. 7. (pp. I-127) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counties • Gorge Commission
<p>3 The applicant's site plan shall include the following information in addition to that required in Part II, Chapter 7, to help evaluate compliance with minimum natural resource protection standards: (See appendix for complete check list of what must be included on site plans and land use application example)</p>	<p><i>100% of all site plans submitted with development applications contain the required items above.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate sample of development applications from all evaluating agencies to determine whether site plans contain the required items. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counties • Gorge Commission

Natural Resources

Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
<p>4 Site plans shall be submitted to the Forest Service, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, or Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. The site plan shall be reviewed by the Forest Service in consultation with the appropriate state or federal agency and approved by the County if appropriate.</p>	<p><i>100% of all site plans (in conjunction with development applications) submitted to the proper regulating agency.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check sample of development approvals from each County and Gorge Commission for review of site plan by appropriate regulatory agency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counties • Gorge Commission <p>See Appendix ^{✓ # 70} for example of Hood River checklist for routing of review materials to Commission and Forest Service.</p>
<p>5 Review of Site Plan shall consider items A-G listed in the Appendix, page <u>172</u> .</p>	<p><i>100% of site plans are reviewed with regards to items A-G listed in the Appendix, page <u>172</u>.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check sample of development approvals from each County and Gorge Commission for review on topics A-G listed in the Appendix, page <u>172</u>. Note any topic not covered by the reviewing agency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counties • Gorge Commission
<p>6 Minimal natural resource protection standards include items A-E listed in the Appendix, page <u>172</u> .</p>	<p><i>100% compliance to all minimum natural resource protection standards A-E listed in the Appendix, page <u>172</u> demonstrated by any approved development application.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review a sample of approved development applications from each county and the Gorge Commission to determine compliance with minimum natural resource protection standards A-E listed in the Appendix, page <u>172</u>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counties • Gorge Commission

Natural Resources

Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
<p>7 The applicant shall develop a natural resource mitigation plan for all new developments or uses proposed within a buffer zone. The applicant's mitigation plan shall meet criteria A-E listed in the Appendix, page 174.</p>	<p><i>100% of all applications approved for encroachment into a buffer zone contain a resource mitigation plan that satisfies criteria A-E listed in the Appendix, page 174</i></p>	<p>•Review a sample of approved development applications from each county and the Gorge Commission to determine if mitigation plans are being submitted when encroachment into a buffer zone occurs, and whether mitigation plan satisfies criteria A-E listed in the Appendix, page __.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counties • Gorge Commission
<p>8 The natural resource mitigation plan shall be reviewed to ensure that the proposed mitigation is adequate and that it complies with minimum natural resource protection standards. The plan shall be reviewed by the Forest Service, in consultation with appropriate state or federal agencies, and reviewed and approved by the County, if appropriate.</p>	<p>• See Guideline 7</p>	<p>• See Guideline 7</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counties • Gorge Commission

Recreation Resources

Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
1 New developments and land uses shall not displace existing recreation use.	<i>100% of all new development shall not displace existing recreation use.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define recreation use. • As a quick check, determine if there has been a net loss in the amount of recreation areas by comparing before and after inventory maps or tables. • Monitoring requires sampling of site plans approved by the individual counties or the commission and field observation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Service GIS coverages available
2 Recreation resources shall be protected from adverse effects by evaluating new developments and land uses as proposed in the site plan. Analysis of both on-site and off-site cumulative effects shall be required.	<i>100% of all new development shall document on-site and off-site cumulative adverse effects.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring requires sampling of approved site plans to see if documentation shows analysis of any possible on or off site cumulative adverse effects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Service
3 New pedestrian or equestrian trails shall not have motorized uses except for emergency services.	<i>100% of all pedestrian and equestrian trails will be made inaccessible to motorized vehicles.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take a random sample of trails to check for vehicle tire prints. • Interview forest service personnel to determine if they have observed or collected complaints that show that a problem exists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Service • Field Observation

Recreation Resources

Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
<p>4 Mitigation measures shall be provided to preclude adverse effects on the recreation resource.</p>	<p><i>Documentation of mitigation measures shall have been completed to preclude adverse affects on recreation resources.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine if mitigation measures have been created on a case by case basis to preclude adverse affects on recreation resources. • Document where they are kept and the procedures being used by each jurisdiction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Service
<p>5 The facility guidelines are intended to apply to individual recreation facilities. For the purposes of these guidelines a cluster or grouping of recreational developments or improvements located relatively close is considered an individual recreation facility. Developments or improvements within the same recreation intensity class are considered as separate facilities if they are separated by at least a 1/4 miles of undeveloped land (excluding trails pathways or access roads).</p>	<p><i>100% of all site plans should be analyzed as to adverse affects on clusters of recreation developments that act as one facility.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample site plan approvals to see if adverse affects were determined to affect just the one recreational development in closest proximity or if there was a cluster that was not taken into consideration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Service
<p>6 New development and reconstruction of scenic routes (see Part III, Chapter 1: Recreation Development Plan) shall include provisions for bicycle lanes.</p>	<p><i>100% of all development and reconstruction of scenic routes shall include provisions for bike lanes (See part III Chapter 1: Recreation Development Plan).</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review a sample of development or reconstruction plans along scenic routes to determine if bike plans were considered or implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oregon and Washington Departments of Transportation • Forest Service

Recreation Resources

Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
<p>7 A local government may grant a variance of up to 10 percent to the Guidelines of Recreation Intensity Class 4 for parking and campground units upon demonstration that all of the conditions A-F exist (see Appendix, page 178 for conditions A-F).</p>	<p><i>100% of all variances requested for Recreation Intensity Class 4 shall be allowed a maximum of 10% more accommodations (people and vehicular parking) based on the criteria established in Part I, Chapter 4 SMA Overall Guideline 7 A-D.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review all variances for Recreation Intensity Class 4 to determine if more than 10% was allowed in the approved site plan based on the criteria established in Part I, Chapter 4, SMA Overall Guideline 7 A-D. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counties • Commission • Forest Service
<p>8 Proposals to change the Recreation Intensity Class of an area shall require a Management Plan amendment pursuant to policies 1 through 5 in “Amendment of the Management Plan” (Part V Chapter 1: Gorge Commission Role).</p>	<p><i>100% of all requests for changes in the Recreation Intensity Class of an area shall pursue a Management Plan Amendment according to policies 1 through 5 in “Amendment of the Management Plan” (Part V Chapter 1: Gorge Commission Role).</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spot check recent site plans for compliance with the Recreation Intensity Class that they are zoned. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission • Forest Service

Recreation Resources

Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
<p>9 The recreation intensity classes are designed to protect recreation resources by limiting land development and land uses.</p>	<p><i>See substantive criteria</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine if objectives 1-8 have been met. • Determine perceptions of limitations of guidelines and affects on recreation resources from stakeholders in the community and whether they feel that specific recreation resources that they have knowledge of have been protected or enhanced...what was the threat and how was it avoided? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission • Forest Service • COunties • Interviews with Stakeholders • Oregon and Washington Departments of Transportation <p>Note - No land subdivision in SMA except Forest Service for facilitating land acquisition.</p>
<p>SMA Provisions: Recreation Intensity Classes</p>			
<p>Guidelines 1- 4 (See Appendix, page 120, for guidelines 1-4).</p>	<p><i>100% of approved site plans shall reflect the criteria of the Recreation Intensity Class that they fall under.</i></p> <p>Substantive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Are the Recreation Intensity Classification objectives adequately preserving and enhancing the existing recreation land uses?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review a sample of approved site plans to check the Recreation Intensity Class criteria against the actual accommodations represented on the site plan. • Field observation may be necessary to determine if actual build out of the sites fits in with the existing land uses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Service • Counties • Commission

Recreation Development Plan

	Goals	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
1	<p>Provide opportunities for public and private recreation uses and access to the Columbia River.</p>	<p><i>Opportunities for public and private recreation uses and access to the Columbia River have been provided when the any or all of the following policies have been followed;</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. Increased access to the Columbia River should be provided.</i> <i>2. Water-oriented day-use recreation access is emphasized along the Columbia River. Additional campgrounds should be located in proximity to these popular day-use attractions.</i> <i>3. Opportunities for private recreation resource enhancement have been provided through partnership with public agencies and through application of the recreation intensity class guidelines (Part I, Chapter 4).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check with the Forest Service and local jurisdictions to document where new trails, dayuse and campgrounds have been created. • Determine if these new uses are located along the river and within close proximity of each other. • Check with the Forest Service, Commission and local Park Personnel to see if a partnership approach has been used to enhance recreation resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Service • Commission • Park personnel

Recreation Development Plan

Goals	Criteria	Procedures	Resources	
2	<p>Provide a diversity of trail opportunities in the National Scenic Area.</p>	<p><i>A diversity of trail opportunities have been provided in the N.S.A. when the any or all of the following policies have been followed;</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. Trails should be provided to link Urban Areas and recreation opportunities in the Scenic Area.</i> <i>2. A loop trail through the Scenic Area should be supported.</i> <i>3. Equestrian and mountain bike use should be limited to natural resource areas with low sensitivities.</i> <i>4. Trail systems and new trails should be incorporate existing segments of older, abandoned, or historic trails.</i> <i>5. New trails should be provided along the Columbia River shoreline.</i> <i>6. Trail linkages should be provided between Scenic Area trails and trails on other public lands outside the Scenic Area?</i> <i>7. Safe bikeways should be provided for recreation use on appropriate public roads?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check with Forest Service to see if any of the policies 1 - 7 have been provided. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Service • Commission

Recreation Development Plan

Goals	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
<p>3 Increase public awareness, understanding, and appreciation of the scenic, natural, cultural, economic, and recreational resources of the Scenic Area.</p>	<p><i>Public awareness has increased when any or all of the following policies have followed;</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. Policies for interpretation and education are found in Part III, Chapter 4: Interpretation and Education.</i> <i>2. New scenic viewpoints should be provided to showcase the grand panoramas of the Scenic Area.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check with Forest Service and O & W-DOT to see if the number of scenic viewpoints has increased or been maintained. • Look to Part III-Chapter 4 for other procedures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oregon and Washington Departments of Transportation • Forest Service
<p>4 Provide for restoration and connection of the remaining segments of the Historic River Highway in keeping with its National register status.</p>	<p><i>Restoration and Connection of the remaining segments of the Historic River Highway has been accomplished when any or all of the following policies have been met;</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. The corridor of the Historic Columbia River Highway should be managed in cooperation with the State of Oregon as an historic visitor attraction.</i> <i>2. The intact and usable highway segments should be connected with recreation trails to link local, state, and federal recreation and historic sites.</i> <i>3. The recommendations identified in A Study of the Historic Columbia River Highway (1987) should be followed for restoration and connection of projects.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check with Oregon and Washington Departments of Transportation and the Oregon and Washington Historical Societies to determine if work has been done to connect and maintain the useable part of the Columbia River Historic Highway. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oregon and Washington Departments of Transportation • Forest Service

Recreation Development Plan

Goals	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
<p>5 Maximize customer service and cost-effectiveness of recreation opportunities by using partnerships of user groups and recreation providers to design and construct recreation facilities.</p>	<p><i>Customer service and cost-effectiveness of recreation opportunities by using partnerships of user groups to design and construct new facilities has been when the any or all of the following policies have been met;</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. Partnerships between private entities, agencies, and/or organizations are the preferred approach for developing recreation facilities?</i> <i>2. Recreation development shall be coordinated with present and proposed recreation activities of local and state land uses plans or outdoor recreation plans, particularly the state Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan?</i> <i>3. Cooperative planning with appropriate agencies and tribal governments should be encouraged where proposed in-lieu Indian fishing sites to provide multiple benefits.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate the state Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and determine what the major components are. • Take a sample of proposed and developed, public and private recreation facilities and determine if they have been coordinated with the state Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, done in partnership between public agencies and private organizations, and encouraged to use Indian fishing sites for provision of multiple benefits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission • Forest Service

Overall Enhancement Strategies

Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
<p>1 Encourage the establishment of a public or private conservancy to acquire or otherwise protect those lands within the GMA for which the Management Plan cannot offer adequate protection without denying a reasonable economic use. Seek funds to enhance the conservancy capability in the Scenic Area. Seek acquisition priority for tract of private land designated Open Space; for other lands with sensitive scenic, cultural, or natural resources; and for lands whose owners are confronted with unusual hardship resulting from application of policies or guidelines in the Management Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Public or private conservancy for the purpose of land acquisition has been established Funds are being actively recruited by the conservancy for land acquisition in the scenic area. Private land is being acquired by the conservancy in the scenic area.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine whether conservancy has been established. If yes: Investigate records of land acquisition by the conservancy since September, Check sample of land acquisitions by the conservancy to determine if location of acquisition and circumstances under which land was acquired are consistent with purposes stated in Overall enhancement strategy No. 1. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gorge Commission
<p>2 In consultation with state and federal agencies, the counties, and the Indian tribes, develop a handbook for landowners to inform them of opportunities to protect and enhance natural and scenic resources on their lands, including assistance programs offered by state and federal agencies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Handbook for landowners (how to protect and enhance natural and scenic resources) has been produced and is available for distribution.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check with the Gorge Commission and Counties to see if handbook is available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gorge Commission • Counties

Overall Enhancement Strategies

Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
<p>3 Establish a Vegetation Advisory Committee to advise the Gorge Commission, the Forest Service, the Washington and Oregon Departments of Transportation, and county road departments on improvement of vegetation management techniques to protect scenic, cultural, and natural resources.</p>	<p><i>Vegetation Advisory Committee has been established and is functioning in an advisory capacity to the Gorge Commission, the WA and OR Departments of Transportation and county road departments in regards to improvement of vegetation management techniques that will further the objectives of the Management Plan.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check with the Gorge Commission, the WA and OR Depts. of Transportation, and county road departments to determine if Vegetation Advisory Committee is established and functioning in an advisory capacity. • Contact the Vegetation Advisory Committee and spot check records of recommendations to agencies for evidence of management techniques that will further the objectives of the Management Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oregon and Washington Departments of Transportation <p>Note - The Vegetation Advisory Committee to the Gorge Commission has not been created...the Scenic Corridors Interagency Task Force attends to some of these issues.</p>

Enhancement Strategy Objectives - Scenic Resources

Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
<p>1 Screen or improve the appearance of discordant features in the landscape.</p>	<p><i>Improved appearance of discordant features in the landscape as a result of any or all objectives A-E (See Appendix, page 42, for objectives A-E).</i></p>	<p>A. Obtain and evaluate inventory for usefulness and thoroughness. B. Obtain copy of established program. Look for evidence of effectiveness to determine if program is appropriate. C. Obtain copy of established program. Confirm that it was established as directed. Determine if general goals for program have been accomplished. May require site visits to quarries and key viewing areas. D. Review program for compliance with plan. E. Spot check SMA and check for documentation to determine effectiveness.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission • Counties • Oregon and Washington Departments of Transportation • Bonneville

Enhancement Strategy Objectives - Scenic Resources

Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
<p>2 Improve the visual and recreational quality of the scenic travel corridors by implementing the recommendations in the Corridors Visual Inventory (April 1990).</p>	<p><i>Improved visual and recreational quality of scenic travel corridors.</i></p>	<p>A. Review memorandum between OR and WA DOT's. Check for compliance with recommendations in Corridors Visual Inventory.</p> <p>B. Review documentation which represents the effort on the part of OR and WA DOT's to implement the seven measures called out in the plan. Check for efforts by the Commission to encourage such efforts.</p> <p>C. Obtain a copy of any program and review it for effectiveness in reclamation of the quarries.</p> <p>D. Check for documentation or programs or other methods of "encouragement" to local communities.</p> <p>E. Check for documentation, transfer of funds etc... to confirm sign placement. Spot check to confirm installation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission • Counties • Forest Service • Oregon and Washington Departments of Transportation • Bonneville

Enhancement Strategy Objectives - Scenic Resources

Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
<p>3 Encourage federal and state agencies to monitor air quality and visibility in the Scenic Area and to study the Scenic Area for designation as a Class 1 airshed.</p>	<p><i>State and Federal Agencies have monitored air quality and visibility in the Scenic Area with a consistency that will yield significant statistical results. Studies have been made of the Scenic Area to determine qualification as a Class 1 airshed.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check for records from Oregon, Washington, and the federal government to determine if air quality and visibility have been monitored and or conclusions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission • DEQ • EPA

Enhancement Strategy Objectives - Cultural Resources

Policies	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
1	<p>Increase understanding of and appreciation for cultural resources</p>	<p>Check with Gorge Commission and Forest Service to see if any or all of the following criteria have been met;</p> <p>A. Promote educational and interpretative programs that increase public awareness of cultural resources.</p> <p>B. Develop cooperative programs w/ Native Americans to enhance public understanding of their cultural history.</p> <p>C. Increase public awareness of historic sites.</p> <p>D. Encourage increased efforts to research and document the cultural history by interviewing those that know the stories of times past.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission • Counties • Forest Service • Historic Societies of the States of Oregon and Washington. • Tribal Indian Governments

Increased understanding of and appreciation for cultural resources by complying with any or all of criteria A-D (see Appendix criteria A-D).
(Page 201)

Enhancement Strategy Objectives - Cultural Resources

Policies	Criteria	Procedures	Resources	
2	<p>Promote the protection, restoration, and enhancement of cultural sites.</p>	<p><i>Has the management plan promoted protection, recreation, and enhancement of cultural sites as determined by meeting any or all of criteria A-F (see Appendix , page 201, for criteria A-F)..</i></p>	<p>Check with Columbia Gorge Commission and Forest Service to see if any or all of the following criteria have been met;</p> <p>A. Determine if funds have been sought for a complete inventory of the scenic area.</p> <p>B. Determine an appropriate strategy for protection of sensitive cultural resources, such as, Miller Island.</p> <p>C. Identify and map traditional plant-gathering areas and restore the plant habitat wherever possible.</p> <p>D. Identify and interpret Oregon trail locations through the Scenic Area.</p> <p>E. Develop a comprehensive strategy for the entire Scenic Area to integrate all law enforcement efforts for purposes of cultural resources protection.</p> <p>F. Expand education programs to reduce vandalism.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission • Forest Service

Enhancement Strategy Objectives - Cultural Resources

Policies	Criteria	Procedures	Resources	
3	<p>Encourage enhancement of historic and landmark structures and cultural landscapes.</p>	<p><i>Enhancement of historic and landmark structure and cultural landscapes as defined by complying with any or all of the criteria A-C (see Appendix , page <u>20</u>, for criteria A-C).</i></p>	<p>Check with Columbia Gorge Commission and Forest Service to see if any or all of the following criteria have been met;</p> <p>A. Promote public awareness of tax and other incentives available for the protection of these buildings.</p> <p>B. Promote retention or rehabilitation of historic rock guardrails and other components of the highway -way whenever practical.</p> <p>C. Ensure that restoration projects are in keeping with National Register status of structure , facilities, or landscapes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission • Forest Service • Oregon and Washington Departments of Transportation.

Enhancement Strategy Objectives - Natural Resources

Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
<p>1 Enhance soil, water, and air resources to ensure sustainability of natural resources over time. (See Appendix for objectives A-D, page 27.)</p>	<p><i>Enhanced soil, water, and air resources to ensure sustainability over time.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check with Soil Conservation Service to determine whether any programs have been implemented to increase soil productivity. • Check with Agriculture departments at Oregon and Washington Universities to determine whether any programs have been implemented to increase soil productivity. • Check with Gorge Commission to determine whether program has been established to enhance soil water retention and reduce runoff. • Check with relevant Federal and State agencies (DEQ, Etc.) to determine whether comprehensive water quality monitoring program has been established for the Columbia River and its major tributaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil Conservation Service • Oregon State University • Dept. of Soil Sciences (503)-737-2441 • Washington State University • Gorge Commission • Department of Environmental Quality

Enhancement Strategies - Natural Resources

Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
<p>2 Establish cooperative programs to enhance significant natural resources in the Scenic Area. Programs should emphasize public lands, but encourage participation by private landowners. (See Appendix for objectives A-I, page 107.)</p>	<p><i>Cooperative programs have been established to enhance significant natural resources in the scenic area. (Emphasis on public lands.)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check with the Forest Service to determine whether interagency task forces have prepared site-specific plans for Open Space areas. • Check with the Gorge Commission to determine whether a comprehensive inventory has been completed for Oak Woodlands, and whether incentives are available for property owner cooperation and support, acquisition of sensitive stands, and easements to preserve oaks on large parcels. • Check with the Gorge Commission to determine the extent of enhancement of floral enhancement that is being implemented by private owners, native plant societies, and other organizations. Also check to see if protection guidelines and strategies such as easements, acquisition, and mitigation are being carried out in development applications. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Service • Gorge Commission • Gorge Commission

Enhancement Strategies - Natural Resources

Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
<p>2 continued</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check with the Forest Service to determine whether the “Three-Region Fish Policy for Coordinated Management of Anadromous Fish Resources” is being correctly implemented. • Check with State Wildlife agencies to determine what type of enhancements are being made (if any) to conservation of winter range. • Check with Gorge Commission to determine if any strategies (including tax incentives) for nongame wildlife habitat, waterfowl habitat, and shallow-water fish habitat conservation have been developed. • Check with Forest Service to determine whether Gorge Commission has provided an evaluation of natural areas with potential for designation as a Research Natural Area (RNA.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Service • Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife (Forest Grove) (503)-359-5973 (Dalles) (503)-296-4628 • Gorge Commission • Forest Service • Gorge Commission

Enhancement Strategies - Natural Resources

Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
<p>2 continued</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check with Gorge Commission to determine whether a program for restoration and enhancement of wetlands and riparian areas has been established, and how much acreage has been enhanced to date. • Check with the Gorge Commission and the Forest Service to determine whether the use of fire as a means to restore and perpetuate natural ecosystems is being encouraged and to what extent fire has taken place in the Scenic Area since implementation of the Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gorge Commission • Forest Service • Gorge Commission • Forest Service

Enhancement Strategies - Natural Resources

Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
<p>3 Develop educational and technical assistance programs to expand public awareness and understanding of ecological principles and ecosystem management. (See Appendix for policies A-C, page 109.)</p>	<p><i>Educational and technical assistance programs to expand public awareness and understanding of ecological principles and ecosystem management have been developed.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check with Gorge Commission to determine what kinds of educational opportunities have been made available to the public since implementation of The Plan. • Check with Gorge Commission to determine whether interagency program to foster the protection of wetlands and riparian areas from cattle grazing has been established. • Check with Gorge Commission to determine what type of technical documentation and assistance is available to land owners exploring alternatives to chemical use for vegetation management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gorge Commission • Forest Service • Gorge Commission • Forest Service • Gorge Commission • Forest Service

Enhancement Strategy Objectives - Recreation Resources

Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources	
1	<p>Enhance the recreational experience in the scenic area.</p>	<p><i>The recreational experience in the Scenic Area has been positively enhanced by complying with any or all of the criteria A-G (See Appendix, page 198 for criteria A-G).</i></p>	<p>Check with the Gorge Commission, Forest Service, and O-DOT to see if agreements with other agencies have been made to comply with the following requirements of the Management Plan;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation or restoration of openings in vegetation along Washington State Route 14, Interstate 84, and Historic Columbia River Highway to provide or improve views of the Columbia River and the walls of the Gorge. • Programs that increase awareness and appreciation of the great diversity of natural, cultural, scenic and recreational resources of the Scenic Area. • Programs been established that encourage provision of alternative modes of transportation (including bus, shuttles, rail, and boat) to recreation destinations in order to reduce the resource impacts and to facilitate visitation by all segments of the population. • Provision of transportation modes that are recreational in nature been encouraged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission • Counties • Oregon and Washington Departments of Transportation

Enhancement Strategy Objectives - Recreation Resources

Guidelines		Criteria	Procedures	Resources
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved linkages between different modes of transportation at major recreation sites in the Scenic Area. • Comprehensive recreation planning to foster a unified, regional approach. • Provision of additional opportunities and facilities for recreational access to the Columbia River and its tributaries, scenic appreciation, and resource-based recreation uses. 	

Enhancement Strategy Objectives - Forest Land

Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
<p>1 Enhance the ability of forest land to ensure continued productivity and economic benefits over time. (See Appendix for objectives A-C, page 109 .)</p>	<p><i>Enhanced ability of forest land to ensure continued productivity and economic benefits over time.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check with Gorge Commission and Forest Service to determine what procedures or incentives are used to encourage consolidation of small tracts of forest land into larger, more efficient ownership. • Check with the Gorge Commission to determine how much of the available economic development grant and loan money specified in section 11 of the Scenic Act has been utilized by secondary processors of forest products. • Check with the Forest Service to determine if the following actions have been implemented: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of cooperative programs with other state agencies, educational groups, and individuals to encourage protection of soils, forest ecosystems, long-term productivity, and natural resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gorge Commission • Forest Service • Counties • Gorge Commission • Forest Service

UPA LIBRARY

Enhancement Strategy Objectives - Forest Land

Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
<p>1 continued</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Initiation of forest management practices to demonstrate good stewardship and long-term sustainable forest management. 3. Provision of technical assistance to forest managers for design of forest management activities to ensure sustained productivity. 4. Efforts to increase public awareness of existing programs designed to ensure sustained productivity, such as the forestry incentive program and the use of easements. 5. Development of incentive programs to encourage long-term stewardship for small woodlot management. 6. Assistance with marketing and research efforts to enhance the economic viability of secondary manufacturing for wood products. 	

Enhancement Strategy Objectives - Agricultural Land

Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
<p>1 Enhance the sustainability of agricultural land to ensure continued economic benefits.</p>	<p><i>Enhanced sustainability of agricultural land to ensure continued economic benefits.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check with Gorge Commission/Implementing counties to determine what mechanisms have been established for encouraging the consolidation of small, inefficient parcels of agricultural land into larger parcels. • Check with Gorge Commission/implementing counties to determine if and how agricultural tax incentives are being supported. • Check with Gorge Commission/implementing counties to determine if strategies to provide incentives for soil and water conservation and sustained agricultural productivity have been developed and are being implemented. • Check with Gorge Commission to determine whether public education programs regarding sustainable agricultural practices have been developed and implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gorge Commission • Soil Conservation Service

Enhancement Strategy Objectives - Agricultural Land

Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
<p>1 continued...</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check with the Soil Conservation Service to determine whether cooperative programs with state and federal agencies to explore the integration of wildlife with agricultural practices have been developed and implemented. • Check with the Gorge Commission/implementing counties to determine how the protection of non-commercial woodlands is being encouraged. • Check with the Gorge Commission/implementing counties to determine whether agricultural processing/packing uses are being allowed on agricultural lands. 	

Enhancement Strategy Objectives - Emergency Services

Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
<p>1 With facilitation by the forest service, develop a coordinated, interagency emergency response plan for the Scenic Area. The plan should address law enforcement; search and rescue services; and fire, hazardous materials, and catastrophic event response services. The plan should include the following elements A-D (See Appendix, page <u>92</u>, for objectives A-D).</p>	<p><i>A coordinated, interagency emergency response plan addressing law enforcement, search and rescue services, and fire, hazardous materials and catastrophic event response has been developed by the Forest Service for the Scenic Area.</i></p>	<p>Check with the Forest Service to determine if a coordinated, interagency response plan has been developed and that it includes the following elements:</p> <p>A. A coordinated incident command system developed by the agencies and communities in the Gorge, including federal, state, county, city, and protection district agencies.</p> <p>B. A Forest Service interagency fire management strategy, including an assessment of fire potential.</p> <p>C. Consultation with a Forest Service resource advisor during emergency situations, including fire suppression, law enforcement, search and, hazardous materials, and other catastrophic incidents, in order to avoid adversely affecting scenic, cultural, recreation and natural resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Service

Enhancement Strategy Objectives - Emergency Services

Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
<p>1 continued</p>		<p>D. Increased law enforcement services on National Forest lands by the Forest Service and by interagency agreements.</p>	

Interpretation and Education

Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
<p>1 Protect and enhance the human and natural resources of the Scenic Area by increasing public awareness, understanding, and appreciation of them.</p>	<p><i>Evidence of protection and enhancement of human and natural resources and increased public awareness, understanding, and appreciation of the same using any or all of the following twelve policies.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Locate any facilities and/or activities. Review agenda and evaluate for effectiveness in disbursement of information on Scenic resources per plan directives. The detail level of the evaluation should be dependent on the number of facilities and activities. A causal relationship is not necessarily required, simply establish the availability of information which will increase awareness, understanding, or appreciation. 2. Same as Number One. 3. Same as Number One, except focus on activities and opportunities rather than facilities. 4. Review information gathered in steps 1-3 for conformance to this policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission • Counties • Forest Service

Interpretation and Education

Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
1	continued	<p>5. Obtain Scenic Area Interpretive Strategy and determine whether the Scenic Area interpretive and education facilities and activities conform to the recommendations.</p> <p>6. Determine role of Center via level of activities, and output. Review interaction with other agencies the rough plan checks, memos etc.</p> <p>7. Compare and contrast activities between the two centers. Document types of information and services available. Compare for uniformity.</p> <p>8. Obtain and review the program. Establish if program is appropriate for the age group it is aimed at. This can be done by comparing it to similar programs or with expert consultants.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRGNSA Interpretive Strategy • Commission • Counties • Forest Service • Gorge Discovery Center • Counties • Commission • Gorge Discovery Center • Skamania Lodge Center • Commission • Counties • Gorge Discovery Center • Skamania Lodge Center • Commission • Counties

Interpretation and Education

Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
1	continued	<p>9. Confirm that the gateway centers, information stations, and entry signs have been established through documentation and visual follow-up. Evaluate materials available to the public using comparative procedures from similar informational visitor information stations.</p> <p>10. Procedure: Review all or spot check facilities, activities, and media materials for compliance with guidelines established in the Management Plan. The degree of detail will depend on the number of facilities affected.</p> <p>11. Review lesson plans for content. Determine if avenues of interaction have been established between facilities and local Native American Tribes.</p> <p>12. Check facility records to determine funding sources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission • Counties • Forest Service • National parks • State parks • Commission • Counties • Individual facilities and policies • Management Plan • Interpretative/Educational facilities • Native American Tribes • Commission • Counties • Forest Service • Interpretative/Educational facilities • Native American Tribes • Commission • Counties • Forest Service

Indian Tribal Treaty Rights and Consultation

Guidelines	Criteria	Procedures	Resources
1	<p>Protect treaty and other rights of the Indian tribal governments.</p>	<p><i>Indian Treaty Rights have been protected?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet with the government representatives, tribal and federal, set up in Objective 2 and interview to determine whether they perceive these guidelines are fulfilling the objective of protecting Indian Treaty Rights. • Commission • Forest Service
2	<p>Provide for a consultation process with Indian tribal governments.</p>	<p><i>Appropriate mechanisms been in place to enhance government-to-government communication? Have these mechanisms been used appropriately?</i></p> <p><i>100% of required government-to-government consultation procedures have been established according to the guidelines outlined in Objective 2 A-D (See Appendix, page 202 for objectives 2 A-D).</i></p> <p><i>100% of required Memorandum of Understandings have been established according to the guidelines outlined in Objective 3 A-F. (See Appendix, page 203 for objectives 3A-F).</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review all agreed to government-to-government consultation procedures to determine if they meet the requirements set up in Objective 2 A-D (See Appendix, page 202 for objectives 2 A-D). • Review all Memorandum of Understandings to determine if they meet the requirements set up in Objective 3 A-F (See Appendix, page 203 for objectives 3 A-F). • Commission • Forest Service

V. CONCLUSION

While the Management Plan was created to aid in the protection and enhancement of the natural, scenic, recreational, and cultural resources in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, it lacks a clear, comprehensive system to collect and analyze data about the current situation of the resources it protects. The purpose of the plan for evaluation is to aid in the development of an assessment procedure that will inform interested parties on the current state of affairs in the Gorge. The ultimate goal of evaluation is to determine whether the Plan has significantly protected resources in the Gorge.

This report has identified a methodology for creating measurable criteria from the Management Plan guidelines. Through interviews and research we have determined that the methodology discussed here is valid and can be used to objectively define the overall change that has occurred. The important part of determining whether the situation in the Columbia River Gorge has significantly changed is to look at the two types of criteria; procedural and substantive. Using procedural criteria we took the Management Plan literally, meaning that every guideline must be met 100%. Substantive criteria aided us in creating measurement techniques to analyze the overall success of the Management Plan.

Using the criteria developed, we outlined three levels of analysis that could be performed on the Management Plan:

Level 1: All tasks specified to measure both the procedural and substantive criteria for sections of the Management Plan pertaining to protection of resources as well as sections on action strategies.

Level 2: All tasks listed to evaluate procedural and substantive criteria for sections of the Management Plan pertaining to protection of resources only. In addition, substantive criteria would be evaluated for sections of the Plan pertaining to the Action Plan.

Level 3: Substantive criteria for both the protection and the enhancement sections of the Management Plan.

Because of the short amount of time that has elapsed since the adoption of the Management Plan in 1992, we recommend that a Level 3 analysis be performed in an evaluation taking place before the year 2000.

The substantive criteria will determine the future of the Management Plan which has regional and national implications on how the management of our nation's resources will be carried out in the future. As noted earlier, government can no longer bear the full burden of resource protection. Management and protection of large areas of scenic and natural resources will have to be done through careful public stewardship, such as contained in the Management Plan. Consequently, it is important that the Management Plan is evaluated at regular intervals to determine its continued viability. Without evaluation and continual readjustment if necessary, the intentions of the Management Plan may never be fully realized.

Afterward

For evaluation and monitoring of plans to be useful and informative into the next century, tougher questions may need to be answered, such as: **Impact:** Who or what has been impacted by the plan? Have the people become beneficiaries or victims? Did the plan have intentions and were they realized? **Institutions:** What about outside institutions, are they able to be effective in their capacity or did the plan undermine their effectiveness. Can those institutions participate more effectively and to a greater benefit? **Scope:** What has happened at a larger scale? Has the plan improved society as a whole? Are the citizens more informed and astute? Are there outside forces that may be effected either directly or indirectly by the plan such as air quality? Has the reverse occurred, has the plan been effected by outside forces? These are the questions for the future.

The complexity, comprehensiveness and regional application of the Management Plan make it an appropriate candidate for scrutiny in regards to all of the issues listed above. The Plan for evaluation is but a first step towards understanding the repercussions of the regulatory system currently protecting the Columbia National Gorge Scenic Area.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

PUBLICATIONS:

Abbott, Carl, Sy Adler and Margery Post Abbott. Planning for the New West: The Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. (manuscript) Publishing pending, 1996.

Bureau of Governmental Research and Service, University of Oregon. "Evaluation Proposal for Oregon's Land Use Planning Program."

Chapin, Stuart F. and Edward J. Kaiser. Urban Land Use Planning. 1985, University of Ill Press, Urbana and Chicago, Ill.

Dixon, John A. and Paul B. Sherman. "Economics of Protected Areas." Ambio, Vol. 20, no. 2, April, 1991. pp. 68-74

Economic Consultants Oregon, Ltd. "Evaluating the performance of the Oregon Coastal Management Program: An Analytical and Administrative Framework." March, 1980. Prepared for DLCD

Hill, Allen. "A Contemporary Approach to Wilderness Valuation." Thesis paper, May, 1980.

Howe, Deborah A. "Development of a Research Action Plan: Issues and Opportunities." September 7, 1991. Prepared for Oregon DLCD

Management Plan for the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Prepared by Columbia River Gorge Commission, and the USDA Forest Service. Adopted by the Columbia River Gorge Commission, October 15, 1991. Printed September, 1992.

Patton, Michael Quinn. How to Use Qualitative Methods in Evaluation. 1987, Sage Publications, Newbury Park.

Public Law 99-663: Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area Act.

Ragatz, Richard L. and Associates. "Comprehensive Plan Monitoring." March, 1983. Prepared for DLCD

INTERVIEWS:

Aunan, Lauri. Friends of the Columbia Gorge. (met bi-weekly through winter quarter)

Chapin, Stewart. Former Gorge Commission member. Interview conducted on 2/22/95, White Salmon, WA.

Dobson, Robin. Biologist, USDA Forest Service. Interview conducted on 2/22/95, Hood River, OR.

Hart, John. Oregon State University Department of Crop and Soil Sciences. Telephone Interview on 2/22/95.

Hunt, Jeff. Planner, Hood River County. Interview conducted on 2/22/95, Hood River, OR.

Kelly, Jerry. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. Telephone Interview on 2/23/95.

Litt, Brian. Planner (scenic and cultural division) for the Columbia Gorge Commission. Interview conducted on 2/22/95, White Salmon, WA.

Nelson, Wayne. Planner, Skamania County. Interview conducted on 2/24/95, Stevenson, WA.

Torland, Jim. Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. (Dalles) Telephone Interview on 2/22/95.

APPENDIX
Table of Contents

I	Procedural Documentation Examples	
	A) USDA Forest Service	
	1. Index to GIS Coverage's available.....	73
	2. Schematic of "Key Viewing Areas" map.....	75
	B) Hood River	
	1. Land Use Review Responsibility listing.....	76
	2. Conditional land use permit file.....	77
	C) Gorge Commission	
	1. Development review file.....	89
	2. Development application unapproved . Reported by anonymous call.....	115
II	Evaluation Form Examples	
	A) Telephone survey format.....	122
	B) Sampling frame for development applications.....	123
III	Transcripts of Personal Interviews	
	A) Stuart Chapin, Former Commissioner.....	125
	B) Brian Litt, Gorge Commission Staff Planner.....	129
	C) Robin Dobson, Biologist USFS.....	131
	D) Jeff Hunt, Hood River County Staff Planner.....	135
	E) Wayne Nelson, Skamania County Staff Planner.....	136
IV	Relevant Sections of Master Land Use Application.....	137
V	Listing of Key Viewing Areas.....	152
VI	CRGC Development Review Statistics.....	153

VII	CRGC Excerpt from Monitoring Procedures.....	155
VIII	Guidelines and Enhancement Strategies, Unabridged	
	A) Substantive Criteria	
	1. Scenic Resources.....	164
	2. Natural Resources.....	164
	3. Recreational Resources.....	165
	4. Cultural Resources.....	166
	B) Procedural Criteria	
	1. Scenic/Natural Resources.....	167
	2. Recreation Resources.....	176
	3. Cultural Resources.....	182
	4. General	
	C) Action Plan	
	1. Overall Enhancement Strategies.....	186
	2. Natural Resources Enhancement Strategies.....	187
	3. Forest Land Enhancement Strategies.....	189
	4. Agricultural Land Enhancement Strategies.....	191
	5. Emergency Services Enhancement Strategies.....	192
	6. Scenic Resource Enhancement Strategies.....	193
	7. Interpretation and Education.....	194
	8. Recreation Enhancement Strategies.....	198
	9. Recreational Development Plan.....	199
	10. Cultural Enhancement Strategies.....	201
	11. Indian Tribal Rights and Council.....	202
IX	Original Interview Question Listings	

I Procedural Documentation Examples

A) USDA Forest Service

1. Index to GIS Coverage's available
2. Schematic of "Key Viewing Areas" map

B) Hood River

1. Land Use Review Responsibility listing
2. Conditional land use permit file

C) Gorge Commission

1. Development review file
2. Development review **unapproved**. Reported by anonymous call.

COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE NATIONAL SCENIC AREA
INDEX TO COVERAGES

COVERAGE NAME	ABBREVIATION
Boundaries and Base Layers	
All Registration Tics	ALLGORGETICS
Counties	COUNTIES
Digarea	DIGAREA
Geographic Names	GORGEGNIS
Index	INDEX
National Scenic Area Areas	NSAA
Public Land Survey	PLS
State Boundary	STATE
Scenic Area Boundary	SAB
Urban	URBAN
USFS	USFS
Elevation and Aspect	
Aspect	ASPECT
Contours	CONTOURS <i>contours40.cnt</i>
Slope	SLOPE
Hydrography	
Big Lakes	BIGLAKE
Hydro Double Line	HYDRODL See RIVERS
Hydro Open Water	HYDROOW
Hydro Single Line	STREAMS
Small Lakes	SMALLAKE
Major Rivers	RIVERS
Hazards and Health Risks	
Geologic Hazards - Polygon	GEOHAZP
Geologic Hazards - Linear	GEOHAZL
Geologic Hazards - Point	GEOHAZPT
Hazards and Health Risks - Polygon	HAZP
Hazards and Health Risks - Linear	HAZL
Hazards and Health Risks - Point	HAZPT
Land Use	
Agricultural Lands	AG
Landuse Boundaries	GLUBOUND
Generalized Land Use	GLU
Generalized Land Use Buildings	GLUBLD
Point Buildings	PTBLD
Polygon Buildings	POLYBLD
Public Facilities	PUBFAC
Public Land Survey	PLS
Range Lands	RANGE
Special Management Areas	SMA
Ownership	
Forest Ownership > 40 acres	FOREST40
Land Ownership	OWNERS
Land Acquisition	LANDAC

Recreation

Historical Sites	HIST
Prehistoric Sites	PREHIST
Recreation Intensity	RECINT
Recreation Opportunity Spectrum	ROS
Recreation Sites - Point	REC
Recreation Sites - Polygon	RECPOLY
Significant Prehistoric Areas	SPA
Trails	TRAILS

Soils

Gifford Pinchot National Forest Soils	GIFSOILS
Mt. Hood National Forest Soils	NFSOILS
Oregon Soils	SOILS

Transportation

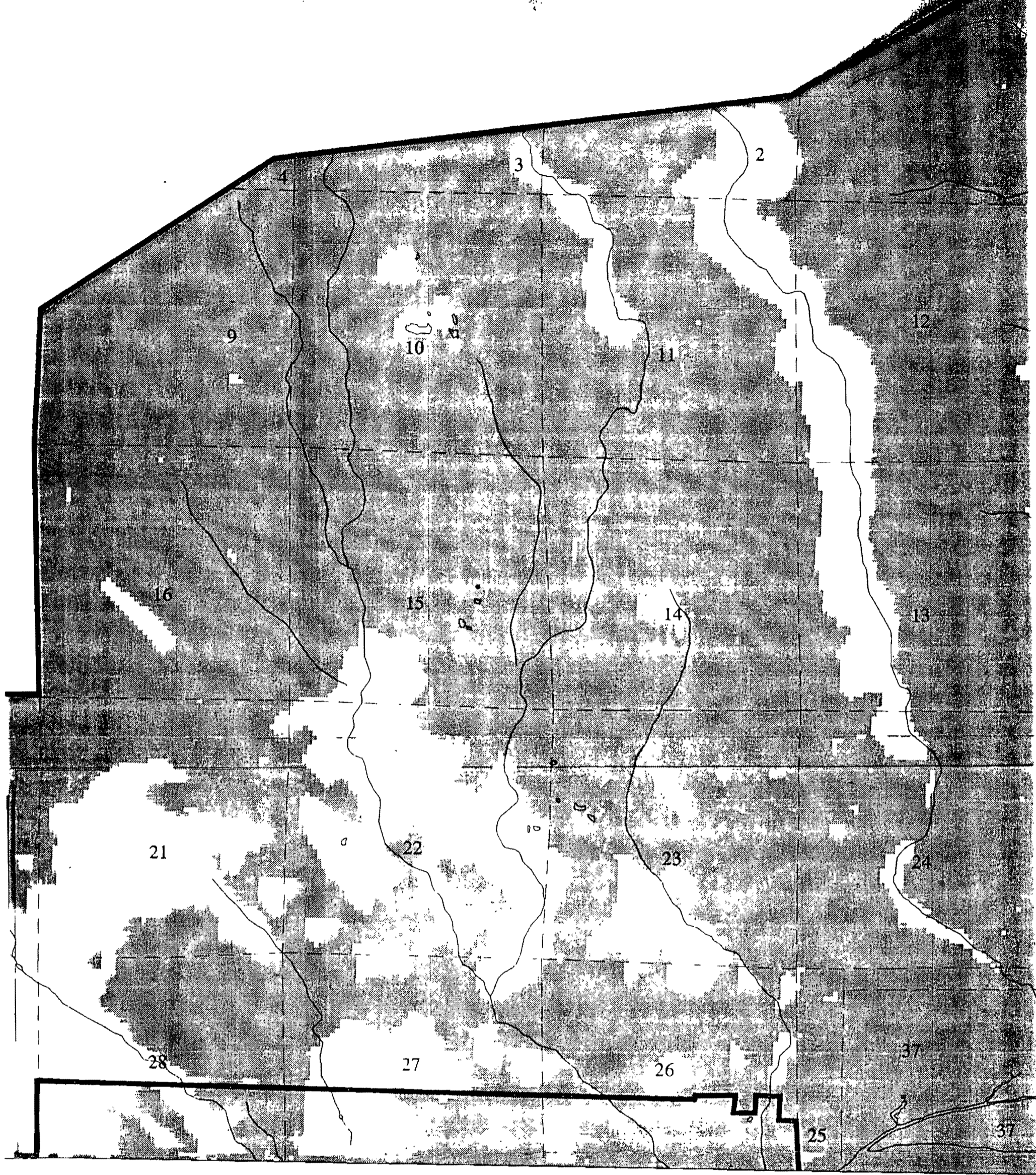
Air	AIR
Railroads	RAIL
Right of Way	ROW
Roads & Highways	ROADS

Visual and Scenic Resources

Forest	FOREST
Geologic Features	GEOFEAT
Landscape Attributes	ATT
Landscape Diversity	DIV
Landscape Sensitivity	SENS
Landscape Significance	SIG
Landscape Suitability	SUIT.REV
Significant Natural Areas	SNA
Vegetation	VEG
Visual Absorption Capability	VAC
Visual Inventory - Vegetation	VISVEG

Wildlife

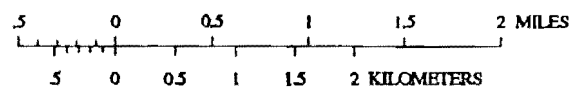
Oregon Threatened and Endangered Species	ORTE
Washington Threatened and Endangered Animals	WATEA
Washington Threatened and Endangered Animals All	WATEA.ALL See WATEA
Washington Threatened and Endangered Plants	WATEP
Washington Threatened and Endangered Plants All	WATEP.ALL See WATEP
Wildlife Habitat Areas - Polygon	HABIT
Wildlife Habitat Areas - Linear	HABIT.L
Wildlife Habitat Areas - Point	HABIT.PT



Seen Areas from Key Viewing Areas

This product has been designed to overlay 7.5 minute USGS quadrangles and represents the best available data at the time of creation. The U.S. Forest Service assumes no responsibility for the currency or accuracy of data compiled from various source agencies. The U.S. Forest Service cannot assure the reliability or suitability of this information for a particular purpose.

Map Created: August 24, 1993



Legend

Seen Areas


 Visible Areas

Note:
This product was based solely on landform analysis. The areas shown are a composite depiction of areas visible from Key Viewing Areas.


Base Features

 County Boundary

 SMA

 GMA

 Section Boundary

 Streams

Hyland

received
7/15/92

COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE NATIONAL SCENIC AREA

Land Use Review Responsibility

Columbia River Gorge Commission

Major Development Action

- subdivisions
- short-plats
- partitions
- multi-family residential
- industrial
- commercial; except as included in the recreation assessment
- surface mining and sand, gravel, rock operation unless material used for SMA forest roads
- new residence on less than 40 acres in Special Management Area (SMA)

New residential development and other related major structures

USDA Forest Service

Forest practices and logging in Special Management Area (SMA)

Hydro-electric projects

Wild and Scenic Rivers developments

Signs

Vegetation management

Road building and maintenance

Spraying

Recreation facilities

Microwave and electronic facilities

Agriculture buildings

Work camps

Mineral resource development in SMA if material is used on forest roads and non-surface mining

Commercial as included in recreation assessment

Home occupations

Sanitary landfill

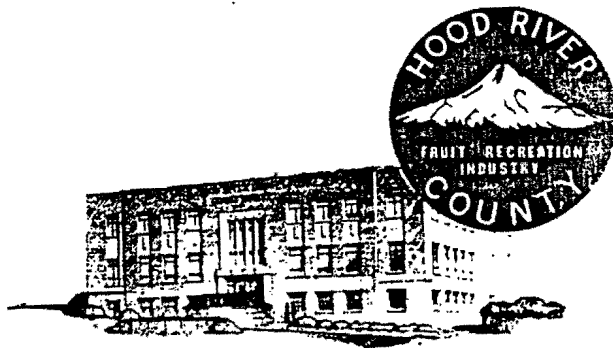
Land clearing

Power lines

Educational facilities

Institutional facilities

All other land uses not included under Columbia River Gorge Commission responsibility unless excluded by the CRGNSA Act



PLANNING & COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT

MICHAEL NAGLER, DIRECTOR

COURTHOUSE
309 STATE STREET, ROOM 101
HOOD RIVER, OREGON 97031-2093

PHONE 503-386-1308
FAX 503-386-0392

July 22, 1993

Union Pacific Railroad Company
c/o Tom Ogee, General Director - Design
1416 Dodge Street, Room 1000
Omaha, NE 68179

Re: CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT #93-225; 2N 9E 5, 2N 9E 6, 3N 9 31

Dear Mr. Ogee:

In compliance with the requirements of Article 72 - Planning Director's Review Procedure and based upon the findings and conclusions in the attached staff report dated July 22, 1993, your request for a Conditional Use Permit in the Scenic Protection Zone has been approved, subject to the following conditions:

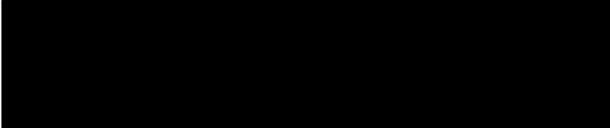
- A. Approval is for a conditional use permit to construct 1.28 miles of second track, one 8' x 10' signal house, and one 15' tall signal, as submitted in the application.
- B. Compliance with the provisions of the Scenic Protection Zone:
 1. The signal house shall be painted an earth tone similar to the natural surroundings, so as not to not to interfere with the character of the Gorge.
 2. All land not used for structures, railroads, and other uses shall be left in its natural state.
 3. If reasonably possible, all exterior surfaces of structures shall be made of wood, stone, or brick.
 4. All lighting shall be sited and/or hooded in a manner that prevents lighting from directly projecting onto adjacent properties, roadways, and the Columbia River.
- C. Compliance with the provisions of the letter dated July 9, 1993 from the USFS/Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

UPA LIBRARY

- D. Applicant shall contact the State Highway Division, District 2C office to discuss the project; phone (503) 665-4006.

You or any person with standing have the right to appeal this decision or any of the conditions to the Hood River County Planning Commission within 15 days from the date of this decision. The Hood River County Planning Commission or the Hood River County Board of Commissioners may also appeal this decision by filing a notice with the Planning Director within the same time period. Appeal forms are available in the Hood River County Planning Department, Room 101, County Courthouse, 309 State Street, Hood River, OR 97031-2093. Filing Fee for an appeal is the same as the original application fee.

Sincerely,



MICHAEL NAGLER
Planning Director and
Hearings Officer

c: Jurgen Hess, USFS/Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area
Darryl Muenzer, State Highway Division

BEFORE THE PLANNING DIRECTOR

HOOD RIVER COUNTY, OREGON

Administrative Action:
Conditional Use Permit
application #93-225 of
Union Pacific Railroad Company

(Findings of Fact:
(File #93-225
(July 22, 1993

On the 22nd day of July, 1993, the above request came before the Hood River County Planning Director as an Administrative Action pursuant to Article 72 - Planning Director's Review Procedure of the Hood River County Zoning Ordinance.

Due notice was given and oral and written comments and evidence were submitted and placed in the record.

Based upon the evidence submitted, the following Findings of Fact, Findings and Conclusions of Law, and Recommendation are made:

I. FINDINGS OF FACT:

- A. REQUEST: Union Pacific Railroad Company (UPRC) application for a Conditional Use Permit to construct 1.28 miles of second railroad track, one 8' x 10' signal house, and one 15' tall signal.
- B. APPLICANT JUSTIFICATION: See attachment "A".
- C. LOCATION: See attachment "B", general location map. The project is located north of Interstate 84. The west end of the project is approximately 1 mile east of the Wyeth exit on Interstate 84.
- D. BACKGROUND:
 - 1. Plan Designation: Subject parcel: Scenic Protection. Adjacent parcels: north and south: Scenic Protection.
 - 2. Zoning: Subject parcel: Scenic Protection. Adjacent parcels: north and south: Scenic Protection.

3. Access: The railroad track is just north of Interstate 84, although no exit is at the project location.
4. Land Use:
 - a. On Site: Railroad track with a signal house and signal.
 - b. Adjacent Ownerships: north and south: Vacant.
5. National Scenic Area: The project is within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

E. APPLICABLE ORDINANCES:

1. Hood River County Zoning Ordinance (HRCZO):
 - a. Article 49 - Scenic Protection Zone.
 - b. Article 72 - Planning Director's Review Procedure.

F. AGENCY COMMENTS: 4 agencies were notified. The following responses were received:

1. Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area; attachment "C".
2. State Highway Division; attachment "D".

G. ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNER COMMENTS: 4 adjacent property owners were notified; attachment "E". No responses were received.

II. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

A. HRCZO - ARTICLE 49 - SCENIC PROTECTION ZONE:

1. Section 49.15 - Conditional Uses Permitted: This section provides for public facilities.

A railroad could be considered as a public facility.

2. Section 49.20 - Conditional Use Criteria: The Planning Director may grant a CUP if the below criteria is met:

- a. The use will not substantially interfere with the natural and semi-natural character of the Gorge.

The track consisting of ties, ballast and rails would be parallel to an existing track. The track would not be of a contrasting color. The only buildings proposed are an 8' x 10' signal house and 15' tall signal. The track should not be noticeable to the average observer. The track should not interfere with the character of the gorge. If the signal house were painted an earth tone similar to the natural surroundings, it would not interfere with the character of the Gorge.

- b. The use will not conflict with the outdoor recreational activities of the Gorge.

There are no recreational activities conducted on the project site. Fishing, sightseeing, bicycle riding, and windsurfing are conducted near the project. The fact that there is already an existing track adjacent to these activities would be evidence that a second track should not conflict with recreational activities. No evidence has been submitted that the project would interfere with these activities.

- c. The purpose and intent of this zone is met.

Section 49.00 states the primary use of this zone is scenic protection. With natural earth tone painting of the signal houses, the project should comply with the purpose and intent of this zone.

3. Section 49.25 - Limitations of Use:

- a. Landscaping: All land not used for structures, roads, and other uses shall be left in its natural state.
- b. Building Materials: Wherever reasonably possible, all exterior surfaces of structures shall be made of wood, stone, or brick. Such materials shall be stained or colored a native earthtone shade.
- c. Lighting: All lighting shall be sited and/or hooded in a manner that prevents lighting from directly projecting onto adjacent properties, roadways, and the Columbia River.

B. ARTICLE 70 - PLANNING DIRECTOR'S REVIEW PROCEDURE:

Requires consideration of Section 60.10: Burden of Proof:

1. Granting The Request Is In The Public Interest; The Greater The Departure From Present Land Use Patterns, The Greater The Burden Of The Applicant:

It is in the public interest to approve projects that enhance transportation.

2. The Public Interest Is Best Carried Out By Granting The Petition For The Proposed Action, And That Interest Is Best Served By Granting The Petition At This Time:

The public interest is carried out by approving the application because there is currently a need for additional track.

3. Compliance With The Comprehensive Plan:

- a. Application has been submitted, notice has been placed in the newspaper, and adjacent property owners and applicable agencies have been notified.

- b. As determined in this report, the application complies with the County Comprehensive Plan.

4. The Factors Set Forth In Applicable Oregon Law Were Consciously Considered:

Applicable Oregon law is addressed throughout Section II of this report.

5. Characteristics Of The Various Areas Of The County:

The project is between an existing track and I-84, just south of the Columbia River.

6. The Suitability Of The Subject Area For The Type Of Development:

Transportation facilities already exist along the project site.

7. Trends in Land Development:

Are to enhance transportation facilities if other criteria is met,

8. Density Of Development:

The proposal would add 1.28 miles of railroad track, one 8' x 10' signal house, and one 15' tall signal.

9. Property Values:

The proposal should have no effect on property values.

10. The Needs Of Economic Enterprises In The Future Development Of The County:

Approval would benefit the applicants by allowing better service to their customers. Businesses would benefit by the increased service. The overall economy would benefit through the multiplier effect.

11. Natural Resources:

No significant natural resources would be impacted by the project. There are no goal 5 resources on the subject parcel.

12. Public Need For Healthful, Safe, And Aesthetic Surroundings:

This should be assured through compliance with regulations.

13. Proof Of Change In The Neighborhood Or Mistake In The Planning Of The Property:

There is no evidence of a change in the neighborhood since it was zoned Scenic Protection. The applicant does not argue that the zoning is incorrect.

C. ARTICLE 72 - PLANNING DIRECTOR'S REVIEW PROCEDURE:

Section 72.30 allows the Director to conditionally approve the application, including setting a time limit for compliance.

III. RECOMMENDATION: Based upon the above Findings of Fact, and Findings and Conclusions of Law, it is recommended that the Conditional Use Permit application of Union Pacific Railroad Company be approved subject to the following conditions of approval.

IV. CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL:

A. Approval is for a conditional use permit to construct

1.28 miles of second track, one 8' x 10' signal house, and one 15' tall signal, as submitted in the application.

B. Compliance with the provisions of the Scenic Protection Zone:

1. The signal house shall be painted an earth tone similar to the natural surroundings, so as not to not to interfere with the character of the Gorge.
2. All land not used for structures, railroads, and other uses shall be left in its natural state.
3. If reasonably possible, all exterior surfaces of structures shall be made of wood, stone, or brick.
4. All lighting shall be sited and/or hooded in a manner that prevents lighting from directly projecting onto adjacent properties, roadways, and the Columbia River.

C. Compliance with the provisions of the letter dated July 9, 1993 from the USFS/Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

D. Applicant shall contact the State Highway Division, District 2C office to discuss the project; phone 665-4006.

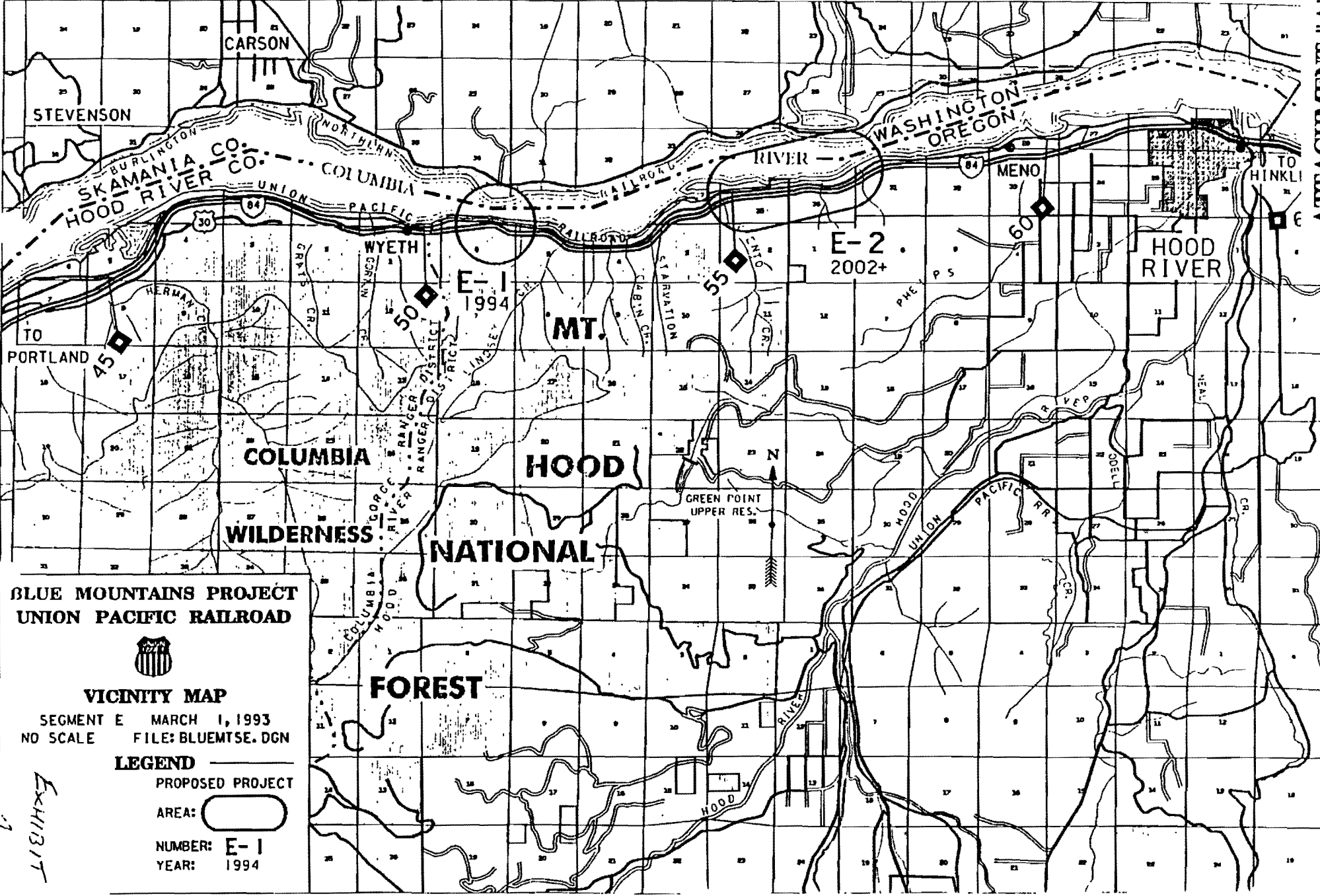
V. DATED THIS 22ND DAY OF JULY, 1993:

HOOD RIVER COUNTY
PLANNING DEPARTMENT



JEFFREY S. HUNT
ASSOCIATE PLANNER

193\UPRC.CUP



**BLUE MOUNTAINS PROJECT
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD**



VICINITY MAP

SEGMENT E MARCH 1, 1993
NO SCALE FILE: BLUEMTSE.DGN

LEGEND

PROPOSED PROJECT

AREA:

NUMBER: E-1
YEAR: 1994

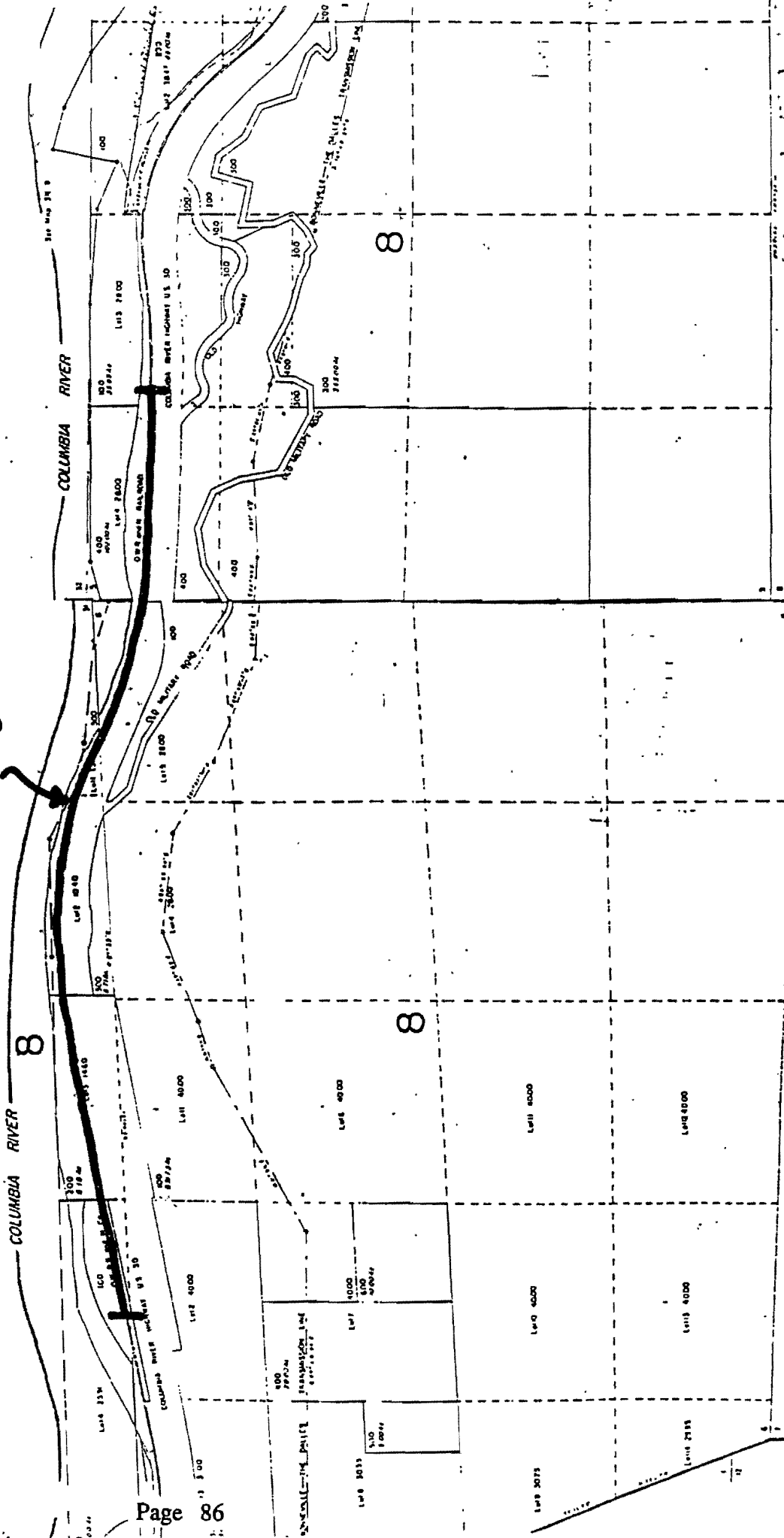
EXHIBIT 1

Union Pacific
#93-225

ATTACHMENT "B"

Section 5 T2N R9E WM
Hood River County
1:100

Project Location





United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Columbia River Gorge
National Scenic Area
503-386-2333

902 Wasco Avenue
Suite 200
Hood River, OR 97031

Reply To: 2370

Date: July 9, 1993

Case No. F93-0046-H-S-C24

received
7-12-93

Thomas T. Ogee
General Director-Design
Union Pacific Railroad Company
1416 Dodge Street, Room 1000
Omaha, NE 68179

Dear Mr. Ogee:

Your land use application, to construct 1.28 miles of second main track at Wyeth, Oregon, was received by the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area office. We have reviewed the proposed action with the purposes of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Our review considered the proposal relative to the standards listed in Section 6(d) of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act and the Final Interim Guidelines.

The project is located in section 5 and 6, T.2N., R.9E., and section 31, T.3N., R.9E., W.M., in the Special Management Area of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The proposed project includes excavating, importing approximately 10,000 cubic yards (or less) of material to construct subgrade, installing ties, ballast and steel rail, constructing signal facilities, and burying signal line along the track.

The proposed project with the Final Interim Guidelines definition as a Community Facility. The proposal is consistent with the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act, provided that you meet the following conditions:

1. The project should be implemented as described in the narrative submitted with the Land Use Application.
2. Signal houses in this section should be a dark, nonreflective earth-tone color that will not noticeably contrast with the surrounding environment. Signal masts are not subject to this condition.
3. Exterior lighting (if used) should be sited, limited in intensity, shielded and hooded in a manner that prevents light from being highly visible as seen from the key viewing areas and from noticeably contrasting with the surrounding environment.
4. All necessary utilities to track facilities should be placed underground.





Thomas T. Ogee

Page 2


5. Should any historic or prehistoric cultural resources be uncovered during project activities, the applicant should cease work and immediately notify the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area office and the Oregon State Historical Preservation Office. The applicant should also notify the Indian Tribal governments within 24 hours if the resources are prehistoric or otherwise associated with Native American Indians.
6. This project remains subject to all other applicable federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and requirements.

The consistency determination for this proposed action shall become void July 9, 1994, one year from the date of this letter, if the action has not been implemented.

A written request for review of this consistency determination may be made to the Regional Forester, 333 S.W. First Street, Portland, OR 97204, within 45 days of the date of this letter. A statement of reasons in support of the request should be included.

If you have any further questions, please contact Dave Sell or me at the above address or phone (503) 386-2333.

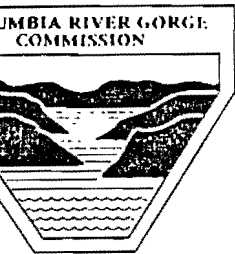
Sincerely,


JURGEN A. HESS
Planning and Design Staff

cc:

Jonathan L. Doherty, Executive Director, Columbia River Gorge Commission
Michael Nagler, Director, Hood River County Planning Department
Gary K. Kahn, Friends of the Gorge
Dennis White, Conservation Chair, Columbia Gorge Audubon Society





COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE COMMISSION

P.O. Box 730 288 E. Jewett Blvd. White Salmon, WA 98672 509-493-3323

DEVELOPMENT REVIEW

Director's Decision

APPLICANT: Tom Butler

FILE NO.: C94-0063-K-S-11

REQUEST: To construct a two car garage on a 20-acre parcel.

LOCATION: The subject parcel is at 50 Lower Kovach Road, about 2 miles northeast of Bingen. It is the E 1/2, NW 1/4, SW 1/4 of Section 27, Township 3 North, Range 11 East, Willamette Meridian, Klickitat County, Washington (Parcel Number 128 on the Klickitat County, Official Map of County Assessor, dated May 1971).

LAND USE

DESIGNATION: The subject parcel is in the Special Management Area. It is designated Agriculture.

DECISION:

Based upon the following findings and conclusions, the land use application by Tom Butler to construct a garage is consistent with the standards of Section 6 and the purposes of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act (Scenic Area Act), and the Gorge Commission's Klickitat County Land Use Ordinance (Commission Rule 350-80), and is hereby approved.

This approval does not exempt the applicant or successors in interest from complying with all other applicable local, state, and federal laws.


CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL:

The following conditions of approval ensure that the proposed garage is consistent with the Scenic Area Act and Commission Rule 350-80. These conditions shall be recorded in county deeds and records to ensure notice of the conditions to successors in interest (see

Management Plan for the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, Review Uses, Guideline 1, page II-96).

1. The exterior of the garage shall be cedar shingles that have been stained dark brown, as described in the applicant's land use application.
2. The garage shall be 9-feet tall, 24-feet wide, and 26-feet long and attached to the existing house, as described in the applicant's land use application and site plan.
3. Any exterior lights shall be sited, limited in intensity, shielded or hooded in a manner that prevents them from being highly visible from Key Viewing Areas and from noticeably contrasting with the surrounding landscape setting.
4. All construction activities shall cease if archaeological resources (buried artifacts) are discovered after construction begins. The archaeological resources shall remain as found and the applicant shall notify the Gorge Commission within 24 hours.

DATED AND SIGNED THIS 30th day of September, 1994, at White Salmon, Washington.



Jonathan Doherty
Development Review Officer

COMMENTS FROM ENTITIES, AGENCIES, AND INDIVIDUALS:

Notice of the applicant's land use application was mailed to property owners within 200 feet of the subject parcel and the following government entities and agencies:

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation
Nez Perce Tribe
Oregon Land Conservation and Development Commission
U.S. Forest Service National Scenic Area Office
Washington Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
Klickitat County Planning
Klickitat County Building
Klickitat County Assessor
SW Washington Health District

Written comments were received from Columbia Gorge United, Nez Perce Tribe, Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation, and Friends of the Columbia Gorge.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

A. Land Use

1. The Columbia River Gorge Commission's Klickitat County Land Use Ordinance (Commission Rule 350-80), Section 190(2)(c), allows accessory structures ". . . on lands designated SMA-Agriculture, subject to compliance with the appropriate scenic, cultural, natural, and recreation resource guidelines (Commission Rule 350-80-520 through 350-80-620)." This rule also states that accessory structures must ". . . be sited to minimize the loss of land suitable for the production of agricultural crops or livestock."
2. The subject parcel is in the Special Management Area. The Land Use Designation map in the Management Plan for the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (1992) designates the subject parcel Agriculture.
3. A house exists on the subject parcel. According to the applicant's land use application and site plan, the proposed garage will be attached to the existing house.

The building site for the garage is currently used for and dedicated to residential use. The garage would not remove land from agricultural or forest use.

Conclusion:

The subject parcel is designated Agriculture. Accessory structures are allowed on lands designated Agriculture if they would not adversely affect scenic, cultural, natural, and recreation resources. Accessory structures also must be sited to minimize the loss of agricultural land.

The proposed garage may be allowed on the subject parcel. It would be sited in an area that is committed to residential use and would not remove land from agricultural or forest use. The garage may be approved if it would not adversely affect scenic, cultural, natural, or recreation resources.

B. Scenic Resources

1. The proposed garage is described in the applicant's land use application. It would be 24-feet wide, 26-feet long, and 9-feet tall. The garage would have a flat roof, which will function as a deck. The exterior of the garage would be covered by cedar shingles that have been stained brown.
2. The subject parcel is visible from several Key Viewing Areas listed in Commission Rule 350-80-040(077), including the Historic Columbia River Highway, Interstate Highway 84, the Columbia River, and the Rowena Plateau. However, the proposed garage would not be visible from Key Viewing Areas. The building site for the garage is screened by the surrounding oak, pine and fir trees.
3. Commission Rule 350-80-530(1)(a) states

Proposed developments shall not protrude above the line of a bluff, cliff, or skyline as seen from Key Viewing Areas.

The proposed garage would be a low-lying structure. It would not be visible from Key Viewing Areas.

4. Commission Rule 350-80-530(1)(b) states

Size, scale, shape, color, texture, siting, height, building materials, lighting, or other features of a proposed structure shall be visually subordinate in the landscape and have low contrast in the landscape.

Several features of the proposed garage ensure that it would be visually subordinate. The garage is small and low lying; it is not visually prominent. The garage is sited adjacent to an existing house. It would not be readily discernable from existing house. The exterior of the garage blends with the landscape. It will be brown, and will be constructed of non-reflective materials.

5. Commission Rule 350-80-530(1)(c) states

Colors shall be used in a manner so that developments are visually subordinate to the natural and cultural patterns in the landscape setting. Colors for structures and signs should be slightly darker than the surrounding background.

The house on the subject parcel is dark brown. This color blends with and is darker than the surrounding forested landscape setting. The proposed garage also will be dark brown and therefore visually subordinate.

6. Commission Rule 350-80-530(1)(d) states

Structure height shall remain below the average tree canopy height of the natural vegetation adjacent to the structure, . . .

Oak, pine, and fir trees screen the building site for the proposed garage. These trees are typically 20-foot tall or taller. The proposed garage would be 9-foot tall. It would remain below the canopy of the surrounding trees.

7. Commission Rule 350-80-530(1)(f) states

Any exterior lighting shall be sited, limited in intensity, shielded or hooded in a manner that prevents lights from being highly visible from Key Viewing Areas and from noticeably contrasting with the surrounding landscape setting . . .

The applicant's land use application and site plan do not indicate that exterior lights will be used. However, if exterior lights are installed, they must comply with Commission Rule 350-80-530(1)(f).

8. Commission Rule 350-80-530(1)(i) states "Reflectivity of structures and site improvements shall be minimized."

The exterior of the proposed garage would be cedar shingles that have been stained brown. The exterior would appear as a nonreflective, matte finish.

9. The Landscape Settings map in the Management Plan for the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (1992) shows that the subject parcel is in an oak woodland landscape setting.

10. Commission Rule 350-80-530(4)(b)(C) states

Buildings . . . shall be encouraged to have a . . . horizontal overall appearance in the Oak-Pine landscape setting.

The proposed garage would have a horizontal appearance. It would be 9-foot tall, with a flat and low-lying roof.

Conclusion:

The proposed garage would not be visible from Key Viewing Areas. It is a low-lying structure that is screened by the surrounding trees.

The proposed garage would be consistent with the guidelines in Commission Rule 350-80-530 that protect recreation resources. The exterior of the garage will be cedar shingles that have been stained brown. To ensure that the garage is visually subordinate, exterior lights must meet the guidelines in Commission Rule 350-80-530(1)(f) (see finding 7 above).

C. Cultural Resources

1. The Columbia River Gorge Commission's Klickitat County Land Use Ordinance (Commission Rule 350-80), Section 350-80-550(2) states

The procedures and guidelines in Commission Rule 350-80-540 shall be used to review all proposed development and land uses other than those on all federal lands, federally assisted projects and forest practices.

The subject parcel is private land. The proposed garage is not a federally assisted project or forest practice. Accordingly, the garage will be reviewed using the cultural resource guidelines in Commission Rule 350-80-540.

2. Commission Rule 350-80-540(1)(c)(A)(ii)(I) states that reconnaissance surveys are not required when a proposed use would be limited to "The modification, expansion, replacement, or reconstruction of existing buildings and structures."

The proposed garage would be attached to an existing garage. It is considered an expansion of an existing building. A reconnaissance survey of the building site was not required.

3. Commission Rule 350-80-540(1)(c)(B) requires a historic survey to be conducted if a proposed project would alter a structure that is 50 years old.

The proposed garage would not affect or alter structures that are 50 years old. A historic survey was not required.

4. Commission Rule 350-80-540(2)(a)(A) allows interested parties to request a consultation meeting with project applicants. All such requests must be submitted during the comment period. The intent of these meetings is to discuss potential conflicts between proposed developments and cultural resources.

During the comment period for the proposed garage, no substantiated comments regarding cultural resources were submitted and no consultation meeting was requested.

5. Commission Rules 350-80-540(6)(a) and (b) protect archaeological resources (buried artifacts) and other cultural resources that are discovered after construction begins. Construction activities must cease and the Gorge Commission must be notified if cultural resources are discovered while the proposed garage is being constructed.

Conclusion:

The proposed garage is consistent with the guidelines in Commission Rule 350-80-540 that protect cultural resources. It would not affect known archaeological sites, traditional cultural properties, or historic structures.

If archaeological resources (buried artifacts) are discovered while the proposed garage is being constructed, all construction activities must cease and the applicant must notify the Gorge Commission within 24 hours.

D. Recreation Resources

1. The Columbia River Gorge Commission's Klickitat County Land Use Ordinance (Commission Rule 350-80), Section 620(1)(a) states "New developments and land uses shall not displace existing recreational use."
2. Commission Rule 350-80-620(1)(c) states

Recreation resources shall be protected from adverse effects by evaluating new developments and land uses as proposed in the site plan. An analysis of both on and off site cumulative effects shall be required.

3. No recreation sites or facilities exist on or near the subject parcel.

Conclusion:

The proposed garage is consistent with the guidelines in Commission Rule 350-80-620 that protect recreation resources. It would not adversely affect recreation resources.

E. Natural Resources

1. The Columbia River Gorge Commission's Klickitat County Land Use Ordinance (Commission Rule 350-80), Section 600 states that the Forest Service will review new development to ensure that it does not adversely affect natural resources. Commission Rule 350-80-600 contains guidelines to protect (1) riparian areas, wetlands, and lakes; (2) sensitive plants; (3) fish and wildlife habitat; (4) bio-diversity; (5) soil productivity; and (6) air and water quality.

A copy of the applicant's land use application was sent to Dave Sell, Forest Service, National Scenic Area Office on August 10, 1994.

2. Robin Dobson, Natural Resource Planner/Botanist and Richard Larson, Fish and Wildlife Biologist of the Forest Service reviewed and commented on the applicant's land use application. They made the following findings:
 - No riparian areas, wetlands, or lakes are known to exist near the proposed garage.
 - No sensitive plants are known to exist near the proposed garage.
 - The proposed garage is in deer and elk winter range. No other sensitive fish or wildlife are known to exist near the proposed garage.

The proposed garage would have no negative effects on winter range. It would not increase the number of houses per acre (density) or introduce development or uses beyond those that currently exist on the subject parcel.
 - No disturbance to old growth or forest practices are proposed. Therefore, the bio-diversity guidelines are not applicable.
 - The proposed garage only requires minor grading. The project appears to comply with guidelines that protect soil productivity.
 - The proposed garage will not affect air and water quality. It complies with the guidelines that protect air and water quality.

Conclusion:

The proposed garage would be consistent with the guidelines in Commission Rules 350-80-600 that protect natural resources. The garage would not adversely affect riparian and

aquatic areas, sensitive plants, fish and wildlife habitat, bio-diversity, soil productivity, or air and water quality.

NOTES:

Any new land uses or structural development such as residences; garages, workshops, or other accessory structures; or additions or alterations not included in the approved application or site plan will require a new application and review.

As per section 130(6) of the land use ordinance, the decision of the Development Review Officer approving a proposed development action shall become void in two years if the development action is not undertaken within that period, or when the development action is discontinued for any reason for one year or more. The decision of the Development Review Officer becomes void on the 8th day of September, 1996.

As per section 130(7) of the land use ordinance, an extension of the validity of a development approval may be requested. Such a request shall be submitted in writing before the expiration of the approval. The Development Review Officer may grant an extension if it is determined that conditions, for which the applicant was not responsible, would prevent the applicant from commencing the proposed development within the original time limitation. The Development Review Officer shall not grant an extension if the site characteristics and/or new information indicates that the proposed use may adversely affect the scenic, cultural, natural or recreation resources in the National Scenic Area.

APPEAL PROCESS

The decision of the Development Review Officer shall be final unless a Notice of Intent to Appeal and Petition is filed with the Commission within thirty (30) days of the date of this decision by the applicant or any person who submitted comment. Information on the appeal process may be obtained at Commission offices.

The appeal period ends the 8th day of October, 1994.

AB:ab

cc: U.S.D.A. Forest Service National Scenic Area Office
Oregon Land Conservation and Development Commission
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation

Nez Perce Tribe
Washington Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
Klickitat County Planning
Klickitat County Building
Klickitat County Assessor
SW Washington Health District
Columbia Gorge United
Friends of the Columbia Gorge

Key viewing areas

Key viewing areas are important public viewpoints and areas that afford opportunities to view the Gorge scenery. Key viewing areas are listed below.

Please check those sites which can be seen from your property.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Columbia River Highway | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Columbia River |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crown Point | <input type="checkbox"/> Washington State Route 141 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highway I-84, including rest stops | <input type="checkbox"/> Washington State Route 142 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Multnomah Falls | <input type="checkbox"/> Oregon Highway 35 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Washington State Route 14 | <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy River |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Beacon Rock | <input type="checkbox"/> Pacific Crest Trail |

Special Management Area only:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Mountain Trail | <input type="checkbox"/> Old Washington State Route 14 (County Road 1230) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cook-Underwood Road | <input type="checkbox"/> Wyeth Bench Road |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rowena Plateau and Nature Conservancy Viewpoint | <input type="checkbox"/> Larch Mountain Road |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Portland Women's Forum State Park | <input type="checkbox"/> Sherrard Point on Larch Mountain |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Larch Mountain | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rooster Rock State Park | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bonneville Dam Visitor Centers | |

I CAN SEE THESE POINTS FROM MY HOUSE, BUT I FIND IT EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO SEE MY HOUSE AMONG THE TREES

If your project would be visible from one or more key viewing areas, then you must submit elevation drawings and landscaping details. You may use the back of this sheet to draw your elevations and landscape details.

FROM THE GROUND FLOOR OF MY HOUSE NONE OF THE ABOVE IS VIEWABLE.

Elevation drawings must show the sides of proposed buildings which would be visible from key viewing areas, including:

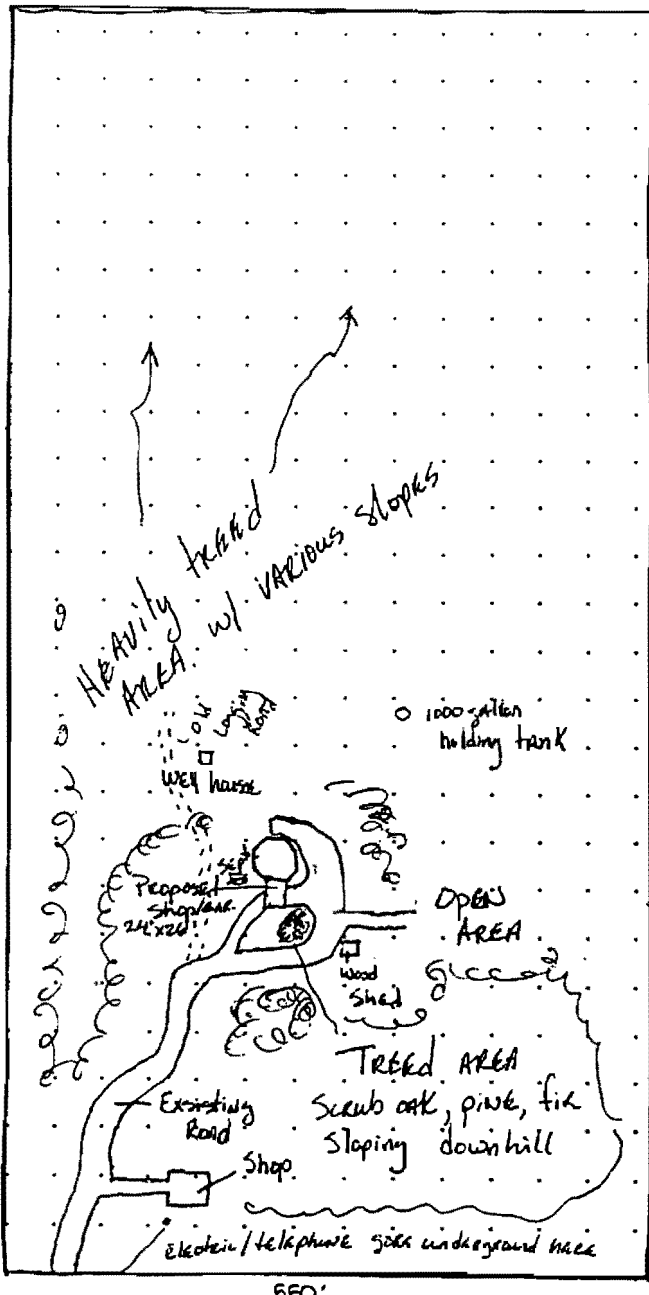
- the appearance of proposed buildings over 400 square feet in size
- surrounding final grades

Landscape details must show how your project will be screened from key viewing areas, including:

- location of plants used
- number of plants
- size of plants
- type of plants
- irrigation provisions or other measures to ensure the survival of landscaping planted for screening purposes
- location of existing and proposed topographical features which would screen your project.

Tom Butler

The site slopes away from the house, but is all heavily treed. The proposed shop/garage will not be visible from any of the scenic viewpoints. I believe one might be able to see it from the edge of the sincline.



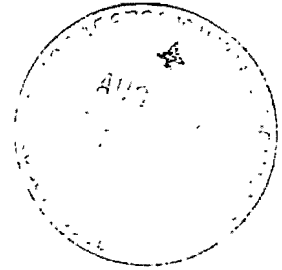
↑
N
1 inch = 200 feet

APPROVED

119

COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE NATIONAL SCENIC AREA

U.S.D.A. FOREST SERVICE



Development Review

Cultural Resources Survey Determination

Applicant(s): Tom Butler

File No.: C94-0063-K-G-11

Request: construct a two car garage.

Location: SW4 Section 27, T.03N., R.11E.

I have evaluated the proposed development and reviewed the Scenic Area records and inventories regarding cultural resources. These inventories include the cultural resource site inventory maintained by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Based upon Gorge Commission Land Use Ordinance Guidelines .540(1)(c)(A) and .540(1)(c)(B), I conclude that:

A Reconnaissance Survey is Required: Yes ___ No X

An Historic Survey is Required: Yes ___ No X

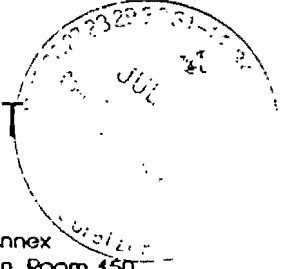
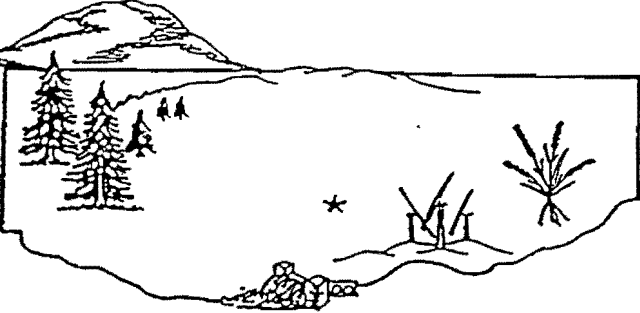


Archaeologist
USDA Forest Service National Scenic Area

August 9, 1994
Date



KLICKITAT COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT



Courthouse Annex
228 West Main, Room 150
Goldendale, WA 98620
Phone: [509] 773-5703
Fax: [509] 773-6206

June 30, 1994

Thomas Butler
PO BOX 916
Bingen, WA 98605

RE: Building Permit No. B-94-126

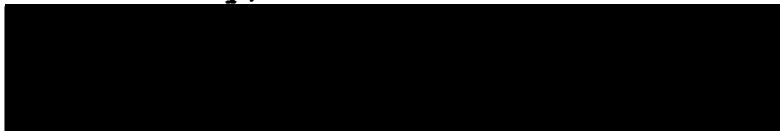
Dear Mr. Butler:

I have received your above referenced building permit application and find your proposal to construct a 24" X 28" garage on your property is an outright permitted use.

However, your property lies within the Special Management area of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Therefore prior to the Klickitat County Planning Department approval of your proposal, you will need to have a consistency determination from the Gorge Commission.

If you have any questions, please contact this office.

Sincerely,



Jannette Herrington
Assistant Planner

cc: Building Department
Gorge Commission



Nez Perce

CULTURAL RESOURCES PROGRAM

P.O. Box 365 • LAPWAI, IDAHO 83540-0365 • (208) 843-7328 • Fax (208) 843-7329

August 31, 1994

Jonathan L. Doherty, Executive Director
Columbia River Gorge Commission
P. O. Box 730
White Salmon, WA 98672

SUBJECT: C94-0063-K-S-11

Dear Mr. Doherty:

This letter is in response to the Columbia River Gorge Commission Development Review Application #C94-0063-K-S-11, concerning the request to construct a garage.

The Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resource Program has decided to concur with the request of Tom Butler.

There is a probability the proposed construction area may contain unknown cultural resource areas and should be given special attention. The Nez Perce Tribe will support cessation of work, if cultural resources are discovered on this parcel along with the immediate notification of the Commission and the State Historic Preservation Office.

If the Nez Perce Cultural Resource Program can be of any assistance, please feel free to contact me or the department at the above address, or phone (208) 843-7313.

Sincerely,



Arthur Taylor,
Administrative Assistant

cc: Scott Steumke, Warm Springs Tribe
Johnson Meninick, Yakama Tribe
Jeff Van Pelt, CTUIR
Michael Boynton, USDA Forest Service
file





Reconnaissance Survey Not Required

Gorge Commission Land Use Ordinance Guideline .540(1)(c)(A) specifies when a reconnaissance survey must be conducted before a proposed development can be approved. My evaluation and review indicates that a reconnaissance is not required because the proposed development:

- Would limit to the modification, expansion, replacement, or reconstruction of an existing building(s) and/or structure(s).
- Would not disturb the ground.
- Would involve minor ground disturbance, as defined by depth and extent.

Supporting Information:

The proposed project will be an addition to an existing house.

Historic Survey Not Required

Gorge Commission Land Use Ordinance Guideline .540(1)(c)(B) specifies when a reconnaissance survey must be conducted before a proposed development can be approved. My evaluation and review indicates that a historic survey is not required because the proposed development:

Yes

- Would not alter the exterior architectural appearance of buildings and structures that are 50 years old or older.
- Would not compromise features of the surrounding area that are important in defining the historic or architectural character of buildings or structures that are 50 years old or older.

Supporting Information:

The description of the house indicates that it is less than 50 years old. Also, no significant historic properties are found near the property.





Confederated Tribes and Bands
of the Yakama Indian Nation



Established by the
Treaty of June 9, 1855

August 24, 1994

Mr. Jonathan L. Doherty, Executive Director,
Columbia River Gorge Commission
P.O. Box 730
White Salmon, WA 98672

RE: #C94-0063-K-S-11 Tom Butler, Klickitat County, WA

Dear Mr. Doherty:

The Yakama Indian Nation is an interested party in the above application. It is located within the traditional use/ceded area of the Yakama Indian Nation and is protected by law. This site is also located within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act P.L. 99-663, Section 17, Savings and Provisions.

We, however, would like to request that your office be made aware of the cultural resources that do exist on that site and that every effort of protection be taken. We are reserving the right to submit comments on this application if any appeal is filed. Your office is scheduled to make a decision on October 21, 1994.

Should your office need any further information, please contact Mr. Frederick Ike, Sr., Cultural Protection Analyst, at the following number: 509-865-5121 ext. 733.

Your attention in this matter is appreciated.

Sincerely,

YAKAMA INDIAN NATION



Jerry Meninick, Chairman,
Yakama Tribal Council

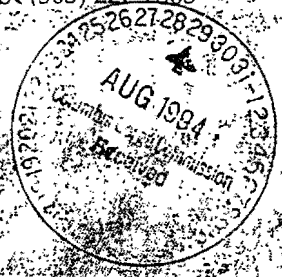
JM/sK
copy:

Cultural Committee
Carroll E. Palmer, Deputy Director, Division of Natural
Resources

FRIENDS OF THE COLUMBIA GORGE

7/13

Gary Kahn, Land Use Counsel: 610 S.W. Alder #910, Portland, OR 97205 (503) 227-5144 FAX (503) 227-2503
Executive Office:
319 S.W. Washington #301, Portland, OR 97204 (503) 241-3762



August 26, 1994

Jonathan Doherty
Executive Director
Columbia River Gorge Commission
PO Box 730
White Salmon, WA 98672

Re: Your File No. C94-0063-K-S-11

Dear Mr. Doherty:

This letter constitutes the written comments of the Friends of the Columbia Gorge on an application from Tom Butler to construct a 24' x 26' garage. The subject property is located at 50 Lower Kovach Road, about two miles northeast of Bingen. It is in the SW 1/4 of Section 27, Township 3 North, Range 11 East, W.M., Klickitat County, Washington. The subject parcel is in the Special Management Area. It is designated Agriculture in the National Scenic Area Management Plan and Land Use Ordinances and is 20 acres in size.

At this time, our review of the proposed development does not indicate any items of concern. However, we are filing this comment in order to preserve the right of Friends of the Columbia Gorge to intervene in any appeal of the decision to the Columbia River Gorge Commission.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this application.

Sincerely,

REEVES. KAHN & EDER



Gary K. Kahn

GKK/mw
cc: Friends of the Columbia Gorge
c:\data\gk\friends\gorge\crgcdr.ltr

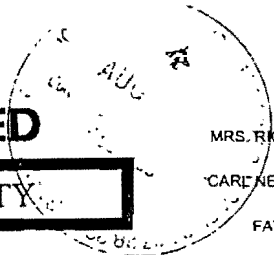


COLUMBIA GORGE UNITED

PROTECTING PEOPLE AND PROPERTY

Columbia Gorge United is a tax-exempt organization

MAIN OFFICE: Box 328 (248 First St.), Stevenson, WA 98648
(509) 427-8392 Evenings (509) 427-5940



MRS. RICHARD MILLER, President
(503) 296-5286

CARL NEUBERGER, Vice-President
(503) 232-9810

FAY WEBER, Secretary
(509) 427-5348

ESSON H. SMITH, Treasurer
(509) 427-5940

].mt2

Jonathan Doherty Executive Director
Columbia River Gorge Commission
P. O. Box 730
White Salmon, Washington 98672

8/13/94

Development Review dated 8/10/94 from Tom Butler to construct a 24' X 26' Garage. The subject property is at 50 Lower Kovach Road, about two miles northeast of Bingen. It is in the SW 1/4 of Section 27, Township 3 North, Range 11 East, W M., Klickitat County, Washington.

We understand that comments for the record are due on or before August 31, 1994

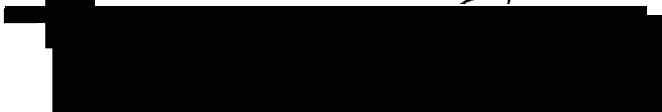
Columbia Gorge United is an interested party in this application. We hereby reserve the right to submit comments on this in any appeal that is filed.

We expect to receive in timely fashion a copy of the Directors decision which is to be made by or before October 21, 1994.

C-94-0063 K-S-11

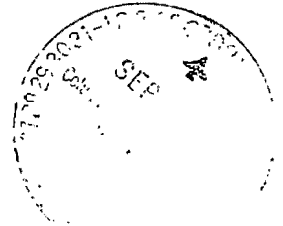
Columbia Gorge United

Esson H. Smith Treasurer





Nez Perce



Ats

CULTURAL RESOURCES PROGRAM

P.O. Box 365 • LAPWAI, IDAHO 83540-0365 • (208) 843-7328 • Fax (208) 843-7329

August 31, 1994

Jonathan L. Doherty, Executive Director
Columbia River Gorge Commission
P. O. Box 730
White Salmon, WA 98672

SUBJECT: C94-0063-K-S-11

Dear Mr. Doherty:

This letter is in response to the Columbia River Gorge Commission Development Review Application #C94-0063-K-S-11, concerning the request to construct a garage.

The Nez Perce Tribe Cultural Resource Program has decided to concur with the request of Tom Butler.

There is a probability the proposed construction area may contain unknown cultural resource areas and should be given special attention. The Nez Perce Tribe will support cessation of work, if cultural resources are discovered on this parcel along with the immediate notification of the Commission and the State Historic Preservation Office.

If the Nez Perce Cultural Resource Program can be of any assistance, please feel free to contact me or the department at the above address, or phone (208) 843-7313.

Sincerely,

A large black rectangular redaction box covering the signature area.

Arthur Taylor,
Administrative Assistant

cc: Scott Steumke, Warm Springs Tribe
Johnson Meninick, Yakama Tribe
Jeff Van Pelt, CTUIR
Michael Boynton, USDA Forest Service
file



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Columbia River Gorge
National Scenic Area
503-386-2333

902 Wasco Avenue
Suite 200
Hood River, OR 97031

Date: September 6, 1994

Subject: Mr. Butler's application for a garage (C94-0063-K-G-11).
Consistency with Natural Resource Guidelines in the Management
Plan.

To : Dave Sell, Landuse Coordinator.

- 1). The following comments refer to the Minimum Natural Resource Protection Standards (Guideline 6) in the Management Plan:
 - A). Sites of Sensitive Wildlife and Plants:
No sensitive flora or fauna are known in the immediate vicinity of this proposed project. Therefore, no buffers are required.
 - B). Riparian areas, wetlands, ponds, and lakes:
No riparian areas, wetlands, ponds or lakes are known in the immediate vicinity of this proposed project.
 - C). Fish and wildlife habitat:
See comments submitted by Rich Larson.
 - D). Bio-diversity:
No disturbance to old growth or any forest practices are proposed; therefore, these guidelines are not applicable.
 - E). Soil productivity:
The applicant's proposed project appears to comply with these guidelines.
 - F). Air and Water Quality:
The applicant's proposed project complies with these guidelines.
- 2). Guidelines 2 and 7 are not applicable as there are no buffers associated with this project.
- 3). The applicant has complied with Guideline 3.
- 4). Guidelines 1, 4, and 5 have been considered and complied with.

Summary:

This proposed project complies with the Minimum Natural Resource
Protection Standards and all Natural Resource Guidelines.


ROBIN DOBSON
Natural Resource Planner/Botanist.

United States	Forest	Columbia River Gorge	902 Wasco Avenue
Department of	Service	National Scenic Area	Suite 200
Agriculture		503-386-2333	Hood River, OR 97031

Reply To: 2630 Habitat

Date: September 2, 1994

Subject: Butler Garage
Consistency with Natural Resource Guidelines in Management Plan

To: Dave Sell, Land Use Coordinator

The following guidelines are found in the CRGNSA Management Plan which may pertain to this development. After reviewing the application from Tom Butler I have found that the following guidelines need to be addressed.

Chapter 3 - NATURAL RESOURCES

SMA Guidelines

1. Proposed new developments and land uses as described in a site plan prepared by the applicant, shall be evaluated to ensure that the natural resources are protected from adverse effects. (Site plans are described under "Review Uses" in Part II, Chapter 7.)
3. The applicant's site plan shall include the following information in addition to that required in Part II, Chapter 7, to help evaluate compliance with minimum natural resource protection standards:
 - A. Location of the following sites and areas. The Forest Service will provide this information to the applicant.
 - (1) Sites of sensitive wildlife and sensitive plant species.
 - (2) Location of riparian and wetland areas.
 - B. A description or illustration showing the mitigation measures to control soil erosion and stream sedimentation.
4. Site plans shall be submitted to the Forest Service, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, or Washington Department of Wildlife. The site plan shall be reviewed by the Forest Service in consultation with the appropriate state or federal agency and reviewed and approved by the county if appropriate.
5. Review of the site plan shall consider the following:
 - A. Biology and habitat requirements of the flora or fauna of concern.
 - B. Historic, current, and proposed uses in the vicinity of sensitive species, including cumulative effects.
 - C. Existing condition of the site and the surrounding habitat and the useful life of the site.



COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE

NATIONAL SCENIC AREA

To Allen Bell

Company Gorge Commission

FAX No. 509 - 493 - 2229

From ROBIN DOBSON

Comments Allen, I hope this is satisfactory. I will meet w/Dave Sell later on how these should be completed. We need a more standard format.

Number of pages including this one 4



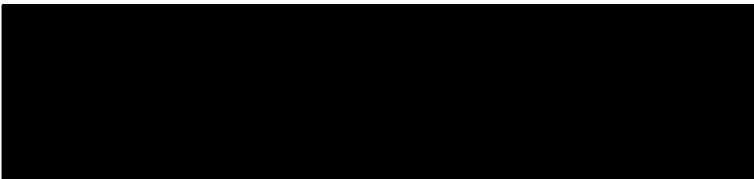
USDA • FOREST SERVICE
PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

902 Wasco Ave., Suite 200
Hood River, OR 97031
(503) 386-2333

- D. Physical characteristics of the subject parcel and vicinity, including topography, vegetation, and soil and hydrological characteristics.
- E. Minimum natural resource protection standards including buffer zones.
- F. Closure of forest practice roads necessary to protect natural resources.
- G. Comments from state and federal agencies.

Recommendations:

No TE&S fauna species or species of concern are known to exist within or near the project area. Therefore no effects are expected from this project on any of these species. This project should have no negative effects on the natural resources in the area.



Richard J. Larsen
Fish & Wildlife Biologist/
Program Manager

STAFF WORK SHEET FOR APPLICATION ACCEPTANCE

Application # and Applicant: Tom Butler

Date: 8/5/94

PART I: PREVIOUS APPLICATIONS

A. List Applications and Describe Decision

PART II: RESOURCE INFORMATION

A. Land Use:

- Land use designation and minimum parcel size Agriculture (SMA)
- Is the request an allowed use? Yes [350.80-190(2)(c)]

B. Cultural Resources:

- USFS determination form (and survey for large-scale uses)

C. Natural Resources and Other Inventory Information:

- Wildlife Areas and Wildlife Species: Deer/EIK Winter Range
- Rare and Endemic Plants: None
- Wetlands, Streams, Lakes, Ponds and Riparian Areas: None
- Slopes/Is a grading plan necessary? Check during site visit, too complex to determine using slope and topo maps

D. Recreation Resources

- Recreation sites in the vicinity None

Notice 1 (information) mailed to:

8-16-94

	State of Oregon Land Conservation and Development Comm. 1175 Court St. NE Salem, OR 97310
	Yakama Indian Nation P.O. Box 151 Toppenish, WA 98948
	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation P.O. Box 638 Pendleton, OR 97801
	Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs P.O. Box C Warm Springs, OR 97761
	Nez Perce Tribe P.O. Box 305 Lapwai, ID 83540
	Appropriate newspaper <u>ENTERPRISE</u>

Notice 2 (posting) mailed to:

	* U.S. Forest Service/National Scenic Area 902 Wasco Ave., Suite 301 Hood River, OR 97031
	* Applicable city or county <u>KLICKITAT CO. PLNNG</u>
	Applicable library <u>WHITE SALMON</u>

Legal Notice mailed to:

	For new residential development, legal notice has been mailed to the appropriate newspaper
--	---

Other: APPLICANT

* WA SHPO

KLICKITAT CO. BLDG

KLICKITAT CO. ASSESSOR

* SW WA HEALTH DISTRICT (Klickitat Office)

NTCLST.88

By prop owner.

REPORT OF VIOLATION

TO: Columbia River Gorge Commission
FROM: Jonathan Doherty, Executive Director
DATE: February 1, 1995

In accordance with Commission Rule 350-30, the Executive Director of the Columbia River Gorge Commission (Gorge Commission) has investigated an alleged violation of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act (Scenic Area Act), the Management Plan for the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (Management Plan), and the Gorge Commission's Klickitat County Land Use Ordinance (Commission Rule 350-80). This report summarizes the findings of this investigation.

Alleged Violator

John Robert Burns
801 SW Timberline Drive
Lake Oswego, Oregon 97034

Description of the Subject Property

The subject parcel is 40 acres in size. It is located at 170 Cook Road, on Burdoin Mountain, within the Northwest 1/4 of the Southwest 1/4 of Section 26, Township 3 North, Range 11 East, Willamette Meridian, Klickitat County, Washington.

Description of the Alleged Violation

Mr. Burns constructed a garage/storage building, with a second story loft, and utilized a travel-trailer as a secondary dwelling on the subject property without approval of the Gorge Commission's Development Review Officer. In addition, the deck on the existing dwelling has not been painted a dark earth-tone color as required by the previous Director's Decision (No. C92-0089-K-G-11).

The subject parcel is in the Special Management Area of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (Scenic Area). Under the Management Plan and Commission Rule 350-80 the subject parcel has an Agricultural land use designation.

Section 7(c) of the Scenic Area Act and Section 30 of Commission Rule 350-80 require the Gorge Commission to regulate new development and land uses in that portion of Klickitat County that is within the Scenic Area. New development and land uses cannot commence until the Gorge Commission determines they are consistent with the Scenic Area Act, the Management Plan, and Commission Rule 350-80.

Section 30 of Commission Rule 350-80 states:

No building, structure or land shall be used and no building or structure shall be hereafter erected, altered or enlarged ... in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area except for the uses listed in Commission Rule 350-80, when considered under the applicable procedural and substantive guidelines of this Rule.

Commission Rule 350-80 contains guidelines to help ensure that new development and land uses in the Special Management Area do not adversely affect scenic, cultural, natural, and recreational resources.

Civil Penalty or Other Action

Based on the findings above, a violation of the Scenic Area Act, the Management Plan, and Commission Rule 350-80 has occurred. Commission Rule 350-80-050(1) states that the Gorge Commission may impose a civil penalty upon any person who willfully violates the Scenic Area Act, the Management Plan, or land use ordinances. Commission Rule 350-80-050(2) states "No penalty assessed under this division may exceed \$10,000 for each violation."

Gorge Commission staff have worked with Mr. Burns to resolve the situation, and he is cooperating with these efforts. Mr. Burns submitted a land use application for the garage/storage structure and the travel-trailer. A Director's Decision (No. C94-0069-K-S-11) was issued on December 28, 1994 approving the garage/storage structure. Use of the travel trailer as an accessory dwelling was denied, utility connections must be removed by February 26, 1995. In addition, the deck on the dwelling must be painted or stained a dark earth-tone color by May 31, 1995, to reduce impacts to Key Viewing Areas. As long as Mr. Burns meets the conditions now in place to resolve the issues surrounding these violations, no civil penalty or other action is warranted at this time.

SIGNED AND DATED THIS 3rd DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1995.



/Jonathan Doherty /
Executive Director

cc: Klickitat County Planning Department
Klickitat County Building Department

December 28, 1994

John and Audrey Burns
801 SW Timberline Drive
Lake Oswego, OR 97034

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Burns:

Enclosed is a copy of my decision on your land use application to the Columbia River Gorge Commission (C94-0069-K-S-11). Please make careful note of the decision and conditions.

This decision partially remedies violations of the National Scenic Area Act, Management Plan for the National Scenic Area, and Gorge Commission's Klickitat County Land Use Ordinance (Commission Rule 350-80). The 24' x 24' garage/storage building approved in my decision was constructed prior to any review by the Gorge Commission. Siting and use of a travel trailer for caretaker use, denied in my decision, also took place prior to any review by the Gorge Commission. You must comply with the conditions placed on these uses in this decision.

In investigating these violations, and processing your application, we have also noted that a deck and balconies constructed on your previously approved residence are not in compliance with the conditions for color in Director's Decision C92-0089-K-G-11. These structures are highly visible from several key viewing areas. They must be painted or stained with the color previously approved for the residence (Olympic Weather Screen #709) by no later than May 31, 1995.

Because of these various violations, under Commission Rule 350-30, I am required to issue a "Report of Violation" regarding the actions you have taken on your property. I will issue this report within the next few weeks. While the report will in no way change the approved or denied uses and conditions in Director's Decisions C92-0089-K-G-11 and C94-0069-S-K-11, it may trigger the Commission to consider assessing you with a civil penalty. If such action were to occur, you will be provided with ample notice for presenting your case before the Commission.

In closing, I strongly urge you not to undertake any development actions on your property unless they have been explicitly approved in Director's Decisions C92-0089-K-G-11 or C94-0069-S-K-11. Any other development actions in violation of the National Scenic Act will very likely subject you to a civil penalty. Please feel free to call our office at any time if you

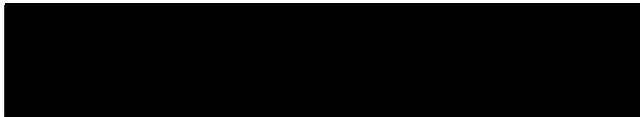
John and Audrey Burns

December 28, 1994

Page 2

have any questions concerning what additional developments require Commission review and approval.

Sincerely,



Jonathan L. Doherty
Executive Director

Enclosure

DEVELOPMENT REVIEW

Director's Decision

APPLICANT: John & Audrey Burns

FILE NO.: C94-0069-K-S-11

REQUEST: Approval for an existing two story detached 24 x 24 foot garage/storage building, constructed without review. Temporary use of a travel-trailer as a secondary dwelling.

LOCATION: The subject parcel is located at 170 Cook Road, Township 3 North, Range 11 East, in the NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 26, Klickitat County, Washington.

LAND USE

DESIGNATION: The subject parcel is in the Special Management Area and designated Agriculture.

DECISION:

Based upon the following findings of fact, the land use application by John & Audrey Burns to construct a garage/storage building is found to be consistent with the standards of Section 6 and the purposes of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act (P.L. 99-663), and Commission Rule 350-80, and is hereby approved.

The proposed use of the travel-trailer as a secondary dwelling is found to be inconsistent with the Act and Commission Rule 350-80 and is hereby denied.

Approval of the garage/storage building does not exempt the applicant or successors in interest from compliance with all other applicable local, state, and federal laws.

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL:

The following conditions are given to ensure that the garage/storage building, and travel-trailer, are consistent with the standards of Section 6 and the purposes of P.L. 99-663, and Commission Rule 350-80. These conditions must be recorded in county deeds and records to ensure notice of the conditions to successors in interest (Management

II Evaluation Form Examples

- A) Sampling frame for development applications
- B) Telephone survey format

SAMPLE PUBLIC OPINION TELEPHONE SURVEY

1. How many times in the last five years have you traveled through the Gorge?

Less than 5

5-10

More than 10

2. What was the purpose of your visit?

_____ Recreation

_____ Business

_____ I reside in the Gorge

_____ Alternate destination

_____ Other _____

3. What is your general perception of scenic conditions in the Gorge, over the last 5 years?

No change

Some change

Much change

Didn't notice

4. To what do you attribute the change?

_____ Logging, Clear Cut

_____ Tourism

_____ Development

_____ Agriculture

_____ Recreation

_____ Other _____

5. If you have perceived a change over the last 5 years, do you feel this change is:

Positive

Negative

Don't know

6. Are you familiar with the Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area Management Plan? Y N

7. (If YES to question 6) Do you feel the Management Plan has been instrumental in maintaining the resource integrity of the Gorge?

8. What is your opinion of the following statement:

"The scenic, natural, cultural, and recreational resources of the Gorge should be protected and enhanced to the best of our ability as a nation."

Agree Strongly

Agree

Agree Slightly

Disagree Slightly

Disagree

Disagree

Strongly

9. Are you:

_____ under 18 years of age

_____ 18-30

_____ 31-50

_____ 51-70

_____ older than 70

Recommended Sampling Procedure for Checking Development Applications:

Because of the relatively small number of development applications received each year, and the manner in which information is stored at the various agencies, a true random sampling procedure will not be possible. In order to obtain a reasonable representative sample of development applications by geographical area, we recommend the following procedure:

AT EACH COUNTY WITH AN ADOPTED IMPLEMENTING ORDINANCE:

1. Separate files to make sure applications reviewed are in the Special Management Areas only.
2. For each year since adoption of the Management Plan, (1992) review a minimum of (5) and a maximum of 10% (whichever is the greatest number) application files. If any given year had less than five applications in the Special Management Areas, review all of the files in the Special Management Areas for that year.

AT THE GORGE COMMISSION:

1. Separate files to make sure applications reviewed are in the Special Management Areas only.
2. For each year since the adoption of the Management Plan, (1992) review 10% of all application files in the Special Management Areas. If possible, select an equal number of applications from each county. If this is not possible for a given year, try to include a minimum of (1) application from each county.

III Transcripts of Personal Interviews

- A) Stuart Chapin, Former Commissioner
- B) Brian Litt, Gorge Commission Staff Planner
- C) Robin Dobson, Biologist USFS
- D) Jeff Hunt, Hood River County Staff Planner
- E) Wayne Nelson, Skamania County Staff Planner

Interview with Stuart Chapin
Former Gorge Commissioner
2/21/95

Q: While the guidelines and policies seem to be specific, who they are aimed at isn't specific? What is the definition of guideline and policy?

I viewed the definitions differently than the director at the time. He viewed the definitions in a legal context rather than a planning context. His interest was in getting the elements lined up so that when things had to be defended they were in there.

This is something that I have usually thought of starting with goals and the objectives are instrumental extensions of the goals. Policies lead you into doing a study. As a result of this study, we are lead to another level of policies. Policies are more of a guide to the action. These are policies are inserted between the goal and guidelines. Policies, as used in the plan, are the intermediate stage between the goals and guidelines.

You can go a step a further into standards...getting down to the nitty gritty of the sequence of steps. From our book, principles guide and standards are the way the principles are applied. Guidelines in the sense of the Management Plan are the actions.

Q: In terms of evaluation, how absolute are the guidelines? If the guidelines have not been carried out is that an infraction?

I would say so. You can only make decisions on this after you have selected your criteria and determined how they are being applied.

You will find the staff very defensive about they have done this....but there are things that happen that the commission intrudes on the technicality of guiding the legislation. There are different ways...and the commission is sensitive to public reaction.

During the plan period, that I am familiar with, I think that there was every effort to be straight laced about the guidelines. Whether there have been departures, I don't know. There are numerous efforts by the applicants to get around the guidelines and they bring political action to bear. In the next few years will be the test of how much the guidelines are being followed. And its partly a commission decision. The commission was a single mind but a few worried about some of the guidelines.

The new members of the plan commission that weren't apart of the plan preparation, you will find them arguing in ways that will relax the guidelines in the future through plan amendments. This would be a major step and that's where the FOG can get involved.

Q: We want to point out to FOG that whether the guidelines have been followed 100% the question should remain, has the gorge been protected and enhanced? These would be our substantive criteria. For instance the chapter on Education and Interpretation only has policies, it has no guidelines.

These were to come into play in the enhancement part of the commission's mission. They have not been able to do any part of this as far as I can.

Q: What type of strength do we give the policies...are they enforceable. What was the intent? We looked at the goal as being met if any or all of the policies have been met...

Intent is there...the problem is that the budget to do this. There are two parts to the commission's budget, the Oregon part and the Washington. If one legislative group backs down for any additions to the budget, the other one has to back down. It has to be both that gives you the funds to do this. To tell you the truth, I thought this was in the "future". I never gave it much thought except to endorse the idea that the commission should keep them in the back of their mind.

Q: Would these be things to monitor in the future?

I believe, there is built into the program an effort to do this without any strict guidelines to direct the effort. You should talk to Doretty about. I think he has done some work on this in his tenure so far. While he has not been able to get away from the administrator role. This has disappointed him that so much time goes into enforcement. We, from a distance, we can see that he wants to get grants because the legislators won't be funding them. he has been very resourceful. He got a grant to work on the establishment of land trust...as part of an enhancement effort. It would be separate from the commission. This is being nursed along when he has time.

Q: Have the interpretative center done anything along these lines?

I would guess that yes you would find that the two interpretive centers (one private and one public) are being built. They have on their staff at the Dalles someone who has been thinking along the lines of interpretation for tourists but not so much for the residents, which would be education.

We had a commissioner who was interested in establishing a program in the schools. She never got staff committed in all the other parts of the plan. This was early on and not a recent effort.

Q: Enforcement, is there adequate bite to go with the bark.

I think you need to approach this, ask me that question again in a minute, you need to look at how the Congress allocated responsibilities. And the commission was given regulatory powers, the Forest Service was given the power of the purse. These two have never been in perfect coordination.

For instance, the Forest Service has 45-50 employees and we have 7 here. And to do all the things that are necessary on the regulatory end, well, they ought to swamp. Anyhow, in evaluation (ask Dottery) how has the commission managed in handling the administration of the plan. The Congress said that the SMA was to be done (referring to

the writing of the plan) by the Forest Service and it was to be accepted by the commission without change.

So, the moment that this was incorporated into a plan, the commission assumed the role of enforcement in terms of private property and the SMA includes a substantial amount of private land, including timber lands. The problems that have grown up have been over the way in which the SMAs used the land use designations without having any responsibility ahead for the enforcement of those designations. They were given to the commission and they were stuck with these designations. The Congress said they had to.

Forest Service is responsible for all the SMA land but the commission is responsible for enforcement of regulations. I think the Congress realized that they getting into functions that were normally state and they made this fix which has been uncomfortable fix.

Really the Forest Service views its role as a forest agency, developing recreation resources in the lands that they acquire or lands that were already here but...the question of land acquisition (ask Dottery) is part of the power is spending money. Some of the purchases have not been approved by the commission because they were not based on the plan but instead on hardships, and the way the Forest Service has always functioned. You would have to talk to the commission and the Forest Service on this.

Aside...the Forest Service has developed a method of defining the key viewing areas...but the commission has had to develop the criteria. How far away from a rock pit is a good distance. (Was amortization provided in the plan in the land use ordinance section). The Congress said no pits and the council has spent a lot of time dealing with this issue.

The question that you asked me before...I was trying to get you sensitive to the political factors. So far, in good judgment of the former executive director, they didn't try to close every pit, they gave them five years. The gravel pits are going to try for a taking at the end of those five years. The laws are being getting to shape for those who feel that they had a taking. You have to step lightly over a period of time.

Q: Rules of evidence or rules for exceptions?

A rule or change will now be done through public hearings so everyone can react. I think that it has to go to the Secretary of Agriculture to be approved...who turns to the representative regional directory in Portland. That is the way that the plan was approved...so any amendments will go the same route. The rule making process is new to me.

Q: Do you feel that undermines the intent of the plan?

No, I think it formalizes everything so there is no legal basis for taking things to court. There is a rule established and put into the register.

It creates a quasi-judicial system...a formal system for amending the plan. There have been no amendments yet. What should have been in there is a way to take up special cases. Every zoning ordinance has its special exceptions and the people that have dealt with these applications at the local level are upset that there is no way to deal with a borderline case. The commission has sensed that this could become a major defeat in the courts...ask Dottery.

This one of the things that I feel guilty about because I never had a sense that it would become this important.

(Lost the theme of what was being talked about but there was discussion that the only thing common to all these jurisdictions is the interstate system...it crosses all borders)

Q: Other Scenic Areas or places around the country that are coming close to this evaluation process.

Lake Tahoe - joint Forest Service & Commission and two states.
Pine Barrens in NJ - similarities

Q: Flowchart of responsibility that exists?

Phamlet for land owners.

**Interview with Brian Litt
Commission Staff Planner
2/21/95**

Q: Monitoring

We would love to be able to have the luxury to monitor and not do so much regulating. However, we are in the process of setting a monitoring program up. I would refer you to Mary Vasee who is developing a proposal for a monitoring program. In the interim we do a catch-as-catch-can.

Every time we go out to review a development proposal we look at things that we have approved in the past and this is how we discover a lot of our violations. There is an informal network of citizens out there. Some of them are FOG members.

Q: Do you take a formal statement or documentation on violations discovered?

Every time we discover a violation we take a report. There are a whole series of procedures to investigate and document when a violation has been discovered. We have just started mapping out all our prior decisions to lay the groundwork for this monitoring system.

The discovery on the fly has been somewhat effective. We have noticed that there is a level of compliance that is greater than zero but less than 100%.

Q: Is there a vegetation advisory committee?

Never been created...but there is a task force that I staff that somewhat addresses vegetation management issues, called the Scenic Travel Corridor Inter-Agency Committee with members from the Department of Transportation's of both states, Forest Service, Commission, Railroads, and Counties (see Appendix for the mailing list of members).

We are limited to looking at the Scenic Area Highways.

Q: The recreation areas, how are they monitored?

Forest Service plays a larger role in this on lands that they administer. They some handle on development...there has been an increase in recreation resources in the Gorge (ask Stan Hinatsu at the Forest Service). We know from a result of the Management Plan there has been a result but no report has ever been written.

Q: Is the 1994 Annual Report out yet?

No.

Q: What is your opinion on the county interaction? Do you audit these counties?

We still have an oversight role. We have had some differences. The counties do not want the commission to be playing watchdog. We get a copy of every county application and subsequent land use decision and make comments on them. We also have the legal right to appeal a county decision. We have not done that yet, although FOG has. We have come

close to using it a few times.

This is a critical function. It is key that we audit and evaluate the efficacy of the counties implementation through their ordinances. That is the Management Plan philosophy that it managed through the counties. Some counties are more comfortable with this than others.

Where we have not been able to be as systematic is our pattern of application approval. In the majority of cases the counties are making good decisions.

**Interview with Robin Dobson
Forest Service Biologist (Former staff planner)
2/21/95**

Q: Where are the six base inventory maps...land use designations, etc. The entire Scenic Resources Section was based on these maps.

Forest Service has the originals...they are housed on GIS also. They were just used for the planning process.

Q: How are you using the maps for deciding whether changes have taken place.

Someone will have to physically go out and check to see whether things have changed since the maps were made.

Aerial photos are being taken now...these will be compared to older aerial photos to determine the change that has taken place.

The visual inventory will have to be done, however, in the field. Changes that the staff knows about are not recorded. All development only happens where it should...You might need to evaluate whether areas designated one land use may need to be changed if not a lot of development has taken place.

Clear cuts will grow back so the scene doesn't really change.

Q: Do the land use application come to you or the commission?

All applications go to the commission or the counties and then we get a copy to review. We do the natural and cultural resources evaluation and respond.

Q: When you get in an application and you are doing it from the maps or are you so familiar with the property, sight visit?

If it is a development, it depends, usually we go out for a site visit. But if its just moving a mobile home or new garage its not as important.

If the application is forest practices we always do a site visit.

Aside - If you want a house on farm land you must earn at least \$40,000/yr to prove that this is your livelihood not a hobby farm for your dream house.

Q: Is there any spot checking for violations in development? Violation files?

We notice things when we are out. There are a lot of archaeological violations. We have a hard time regulating...the commission can fine them when we report them.

No file exists that has all these things on them. The Gorge Commission probably has those files. We probably report it and then keep after the commission to follow-up. There is nothing to stop people from doing those types of things.

The counties have the same type of problem, the counties can't catch everything.

Normally things get reported one way or the other. We do try and uphold the guidelines when a forest application comes in we do try and check for the amount they are cutting and canopy. The problem is that you can agree with the owner that the following guidelines will be met but then they hire out to a logging company. The logging company does something different and sometimes we pursue those violations and sometimes we don't. There is a problem there because even though the land owner is responsible, he didn't do it.

The Congress didn't foresee the fact that the forest practices are not regulated by the commission or the counties, they were done by the state. But now, the counties, who don't want to regulate forest practices are supposed to through their land ordinances and the state won't take it back. The commission should regulate forest practices but they don't have the time.

The Forest Service is working with the 2 state forest boards in the hope that the regulation problem will be worked out. We can tell people that they have to do this but we can't make them...we could condemn but that require congress' approval...so we don't.

Q: When the plan was written, was there any thought given to how the agencies would evaluate themselves?

Not really, this was such a big task that there was some discussion but we more or less had to put it aside. We probably would have been worried about what we were putting in there and might not have protected the resources but how it would reflect on us in the end.

Q: From what you have said, do you feel that the Forest Service needs more regulatory authority?

No, I think the way Congress did it was good, except for Forest Practice. They should have recognized that the states were regulating before and told the state to adopt these rules and implement them. We should not have more regulatory power because we are the feds.

This is a good example of the way things should be done in the future.

Originally, the parks service was thinking of moving in and they weren't set up for it. They would have tried to purchase everything. That's one to preserve the Gorge. When you look at the country as a whole the feds aren't going to purchase everything. You have to bring the private sector and the resource protection together so that the private sector is actually doing resource protection. This is a bridge to all this. We are going to put out these guidelines and ask the counties to implement them. Bring the resource protection into the normal everyday governmental policies.

Q: How much of the recreation of the resource do you do...the plan states that new development shall not displace existing recreational resources...do you do this?

Yeah, this is a response to new development. We follow the guidelines when the Forest Service does any development. The Forest Service does follow the recreation resources. The ultimate decision comes from the head of this bureau.

Most of these are tools for us or the public when they find an infraction, they have something to fall back on. Forest Service maintains trails, therefore, we take care of the trails as the guidelines dictate.

The guidelines are being used as something to fall back on when a violation has occurred.

The FOG asked for volunteers to look for violations. Whenever you set up rules, look how many don't signal, for example, how do you catch them all.

There were more guidelines that were written that didn't make it into the plan, it was clear that they were a good ideas...but who would be around to get them enforced.

A law or regulation gives you a direction and just by having it a path has been established. Without it, there is no path.

Q: What if the Management Plan had not been in place...how do we know if what has/hasn't occurred would/would not have happened if the plan was not in place?

There is no question that the Management Plan has made an affect...just ask the Realtors.

Q: Are land uses or land development being limited in the SMA? Have we cut down on the amount of development due to the Act? Is the demand there, we just aren't supplying it?

Yes, the Act doesn't allow any subdivision of land within the SMA. If you have 360 acres, you have 360 acres. The only exception is for the Forest Service to enable them to facilitate acquisition of land...trading. You just know that are plenty of landowners that would love to subdivide their land.

We have to assume that this will only work if the Act is not repealed in Congress. Without a question, the amount of development has slowed.

To determine demand for SMA land look at the development happening just outside the borders of the National Scenic Area, for example, up the hill from Rwenna is developed to the max. but the Rwenna isn't.

Went over the maps available...

**INTERVIEW WITH
JEFF HUNT
HOOD RIVER COUNTY STAFF PLANNER
2/21/95**

Jeff talked about the fact that the County of Hood River has approved and submitted to the Gorge Commission its own Land Use Ordinance. While this new ordinance has not been approved by the Gorge Commission the county believes that they have the right to enact and use the document before the commission gives its approval.

Jeff also felt that the demand for growth within the county was present but was not being supplied as a result of the strict land use guidelines set up by the Scenic Act.

As for the documentation of applications they are held in a database referenced by tax lot number. This database holds information on current land uses.

They submit a copy of all the land use applications based on the checklist of necessary reviewers.

Note - As of the date of printing the County of Hood River has reviewed only two land use applications under its new land use ordinance.

**INTERVIEW WITH
WAYNE NELSON, PLANNER
SKAMANIA COUNTY COURTHOUSE, STEVENSON, WA
FEBRUARY 24, 1995**

Wayne explained that the data storage at Skamania County is all done by hand (the Engineering department is buying a GIS system in this budget year, but planning will have limited access to GIS services.

Application files are stored chronologically by year and the order in which the application was received. In order for an outside evaluator to perform a sampling procedure by geographical area, they would have to go through each individual file to determine the location, type of development, and other relevant information. The county does not keep any records regarding aggregations of data such as "all approved variances" or "all changes in recreational intensity class" for a particular year.

Each application is sent to the Forest Service as a matter of procedure to review proximity to and implications for cultural resources. In addition to the Forest Service, applications are also sent to 8 other reviewing agencies, as applicable.

Skamania County has the following incentives for consolidation of small tracts of forest and agricultural lands into larger, more efficient tracts:

- Clustering (GMA lands only): An applicant is allowed density increases for combining small woodland tracts.
- Transfer of Development Rights: An applicant can transfer development rights to another piece of property (at the discretion of the Planning Director) for combining small tracts of land.

Wayne's comments on improvements to the process as a whole included the following:

He felt that a common data base between reviewing agencies (state and federal) and the enforcing counties would be an excellent way to streamline and facilitate the application process.

In his opinion, the best measure of the plan's effectiveness would be to evaluate the public's acceptance and cooperation with the terms of the plan. For example, how well are they following through with conditions outlined on development applications and are they submitting applications early enough in the process for conditions to be reasonably imposed. Wayne estimated that roughly 50% of applications currently received are submitted after building has already commenced, as a result of neighbors or other parties reporting the development activity to the County.

IV Relevant Information from Master Land Use Application

County Offices:

Clark County

Planning Department
1013 Franklin Street
P.O. Box 5000
Vancouver, WA 98668
206-699-2375

Assessor's Office
1013 Franklin Street
P.O. Box 5000
Vancouver, WA 98668
206-699-2375

Skamania County

Planning Department
Courthouse Annex
P.O. Box 790
Stevenson, WA 98648
509-427-5141

Assessor's Office
Courthouse
P.O. Box 790
Stevenson, WA 98648
509-427-5141

Klickitat County

Planning Department
Courthouse Annex
228 SW Main, Rm. 150
Goldendale, WA 98620
509-773-5703

Assessor's Office
Courthouse
205 S. Columbus
Goldendale, WA 98620
509-773-3715

Multnomah County

Planning Department
2115 SE Morrison
Portland, OR 97214
503-248-3043

Assessor's Office
610 SW Alder
Portland, OR 97204
503-248-3326

Hood River County

Planning Department
Courthouse
309 State St., Rm. 101
Hood River, OR 97031
503-386-1306

Assessor's Office
Courthouse
309 State Street
Hood River, OR 97031
503-386-4522

Wasco County

Planning Department
1721 W. 10th Street
The Dalles, OR 97058
503-298-5169

Assessor's Office
Courthouse, 5th & Washington
The Dalles, OR 97058
503-296-2477

- New livestock grazing; new fences, livestock watering facilities, and corrals; or soil, water, and vegetation conservation activities on lands designated Agriculture-Special (See page 21)

Projects In the Special Management Area

If you are proposing one of the following in the Special Management Area, then you must submit the applicable additional application requirements.

- Single-family dwellings on lands designated Forest (See page 22)
- Forest practices on lands designated Forest (See page 23)
- Any new use or development on lands designated Open Space (See page 24)

For More Help

Please contact the Gorge Commission Office if you need assistance or if you have any questions. Planners are available between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

If you wish, you may schedule an appointment to discuss your project with a planner before submitting your application for review. These pre-application conferences are a good opportunity to make certain that your application is complete or to learn more about how the review is conducted and which development guidelines apply to your project. In many cases, a planner can offer suggestions which can expedite the approval process.

Projects Requiring Additional Information

The following projects require additional information to be submitted along with the general requirements described in pages 14 through 24. If you are proposing a project which is listed below, you must submit the applicable additional application requirements.

Projects Requiring Cultural Resource Reconnaissance and Historic Surveys

If you are proposing one of the following, then you will be required to submit a cultural resource reconnaissance survey and/or a historic survey as described on page 14.

Residential development of two or more new dwellings

Recreation facilities

Commercial or industrial development

Public transportation facilities

Electric facilities, lines, equipment, and appurtenances that are 33 kilovolts or greater

Communication, water and sewer, and natural gas transmission (as opposed to distribution) lines, pipes, equipment, and appurtenances

Projects In the General Management Area

If you are proposing one of the following in the General Management Area, then you must submit the applicable additional application requirements.

Projects on slopes over 10% (See page 17)

Production and/or development of mineral resources and expansion of existing quarries (See page 18)

Uses located in or providing recreational access to the Columbia River or its fishbearing tributaries (See page 19)

Single-family dwellings on lands designated Large or Small Woodland (See page 20)

III. Additional Application Requirements for Specified Projects

Projects Requiring Cultural Resource Reconnaissance and Historic Surveys

Cultural resources are evidence of human occupation or activity that is important in the history, architecture, archaeology, or culture of a community or region. Cultural resources may include:

Archaeological resources - evidence or ruins of human occupation 50 years old or older;

Historic structures - above-ground buildings or development 50 years old or older; and

Traditional cultural properties - locations, buildings, structures, and objects that are associated with cultural beliefs, customs, or practices of a living community that are rooted in that community's history and are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.

A reconnaissance survey is required unless the use is greater than 500 feet from a known cultural resource and the use would:

- occur on a site that has been disturbed by human activities, provided the use does not exceed the depth and extent of existing ground disturbance, or
- occur on a site that has been adequately surveyed in the past.

Cultural resource reconnaissance and historic surveys must be performed by a professional; principal investigators shall meet the professional standards in 36 CFR 61 and *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*.

Land Use Ordinance Guideline .540(1)(a)

Requirements for Conducting and Documenting Reconnaissance Surveys

- Reconnaissance surveys shall be designed by a qualified professional. Prior to conducting the survey, a written description of the survey must be submitted to and approved by the Gorge Commission's designated archaeologist.

- Reconnaissance surveys should be conducted in consultation with the Indian Tribal governments. The applicant shall notify the tribes prior to conducting reconnaissance surveys. The tribes shall have an opportunity to monitor the survey.
- Reconnaissance surveys shall reflect the physical characteristics of the project area and the design and potential effects of the proposed use. They shall meet the following guidelines:
 - Archival research shall be performed before any field work. It should entail a thorough examination of tax records; historic maps, photographs, and drawings; previous archaeological, historic, and ethnographic research; cultural resource inventories and records maintained by federal, state, and local agencies; and primary historic accounts, such as diaries, journals, letters, and newspapers.
 - Surface surveys shall include the entire project area, except for inundated areas and impenetrable thickets.
 - Subsurface probes shall be placed at intervals sufficient to document the presence or absence of cultural resources.
 - Archaeological site inventory forms shall be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer whenever cultural resources are discovered.

Land Use Ordinance Guideline .540(1)(c)(F)

The results of a reconnaissance survey for large-scale uses shall be documented in a confidential report that includes:

- A description of the proposed use, including drawings and maps.
- A description of the project area, including soils, vegetation, topography, drainage, past alterations, and existing land use.
- A list of the documents and records examined during the archival research and a description of any prehistoric or historic events associated with the project area.
- A description of the fieldwork methodology used to identify cultural resources, including a map that shows the project area, the areas surveyed, and the location of subsurface probes. The map shall be prepared at a scale of 1 inch equals 100 feet (1:1,200), or a scale providing greater detail.

Additional Requirements

- An inventory of the cultural resources that exist in the project area, including a written description, photographs, drawings, and a map. The map shall be prepared at a scale of 1 inch equals 100 feet (1:1,200), or a scale providing greater detail.
- A summary of all written comments submitted by Indian tribal governments and other interested persons.
- A preliminary assessment of whether the proposed use would or would not have an effect on cultural resources. The assessment shall incorporate concerns and recommendations voiced during consultation meetings and information obtained through archival and ethnographic research and field surveys.

Land Use Ordinance Guideline .540(1)(c)(G)

Requirements for Historic Surveys and Reports

- Historic surveys shall document the location, form, style, integrity, and physical condition of historic buildings and structures. They shall include original photographs and maps. Archival research, blueprints, and drawings should be used as necessary.
- Historic surveys shall describe any uses that will alter or destroy the exterior architectural appearance of the historic buildings or structures, or compromise features of the site that are important in defining the overall historic character of the historic buildings or structures. Architectural drawings and building plans that clearly illustrate all proposed alterations must be included.

Land Use Ordinance Guideline .540(1)(c)(H)

Production and/or Development of Mineral Resources and Expansion of Existing Quarries

If you are proposing any mining activity, then you must submit the following additional information:

A reclamation plan to restore the site to a natural appearance which blends with and emulates surrounding landforms to the maximum extent practicable. At a minimum, the reclamation plan must include:

- A map of the site, at a scale of 1 inch equals 200 feet (1:2,400), or a scale providing greater detail, with 10 foot contour intervals or less, showing pre-mining existing grades and post-mining final grades; locations of topsoil stockpiles for eventual reclamation use; location of catch-basins or similar drainage and erosion control features employed for the duration of the use; and the location of storage, processing and equipment areas employed for the duration of the use.
- Cross-sectional drawings of the site showing pre-mining and post-mining grades.
- Descriptions of the proposed use, in terms of estimated quantity and type of material removed, estimated duration of the use, processing activities, etc.
- Description of drainage/erosion control features to be employed for the duration of the use.
- A landscaping plan providing for revegetation consistent with the vegetation patterns of the subject landscape setting, indicating the species, number, size and location of plantings for the final reclaimed grade, as well as a description of irrigation provisions or other measures necessary to ensure the survival of plantings.

Land Use Ordinance Guideline .520(1)(e)

If the mining activity would be visible from one or more key viewing areas, then you must submit perspective drawings of the proposed mining activity as it is seen from each applicable key viewing areas.

Land Use Guideline .520(2)(e)

Uses Located In, or Providing Recreational Access to the Columbia River or Its Tributaries

For any new use located in or providing recreational access to the Columbia River, or its fishbearing tributaries, an assessment of effect on Indian Tribal treaty rights must be conducted.

The Assessment of Effect must include:

- A project site plan map showing adjacent river areas at least 1/2 mile upstream and downstream from the project site, the locations at which river access is planned, and the locations of all tribal fishing sites known to the project applicant.
- An assessment report which:
 - Describes the type of river access and uses proposed, estimated period when the development would be used, and anticipated levels of use (people, boats, and other uses) during peak-use periods.
 - Lists tribal commercial fishing seasons in the project vicinity, as established by the four treaty tribes.
 - Lists tribal ceremonial fishing seasons in the project vicinity.
 - Based on the above factors, assesses the potential effects that the proposed uses may have on Indian treaty rights.

Land Use Ordinance Guideline .150(8)(a)(A)

If you have any questions about whether a stream or river is a fishbearing tributary, please contact the Commission office.

Single-Family Dwellings on Lands Designated Large or Small Woodland

Large Woodland

Single-family dwellings are allowed on lands designated large woodland if the dwelling will contribute substantially to the growing, propagation, and harvesting of forest tree species.

The principal purpose for locating a dwelling on land designated Large Woodland is to enable the resident to conduct efficient and effective forest management. This requirement indicates a relationship between ongoing forest management and the location of a dwelling on the subject parcel. A dwelling may not always be required for forest management.

The following information must be submitted along with the application form.

- 1 Evidence that the subject parcel has been enrolled in the appropriate state's forest assessment program.
- 2 A plan for management of the parcel. The plan must indicate the condition and productivity of lands to be managed; the operations the owner will carry out (thinning, harvest, planting, etc.); a chronological description of when the operations will occur; estimates of yield, labor and expenses; and how the dwelling will contribute toward the successful completion of the operations.

Land Use Ordinance Guideline .270(1)(a)

Small Woodland

- 1 If you are proposing to construct a dwelling on a parcel which is designated Small Woodland, then you must submit evidence that the parcel has been enrolled in the state's forest assessment program or that the parcel cannot qualify.

Land Use Ordinance Guideline .270(1)(b)

New Livestock Grazing; New Fences, Livestock Watering Facilities, and Corrals; or Soil, Water, and Vegetation Conservation Activities on Lands Designated Agriculture-Special

These uses require that a range conservation plan be developed. Range conservation plans shall ensure that new uses do not adversely affect natural areas. They shall accomplish the following goals:

- maintain native rangeland that is in excellent or good condition; enhance rangeland that is in fair or poor condition.
- preserve native trees and shrubs.
- reestablish native grasses in degraded areas that have been invaded by non-native plants and weeds.

The range conservation plan shall be prepared by property owners in cooperation with range scientists from local conservation districts. Specialists from the Oregon or Washington Natural Heritage Program should be consulted while the plan is being prepared. Range conservation plans shall include the following elements:

- Range inventory. This shall include existing composition, carrying capacity, and condition of rangeland; the location of rare plants and non-native weeds; and existing fences, watering ponds, and other range improvements.
- Rehabilitation plan. This shall include actions that will be taken to rehabilitate native rangeland that is in fair or poor condition, such as weed and soil erosion control, seeding, and prescribed burning.
- Livestock management plan. This shall include the grazing system that will be used, including number and size of pastures, expected livestock numbers, and grazing/deferral periods and sequence. Management plans shall project livestock movements for at least 3 years.
- Monitoring program. This shall track the annual progress of the conservation plan and condition of the range. Monitoring techniques shall be described, such as line transects or photographic plots.

Land Use Ordinance Guideline .240

Single-Family Dwellings on Lands Designated Forest

.. you are proposing to construct a dwelling on a parcel in the Special Management Area which is designated Forest, then you must submit the following additional information with your land use application:

- Evidence that the subject parcel has been enrolled in the state's forest assessment program.

A plan for management of the parcel. The plan must indicate the condition and productivity of lands to be managed; the operations the owner will carry out (thinning, harvest, planting, etc.); a chronological description of when the operations will occur; estimates of yield, labor, and expenses; and how the dwelling will contribute towards the successful management of the property.

and Use Ordinance Guideline .270(2)(j)

Forest Practices on Lands Designated Forest

If you are proposing any timber harvesting or forest practices in the Special Management Area, you must submit the following additional information with your land use application.

- The following must be shown on the land use application site plan:
 - Boundary of proposed commercial forest practice.
 - Location of proposed rock or aggregate sources.
 - Timber types.
 - Harvest units.
 - Silvicultural prescriptions.
 - Road and structure construction and/or reconstruction design.
 - Major skid trails, landings, and yarding corridors.
 - Commercial firewood cutting areas.
 - Existing and proposed rock pit development plans.
 - Protection measures for scenic, cultural, natural, and recreation resources, such as road closures.
- A discussion of slash disposal methods.
- A reforestation plan as reviewed by the appropriate state forest practices agency.

Land Use Ordinance Guideline .270(2)(b)

Any New Use or Development on Lands Designated Open Space

If you are proposing any new use or development in the Special Management Area on lands designated Open Space, then the primary managing agency or property owner must prepare an Open Space plan. The Open Space plan must include the following:

- Direction for resource protection, enhancement, and management.
- Review of existing uses to determine compatibility with Open Space values.
- Consultation with members of the public and with agency and resource specialists.

Land Use Ordinance Guideline .340(12)

V Listing of Key Viewing Areas

Key viewing areas

Key viewing areas are important public viewpoints and areas that afford opportunities to view the Gorge scenery. Key viewing areas are listed below.

Please check those sites which can be seen from your property.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Columbia River Highway | <input type="checkbox"/> Columbia River |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crown Point | <input type="checkbox"/> Washington State Route 141 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Highway I-84, including rest stops | <input type="checkbox"/> Washington State Route 142 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Multnomah Falls | <input type="checkbox"/> Oregon Highway 35 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Washington State Route 14 | <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy River |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Beacon Rock | <input type="checkbox"/> Pacific Crest Trail |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Panorama Point Park | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cape Horn | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dog Mountain Trail | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cook-Underwood Road | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rowena Plateau and Nature Conservancy Viewpoint | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Portland Women's Forum State Park | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Larch Mountain | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rooster Rock State Park | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bonneville Dam Visitor Centers | |

Special Management Area only:

- Old Washington State Route 14 (County Road 1230)
- Wyeth Bench Road
- Larch Mountain Road
- Sherrard Point on Larch Mountain

If your project would be visible from one or more key viewing areas, then you must submit elevation drawings and landscaping details. You may use the back of this sheet to draw your elevations and landscape details.

Elevation drawings must show the sides of proposed buildings which would be visible from key viewing areas, including:

- the appearance of proposed buildings over 400 square feet in size*
- surrounding final grades*

Landscape details must show how your project will be screened from key viewing areas, including:

- location of plants used*
- number of plants*
- size of plants*
- type of plants*
- irrigation provisions or other measures to ensure the survival of landscaping planted for screening purposes*
- location of existing and proposed topographical features which would screen your project.*

VI CRGC Development Review Statistics

COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE COMMISSION

Development Review Statistics
Final Interim Guidelines

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
TOTAL APPLICATIONS	1351	190	299	275	228	223	136
Approved:	1082	159	242	210	173	185	113
Denied:	213	27	45	55	42	24	20
Withdrawn:	31	3	7	4	10	6	1
Other:	25	1	5	6	3	8	2
Percentage Approved:	84%	85%	84%	79%	80%	89%	85%
Percentage Denied:	16%	15%	16%	21%	20%	11%	15%

APPLICATIONS PER MONTH:	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
January	8	26	22	21	14	9
February	9	11	20	21	16	15
March	18	31	30	29	23	21
April	14	20	24	30	22	22
May	16	29	38	26	24	27
June	19	28	30	16	25	7
July	13	18	23	13	9	4
August	24	35	27	14	16	7
September	17	27	10	20	21	7
October	19	24	20	17	28	10
November	17	28	22	9	13	4
December	16	22	9	12	12	3
Total	190	299	275	228	223	136

APPLICATIONS PER COUNTY:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Clark	80	6%
Hood River	156	12%
Klickitat	125	9%
Multnomah *	169	13%
Skamania *	525	39%
Wasco	296	22%
Total	1351	100%

* Note: Multnomah County applications through June 23, 1993, and Skamania County applications through December 22, 1993

APPLICATIONS PER LAND USE TYPE:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Approved</u>	<u>Denied</u>	<u>Withdrawn</u>	<u>Other</u>
Residential:						
Single-Family	740	55%	653	61	20	6
Additions	123	9%	116	3	0	4
Accessory	171	13%	158	1	4	8
Total Residential	1034	77%	927	65	24	18
Land Divisions	228	17%	103	116	5	4
Commercial	64	5%	39	20	2	3
Industrial	5	0%	3	2	0	0
Multi-Family	5	0%	0	5	0	0
Other	15	1%	10	5	0	0
Total	1351	100%	1082	213	31	25

VII CRGC Excerpt from Monitoring Procedures

WHY DO WE NEED A MONITORING PROGRAM?

The Commission needs a functioning monitoring program in order to satisfy several pressing needs. The following discussion covers basic issues that will have to be addressed in setting up a program for the Gorge. Existing monitoring programs from other agencies and commissions are reviewed to shed light on how others have met these challenges.

The Mandate for a Monitoring Program

- 1) The Commission is directed in the Act to review the management plan to determine whether it should be revised, or amended. [National Scenic Area Act, Section 6(g) and (h)]
- 2) The Commission is directed in the Act to monitor the activities of counties in order to ensure compliance. [National Scenic Area Act, Section 15(1)(a)]
- 3) The Commission needs an understanding of how the Scenic Act and its implementation are impacting the Gorge's natural and economic systems; and in turn, how these conditions are impacting the Commission's ability to implement the Scenic Act.
- 4) In order for the Commission to remain responsive to changes in the Gorge we must be able to assess changing conditions in land use, development, natural resources, the economy and outside forces.

The Commission has many responsibilities conferred by the National Scenic Act. The protection and enhancement of resources (scenic, natural, cultural, and recreation) is a central tenant matched by the protection and support of the Gorge economy. The "actions" listed in the management plan are another responsibility of both the Commission alone, and with other participating agencies. The responsibility for administration of the land use regulations and enhancement projects is another layer encompassing all others. There are also authorities that cross-cut these realms; forest practices for example touches on the Commission's regulatory role, and economic support in addition to the natural resource protection implied in the regulations. In developing a monitoring program we must look at each of these areas.

Besides the responsibilities mentioned above, the context in which the Commission works includes conditions both beyond the legislative scope of the Act and beyond the boundaries of the Scenic Area. These factors can have a profound influence on the Commission's ability to achieve the goals of the Act and Management Plan. For example, water quality and air quality are both indicators of larger systems in which the Gorge is a small piece and yet they can easily impact resources that the Commission is committed to protect. Poor air quality can and does diminish the scenic resources of the Gorge, and water issues continually affect the natural resources that the Act protects.

While these are just examples and may not be an effective focus for monitoring efforts, we need to be able to think beyond the realm of the Commission's direct responsibility to monitor outside forces that may be impacting the Gorge.

WHAT DO WE NEED TO KNOW?

Targeting the components of the program to give us the answers we need means building the program with these needs in mind. Do we want to use the results for education, reporting some or all of our results to the public? Do we need specific information to possibly amend the Management Plan? Do we want to prove a point to the state governments of WA and OR? Do we want to simply document change? Do we need to back up a decision to alter, refine, or reverse a policy? Carefully defining the objectives of a monitoring program is the most difficult and most critical step.

SOME BASIC ISSUES

Baseline Data and Maintaining a Data Base

No one can gain an accurate picture of how things have changed unless we have an understanding of where we started. Baseline data in some form is essential to all monitoring efforts. Many of the initial studies conducted for development of the Management Plan will provide important baseline data, for others, the first cycle of monitoring will achieve this goal.

The Columbia Gorge relies on the professional cooperation of several agencies for management of the great variety of resources addressed in the Scenic Act and Management Plan. These partners in implementing the Scenic Act (Forest Service, State departments of natural resources) maintain data bases and inventories on many Gorge resources. It would be beneficial, where possible, to draw on a base of information that stretches back many years (especially for economic conditions, natural and cultural resources).

On the other hand, if data collected and maintained by other agencies is at risk of being discontinued, does relying on these sources leave the Commission's responsibility to monitor aspects of the Scenic Area out of our control? To avoid this problem, baseline data from other agencies could be used in the initial design of a program only.

When the Chesapeake Bay Program initiated regular monitoring they could draw on data collected over 30-40 years by many stakeholders. While not always a perfect "match" for current data collection methods, this foundation was extremely useful in supporting later studies and identifying trends.

One of the criteria that the New Jersey Pinelands used to choose study sites for its monitoring program was the availability of previous studies and collected data. Even if differences in methodology make previous data unusable, the presence of such information can suggest general changes that can be useful in establishing the history of a resource or site.

Maintaining a Data Base for Long-Term Monitoring

The data base must be efficient and simple enough to maintain over the long-term. A data base containing gaps in information is not as credible, or at least not as useful. For example, if we decide to measure changes in scenic values from fixed sites, we must make a commitment to update information on a regular basis. Some agencies contract out for routine monitoring work. The Pinelands and Tahoe Regional Planning Authority award contracts to private firms and university-based study teams.

Goals, Thresholds, Measurable Standards, Standards of Success, and What is "Success"?

Monitoring programs appear to come in two flavors. One type has quality standards defined before monitoring begins and these standards make monitoring akin to writing a report card - you always know what "100%" is and whether or not you reached that level of success. The other type starts without stated goals but constitutes a series of research efforts whose main objectives are to document facts, trends, relationships and impacts.

The difference between model one and model two is that the second does not require the extra step in grading the progress made but merely presents the facts in an analytical framework. We can understand this basic difference by recognizing the fundamentally different approaches of the resource management agencies employing each type:

Tahoe Regional Planning Authority has defined "thresholds" against which all achievements are measured. The Chesapeake Bay Program has "program goals" that all participating agencies have signed on to meet. These are agencies which have as their primary goal a basic expectation to enhance resources. Restoring water quality is the primary objective of the Chesapeake Bay Program and for this approach to work they have to start with a scientific standard of success. The Tahoe Regional Planning Authority has a similar foundation; their thresholds for water quality, air quality, soil conservation, wildlife habitat, vegetation, noise, recreation and scenic resources were established as a foundation for policy and regulation. Many of their thresholds represent enhancement goals because they were set far above existing conditions.

The other approach to monitoring is followed by the Pinelands, and the Adirondack Park Agency. Both of these agencies manage extensive resources on the principle that changes should not impact the resources, and if they do the impact should be minimized to the extent possible under regulation. Both the Pinelands and Adirondack Park established general goals at the outset and monitor change regularly through research programs that cover many aspects of their responsibilities.

The results of the Pinelands/Adirondack model reflect the basic philosophy of resource protection in the face of inevitable change. While enhancement is an important goal, it is very open-ended for both agencies, as it is for the Columbia Gorge Commission. We could adopt this second approach and monitor aspects of the Commission's work to collect and analyze the data. This analysis would show us what is happening in the Gorge without an implied assessment of relative success. Or, we could readdress some of the broader goals in the Management Plan to establish clearly defined levels of success, comparing the results of monitoring against these set standards. Like all planning, the design of a monitoring program will most likely entail a combination of several alternatives. Whether our monitoring program hands us a report card, or supplies facts and trends only, the results will enable critically needed analysis both now and in the future.

Phased Implementation

We will need to develop the monitoring program as a set of independent packages, so that a reduced program is still operable, and also ensuring that it can be implemented in phases. For example, monitoring of counties' development reviews is one "package" that could be designed independently and put into action independently of all others.

Another option for a monitoring program that is less labor intensive is to set up a comprehensive monitoring program on a revolving schedule so that intensive, short-term studies are conducted on particular aspects of the Gorge and periodically repeated in a cycle of 5 years. This approach would mean that the staff time spent on monitoring would remain constant from one year to the next but the elements monitored would change from year to year. The New Jersey Pinelands and Tahoe Regional Planning Authority both use a revolving schedule for implementing their monitoring programs.

SOME DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO MONITORING PARTICULAR RESOURCES

Scenic Resources

Scenic resources can be thought of in two ways: 1) the quality of the resource itself and the maintenance or enhancement of that quality, (related to effectiveness of development approval conditions, compliance with conditions, removal of discordant features) and 2) our ability to see that resource (related to visibility, air quality, particulate pollution). The Commission has authority over

the first only, yet we may want to consider monitoring the second aspect as well.

Subjectivity is unavoidable in assessing scenic resources. We routinely assess potential scenic impacts in the course of approving development applications and prescribing conditions. These assessments are subjective, based on experience and professional judgement. There are methods for assessing scenic qualities in a more quantitative way; these methods can make more standardized assessments but cannot change the basic subjectivity of the issue.

The scenic qualities managed and monitored by the Tahoe Regional Planning Authority are subjected to a complex rating system. The monitored sites include 202 significant scenic resources visible from major travel corridors, and 184 sites visible from the lake. Each "scenic resource" is given a composite score based on several criteria (unity, vividness, variety and intactness). The system is quantitatively based and makes monitoring simple; as each site is reassessed every five years the scores are recalculated and changes identified. Any proposed development is assessed based on its impact to that scenic resource. And naturally, the magnitude of the impact is related to the distance from the view point.

The rating system gives the impression of complete objectivity. Yet at its core, the scores are still based on individually perceived scenic qualities. The advantage is that by prescribing a strict method for assessment, the margin for differences in interpretation of the same view is reduced and the resources are given more consistent treatment.

Scenic Hudson, a non-profit watchdog group in the Hudson River Valley, New York, has developed a ranking system so that future developments can be assessed for scenic impacts before they are built. An assessment of potential impact is based on height, angle, bulk, and other standard elements that affect visual magnitude. In analysis similar to that used by Tahoe, a large building that is located in the background of a view will be judged to have a lesser impact than one closer to the view point.

The challenge in the Columbia Gorge will be to create a system that can enable us to detect change in scenic resources. Even more challenging will be the task of defining the nature of that change. If the circumstances in the Gorge demand a more objective method of monitoring scenic resources, then we could build a monitoring approach based on a combination of models.

Different Approaches to Monitoring Natural Resources

There are many possible approaches to natural resources monitoring. Refined objectives are especially important because of the complexity of the topic. Two basic approaches are to monitor 1) the status of particular species, or 2) the status of an ecosystem by monitoring the interrelationships between a number of species, habitat and other conditions in a limited area. As in many situations, a combination of several techniques may be the best strategy.

Species Monitoring: If we wish to understand how a particular endangered species is faring in the Gorge, then the focus should be limited to that species in relation to its population size. Rare, endangered and threatened species data are being collected by a number of agencies and non-profit groups. Monitoring the condition of these rare species could provide valuable information; however, rare species are not likely to be good ecosystem indicators and managing for ecosystem sustainability is not the same as managing for rare species.

Ecosystem Monitoring: If we wish to understand the impact of change on the health of a particular ecosystem, scrub-oak woodland for example, then the focus of monitoring should be the interrelationships between development and ecosystem sustainability. Ecosystem monitoring is sometimes accomplished by using prototype "pristine" environments for comparison to understand impacts of development. By using prototypes in national parks and national forests, conditions within a developed ecosystem area in the Gorge could be analyzed against comparatively untouched baseline conditions in a like environment.

The environmental monitoring program that is currently being designed for the New Jersey Pinelands is focused on both an ecosystem level, and on individual indicator species. Five study sites (sub-watershed basins) were chosen to represent different attributes of the protected area. The varied study sites include 1) a range of ecological and land use characteristics from throughout the protected area; 2) sites where the entire watershed is within the protected area; 3) sites where previous studies have been conducted and previous data exists; 4) sites with endangered or threatened species and sites with a broad diversity of species. (this is not the full list) Each site targeted for monitoring acts as a barometer to detect changes in the Pinelands as a whole. It also saves the trouble of inventorying the whole of the protected area, while allowing for intense study of the changes occurring in several sample environment and land use combinations.

The eleven year old Chesapeake Bay Program combines both the species-specific and ecosystem approaches. Over fifty indicators are checked annually. These include: water toxins; nitrogen and phosphorous levels; dissolved oxygen in the water; extent and health of submerged grasses; waterfowl and fish species; land cover, and many others. The instrument for monitoring these indicators is a sophisticated set of computer models developed through extensive research. Data is compared against the computer models that depict a healthy system and records of historic environmental conditions. For every environmental indicator monitored, they know whether the target goal has been achieved, whether the change marks an improvement or degradation, and the magnitude of the change.

There are several features of the Gorge's natural resource base that will make natural resource monitoring a challenge. The Gorge's relatively small land area contains very different environments, and the intricate blend of developed land uses and undeveloped natural lands is the norm, not the exception. With such a complex system, our objectives in natural resources monitoring will have to be carefully targeted to answer specific questions.

Cultural Resources

There are a few examples of amateur archaeologists being enlisted to help a state historic preservation office identify and monitor new cultural resource sites and their condition but this is an approach useful on public land only. While national parks have many monitoring programs for known cultural resources, the Commission is charged with protecting the unknown cultural resources on private land. Because we cannot monitor what hasn't yet been identified, the monitoring for cultural resources will have to be an aspect of monitoring for compliance and violations.

Economic Impacts

One of the purposes of the Scenic Area Act is to protect and support the economy of the Gorge. The economic system of the Gorge is a complex topic and difficult to monitor, but many aspects of the economy (employment, income, house/land prices, industries, etc.) are well monitored by a host of county and state agencies and we should be able to draw on their work for needed information.

The Adirondack Park Agency in New York State oversees a huge land area compared to that of the Gorge. The Park monitors new land development and rates of growth, and where this growth is taking place. This is in an effort to understand the changes in development patterns over time; it is a reflection on the Park's land development policies and effectiveness in channeling growth. They also monitor the percentage of the park's households that are year-round residences, and the percentage of second homes. Their monitoring of economic and demographic trends within the park is merely a sampling, designed to inform them of trends in land economics, land conversions, income, second home development, and other aspects of the economic matrix.

When an area is experiencing an economic shift from resource-based industry to tourism and service-oriented industry certain aspects of the economy can be expected to change. Land prices and house prices are particularly vulnerable. A shift towards second home ownership may signal other significant changes. In the Gorge, it is especially important to detect how the Act affects the economy. With all of the complex variables of a regional economy it is nearly impossible to determine why land prices change, or if Scenic Area regulations are responsible. But it is possible to identify trends. The Adirondack Park model is an example of how a sampling of economic trends can reveal larger changes. More detailed analysis can then be effectively targeted on an area of the economy showing rapid change.

VIII Guidelines and Enhancement Strategies, Unabridged

A) Substantive Criteria

1. Scenic Resources
2. Natural Resources
3. Recreational Resources
4. Cultural Resources

B) Procedural Criteria

1. Scenic/Natural Resources
2. Recreation Resources
3. Cultural Resources
4. General

C) Action Plan

1. Overall Enhancement Strategies
2. Natural Resources Enhancement Strategies
3. Forest Land Enhancement Strategies
4. Agricultural Land Enhancement Strategies
5. Emergency Services Enhancement Strategies
6. Scenic Resource Enhancement Strategies
7. Interpretation and Education
8. Recreation Enhancement Strategies
9. Recreational Development Plan
10. Cultural Enhancement Strategies
11. Indian Tribal Rights and Council

SUBSTANTIVE CRITERIA

I. RESOURCE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT

A) Scenic Resources

Criteria: *Scenic Key Viewing Areas and Scenic Corridors as defined by the Management Plan have been improved, or have not been degraded through development or resource extraction, i.e. mining.*

Procedures:

1. Compare video/photos/aerials of key viewing areas from 1992 to videos/photos/aerials from present using overlays; measure or accurately estimate net change in disturbance of the landscape resulting from development or resource extraction. (restored areas should count as a plus, while newly disturbed areas would count as a minus)
2. Using overlays or other graphic devices, project "build-out" scenarios at 5 year intervals to 25 year time horizon, using ratio of net change in landscape disturbance derived in part 1.
3. Ask public through visual preference surveys to evaluate acceptability of 25-year build-out scenario.
4. Conduct phone surveys to randomly select Northwestern State residents (See appendix for sample survey?)
5. Information gathering through a study done at select recreational and urban areas.

B) Natural Resources

Criteria: *Natural resources have not been adversely affected since implementation of the Management plan.*

Procedures:

1. Check to determine if any indigenous wildlife and plant species unique to the Columbia River Gorge have become endangered since the implementation of the plan by comparing inventories from 1992 to those of the present.
2. Determine net change in area of deforestation by overlay of aerial photos of Gorge from 1992 and the present.
3. Determine net change in wetland acreage by comparison of 1992 wetland areas to the present.
4. Check with DEQ for water quality violations since implementation of the Management Plan.
5. All of the above must be analyzed by determining what unusual outside circumstances have accounted for the change, such as, natural disasters.

C) Recreation Resources

Criteria: *Recreational resources have been protected and enhanced.*

Procedures:

1. Compare net change in recreational resources between records from 1992 to present.
2. Interview stakeholders (Indian Tribal Governments, Forest Service, landowners, etc.)

D) Cultural Resources

Criteria: *Cultural resource sites been protected or positively influenced through efforts of the Management Plan*

Procedures:

1. Compare Forest Service comprehensive cultural resource location map from 1992 to updated cultural resource location map from present.
2. Measure or accurately estimate net change in cultural resource sites. Investigate circumstances surrounding displacement of sites.
3. Compare 1992 conditions of known cultural sites (using photos and written material accompanying original file) with observation from present day through site visits and interviews with relevant enforcing agencies.

II. ACTION PROGRAM

A) Scenic/Natural Resources

Criteria: Scenic areas have been improved, or have not been degraded through development or resource extraction, i.e. mining.

Procedures:

1. Compare views from above (aerial photos) and elevation views (photos, video) of identified key scenic areas from before Management Plan adoption in 1992 to views of same areas in their present state. Approximate % change in the landscape through deforestation or any other means using overlays.
2. Using % change derived in part 1, model future changes in landscape with the present rate of change at five-year intervals to twenty years in the future.
3. Using visual preference survey of residents and visitors to the Gorge, evaluate acceptability of projected "20-year build out" scenario.

Criteria: *Areas of discordant features in landscape and degradation to natural and scenic resources through deforestation or other means have been improved through planting*

Procedures:

1. Check with Forest Service for original documentation of discordant feature locations and visit sites to determine if site has improved.

B) Recreation Resources

Criteria: *There has been a net increase in recreational resources.*

Procedures:

1. Check Forest Service resources for development of recreational facilities.

2. Compare the types and amounts of recreation resources from 1992 to the present.

C) Cultural Resources

Criteria 1 : *The public is more aware of the value of existing cultural resources in the Management area than they were in 1992.*

Procedures:

1. Conduct area-wide survey of Northwest residents (see appendix) to determine level of awareness in 1992 versus present level.

Criteria 2: *A spirit of cooperation has been pursued with land owners so cultural resources discovered during construction are reported willfully.*

Procedures:

1. Interviews with land owners/enforcing agencies to determine frequency of voluntary disclosure versus frequency of violations reported by someone other than the land owner.

D) General

Criteria 1: *Public awareness of the objectives and values of the Management Plan have been increased since its implementation.*

Procedures:

1. Survey of Northwest residents (see appendix)

Criteria 2: *Public approval and support of the objectives and values of Management Plan has been increased since its implementation*

Procedures:

1. Survey of Northwest residents (see appendix)

SMA Guideline - Scenic Resources

VQO = Visual Quality Objective!

1. New development and land uses shall be evaluated to ensure that scenic resources are not adversely affected, including cumulative effects, based on visibility from key viewing areas.

Criteria: No new development and land usage has impacted the scenic quality from key viewing areas.

*Task: Spot visual inspections using **Landscape Sensitivity Map** to measure any changes which may have transpired since the original inventory.*

Resources: Forest Service; Counties; Commission.

2. All new developments and land uses immediately adjacent to scenic routes shall be in conformance with state or county scenic route guidelines.

Criteria: 100% of all new development and land usage shall conform with state or county scenic route guidelines.

Task: Obtain appropriate guidelines and make random checks for conformance. The Scenic Area Corridor map may assist with the baseline inventory.

Resources: States of OR and WA; Commission; Counties.

3. New land uses or development shall comply with the following design guidelines:

A. Pastoral: Pastoral areas shall retain the overall appearance of an agricultural landscape.

- (1) New developments and forest practices shall meet the VQO of partial retention.
- (2) The use of plant species common to the landscape setting shall be encouraged. The use of plant species in rows, as commonly found in the landscape setting, is encouraged.
- (3) The exteriors of structures shall be earth-tone colors that will result in low contrast with the surrounding landscape.
- (4) The exteriors of structures may be white (except for the roof) only in the Mt. Pleasant and Dodson-Warrendale areas where other white structures are evident in the setting.

B. Coniferous Woodland and Oak-Pine Woodland: Woodland areas shall retain the overall appearance of a woodland landscape. New developments and land uses shall retain the overall visual character of the natural appearance of the Coniferous Woodland and Oak-Pine Woodland landscape.

- (1) New Developments and land uses in lands designated Federal Forest or Open Space (see land use designations in Part II) shall meet the VQO of retention; all other land use designations shall meet the VQO of partial retention as seen from key viewing areas.
- (2) Forest practices on National Forest lands included in the Mt. Hood and Gifford Pinchot National Forest Plans shall meet the VQO identified for those lands in those plans.
- (3) Buildings shall be encouraged to have a vertical overall appearance in the Coniferous Woodland landscape setting and a horizontal overall appearance in the Oak-Pine Woodland landscape setting.
- (4) Use of species native to the landscape setting shall be encouraged. Where non-native plants are used, they shall have native-appearing characteristics.
- (5) The exteriors of structures in the Coniferous Woodland landscape setting shall be dark earth-tone colors that will result in low contrast with the surrounding landscape as seen from key viewing areas.

(6) The exteriors of structures in the Oak-Pine Woodland landscape setting shall be earth-tone colors that will result in low contrast with the surrounding landscape as seen from key viewing areas.

C. Residential: The residential setting is characterized by concentrations of dwellings.

- (1) New developments and land uses shall meet the VQO of partial retention.
- (2) At Rowena Dell, new buildings shall have a rustic appearance and use natural materials and earth-tone colors.
- (3) At Latourell Falls, new buildings shall have an appearance consistent with the predominant historical architectural style.
- (4) Use of plant species native to the landscape setting shall be encouraged. Where non-native plants are used, they shall have native-appearing characteristics.

D. River Bottomlands: River Bottomlands shall retain the overall visual character of a floodplain and associated islands.

- (1) New developments and land uses shall meet the VQO of partial retention, except in areas designated Open Space, where they shall meet the VQO of retention.
- (2) Buildings shall have an overall horizontal appearance in areas with little tree cover.
- (3) Use of plant species native to the landscape setting shall be encouraged. Where non-native plants are used, they shall have native-appearing characteristics.
- (4) The exteriors of structures shall be earth-tone or water-tone colors that will result in low contrast with the surrounding landscape.

E. Gorge Walls, Canyonlands, and Wildlands: New developments and land uses shall retain the overall visual character of the natural-appearing landscape.

- (1) New developments and land uses shall meet the VQO of retention as seen from key viewing areas.
- (2) Structures, including signs, shall have a rustic appearance, use nonreflective materials, have low contrast with the surrounding landscape, and be of a Cascadian architectural style.
- (3) Temporary roads shall be promptly closed and revegetated.
- (4) New utilities shall be below ground surface, where feasible.
- (5) Use of plant species non-native to the Columbia River Gorge shall not be allowed.
- (6) The exteriors of structures shall be dark earth tones that will result in the structure having low contrast with the surrounding landscape.

Criteria: 100 percent of new land uses and development are in compliance with design guidelines A through E relating to pastoral areas, Coniferous and Oak-Pine woodland, residential settings, river bottomlands, and Gorge walls, canyonlands, and wildlands.

*Task: A - Spot check current trends with **Landscape Significance map**. Inspect plants and structures for compliance with color and variety requirements. B - Verify VQO retention in Open Space and Federal Forest Land. Obtain National Forest Land Plans for Mt. Hood and G. Pinchot and confirm that VQO has been met. With **Seen Areas map** spot check development for appearance of color, design, plant species directive, and partial retention. C - VQO of partial retention shall be compared with a **Visual Absorption map** and dwellings shall be inspected for conformance to architectural, material, plant species, and color-tone requirements. D - Using original inventory maps, spot check new development and land uses for partial retention. Inspect Open Space designations for full VQO retention. check for horizontal appearance, plant species and color-tone conformance. E - Using key viewing areas and inventory maps, check for full retention. Check structures and signs for conformance with color, plant species, and architectural specifications. Check any above ground utilities for installation dates and determine if attempts were made to install below ground. Spot check temporary roads for usage patterns.*

Resources: Forest Service for maps and National plans; Counties and Commission for permit requirements; local utility records.

4. For forest practices, the following guidelines shall apply.

A. Forest practices shall meet the design guidelines and VQO for the landscape setting designated for the management area.

B. Not more than 16 percent of each total ownership within a viewshed shall be in created openings at any one time. The viewshed boundaries shall be delineated by the Forest Service.

C. Size, shape, and dispersal of created openings shall maintain the natural patterns in the landscape.

D. The maximum size of any created opening shall be 15 acres. In the foreground of key viewing areas, the maximum size of created openings shall be 5 acres.

E. Clearcutting shall not be used as a harvest practice on land designated Federal Forest.

F. Created openings shall not create a break or opening in the vegetation in the skyline as viewed from a key viewing area.

G. Created openings shall be dispersed to maintain a least 40 feet of closed canopy between openings. Closed canopy shall be at least 20 feet tall.

Criteria: 100% of all forest practices have been applied.

Task: A - Confirm that the Forest Service is in conformance with items A-G for the management area, using procedures listed in guidelines 1-3. B - Spot check property boundaries and ownership within viewsheds with Forest Service records and determine that not more than 16 percent of each individual property is a "created opening." C - Using records from 4B, confirm that "created openings" maintain natural patterns with landscape. D - Using records from 4B, confirm that none of the "created openings" exceed 15 acres in size. In the case of foreground openings, it will not exceed 5 acres. E - Review current aerial photography and/or make visual inspection to determine that clearcutting has not taken place on Federal Forest Lands. F - Using original inventory maps or baseline photography, confirm that "created openings" have not created a break in the vegetation skyline as visible from key viewing areas. G - Using records from 4F determine that there is at least a 400 x 20' tall area of closed canopy between "created openings."

Resources: Forest Service.

5. The following design standards shall be applied to all new land uses and developments, regardless of location or landscape setting:

A. Proposed developments shall not protrude above the line of a bluff, cliff, or skyline as seen from key viewing areas.

B. Size, scale, shape, color, texture, siting, height, building materials, lighting, or other features of a proposed structure shall be visually subordinate in the landscape and have low contrast.

C. Colors shall be used in a manner so that developments are visually subordinate to the natural and cultural patterns in the landscape setting. Colors for structures and signs should be slightly darker than the surrounding background.

D. Structure height shall remain below the average tree canopy height of the natural vegetation adjacent to the structure, except if it has been demonstrated that meeting this guideline is not feasible considering the function of the structure.

E. Proposed developments or land use shall be aligned, designed, and sited to fit the natural topography and to take advantage of vegetation and landform screening, and to minimize visible grading or other modifications of landforms, vegetation cover, and natural characteristics.

F. Any exterior lighting shall be sited, limited in intensity, shielded, or hooded in a manner that prevents lights from being highly visible from key viewing areas and from noticeably contrasting with the surrounding landscape setting, except for road lighting necessary for safety purposes.

G. Seasonal lighting displays shall be permitted on a temporary basis, not to exceed 3 months.

H. Reflectivity of structures and site improvement shall be minimized.

I. Right-of-way vegetation shall be managed to minimize visual impacts of clearing and other vegetation removal as seen from key viewing areas. Roadside vegetation management (vista clearing, planting, etc.) should enhance views from the highway.

J. Screening from key viewing areas shall be encouraged for existing and required for new road maintenance, warehouse, and stockpile areas.

Criteria: 100% of all new development is in compliance with design standards.

Task: Use baseline photographs, original inventory maps, and spot check inspections to insure that new developments and land uses are in conformance with guidelines of heights, colors, lighting, and vegetation.

Resources: Counties; Commission; Forest Service.

SMA GUIDELINES:

(NOTE: SEE APPENDIX _____ FOR SAMPLING PROCEDURES FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS.)

1. Proposed new developments and land uses shall be evaluated to ensure that natural resources are protected.

Criteria: 100% of new developments being evaluated by appropriate agency.

Task: Investigate County and Gorge Commission records.
Create matrix of who is evaluating development applications.

2. Buffer zones shall be undisturbed unless no practicable alternatives exist. New developments and uses in the buffer zone must demonstrate no adverse effects to the natural resource by way of a mitigation plan.

Criteria: Minimal encroachment into existing or newly established buffer zones.

Questions:

- Are practicable alternative tests being performed accurately?
- Are mitigation plans being completed to the standards established by the SMA Guideline No. 7? (pp.I-127)

Task: Investigate sample of development applications from each County with jurisdiction over SMA 's and Gorge Commission to evaluate practicable alternative tests.

Compare a sample of mitigation plans approved by each reviewing agency against standards outlined in SMA Guideline No. 7.

3. The applicant's site plan shall include the following information in addition to that required in Part II, Chapter 7, to help evaluate compliance with minimum natural resource protection standards: (See appendix ___ for complete check list of what must be included on site plans)

- Location of sensitive wildlife area and plant species. (provided by Forest Service)
- Location of riparian areas and wetlands.
- Description or illustration showing mitigation measures to control soil erosion and stream sedimentation.

Criteria: 100% of all site plans submitted with development applications contain the required items above.

Task: Investigate sample of development applications from all evaluating agencies to determine whether site plans contain the required items.

4. Site plans shall be submitted to the Forest Service, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, or Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. The site plan shall be reviewed by the Forest Service in consultation with the appropriate state or federal agency and approved by the County if appropriate.

Criteria: 100% of all site plans (in conjunction with development applications) submitted to the proper regulating agency.

Task: Check sample of development approvals from each County and Gorge Commission for review of site plan by appropriate regulatory agency.

5. Review of Site Plan shall consider the following:

- A. Biology and habitat requirements of the flora or fauna of concern.
- B. Historic, current, and proposed uses in the vicinity of sensitive species, including cumulative effects.
- C. Existing condition of the site and the surrounding habitat and the useful life of the site.
- D. Physical characteristics of the subject parcel and vicinity, including topography, vegetation, and soil and hydrological characteristics.
- E. Minimum natural resource protection standards, including buffer zones. (see Guideline 6)
- F. Closure of forest practice roads necessary to protect natural resources.
- G. Comments from state and federal agencies.

Criteria: 100% of site plans are reviewed with regards to topics A-G above.

Task: Check sample of development approvals from each County and Gorge Commission for comment on topics A-G above. Note any topic not covered in by the reviewing agency.

6. Minimal natural resource protection standards include:

- A. Sites of sensitive wildlife and sensitive plant species.
 - 1) A buffer zone shall be created around sensitive wildlife and sensitive plant species.
 - (a) A 200-foot buffer zone for sensitive plant species.
 - (b) A buffer zone for sites of sensitive wildlife species, such as nesting, roosting, and perching sites, as defined by species requirements and determined by a Forest Service biologist in consultation with other state or federal agency biologists.
- B. Riparian Areas, Wetlands, Ponds, and Lakes.
 - 1) Adding any fill or draining of wetlands is prohibited.
 - 2) A minimum 200-foot buffer zone shall be created on the landward side of each wetland, pond or lake; or a wider variance from this requirement shall be determined during the site plan analysis of the wetland or riparian area and those species inhabiting the area, as determined by the Forest Service biologist in consultation with state and/or federal agencies.
 - 3) A 200-foot buffer zone shall be created along each fish-bearing and perennial stream.
 - 4) A 50-foot buffer zone shall be created along intermittent streams.
 - 5) Revegetation shall use only species native to the Columbia River Gorge, and shall provide and maintain habitat diversity beneficial to the fish, wildlife, and native plants.

- 6) Maintenance, repair, reconstruction and realignment of roads and railroads within their rights-of-way shall be exempted from the wetlands and riparian guidelines upon demonstration of the following:
 - (a) The wetland within the right-of-way is a drainage ditch not part of a larger wetland outside of the right-of-way.
 - (b) The wetland is not a critical habitat.
 - (c) Proposed activities within the right-of-way would not adversely affect a wetland adjacent to the right-of-way.

C. Fish and Wildlife Habitat.

- 1) Structures such as bridges, culverts, and utility corridors shall be designed so they do not impede the passage of fish and wildlife.
- 2) New Developments and uses shall not interfere with fish passage.
- 3) Fillings of shallow-water fishery habitat shall be allowed only after an analysis shows that no other practicable sites exist. Filling shall only be considered for water-dependent uses, and mitigation shall be required.
- 4) New developments and uses shall occur during periods when fish and wildlife are least sensitive to activities. These would include, among others, nesting and brooding periods (from nest building to fledgling of young) and those periods specified in "Oregon Guidelines for Timing of In-Water Work to Protect Fish and Wildlife Resources" (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife 1986).
- 5) In areas of big game winter range, adequate thermal cover shall be maintained, as determined by the appropriate state wildlife agency.
- 6) Forest practices shall maintain the following:
 - (a) Six live trees per acre, three of which shall be of the largest tree size available and three of which shall be of various sizes to provide replacements as snags and wildlife trees; and three dead trees per acre, of the largest tree size available; and three down trees per acre, of the largest tree size available. All trees shall be unburned.

In areas with mixed oak and conifer stands, at least one of the three dead trees per acre shall be an oak snag of the largest tree size, and one additional live conifer per acre of 16-inch dbh (diameter at breast-height) or greater, preferably with limbs down to the ground, shall be maintained.

- (b) Snags and wildlife trees shall be maintained either as clumps or evenly distributed over the forest practice area.
- (c) Down logs shall be relatively solid, and no area greater than 2 acres in size and capable of supporting forested conditions shall be without a minimum of two down logs.

D. Biodiversity

- 1) New uses shall avoid disturbance to old growth forests.
- 2) Forest practices shall maintain species composition at existing proportions in the activity area.
- 3) Forest practices in areas with existing oak species shall maintain a minimum of 25-square-foot basal area per acre of oak in areas with predominately oak trees of 1-foot dbh or more, or maintain a minimum 40 percent oak canopy cover per 40 acres, in which 10 trees per acre must be of the largest tree size, in areas with predominantly oak trees less than 1-foot dbh. No area greater

than 10 acres in size and supporting existing oak species shall be devoid of oak trees.

- 4) A mix in age and size of hardwoods shall be maintained to provide for vertical diversity and replacement.
- 5) For revegetation purposes, only plant species native to the Columbia River Gorge shall be encouraged.

E. Soil Productivity

- 1) New developments and land uses shall control all soil movement within the area shown on the site plan.
- 2) The soil area disturbed by new development or land uses shall not exceed 15 % of the project area.
- 3) Within 1 year of project completion, 80% of the project areas with surface disturbance shall be established with effective native ground cover species or other soil-stabilizing methods to prevent soil erosion until the area has 80% vegetative cover.
- 4) Forest practices shall maintain the following:
 - (a) Soil organic matter shall be provided at a minimum of 15 tons per acre and 25 tons per acre of dead and down woody material in the eastside and westside vegetation communities. respectively.
 - (b) Potential ground disturbance activities shall be designed to minimize disturbance to the soil organic horizon.

F. Air and Water Quality

- 1) Streambank and shoreline stability shall be maintained or restored with natural revegetation.
- 2) All new developments shall be carried out to comply with state water quality requirements.

Criteria: 100% compliance to all minimum natural resource protection standards (A-F above) demonstrated by any approved development application.

Task: Review a sample of approved development applications from each county and the Gorge Commission to determine compliance with minimum natural resource protection standards.

7. The applicant shall develop a natural resource mitigation plan for all new developments or uses proposed within a buffer zone. The applicant's mitigation plan shall:

- A. Include existing natural and cultural features.
- B. Include proposed actions within and adjacent to the buffer zone.
- C. Include mitigation measures as necessary to comply with the minimum natural resource protection standards and protect natural resources from adverse effects.
- D. Be prepared by a natural resource specialist as defined.
- E. Demonstrate mitigation measures that would offset the adverse effects of the proposed new use or development and that would ensure protection, long-term viability, and function of the resource protected by the buffer zone.

Criteria: 100% of all applications approved for encroachment into a buffer zone contain a natural resource mitigation plan that satisfies conditions A-E above.

Task: Review a sample of approved development applications from each county and the Gorge Commission to determine if mitigation plans are being submitted when encroachment into a buffer zone occurs, and whether mitigation plan satisfies conditions A-E above.

8. The natural resource mitigation plan shall be reviewed to ensure that the proposed mitigation is adequate and that it complies with minimum natural resource protection standards. The plan shall be reviewed by the Forest Service, in consultation with appropriate state or federal agencies, and reviewed and approved by the County, if appropriate.

Criteria: See Guideline 7

Task: See Guideline 7

Management Plan - Recreation Resources

I. Recreation Resources

A. Assessment required - Section 6(a)(3) of the Act calls for completion of a recreation assessment to; (a) identify areas suitable for recreation facilities and (b) designate areas to provide for increased access to the Columbia River.

B. Inventories and Studies

1. Recreation Overview (Jones and Jones 1988)
2. Recreation Demand Study (Envirosphere 1988)
3. The Columbia River Gorge Sailboard Economics (University of Oregon 1987)
4. Tourism in the Columbia River Gorge (Morse and Anderson 1988)
5. Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans (SCORP)
6. Recreation Demand in the Columbia River Gorge national Scenic Area (Gorge Commission 1989)
7. Inventory and Evaluation of Potential Recreation Sites (Scenic Area Planners)
8. Inventory and Evaluation of Potential Trails and Travelways (Scenic Area Planners)

C. Key issues included balancing the following factors;

1. Recreational access and RR tracks
2. Recreational access and protected natural areas
3. Wind surfing and protected natural areas
4. Wind surfing and Indian treaty fishing rights
5. Wind surfing and under-served facilities

II. SMA Provisions: Overall Goal, Policies, and Guidelines

A. **Goal** - Protect and enhance recreation resources

B. Policies

1. Recreation Opportunity Spectrum settings shall be protected and enhanced . ROS - A means of classifying areas in relation to the types of recreation opportunities and experiences they provide or are appropriate for (See Glossary for more information).
2. All new developments and land uses shall protect recreation resources.
3. Recreation resources shall be protected by limiting development and uses, as designated in the recreation intensity class guidelines.
4. Recreation opportunities shall encourage and facilitate use by all sectors of the public, including ethnic groups, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and the young.
5. Only natural resource based recreation shall be allowed.
6. Comprehensive recreation resource planning shall be encouraged to foster a unified, regional approach and de-emphasize jurisdictional divisions.
7. Proposed changes to the recreation intensity class of an area shall require a Management Plan amendment, subject to Gorge Commission approval and concurrence by the Forest Service.
8. Proposals in an area of recreation Intensity Class 4 that exceed the guidelines for that class shall require county approval upon satisfaction of the exceptions criteria specified in the recreation intensity guidelines.
9. When planning new interpretive or education programs and/or facilities, recommendations of the *Interpretive Strategy for the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area* shall be followed.

C. SMA Guidelines

1. **New developments and land uses shall not displace existing recreation use.**

Criteria:

- 100% of all new development shall not displace existing recreation use.

Task:

- Check Plan Amendments to determine whether there has been any recorded displacement.

- 2. Recreation resources shall be protected from adverse effects by evaluating new developments and land uses as proposed in the site plan. An analysis of both on-site and off-site cumulative effects shall be required.**

Criteria:

- 100% of all new development shall document on-site and off-site cumulative adverse effects.

Task:

- Spot check existing recreation areas to see if new development encroaches on recreation area.
- Log these new developments and go back to the site plan to see if documentation shows analysis of any possible on-site or off-site cumulative adverse effects.

- 3. New pedestrian or equestrian trails shall not have motorized uses, except for emergency services.**

Criteria:

- 100% of all pedestrian and equestrian trails will be made inaccessible to motorized vehicles.

Task:

- Spot check trails for truck tire prints or interview forest service personnel to determine if there is a problem.

- 4. Mitigation measures shall be provided to preclude adverse effects on the recreation resource.**

Criteria:

- Documentation of mitigation measures shall have been completed to preclude adverse effects on recreation resources.

Task:

- Determine if this documentation has been written, by whom and where it is housed.

- 5. The facility guidelines are intended to apply to individual recreation facilities. For the purposes of these guidelines, a cluster or grouping of recreational developments or improvements located relatively close is considered an individual recreation facility. Developments or improvements within the same recreation intensity class are considered as separate facilities if they are separated by at least a 1/4 miles of undeveloped land (excluding trails, pathways, or access roads).**

Criteria:

- 100% of all site plans should be analyzed as to adverse effects on clusters of recreation developments that act as one facility.

Task:

- Spot check site plan approvals to see if adverse affects were determined to affect just the one recreational development in closest proximity or if there was a cluster that was not taken into consideration.

6. New development and reconstruction of scenic routes (see Part III, Chapter 1:Recreation Development Plan) shall include provisions for bicycle lanes.

Criteria:

- 100% of all development and reconstruction of scenic routes shall include provisions for bike lanes (See part III, Chapter 1:Recreation Development Plan).

Task:

- Review all development or reconstruction plans along scenic routes to determine if bike plans were considered or implemented.

7. A local government may grant a variance of up to 10 percent to the Guidelines of Recreation Intensity Class 4 for parking and campground units upon demonstration that all of the following conditions exist:

- A. Demand and use levels for the proposed activity(s), particularly in the same area where the site is proposed, are high and expected to remain so and/or increase. Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) data and data from National Scenic Area recreation demand studies shall be relied upon to meet the criterion in the absence of current applicable studies.
- B. The proposed use is dependent on resources present at the site.
- C. Reasonable alternative sites offering similar opportunities, including in an Urban Area, have been evaluated , and it has been demonstrated that the proposed use cannot be adequately accommodated elsewhere.
- D. The proposed use is consistent with the goals, objectives, and policies in this chapter.
- E. Through site design and/or mitigation measures, the proposed use can be implemented without adversely affecting the scenic, natural, or cultural resources and adjacent land uses.
- F. Through site design and/or mitigation measures, the proposed use can be implemented without affecting treaty rights.

Criteria:

- 100% of all variances requested for Recreation Intensity Class 4 shall be allowed a maximum of 10% more accommodations (people and vehicular parking) based on the criteria established in Part I, Chapter 4, SMA Overall Guideline 7 A-D.

Task:

- Review all variances for Recreation Intensity Class 4 to determine if more than 10% was allowed in the approved site plan based on the criteria established in Part I, Chapter 4, SMA Overall Guideline 7 A-D.

8. Proposals to change the Recreation Intensity Class of an area shall require a Management Plan amendment pursuant to policies 1 through 5 in “Amendment of the Management Plan” (Part V, Chapter 1: Gorge Commission Role).

Criteria:

- 100% of all requests for changes in the Recreation Intensity Class of an area shall pursue a Management Plan Amendment according to policies 1 through 5 in “Amendment of the Management Plan” (Part V, Chapter 1: Gorge Commission Role).

Task:

- Review a random number of requests for changes in the Recreation Intensity Class of an area shall pursue a Management Plan Amendment according to policies 1 through 5 in “Amendment of the Management Plan” (Part V, Chapter 1: Gorge Commission Role).
- Spot check recent site plans for compliance with the Recreation Intensity Class that they are zoned.

9. The recreation intensity classes are designed to protect recreation resources by limiting land development and land uses.

Substantive Criteria:

- Have the recreation resources in the SMAs been protected?
- Have the recreation resources in the SMAs been enhanced?
- Are land uses and land development being limited in this area?

Task:

- Determine if all the above criteria have been met.
- Determine perceptions of limitations of guidelines and affects on recreation resources from stakeholders in the community and whether they feel that specific recreation resources that they have knowledge of have been protected or enhanced...what was the threat and how was it avoided?

III. SMA Provisions: Recreation Intensity Classes

A. SMA Guidelines

1. Recreation Intensity Class 1 (Very Low Intensity)

The emphasis is to provide opportunities for semi-primitive recreation.

- A. Permitted uses are those shown in which people participate in outdoor activities to realize experiences such as solitude, tension reduction, and nature appreciation.
- B. the maximum site design capacity shall not exceed 35 people at one time on the site. The maximum design capacity for parking areas shall be 10 vehicles.
- C. The following uses may be permitted:
 - (1) Trails and trailheads.
 - (2) Parking areas.
 - (3) Dispersed campsites accessible by a trail.
 - (4) Viewpoints and overlooks.
 - (5) Picnic areas.
 - (6) Signs
 - (7) Interpretive exhibits and displays.
 - (8) Restrooms.

2. Recreation Intensity Class 2 (Low Intensity)

The emphasis is to provide opportunities for semi-primitive recreation.

- A. Permitted uses are those that provide settings where people can participate in activities such as physical fitness, outdoor learning, relaxation, and escape from noise and crowds.
- B. The maximum site design capacity shall not exceed 70 people at one time on the site. The maximum design capacity for parking area shall be 25 vehicles.
- C. All uses permitted in Recreation Intensity Class 1 are permitted in Recreation Intensity Class 2. The following uses may also be permitted:
 - (1) Campgrounds with vehicle access.
 - (2) Boat anchorages designed for no more than 10 boats at one time.
 - (3) Swimming area.

3. Recreation Intensity Class 3 (Moderate Intensity)

The emphasis is on facilities with design themes emphasizing the natural qualities of the area. Developments are complementary to the natural landscape, yet can accommodate moderate numbers of people.

- A. Permitted uses are those that provide settings where people can participate in activities to realize experiences such as group socialization, nature appreciation, relaxation, cultural learning, and physical activities.
- B. The maximum site design capacity shall not exceed 250 people at one time on the site. The maximum design capacity for parking area shall be 50 vehicles. THE GMA vehicle capacity of 75 vehicles shall be allowed if enhancement or mitigation measures for scenic, cultural, or natural resources are approved for at least 10 percent of the site.
- C. All uses permitted in Recreation Intensity Class 1 and 2 are permitted in Recreation Intensity Class 3. The following uses may also be permitted:
 - (1) Campgrounds with improvements that may include water, power, sewer, and sewage dump stations.
 - (2) Boat anchorages designed for no more than 15 boats at one time.
 - (3) Public visitor, interpretive, historic, and environmental education facilities.
 - (4) Full service restrooms that may include showers.

- (5) Boat ramps.
- (6) Riding stables.

4. Recreation Intensity Class 4 (High Intensity)

The emphasis is to providing roaded natural, rural, and suburban recreation opportunities with a high level of social interaction.

- A. Permitted uses are those in can participate in activities tom realize experiences such as socialization, cultural and natural history appreciation, and physical activity.
- B. The maximum site design capacity shall not exceed 1,000 people at one time on the site. The maximum design capacity for parking area shall be 200 vehicles. The GMA vehicle capacity level of 250 vehicles shall be allowed if enhancement or mitigation measures for scenic, natural, and cultural resources are approved for at least 20 percent of the site.
- C. All uses permitted in Recreation Intensity Class 1, 2, and 3 are permitted in Recreation Intensity Class 4.

Procedural Criteria:

- 100% of approved site plans shall reflect the criteria of the Recreation Intensity Class that they fall under.

Substantive Criteria:

- Are the Recreation Intensity Classification objectives adequately preserving and enhancing the existing recreation land uses.

Task:

- Review a random number of approved site plans to check the Recreation Intensity Class criteria against the actual accommodations represented on the site plan.
- Check these same site plans with actual build out of the sites and see how they fit in with existing land uses.

Management Plan - Cultural Resources

- I. Cultural Resources Defined
 - A. Archaeological
 - B. Historic buildings and structures
 - C. Traditional cultural properties
- II. Scenic Area Act Provisions - Protect using guidelines and Open Space designations (to be used by the Columbia Gorge Commission and the Forest Service).
- III. Inventories and Studies
 - A. Cultural Resource Inventory by the Heritage Research Associates in Eugene, Oregon.
 1. Literature Overview
 2. Site Inventory
 3. Survey Design Strategy
- IV. Key Issues
 - A. Protection of history and traditional beliefs of social and cultural groups.
 - B. Destroyed by new development, can't be protected unless site has been identified.
 - C. Less than 10% of Scenic Area has been inventoried.
- V. SMA Provisions
 - A. **Goal - To protect and enhance cultural resources**
 - B. Policies
 1. New development shall not adversely affect cultural resources
 2. Federal agencies shall follow steps 1-5 for new development or land uses on all federal lands, federally assisted projects, and forest practices.
 - a. Literature Review (pg. I-71)
 - b. Field Inventory
 - c. Evaluation of Significance
 - d. Assessment of Effect
 - e. Mitigation
 3. All other lands must follow the stricter guidelines in the GMA guidelines.
 4. Well-defined concentrations of significant cultural resources shall be designated as open space.
 5. All cultural resources information shall remain confidential.
 8. The Forest Service shall consult with Indian tribal governments and other consulting parties in steps 1-5 above, and (9) for opportunities to enhance cultural resources.
 - C. **SMA Guidelines**

1. All cultural resource surveys, evaluations, assessments, and mitigation plans shall be performed by professionals whose expertise reflects the type of cultural resources that are involved. Principal investigators shall meet the professional standards published in 36 CFR 61.

Criteria:

- 100% of all surveys, evaluations, assessments, and mitigation plans shall be performed by professionals in the field.
- 100% of all surveys, evaluations, assessments, and mitigation plans shall be overseen by principal investigators that are in compliance with the professional standards outlined in 36 CFR 61.

Task:

- Define the professional standards of 36 CFR 61.
- Spot check cultural surveys completed between 1990 and 1994 to determine whether they were performed by professionals in the appropriate field.

2. For federal or federally assisted undertakings, the reviewing agency shall complete its consultation responsibilities under Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 [36 CFR 800.1(c)(i)].

Criteria:

- 100% of all federal or federally funded projects shall have completed a review that follows the consultation responsibilities under Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 [36 CFR 800.1(c)(i)].

Task:

- Define the consultation responsibilities under Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 [36 CFR 800.1(c)(i)].
- Spot check reviews to determine if the proper procedures were followed under Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 [36 CFR 800.1(c)(i)].

3. Discovery during construction: All authorizations for new developments or land uses shall require the immediate notification of the reviewing agency if cultural resources are discovered during construction or development. If cultural resources are discovered, particularly human bone and burials, work in the immediate area of discovery shall be suspended until a cultural resource professional can evaluate the potential significance of the discovery and recommend measures to protect and/or recover the resource.

If the discovered material is suspected to be human bone or burial, the following procedures shall be used:

- A. The applicant shall stop all work in the vicinity of the discovery.
- B. The applicant shall immediately notify the Forest Service, the applicant's cultural resource professional, the county coroner, and appropriate law enforcement agencies.
- C. The Forest Service shall notify the tribal governments if the discovery is determined to be an Indian burial or a cultural resource.

Criteria:

- 100% of all cultural resource discoveries shall be reported to the proper authorities.

Task:

- Cross check the inventoried areas and periphery with reported new development in the same area to see if new development has reported anything new.
- Map the reported new discoveries, analyze for patterns in reports, check other new developments around these areas to determine the probability that resources were not reported. Spot check these new developments where no resources were reported.

4. Reviewing agencies shall use the following steps under 36 CFR 800 (4.9) for assessing potential effects to cultural resources.

Step 1: Literature Review and Consultation

- A. An assessment shall be undertaken to determine whether any cultural resources listed on the National Register of Historic Places at the national, state, or local level are present on or within the area of potential direct and indirect impacts.

- B. A search shall be made of state and county government, National Scenic Area/Forest Service, and any other pertinent inventories, such as archives and photographs, to identify cultural resources. The search shall include consultation with State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and tribal government response to the consultation request shall be allowed for 30 days.
- C. Cultural resource professionals knowledgeable about the area shall be consulted.

Step 2: Field Inventory

- A. As determined by Step 1, the presence of a recorded or known cultural resource, including those reported by tribal governments to be on or within the immediate vicinity of a new development or land use, shall require a field inventory by a cultural resource professional.
- B. Tribal representatives shall be invited to participate in the field inventory.
- C. The field inventory shall conform to one of the following standards, as determined by the cultural resource professional:
 - (1) Complete survey: The systematic examination of the ground surface through a controlled procedure, such as walking an area in evenly spaced transects. A complete survey may also require technologies such as clearing of vegetation or augering or shovel probing of subsurface soils for the presence of buried cultural resources.
 - (2) Sample survey: The sampling of an area to assess the potential of cultural resources within the area of proposed development or use. This technique is generally accomplished by a stratified random or non-stratified random sampling strategy. A parcel is stratified either by variables such as vegetation, topography or elevation, or by environmental factors such as a survey grid.
- D. A field inventory report shall be required and shall include the following:
 - (1) A narrative integrating the literature review (step 1) with the field inventory (step 2).
 - (2) A description of the field inventory methodology used. The description shall include the type and extent of field inventory and shall be supplemented by maps that graphically illustrate the areas surveyed and not surveyed and provide rationale for each.
 - (3) A statement of the presence or absence of cultural resources within the area of the new development or land use.
 - (4) When cultural resources are not located, a statement of the likelihood of buried or otherwise concealed cultural resources. Recommendations and standards for monitoring, if appropriate, shall be included.
- E. The report shall follow the format specified by the Washington Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. For inventories conducted in the State of Oregon shall follow the format specified by the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office.
- F. The field inventory report shall be presented to the Forest Service for review.

Step 3: Evaluation of Significance

- A. When cultural resources are found within the area of the new development or land use, an evaluation of significance shall be completed for each cultural resource in accordance with the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60.4)
- B. Evaluation of cultural resource significance shall be guided by previous and current research designs relevant to specific research questions for the area.
- C. Evaluations of the significance of traditional cultural properties shall follow National Register Bulletin 38, "Guidelines for the Evaluation and Documentation of Traditional Cultural Properties", within local and regional contexts.

- D. Recommendations for eligibility to the National Register shall be completed for each identified resource, in accordance with National Register criteria A through D (36 CFR 60.4). The Forest Service shall review evaluations for adequacy.
- E. Evidence of consultation with tribal governments and individuals with knowledge of the cultural resources in the project area, and documentation of their concerns, shall be included as part of the evaluation of significance.

Step 4: Assessment of Effect

- A. For each significant (i.e., eligible for the National Register) cultural resources inventoried within the are of the proposed development or change in use, assessments of effect shall be completed, using the criteria outline in 36 CFR 800.9 (“Assessing Effects”). Evidence of consultation with tribal governments and individuals with knowledge of the cultural resources of the project area shall be included for B through D below. The Forest Service shall review each determination for adequacy.
- B. If the proposed development or change in use will have “No Adverse Effect” (36 CFR 800.8) to a significant cultural resource, documentation for that finding shall be completed, following the “Documentation Requirements” of 36 CFR 800.8(a).
- C. If the proposed development or change in use will have an “Adverse Effect” [36 CFR 800.9(b)] to a significant cultural resource, the type and extent of “adverse effect” upon the qualities of the property that make it eligible for the National Register shall be documented. This documentation shall follow the process outlined under 36 CFR 800.5(e).
- D. If the “effect” appears to be beneficial (i.e., an enhancement to cultural resources), recommendations shall be documented concerning the beneficial effects upon the qualities of the cultural resource that make it eligible for the National register. This documentation shall follow the process outlined under 36 CFR 800.8 (“Documentation Requirements”).

Step 5: Mitigation

- A. If there will be an effect on cultural resources, mitigation measures shall be provided. Mitigation measures that shall be considered included avoidance of protection. burial under fill, data recovery excavations, and other appropriate measures.
- B. Evidence of consultation with tribal governments and individuals with knowledge of the affected resources, and documentation of their concerns, shall be included for all mitigation proposals.
- C. The Forest Service shall review all mitigation proposals for adequacy.

Criteria:

- 100% of all reviews of possible adverse effects on cultural resources will follow the guidelines established in 36 CFR.
- 100% of all reviews of possible adverse effects will use inter-agency and tribal governments experts in determining the effects and mitigation of those effects.

Task:

- Check studies that determined adverse effects on lands within SMA from 1990 to 1994 for correct procedures and stakeholder participation.

D. References, pg. I-75

ACTION PROGRAM

CHAPTER 3: ENHANCEMENT STRATEGIES

Overall Enhancement strategy objectives: (both SMA and GMA lands)

1. Encourage the establishment of a public or private conservancy to acquire or otherwise protect those lands within the GMA for which the Management Plan cannot offer adequate protection without denying a reasonable economic use. Seek funds to enhance the conservancy capability in the Scenic Area. Seek acquisition priority for tract of private land designated Open Space; for other lands with sensitive scenic, cultural, or natural resources; and for lands whose owners are confronted with unusual hardship resulting from application of policies or guidelines in the Management Plan.

Criteria: Public or private conservancy for the purpose of land acquisition has been established.

Funds are being actively recruited by the conservancy for land acquisition in the scenic area.

Private land is being acquired by the conservancy in the scenic area.

Task: Determine whether conservancy has been established. If yes:

- Investigate records of land acquisition by the conservancy since September, 1992.
- Check sample of land acquisitions by the conservancy to determine if location of acquisition and circumstances under which land was acquired are consistent with purposes stated in Overall enhancement strategy No. 1.

2. In consultation with state and federal agencies, the counties, and the Indian tribes, develop a handbook for landowners to inform them of opportunities to protect and enhance natural and scenic resources on their lands, including assistance programs offered by state and federal agencies.

Criteria: Handbook for landowners (how to protect and enhance natural and scenic resources) has been produced and is available for distribution.

Task: Check with the Gorge Commission and Counties to see if handbook is available.

3. Establish a Vegetation Advisory Committee to advise the Gorge Commission, the Forest Service, the Washington and Oregon Departments of Transportation, and county road departments on improvement of vegetation management techniques to protect scenic, cultural, and natural resources.

Criteria: Vegetation Advisory Committee has been established and is functioning in an advisory capacity to the Gorge Commission, the WA and OR Departments of Transportation and county road departments in regards to improvement of vegetation management techniques that will further the objectives of the Management Plan.

Task: Check with the Gorge Commission, the WA and OR Depts. of Transportation, and county road departments to determine if Vegetation Advisory Committee is established and functioning in an advisory capacity.

Contact the Vegetation Advisory Committee and spot check records of recommendations to agencies for evidence of management techniques that will further the objectives of the Management Plan.

Natural Resources Enhancement Strategies (GMA/SMA Objectives)

1. Enhance soil, water, and air resources to ensure sustainability of natural resources over time.

- A. Facilitate implementation of Soil Conservation Service and land-grant university cooperation extension programs to increase soil productivity.**
- B. Develop a program to enhance soil water retention and reduce runoff. Give preference to use of native species.**
- C. Encourage federal and state agencies to undertake a comprehensive water quality monitoring program on the Columbia River and its major tributaries.**
- D. Help establish and participate in a comprehensive air quality monitoring program for the Gorge.**

Criteria: Enhanced soil, water, and air resources to ensure sustainability over time.

Tasks: Check with Soil Conservation Service to determine whether any programs have been implemented to increase soil productivity.

Check with Agriculture departments at Oregon and Washington Universities to determine whether any programs have been implemented to increase soil productivity.

Check with Gorge Commission to determine whether program has been established to enhance soil water retention and reduce runoff.

Check with relevant Federal and State agencies (DEQ, Etc.) to determine whether comprehensive water quality monitoring program has been established for the Columbia River and its major tributaries.

2. Establish cooperative programs to enhance significant natural resources in the Scenic Area. Programs should emphasize public lands, but encourage participation by private landowners.

- A. Use interagency task forces established by the Forest Service to prepare site-specific plans for Open Space areas.**
- B. Develop a comprehensive program to inventory existing oak woodlands and propose methods for their protection, including incentives for property owner cooperation and support, acquisition of sensitive stands, and easements to preserve the oaks on large parcels.**
- C. Work cooperatively with private owners, native plant societies, concerned individuals, and other organizations to enhance floral habitats. Expand the inventories of wildflower areas throughout the Scenic Area; develop protection guidelines and strategies, such as easements, acquisition, and**

mitigations; and encourage nurseries to carry native species for landscaping or mitigation proposals.

- D. Support the Northwest Power Planning Council's efforts to restore anadromous fish runs in the Columbia River. Participate in these efforts by implementing the Forest Service three-region fish policy for coordinated management of anadromous fish resources.
- E. Work cooperatively with the state wildlife agencies and landowners to enhance conservation of winter range and to identify and develop strategies (including tax incentives) for nongame wildlife habitat conservation and enhancement.
- F. Continue and expand programs to enhance waterfowl habitat and shallow-water fish habitat.
- G. Provide Forest Service evaluation of identified natural areas for possible designation as a Research Natural Area (RNA). Where appropriate, prepare reports and recommendations for designation as RNA.
- H. In cooperation with state and federal agencies, design and implement a restoration and enhancement program for wetlands and riparian areas, to include revegetation and stream channel improvements for wildlife and fish habitats.
- I. Encourage the use of fire to restore and perpetuate natural ecosystems.

Criteria: Cooperative programs have been established to enhance significant natural resources in the scenic area. (Emphasis on public lands.)

Tasks: Check with the Forest Service to determine whether interagency task forces have prepared site-specific plans for Open Space areas.

Check with the Gorge Commission to determine whether a comprehensive inventory has been completed for Oak Woodlands, and whether incentives are available for property owner cooperation and support, acquisition of sensitive stands, and easements to preserve oaks on large parcels.

Check with the Gorge Commission to determine the extent of enhancement of floral enhancement that is being implemented by private owners, native plant societies, and other organizations. Also check to see if protection guidelines and strategies such as easements, acquisition, and mitigation are being carried out in development applications.

Check with the Forest Service to determine whether the "Three-Region Fish Policy for Coordinated Management of Anadromous Fish Resources" is being correctly implemented.

Check with State Wildlife agencies to determine what type of enhancements are being made (if any) to conservation of winter range.

Check with Gorge Commission to determine if any strategies (including tax incentives) for nongame wildlife habitat, waterfowl habitat, and shallow-water fish habitat conservation have been developed.

Check with Forest Service to determine whether Gorge Commission has provided an evaluation of natural areas with potential for designation as a Research Natural Area (RNA.)

Check with Gorge Commission to determine whether a program for restoration and enhancement of wetlands and riparian areas has been established, and how much acreage has been enhanced to date.

Check with the Gorge Commission and the Forest Service to determine whether the use of fire as a means to restore and perpetuate natural ecosystems is being encouraged and to what extent fire has taken place in the Scenic Area since implementation of the Plan.

3. Develop educational and technical assistance programs to expand public awareness and understanding of ecological principles and ecosystem management.

- A. Develop public education opportunities that will foster better appreciation and understanding of the natural resources and land stewardship. These opportunities should be closely linked to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Interpretive Strategy.**
- B. Develop an interagency education program to foster protection of wetlands and riparian area from cattle grazing.**
- C. In cooperation with the appropriate state and federal agencies (e.g., State Extension Service), develop supporting documentation and provide technical assistance for land owners exploring alternatives to chemical use for vegetation management.**

Criteria: Educational and technical assistance programs to expand public awareness and understanding of ecological principles and ecosystem management have been developed.

Tasks: Check with Gorge Commission to determine what kinds of educational opportunities have been made available to the public since implementation of The Plan.

Check with Gorge Commission to determine whether interagency program to foster the protection of wetlands and riparian areas from cattle grazing has been established.

Check with Gorge Commission to determine what type of technical documentation and assistance is available to land owners exploring alternatives to chemical use for vegetation management.

Forest Land Enhancement Strategies (SMA/GMA Objective)

1. Enhance the ability of forest land to ensure continued productivity and economic benefits over time.

- A. Enhance forestry on lands designated Commercial Forest Land or Large or Small Woodland by encouraging consolidation of small, inefficient tracts into more efficient ownership.**

B. Enhance forestry by encouraging Washington and Oregon to consider grants and loans to secondary processors of forest products under Section 11 of the Scenic Area Act and other economic development programs.

C. Undertake the following actions by the Forest Service:

(1) Develop cooperative programs with other state agencies, educational groups, and concerned individuals to encourage the protection and integration of soils, forest ecosystems, long-term productivity, and natural resources.

(2) Initiate forest management projects to demonstrate good stewardship and long-term sustainable forest management.

(3) Provide technical assistance to forest managers for design of forest management activities to ensure sustained productivity.

(4) Increase public awareness of existing programs designed to ensure sustained productivity, such as the forestry incentive program and the use of easements.

(5) Develop incentive programs to encourage long-term stewardship for small woodlot management.

(6) Assist with marketing and research efforts to enhance the economic viability of secondary manufacturing for wood products, increased utilization of wood products and other miscellaneous forest products.

Criteria: Enhanced ability of forest land to ensure continued productivity and economic benefits over time.

Tasks: Check with Gorge Commission to determine what procedures or incentives are used to encourage consolidation of small tracts of forest land into larger, more efficient ownership.

Check with the Gorge Commission to determine how much of the available economic development grant and loan money specified in section 11 of the Scenic Act has been utilized by secondary processors of forest products.

Check with the Forest Service to determine if the following actions have been implemented:

1. Development of cooperative programs with other state agencies, educational groups, and individuals to encourage protection of soils, forest ecosystems, long-term productivity, and natural resources.

2. Initiation of forest management practices to demonstrate good stewardship and long-term sustainable forest management.

3. Provision of technical assistance to forest managers for design of forest management activities to ensure sustained productivity.

4. Efforts to increase public awareness of existing programs designed to ensure sustained productivity, such as the forestry incentive program and the use of easements.

5. Development of incentive programs to encourage long-term stewardship for small woodlot management.

6. Assistance with marketing and research efforts to enhance the economic viability of secondary manufacturing for wood products.

Agricultural Land Enhancement Strategies (GMA/SMA Objective)

1. Enhance the sustainability of agricultural land to ensure continued economic benefits.

- A. Encourage consolidation of small, inefficient parcels of agricultural land into larger, more efficient tracts.**
- B. Support and promote the Oregon and Washington farm value assessment programs that provide tax incentives for continued agricultural use and enhance the competitive capabilities of farms and ranches, thereby encouraging the long-term enhancement, preservation, and expansion of agricultural lands. Support programs that encourage agricultural practices that preserve other natural resources.**
- C. Develop new strategies to provide incentives for soil and water conservation and for sustained agricultural productivity.**
- D. Promote public education programs that foster greater understanding of agricultural practices, agricultural ecosystems, and good stewardship of the land.**
- E. Encourage cooperative programs with state and federal agencies and the Soil Conservation Service to explore the integration of wildlife needs with agricultural practices. Such practices could include retention of hedge rows, construction of windrows, management of small commercial woodlands, restoration of native grasses, restoration of wetlands, and integrated pest management.**
- F. Encourage the protection of non-commercial woodlands, such as oak stands, for groundwater replenishment, soil retention, and wildlife habitat needs.**
- G. Enhance agriculture by allowing processing and packing of agricultural products and other uses that offer direct marketing opportunities, subject to review to minimize the loss of agricultural land and to limit the size and scale of use.**

Criteria: Enhanced sustainability of agricultural land to ensure continued economic benefits.

Tasks: Check with Gorge Commission/Implementing counties to determine what mechanisms have been established for encouraging the consolidation of small, inefficient parcels of agricultural land into larger parcels.

Check with Gorge Commission/implementing counties to determine if and how agricultural tax incentives are being supported.

Check with Gorge Commission/implementing counties to determine if strategies to provide incentives for soil and water conservation and sustained agricultural productivity have been developed and are being implemented.

Check with Gorge Commission to determine whether public education programs regarding sustainable agricultural practices have been developed and implemented.

Check with the Soil Conservation Service to determine whether cooperative programs with state and federal agencies to explore the integration of wildlife with agricultural practices have been developed and implemented.

Check with the Gorge Commission/implementing counties to determine how the protection of non-commercial woodlands is being encouraged.

Check with the Gorge Commission/implementing counties to determine whether agricultural processing/packing uses are being allowed on agricultural lands.

Emergency Services Strategies (GMA/SMA Objectives)

I. With facilitation by the forest service, develop a coordinated, interagency emergency response plan for the Scenic Area. The plan should address law enforcement; search and rescue services; and fire, hazardous materials, and catastrophic event response services. The plan should include the following elements:

- A. A coordinated incident command system developed by the agencies and communities in the Gorge, including federal, state, county, city, and protection district agencies.**
- B. A Forest Service interagency fire management strategy, including an assessment of fire potential.**
- C. Consultation with a Forest Service resource advisor during emergency situations, including fire suppression, law enforcement, search and rescue, hazardous materials, and other catastrophic incidents, in order to avoid adversely affecting scenic, cultural, recreation and natural resources.**
- D. Increased law enforcement services on National Forest lands by the Forest Service and by interagency agreements.**

Criteria: A coordinated, interagency emergency response plan addressing law enforcement, search and rescue services, and fire, hazardous materials and catastrophic event response has been developed by the Forest Service for the Scenic Area.

- Tasks:** Check with the Forest Service to determine if a coordinated, interagency response plan has been developed and that it includes the following elements:
- A. A coordinated incident command system developed by the agencies and communities in the Gorge, including federal, state, county, city, and protection district agencies.**
 - B. A Forest Service interagency fire management strategy, including an assessment of fire potential.**

Chapter 3: Enhancement Strategies, Scenic Resources

Policy: Screen or improve the appearance of discordant features in the landscape.

Criteria: Improved appearance of discordant features in the landscape as a result of any or all objectives A through E.

A. In conjunction with local governments, develop an inventory of discordant features in the Gorge landscape.

B. Establish a program of incentives to bring existing structures into compliance with guidelines for scenic resources, prioritizing discordant features in the foreground of scenic travel corridors.

- (1) Rehabilitate roadcuts and other disturbed areas in the landscape.
- (2) Encourage removal of abandoned structures.
- (3) Encourage removal or replacement of signs that do not conform to the sign guidelines for the GMA (Part I, Chapter 1: Scenic Resources) and the SMA (Part II, Chapter 7: General Policies and Guidelines)
- (4) Work with local governments to offer technical assistance and design suggestions to private developers.

C. Establish a program to reclaim abandoned quarries in the foreground of scenic travel corridors.

D. Encourage communities along scenic travel corridors to enhance the entries to their communities.

E. Provide Forest Service cost-share funding, including recreation funds, in order to encourage the placement of Scenic Area entry signs consistent with the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Graphic Signing System.

Procedures: A - Review memorandum between OR and WA DOT's. Check for compliance with recommendations in Corridors Visual Inventory. B - Review documentation which represents the effort on the part of OR and WA DOT's to implement the seven measures called out in the plan. Check for efforts by the Commission to encourage such efforts. C - Obtain a copy of any program and review it for effectiveness in reclamation of the quarries. D - Check for documentation or programs or other methods of "encouragement" to local communities. E - Check for documentation, transfer of funds etc... to confirm sign placement. Spot check to confirm installation.

Resources: OR and WA Departments of Transportation, Corridors Visual Inventory; (A) OR and WA Departments of Transportation, Commission; (B) Forest Service, Commission, Counties; (C, D, and E).

3. Encourage federal and state agencies to monitor air quality and visibility in the Scenic Area and to study the Scenic Area for designation as a Class 1 airshed.

Criteria: State and Federal Agencies have monitored air quality and visibility in the Scenic Area with a consistency that will yield significant statistical results. Studies have been made of the Scenic Area to determine qualification as a Class 1 airshed.

Procedures: Check for records from Oregon, Washington, and the federal government to determine if air quality and visibility have been monitored and or conclusions made.

Resources. EPA, DEQ, Commission, Forest Service.

Chapter 4: Interpretation and Education

Policy: Protect and enhance the human and natural resources of the Scenic Area by increasing public awareness, understanding, and appreciation of them.

Criteria: Evidence of protection and enhancement of human and natural resources and increased public awareness, understanding, and appreciation of the same using any or all of the following twelve policies.

1. Interpretive and educational facilities and activities should be provided that increase awareness, understanding, and appreciation of the diversity of Scenic Area resources and their interrelationships.

Procedure: Locate any facilities and/or activities. Review agenda and evaluate for effectiveness in disbursement of information on Scenic resources per plan directives. The detail level of the evaluation should be dependent on the number of facilities and activities. A causal relationship is not necessarily required, simply establish the availability of information which will increase awareness, understanding, or appreciation.

Resources: Commission; Counties; Forest Service.

C. Establish a program to phase out and develop reclamation plans for existing quarries and associated work areas that adversely affect scenic resources, as seen from key viewing areas, or cultural or natural resources. Begin the program with an inventory of existing quarries visible from key viewing areas. Phase-out and reclamation may require additional quarrying to achieve contours that blend with surrounding landforms.

D. Establish coordinated, cooperative programs with the Oregon and Washington Department of Transportation, the Bonneville Power Administration, utilities, and the railroads to reduce the visual effect of existing facilities. the programs should:

- (1) Encourage the railroads and utilities to place signal wires and power lines underground where they are visually dominant and detract from the visual quality of the landscape.
- (2) Encourage the use of visually subordinate colors on existing equipment.
- (3) Encourage improvement of existing right-of-way by restoring vegetation to its natural appearance.
- (4) Encourage the use of integrated practices in managing vegetation in the foreground of scenic travel corridors.

E. Undertake the following activities in the SMA:

- (1) Revegetate clearcuts and disturbed areas with native vegetation wherever appropriate.
- (2) In the Gorge Walls, Canyons, and Wildlands setting, obliterate and revegetate unused and closed roads and remove nonhistoric structures or other developed features.
- (3) Acquire scenic easements, where necessary, to reduce development pressures and maintain uses that exemplify the landscape setting.

Procedures: A - Obtain and evaluate inventory for usefulness and thoroughness. B - Obtain copy of established program. Look for evidence of effectiveness to determine if program is appropriate. C - Obtain copy of established program. Confirm that it was established as directed. Determine if general goals for program have been accomplished. May require site visits to quarries and key viewing areas. D - Review program for compliance with plan. E - Spot check SMA and check for documentation to determine effectiveness.

Resources: Commission; Counties; (A& B) Forest Service; (C and E) OR and WA Dept. of Transportation; BPA; Railroads; local utilities; (D).

2. Improve the visual and recreational quality of the scenic travel corridors by implementing the recommendations in the Corridors Visual Inventory (April 1990).

Criteria: Improved visual and recreational quality of scenic travel corridors.

A. Develop a memorandum of understanding with the Oregon and Washington Departments of Transportation to carry out the recommendations in the Corridors Visual Inventory.

B. Encourage the Oregon and Washington Departments of Transportation to take the following measures to improve the visual quality of scenic travel corridors:

- (1) Place reflectors on guardrails rather than on free-standing posts.
- (2) Remove unnecessary highway signs; consolidate necessary signs where possible.
- (3) Replace sections of white guardrail where white contrasts noticeably with gray or galvanized sections.
- (4) Eliminate unnecessary construction berms.
- (5) Close unused road accesses from scenic travel corridors.
- (6) Eliminate maintenance stockpile sites that are visible from scenic travel corridors.
- (7) Create or restore openings in vegetation along Washington State Route 14, Interstate 84, and the Historic Columbia River Highway to provide or improve views of the Columbia River and the walls of the Gorge in a manner that does not adversely affect scenic, cultural, natural, or recreation resources of the Scenic Area.

2. Interpretive and educational facilities and activities should be provided that increase awareness and understanding of how Gorge resources have affected human activity, and how human activity has affected and continues to affect all the resources of the Gorge.

Procedure: Same procedures as in number 1.

Resources: Commission; Counties; Forest Service.

3. Interpretive and educational opportunities should be provided that attract visitors to the Gorge, meet their needs, enhance their experience, and increase their knowledge.

Procedure: Same procedures as in number 1. Focus on activities and opportunities rather than facilities.

Resources: Commission; Counties; Forest Service.

4. A full spectrum of barrier-free (physical, linguistic, cultural, sensory) interpretive and educational opportunities should be provided.

Procedure: Review information gathered in steps 1-3 for conformance to this policy.

Resources: Commission; Counties; Forest Service.

5. Implementation of interpretive and education facilities and activities in the Scenic Area should follow the recommendations of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Interpretive Strategy.

Procedure: Obtain Scenic Area Interpretive Strategy and determine whether the Scenic Area interpretive and education facilities and activities conform to the recommendations.

Resources: Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Interpretive Strategy; Commission; Counties; Forest Service.

6. The Gorge Discovery Center at Crate's Point should be the focus and nucleus of interpretive planning and activities in the Scenic Area. Interpretive staff should coordinate with other agencies and partners.

Procedure: Determine role of Center via level of activities, and output. Review interaction with other agencies through plan checks, memos etc.

Resources: Gorge Discovery Center; Counties; Commission.

7. The interpretive program at the Skamania Lodge Conference Center should function as an extension of The Gorge Discovery Center, providing both orientation information and interpretive services.

Procedure: Compare and contrast activities between the two centers. Document types of information and services available. Compare for uniformity.

Resources: Gorge Discovery Center; Skamania Lodge Conference Center; Commission; Counties.

8. An environmental education program based on the resources of the Gorge should be established for elementary through secondary students and adult groups.

Procedure: Obtain and review the program. Establish if program is appropriate for the age group it is aimed at. This can be done by comparing it to similar programs or with expert consultants.

Resources: Discovery and Skamania Centers; Commission; Counties.

9. Four gateway centers, a series of information stations, and Scenic Area entry signs should be established to provide Gorge-wide visitor orientation information and interpretation based on the immediate environment.

Procedure: Confirm that the gateway centers, information stations, and entry signs have been established through documentation and visual follow-up. Evaluate materials available to the public using comparative procedures from similar informational visitor information stations.

Resources: Commission; Counties; Forest Service; National Parks; State Parks.

10. All interpretive and educational facilities, activities, and media shall be designed to comply with all the guidelines and policies of the Management Plan.

Procedure: Review all or spot check facilities, activities, and media materials for compliance with guidelines established in the Management Plan. The degree of detail will depend on the number of facilities affected.

Resources: Commission; Counties; Individual facilities and policies; Management Plan.

11. Measures to protect sensitive cultural and natural resources shall be required as part of any interpretive or educational effort. Tribal consultation shall be required for any efforts involving interpretation of Native American prehistory, history, or culture.

Procedure: Review lesson plans for content. Determine if avenues of interaction have been established between facilities and local Native American Tribes.

Resources: Interpretive/Educational facilities; Native American Tribes; Commission; Counties; Forest Service.

12. Interpretive and educational facilities shall be funded through recreation appropriations and partnerships.

Procedure: Check facility records to determine funding sources.

Resources: Interpretive/Educational facilities; Commission; Counties; Forest Service.

**Management Plan - Enhancement Strategy Objectives for GMA & SMA for
Recreation Resources**

1. Enhance the recreational experience in the Scenic Area.

- A. Encourage the creation or restoration of openings in vegetation along Washington State Route 14, Interstate 84, and Historic Columbia River Highway to provide or improve views of the Columbia river and the walls of the Gorge.
- B. Promote programs that increase awareness and appreciation of the great diversity of natural, cultural, scenic and recreational resources of the scenic Area.
- C. Encourage provision of alternative modes of transportation (including bus, shuttles, rail, and boat) to recreation destinations in order to reduce the resource impacts and to facilitate visitation by all segments of the population.
- D. Encourage provision of transportation modes that are recreational in nature.
- E. Improve linkages between different modes of transportation at major recreation sites in the Scenic Area.
- F. Encourage comprehensive recreation planning that fosters a unified, regional approach.
- G. Provide additional opportunities and facilities for recreational access to the Columbia River and its tributaries, scenic appreciation, and other resource-based recreation uses.

Management Plan - Recreation Development Plan as applied to the SMAs

I. Recreation Plan Defined

- A. Purpose -an action plan to implement high-priority proposed public recreation facilities.
- B. See Recreation Development Plan Map.
- C. The selected sites were evaluated on the significance and sensitivity of natural, cultural, and scenic resources and the degree of compatibility between planned recreation uses and such resources.
- D. More studies are needed before implementation to determine potential conflicts between sensitive lands and public recreation facilities.
- E. **SMA Goal 1- Provide opportunities for public and private recreation used and access to the Columbia River.**

Policies:

- 1. Increased access to the Columbia River should be provided.
- 2. Water-oriented day-use recreation access to emphasized along the Columbia River. Additional campgrounds should be located in proximity to these popular day-use attractions.
- 3. Opportunities for private recreation resource enhancement should be provided through partnership with public agencies and through application of the recreation intensity class guidelines (Part I, Chapter 4).

G. **SMA Goal 2 - Provide a diversity of trail opportunities in the National Scenic Area.**

Policies:

- 1. Trails should be provided to link Urban Areas and recreation opportunities in the Scenic Area.
- 2. A loop trail through the Scenic Area should be supported.
- 3. Equestrian and mountain bike use should be limited to area where natural resource sensitivities are low.
- 4. Trail systems and new trails should incorporate existing segments of older, abandoned, or historic trails.
- 5. New trails should be provided along the Columbia River shoreline.
- 6. Trail linkages should be provided between Scenic Area trails and trails on other public lands outside the Scenic Area.
- 7. Safe bikeways should be provided for recreation use on appropriate public roads.

H. **SMA Goal 3 - Increase public awareness, understanding, and appreciation of the scenic, natural, cultural, economic, and recreational resources of the Scenic Area.**

Policies:

- 1. Policies for interpretation and education are found in Part III, Chapter 4: Interpretation and Education.
- 2. New scenic viewpoints should be provided to showcase the grand panoramas of the Scenic Area.

I. **SMA Goal 4 - Provide for restoration and connection of the remaining segments of the Historic River Highway in keeping with its National register status.**

Policies:

- 1. The corridor of the Historic Columbia River Highway should be managed in cooperation with the State of Oregon as an historic visitor attraction.
- 2. Intact and usable highway segments should be connected with recreation trails to create a continuous route through the Columbia River Gorge that links local, state, and federal recreation and historic sites.

3. The recommendations identified in *A Study of the Historic Columbia River Highway* (1987) should be followed for restoration and connection of projects.

J. SMA Goal 5 - Maximize customer service and cost-effectiveness of recreation opportunities by using partnerships of user groups and recreation providers to design and construct recreation facilities.

Policies:

1. Partnerships between private entities, agencies, and/or organizations are the preferred approach for developing recreation facilities.
2. Recreation development shall be coordinated with present and proposed recreation activities of local and state land uses plans or outdoor recreation plans, particularly the state Comprehensive Outdoor recreation Plan.
3. Cooperative planning with appropriate agencies and tribal governments should be encouraged where proposed in-lieu Indian fishing sites may provide multiple benefits.

K. SMA Proposals - list of potential projects...as funding is available.

Procedural Criteria:

-
-
-

Substantive Criteria:

-
-
-

Tasks:

-
-
-
-

Management Plan - Enhancement Strategy Objectives for GMA & SMA for Cultural Resources

- 1. Increase understanding of and appreciation for cultural resources**
 - A. Promote educational and interpretative programs that increase public awareness of cultural resources.
 - B. Develop cooperative programs w/ Native Americans to enhance public understanding of their cultural history.
 - C. Increase public awareness of historic sites.
 - D. Encourage increased efforts to research and document the cultural history by interviewing those that know the stories of times past.
- 2. Promote the protection, restoration, and enhancement of cultural sites.**
 - A. Seek funds for a complete inventory of the scenic area.
 - B. Determine an appropriate strategy for protection of sensitive cultural resources, such as, Miller Island.
 - C. Identify and map traditional plant-gathering areas and restore the plant habitat wherever possible.
 - D. Identify and interpret Oregon trail locations through the Scenic Area.
 - E. Develop a comprehensive strategy for the entire Scenic Area to integrate all law enforcement efforts for purposes of cultural resources protection.
 - F. Expand education programs to reduce vandalism.
- 3. Encourage enhancement of historic and landmark structures and cultural landscapes.**
 - A. Promote public awareness of tax and other incentives available for the protection of these buildings.
 - B. Promote retention or rehabilitation of historic rock guardrails and other components of the highway -way whenever practical.
 - C. Ensure that restoration projects are in keeping with National Register status of structure , facilities, or landscapes.

Management Plan - Indian Tribal Treaty Rights and Consultation

I. SMA Goals

1. Protect treaty and other rights of the Indian tribal governments.
2. Provide for a consultation process with Indian tribal governments.

II. SMA Policies

1. The Forest Service shall consult with the Indian tribal governments to determine the effect of all new development or uses in the SMA on treaty rights and shall notify the county or reviewing agency of the determination.
2. The Forest Service shall establish a government-to-government consultation process between Indian tribal government and the Forest Service, in accordance with the following;
 - A. The Scenic Area Manager shall be the agency official for the Forest Service, National Scenic Area, who is responsible for making decisions regarding treaty rights issues and potential effects on cultural resources.
 - B. The Indian tribal governments shall be recognized entities for the purpose of authorizing decisions regarding treaty rights issues or potential effects to cultural resources.
 - C. The Scenic Area Manager shall designate the Forest Service representative for the purposes of maintaining a continuing working relationship with the Indian tribal governments.
 - D. The Indian tribal government should designate representatives for the purpose of maintaining a continuing working relationship with the Forest Service, National Scenic Area.
3. A continuing working relationship between the Forest Service and the Indian tribal governments shall be established.
 - A. The Forest Service shall enter into Memoranda of Understanding with each of the Indian tribal governments for the purposes of outlining consultation agreements, as provided for in Part I, Chapter 2: Cultural Resources.
 - B. The Memoranda of Understanding should identify key staff at each Indian tribal government to work with the Forest Service, National Scenic Area, designee.
 - C. The Memoranda of Understanding should establish procedures by which the Forest Service will consult with Indian tribal governments for proposed developments or changes in use.
 - D. The Memoranda of Understanding should establish the process by which the Forest Service will consult with Indian tribal governments for all proposed developments or changes in use that may have the potential to affect treaty rights or other uses.
 - E. The Memoranda of Understanding should establish the government-to-government process by which Indian tribal governments and the Forest Service, National Scenic Area, meet individually to identify potential treaty rights issues for potential developments or changes in use.
 - F. The Memoranda of Understanding should establish a mutually agreeable process by which meetings and decisions between the Indian tribal governments and the Forest Service, National Scenic Area, are documented.
4. Lands held in trust by the Secretary of Interior for Indian tribes or individual members of the Indian tribes shall not be affected by any provisions of the Management Plan.
5. Land acquired by the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers and administered by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of Indian tribes and individual members of Indian tribes under Public Laws 14 and 100-581 (in-lieu of sites), including those yet to be selected by the U.S.

Army of Engineers within the Bonneville Pool under the provisions of Public Law 100-581, Section 401(b)(1), shall not be affected by the SMA Management Plan for the Scenic Area.

6. New uses and development shall not affect or modify any treaty or other rights of the Indian tribal governments.
7. Any revisions or amendments to the Management Plan shall require consultation with the Indian tribal governments.
8. New developments or land uses shall protect access to usual and accustomed tribal or Indian fishing sites or stations protected under treaty rights, and as established by court interpretations of these treaties.
9. Indian tribal governments shall be invited to participate in the planning of public recreation developments that could affect treaty rights.
10. Federal land management agencies shall not deny Indian tribal governments, or individual members of Indian tribes, access to any area on federal or state land that is traditionally used in connection with tribal treaty or ceremonial rights or traditional uses.

Procedural Criteria:

- 100% of required government-to-government consultation procedures have been established according to the guidelines outlined in Objective 2 A-D.
- 100% of required Memorandum of Understandings have been established according to the guidelines outlined in Objective 3 A-F.

Substantive Criteria:

- Have the appropriate mechanisms been in put in place to enhance government-to-government communication? Have these mechanisms been used appropriately?
- Have the Indian Treaty Rights been protected?

Task:

- Review all agreed to government-to-government consultation procedures to determine if they meet the requirements set up in Objective 2 A-D.
- Review all Memorandum of Understandings to determine if they meet the requirements set up in Objective 3 A-F.
- Meet with the government representatives, tribal and federal, set up in Objective 2 and interview them to determine whether they perceive these guidelines are fulfilling the objective of protecting Indian Treaty Rights.

IX Original Interview Question Listings

Questions Columbia Gorge Commission

1. Where would we find the following information:
 - a. Landscape Significance **Map**
 - b. Seen Area **Map**
 - c. Visual Absorption **Map**
 - d. A **matrix** of responsibility when reviewing an application or flowchart.
 - e. **Handbook** for land owners describing what they can do to protect their resources.
Any other Handbooks - alternatives to chemical use for vegetation management for example.
 - f. An **inventory** of discordant scenic features.
 - g. Corridors Visual **Inventory** (Scenic - Enhancement) and the corresponding Memorandum of Understanding
 - h. Info. on the **program** to reclaim abandoned quarries.
 - i. **Inventory** of Oak Woodlands.
 - j. A GIS **database** on any of the information maintained by the Commission and Forest Service...would the counties information ever be included in this database?

2. How are the following checks made for proposed new development:
 - a. Land uses adjacent to scenic routes.
 - b. Design standards for scenic resources.
 - c. Required information on site plans in relation to natural resources.
 - d. Adverse effects on recreation resources.
 - e. Water quality

3. Mitigation measures...where is the documentation on procedures?
 - a. Buffer zones - natural resources.
 - b. Adverse affects on cultural resources.
 - c.

4. Do you feel that 100% of all required items are thoroughly being checked by the Commission?

5. Can we get about 5-10 sample new development applications that were approved in the last year? (Residential, commercial, and industrial) How would you do a random sample for checking land use requirements for new developments done by the Commission or the Counties.

6. If you were to check the following items, how would you do it?
 - a. Cumulative effects of new development on scenic areas...
 - b. Unreported cultural resource discoveries during construction.
 - c. Additions to existing structure.
 - d. Whether counties are correctly following procedures outlined in their land ordinances approved by the commission.
 - e.
 - f.

7. Has anyone ever tried change their Recreation Intensity Class with an amendment to the Management Plan? Have anyother amendments been made...have you heard of possible or potential amendments?

8. Do you know of people, in the community, that we could contact that would have an idea about the nature of unreported violations? Antedotal evidence...
Are there any other agencies that we should be contacting or including in our report that should be contacted in the event that a full evaluation would take place?

9. If you had a chance to change or amend parts of the Management Plan what would they be?
10. Have the following actions outlined in the Management Plan as "should" not "shall" been accomplished?
- Public or private coservancy been established for land within the GMA? Who are they...a contact organization perhaps.
 - Has the Vegetation Advisory Committee been established? Their name and numbers?
 -
11. There are many policies that refer to education and interpretation within the plan...how are the following policies being implemented...
- Ecological principles and ecosystem management.
 - Awareness and appreciation of the great diversity of resources in Gorge...recreation resources in particular.
12. If you were to estimate, how much of the policies that are not mandatory but suggested have actually been implemented...50%, 75%?
13. Have the following inter-agency links been made...:
- Foster protection of wetlands and riparian areas from cattle grazing.
 - O-DOT to foster other modes of transport in the Gorge and maintenance of the Scenic Highway, contact person?
 - Comprehensive recreation planning?
 -
 -
14. Have the following programs been created...:
- -
 -
 -
 -
15. Are there any plans in the works for:
- Inventoring more cultural resources?
 - Placing more of the known information on GIS?
 -
 -
 -
- 16.

QUESTIONS FOR COUNTIES:

1. Are development applications available for the public to review?
2. How are they filed?
3. If someone wanted to look something up by geographical area (to do a systematic sampling, for example,) how would this be done?
4. Who approves natural resource mitigation plans?
5. Are the results of development applications kept track of in any kind of tabular format-for example:
All approved variances
All approved changes in land use designation or recreational intensity class designation
6. How are cultural resource sites documented in your office and are development applications checked as a matter of course to determine their proximity to known sites?
7. Do you have a GIS system? What kinds of information are inventoried and stored? Are you to expand your system in the near future? What will the future improvements be? *aggregation*
8. Do you have any literature available to the public regarding methods and opportunities for natural and scenic resource protection and assistance programs offered through state and federal agencies?
(overall enhancement strategies, No. 2)
9. Are there any procedures or incentives currently used to encourage consolidation of small tracts of forest/ag. land into bigger tracts?
10. Is there additional information or resources that the GC, FS, or Federal and State agencies could provide to you to make the process better?
11. How much communication w/other agencies do you have regarding interests contained within the management plan on a regular basis?
12. What kind of interpretive/educational literature or resources are offered to the public through your agency?
13. Do you have any suggestions for improving the application process?
14. Data storage process?
15. Interagency communication?
16. Management plan monitoring process?
17. Enforcement of the Management plan objectives?