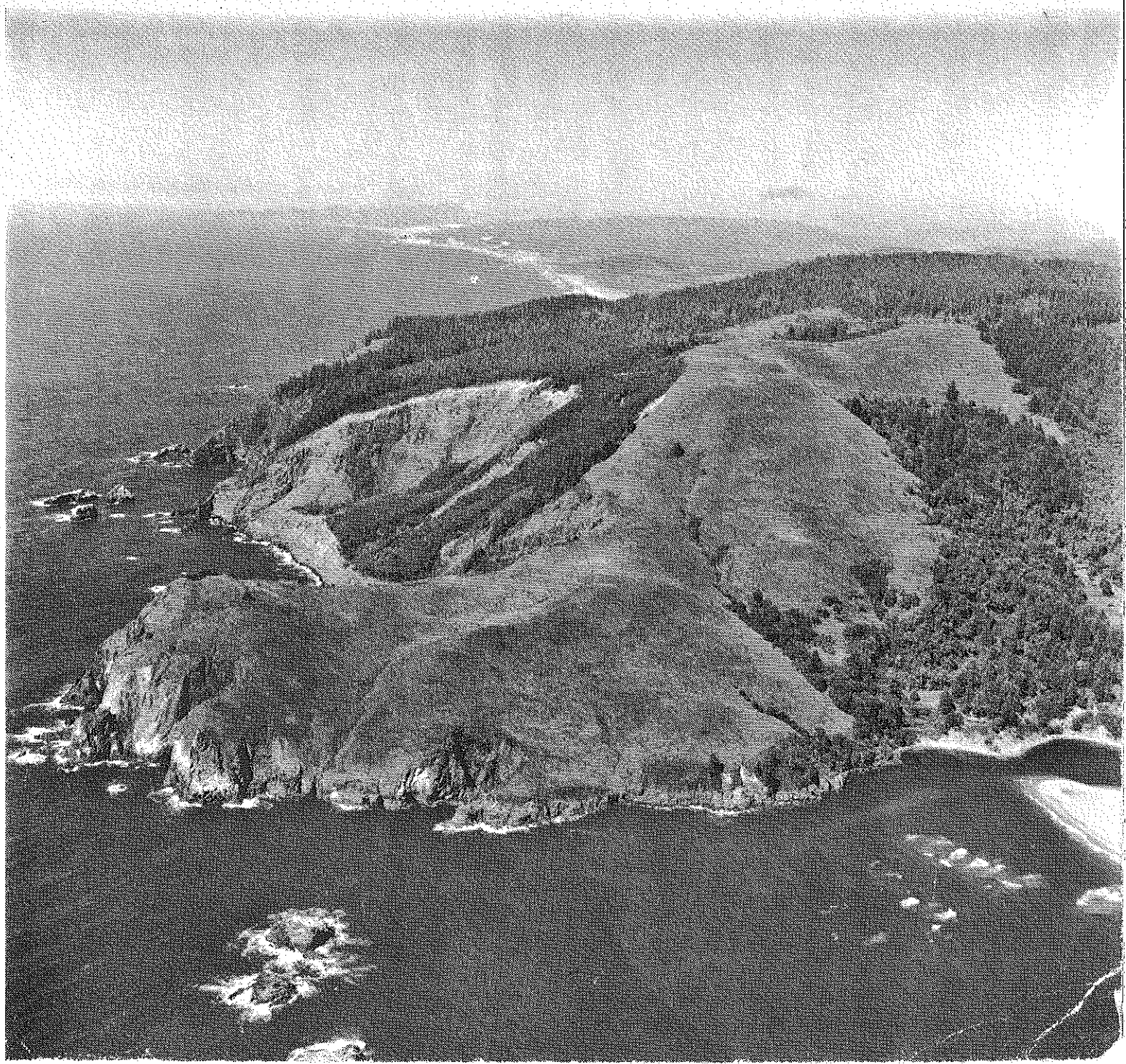
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT for the MANAGEMENT PLAN

CASCADE HEAD SCENIC RESEARCH AREA



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
SIUSLAW NATIONAL FOREST
P.O. Box 1148, Corvallis, OR 97330

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Dear Reviewer:

Under the provision of Section 102 (2)(C), Public Law 91-190, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, we have prepared a Final Environmental Statement for the Management Plan for Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area.

The Management Plan specifies management objectives and management controls necessary for the protection, management and development of the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area, located on the Siuslaw National Forest in Lincoln and Tillamook Counties in the State of Oregon.

Information received in response to the Draft Environmental Statement has been utilized in the preparation of this Final Environmental Statement. The final decision on the management plan will be made no earlier than 30 days after this Final Environmental Statement is received by the Council on Environmental Quality.

Sincerely yours,

L. A. Fellows

LARRY A. FELLOWS
Forest Supervisor

Enclosure

FOREST SERVICE - USDA

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

FOR THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

CASCADE HEAD SCENIC-RESEARCH AREA

USDA-FS-FES(Adm)-76-06

Prepared in Accordance with
Section 102(2)(c) of Public Law 91-190
The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

Responsible Official: John R. McGuire*
Chief, U.S. Forest Service
Department of Agriculture
14th Street & Independence
Washington, D.C. 20250

Summary Sheet

I. Draft ( ) Final (X)

II. Forest Service

III. Administrative (X) Legislative ( )

IV. Description of The Management Plan: The Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area, hereinafter referred to as the CHSRA, contains 9,670 acres of land in Lincoln and Tillamook Counties on the central Oregon coast. Of these, 5,764 acres are in Tillamook County and 3,906 acres are in Lincoln County. There are 5,045 acres (53%) in private ownership with the balance in Federal (41.4%), State (5.4%), or County (0.2%) ownership.

The Management Plan specifies management objectives and management controls necessary for the protection, management and development of the CHSRA and each of its subareas for a ten year period. It strives to promote a cooperative relationship with the landowners so the intent of Public Law 93-535 and the plan can be met. It provides for limited new public facilities to aid area visitors and it limits some uses and activities. It places restrictions on the construction of new residential units within the area. (This is the major change from the draft statement which allowed no additional residential developments.) It establishes a land acquisition program to

* WHILE THE DIRECTION SET IN THIS PLAN APPLIES TO ALL LANDS WITHIN THE CASCADE HEAD SCENIC-RESEARCH AREA, THE FOREST SERVICE HAS DIRECT CONTROL OVER NATIONAL FOREST LANDS ONLY.

implement the provisions of this plan and of the Law. It establishes a long term goal of restoring the Salmon River estuary and its associated wetlands to a natural estuarine system free from man's developments. It displays a research program designed to study the coastal ecosystems.

V. Summary of Environmental Impacts and Adverse Environmental Effects - The environmental impacts of the management plan tend to be generally beneficial with respect to the physical and biological environs. The Act which established the CHSRA and the management plan reduce development options previously available to private landowners within the CHSRA and, therefore, decrease the total potential property tax revenues to the two counties involved. Non-development of some lands will reduce the county services required and should save some local government expenditures. There will also be an increase in county income from their share of Forest Service receipts as private property is acquired and becomes part of the National Forest system.

Public Law 93-535, which created the CHSRA, did not remove private property rights from landowners; however, the general and primary management objectives contained within the Act reduce the overall flexibility under which a property owner can develop and use his property. If cooperation is not possible the Forest Service may regulate private land use within the CHSRA through acquisition of property in fee or partial interest.

VI. Alternatives Considered - The management plan is made up of various portions of three management alternatives representing a range of uses and activities considered viable under the provisions of Public Law 93-535. These alternatives are summarized and compared with the management plan on page 97 of this document.

The alternative of continuing past management practices on lands within the CHSRA was not considered in this statement since the enabling legislation sets new direction for the entire area. This legislative direction is conservative in design and precludes consideration of many management options normally considered viable in a land use planning effort.

The three alternatives considered in the formulation of the management plan are:

A. Alternative A - Emphasis is on the protection and maintenance of the basic resources and reduction or elimination of certain of man's uses and activities. No new developments are proposed. Motorized travel is confined to existing road systems. Cross country and trail use is limited to hikers. Some existing developments will be removed. Research is non-manipulative. The State will be asked to curtail motorized boating, hunting, trapping, and fishing activities. The estuary will be revitalized to an estuarine system as free from the influences of man as possible.

B. Alternative B - Emphasis is on the protection and maintenance of

the basic resources and continuance and some increase in man's uses and activities. Minor new developments are proposed. Motorized travel is confined to the existing road system. Cross country and trail use is limited to hikers and horsemen. Hunting, trapping and fishing will continue under State regulations. The State will be asked to restrict motorized boating upstream from the Lincoln County boat ramp. Some areas for manipulative research are provided. A moderate number of new residences may be built if certain criteria are met.

C. Alternative C - Protection and maintenance of basic resources are assured, but man's uses and activities generally increase. Several new developments are proposed. Motorized travel is restricted to existing roads and designated trails. Hunting, trapping, and fishing will continue under State regulations. There are no restrictions on motorized boat use except speed limits. Areas for manipulative research are provided and vegetation can be altered to create different communities and habitats under specific criteria. A moderate number of new residences may be built if certain criteria are met.

VII. Agencies From Which Comments Were Received in Response to the Draft Environmental Statement:

Federal Agencies

Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
The Corps of Engineers
U.S. Coast Guard
USDA, Soil Conservation Service
USDA, Office of Equal Opportunity
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
U.S. Department of Interior

State Agencies

Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department
Oregon State Highway Division, Trails System
Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife - two inputs
Oregon State Department of Geology & Mineral Industries
The Land Conservation and Development Commission
Oregon State Highway Division
Oregon State Marine Board
Oregon State Department of Transportation - Parks & Recreation

County Agencies

Tillamook County, Office of Planning Commissioner

VIII. Date Statements Made Available to Council on Environmental Quality and Public

Draft: March 26, 1976 * Final: NOV 16 1976

* See Appendix X for copy of the Federal Register Notice.

FOREST SERVICE - USDA

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

ON THE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR

CASCADE HEAD SCENIC-RESEARCH AREA

USDA-FS-FES(Adm)-76-06

Prepared in Accordance with Section 102(2)(c) of PL 91-190
The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

Type of Statement	:	FINAL
Type of Action	:	Administrative
Date of Transmission to CEQ	:	NOV 16 1976
Responsible Official	:	John R. McGuire * Chief, U.S. Forest Service Washington, D.C. 20250

* WHILE THE DIRECTION SET IN THIS PLAN APPLIES TO ALL LANDS WITHIN THE CASCADE HEAD SCENIC-RESEARCH AREA, THE FOREST SERVICE HAS DIRECT CONTROL OVER NATIONAL FOREST LANDS ONLY.

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Foreword

The CHSRA was established when President Ford signed Public Law 93-535 on December 22, 1974. This is the first Scenic-Research Area designated in the United States. It is located within the Hebo Ranger District, Siuslaw National Forest, in the State of Oregon and includes about 5 miles of the Pacific Ocean shoreline. The map on page 3 depicts the CHSRA and the map on page 4 shows its location in relation to the states of Oregon and Washington.

The general management objectives for the CHSRA as stated in the Law are "...to provide present and future generations with the use and enjoyment of certain ocean headlands, rivers, streams, estuaries, and forested areas, to insure the protection and encourage the study of significant areas for research and scientific purposes, and to promote a more sensitive relationship between man and his adjacent environment...."

The Law divides the CHSRA into six subareas* and sets primary management objectives for each of these subareas. These primary management objectives for each subarea are supplemental to the general objectives stated in the previous paragraph that set direction for the entire CHSRA.

The Secretary of Agriculture is charged with the "...administration, protection, development and regulation of use of the area...in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to national forests, in such a manner as in his judgment will best contribute to attainment of the purposes of this Act." The Secretary is further directed to develop a comprehensive management plan that prescribes specific management objectives and management controls necessary for the protection, management and development of the area and each of the subareas. This plan is to be completed, with public involvement, "as soon as practicable" after the enactment of the legislation.

The enabling legislation precludes the option of continuing many management practices, planned developments, uses and activities occurring within the area prior to the creation of the CHSRA. The legislative direction limits the range of viable alternatives to be considered in this environmental statement since many current activities are counter to the objectives and intent of the Law.

This final environmental statement on the management plan for the CHSRA documents the decisions made and the rationale used in reaching these decisions so that the management objectives for the CHSRA can be implemented. Because this is a new legislative designation and has significant impacts on private landowners, this environmental statement is being prepared so the public can fully review the management decisions before they are finalized.

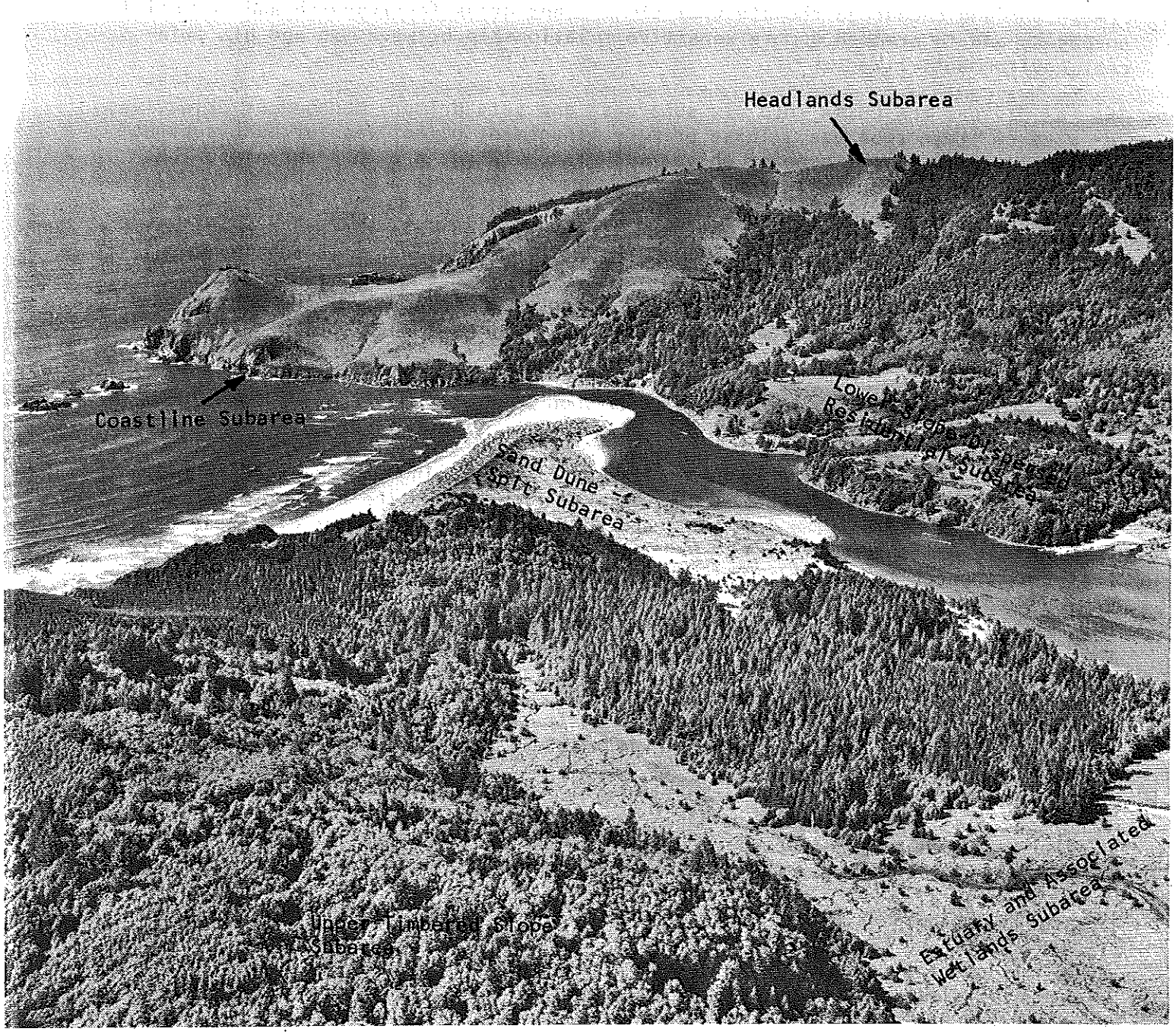
The Siuslaw National Forest is preparing a land use plan for the entire Hebo Ranger District. The CHSRA will be a management unit within this land use plan. The provisions of this CHSRA management plan will be the basis for the administration of this management unit by the Hebo District Ranger.

This plan has been developed from resource information collected by a 14-member interdisciplinary Forest Service Planning Team. Team members coordinated their data collection efforts with their counterparts in local, State, and Federal agencies, universities and colleges, and with individuals knowledgeable of and interested in the CHSRA and its resources.

* Refer to photograph on page 2 and map on page 3.

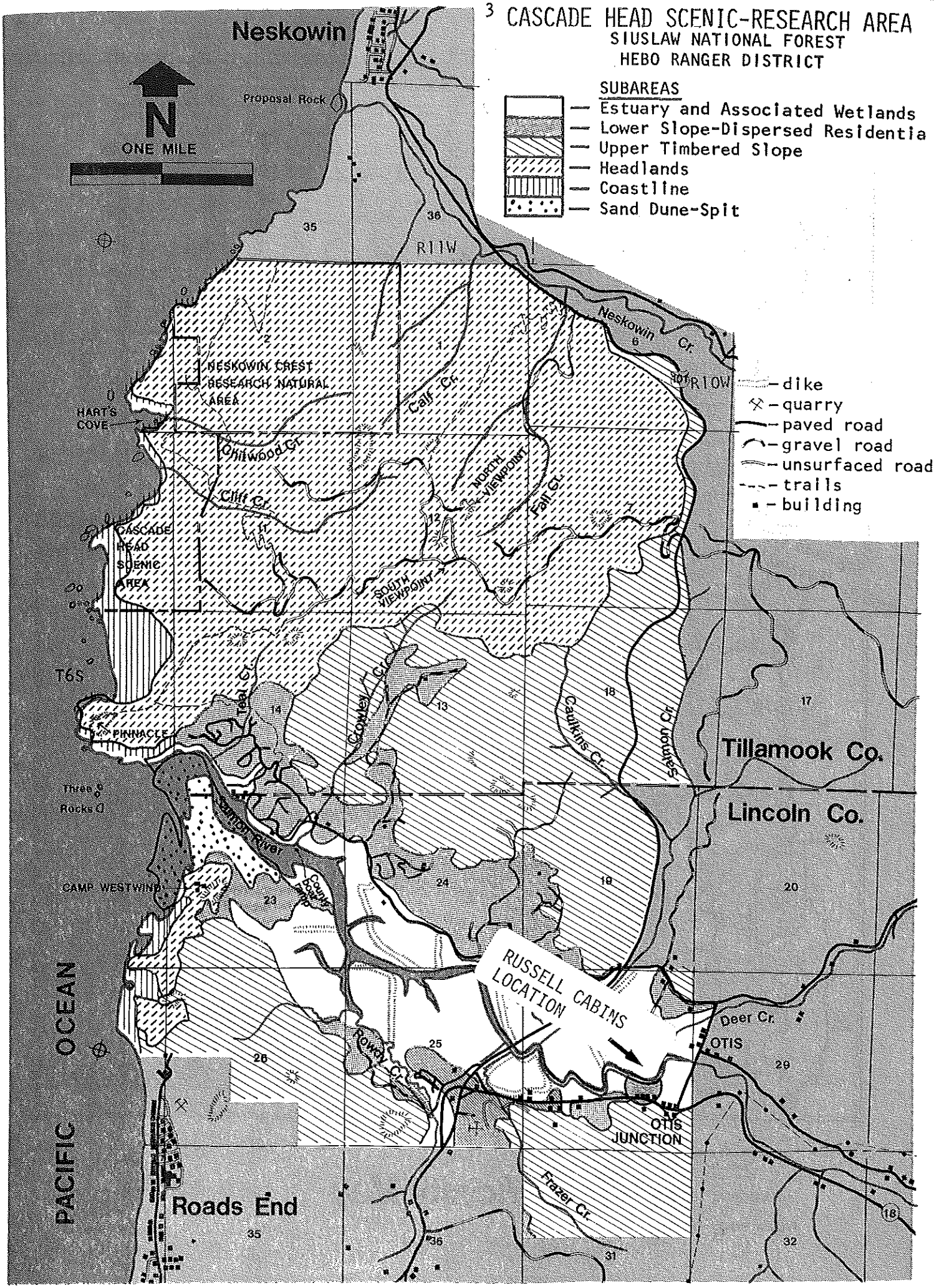
The law provides for establishment of a Secretary of Agriculture's Advisory Council for the CHSRA. This Advisory Council has been actively involved in this planning effort. They met twice to review management alternatives and recommend management direction. They met on June 25 and June 26, 1976 to make final recommendations concerning the management plan.* The Advisory Council has functioned as a sounding board for the concerns of the public.

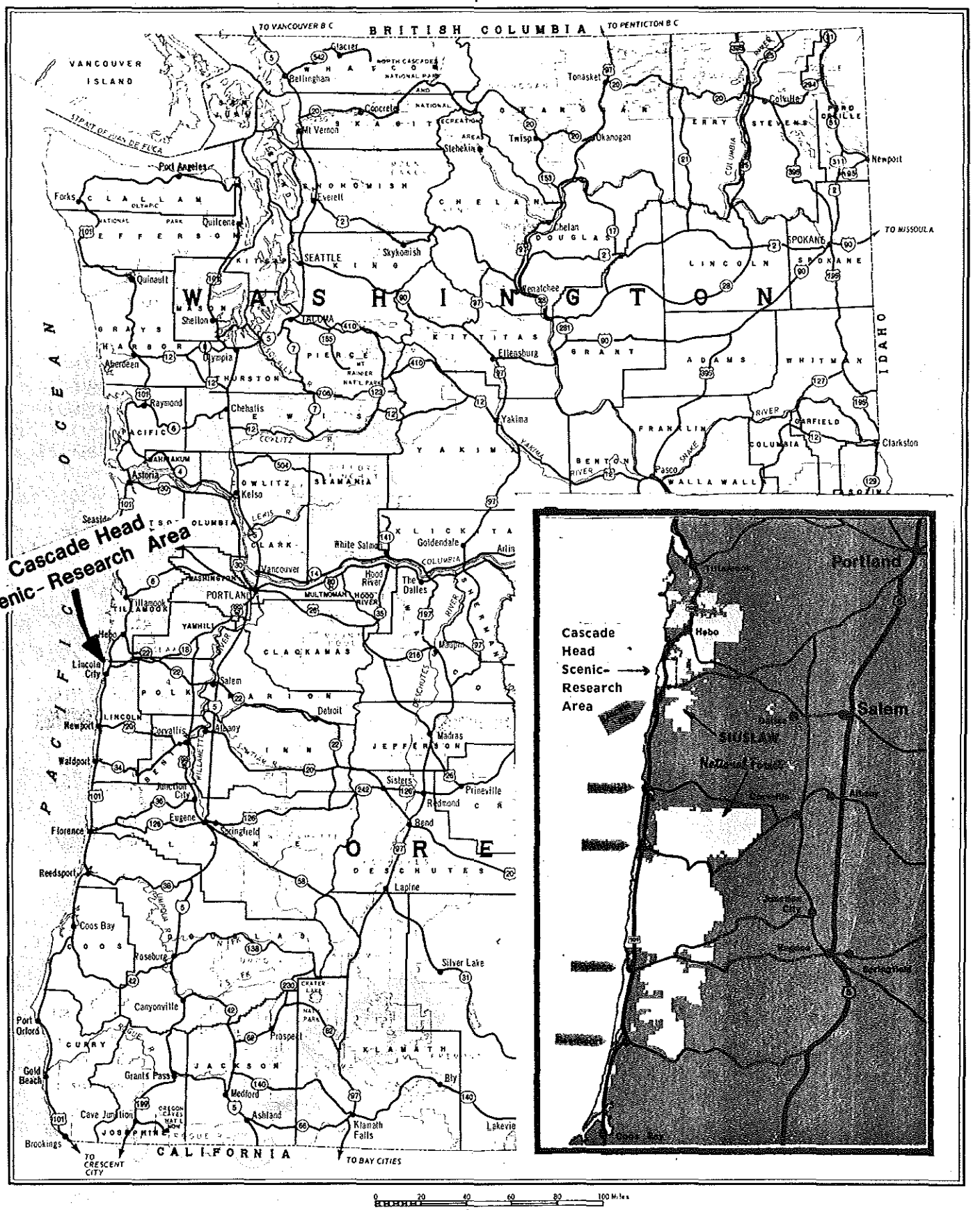
For this plan to be a viable document, it must have the flexibility for modification and updating as required. Suggestions concerning the content or implementation of this management plan are welcome at any time.



CASCADE HEAD AND THE SALMON RIVER

* See Appendix III for Advisory Council members and minutes of this meeting.


3 CASCADE HEAD SCENIC-RESEARCH AREA
SIUSLAW NATIONAL FOREST
HEBO RANGER DISTRICT
SUBAREAS
Estuary and Associated Wetlands
Lower Slope-Dispersed Residentia
Upper Timbered Slope
Headlands
Coastline
Sand Dune-Spit
N
ONE MILE
Neskowin
Proposal Rock
R11W
R10W
T6S
NESKOWIN CREST RESEARCH NATURAL AREA
HART'S COVE
CASCADE HEAD SCENIC AREA
PINNACLE
Three Rocks
CAMP WESTWIND
Roads End
PACIFIC OCEAN
Neskowin Cr.
Calf Cr.
Oakwood Cr.
Cliff Cr.
NORTH VIEWPOINT
SOUTH VIEWPOINT
Fall Cr.
Crowley Cr.
Caulkins Cr.
Salmon Cr.
Sunset River
County Road
Rowan Cr.
Frazer Cr.
Deer Cr.
OTIS
OTIS JUNCTION
RUSSELL CABINS LOCATION
Tillamook Co.
Lincoln Co.
dike
quarry
paved road
gravel road
unsurfaced road
trails
building



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Scale in Miles

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
John R. McGuire, Chief

NATIONAL FORESTS
OF THE
PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

Vicinity Map

USFS R-6 1974

LEGEND
- STATE LINES
- COUNTY LINES
- HIGHWAYS
- NATIONAL FORESTS

I INTRODUCTION

Public Law 93-535, (the Act), charges the Secretary of Agriculture with the administration, protection, development, and regulation of the CHSRA. The purpose of this environmental statement is:

a. To present for review, the comprehensive management plan for the CHSRA (the management plan) and alternatives to this action.

b. To display the information used in arriving at the proposed action and to discuss environmental impacts of this action.

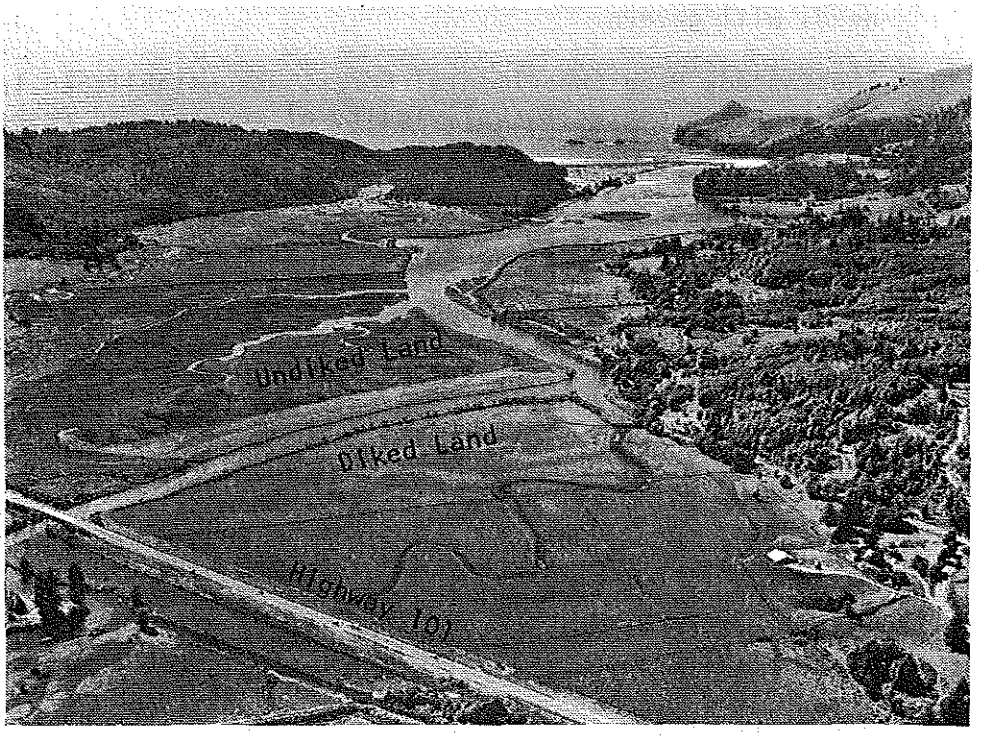
c. To acknowledge use of public input received during the planning process.

A. General Description

The CHSRA is located in Lincoln and Tillamook Counties, in the State of Oregon. It lies along the Oregon coast south of Neskowin and north of Roads End.* The CHSRA is located within the Siuslaw National Forest on the Hebo Ranger District.

The topography of the CHSRA ranges from nearly flat tidal marsh to the typical rugged features of the Coast Range** Elevations vary from sea level, at the mouth of the Salmon River, to approximately 1,770 feet.

The Salmon River estuary is an integral part of the CHSRA. This estuary remains relatively undisturbed by man and provides recreational, research, educational, scenic, and estuarine resources which have national significance.



Looking west down the Salmon River estuary, Highway 101 is in the foreground. Note the diked and undiked marshland.

* See map on page 3.
** See photograph on page 2.

In addition to Congressional designation as a Scenic-Research Area, all or portions of the area have various other administrative designations authorized by the Secretary of Agriculutre.

1. The Neskowin Crest Research Natural Area* was established on October 26, 1941, as an example of Sitka spruce-western hemlock forest growing adjacent to the ocean. The 686-acre tract is located in the northwest corner of the CHSRA in Sections 1 and 2, T6S, R11W, W.M.

   This Research Natural Area was established to provide the following research and educational opportunities:

   a. A baseline area against which effects of human activities can be measured;

   b. A site for study of natural processes in undisturbed ecosystems;

   c. A gene pool preserve for all types of organisms, especially rare, threatened and endangered types.

   The guiding principle in management of a Research Natural Area is to prevent unnatural encroachments or activities which directly or indirectly modify ecological processes.

2. The Cascade Head Scenic Area* was established on June 10, 1966. This 250-acre tract lies along the coast south and west of the Neskowin Crest Research Natural Area. It is located in Sections 2, 3, 10, and 11, T6S, R11W, W.M.

   The current management direction for this Scenic Area is to maintain it in as nearly an undisturbed condition as possible where this is compatible with research objectives. If a conflict arises, research needs will govern.

3. The Cascade Head Experimental Forest was established in May 1934. It has been the center for silvicultural and related research in the Sitka spruce-western hemlock forest type. The entire Experimental Forest contains 11,890 acres. The 3,932 acres of National Forest lands within the boundaries of the CHSRA make up the western third of this Experimental Forest.
   The research conducted on this Experimental Forest has wide application, as this forest type is found from northern California to Alaska. To date, there have been over 60 research publications based on work done here that have aided public and private land managers, as well as increasing the scientific data base for this forest type.

4. The entire CHSRA and the Olympic National Park are part of a recently designated Biosphere Reserve. Biosphere Reserves are established by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as part of the Man and the Biosphere Program. Such areas are regarded as essential for studies of ecosystems of various kinds, since they represent baselines or standards against which change can be measured and the performance of other ecosystems judged.

   The objectives of Biosphere Reserves are:

   a. To conserve for present and future human uses the diversity and

* See map on page 3 and photograph on page 34.

integrity of biotic communities of plants and animals within natural ecosystems, and to safeguard the genetic diversity of species on which the continuing evolution of these ecosystems depends.

b. To provide areas for ecological and environmental research, particularly baseline studies, both within and adjacent to these reserves. Such research is to be consistent with objective "a" above.

c. To provide facilities for education and training.

It is intended that Biosphere Reserves comprise not only completely natural ecosystems, but also semi-natural ecosystems, including those maintained by long-established land-use practices. Preferably, there should be the potential for manipulative research.

To meet these objectives in the United States, National Parks or Wildernesses are often paired with Experimental Forests to provide both natural and man-influenced conditions. Thus, the CHSRA, including the entire Cascade Head Experimental Forest, is paired with the Olympic National Park to form a Biosphere Reserve. Together, they exemplify the coastal coniferous forest, a globally significant forest region.

In the case of interlinked areas, such as the CHSRA and the Olympic National Park, it is important that they be used conceptually as a unified Biosphere Reserve and not as isolated tracts. Rarely will an isolated tract be able to fulfill all functions--preservation, research, education. On the other hand, with the Olympic National Park some 160 miles to the north, there is need and justification for reserving local areas from manipulative treatment. One such area, the Neskowin Crest Research Natural Area, is already designated within the CHSRA.

B. Background and History

The Cascade Head area has been an object of public interest for years. In 1967, The Nature Conservancy, with money raised primarily from local contributions, purchased the grassy headland of Cascade Head in order to retain this unique portion of the Oregon Coast in a natural state for scientific research and limited public recreation.

In 1971, interest in formalizing the protection of this headland area and of adjacent estuarine and forested areas started to grow. In July 1971, Senator Robert Packwood and Congressman Wendall Wyatt requested the Forest Service to study the Cascade Head and Salmon River area to determine if this area warranted public protection and management.

The Forest Service completed this study in 1972 and published a report entitled "Cascade Head - Salmon River: Land Use and Ownership Plan" which described the resources, values, land uses and activities of the area. The current management situation and assumptions on future direction were displayed in this report. Various management alternatives were discussed and recommendations were made for the management of this area.

On June 4, 1973, Senator Packwood and Congressman Wyatt introduced companion bills (S.1943 and H.R.8352) to establish the Cascade Head Scenic-

Research Area. No action was taken on these bills in the 92nd Congress. Both houses, in the 93rd Congress, approved these bills as amended in December 1974. President Ford signed Public Law 93-535 on December 22, 1974, establishing the CHSRA.*

Section 5(b) of this legislation requires the Secretary of Agriculture to publish his guidelines for determining what constitutes a substantial change in land use or maintenance for the non-Federal lands in the CHSRA. The guidelines were published in a draft form in the Federal Register on May 16, 1975. The final guidelines, which reflected the public input received on the May 16 draft, were signed by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Robert W. Long on October 1, 1975. Appendix II contains a copy of these final guidelines.

Section 8(a) of Public Law 93-535 requires the establishment of an eleven member Advisory Council to advise in the management of the CHSRA. Eight members of this council were appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, one member by the Governor of Oregon, and the Boards of County Commissioners of Tillamook and Lincoln Counties appointed one member from each county. Council positions were all filled by June 1, 1975. This council was actively involved in the finalization of the guidelines and in the preparation of this proposed management plan. Appendix III lists the present Council membership and contains the minutes of the Council meeting held on June 25 and 26, 1976, where the final management plan was discussed.

C. Summary of Public Law 93-535*

The CHSRA was established when President Ford signed Public Law 93-535 on December 22, 1974. This is the first Scenic-Research Area to be designated by Congress. This legislation sets new management direction for all lands within the CHSRA. It limits some options for management of Federal land (e.g. commercial timber production). It sets direction for uses and activities on non-Federal lands and provides for Federal acquisition of private property, under specific conditions, to protect the resources and values the CHSRA was established for. The following is a brief summary of the Act:

1. It outlines the general management objectives:

   a. To provide present and future generations with the use and enjoyment of the area.

   b. To insure the protection and encourage the study of significant areas for research and scientific purposes.

   c. To promote a more sensitive relationship between man and his environment.

2. It charges the Secretary of Agriculture to administer, protect, develop and regulate the CHSRA according to the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to National Forests in a manner best designed to attain the purposes of the Act.

* See Appendix I for copy of Public Law 93-535

3. It provides for adjustments in subarea boundaries to reflect changing natural conditions or to more effectively manage the CHSRA and each of its subareas.

4. It directs the development of a comprehensive management plan as "soon as practicable" after enactment of the Law. This plan is to provide specific objectives and controls needed to protect, manage, and develop the CHSRA and each subarea.

5. It divides the CHSRA into six subareas* and sets primary management objectives for each. These primary objectives are supplemental to the general ones applicable to the entire area..

   a. Estuary and Associated Wetlands Subarea:

      An area managed to protect and perpetuate the fish, wildlife, scenic, and research-education values, while allowing dispersed recreation use and other uses the Secretary determines are compatible with the protection and perpetuation of the unique natural values of the subarea. Breaching of the dikes within this subarea may be permitted after appropriate study.

   b. Lower Slope-Dispersed Residential Subarea:

      An area managed to maintain the scenic, soil, watershed, fish, and wildlife values, while allowing dispersed residential occupancy, selective recreation use, and agricultural use.

   c. Upper Timbered Slope and Headlands Subareas:

      These two subareas have similar management direction. They are managed to protect the scenic, soil, watershed, fish, and wildlife values while allowing selective recreation and extensive research-education activities. Timber harvesting may occur if the Secretary determines harvesting is conducted in connection with research activities or if the preservation of the timber resource is imminently threatened by fire, old age, infestation or similar natural occurrences.

   d. Coastline and Sand Dune-Spit Subareas:

      These two subareas have similar management direction. They are managed to protect and maintain the scenic and wildlife values, while allowing selective recreation and extensive research-education activities.

6. It extends the boundaries of the Siuslaw National Forest to include all lands within the CHSRA and provides for converting public domain land to National Forest status with concurrence of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

7. It provides for acquisition of lands, waters, or interests thereof within the CHSRA subject to certain limitations.

   a. In the Estuary and Associated Wetlands Subarea, non-Federal land can be acquired at any time after a public hearing without the consent of the owner(s).

* See map on page 3.

b. In all other subareas, non-Federal lands cannot be acquired without the consent of the owner(s) as long as the land is used for substantially the same purpose and in the same manner as it was on June 1, 1974.

c. The Secretary may acquire any land without the consent of the owner(s) if it is in imminent danger of being used for different purposes or in a different manner than on June 1, 1974.

8. It requires publication by the Secretary of Agriculture of guidelines to be used in determining what constitutes a substantial change in land use or maintenance. These guidelines were finalized on October 1, 1975. A copy of these guidelines is in Appendix II.

9. It requires non-Federal landowners to notify the Hebo District Ranger 30 days before initiating any substantial change as detailed in the final guidelines.

10. It authorizes expenditure of Land and Water Conservation Fund moneys for acquisition of non-Federal lands.

11. It withdraws the CHSRA from location, entry, and patent under the U.S. mining laws and from disposition under all laws and amendments pertaining to mineral leasing.

12. It sets up an 11-member Advisory Council to consult periodically and regularly with the Secretary on matters relating to management of the area. (See Appendix III for the current membership of the CHSRA Advisory Council.)

13. It requires consultation and cooperation with private groups, individuals, and all other Federal, State, and local agencies concerned with the management of the CHSRA.

14. It directs cooperation with the State and local government on the administration of the CHSRA. The State and local jurisdictions retain their civil and criminal jurisdiction within the Area and their right to tax non-Federal property.

D. The Subareas

Public Law 93-535 divided the CHSRA into six subareas.*

1. The Coastline Subarea

This subarea consists of a relatively narrow strip of land along the coast. Topography is very steep and landslide and slump areas are common. Wave erosion at the toe of steep cliffs has caused large landslides resulting in accumulations of rock and soil debris. Erosion will generally continue as this debris is washed away by continual wave action and as more landslides occur.

The subarea is either barren or vegetated with trees and shrub species deformed by wind and weather. There are some open grasslands and all drainage is to the ocean.

This subarea contains 433 acres. There are 209 acres of National Forest lands, 10 acres of State lands, 14 acres of Federal lands administered

* See map on page 3 and photograph on page 2.

by the BLM, and 200 acres of private lands. The private lands are owned by The Nature Conservancy, the YWCA and one individual. The tide pools near the Roads End Head receive the heaviest use in this subarea. Portions of the Neskowin Crest Research Natural Area and the Cascade Head Scenic Area are located in this subarea. Developments in this subarea consist of one house and associated utilities near the Roads End Head.

2. The Sand Dune-Spit Subarea

This subarea is similar to many other sand dune and spit areas found along the coast of Oregon. The once-open, shifting sand is now partially vegetated with beach grass. Portions of this subarea are subject to daily tidal flooding. The land is flat to gently sloping and is vegetated with beach grass and scattered trees.

The subarea contains 198 acres. There are 7 acres of Federal lands administered by the BLM, 30 acres of State lands, and 161 acres of private lands owned by the YWCA. The heaviest use in this subarea is next to the YWCA's Camp Westwind property. Camp Westwind is an organization camp with a capacity of 125 people plus staff.

All development in this subarea belongs to the YWCA. This development consists of a boat house, storage building, privy, horse barn and pump house.

3. The Headlands Subarea

Vegetative cover in this subarea is primarily conifer, with some deciduous species mixed in. The topography is moderate to very steep and is dissected by small drainages, most of which drain to the ocean or north to Neskowin Creek. There are prominent open grassy headlands on Cascade Head, Roads End Head, and at Hart's Cove. Forest research and accompanying timber harvest on about 800 acres has created a variety of age and size classes over some of the lands in this subarea. These management activities remain generally subordinate to the natural landscape. The Neskowin Crest Research Natural Area is a vivid example of the climax vegetation this subarea will ultimately succeed to under natural conditions.

This subarea contains 3,995 acres. There are 3,304 acres of National Forest land, 61 acres of Federal land administered by the BLM, 12 acres of State land, and 618 acres of private land. All of the National Forest lands in this subarea are in the Cascade Head Experimental Forest, the Neskowin Crest Research Natural Area, and the Cascade Head Scenic Area. The principal private landowners are The Nature Conservancy, Publishers Paper Company, International Paper Company, and the YWCA.

The existing developments in this subarea are Camp Westwind, The Nature Conservancy Trail to Cascade Head, the trail to Hart's Cove, about 9 miles of low standard gravel road, and one residence. There are about 2 miles of dirt roads on Federal lands that are not maintained and are impassable to vehicles. Public use is generally confined to the roads and trails because of steep terrain and dense vegetative cover.

4. Upper Timbered Slope Subarea

This subarea consists of lands of moderate to steep topography, forested with mixed and pure stands of conifer and deciduous species, and dissected by minor drainages primarily flowing into the Salmon River. Commercial timber harvest has occurred in the past over most of this subarea. The subarea contains various sizes and ages of conifer and deciduous tree species which provide a pleasing backdrop to the estuary and lower slope subareas.

This subarea contains 2,842 acres. There are 413 acres of National Forest land, 45 acres of Federal lands administered by the BLM, 151 acres of State lands, and 2,233 acres of private lands. The largest private landowners in this subarea, International Paper Company and Publishers Paper Company, are engaged in the commercial production of wood fiber on their lands. The YWCA property is used by its members and the public for recreation and education. Because of the landownership pattern, public use is generally controlled by the private landowner. The developments in this subarea consist of five residences, about 4 miles of U.S. Highway 101, about 1 mile of low standard gravel road, and about 3 miles of dirt road that are not maintained and are impassable to vehicle travel.

There are two residential building sites with the necessary county approval stipulated in the final guidelines for the CHSRA for construction to start after June 1, 1974.

5. Lower Slope-Dispersed Residential Subarea

This subarea consists of lands of rolling topography, with slopes generally less than 20 percent. Vegetative cover ranges from open grasslands to mixed and pure stands of deciduous and conifer tree species of various ages and sizes.

This subarea contains a total of 942 acres. There are 885 acres of private land, 11 acres of county land, 41 acres of State land, and 5 acres of National Forest land.

This subarea contains one planned development (Cascade Head Ranch), three subdivisions (Three Rox, SeaRiver and Nechesne Estates) and one development (Tamara Quays), the status of which is uncertain - see Appendix IX for a letter from Lincoln County Planning Director. The following gives statistics for these developments:*

a. Cascade Head Ranch is a planned development in Tillamook County. There are 122 lots on about 150 acres. An additional 20 acres on Teal Creek is set aside for watershed and will not be developed. Individual lot size varies from one-fourth to one-half acre, with the remaining area in common ownership. All roads, electric and telephone lines, and a community water system are in place. There were 34 residences and a 14-unit condominium in place on June 1, 1974. Each of these improvements is on its own subsurface sewage disposal system. In

* See county zoning map and regulations in Appendix V.

addition to the 48 lots currently occupied, 22 additional lots have the necessary county approval stipulated in the final guidelines for the CHSRA for construction beginning after June 1, 1974. Of these one residence is presently under construction. One residence was built in early 1976 on a lot that did not have county approval on June 1, 1974.

b. Three Rox Subdivision is a Lincoln County development with 307 lots platted on 43 acres. There were six residences in place on June 1, 1974. All roads were built for the subdivision, but only the roads serving the existing residences are maintained. The others, overgrown by brush, are impassable. Utilities are in place for the existing residences. This subdivision requires major replanning to meet current State and county requirements for subsurface sewage disposal systems. The subdivision has access to power, telephone, and water lines.

c. Sea River Subdivision is a 71-lot development on 36 acres in Lincoln County. Lot size averages one-third acre with an 8-acre common area along the north side of the subdivision. There were two residences in place on June 1, 1974. Electric and telephone lines and roads are in place to the lot lines. A community water system, adequate for 20 lots, is in place. There are water lines to all 71 lots. One house has been constructed since June 1, 1974. There are two lots that have the required county approval stipulated in the final guidelines for the CHSRA for construction to start after June 1, 1974.

d. Nechesne Estates Subdivision is a 14-lot development on 75 acres. Lot size averages 5.4 acres. Roads and electric services are in place to each lot. Each lot will have to develop its own water and subsurface sewage system. All 14 lots have the required county approval stipulated in the final guidelines for the CHSRA for construction to start after June 1, 1974.

e. Tamara Quays Subdivision is a mobile home development of 107 lots on 14 acres in Lincoln County. Roads and electric, telephone, and water hookups were in place to each trailer pad on June 1, 1974. Twelve pads were occupied on June 1, 1974, but the county won't allow additional units to be hooked up to the existing sewage system until it meets State and county standards.

In addition, there are 29 other residences, about 2 miles of paved road, and about 2 miles of gravel road in place. Some grazing and forage production type agricultural use exists in this subarea. One landowner does some selective timber harvest on his property on a continuing basis.

There are four residential building sites outside platted subdivisions that have the required county approval stipulated in the final guidelines for the CHSRA for construction to start after June 1, 1974.

The landownership pattern restricts public use to the public roads and trails.

6. Estuary and Associated Wetlands Subarea

This subarea consists of the land in and around the Salmon River and its estuary and the lower portions of Salmon Creek and Rowdy Creek drainages. It extends from the communities of Otis and Otis Junction to the Pacific Ocean. The land is flat to moderately sloping, subject to tidal influences, seasonal flooding, and covered with marsh land, salt marsh, and floodplain vegetation. Over half the land surface in this subarea is directly influenced by man-made dikes that exclude or restrict the normal tidal influence within the estuary. (See photographs on pages 5, 15 and 24.)

This subarea contains a total of 1,260 acres. There are 948 acres of private lands, 7 acres of county land, 304 acres of State land, and 1 acre of Federal land administered by the BLM.

The heaviest public use is the fishing and recreational use of the Salmon River estuary.

While this estuary is considered one of the least developed on the Oregon coast, it has numerous man-made features:

- The communities of Otis and Otis Junction have the following improvements within the CHSRA: a cafe, post office, filling station, garage, store, two residences, and a fire station.

- Pixieland is an amusement park complex with numerous buildings, a large parking lot, about 120 overnight trailer sites, gas station, swimming pool and a theater. About 50 trailers park on a more or less continuous basis at the trailer park as vacation dwellings.

- U.S. Highway 101 bisects the estuary. The highway is built on a fill across the estuary that constricts the natural flow of the river and at high flow acts as a barrier to the normal drainage pattern of the Salmon River.

- There are about 3 miles of dikes within the subarea designed to restrict the tidal influence and control river flooding.

- There are a total of 12 existing residential units within this subarea.

- Most of the land is used for grazing and forage production type agricultural use with the usual fences, sheds, salt areas, etc, needed for this type of farm activity.

- Lincoln County has constructed a public boat ramp, parking area and sanitation facility on the Three Rocks Road.

Because of the ownership pattern within this subarea, public use, except on the waterways, is very limited.

Looking south across the estuary - Devil's Lake and Lincoln City are in the background.

Note: The following 38 pages (Sections E and F of the Introduction) summarize the basic resources and human uses and activities currently found within the CHSRA and provide the basic information used throughout this environmental statement. This inventory was compiled by the 14-member interdisciplinary planning team. In addition to this inventory, the planning team completed a land suitability analysis for 28 potential or existing uses within the area.

The reader is urged to read these sections since the information they contain is pertinent to the decisions made in the management plan. This information is referred to throughout this environmental statement.

The planning team's work is recorded in a report entitled "Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area - Inventory Summary and Land Suitability Analysis." This report is available at Forest Service offices in Hebo, Corvallis, and Portland, Oregon, and in the public libraries at Lincoln City, Tillamook, and Portland, Oregon. The detailed information this report summarizes is on file at the planning team office at the Hebo Ranger Station, Hebo, Oregon. This report also contains a detailed bibliography of all information and data reviewed and is the basis for these next two sections.

1. Sandy soils of beaches and dunes--subject to wind and water erosion; have very rapid percolation rates.

2. Rock and soil debris on the sea cliffs--subject to landslides; have steep slopes and barren, uneven surfaces.

3. Active landslide areas--subject to soil movement; have high ground water; and slow percolation rates.

4. River floodplains--subject to frequent flood; have a high water table.

5. Terraces--high water tables.

6. Tidal flats--subject to tidal flooding; have high water table and low bearing strength.

7. Silty and clayey soils from sedimentary rock--have slow to moderate percolation rates; moderate to severe erosion hazard; easily compacted.

8. Silty and clayey soils from basaltic rock--have slow to moderate percolation rates; subject to severe erosion; easily compacted.

9. Mixed older landslide deposits--subject to landslides and surface erosion hazard; have high water tables and slow percolation rates.

Public Law 93-535 did not list rock quarries as a use allowed in any of the subareas. The Act also withdrew the area from mineral location entry and patent under the United States Mining Laws. There do not appear to be any mineral resources other than rock. The only rocks of any value are the basalt flows. This rock is usually of minimal thickness, commonly less than 20 feet, and rarely breaks into sizes usable for jetties or dimension stone. There is one unpatented mineral claim located on public domain land managed by the BLM. There is no record of the type of mineral discovery and no work has been done on this claim in recent years.

3. Hydrology

a. Subsurface Hydrology - Groundwater occurs in the zone of saturation below the water table. The water table fluctuates in response to recharge and drawdown, usually caused by seasonal changes in precipitation. The availability of groundwater depends on sufficient rock porosity and permeability and sufficient precipitation for recharge.

Dune sands yield substantial quantities of water (up to several hundred gallons per minute), but the water table must be maintained several feet above sea level to prevent salt water intrusion. Most floodplain and terrace land have good groundwater potential for wells if the water is tapped below the surface water table, or at the base of long slopes. Porosity and permeability in sedimentary formations are low; little groundwater infiltration and storage occur, and wells frequently run dry or tap only the soil mantle waters. Groundwater in basalt rock is generally limited to porous fracture zones, but large groundwater reservoirs may occur locally.

Groundwater quality in dune sands is generally good, but due to high percolation rates, there is pollution potential. Tidal flats produce brackish water. Groundwater in alluvium is satisfactory, but shallow and subject to contamination. Water in sedimentary rocks is often high in iron, sulfur, hydrogen sulfide, or chloride. Water in basalts is generally of good quality but may have high pH values.

Lands within the Sand Dune-Spit and Estuary and Associated Wetlands Subareas generally have a water table ranging from 0 to 6 feet deep. The water table in the other subareas ranges from 3 to 6+ feet, depending on the geology and soils. Seasonal high water tables usually occur from November through April.

b. Surface Hydrology - About 85 percent of the mean annual precipitation for the CHSRA is discharged as streamflow. The mean discharge is 66 million gallons per day and, if regulated, could satisfy the municipal requirements of 650,000 people. The mean flow of the Salmon River at Otis is 624 cubic feet per second (cfs).

About 85 percent of the surface discharge occurs from November through April, and only 3 percent from July through September. Average flow of the Salmon River is 1,356 cfs in February and 51 cfs in August.

Stream flooding commonly occurs from November through February. The mean annual flood in the Salmon River is 9,200 cfs, and floods over 10,000 cfs occur every 2½ - 3 years. Ocean flooding from storm waves and seismic sea waves is less common but can cause extensive damage. The mean minimum summer flow in the Salmon River is 18 cfs.

Although surplus flows exist in the Salmon River most of the year, the surface water supply is barely adequate for current consumptive water rights, which total 95 percent of the mean minimum summer flow. The primary uses of current water rights are for domestic consumption and for the State fish hatchery currently under construction. Surface water quality is generally good to excellent.

There are four anadromous spawning streams (Deer Creek, Salmon Creek, Crowley Creek, and Caulkins Creek), with a total length of approximately 10½ miles within the CHSRA. Cliff Creek, with a total length of 1½ miles, is inaccessable to anadromous fish but has a resident population of cutthroat trout. Rowdy Creek has cutthroat trout in the upper portion, but a culvert blocks the migration of anadromous fish to the upper portion of this creek.

About 98 percent of the annual sediment discharge (150-350 tons per square mile) is discharged from November through March, mostly during short periods of intense rainfall and runoff. Maximum summer water temperatures are 58°-62°F. in small, undisturbed upland streams and 67°-75°F. in the Salmon River above tidewater. Total dissolved solids in small upland streams range from 25 to 65 parts per million.

The entire length of the Salmon River within the CHSRA is influenced by tidal action. Salt water intrusion extends midway between the new and old Highway 101 bridges.

Stream flooding may occur anytime from October through April but is most common from November through February. Tidal flooding may occur during any season but is most common during the winter. Most of the Sand Dune-Spit and Estuary and Associated Wetlands Subareas are subject to frequent flooding (more often than once every 2 years). The remainder of the CHSRA is either subject to occasional flooding (less than once every 2 years) or never floods.

4. Vegetation

A wide variety of plants occur in distinct communities within the CHSRA. Plant communities are constantly changing in predictable fashion, with one plant community replacing another. Eventually, a community develops that can only be replaced by itself. This is called a climax community.

The CHSRA is in the Sitka spruce vegetation zone, which is only a few miles in width and is directly influenced by the ocean. On-shore winds, frequent summer fog, and high precipitation help to create and maintain this Sitka spruce vegetation zone.

Extensive stands of conifer covered most of the CHSRA before white settlement in the 1850's. These stands were created by natural reforestation following periodic wild fire. There were a few grasslands overlooking the ocean. These grasslands, originally created by fire, were maintained by fire, grazing, and the harsh on-shore winds that limit tree establishment. Since the 1850's, extensive man-caused changes have occurred. Large areas of forest have been cut over, some several times. Other areas have been cut, cleared, or burned to obtain crop and pasture land.

Detailed vegetative mapping has been completed. However, for this report, vegetation is lumped into five major plant communities:

a. Grasslands - Included in this community are upland grasses, floodplain grasses, salt marsh grasses, diked marsh grasses, and beach grasses.

b. Shrub Communities - Two basic shrub communities were identified. The first represents a shrub community which remains after clear-cut timber harvest and is composed of vegetation such as salal, huckleberry, elderberry, and some swordfern. The second type may have been caused and maintained by fire or harsh on-shore winds and is a more permanent type, basically composed of salal and thimbleberry.

c. Deciduous Tree Stands - This plant community is composed primarily of an overstory of red alder with a scattering of bigleaf maple. However, Sitka spruce, western hemlock, and Douglas-fir may comprise from 1 to 20 percent of these stands.

d. Conifer-Deciduous - This mixture of conifer and deciduous represents a situation where neither dominates. Red alder is the major deciduous species, and Sitka spruce and western hemlock are the major conifer species. Small amounts of Douglas-fir and western redcedar may also be found in most stands.

e. Conifer Stands - Two major conifer stands are present in the CHSRA: the first contains various mixtures of Sitka spruce,

western hemlock and Douglas-fir; the second consists of lodgepole pine.

The sea-bluff campion (Cascade Head catchfly) is a perennial herb of the Pink family (Silene Douglasii var. oraria) which is only known to occur on Cascade Head. It is a small plant, less than 18 inches tall, with fleshy leaves. The flower is white or pinkish. This plant is one of the approximately 3,000 plants recommended for classification as threatened or endangered in the United States by the Smithsonian Institute.

Tansy ragwort,a noxious weed, was introduced into Oregon during the 1920's and has spread throughout western Oregon and portions of eastern Oregon. Tansy is of concern to livestock owners because it contains a paralyzing alkaloid. Tansy ragwort occurs throughout many of the grass communities within the CHSRA.

5. Timber

The CHSRA contains a total of 9,670 acres, of which 7,429 acres (77 percent) is considered commercial forest land. These acres support a total volume of approximately 394 million board feet of timber. Not all of this commercial forest land is in current timber production, and it is unlikely that it will be returned to timber production because of current uses and ownership.

Approximately half of the timber resource on the CHSRA has been influenced by man. Most of the lands have been cut over, burned over, or both. Until about 1910, repeated burning to clear the land for cultivation or pasture was common. Then this practice was curtailed, resulting in the present 50 to 60-year-old stands of mixed conifer and deciduous species. The Neskowin Crest Research Natural Area provides a vivid example of the vegetation climax which the CHSRA would ultimately succeed to under natural conditions.

The following timber volume estimates were determined by standard Forest Service timber inventory processes. Data from stands that were examined on National Forest lands within and adjacent to the CHSRA were used in the calculations. These base data were extrapolated for the estimate on private land, as no inventory data for these lands were available. In using estimates for private land, it should be kept in mind that some of the private land classed as commercial forest is currently not being used for that purpose.

VOLUME IN MMBF

Species	Private	National Forest	Other Public	Total
Deciduous	19.84	8.76	1.77	30.37
Conifer	133.50	219.99	9.66	363.15
Total	153.34	228.75	11.43	393.52

Currently, the private commercial forest land in the CHSRA contributes little to the area economy since most of this land has been cut over. However, if intensively managed on a 100-year harvest rotation, this private land could contribute approximately 1.5 million board feet annually to the local economy. Timber on the National Forest land has not been included in the Siuslaw National Forest's calculation

of allowable harvest because it is in an Experimental Forest.

6. Climate

The CHSRA has a temperate, humid, maritime climate dominated by Pacific air. Winters are mild, cloudy, and wet; summers are cool, clear, and dry, with morning fog.

Mean annual temperature is about 51°F. Temperature regimes are milder on the immediate coast than on the inland portions of the CHSRA. Summer maximum temperatures average 88°- 90°F, and winter minimum temperatures average 19°-24°F. Subzero temperatures are unknown. The frost-free season averages 278 days on the coast and 196 days further inland.

Annual precipitation at the Cascade Head Experimental Forest headquarters averages 97.68 inches, with measurable precipitation falling 190 days per year. Snowfall is infrequent. Seventy percent of the annual precipitation falls during the November to March wet season, and only 10 percent in the June to September dry season. Annual precipitation under the timber is 10 to 35 percent less than in the open in fog-free areas and up to 30 percent more in the coastal fog belt.

Mean relative humidity is 80 percent and can drop 15 to 20 percent during summer east winds. About 35 percent of the days are clear, and 44 percent are cloudy. Heavy fog occurs about 43 days per year.

Prevailing winds are from north or northwest in summer, and from southeast to southwest in winter. Although average monthly wind velocities range from 4 to 16 miles per hour, continuous velocities of 15 to 25 miles per hour are common along the immediate coast. Winter wind speeds of 40 to 50 miles per hour occur several times per month on the immediate coast. Although hurricane speed winds (74+ miles per hour) are not unusual here in the winter, and gusts have been recorded over 100 miles per hour, wind velocities in lower elevations can be expected to reach 100 miles per hour only once in a hundred years.

The climate of the CHSRA is generally not conducive to outdoor recreational activities. The preponderance of cool, wet, stormy days during fall, winter, and spring normally restricts recreation use to the summer months. The sunny and relatively cool days draw people from other parts of Oregon and the Nation.

7. Estuary and Shoreline Values

a. The Estuary System*-- An estuary is defined, in the simplest terms, as the place where the fresh water from a river meets the tide (salt) water from the ocean. It is the point where the salt water, fresh water, and the surrounding land meet. Estuarine environment is made up of highly variable physical, chemical, and biological forces and is generally considered to be one of the most productive ecological systems found in nature.

Estuaries are used by a multitude of marine life forms for spawning, resting, feeding, and rearing. They warrant the title "nurseries" since many species use them in their early life stages.

* See photographs on pages 2, 5,15, and 25 for various views of the Salmon River.

Critical phases of salmon and steelhead life cycles occur in estuaries. Similarly, herring, the major food source of salmon, need estuaries for successful spawning. Other species, such as sea perch and flounder, provide high angling values in estuaries. Clams and crabs are abundant in estuaries and are important to both commercial and recreational harvesters.

Looking northwest down the Salmon River estuary.

The entire Salmon River in the CHSRA is estuarine (subject to tidal effects). The mouth of the bay is partially exposed to ocean waves. The limit of salt water intrusion is about 3.6 miles upstream from the mouth, or approximately one half mile above the U.S. Highway 101 bridge. The upstream limit of flow reversal is about 4 miles above the mouth. The head of tidewater (upper limit where the river rises and falls in response to the tides) is about 5 miles above the mouth of the river, or just upstream from Otis.

The Salmon River estuary has a mean tidal range of 6.0 feet, a diurnal tidal range of 8.2 feet, and an extreme tidal range of 17.0 feet. The total estuary area is 204 acres, making it the second smallest on the Oregon coast. The submerged land portion, below mean low water (-2.5 feet mean sea level), is 78 acres and is owned by the State. The tideland portion, between mean low water and mean high water (3.5 feet mean sea level) is 126 acres.

The Salmon River estuary was classified as a Type IX or drowned estuary by the Oregon Coastal Conservation and Development Commission. These are estuaries that have formed in the mouths of flooded river valleys and usually retain the form of a valley in their cross-section, allowing a great deal of tidal flushing to occur.*

On in-coming tides, fresh water flows on top of the in-coming salt water. In the Salmon River estuary, a partial mixing occurs, compared with other estuaries where there is a sharp line between the two types of water. The salinity of the water increases during the summer because of the low volume of water in the river.

The water temperature in the Salmon River estuary is quite cool and stable due to the ocean influence and varies seasonally between 40°and 65°F. This is due primarily to the cool coastal climate and the relatively stable and cool ocean temperatures.

The channel bottom gradient is essentially flat, so tidal direction alone determines the direction of flow in the river. As the Salmon River slows down and spreads out, it deposits sediments in the low-gradient zone. These sediments are primarily clays and silts.

For inventory purposes, the Salmon River estuary was classified into five major groups: Floodplain, Surgeplain, Tidal Marsh, Tidal Mud Flat, and Thalweg.** These groups are fully discussed in the Inventory Summary and Land Suitability Analysis Report.

(1) Floodplain: The floodplain lands in the CHSRA are chiefly slackwater areas that are not exposed to high flow velocities; they are located almost exclusively east of U.S. Highway 101.

* "ESTUARINE RESOURCES OF THE OREGON COAST", Oregon Coastal Conservation and Development Commission, September 1974

** Classification terms from Wolf Bauer, Shore Resource Consultant

(2) Surgeplain: Surgeplains are dominated by the river system, and are flooded several times each winter by river waters backed up into them during flood stages and high tides. The natural surgeplain lands in the CHSRA are located almost exclusively west of U.S. Highway 101. Diking and draining surgeplains raise the land hydrologically and transform it into floodplains. At present, the true surgeplain operates only in the undiked marshlands west of U.S. Highway 101.

(3) Tidal Marsh: Tidal marshes are the vegetated portion of the estuary's tidelands, are dominated by the marine system, and are flooded an average of twice daily by saline water in response to the tidal cycle. Tidal marshes comprise an extremely small portion of the Salmon River estuary and are located exclusively west of U.S. Highway 101. Damming the tidal channels with dikes has cut off ebb tide sedimentation completely, probably significantly slowing the expansion of the marsh.

(4) Tidal Mudflat: Tidal mudflats comprise a very small portion of the estuary and are located on either side of the river channel in the lower reaches of the estuary. Scattered eel grass beds and a thin layer of algae are found on these mudflats. Only about 1,000 of the 14,000 tons of sediment delivered annually by the river is deposited in the estuary. Most of that 1,000 tons is deposited in the tidal mudflats.

(5) Thalweg: A thalweg is the main river channel that forms the estuary's submerged lands and is dominated alternately by the river system and the marine system. The overall trend is for the river to deposit sediments (especially in the mudflats), to raise the level of the land, and to create a completely "river channel" system with narrow thalweg bordered by floodplain. The upstream migration of active sand dunes has hastened this process near the mouth. Sediments paving the channel bottom are primarily sand downstream from the boat ramp and silts and clays upstream.

b. River Channel System -- Geohydraulically, the Salmon River is an "old" estuary system. Younger estuaries progress downstream from floodplain to surgeplain to tidal marsh to tidal flat to open bay. The Salmon River estuary is dominated by floodplain (mostly east of U.W. Highway 101), has relatively little tidal marsh and tidal flat, and has virtually no open bay. The system is basically a "river channel" system in which the usual downstream migration of floodplains and surgeplains and the filling-in of open water areas are naturally well advanced. The outside banks of channel meander bends are erosion areas, and the inside banks are deposition areas.

Bridges, dikes, and earthfill jetties all constrict the cross-sectional area of the river channel in the estuary. Increased peak flood stages, floodflow velocities, and bank erosion may result due to concentration and diversion of erosive river and tidal currents. Bridge and dike construction appear to have significantly aggravated flooding problems in the Otis area and bank erosion in the lower estuary areas.

Currently, the boat ramp dikes at the county boat ramp are acting as small jetties, creating a jagged outside meander bank that keeps the main current out from the bank, lowers the deflection of the curving current, creates eddy currents around the boat ramp, dissipates the energy, and lowers the power thrust against the opposite sand dune bluff.

The boat ramp is filling in with sediment and should continue to do so as long as the dikes remain, because they have created desposition conditions in the boat ramp areas. Complicated hydraulic behavior exists in this lower estuary section due to highly variable tide-streamflow combinations, and bank erosion and cavitation potential is aggravated by the non-cohesive character of the sand bluffs, so that any structure placed in this portion of the river is subject to greater-than-usual risks of geohydraulic damage as well as causing downstream and upstream channel modification. Any dredged area in the unconsolidated sediments of this lower estuary would probably be filled in completely within 2 years, and would accelerate bank erosion as the dredged material creeps back to its angle of repose.

c. Ocean and Shoreline System -- The ocean shoreline is acted on by both wave and wind action. Wave action erodes the headlands and deposits the eroded sediments on flat shoreland beaches and spits. Nearshore currents move the sediments up and down the coast. Wind acts on the wave-deposited sand to form dunes.

The ocean adjacent to Cascade Head has tidal ranges similar to those of the Salmon River estuary, but seasonal surface temperature and salinity variations are much less. The surface temperatures vary from about 45° to 55°F.

8. Wildlife

a. Species -- The CHSRA is currently used by 378 species; 230 birds, 56 mammals, 12 amphibians, 6 reptiles, and at least 74 fish. Only a few of the thousands of invertebrate animals (those without backbones) were inventoried. The abundance and occurrence of these species vary annually and seasonally due to natural factors.

Three native species, the California condor, the wolf, and the sea otter, were eliminated from the area before 1915.

Eight exotic species from other parts of the United States or other countries have become established on the area:

- Starling
- Opossum
- Norway rat
- Bullfrog
- English sparrow
- Brown rat
- House mouse
- Nutria

(1) Birds: Birds are the most numerous and conspicuous animals. Of the 230 species of birds present, 99 reside during the entire year, 44 are summer residents, 2 are summer visitors, 49 are winter visitors, 34 are migrants, and 2 are irregular

visitors. Residents and summer residents are mostly song birds, which, with a few exceptions, nest in the CHSRA. A few birds, such as the Heerman's gull, visit in late summer after nesting is completed in other climates. Winter visitors are primarily waterfowl or shorebirds. Most migrants are shorebirds seen briefly in spring, late summer and fall, while traveling to wintering or breeding grounds. Because the seasonal occurrence of birds overlaps, there are at least 120 different species present at any one time within the CHSRA.

(2) Mammals: Fifty-two species of terrestrial mammals and four species of marine mammals are present. Except for several species of bats which may migrate south for the winter, all other terrestrial mammals are residents of the CHSRA. The occurrence of marine mammals differs among species. The harbor seal is a resident; the California and northern sea lions are seasonal visitors; and the elephant seal is an occasional visitor which may frequent the area at any time of the year.

(3) Amphibians: The CHSRA is inhabited by 12 species of amphibians; 8 salamanders, 3 frogs, and 1 toad. Amphibians are sedentary residents, and most species are quite inconspicuous.

(4) Reptiles: Reptiles in the CHSRA are represented by six species; five snakes and one lizard. Like amphibians, reptiles are sedentary and inconspicuous residents.

(5) Fish: At least 74 species of fish spend all or parts of their lives in the streams and estuary. A large and diverse number of fish are also present in the adjacent ocean. However, these were not identified, except for those species that also occur in the estuary or streams. The numbers and kinds of fish present in the estuary vary seasonally and annually, primarily as a result of changes in the salinity of the estuary.

(6) Invertebrates: Invertebrate animals are especially numerous in the tidal flats and some rocky ocean beaches (tide pools). These extremely numerous and diverse species form the bulk of the diet for many vertebrates, especially birds and fish. Invertebrates are essentially responsible for the presence of most other species in the CHSRA. Only a few invertebrates (mussels, eastern soft-shelled clam, sand shrimp, red rock crab, and Dungeness crab) are used directly by man for food or bait.

b. Habitat -- Twenty-eight major habitat types have been inventoried for the CHSRA, and the typical or preferred habitat was determined for all wildlife species.

Each major habitat contains many smaller habitats (microhabitats) that exhibit differences in soil, moisture, temperature, vegetation, and other numerous conditions. For this reason, many species are found using the same habitat. In addition,the habitat(s) used by a species may vary seasonally.

c. Endangered, Rare, Peripheral, Threatened and Status Undetermined Species

The CHSRA is used by 26 animals classified as endangered (E), rare (R) peripheral (P), threatened (T) and Status Undetermined (SU) in Oregon or the Nation:

Species	Occurrence	Abundance	Status*	
			National	State
Birds				
California brown pelican	Summer visitor	Rare	E	E
American peregrine falcon	Migrant	Rare	E	E
Northern bald eagle	Resident	Rare		T
Western-snowy plover	Resident	Rare	SU	T
Western pigeon-hawk	Resident	Rare		E
Caspian tern	Migrant	Rare		R
Northern purple martin	Summer resident	Uncommon		SU
Red-necked grebe	Winter visitor	Uncommon		P
Horned grebe	Winter visitor	Common		P
Southern fork-tailed petrel	Resident	Rare		R
Aleutian Canada goose	Migrant	Rare	E	E
Ring-necked duck	Winter visitor	Uncommon		P
Lesser scaup	Winter visitor	Common		P
Barrow's goldeneye	Winter visitor	Rare		P
Bufflehead duck	Winter visitor	Common		P
Harlequin duck	Winter visitor	Rare		R
Alaskan short-billed dowitcher	Migrant	Rare	SU	SU
American marbled murrelet	Resident	Rare		SU
Rhinoceros auklet	Resident	Uncommon		SU
Common egret	Winter visitor	Uncommon		P
Western water pipit	Migrant	Rare		P
Bohemian waxwing	Winter visitor	Irregular		P
Mammals				
White-footed vole	Resident	Uncommon		R
Northern elephant seal	Occasional visitor	Rare	SU	R
Fringed bat	Present (unknown)	Rare		SU
Marten	Resident	Rare	SU	

Those species classified as rare or endangered were given special recognition because their existence is in immediate or potential jeopardy. This condition results from a variety of causes, including loss or change in habitat, over-exploitation, predation, competition, and disease or chemicals in the environment. Often a combination of these factors has caused the decline of a species. Only a few of these species breed in the CHSRA; however, many occur as migrants or winter visitors.

Peripheral species are those where the CHSRA is on the edge of their normal breeding range.

Status undetermined species are those suspected of being rare and endangered but not enough is known about them to confirm these suspicions.

d. Recreational Use and Economic Values -- Wildlife species on the CHSRA provide a wide variety of recreational opportunities and experiences. Hunters, fishermen, trappers, wildlife photographers,

* Based on U.S. Dept. of Interior 1973; Marshall 1969; Otterman and Verts 1972; Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife 1975

and viewers visit the area because of the wildlife.

The quality of the experiences enjoyed by other visitors is enhanced by their encounter with wildlife.

Over 3,000 recreational use trips are made to the CHSRA annually for fishing, hunting or trapping. The expenditures made by these people are in excess of $25,000.*

e. Commercial Use and Economic Values -- The Salmon River system produces a major run of coho and Chinook salmon. Adult salmon use the estuary as a migration route and holding area. A few streams on the CHSRA provide spawning opportunities. The streams and estuary also provide rearing areas for juvenile salmon. It is estimated the Salmon River system annually contributes over 21,000 fish to the commercial fishery. The dockside value of these fish is over $140,000.* In contrast, the estimated 7,800 salmon from this system caught by sports fishermen primarily on the ocean result in an expenditure of about $308,000.*

f. Key Habitats and Areas -- Key wildlife habitats are: biologically unique; frequently used by rare** or endangered species; limited in extent but used by both a greater number of species and a greater number of individuals; or nesting - resting areas for great numbers of animals.

Bald Eagle Nest - Two bald eagle nests were found. Both nests probably belong to the same pair of eagles. Eagles often construct an alternate nest.

Sea Bird Roosting-Nesting Sites - The ocean cliffs and off-shore islands are used by at least six species of sea birds for nesting and roosting. Over 25,000 sea birds have been recorded nesting on these cliffs and islands.

Sea Lion Haul Out Area - California sea lions frequent the ocean and off-shore islands from late fall through winter. A rocky ocean beach on the CHSRA is continually used as a resting site by the sea lions. Over 300 sea lions have been observed in past years.

Cliff Creek and Chitwood Creek - These small creeks were isolated from the ocean by an uplift in the geologic past. Both creeks empty into the ocean in a series of waterfalls that preclude migration of marine life. Animal communities in these streams were also isolated (little or no genetic interchange with animals from adjacent areas). These animals are very unique from a scientific point of view. Cutthroat trout are present in Cliff Creek. If these trout were naturally isolated (not planted by people), then a most unique opportunity for studying the effects of genetic isolation on a population exists. This is also true of many of the other acquatic organisms present in both streams.

* Value estimates by Eugene Silovsky, Wildlife Biologist, Siuslaw National Forest, based on conversation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife personnel.

** State of Oregon Classification

Great Blue Heron Rookeries - Several reports of great blue heron rookeries (nesting areas) on the CHSRA were received. No rookeries were discovered during the inventory,although it is highly probable they are present. The colonial nesting sites of these birds when discovered should be considered key wildlife areas.

Estuary (including Salt Marsh and Tidal Flats) - Estuaries are the most fertile naturally-occurring areas in the world. This fertility is a result of the nutrients and organic matter produced by the decaying vegetation of the salt marshes and meadows, washed down by the streams, and brought in by tidal action. These nutrients and organic matter stimulate the growth of plankton and invertebrate organisms which are the basic food sources within the estuaries. These food sources attract many small animals to the estuaries which in turn attract other wildlife species.

The greatest number of wildlife species and the greatest number of individuals use or live in the estuary. The estuary is the preferred habitat of 112 species and is typically used by 69 other species. In addition, 51 fish species use the estuary as a migration route for feeding and spawning and as nurseries. Shorebirds, waterfowl, and oceanic birds use the estuary in great numbers especially during winter and fall or spring migration. The bald eagles (endangered in Oregon) are heavily dependent upon the estuary for fish, which comprise over 90 percent of their diet.

Riparian Zone - Streams, ponds, fresh water marshes, and the vegetation immediately adjacent to them are an integral unit. Following the estuary, this riparian zone is the preferred habitat of the greatest number of species - 84. These animals show a decided preference for the water-loving vegetation present. Waterfowl and shore birds depend on this vegetation to provide them with nesting sites, food, and shelter. In addition, many terrestrial species from the surrounding habitats concentrate their activities near the water. These strips of vegetation also maintain the water quality of streams used as spawning and rearing areas by fish.

9. Cultural Resources*

The CHSRA has a history of both Indian and white occupancy and activity. The sites and structures associated with humans in the area are concentrated along the Salmon River estuary.

Sometime in the unknown past, perhaps as long as 500 years ago, the Salmon River estuary became the home of Indians whose culture was oriented toward the ocean. Within the CHSRA are six identifiable Indian occupation sites where the Indians maintained either permanent villages or special food-gathering camps. Myths of the Salmon River Indians indicate that Cascade Head, a promontory rising above the sea, was used as a vigil site. Children on spirit quests at puberty or individuals seeking power or vision retired to the lonely mountain top to fast, dance, and dream.

* Synopsis of a cultural resource inventory by Dr. Stephen Dow Beckham and Dr. Richard Ross, completed in 1975 under Forest Service contract #1237-12-75. A copy of this report is on file at the Planning team office in Hebo, Oregon. It contains descriptions and map locations of all identified cultural resources.

By Executive Order of the President in 1855 all of what was to become the CHSRA became part of the Siletz Indian Reservation. This exclusive Indian territory reached from Cape Lookout to the Siltcoos River and extended east to the crest of the Coast Ranges. The native inhabitants of the CHSRA -- the Nestucca on the north and along Neskowin Creek and the Nechesne (Salmon River Indians) on the estuary of the Salmon River -- persisted in their old ways. The influence of the reservation was negligible upon these people, and through the 1860's, the Bureau of Indian Affairs was only vaguely aware of their existence.

In the mid-1870's, white settlers began taking squatters' claims along the Salmon River. An Act of Congress in 1875 fixed a line running due east from the mouth of the Salmon River as the new boundary of a diminished Siletz Indian Reservation. All of the CHSRA within Tillamook County was at that date opened to white settlement. Between 1895 and 1910, the number of homesteaders in the CHSRA increased markedly. The principal factor sparking this activity was the Daws Severalty Act of 1887. Through that measure the Indians of the Siletz Reservation agreed in 1894 to allotment of lands. Congress in 1895 threw open to white settlement all allotted properties within the former reservation. In the spring of 1895, government agents surveyed and conveyed to Indians through trust management hundreds of acres on both banks of the Salmon River. As allotments became vacant through death or through the passing of trust management, white settlers filed upon the properties. Most of the homesteads depended on cattle raising, salmon fishing, and occasional summer employment in the Willamette Valley. Some of the historic structures and sites within the CHSRA are associated with the allotment and homestead period.

Major changes came to the Salmon River estuary with the building of the Salmon River Highway and the Oregon Coast Highway in the 1920's. With transportation available, stock farmers turned to production of dairy products. Several barns and farm houses within the CHSRA date from this era.

The highways were also used by outsiders seeking recreation. In 1933 the town of Three Rox was platted at the mouth of the Salmon River as a village catering to tourists. Although the town's development was negligible, visitors from the outside began fishing, crabbing, and digging for clams in the Salmon River estuary. In 1937, the YWCA began acquiring lands at the south side of the river's mouth and in 1938 opened its first season at Camp Westwind. Several of the sites and structures associated with tourism and recreation within the CHSRA date from the 1930's.

Since World War II, public interest in the Cascade Head area has mounted steadily. The building of vacation homes, the establishment of The Nature Conservancy Trail on the western face of the headland, and the increased use of the area are evidence of this increased interest.

A detailed literature search and on-the-ground inventory were made of archeological and historical sites within the CHSRA. All sites * were reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. He indicated

* Twenty-one historical sites and six archeological sites were recorded in the Area.

a. Estuary and Associated Wetlands Subareas -- This subarea consists of the land in and around the Salmon River and its estuary, and the lower portions of the Salmon Creek and Rowdy Creek drainages. It extends from the town of Otis to the Pacific Ocean. The land is flat to moderately sloping, subject to tidal influences, seasonal flooding, and covered with marsh land, salt marsh, and floodplain vegetation. (If freed from man's developments, the estuary would function as a natural estuarine system.)

b. Lower Slope-Dispersed Residential Subarea -- This subarea consists of land found adjacent to the Estuary and Associated Wetlands Subarea. The topography is rolling, with slopes generally less than 20 percent. Vegetative cover ranges from open grasslands to mixed and pure stands of deciduous and conifer tree species of various ages and sizes.

The existing residential developments within this subarea are typically located at the edge of grassy openings or at relief points in the terrain. The road system is generally of a low standard and designed to fit the natural contour of the land.

For the most part, man's hand on the land is quite light and the variety created by grassland and tree covered areas dominate the landscape. Houses and other developments are subordinate to the natural characteristic landscape and are generally designed to blend and harmonize with the landscape.

c. Upper Timbered Slope Subarea -- This subarea consists of lands of moderate to steep topography, forested with mixed and pure stands of conifer and deciduous species, and dissected by minor drainages primarily flowing into the Salmon River. The subarea today generally supports an attractive mosaic of various sizes and ages of conifer and deciduous tree species, providing a pleasing backdrop to the estuary and lower slope.

d. Headlands Subarea -- Vegetative cover within this subarea is primarily conifer with some deciduous species mixed in. The topography is moderate to very steep and is dissected by small drainages, most of which drain to the ocean or north to Neskowin Creek. There are prominent open grassy headlands on Cascade Head, Roads End Head, and at Hart's Cove. Forest research and accompanying timber harvest has created a variety of age and size classes over some of the lands within this subarea. These activities remain subordinate to the natural characteristic landscape. The Neskowin Crest Research Natural Area provides a vivid example of the climax vegetation this subarea will ultimately succeed to under natural conditions.

e. Coastline Subarea -- This subarea consists of a relatively narrow strip of land along the coast. Topography is very steep, and landslide and slump areas are common. Wave erosion at the toe of steep cliffs has caused large landslides with resulting rock and soil debris. This erosion will generally continue as this debris is washed away by continual wave action and more landslides occur.

The vertical cliffs and rubble may be barren or vegetated with trees and shrub species deformed by wind and weather. There are some open grasslands in this subarea, and all drainage is to the ocean.

f. Sand Dune-Spit Subarea -- This natural-appearing subarea is quite similar to many other sand dune spits found along the coast of Oregon. The once open shifting sand is now partially vegetated with beach grass. Portions of this subarea are subject to daily tidal flooding. The land is flat to gently sloping and is vegetated with beach grass and some trees.

The entire CHSRA was mapped for variety class.* Variety classes are obtained by classifying the landscape into different degrees of variety. This determines those landscapes which are most important and those which are of lesser value from the standpoint of scenic quality. The classification is based on the premise that all landscapes have some value, but those with the most variety or diversity have the greatest scenic value.

There are three variety classes which identify the scenic quality of the natural landscape:

Class A - Distinctive
Class B - Common
Class C - Minimal

All lands within the CHSRA fell into Variety Class A or B.

In addition to determining variety class for the CHSRA, sensitivity levels* were also determined. Sensitivity levels are a measure of people's concern for the scenic quality. Each travel route was given a sensitivity level of:

Level 1 - High Sensitivity
Level 2 - Average Sensitivity
Level 3 - Low Sensitivity

All existing travel routes within the CHSRA were rated either Level 1 or 2.

The viewer's position, or the way he views the landscape, is important in determining the amount of interest or attraction the landscape will offer. It is also important in determining the potential conflicts between uses and activities and the scenic qualities of the area. The entire CHSRA was mapped to determine what land could be seen from existing travel routes or visitor concentration points. A separate "seen-area" map was developed for each of these. The landscape was classified into three distance zones*: foreground - usually limited to areas within ¼ to ½ mile of the observer; middleground - this zone extends from the foreground zone to 3 to 5 miles from the observer; and background - this zone extends from the middleground to infinity.

* See Agriculture Handbook Number 462 and map on page 39.

The mapping for the variety class, the sensitivity level, and the seen area are combined to determine the visual quality objective* for any particular tract of land. The visual quality objective outlines the degree to which the characteristic landscape can be altered and still be acceptable. Most forest lands can be placed in one of five quality objectives. However, in the CHSRA, only three of the five possible quality objectives applied. Those three were: preservation, retention, and partial retention. The definitions* for these quality objectives are as follows:

Preservation: allows only ecological changes. Management activities, except for very low impact recreation facilities, are prohibited.

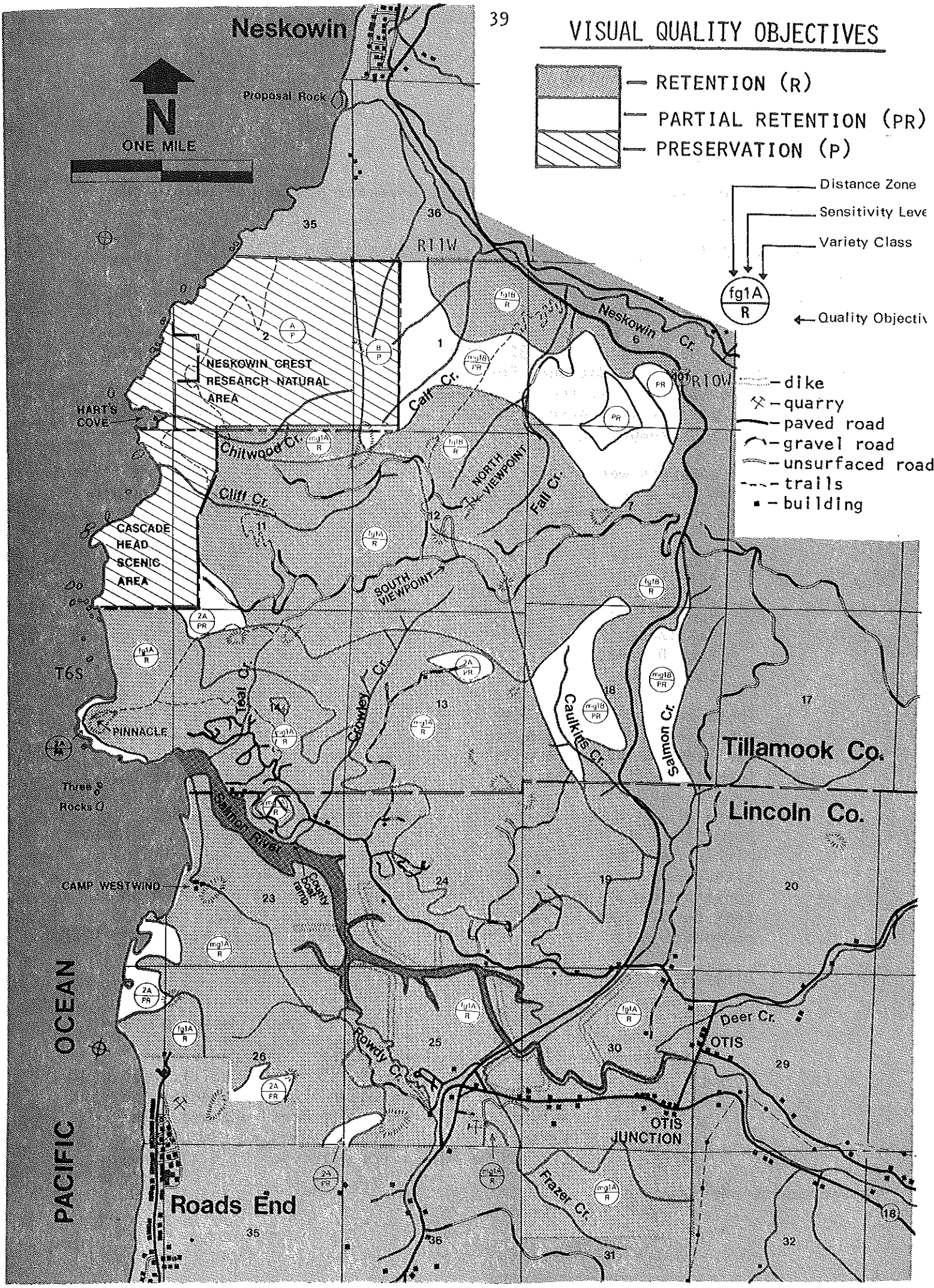
Retention: provides for management activities which are not visually evident. Activities may only repeat form, line, color, and texture frequently found in the characteristic landscape.

Partial Retention: Provides for management activities which are evident but remain visually subordinate to the characteristic landscape.

The characteristic landscape description for the subareas will be used as the yardstick to determine if a proposed activity will meet the preservation, retention, or partial retention quality objective as shown on the map on page 39.

* See Agriculture Handbook Number 462 and map on page 39

VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVES



F. Human Uses and Activities

The following summaries reflect man's uses and activities within the CHSRA.

1. Land Use and Landownership

There are a total of 9,670 acres within the CHSRA. Of those, 5,764 acres are in Tillamook County and 3,906 acres are in Lincoln County. Of this total acreage, 53 percent (5,045 acres) is in private ownership; 40.2 percent (3,932 acres) is National Forest lands managed by the Siuslaw National Forest; the State of Oregon owns 5.4 percent (547 acres); the two counties own 0.2 percent (18 acres); and 1.2 percent (128 acres) is public domain land managed by the Bureau of Land Management.*

Six subareas were created by Public Law 93-535. The following table shows the acreage in each subarea and the percent of the total area each subarea occupies.

Subarea	Acres	Percent
Estuary and Associated Wetlands	1,260	13
Lower Slope-Dispersed Residential	942	10
Upper Timbered Slope	2,842	30
Headlands	3,995	41
Sand Dune-Spit	198	2
Coastline	433	4

There are no known mineral deposits within the CHSRA. However, there are three rock quarry sites. One of these, on National Forest land, has been closed. The other two, on private land, are operated intermittently. (See page 18 for additional details on geology.)

There are five county-approved subdivisions within the CHSRA. (See page 12 for details.) There were a total of 108 existing residences within the CHSRA on June 1, 1974. Forty-one additional building sites meet the requirements stipulated in the final guidelines for construction after June 1, 1974. Three residences have been built that do not meet these requirements. There are an estimated 125 permanent residents and 200 additional seasonal residents in the CHSRA.

Other significant developments within the CHSRA are:

a. Camp Westwind*, a YWCA Camp, is located on 703 acres of land at the mouth of the Salmon River. There are several different camp sessions offered at Westwind besides the traditional girls' camp: Pioneer Ranch (a horseback riding unit); Counselors in Training; and Girls' and Boys' (Coed) Camp. Special programs and day sessions are offered for children and parents. The camping facilities will accommodate 125 people, plus staff, at one time. The facilities were used by 6,236 people

* See map on page 43.

in 1974 (996 campers and 5,240 renters).

b. The communities of Otis and Otis Junction* are located on the east side of the CHSRA where old Highway 101 joins Oregon Highway 18. Otis Junction contains a post office, cafe, gas station, garage, and grocery store. Otis Junction is owned by one individual. There are several houses, a community center, and a fire station in the community of Otis. A six-unit motel is adjacent to Otis Junction. Average daily traffic count on Highway 18 at Otis Junction in 1974 was 5,000 vehicles.

c. Pixieland,** a recreation complex, is located at the junction of U.S. Highway 101 and Oregon Highway 18. Existing facilities consist of a gas station, a travel trailer park with about 120 spaces, a swimming pool, a theater, and an amusement park. There are about 50 travel trailers parked at Pixieland on a regular basis. Most of these are used as weekend vacation homes. The corporation has advised the Forest Service of its plans to modify and expand the existing facility. The total plan calls for removing the amusement park and adding the following: a 38-unit motel, restaurant, commercial center, 18 new apartment units, 22 apartment units that would utilize the existing buildings, 35 mobile home spaces, and a 78-unit Townhouse complex.

d. There are a variety of other facilities in the CHSRA: farms, a public boat ramp, and an art and ecology study center are examples.

2. Transportation Facilities*

a. Roads

	Existing Roads (miles)			
	Paved	Gravel	Dirt	Total
Forest Service	---	8.8	---	8.8
State	8.2	---	---	8.2
Tillamook County	0.5	0.7	---	1.2
Lincoln County	4.0	---	---	4.0
Private	2.5	6.9	3.0	12.4
Total	15.2	16.4	3.0	34.6

Forest Service Road No. S-61 runs west from U.S. Highway 101 at Cascade Head Crest and furnishes access to the South Viewpoint and the trails to Hart's Cove, Neskowin Crest Research Natural Area, and the Cascade Head Pinnacle. The first mile is in poor condition; the rest is in fair to good condition. Road No. S-630 runs north and west from S-61 and furnishes access to the North Viewpoint. Road No. S-683 runs from U.S. Highway 101 up Fall Creek. It is blocked in two places by washouts within the first mile. Road No. S-61-0 is a short spur road.

Roads S-61-P and S-61-I are short spur roads constructed for timber sales. They are becoming closed by brush and alder due to lack of use or maintenance.

U.S. Highway 101 runs north and south through the eastern part of the CHSRA and is the main arterial along the coast. State

* See map on page 43

** See photograph on page 15.

Highway 18 is the main access from the Willamette Valley to the coast for this area. Both highways are in good condition and are well maintained by the State.

The Three Rocks Road starts at Otis Junction and runs north and west. It includes a portion of old Highway 101, crosses the new Highway 101, and ends just east of the mouth of the Salmon River. Four miles of this road are in Lincoln County and one-half mile is in Tillamook County. It serves as the main access for most of the private land north of the Salmon River and provides access to The Nature Conservancy Trail, the County boat ramp and the YWCA. The road is well maintained by the counties. The west end of the Three Rocks Road serves the County boat ramp. [illegible] road ends at boat ramp
The 12.4 miles of private roads within the CHSRA serve subdivisions, residences, a quarry, logging areas, and agricultural land.

The following table gives the 1974 ADT (average daily traffic) for the above roads:

Road*	ADT
U.S. Highway 101 (at Three Rocks Road)	1,900
State Highway 18 (at Otis)	5,000
S-61	30
S-630	10
Three Rocks, county	260
Lower Three Rocks, county	40
Private roads	5 to 50

b. Trails*

Jurisdiction	Miles
Forest Service	6.0
YWCA	4.0
The Nature Conservancy	2.3
Total	12.3

The Fall Creek Trail, 2 miles long, has not been maintained for over 20 years and is practically non-existent. Portions of this trail were obliterated during logging. However, by using the old tractor roads, and building about one-fourth mile of new trail, this trail could be opened.

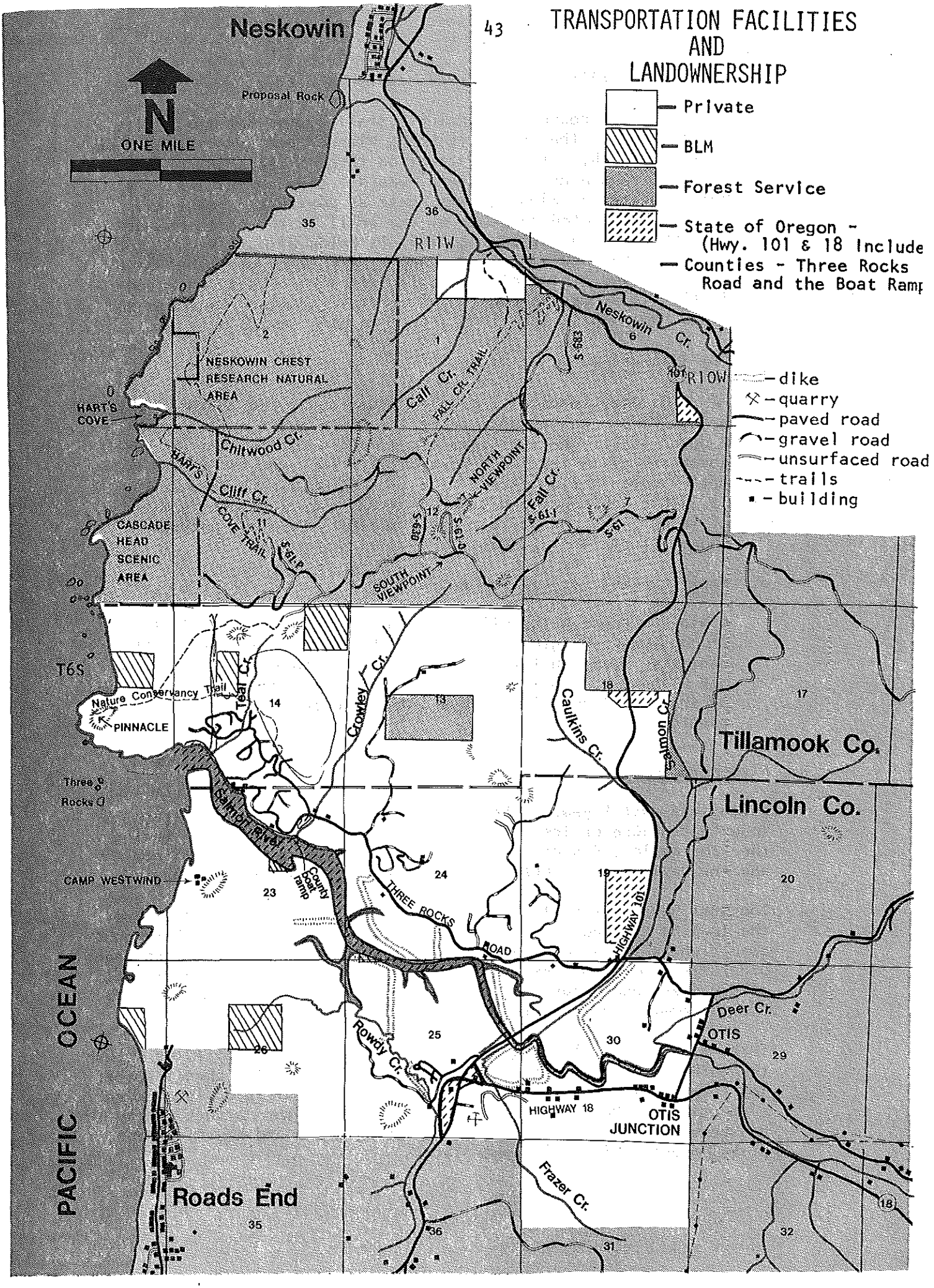
The Hart's Cove Trail provides access to Hart's Cove and the Neskowin Crest Research Natural Area. Portions of it traverse some wet areas and need to be rebuilt.

The YWCA maintains 4.0 miles of trails as access to its camp and to various points throughout its land.

The Nature Conservancy maintains 2.3 miles of trail that are open to the general public. This trail serves the pinnacle area. The north end of this trail ties into Forest Service Road S-61. The upper portion of this trail is an old road. The south end of the trail ties into the Three Rocks county road. In places the tread

* See map on page 43.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES AND LANDOWNERSHIP



is worn and reinforcing or relocation is needed.

The State of Oregon is planning a trail system for the entire Oregon coast. The system is being planned and constructed from north to south; actual construction through the CHSRA probably will not take place for several years. The Coastal Trail is being located as close to the coast as possible. Use trends on the constructed portions of the trail in the north end of the State indicate that the trail is being primarily used for day use, from drainage to drainage. (No river crossings have been provided.) Two alternate locations have been suggested by the State for the portion of the trail between Neskowin and Roads End. These locations are shown on a map on page 45.

c. The Salmon River

A U.S. Army Corps of Engineers project, at the mouth of the Salmon River, was authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 2 March 1945. The authorization provides for removal of dangerous rocks in the lower portion of the river, to natural bottom depth not to exceed five feet at MLLW. The project is 2700'± in length and provides for maintenance and removal of large rocks and boulders that may fall into the natural channel from the adjacent slopes.

d. Pacific Coast Bicycle Route

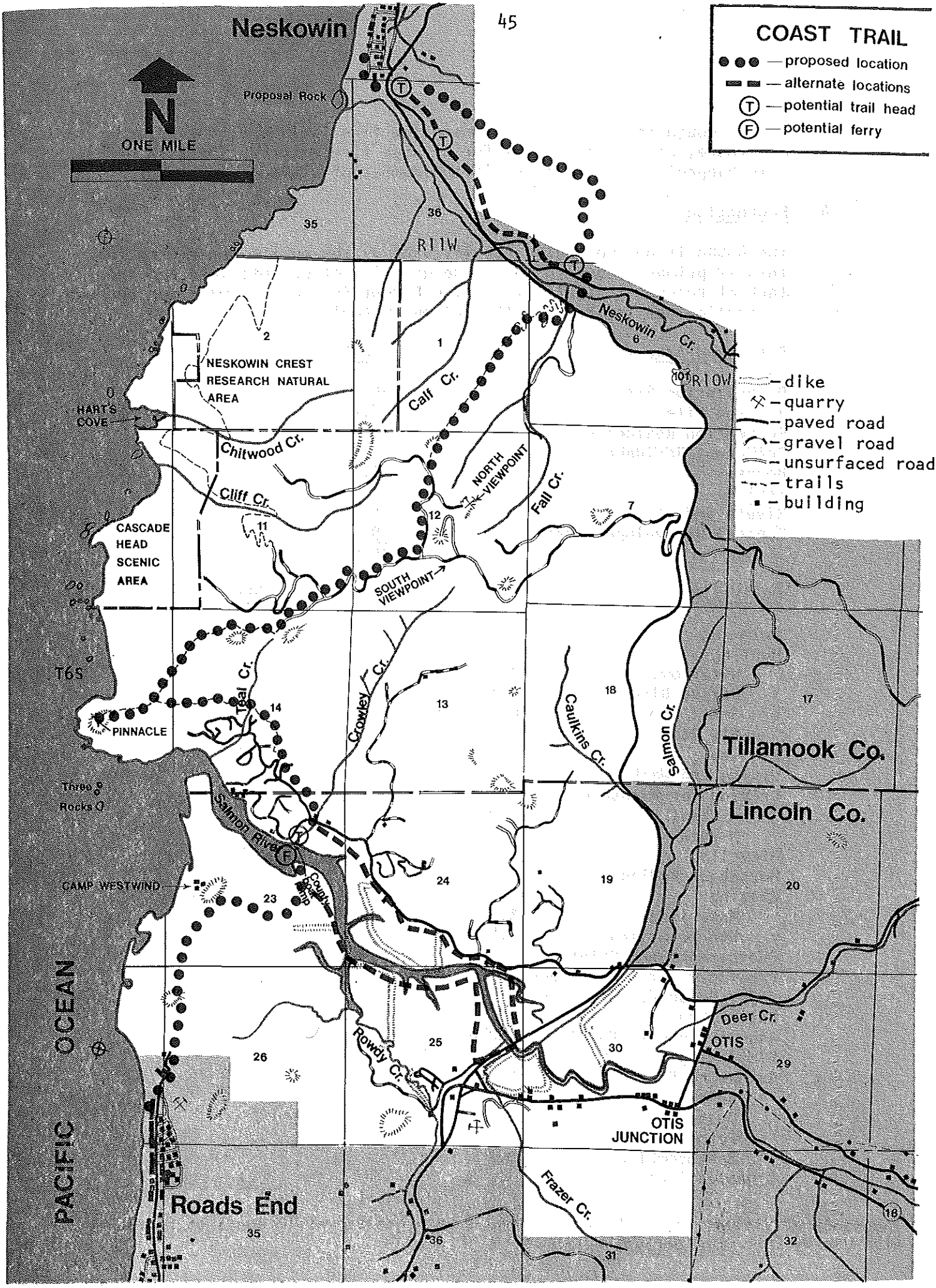
A bicycle route which will run along the coast of California, Oregon and Washington, falls partially within the CHSRA. The tentative location for this route is from Neskowin south along old Highway 101 to the Three Rocks Road and crossing the estuary on the new Highway 101. This bicycle route is still being planned.

3. Fire Management

During the past 5 years, there have been only two Class A fires (one-fourth acre or less) which occurred within the CHSRA. During the same period, residential burning permits issued by the State and the Devil's Lake Rural Fire District averaged 36 per year.

The most hazardous fuels are located in recent logging areas where the logging residue has not been treated. The second most hazardous condition is in a blowdown area in Chitwood and Cliff Creek drainages. Other fuel hazards exist along roads where there is an abundance of dry grass and weeds, but these are quite minimal, being more of visual impact than a fire hazard.

There are intermingled and joint fire control responsibilities within the CHSRA, with the State, county, and various Federal agencies sharing responsibility. Initial attack is spelled out in a dispatching plan using the "closest man" concept. A special pre-attack block has been prepared for the CHSRA, outlining where and how fire suppression activities will take place.


COAST TRAIL
— proposed location
— alternate locations
— potential trail head
— potential ferry
— dike
— quarry
— paved road
— gravel road
— unsurfaced road
— trails
— building
Neskowin
Proposal Rock
N
ONE MILE
R11W
R10W
T6S
NESKOWIN CREST RESEARCH NATURAL AREA
HART'S COVE
CASCADE HEAD SCENIC AREA
PINNACLE
Three Rocks
CAMP WESTWIND
Neskowin Cr.
Calf Cr.
Chitwood Cr.
Cliff Cr.
NORTH VIEWPOINT
SOUTH VIEWPOINT
Fall Cr.
Teal Cr.
Crowley Cr.
Caulkins Cr.
Salmon Cr.
Salmon River
Rowdy Cr.
Deer Cr.
OTIS
OTIS JUNCTION
Frazer Cr.
Tillamook Co.
Lincoln Co.
PACIFIC OCEAN
Roads End
35
36
2
1
6
101
7
11
12
14
13
18
17
23
24
19
20
26
25
30
29
35
36
31
32
18

Even though recent history shows a low fire incidence, the hazards are there, and the potential for a large fire exists. The risk of this happening will increase if the number of visitors increases.

4. Recreation

The CHSRA is not now being heavily used by the public for recreation. This is primarily due to the large quantity of private land and the lack of recreation facilities. The Forest Service estimate for current recreation use is shown in the following table.

Sites and Area	MVD*
Organization Site	30.9
Boating Site	0.4
Recreation Residence	8.1
Permanent Residence	11.0
Roads	11.7
Trails	3.2
Rivers and Streams	5.1
General Undeveloped Areas	9.6
Total	80.0

Activities		MVD*
Swimming		0.1
Hunting		1.0
Waterfowl	0.7	
Upland Birds	0.1	
Small Game	0.1	
Big Game	0.1	
Fishing		0.8
Hiking and Walking		3.2
Driving for Pleasure		11.8
4-Wheel	11.0	
2-Wheel	.8	
Bicycling		0.4
Horseback Riding		0.8
Boating		4.3
Motorized	3.5	
Non-motorized	0.8	
Photography and Painting		1.7
Viewing Outstanding Scenery		5.0
Enjoy Unique/Unusual Environment		3.0
Nature Study		6.0
Acquire General Knowledge and Understanding		8.0
Picnicking		4.2
Gathering Forest Products for Pleasure		0.6
Berries	0.1	
Mushrooms	0.1	
Ferns, boughs, etc.	0.1	
Beachcombing	0.3	
Organizational Camping		29.1
Total		80.0

* Thousands of visitor days. A visitor day is an aggregate of 12 hours of recreation use by 1 or more persons.

Driving distance from population centers is an indicator of expected use. The following table indicates population estimates, to the closest 1,000 in 1-hour driving increments from the CHSRA:

Hours of Driving Time	Oregon	Washington	Total
1	77,000	-------	77,000
2	1,182,000	-------	1,182,000
3	1,579,000	100,000	1,679,000
4	1,681,000	318,000	1,999,000
5	1,867,000	804,000	2,671,000

Facilities which are provided for public use outside the CHSRA will influence use within the area. The following is a list of facilities located within a half-hour drive.

a. State of Oregon

1. "D" River Wayside - 4 acres on U.S. Highway 101 at Lincoln City. Beach access, parking, restrooms, and limited picnic facilities are available.

2. Devil's Lake Park - 109 acres off U.S. Highway 101 at Lincoln City contains 68 tent and 32 trailer sites, picnic facilities, and a paved boat ramp on Devil's Lake.

3. Neskowin Beach Wayside - a 6-acre site at Neskowin on U.S. Highway 101 with public parking and a trail to the beach.

4. Roads End Beach Wayside - a 5-acre site off U.S. Highway 101; provides beach access, parking, and sanitation facilities.

b. National Forest

1. Neskowin Creek Campground consists of 12 units on old Highway 101.

2. Schooner Creek Campground has 7 units off U.S. Highway 101 on the Schooner Creek County Road.

c. County or Municipal

There are several parks and picnic areas in the Lincoln City area, but these are urban type recreation facilities.

d. Private

There are 46 apartments, motels, and trailer parks containing 1,996 units in the Lincoln City-Neskowin area.

5. Visitor Information

At the present time, there are no Forest Service visitor information services in the CHSRA. The potential for this activity is great. The CHSRA is well known locally and visitors are directed there, primarily to The Nature Conservancy Trail, by local groups and individuals. A point to be emphasized in all visitor contacts is the rights of private property owners in the CHSRA.

6. Environmental Education

The CHSRA contains two facilities whose expressed purposes are education for all ages. These are the Portland YWCA's Camp Westwind and the Sitka Center, an education center affiliated with Linfield College of McMinnville, Oregon.

For the most part, Westwind caters to "Y" campers, outdoor schools, and various groups which rent their facilities. These groups are educational, social, outdoor and non-profit in scope. Sitka Center is coastal institution devoted to the study of arts and ecology. These two institutions bring over 6,500 people to the area annually.

In the five surrounding counties of Lincoln, Tillamook, Benton, Yamhill, and Polk, there are 14 camps of a nature similar to Westwind and Sitka Center that could use the CHSRA. However, only one uses the area in its programming at this time. Officials from two other camps said some of their rental groups have occasionally used the CHSRA.

Also, within the five-county area are 146 schools (140 elementary and secondary schools and 6 colleges and universities). How many of these schools use the area is not known at this time, but various departments at Oregon State University, Linfield College, and Oregon College of Education schedule field trips to the Area.

7. Socio-Economic

Socio-economic information specific to the CHSRA is not available. The information in this section is based on data for all of Lincoln and Tillamook Counties, extracted from the following publications:

"Lincoln County, Oregon, Resource Atlas," 1973, Oregon State University Extension Service, Corvallis, Oregon.

"Tillamook County, Oregon, Resource Atlas, 1973, Oregon State University Extension Service, Corvallis, Oregon.

"Oregon Population, Employment and Housing Units Projected to 1990", USDI Bonneville Power Administration.

Economic Survey and Analysis of the Oregon Coastal Zone, 1974.

The Lincoln County Resource Atlas lists the county population at 26,100 in 1972 (approximately 2.1% represent minorities), or a population density of about 26.5 persons per square mile. In 1972, about 47.4 percent of the people in Lincoln County lived in urban areas and the remaining 52.6 percent in rural areas. Projections by the Bonneville Power Administration indicate that the population of Lincoln County will reach 29,800 in 1990.

The Tillamook County Resource Atlas lists the county population at 18,400 in 1972 (approximately 1.7% represent minorities), or a population density of about 17 persons per square mile. About 20 percent of these people lived in urban areas, 15 percent on farms, and 65 percent were non-farm rural residents. The Bonneville Power Administration projects the population of Tillamook County to decline to 16,300 to 1990.

Actual housing units for 1960 and 1970 with projections to 1990 are as follows:

	Actual		Projected		
	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990
Lincoln	10,380	12,521	13,600	14,700	15,600
Tillamook	7,830	8,034	8,225	8,800	9,300

Current employment and population figures and projections to 1990 show that Lincoln County will grow and Tillamook County will decline in terms of total population and employment. The number of housing units, as shown in the previous table, will increase in both counties during this projection period. Economists use the number of housing starts per unit of time as an economic indicator. Using this indicator, the economy of both counties should be sound.

The unemployment record for 1968 and 1971 shows that, in those years, Lincoln County had a higher unemployment rate, percentage basis, than Tillamook County. These figures probably reflect Lincoln County's orientation toward service to the seasonal tourist industry, whereas Tillamook County was oriented to agriculture. This unemployment record is reversed in June 1975, with Tillamook County having 13.4 percent unemployment and Lincoln County 10.9 percent. These are seasonally adjusted figures. The local and national slowdown in the construction trades and housing starts, which reduced employment in the forest products industries in Tillamook County, is the primary cause of this reversal.

The following table compares the employment picture by county for 1960 and 1970. It also details the overall changes in the employment picture during this period:*

Group	1960	1970	% Change
		Lincoln	
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	465	563	21.0
Lumber and Wood Products	2,124	836	-60.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1,513	2,082	37.6
Business and Personal Services	838	1,476	76.1
Public Administration	305	437	43.2
Total	5,245	5,394	2.8
Group			
		Tillamook	
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1,002	762	-23.9
Lumber and Wood Products	1,792	1,404	-21.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1,010	1,116	10.4
Business and Personal Services	669	481	-28.1
Public Administration	236	289	22.4
Total	4,709	4,052	-14.0

In Lincoln County, the 60.6 percent decline in lumber and wood products employment is offset by the 76.1 percent gain in business and personal services employment. This suggests the county is catering to a rapidly growing tourist economy. In Tillamook County, except for public administration and wholesale and retail trade employment, the other categories of employment declined for an overall loss of 14.0 percent. This correlates with the forecast of a declining population to 1990 made by the Bonneville Power Administration.

Land managed by the Siuslaw National Forest returns money to counties from the 25 percent fund in lieu of taxes. Each county is allocated its portion of 25 percent of the Forest's total receipts according to the number of acres of Siuslaw National Forest land included within its boundaries for the given year. The following table shows the funds allocated to Lincoln and Tillamook Counties for fiscal years 1970 through 1974. Any lands acquired by the Forest Service within the CHSRA will increase that county's allocation base.

Year	Return Per Acre Per Year	Lincoln	Tillamook
1970	$5.52	$ 941,452	$ 509,423
1971	5.13	874,928	473,426
1972	6.43	1,095,459	592,794
1973	9.70	1,652,472	894,241
1974	5.66	1,444,508	781,705
Total	----	$6,008,819	$3,251,589
5-Year Average	$6.49	$1,201,764	$ 650,317

* The Forest Service was unable to obtain statistics by minority group.

a. Lincoln County's Economy - The major components of Lincoln County's economy are lumbering, tourism, fishing, and agriculture. In recent years, employment in agriculture and fishing has declined, while the tourist industry has grown. Food processing, especially in the sea-food sector, provides a major portion of the seasonal employment.

Income from the sale of crops and livestock was about $2,347,000 in 1970. Livestock sales provided 64.5 percent of this income, and the sale of agricultural crops produced 35.5 percent.

About 40 firms in the logging and wood products sector employed over 900 people in 1972. Another 600 persons were employed by pulp and paper manufacture. From 1960 through 1970, an annual average of about 400 million board feet of timber was harvested, with the Siuslaw National Forest producing 10 to 15 percent of the total. A large portion of this production was processed by mills within the county. Also, in 1968, about 225,450 tons of bark and wood residues were consumed as fuel or in pulp and particle board operations.

The mineral, metal, and related manufacturing operations employed about 78 people in the county during 1970. Most of the income from mineral processing is derived from stone, sand, and gravel. However, the income level varies from year to year as construction activity fluctuates.

In 1973, the commercial fleet in Lincoln County ports landed a catch of 16,445,000 pounds worth $6,038,000 at the fisherman's level.

Lincoln County is one of the most popular tourist areas in Oregon. The Federal, State, and county recreational facilities for the visitor and resident are an important adjunct to those furnished by the private sector.

The Lincoln County Resource Atlas has detailed figures for the retail trade and selected services industries for 1967. While specific data to update this report are not available, the Lincoln County Planning Department indicates that the wholesale and retail trade and business and personal services sectors of the economy are continuing to grow.

Lincoln County's total assessed valuation for fiscal year 1974-5 for private lands within the CHSRA amounts to about $3.5 million. Lands that are within the Devil's Lake Fire Protection District pay taxes at the rate of $13.90 per $1,000 based on 100 percent of true cash value. Lands not covered by a fire protection district pay a rate of $13.18 per $1,000. About 75 percent of each tax dollar is spent for education.

A new fish hatchery is currently under construction by the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission on the north side of the Salmon River about one-half mile upstream from Otis Junction in Lincoln County. Facilities will include four concrete rearing ponds (20 feet by 80 feet), two lined rearing ponds (50 feet by 200 feet), a concrete sill across the river high enough to provide water to the pump facility, a utility building to contain incubation equipment,

a freezer, vehicle storage, an office, and two residences, Fish-rearing schedules are not firm at this time. The tentative schedule calls for annual production of about 150,000 fall Chinook, 800,000 coho salmon, and 40,000 steelhead. The fall Chinook and steelhead, plus a portion of the coho, will probably be released into the Salmon River. This facility will provide direct economic assets to Lincoln County. The economic values generated to the commercial and recreation fishing industry will be substantial for both counties, the State of Oregon, and the nation.

b. Tillamook County's Economy - The Tillamook County economy is based on agricultural and forestry activities. The production of cheese has earned the county's dairy farms a national reputation for excellence. Forests occupy about 90 percent of the county area, and they provide forest resources for processing in various milling operations.

Agriculture within the county is almost totally dairy-based, with only a few engaged in other types of livestock activity. In 1970, the total value of all crops and livestock products was estimated at $11.17 million. Livestock and livestock products made up about 97 percent of the total, with dairy products accounting for 80 percent of the total value.

In 1970, almost 213 million board feet of timber was harvested, with slightly over 10 percent produced from the Siuslaw National Forest. This production provided employment for 1,464 persons in the manufacturing of lumber and other wood products.

Mineral production varies with the degree of construction activity from year to year. The primary products are derived from sand, gravel and stone. About 22 persons were employed in mineral activities in 1970.

In Tillamook County, the land is assessed at 100 percent of true cash value. The total assessed value of private lands within the CHSRA is about $2.3 million. All taxes are paid at the rate of $11.75 per $1,000. About 82 percent of each tax dollar supports education.

8. Research-Scientific

Various portions of the CHSRA have been studied by the research-scientific community in varying intensities for many years. The estuary itself has been studied by a variety of State agencies interested in water, fish, wildlife, and estuarine values. Various colleges and universities have on-going research programs, particularly at the graduate level. The northern third of the CHSRA makes up the western part of the Cascade Head Experimental Forest. This Experimental Forest was established in 1934 with a research mission designed to (1) increase timber production by determination of basic silvicultural practices for harvest, regeneration, and culture of western hemlock-Sitka spruce forests, and (2) provide a sound basis for coordination of timber production with other objectives of multiple use management of forest land. Research from the Experimental Forest can be applied directly to land along the western coast of the United States and Canada from Alaska to northern California.

There have been over 60 research reports published on the work done in the Cascade Head Experimental Forest. No attempt will be made in this report to summarize all research activities that have been conducted or are on-going within the CHSRA. Numerous scientific reports have been published by State agencies concerned with this area, principally the Fish and Wildlife Commission, the Oregon Coastal Conservation and Development Commission, and the Oregon State University Extension Service. Reports and theses applicable to this area are available at university libraries and graduate schools. Many of these documents are on file at the Planning Team office in Hebo. Much of the information from these studies is included as data in other parts of this statement.

The CHSRA presents an ideal opportunity for broad based research. It has the following advantages:

a. All major uses of forest land and resource types are present:

   1. Highly productive timber land.

   2. A coastal estuary, associated wetlands and tributary system.

   3. Residential use.

   4. Recreational use.

   5. Ocean headlands.

   6. Coastline and sand dune-spit areas.

b. The CHSRA is typical of a much broader area along the Pacific Coast. Research results will continue to have wide application.

c. Research activities and results may be readily combined with the educational objectives of Public Law 93-535.

d. Research-educational activities and residential and recreational use may be integrated to accomplish an objective stated in the Act, to "...promote a more sensitive relationship between man and his adjacent environment..."

The overall mission and goals of the research program should be to provide the knowledge, technology, and alternatives for present and future protection, management, and use of the CHSRA and similar areas. Within this overall mission, research should be conducted and stimulated toward the following goals:

a. Provision of technology for inventory, protection, and integrated use of the resources of the area.

b. Development and evaluation of alternative methods and levels of resource management and use.

c. Achievement of optimum sustained resource productivity and integrated use consistent with maintaining a high quality environment.

The scope and potential of an active research-scientific program within the CHSRA is detailed in Part II of this statement. The poten-

tial for research and scientific study within the area is almost unlimited.

9. Law Enforcement

The Oregon State Police Department has responsibilities for traffic regulations on State highways, game regulations, beach rules, and boating regulations within the CHSRA. Lincoln and Tillamook Counties have jurisdiction over some boating regulations, civil laws, traffic regulations on county roads, and search and rescue operations.

The Salmon River is classed, by the Coast Guard, as a "navigable" river from its mouth to the new Highway 101 bridge. As a navigable body of water, the Coast Guard has responsibilities for boating safety and search and rescue on the water surface. They also have responsibility of initiating and following up actions in case of oil or chemical spills in or adjacent to navigable waters. They have law enforcement authority for all crimes committed on a navigable body of water, but generally turn that responsibility over to local agencies whenever possible. The Depoe Bay Coast Guard Station has administrative responsibility for this area.

The Corps of Engineers considers the Salmon River navigable from its mouth to the U.S. 101 bridge at river mile 4.3. Within this length of river, the U.S. Army Engineer District in Portland enforces and administers various Federal laws, including but not limited to Sections 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20 and appropriate parts of Section 9 of the River and Harbors Act of 1899. Within the entire area draining into the Pacific Ocean, the Portland District enforces and administers Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act pertaining to the discharge of dredged or fill material. The basic tool for administration is the Department of the Army permit program published as 33 CFR 209.120.

The West Oregon Fire Protection Agency has law enforcement responsibility in enforcing Oregon Fire and Forest Practices Act on all non-National Forest land. The Forest Service has responsibility for enforcing Federal laws and regulations on National Forest land. The State of Oregon has delegated authority to the Forest Service to enforce fire laws on National Forest land. The Forest Service uses this delegation only when it better fits the individual situation. The Forest Service assists county sheriffs and the Coast Guard in search and rescue operations when requested.

G. Other Plans

During the planning process, various local, State, and other Federal contacts were established to review and, to the extent possible, coordinate their planning and administrative efforts with the planning for the CHSRA. The following list details these contacts.

1. County Zoning and Planning (Lincoln and Tillamook Counties)*
2. State Agencies
   a. Land Conservation and Development Commission
   b. Oregon Department of Transportation
   c. Department of Environmental Quality
   d. Department of Geology and Mineral Industries
   e. State Marine Board
   f. Department of Fish and Wildlife
   g. State Forestry Department
   h. State Land Board
   i. State Water Resources Board
   j. State Historic Preservation Officer
3. Federal Agencies
   a. Soil Conservation Service
   b. National Marine Fisheries Service
   c. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
   d. Corps of Engineers
   e. Bureau of Land Management

* See Appendix V

II THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

A. Objectives of The Management Plan

1. To recognize the impact of Public Law 93-535 on the private landowners and to detail opportunities to foster the spirit of cooperation with these landowners that is required to implement the Law.

2. To provide specific management direction for all lands regardless of ownership.

3. To provide for cooperation with local, State and Federal agencies in implementing the provisions of the Act.

4. To display the management decisions, and rationale for these decisions, needed to administer uses and activities on all lands.

5. To establish a visible land acquisition program that reflects the public need to acquire private land, at fair market value, to implement the provisions of this management plan.

6. To identify developments needed for the public to be able to use and enjoy the CHSRA.

7. To determine management direction for the Cascade Head Scenic Area, the Neskowin Crest Research Natural Area and for that portion of the Cascade Head Experimental Forest within the CHSRA.

8. To develop a research program detailing the opportunities, benefits, and continuing direction for research activities.

9. To provide a viable management plan during this first 10-year period that will provide the administrator and the public with a document they can refer to for direction. Provision will be made to review annually, modify as required, and update when needed.

B. Management Assumptions

An analysis of the resource inventory and land suitability data and of the input received from other agencies and individuals leads to certain assumptions concerning the management of the CHSRA under the provisions of Public Law 93-535.

1. The value of the estuary, as a relatively natural and unspoiled area,will increase in importance as the other bays and estuaries of Oregon and the Nation continue to shrink and decrease in natural productivity and diversity as the activities of man encroach upon them.

2. The scenic resources will increase in local, state and national importance as other portions of the Oregon coast are more intensively used by man. Protection of the "seen area" from all public travel routes will increase in importance for the CHSRA as well as other public lands along the coast.

3. The research and scientific values will increase. The designation as the Nation's first Scenic-Research Area, the designation as a Biosphere Reserve, and the continued classification of part of the area as an Experimental Forest and a Research Natural Area, all encourage increased use by the scientific community for research and educational endeavors.

4. Man's uses and activities carried on outside the CHSRA will continue to affect the area's resources, particularly in the estuary.

5. The value of the historic and archeologic resources will increase with time.

6. The demand for recreational opportunities on the Oregon coast will continue to increase. During this 10-year planning period, day use recreation activities within the CHSRA will increase approximately 10 percent per year and overnight recreation use will increase approximately 5 percent per year.

7. Hunting and trapping, under State regulations, are beneficial in maintaining animal numbers at levels that minimize adverse impacts on vegetation within the area. These activities will continue to be unpopular with one segment of the public and popular with another.

8. The recreation, agriculture, timber, and commercial fishing industries will continue to be the major contributors to the economy of Lincoln and Tillamook Counties. Agriculture will play a decreasing role in the economy of Lincoln County. Current agricultural operations within the CHSRA will gradually be phased out as ownership changes.

9. The Coast Trail being planned and developed by the Oregon Department of Transportation will be partially located within the CHSRA.

10. Implementation of the provisions of Public Law 93-535, the final guidelines, and this management plan will require Federal funds for land acquisition, research, and administrative expenses. It is assumed these funds will be available.

11. The Oregon Department of Transportation will propose upgrading (to three or four lanes) portions of Oregon Highway 18 and U.S. Highway 101 within the CHSRA within this 10-year planning period.

12. Regardless of the management direction for residential housing within the Lower Slope-Dispersed Residential Subarea, some additional houses will be built, while others may be removed or replaced.

13. The installation and operation of the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission hatchery about one-half mile upstream from the CHSRA will result in increased fishing impacts on the estuary.

14. As public use increases, trespass problems on private property within the CHSRA will increase because of the current landownership pattern.

15. There will be a continuing need to use the Secretary of Agriculture's Guidelines (on determining substantial change) to control uses and activities on the non-Federal lands. *

16. The Nature Conservancy will retain ownership and the current management direction of its property on Cascade Head.

17. The Portland YWCA will complete their planning process and propose expansion of its facilities and use at Camp Westwind.

18. The timber lands owned by Publishers Paper Company and International Paper Company will be exchanged for National Forest lands outside the CHSRA.

19. It may be necessary in the long term to acquire, in fee or partial interest;** a significant portion of the non-Federal lands within the CHSRA to implement the objectives of this management plan, and meet the needs of some landowners.

20. All public domain land administered by the BLM will be transferred to the National Forest System and become part of the Siuslaw National Forest.

21. The threat to the existing timber resource within or adjacent to the CHSRA is historically minimal from fire, infestation, or similar natural occurrences. This situation is expected to continue.

22. The evaluation of application for permits from the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, will reflect the management direction contained in this plan.

C. Plan Implementation and Review

The administration of the CHSRA is the responsibility of the Hebo District Ranger, Siuslaw National Forest. Research activities will be coordinated with the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station as described on page 68 of this plan. This management plan, when finalized, will direct management activities on all lands within the CHSRA for a 10-year period. It will set management objectives, as well as controls necessary to implement those objectives. While the direction in this plan applies to all lands, the Forest Service has direct control only over National Forest lands. Non-Federal landowners can cooperatively follow this direction or, if they substantially change the use of their lands, the government may acquire these lands in partial interest or fee title to control the uses and

* See Appendix II for copy of guidelines.
** See Appendix VII for definitions of terms.

activities on them. The Forest Service may also acquire land from willing sellers if this meets the intent of the Act and this plan.

Public Law 93-535 provides for establishment of an Advisory Council to be involved with the management of the CHSRA. The Council's involvement with the planning process has been discussed earlier. When this management plan is finalized, the Advisory Council will meet at least annually to review progress in implementing this plan. The Council's involvement in specific management decisions and its input on precedent-setting matters may require more frequent meetings.

Public Law 93-535 did not remove the responsibility or authority of various State and local agencies to regulate uses within the CHSRA. The Siuslaw National Forest will continue to cooperate with these agencies to insure the direction in this plan is implemented. The Lincoln and Tillamook County Commissioners have formed a landowner committee to define "Dispersed Residential Occupancy" for the counties and to recommend changes in zoning for the Lower Slope-Dispersed Residential Subarea. The Forest Service will cooperate with this committee.

This management plan is a dynamic program that requires constant monitoring and periodic updating to remain viable throughout the 10-year planning period. It will be reviewed at least annually and updated whenever major modifications in management direction are required. Modifications of this plan will have public review before being finalized. Modifications which will have a significant impact on the environment or are controversial will require the preparation of an Environmental Statement as required by the National Environmental Policy Act. An Environmental Analysis* will be prepared for any planned project.**

D. Management Direction

The legislation establishing the area specifies that the comprehensive management plan for the CHSRA "prescribe specific management objectives and management controls necessary for the protection, management, and development of the Area and each of the subareas." This section fills that requirement. The areas of concern are addressed, rationale to deal with them is developed, and the decisions for administration of the area and subareas are highlighted in this section.

1. Area Direction

Some uses and activities have potential impacts affecting the entire CHSRA or two or more of the individual subareas. Some of these surfaced during the resource inventory and land suitability analysis stage of the planning effort; others were identified by other agencies, the public or the Advisory Council during the planning process. Management decisions on these uses and activities

* An Environmental Analysis and its documentary report is prepared for all activities affecting any resource, other land use activity, or the environment. The report is the method decision makers use to respond to the National Environmental Policy Act and to make the decision making process open and visible to the public and interested groups such as the Advisory Council.

** See Appendix VI for project list.

are discussed here.

a. Oregon Coast Trail -- The Oregon Department of Transportation is developing a Coast Trail system, for foot travelers, adjacent to the Pacific Ocean from the Columbia River to the California border.

The first section of this trail from the Columbia River to Tillamook, Oregon, was opened to the public in 1975. Route location work is underway for the next section which includes the CHSRA. A map on page 45 shows the proposed and alternate routes the State has tentatively identified. These tentative routes have been investigated and several problem areas noted.

The proposed route north of the Salmon River passes near the water intake for Cascade Head Ranch and close to several houses within the development. The Department of Transportation should consider these conflicts when finalizing the location of this trail and should attempt to eliminate this conflict with the established residential use.

There are problems with both the proposed and alternate routes from the Salmon River south to Roads End. The problems of compatibility of a public trail with the operation of Camp Westwind and the location and method of a river crossing for the Salmon River need resolution before a final route for this trail can be set.

THE CONCEPT OF THE COAST TRAIL IS COMPATIBLE WITH THE GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF THE CHSRA. THE PROPOSED ROUTE NORTH OF THE SALMON RIVER FURNISHES THE NEEDED PUBLIC ACCESS AND IS COMPATIBLE WITH THE VALUES OF THE CHSRA. THE METHOD OF CROSSING THE SALMON RIVER, THE TRAIL LOCATION FROM THE SALMON RIVER SOUTH TO ROADS END, AND THE LOCATION OF THE TRAIL IN THE VICINITY OF THE CASCADE HEAD RANCH DEVELOPMENT, NEED ADDITIONAL WORK TO RESOLVE THE PROBLEMS PREVIOUSLY LISTED.*

The Forest Service will work closely with the State in finalizing the trail location through the CHSRA. AN ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS REPORT** WILL BE PREPARED ON THE FINAL ROUTE TO IDENTIFY IMPACTS, BENEFITS TO THE PUBLIC, AND WAYS TO MITIGATE IMPACTS BEFORE THE PROJECT IS APPROVED.

b. Recreation Use -- Overnight recreation use in 1974 on Federal lands within the CHSRA was estimated to be 100 visitor days.*** There are no developed public camping facilities within the CHSRA.

* See Appendix VI for development program and map.

** An Environmental Analysis and its documentary report is prepared for all activities affecting any resource, other land use activity, or the environment. The report is the method decision makers use to respond to the National Environmental Policy Act and to make the decision making process open and visible to the public and interested groups such as the Advisory Council.

*** A visitor day is an aggregate of 12 hours of recreation use by one or more persons.

Overnight use is generally limited to roadside camping along the Forest Service roads west of U.S. Highway 101 and backpack camping near Hart's Cove. There is limited camping on the State beaches at Roads End and near Camp Westwind.

Daytime recreation use on all lands in 1974 was estimated at 80,000 visitor days, with over 60 percent of this use generated by Camp Westwind and recreation activities of CHSRA residents. The only developed public recreation facilities within the CHSRA are the County boat ramp, The Nature Conservancy Trail, and the Hart's Cove Trail.

"Selected" and "dispersed" recreation uses are valid activities in the CHSRA. A review of the Act and the legislative history shows that recreation use was to be a "low key" activity within the CHSRA. Recreational activities that would concentrate users or attract the public do not meet the legislative intent.

NO PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS OR PICNIC GROUNDS WILL BE BUILT. LOW DENSITY DAY USE RECREATION ACTIVITIES SUCH AS HIKING, NATURE STUDY, AND WILDLIFE OBSERVATION WILL BE ENCOURAGED. ROADSIDE AND BACKPACK CAMPING MAY CONTINUE AT ABOUT THE CURRENT LEVEL BUT WILL NOT BE ENCOURAGED. THE CAMPING PUBLIC WILL BE INFORMED THROUGH PERSONAL CONTACT, BROCHURES,AND MAPS ABOUT THE FOREST SERVICE CAMPGROUND ON NESKOWIN CREEK OR OTHER STATE AND PRIVATE FACILITIES OUTSIDE THE CHSRA. (These are listed on page 47.) IF RESOURCE DAMAGE OCCURS IN THE FUTURE, RESTRICTIONS TO CONTROL THE CAUSES OF THIS DAMAGE WILL BE HANDLED BY ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION.

c. Hunting, Trapping, and Fishing -- On the National Forests, each State has jurisdiction in the management and regulation of the wildlife resource. The various Federal land management agencies are charged with management of the wildlife habitat. There is typically close coordination between the State and Federal agencies in wildlife management activities.

There are strong feelings generated in any discussion of tighter regulation or elimination of hunting, trapping, or fishing in any area. To some people, these activities are a desired form of outdoor recreation and enjoyment; to others, they are undesirable.

When hunting, trapping, and fishing are done under proper regulation and monitoring, these activities furnish an outdoor recreation experience and do not have a detrimental effect on wildlife values. There are adequate State regulations available to protect wildlife values within the CHSRA. Some research needs may require special wildlife management prescriptions or restrictions and close cooperation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife.

HUNTING, TRAPPING, AND FISHING ACTIVITIES WILL CONTINUE UNDER STATE JURISDICTION. THE FOREST SERVICE WILL CONTINUE TO COOPERATE WITH THE STATE OF OREGON IN WILDLIFE AND HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND IN MONITORING THE EFFECTS OF MAN'S ACTIVITIES ON THE WILDLIFE RESOURCE.

d. Cooperation -- A strong effort will be made by the Forest Service to gain the understanding and cooperation of landowners in carrying out the management direction set in this plan. The legislative history speaks to a spirit of cooperation between the landowners and the government to protect this area.

THE PUBLIC, AND PARTICULARLY THE LANDOWNERS, WILL BE KEPT INFORMED OF THE MANAGEMENT DIRECTION SET FOR THE CHSRA. COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL, STATE, AND COUNTY AGENCIES, COMMISSIONS, AND GROUPS WILL BE CONTINUED IN IMPLEMENTING THIS PLAN.

e. Transportation System Administration *

(1) State System: The Oregon Transportation Department is responsible for the maintenance of 8.2 miles of Oregon Highway 18 and U.S. Highway 101 within the CHSRA. Current problems and proposals associated with these routes are: (a) active landslides along U.S. 101 north of the Salmon River; (b) removal and disposal of this slide material; (c) proposals to expand these highways when traffic flows warrant increased travel lanes; (d) the effect of the U.S. Highway 101 landfill on the estuarine system of the Salmon River; and (e) the need for a left turn lane on Highway 101 at the Three Rocks Road and an acceleration lane on Highway 101 at the intersection with Highway 18.

A major impact caused by maintenance activities is disposal of the slide debris. The State is currently using this material to widen and outslope the highway fill across the estuary for safety and maintenance reasons. It is essential that these roads are maintained for safe use by the driving public. THE STATE SHOULD CONTINUE TO FLATTEN THE FILL SLOPES UNTIL FEDERAL HIGHWAY SAFETY STANDARDS ARE MET. WHEN SAFETY STANDARDS ARE MET THE HEBO DISTRICT RANGER AND THE DISTRICT ENGINEER FOR THE OREGON TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT WILL COORDINATE THE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF LANDSLIDE DEBRIS AND FIND A SATISFACTORY DISPOSAL AREA FOR IT.

ANY PROPOSAL TO EXPAND OR RELOCATE EITHER OF THESE HIGHWAYS WILL CONSIDER THE EFFECTS OF THAT ACTION ON THE ESTUARY AND WOULD REQUIRE THE PREPARATION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT BY THE APPROPRIATE FEDERAL AGENCY AS WELL AS PERMITS FROM THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS AND THE COAST GUARD. A PROPOSAL TO EXPAND U.S. HIGHWAY 101 WILL CONSIDER EITHER REPLACING PARTS OF THE HIGHWAY FILL ACROSS THE ESTUARY WITH BRIDGES TO IMPROVE THE FLOW OF FRESH AND SALT WATER WITHIN THE ESTUARINE SYSTEM OR RELOCATING THE HIGHWAY OUTSIDE THE CHSRA. WHEN THE STATE OF OREGON HAS PLANS FOR A TURN LANE, AND AN ACCELERATION LANE ON HIGHWAY 101, THE HEBO DISTRICT RANGER WILL COMPLETE AN ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS REPORT TO DETERMINE THE IMPACT OF THESE PROJECTS ON THE ESTUARY AND TO DETERMINE IF THE PROJECT IS COMPATIBLE WITH THE MANAGEMENT DIRECTION FOR THE ESTUARY.

* See map on page 43.

(2) County System: Tillamook and Lincoln Counties have maintenance responsibilities on 5.2 miles of the Three Rocks Road within the CHSRA. There are landslides and maintenance problems associated with the road. An increase in foot, bicycle, and motorized traffic on this road may require specific planning to protect the user and area values. Signs and speed limit regulations should handle this problem initially. Except for minor improvement on several curves and grades, the Three Rocks Road is adequate for expected public use.

THE HEBO DISTRICT RANGER WILL WORK WITH BOTH COUNTIES TO COORDINATE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF LANDSLIDE MATERIAL. IF TRAFFIC SAFETY PROBLEMS BETWEEN HIKERS, BICYCLISTS, AND MOTORIZED VEHICLES DEVELOP A SEPARATE PATH OR WIDENED ROAD SHOULDER MAY BE REQUIRED.

(3) Forest Service System: There are 5.8 miles of Forest Service roads and 4 miles of Forest Service trails within the CHSRA maintained for public use. In addition, there are 3 miles of roads and 2 miles of trail that have not been maintained and are grown over with brush and becoming impassable. EXISTING ROADS AND TRAILS NEEDED FOR PUBLIC ACCESS AND FOR RESEARCH AND ADMINISTRATIVE USE WILL BE MAINTAINED BY THE FOREST SERVICE.

THE FOREST SERVICE WILL MAINTAIN THE TRAIL TO HART'S COVE FOR PUBLIC ACCESS AND FOR RESEARCH NEEDS IN THE NESKOWIN CREST RESEARCH NATURAL AREA. THE TRAIL FROM HART'S COVE NORTH TO NESKOWIN WILL NOT BE MAINTAINED BECAUSE OF LACK OF PUBLIC ACCESS ACROSS PRIVATE LAND OUTSIDE THE NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY, AND THE NEED TO MAINTAIN A LOW LEVEL OF PUBLIC USE TO PROTECT THE RESEARCH NATURAL AREA AND WILDLIFE VALUES. NO NEW TRAILS WILL BE BUILT ON NATIONAL FOREST LANDS EXCEPT FOR THE COAST TRAIL AND TEMPORARY RESEARCH TRAILS WHICH WILL BE CLOSED UPON COMPLETION OF THE RESEARCH PROJECT.

THE FOREST SERVICE WILL MAINTAIN THE 5.8 MILES OF EXISTING ROADS AT ITS CURRENT STANDARD. THE 3 MILES OF ROADS THAT ARE IMPASSABLE BECAUSE OF BRUSH, WILL BE KEPT CLOSED TO VEHICLES. ROAD IMPROVEMENT FOR SPECIFIC REASONS WILL BE AUTHORIZED ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS. An example would be paving a short section of road adjacent to a research plot for dust control. Minor realignment for safety purposes will also be authorized. The Advisory Council and the public will be consulted on any significant project before a decision is made.

NO NEW PERMANENT ROADS ARE NOW PLANNED ON NATIONAL FOREST LANDS. TEMPORARY ROADS NEEDED FOR RESEARCH PROJECTS WILL BE CLOSED TO PUBLIC VEHICLES DURING THE PROJECT AND OBLITERATED WHEN THE PROJECT IS COMPLETED.

Removal and disposal of downed trees or hazardous trees along public travel routes will be handled by individual permits.

(4) The Pacific Coast Bicycle Route: The United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, has proposed a Pacific Coast Bicycle Route which crosses the estuary utilizing Highway 101. THE HEBO DISTRICT RANGER WILL WORK WITH THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION TO SELECT THE FINAL ROUTE FOR THE PACIFIC COAST BICYCLE ROUTE. As tentatively proposed, this bicycle route appears to comply with the general management objective of providing present and future generations with the use and enjoyment of the area and does not appear to conflict with the long term goal of revitalization and restoration of the Salmon River Estuary. (A map showing the proposed bicycle route location is a part of commenter #9's letter contained in Appendix VIII, page 80)

f. Visual Values -- VISUAL VALUES WITHIN THE CHSRA WILL BE MANAGED TO MEET THE VISUAL MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES DISCUSSED ON PAGE 35. These apply basically to new proposals for the area that would constitute a substantial change in use under the guidelines as shown in Appendix II.

There are some existing facilities that are "grandfathered" in by the Act or the guidelines which do not meet the visual objectives. THE HEBO DISTRICT RANGER WILL DISCUSS WITH THE INDIVIDUAL LANDOWNER, THE ALTERNATIVES BY WHICH THE LANDOWNER COULD COOPERATE IN MEETING THE VISUAL OBJECTIVES. In some cases, a change in color of the exterior of the house or the roof is all that is required. In other cases, planting shrubs to screen an improvement is needed. THE FOREST SERVICE MAY CONSIDER THE NEED TO ACQUIRE A PARTIAL INTEREST IN THE PROPERTY INVOLVED IN ORDER TO OBLIGATE FUNDS FOR THE WORK NEEDED AND TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC INTERESTS.

g. Environmental Education -- Environmental education is one of the primary uses recognized for the CHSRA. There is a need to develop educational material and field itineraries so educators at all levels can bring groups to the CHSRA for the unique learning experiences to be found in the estuary, coastline and upland areas. The research that has been carried on to date, with the opportunities for students to see firsthand what has been done and the results, can be the basis for an interesting and high quality environmental education program.

The area adjacent to the County boat ramp and the outlet of Crowley Creek has been identified as a nature study area. This area has existing parking areas and sanitation facilities with good road access suitable for cars and school buses. This area

contains a wide range of estuarine features for study such as mudflats, a fresh water inlet, tidal zone and eel grass beds. It is an excellent living laboratory for educational use.

THE SIUSLAW NATIONAL FOREST WILL PURCHASE THE LAND NECESSARY, DEVELOP PLANS FOR THE USE OF THE CROWLEY CREEK NATURE STUDY AREA, AND DEVELOP AN ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR THE ENTIRE CHSRA WITHIN THREE YEARS. These will be coordinated with the Regional Office and the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station. The Siuslaw National Forest will be assigned the responsibility for this program to assure that educators and students have an identified source of information.

h. Visitor Information Services -- A VIS program for the CHSRA will help people to use, understand, and enjoy the area. A publication and map outlining the purposes of the CHSRA and showing the location of roads, trails, research plots, etc., will be developed. This document should present the scientific and educational values of the area and not be designed to attract recreationists. Interpretation should be subtle and self-guiding. The goal should be to interpret without damaging or destroying by overuse or concentration of visitors the very features people came to see. The intent of the legislation, the benefits to be derived and the rights of private landowners should be highlighted. THE SIUSLAW NATIONAL FOREST AND THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOREST AND RANGE EXPERIMENT STATION WILL PREPARE THIS BROCHURE AND MAP, WITHIN ONE YEAR.

A ROADSIDE INFORMATION STOP WILL BE PLANNED AND BUILT DURING THIS PLANNING PERIOD. This facility along U.S. Highway 101 or Oregon Highway 18, will be located outside the estuary at a point with a view of the CHSRA. It will present information of a scientific and educational nature and not be designed to attract or encourage recreation use of the CHSRA. THE HEBO DISTRICT RANGER WILL WORK WITH THE OREGON STATE HIGHWAY DIVISION TO INSURE THAT THIS FACILITY DOES NOT CREATE A HIGHWAY SAFETY PROBLEM. There is need for a detailed study to determine the feasibility of an additional multi-functional multi-agency facility to serve the VIS, Research and Environmental Education programs of the CHSRA and adjacent lands. THE SIUSLAW NATIONAL FOREST WILL COMPLETE THIS FEASIBILITY STUDY WITHIN THIS PLANNING PERIOD.

i. Signing -- A minimal number of signs is needed to direct and inform visitors about the area and to warn them of potential hazards. SIGNS WILL BE "LOW KEY" IN DESIGN, AND INFORM AND EDUCATE RATHER THAN TO ATTRACT THE CASUAL RECREATIONAL VISITOR. INFORMATION AND IDENTIFICATION SIGNS FOR OVERLOOKS, VIEWPOINTS, STUDY PLOTS, ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION POINTS, ETC., WILL BE PLANNED AND INSTALLED.

A family of signs will be developed by the Forest Service. Designs will be unique for the Scenic-Research Area and display the visual and scientific value of the CHSRA. LOCATION AND INSTALLATION OF

IDENTIFICATION SIGNS ON U.S. HIGHWAY 101 AND OREGON HIGHWAY 18 WILL BE COORDINATED WITH THE OREGON DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.*

j. Other Formal Designations -- As noted in the introduction, portions of the CHSRA are contained in four other administrative designations: Research Natural Area, Scenic Area, Experimental Forest, and Biosphere Reserve.

The administrative designation of the Cascade Head Scenic Area is generally duplicated by the legislative designation of the CHSRA. THE SCENIC AREA DESIGNATION IS NOW UNNECESSARY AND SHOULD BE RESCINDED IN VIEW OF THIS DUPLICATION. THE SIUSLAW NATIONAL FOREST WILL INITIATE ACTION TO RECOMMEND THIS REVOCATION.

The Neskowin Crest Research Natural Area fills a real need within the CHSRA. It acts as a control area where baseline monitoring of manipulative research carried on outside the Research Natural Area can be done. The present boundaries of the Research Natural Area are on legal subdivision lines and are difficult to locate on the ground. Placing these boundaries on natural features will protect the integrity of the area and make its identification on the ground easier (see map on page 69). THE SIUSLAW NATIONAL FOREST WILL INITIATE ACTION TO ENLARGE THE NESKOWIN CREST RESEARCH NATURAL AREA FROM ITS PRESENT 686 ACRES TO 1,190 ACRES BY PLACING ITS EASTERN BOUNDARY ON THE RIDGELINE WEST OF FALL CREEK, ITS SOUTHERN BOUNDARY ON THE RIDGE BETWEEN CHITWOOD CREEK AND CLIFF CREEK, ITS NORTHERN BOUNDARY ON THE FOREST BOUNDARY, AND ITS WESTERN BOUNDARY ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN. This will place that portion of the existing Scenic Area from Hart's Cove north inside the Research Natural Area. This expansion has several advantages: (1) boundaries are located on readily identifiable natural features; (2) an undisturbed stream drainage (Calf Creek) is included in the Research Natural Area; and (3) the revised boundaries will include a grassy headland community, a larger area of coastline, and about 50 acres of young conifer forest. The recreation use at Hart's Cove may require regulation in the future to protect the Research Natural Area; current levels of use are compatible with the Research Natural Area.

THE DESIGNATION AS A BIOSPHERE RESERVE WILL BRING INTERNATIONAL IDENTITY TO THE CHSRA AND SHOULD BE MAINTAINED.

The Cascade Head Experimental Forest has an international reputation based on the continuing research work being carried on. This work has wide application and significance. THE DESIGNATION AS AN EXPERIMENTAL FOREST SHOULD CONTINUE.

* See Appendix VI for development program and map.

k. Research -- The overall objective for the research program at the CHSRA will be to study the natural organization and behavior of coastal ecosystems; the effect of various human uses and activities on the health of these communities and organisms; and the effect of man's activities on the visual resource.

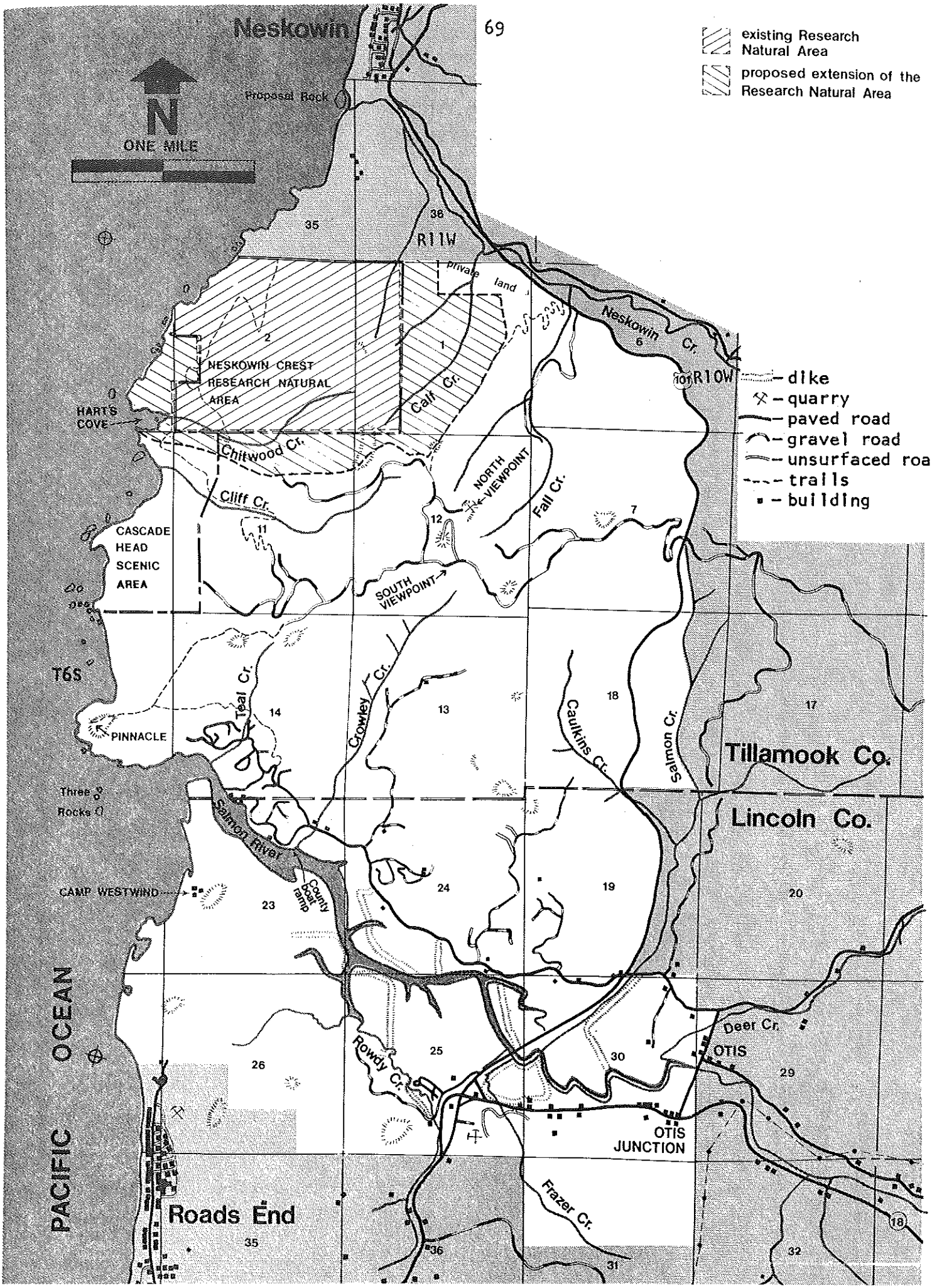
Forest Service research efforts have been generally timber-oriented on the Experimental Forest. With the designation of the CHSRA and the inclusion of the Salmon River estuarine system, there are increased opportunities for a wide range of scientific studies. The opportunities for cooperative work with other agencies, colleges, universities, groups and individuals are almost unlimited. Appendix IV contains a 5-year program, with cost estimates, for a Forest Service research effort in the CHSRA. ADDITIONAL STAFFING AND FUNDING WILL BE REQUIRED FOR THE PROPOSED 5-YEAR PROGRAM. THIS RESEARCH WILL EMPHASIZE THE COLLECTION OF BASELINE DATA IN THE AREA.

COORDINATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE RESEARCH PROGRAM.

A Research Coordinator for the CHSRA, designated by the Director of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, is needed. This individual will be responsible for maintaining records of past and current research use and findings; avoiding conflicts in research use; approving research projects not involving soil or vegetative manipulations or major research installations; and serving as a liaison with the scientific community, such as the Oregon Estuarine Research Council. Requests to use the CHSRA for research projects will be directed to this coordinator.

A Scientific Review Team, headed by the research coordinator, is needed. The team composed of the research coordinator, the Hebo District Ranger and an Advisory Council member, selected by the Advisory Council, will review all research proposals requiring soil or vegetative manipulation or installation of research instruments, for their scientific merit, potential benefits, and projected impacts. Scientists from appropriate disciplines will be consulted prior to recommending approval or denial of a project to the Director of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station. The possibility of relocating the research proposal outside of the CHSRA will be considered in each case.

Proposals for research on private land within the CHSRA will be reviewed by the scientific review team using the same criteria used for approving research on Federal land.


existing Research Natural Area
proposed extension of the Research Natural Area
Neskowin
Proposal Rock
N
ONE MILE
35
36
R11W
private land
Neskowin Cr.
6
101
R10W
dike
quarry
paved road
gravel road
unsurfaced road
trails
building
2
1
NESKOWIN CREST RESEARCH NATURAL AREA
HART'S COVE
Calf Cr.
Chitwood Cr.
Cliff Cr.
NORTH VIEWPOINT
Fall Cr.
7
12
11
CASCADE HEAD SCENIC AREA
SOUTH VIEWPOINT
T6S
Teal Cr.
14
Crowley Cr.
13
18
Caulkins Cr.
Salmon Cr.
17
PINNACLE
Tillamook Co.
Three Rocks
Lincoln Co.
Salmon River
County boat ramp
CAMP WESTWIND
23
24
19
20
PACIFIC OCEAN
Deer Cr.
OTIS
26
25
30
29
Rowdy Cr.
OTIS JUNCTION
Frazer Cr.
Roads End
35
36
31
32
18

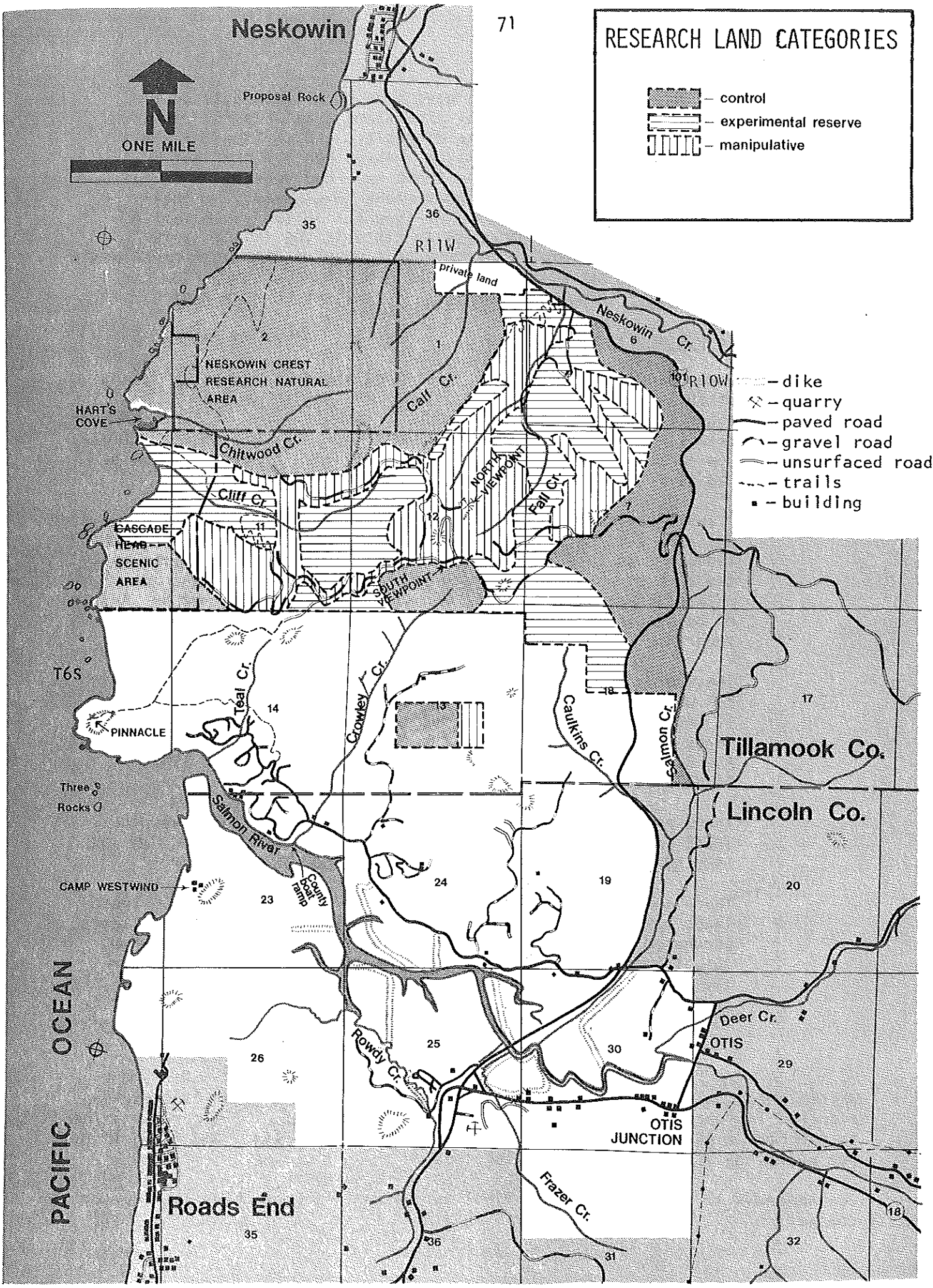
To realize the full research potential from any experimental area, it is essential to have three categories of land: control areas, experimental reserves, and manipulative areas. Control areas are tracts where natural ecological processes are allowed to proceed without human interference. No significant disturbance or manipulation of vegetation, fauna, or soils is allowed in these baseline areas. Experimental reserves are tracts retained in their natural state, i.e., with natural vegetation and soils, for future research projects requiring significant or complete manipulation of a natural community. An area of experimental reserve will not be altered unless required for a specific research project. Manipulative areas are tracts where the vegetation has been or will be altered by cutting, burning, or other techniques to create different kinds of communities and habitats than presently exist on the area. The objective in manipulative areas is to increase opportunities and pave the way for future defined research projects by providing a greater variety of vegetative communities or to maintain examples of existing communities and habitats.

Land categories for the experimental forest outside the CHSRA will be discussed in the management plan for the Hebo Planning Unit presently in the early stages of formation. It is tentatively planned that the land categories on the remainder of the experimental forest, outside the CHSRA, will be heavily weighted to the experimental reserve and manipulative categories with only small segments of the control category. This will give an overall balance to the land categories for the whole experimental forest.

THERE ARE 3,932 ACRES OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS IN THE CHSRA. FIFTY PERCENT OF THESE LANDS WILL BE MANAGED AS CONTROL AREAS, 25 PERCENT AS EXPERIMENTAL RESERVES, AND 25 PERCENT AS MANIPULATIVE AREAS. AS ADDITIONAL LANDS ARE ADDED TO NATIONAL FOREST STATUS, THEY WILL BE PLACED IN ONE OF THESE CATEGORIES, IN ABOUT THE SAME RATIO. The map on page 71 shows the breakdown of the National Forest lands into these categories. Precise designation of these categories will be done on aerial photos as baseline data collection is completed.

Research activities authorized in control areas will resemble those conducted in the Neskowin Crest Research Natural Area. Research in control areas will focus on monitoring the physical resources, biological process, and plant and animal populations. It may involve comprehensive studies of the various ecosystems and of the individual species within these ecosystems. Permanent study plots, photo points, and climatic and water sampling stations may be installed.

Experimental reserves can be manipulated but only if and when a specific research project requires it. The degree of manipulation and the location will be reviewed by the scientific review team before a project is approved.


RESEARCH LAND CATEGORIES
control
experimental reserve
manipulative
Neskowin
N
ONE MILE
Proposal Rock
R11W
R10W
T6S
private land
Neskowin Cr.
NESKOWIN CREST RESEARCH NATURAL AREA
HART'S COVE
Galt Cr.
Chitwood Cr.
Cliff Cr.
NORTH VIEWPOINT
Fall Cr.
CASCADE HEAD SCENIC AREA
SOUTH VIEWPOINT
Teal Cr.
Crowley Cr.
Caulkins Cr.
Salmon Cr.
PINNACLE
Tillamook Co.
Lincoln Co.
Three Rocks
Salmon River
County boat ramp
CAMP WESTWIND
Rowdy Cr.
Deer Cr.
OTIS
OTIS JUNCTION
Frazer Cr.
Roads End
PACIFIC OCEAN
dike
quarry
paved road
gravel road
unsurfaced road
trails
building

The manipulative areas have been or will be altered to increase the variety of ecosystems available for research and wildlife, to create diversity, and to increase the opportunities for research. About 800 acres of National Forest lands within the CHSRA have had vegetative changes, ranging from thinning operations to clearcuts. These lands make up the bulk of land put in the manipulative area category. IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE THE IMPACT ON THE VISUAL RESOURCE, A MAXIMUM OF 5 PERCENT FROM BOTH EXPERIMENTAL RESERVE AND MANIPULATIVE AREAS MAY BE CONVERTED FROM ONE FOREST COMMUNITY TO ANOTHER DURING ANY 10-YEAR PERIOD.

1. Land Acquisition *

Some changes in landownership will be needed to meet the intent of the Act establishing the CHSRA. The Act is not specific regarding the selection of lands for acquisition. It does, however, detail the primary management objectives to be met and specifies how lands can be acquired. It also recognizes existing uses at the time the CHSRA was established.

Private lands within all subareas, except the Estuary and Associated Wetlands Subarea, cannot be acquired without the consent of the landowner as long as the owner(s) uses the land for substantially the same purpose and in the same manner** as it was used and maintained on June 1, 1974, unless such land is in imminent danger of being used for different purposes or in a different manner than that which existed on June 1, 1974.

There are about 128 acres of Federal lands administered by the BLM within the CHSRA that are intermixed with private lands. It would simplify management within the CHSRA to have all Federal lands under one administering agency. THE SIUSLAW NATIONAL FOREST AND REGION 6 OF THE FOREST SERVICE WILL WORK WITH THE STATE DIRECTOR OF THE BLM TOWARD THIS TRANSFER.

There are about 18 acres within the CHSRA in county ownership. THESE LANDS ARE USED FOR COUNTY ROADS AND A COUNTY BOAT RAMP AND PARKING FACILITY; THEY SHOULD REMAIN IN COUNTY OWNERSHIP.

There are about 550 acres of State land within the CHSRA. These lands are occupied by road rights-of-way, areas of unstable lands purchased to control active landslides adjacent to U.S. Highway 101, the public beach frontage along the ocean, the land under the Salmon River itself, one small tract near the County boat ramp, and approximately 50 acres adjacent to Highway 101 which is currently in the process of being exchanged for Federal land outside the CHSRA. ALL OTHER LANDS SHOULD REMAIN IN STATE OWNERSHIP.

* Where land acquisition is mentioned, the reader should note that land may be acquired in fee or partial interest. The U.S. government will generally attempt to purchase a partial interest in land rather than fee title. See Appendix VII for additional information and definitions.

** See Appendix II for a copy of the final guidelines on determining substantial change.

There are about 5,045 acres of privately owned land within the CHSRA. The provisions of this management plan establish direction for activities on these private lands. There is concern among many owners regarding what they can do and cannot do with their property. Public Law 93-535 and the final guidelines set some criteria for the government to acquire private lands (fee title or partial interest) at fair market value, by purchase, exchange, or donation in order to control uses or activities on these lands. The Act and management plan do not specify how a landowner may use his land, but do provide for acquisition as a means to meet the purposes for which the Area was established. Cooperation with the landowner regarding management of land in a manner compatible with the intent of the Act is a viable alternative to acquisition. Land can be purchased from a willing seller if needed to carry out the purposes of the Act. Appendix VII contains definitions of property interest that are helpful when land acquisition is discussed.

The land acquisition program must be based on minimum needs and consider priorities in purchasing property. The administrator must spend his time and dollars in that area which will best meet the objectives of the Act and the direction of this management plan.

THE PROTECTION AND PERPETUATION OF THE UNIQUE VALUES FOUND WITHIN THE ESTUARY AND ASSOCIATED WETLANDS SUBAREA MAKE THE PRIVATE LANDS WITHIN THIS SUBAREA HIGH PRIORITY FOR ACQUISITION. The specifics of the land acquisition program for this subarea are discussed on page 82.

Priority for acquisition of private lands or interest in lands, within the Coastline, Sand Dune-Spit, Headlands, Upper Timbered Slope and Lower Slope-Dispersed Residential Subareas will consider the impacts of the substantial change in use or maintenance proposed for the individual property. The potential impacts of that proposed change on the scenic, soil, water, wildlife, and scientific values of the CHSRA will be assessed. Those proposals for change that would most impact the values of the CHSRA will be highest priority for acquisition in these subareas. Other acquisition factors are:

(1) To stop a proposed development which does not meet the intent of the Act and this plan.

(2) To stop a proposed change in existing use which does not meet the intent of this plan.

(3) To consider offers from willing sellers of property needed for public developments called for in the plan.

(4) To consider acquisition of other property from willing sellers if needed to carry out the purposes of the Act.

FEDERAL ACQUISITION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY WILL BE CONSIDERED WHEN NECESSARY TO IMPLEMENT THE DIRECTION IN THIS PLAN OR TO CONTROL A PROPOSED USE OR ACTIVITY THAT IS OUTSIDE THE OBJECTIVES OR INTENT OF THE LAW. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT IN THE LONG TERM, 60 to 70 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL PRIVATE LANDS WILL BE ACQUIRED. Publishers Paper Company and International Paper Company have requested an exchange to lands outside the CHSRA. These two companies own approximately 30 percent of the private land. To implement the long range objective of restoration of the estuary and to meet the intent of the Act it will be necessary to purchase all lands within the Estuary and Associated Wetlands Subarea. This is approximately 20 percent of the total private land in the CHSRA. An additional 10 to 20 percent of the private land will probably be acquired to meet the intent of the Act and to implement this plan.

The Forest Service anticipates minimal use of condemnation. Most purchases will be negotiated on a willing seller basis and may be purchased in fee or partial interest.

Several large landowners have property that crosses subarea boundaries; and they have stated their management plans in enough detail to discuss here.

(1) Publishers Paper Company and International Paper Company own about 1,500 acres within the CHSRA that they manage intensively for commercial timber production. Under the provisions of the final guidelines signed on October 1, 1975, continuation of commercial timber harvesting activities, unless on-going on June 1, 1974, constitutes a substantial change. Both companies have requested the Forest Service to proceed with a proposal to trade these lands for National Forest lands outside the CHSRA. THE SIUSLAW NATIONAL FOREST WILL NEGOTIATE THIS EXCHANGE.

(2) The Nature Conservancy owns 300 acres of land which it manages for research and limited public recreational use. These activities are compatible with the objectives and intent of the Act. Unless The Nature Conservancy changes its management direction on these lands, there is no need for the Federal government to acquire this property. THE FOREST SERVICE WILL CONTINUE TO WORK CLOSELY WITH THE NATURE CONSERVANCY ON COMMON ADMINISTRATIVE NEEDS.

(3) The YWCA owns about 703 acres of land south of the Salmon River bordering the ocean. These lands make up Camp Westwind, an organization camp with a capacity for 125 people plus staff. The existing facilities are "grandfathered" in under Public Law 93-535, and the current management direction is generally compatible with the intent of the Act and this plan. The "Y" is considering plans for expansion of its Camp Westwind facilities, including improved access either by road and trail or by installation of a dock on the south side of the Salmon

River. They have completed "A Land Use Plan for Westwind, Volume I, Background Information and Resource Management." The "Y's" Board of Directors has approved this volume. They are now working on their Volume II which is a master development plan for the camp. WHEN COMPLETED, THESE PLANS WILL BE ASSESSED BY THE HEBO DISTRICT RANGER TO DETERMINE THE POTENTIAL IMPACT ON THE AREA AND COMPATIBILITY WITH THE INTENT OF THE ACT AND THIS PLAN. Included in this assessment will be an evaluation in terms of the final guidelines* on substantial change. About 200 acres of the property which lies in the Estuary and Associated Wetlands Subarea has been offered for sale to the United States.

m. Fire Management -- Fire incidence within the CHSRA is historically low, but the potential for a catastrophic fire exists. Fire is a management tool that may be used to maintain vegetative communities (e.g. grasslands) as well as to remove the conifer or deciduous vegetation in research projects.

WILDFIRE WILL BE CONTROLLED ON ALL LANDS ACCORDING TO A FIRE PLAN DEVELOPED JOINTLY WITH THE OREGON STATE FORESTRY DEPARTMENT. This plan will emphasize methods to reduce the impacts of fire control activities on the visual quality, soils, research activities and vegetation.

n. Subarea Boundary Adjustments -- The enabling legislation stipulates that subarea boundaries can be adjusted "...to reflect changing natural conditions or to provide for more effective management of the Area...." SUBAREA BOUNDARIES WERE REVIEWED AS PART OF THE RESOURCE INVENTORY. NO ADJUSTMENTS IN SUBAREA BOUNDARIES ARE RECOMMENDED AT THIS TIME. During this boundary review, several minor mapping errors were found in the original map referenced to in the Act. These were discussed with the Advisory Council and corrected.

o. Catastrophic Occurrences -- There is potential for a variety of occurrences that could have major impacts on the CHSRA. Examples are massive landslides, major forest fires, breaks in the dikes, seismic waves, earthquakes, oil spills, and floods.

IF ANY OF THESE EVENTS SHOULD OCCUR, THE HIGHEST PRIORITY WILL BE PROTECTION OF HUMAN LIVES. Actions needed to accomplish this end will be carried out regardless of their effect on other values of the CHSRA.

An evaluation by the Forest Service and by State, local, and other Federal agencies to determine the action needed to restore private property and rehabilitate the CHSRA in the event of a catastrophe will be made as soon as lives are protected. The Advisory Council will participate in this evaluation. ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS WILL BE SECONDARY TO THE PROTECTION OF THE SCENIC, SOIL, WATER, FISH, AND WILDLIFE VALUES DURING THIS EVALUATION.

* See Appendix II for a copy of the final guidelines on determining substantial change.

p. Historic and Archeological -- PRIOR TO INITIATING ANY GROUND-DISTURBING ACTIVITY CALLED FOR IN THIS PLAN, SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES WILL BE LOCATED AND EVALUATED TO DETERMINE THE EXPECTED EFFECT OF THE PROJECT ON THE SITE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT, THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT, EXECUTIVE ORDER 11593, AND THE PROCEDURES OUTLINED IN 36 CFR 800.

q. Noxious Weed Control -- (See page 23 for additional details) Tansy Ragwort occurs in many of the open or grass areas within the CHSRA. This noxious weed is of concern to livestock owners inside and outside the CHSRA. Both counties are concerned about the spread and control of Tansy. In the past, the Hebo District has primarily used biological methods of control within the Area. THE HEBO DISTRICT RANGER WILL CONTINUE TO WORK WITH THE COUNTIES IN CONTROL OF TANSY WITHIN THE CONSTRAINTS OF THIS PLAN AND THE ACT. Any chemical control of tansy will be done in accordance with the environmental protection standards shown in the approved environmental statement on vegetative management with herbicides. All chemicals will be registered with the Environmental Protection Agency and label instructions will be followed.

2. Subarea Direction

This section addresses the primary management objectives for each of the subareas in the CHSRA. These subareas are described on pages 10 through 14 in the Introduction.

a. Coastline and Sand Dune-Spit Subareas (See pages 10 and 11 for descriptions of these subareas) - The primary management objective for these two subareas is "to protect and maintain the scenic and wildlife values while allowing selective recreation and extensive research-educational activities."

BECAUSE OF THE RELATIVELY SMALL SIZE OF THESE SUBAREAS, THEIR TERRAIN, WILDLIFE VALUES, SOILS, VEGETATIVE CHARACTERISTICS, AND THEIR PROXIMITY TO THE OCEAN AND ITS INFLUENCES, MANAGEMENT DIRECTION IS TO LIMIT MAN'S ACTIVITIES IN ORDER TO PROTECT THESE LANDS.

ACCESS IN THESE SUBAREAS WILL BE LIMITED TO FOOT TRAVEL. The sea cliffs in these subareas are potentially dangerous especially to small children. Signs will be posted at trail heads to warn of the hazards.

Research and scientific projects involving collection of flora or fauna or manipulation of soil or vegetative cover will be reviewed by the scientific review team. Other research proposals will be reviewed by the research coordinator. These reviewers will consider the following criteria in making their recommendation on the proposed project:

(1) The research should be essentially non-destructive in character, involving only minor manipulation of the soil or vegetative cover.

(2) Any required collection of plants or animal specimens would be limited in number so as to have no effect on overall population levels.

(3) The possibility of doing the proposed project outside the CHSRA should be considered if adverse impacts are expected.

FOREST SERVICE RESEARCH WILL EMPHASIZE COLLECTION OF COMPLETE BASELINE INFORMATION ON THE BIOLOGICAL, PHYSICAL, AND SOCIAL RESOURCES, AND MONITOR THE IMPACTS OF MAN AND NATURE ON THESE RESOURCES.

SELECTIVE RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES THAT ARE COMPATIBLE WITH PROTECTING AND MAINTAINING THE SCENIC AND WILDLIFE VALUES ARE HIKING, VIEWING SCENERY, MEDITATION, OBSERVING BIRDS AND WILDLIFE, BEACHCOMBING, AND PICNICKING. Overnight use can continue at the current rate without damage to the basic resources or to research opportunities.

Overcrowding of these small subareas could detract from the personal enjoyment of the individual user. It could also disturb wildlife and disrupt their natural environment. GROUPS USING THESE SUBAREAS SHOULD BE WELL DISPERSED AND WILL BE ENCOURAGED THROUGH PERSONAL CONTACTS AND BROCHURES TO LIMIT THEIR SIZE TO 10 PERSONS IN ORDER TO PROTECT WILDLIFE VALUES AND TO INCREASE THE RECREATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE FOR THEMSELVES AND OTHERS.

Current public use is low in these subareas except on the beaches at Roads End and near Camp Westwind. Both locations can handle the current levels of use. Camp Westwind's management direction is to limit its use of the sand dune area to its carrying capacity. The day use at the Roads End beach should continue to increase at a rate of 10 percent or less per year. This area can absorb this increase during this planning period.

If resource damage attributable to public use is found to be occurring within these subareas on Federal lands, use will be curtailed by administrative action to protect the scenic and wildlife values. If damage is observed on non-Federal property, the owner will be encouraged, on a cooperative basis, to correct the situation.

b. Upper Timbered Slope and Headlands Subareas (See pages 11 and 12 for descriptions of these subareas) -- The primary management objective for these subareas is "to protect the scenic, soil and watershed, and fish and wildlife values while allowing selective recreation and extensive research-educational activities. Timber harvesting activity may occur in these subareas only when the Secretary determines that such harvesting is to be conducted in connection with research activities or that the preservation of the timber resource is imminently threatened by fire, old age, infestation or similar natural occurrences."

Travel within these subareas, except for the grassy headlands, is basically confined to roads or trails because of the vegetation and terrain. Most roads in these subareas are gravelled and can withstand the impacts of vehicles in wet weather. The trails and grassy headlands show adverse effects from past vehicle use.

MOTORIZED TRAVEL WILL BE PERMITTED ONLY ON THE EXISTING PUBLIC ROADS. CROSS COUNTRY AND TRAIL USE WILL BE LIMITED TO HORSES OR HIKERS.

There are two established, but undeveloped, viewpoints in the CHSRA. The South Viewpoint gives an outstanding view of the entire estuary, Lincoln City, Devil's Lake, and south down the coast to Government Point. The North Viewpoint displays Neskowin, Haystack Rock, Mount Hebo, and north up the coast to Cape Lookout. Both are accessible by passenger car on Forest Road S-61 from U.S. Highway 101. THE VIEWPOINTS WILL BE MARKED WITH SIGNS TO INTERPRET THE POINTS OF INTEREST FOR VIEWERS. The brush and trees growing up to block the view need annual trimming. THE VIEW FROM THE NORTH AND SOUTH VIEWPOINTS WILL BE MAINTAINED. SITE PLANS FOR THESE VIEWPOINTS WILL BE PREPARED, DETAILING PARKING, SANITATION, AND INTERPRETIVE OPPORTUNITIES. These facilities will be developed during this planning period.

The only destination points, other than the North and South Viewpoints, in these subareas are the trail heads for the north end of The Nature Conservancy Trail and for the Hart's Cove Trail. There are no improvements of any kind at these two points. There is need for parking, sanitation, and directional and warning signs to help the public use and enjoy the area and to protect the natural environment. SMALL (10-CAR) PARKING FACILITIES WILL BE PLANNED AND BUILT AT THE TRAIL HEADS FOR THE HART'S COVE TRAIL AND AT THE NORTH END OF THE NATURE CONSERVANCY TRAIL. The site plans will detail parking, sanitation, and interpretive opportunities.*

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES IN THESE SUBAREAS WILL FOLLOW THE DIRECTION AS ESTABLISHED FOR THE AREA ON PAGE 68.

SELECTIVE RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES THAT ARE COMPATIBLE WITH PROTECTING THE SCENIC, SOIL, WATERSHED, FISH, AND WILDLIFE VALUES ARE HIKING, HORSEBACK RIDING, PICNICKING, VIEWING SCENERY, MEDITATING, OBSERVING BIRDS AND WILDLIFE, AND OPERATING MOTORIZED VEHICLES ON ESTABLISHED PUBLIC ROADS.

There is no need to limit the size of groups at this time because the vegetation and terrain throughout most of these subareas tends to limit use. The grassy headland areas on Cascade Head and Hart's Cove may require limitations in the future if resource damage occurs. This can be handled by administrative action as required.

* See Appendix VI for development program and map.

c. Estuary and Associated Wetlands Subarea (See page 14 for a description of this subarea) -- The primary management objective for this subarea is "to protect and perpetuate the fish and wildlife, scenic, and research-education values, while allowing dispersed recreation use, such as sport fishing, non-motorized pleasure boating, waterfowl hunting, and other uses which the Secretary determines are compatible with the protection and perpetuation of the unique natural values of the subarea. After appropriate study, breaching of existing dikes may be permitted within the subarea." The Act also states that within this subarea the Secretary may "acquire any land or interest in land without the consent of the owner or owners at any time, after public hearing".

Because of the ownership pattern in this subarea, public use, except on the waterways, is very limited. The heaviest public use is for fishing and recreation in the Salmon River estuary. The Lincoln County boat ramp on the Three Rocks Road is the only developed public recreation facility in the CHSRA. This facility, consisting of the ramp, parking lot, and sanitation facility, has moderate use, primarily from Camp Westwind.

The direction in the Act and in the legislative history indicates that public ownership of this subarea was considered necessary for the protection of the unique esthetic and research values found here. The concern for protecting and maintaining the balance between the land and the marine and wildlife organisms found here is frequently mentioned.

THE LONG TERM GOAL IS REVITALIZATION AND RESTORATION OF THE SALMON RIVER ESTUARY AND ITS ASSOCIATED WETLANDS TO A FUNCTIONING ESTUARINE SYSTEM FREE FROM THE INFLUENCES OF MAN. It should be rehabilitated to its condition prior to the existing diking and agricultural use. Realization of this goal will require time and dollars. One difficult problem to be resolved is the diking effect of U.S. Highway 101.*

THE FOREST SERVICE WILL CONVENE A CONFERENCE OF SCIENTISTS TO PLAN THE DIKE STUDY. AN ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS, WITH ADVISORY COUNCIL AND PUBLIC REVIEW, WILL BE COMPLETED ON THIS STUDY PLAN. The purpose of this study will be to determine the best method of removing the dikes to restore the estuary and to monitor the effect of this action. The study will also include an evaluation of the effects of Highway 101 and the bridge on stream flow patterns. It is estimated that this study could take up to 10 years to plan, implement, and complete. A SPECIFIC SITE TO CONDUCT THIS STUDY WILL BE IDENTIFIED AND ACQUIRED. THIS SITE WILL PROBABLY BE WEST OF U.S. HIGHWAY 101.

THE INTERIM MANAGEMENT GOAL IS FOR EXISTING AGRICULTURAL USE TO CONTINUE WHILE DIKE REMOVAL IS BEING STUDIED. This interim goal

* See photograph on page 15.

is designed to minimize impacts on farmers within this subarea during the dike study. Once the dike study is completed, this interim goal will be re-evaluated and a land acquisition program finalized with the landowners involved.

Portions of the communities of Otis and Otis Junction are in the CHSRA. These communities have been a viable part of the social and historic structure of this area. BECAUSE OF THIS AND THEIR LOCATION IN RELATION TO THE REST OF THE SUBAREA, ACQUISITION OF IMPROVEMENTS WITHIN THESE COMMUNITIES IS NOT NOW CONSIDERED NECESSARY IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE ESTUARY VALUES. Maintenance of the structures in these communities will be governed by the environmental design criteria detailed in Section 1d(7) of the final guidelines (see Appendix II).

There are several buildings and dwellings in this subarea that are located on land which is not directly influenced by the Salmon River. These buildings are above the extreme high water levels and have only a minor effect on the estuarine system. ACQUISITION OF THESE BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS WILL BE LOW PRIORITY DURING THIS PLANNING PERIOD.

EXCEPT FOR AGRICULTURAL AND OCCASIONAL SCIENTIFIC USE, MOTORIZED TRAVEL WILL BE RESTRICTED TO THE EXISTING ROAD SYSTEM. CROSS COUNTRY AND TRAIL USE WILL BE LIMITED TO FOOT TRAVEL. If public use causes resource damage, that use can be curtailed by administrative action on Federal property. If the damage is occurring on private property, the landowner will be encouraged to control it.

Overcrowding and concentrations of people within the subarea may have a negative effect on the wildlife resource, particularly during nesting seasons and when young are being raised. This concentration may also detract from an individual's personal enjoyment. VISITORS WILL BE ENCOURAGED, THROUGH PERSONAL CONTACTS AND BROCHURES, TO LIMIT GROUP SIZE TO 10 PERSONS, WELL DISPERSED WITHIN THIS SUBAREA, TO PROTECT THE WILDLIFE VALUES AND INCREASE THE RECREATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE. Emphasis will initially be placed on voluntary compliance through visitor contact and brochures. If unacceptable resource damage occurs, administrative controls will be considered.

There has been motorized boating on the Salmon River and out to sea for years. Lincoln County has built a public boat launch facility near the mouth of the Salmon River to meet the public need in this area. This facility is used by the public to varying degrees and by almost everyone going to Camp Westwind. Dispersed recreation is a valid use in this subarea and "non-motorized pleasure boating" is an example of dispersed recreation.

Because of the relatively small size of the river, unlimited motor boat use in this small estuary could affect the wildlife resources,

pollute the estuary with petroleum products, create conflicts between fishermen, and other user groups on the river. Motorized boat use at current levels has little impact or harassment effect on wildlife, however, with completion of the fish hatchery upstream from the CHSRA and the potential for having a significant number of fish returning to that hatchery, the level of motorized boat use may increase. This increased or unlimited motor boat use would result in harassment to certain species of wildlife such as the bald eagle.

There is also a safety item to be considered if motor use is restricted and people attempt to take boats over the bar to the ocean without a motor. EXCEPT FOR EMERGENCY AND OCCASIONAL SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS, THE STATE OF OREGON WILL BE REQUESTED TO LIMIT MOTORIZED BOATING TO THAT PORTION OF THE RIVER FROM THE LINCOLN COUNTY BOAT RAMP TO THE OCEAN. IT IS FURTHER RECOMMENDED THAT BOAT SPEED SHOULD BE SET AT A MAXIMUM SPEED OF 5 MPH.

Recreational use in this subarea was estimated at 7,000 visitor days* in 1974. This use usually occurs in daylight hours and consists of fishing, boating, water-fowl hunting, and scenic and wildlife observation. It is difficult to estimate the change in recreational use because of the limits set on motorized boating by this management plan, and the anticipated increase in fishing when the new Fish and Wildlife Commission fish hatchery goes into full production. The impacts of public use will be monitored in view of the long range management goal for this subarea. If damage occurs, measures will be taken to stop site degradation. These measures could include changing use patterns, limiting access, establishing use regulations, or initiating a permit system. All of these will require close coordination with various State agencies.

FOREST SERVICE RESEARCH WILL EMPHASIZE DEVELOPMENT OF COMPLETE BASELINE INFORMATION ON CLIMATE, TIDES, SOILS, WATER, VEGETATION, WILDLIFE (INCLUDING INVERTEBRATES), AND RESOURCE USER INFORMATION. Permanent photo points and study plots, to record changes over time, will be established. ANY RESEARCH ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING MANIPULATIVE RESEARCH ON SOILS AND VEGETATION, WILL NOT BE ALLOWED UNLESS THEY ARE COMPATIBLE WITH THE LONG TERM GOAL OF RESTORING THE SUBAREA TO A NATURAL FUNCTIONING ESTUARINE SYSTEM. Research proposals requiring soil or vegetative manipulation, dredging, or installation of scientific instruments will be reviewed by the Scientific Review Team. Other proposals will be reviewed by the research coordinator.

The reviewers will weigh the potential impacts on the subarea values against the expected net benefits and will recommend approval or rejection of each proposal.

The Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission is constructing a fish hatchery one-half mile upstream from the CHSRA. The numbers of

* A visitor day is an aggregate of 12 hours of use by one or more persons.

fish released in the Salmon River may significantly increase the fishing pressure from both bank and boat fisherman. The Commission is concerned about the potential impacts of the fish hatchery on the fishery resource, and is presently conducting a study to evaluate these potential impacts. THE FOREST SERVICE WILL COOPERATE WITH THE FISH AND WILDLIFE COMMISSION IN THEIR STUDY OF THE IMPACTS OF THE HATCHERY ON THE SALMON RIVER ESTUARY. The study should address the need for the impacts of the public access,and parking and sanitation facilities along the Salmon River.

In the past, considerable discussion has centered on the need for and the location of additional boat ramps or slips on the Salmon River. Several locations have been discussed including:

(1) A Hand Launch Facility at the Highway 101 Bridge. Limited parking on the road shoulder creates an unsafe situation when fishermen are loading and unloading boats. Sanitation facilities are not available and the State Highway Commission has proposed an acceleration lane which terminates near the bridge which would increase the hazard to fishermen. Construction of a parking facility at this location would require a fill in the estuary. The parking facility is not considered compatible with the long term management direction for the estuary.

(2) The Russell Property. The Forest Service is in the process of purchasing the Russell property which is located near Otis. This property contains the last remaining old growth timber stand in the estuary and is significant from a research standpoint. Developments on this property are considered incompatible with the scenic and research values and the long term management direction for the estuary.

(3) East of the CHSRA. The current study the Fish and Wildlife Commission is undertaking should evaluate the access possibilities along the upper sections of the Salmon River outside the CHSRA.

TO REALIZE THE LONG TERM GOAL OF REVITALIZATION OF THE ESTUARY REQUIRES FEDERAL ACQUISITION OF LANDS WITHIN THIS SUBAREA. THE LONG TERM LAND OWNERSHIP OBJECTIVE IS FEDERAL ACQUISITION OF PRIVATE LANDS WITHIN THIS SUBAREA IN FEE OR PARTIAL INTEREST OR THROUGH COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT. Factors and priorities to be considered in the acquisition of these lands are:

(1) Areas identified for the dike study and for other research projects.

(2) Property proposed for new development.

(3) Property proposed for changes in existing uses.

(4) Property offered by willing sellers to meet the long term objective of Federal ownership of all lands within this subarea.

d. Lower Slope-Dispersed Residential Subarea (See page 12 for a description of this subarea) -- The primary management objective for this subarea is "to maintain the scenic, soil, watershed, and fish and wildlife values, while allowing dispersed residential occupancy, selective recreation use, and agriculture use."

The Federal government cannot acquire any private land in this subarea without the consent of the owner(s) as long as the owner(s) uses the land for substantially the same purposes and in the same manner as it was used and maintained on June 1, 1974, unless such land is in imminent danger of being used for different purposes or in a different manner from the uses existing on June 1, 1974.

This is the only subarea where the law specifies dispersed residential occupancy and agricultural use as valid activities.

The major concern within this subarea is resolution of the question, "what is dispersed residential occupancy?" The term "dispersed residential occupancy" is not defined in the Act. "Dispersed" means to scatter, to spread abroad, to disseminate, to separate. "Residential" refers to a dwelling place. "Occupancy" means the act, state, or condition of living or taking up quarters in or on something.

A review of the legislative history does not lead to a specific definition of "dispersed residential" but statements of the intent of the sponsors are frequently found. The uniqueness of the area and the need to "keep it sparsely populated" and "to halt future development" are mentioned. The need to "guarantee that the land will be left as it is now, thereby, allowing man and nature a valid chance to co-exist in harmony" is addressed. The statement is made that "...there shall be no changes in use of those subareas outside the estuary which would substantially alter the manner in which lands were used and maintained."

A general definition of dispersed residential occupancy is an area of scattered residential units with a low population density. The Act requires maintenance of the scenic, soil, watershed, fish and wildlife values within this subarea. Meeting this legislative direction places some environmental constraints that must be addressed in formulating a more specific definition.

Almost the entire subarea has a visual quality objective of "retention" of the characteristic landscape. (About 10 acres have a visual quality objective of "partial retention.") The characteristic landscape for this subarea is described on page 36.

About 30 percent of the land within this subarea has unstable soil characteristics (see map on page 101). Careful location of any additional developments is required to prevent soil movement and accompanying degradation of the scenic and watershed values.

The residential developments "grandfathered" in by the Act and the final guidelines generally reflect the rural residential setting that is to be maintained. They house a permanent population of about 125 people and an estimated additional population of 200 on a seasonal basis. These population figures reflect a low population density providing for quality rural living, while still allowing opportunities for the general public to see and enjoy the values of the CHSRA. Modest increases in housing density will reduce available wildlife habitat within this subarea and increase the potential for localized wildlife harassment. Game and non-game species of wildlife should be able to find escape cover in the Estuary and Associated Wetlands, Headlands, and Upper Timbered Slope Subareas that are immediately adjacent to the Lower Slope-Dispersed Residential Subarea.

THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA REFLECT THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS AND THE LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND OF THIS ACT:

(1) Any new development must meet all State and county sewer, water, zoning and building requirements.

(2) Any new development must retain the characteristic landscape for the subarea, as defined on page 36.

(3) If a proposed development is in an area of unstable soil, shown on the map on page 101, a soil scientist will be consulted to assure protection of the soil values.

(4) Individual residences will generally require a minimum lot size of 5 continguous acres in the same ownership. "Generally" in the previous sentence is meant to cover the occasional and infrequent exception to this minimum lot size.

THE MANAGEMENT DIRECTION FOR THIS SUBAREA MAY RESULT IN SOME ADDITIONAL RESIDENCES BEING BUILT WITHIN THIS SUBAREA.

The Forest Service will work closely with the planning committees, from Lincoln and Tillamook Counties, that will be addressing modifications in county zoning regulations within the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area.

THE PROPERTIES ON WHICH ADDITIONAL HOUSES ARE DEVELOPED WILL LOSE THEIR PROTECTION FROM CONDEMNATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE FINAL GUIDELINES.* HOWEVER, IF THE PROPOSAL MEETS

* See Appendix II

CRITERIA 1 THROUGH 4 ABOVE, THESE PROPERTIES WILL HAVE LOW PRIORITY FOR FEDERAL ACQUISITION.

It is expected that about 20 to 30 additional residences could be constructed in addition to those "grandfathered" in by the Act and the final guidelines under these criteria.

Some houses have been built within this subarea that are not "grandfathered" in by the Act or the final guidelines and that do not meet the direction set by criteria 1 through 4 above. More will undoubtedly be built. In the long run, these homes are likely to be acquired and removed, with priority given to those which are the most deterimental to the scenic, soil, watershed, fish, and wildlife values. Timing and type of acquisition used will depend upon the availability of funds and will consider the concerns and needs of the current landowner. Property owners will be advised of acquisition plans in a timely manner.

Research is not listed in the Act as an activity for this subarea. However, there are opportunities here to study the effects of man's use on the resources. RESEARCH AND SCIENTIFIC STUDIES WILL BE LIMITED TO THOSE REQUIRING NO MORE THAN MINOR, UNOBTRUSIVE MANIPULATION OF THE SOIL OR VEGETATIVE COVER. MONITORING OF THE EFFECTS OF RESIDENTIAL OCCUPANCY, RECREATION USE, AND AGRICULTURAL USE ON THIS AND ADJACENT SUBAREAS WILL BE A RESEARCH GOAL.

The present landownership limits public access. The only areas open to public travel are the county roads and The Nature Conservancy Trail. There are problems because of the location of the south terminus of this trail. There is no designated vehicle parking area, no sanitation facilities, and the trail goes in close proximity to the water intake and several residences of the Cascade Head Ranch development. The Homeowners Association at Cascade Head Ranch wish to relocate this trail away from these residences and their water source.

MOTORIZED TRAVEL WILL BE CONFINED TO THE EXISTING ROADS. CROSS COUNTRY TRAVEL AND TRAIL USE WILL BE LIMITED TO HIKERS OR HORSE TRAVEL. THE FOREST SERVICE WILL COOPERATE WITH THE LANDOWNERS TO RESOLVE THE PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SOUTH END OF THE NATURE CONSERVANCY TRAIL.

Parts of this subarea are used for agricultural purposes, usually associated with lands in the estuary. This use is grazing-oriented (cattle, horses, and sheep), and numbers of livestock are within

the carrying capacity of the land. AGRICULTURE USE MAY CONTINUE IN THIS SUBAREA AS PRACTICED ON JUNE 1, 1974.

Public recreation use in this subarea is very limited because of current ownership. SELECTIVE RECREATION ACTIVITIES THAT ARE COMPATIBLE WITH THE SCENIC, SOIL, WATERSHED, FISH, AND WILDLIFE VALUES ARE HIKING, DRIVING FOR PLEASURE, VIEWING SCENERY, HORSEBACK RIDING, AND WILDLIFE OBSERVATION. Unless the landownership pattern changes in this subarea, this use will continue to increase slowly. There are no adverse impacts caused by recreation use at this time.

The historical survey conducted on the CHSRA resulted in the identification of one property which the State Historic Preservation Officer of Oregon feels is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The Steve John (Stephen John Baxter) house is located on private property in this subarea. THE HEBO DISTRICT RANGER WILL COOPERATE WITH THE STATE HISTORIC PROGRAMS COORDINATOR IF THE STEPHEN JOHN BAXTER HOUSE IS NOMINATED.

E. Management Controls

There are two controls available to the Forest Service in implementing the management direction for the CHSRA: cooperation and land acquisition in fee or partial interest.

For cooperation between the private landowners and the Forest Service, there must be open, candid communication by both parties. The Forest Service must consider the impact of Public Law 93-535 and this management plan on the private property owner. THE HEBO DISTRICT RANGER WILL USE JUDGMENT IN IMPLEMENTING THE PROVISIONS OF THIS MANAGEMENT PLAN AND KEEP THE LANDOWNER ADVISED OF ANY DECISIONS AFFECTING HIS LAND IN A TIMELY MANNER.

The property owner should recognize that Public Law 93-535 was written to control development within the CHSRA and set specific objectives for the public use and enjoyment of these lands. He is encouraged to work closely with the Hebo District Ranger and keep him informed of his needs and intentions for use of his property that may conflict with the intent of the Act.

The Act authorizes expenditure of Land and Water Conservation Fund dollars to purchase lands at fair market value. Land acquisition can be done at any time in the Estuary and Associated Wetlands Subarea after a public hearing. In the other subareas, land can be acquired if a landowner substantially changes the use or maintenance of his property as defined in the final guidelines, or if the landowner wishes to sell his property to the Federal government and this is in the public interest.

The priorities for land acquisition within the area have been stated under Section D of this management plan.

CRITERIA 1 THROUGH 4 ABOVE, THESE PROPERTIES WILL HAVE LOW PRIORITY FOR FEDERAL ACQUISITION.

It is expected that about 20 to 30 additional residences could be constructed in addition to those "grandfathered" in by the Act and the final guidelines under these criteria.

Some houses have been built within this subarea that are not "grandfathered" in by the Act or the final guidelines and that do not meet the direction set by criteria 1 through 4 above. More will undoubtedly be built. In the long run, these homes are likely to be acquired and removed, with priority given to those which are the most deterimental to the scenic, soil, watershed, fish, and wildlife values. Timing and type of acquisition used will depend upon the availability of funds and will consider the concerns and needs of the current landowner. Property owners will be advised of acquisition plans in a timely manner.

Research is not listed in the Act as an activity for this subarea. However, there are opportunities here to study the effects of man's use on the resources. RESEARCH AND SCIENTIFIC STUDIES WILL BE LIMITED TO THOSE REQUIRING NO MORE THAN MINOR, UNOBTRUSIVE MANIPULATION OF THE SOIL OR VEGETATIVE COVER. MONITORING OF THE EFFECTS OF RESIDENTIAL OCCUPANCY, RECREATION USE, AND AGRICULTURAL USE ON THIS AND ADJACENT SUBAREAS WILL BE A RESEARCH GOAL.

The present landownership limits public access. The only areas open to public travel are the county roads and The Nature Conservancy Trail. There are problems because of the location of the south terminus of this trail. There is no designated vehicle parking area, no sanitation facilities, and the trail goes in close proximity to the water intake and several residences of the Cascade Head Ranch development. The Homeowners Association at Cascade Head Ranch wish to relocate this trail away from these residences and their water source.

MOTORIZED TRAVEL WILL BE CONFINED TO THE EXISTING ROADS. CROSS COUNTRY TRAVEL AND TRAIL USE WILL BE LIMITED TO HIKERS OR HORSE TRAVEL. THE FOREST SERVICE WILL COOPERATE WITH THE LANDOWNERS TO RESOLVE THE PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SOUTH END OF THE NATURE CONSERVANCY TRAIL.

Parts of this subarea are used for agricultural purposes, usually associated with lands in the estuary. This use is grazing-oriented (cattle, horses, and sheep), and numbers of livestock are within

the carrying capacity of the land. AGRICULTURE USE MAY CONTINUE IN THIS SUBAREA AS PRACTICED ON JUNE 1, 1974.

Public recreation use in this subarea is very limited because of current ownership. SELECTIVE RECREATION ACTIVITIES THAT ARE COMPATIBLE WITH THE SCENIC, SOIL, WATERSHED, FISH, AND WILDLIFE VALUES ARE HIKING, DRIVING FOR PLEASURE, VIEWING SCENERY, HORSEBACK RIDING, AND WILDLIFE OBSERVATION. Unless the landownership pattern changes in this subarea, this use will continue to increase slowly. There are no adverse impacts caused by recreation use at this time.

The historical survey conducted on the CHSRA resulted in the identification of one property which the State Historic Preservation Officer of Oregon feels is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The Steve John (Stephen John Baxter) house is located on private property in this subarea. THE HEBO DISTRICT RANGER WILL COOPERATE WITH THE STATE HISTORIC PROGRAMS COORDINATOR IF THE STEPHEN JOHN BAXTER HOUSE IS NOMINATED.

E. Management Controls

There are two controls available to the Forest Service in implementing the management direction for the CHSRA: cooperation and land acquisition in fee or partial interest.

For cooperation between the private landowners and the Forest Service, there must be open, candid communication by both parties. The Forest Service must consider the impact of Public Law 93-535 and this management plan on the private property owner. THE HEBO DISTRICT RANGER WILL USE JUDGMENT IN IMPLEMENTING THE PROVISIONS OF THIS MANAGEMENT PLAN AND KEEP THE LANDOWNER ADVISED OF ANY DECISIONS AFFECTING HIS LAND IN A TIMELY MANNER.

The property owner should recognize that Public Law 93-535 was written to control development within the CHSRA and set specific objectives for the public use and enjoyment of these lands. He is encouraged to work closely with the Hebo District Ranger and keep him informed of his needs and intentions for use of his property that may conflict with the intent of the Act.

The Act authorizes expenditure of Land and Water Conservation Fund dollars to purchase lands at fair market value. Land acquisition can be done at any time in the Estuary and Associated Wetlands Subarea after a public hearing. In the other subareas, land can be acquired if a landowner substantially changes the use or maintenance of his property as defined in the final guidelines, or if the landowner wishes to sell his property to the Federal government and this is in the public interest.

The priorities for land acquisition within the area have been stated under Section D of this management plan.

THE HEBO DISTRICT RANGER WILL CONTINUE TO WORK AND COOPERATE WITH THE VARIOUS STATE AND COUNTY AGENCIES IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE AREA. He will continue to work with the Tillamook and Lincoln County Cascade Head Scenic Research Area Planning Committee to insure that the direction of the management plan is achieved by their recommendations for zoning changes in the Lower Slope-Dispersed Residential Subarea.

III ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Before establishment of the CHSRA, the impacts on the social, economical, physical, and biological environs caused by man's uses and activities were generally adverse to the values of this area, as recognized in Public Law 93-535 (scenic, fish, wildlife, research-educational, soil, and watershed). If some control was not established to protect the environment from man's uses within the CHSRA, these uses and activities, if continued, would have reduced these values, and in some cases eliminated them completely. Congressional designation of this first Scenic-Research Area in the Nation recognizes the national value of this area to all people and establishes the management objectives and controls for man's use and enjoyment.

The Secretary of Agriculture is responsible for management of the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area "...in such a manner as in his judgment will best contribute to the attainment of the purposes of the Act." The purposes of the Act have been quoted several times in this environmental statement but should be considered once again as they apply to environmental impacts: "...to provide present and future generations with the use and enjoyment of certain ocean headlands, rivers, streams, estuaries, and forested areas, to insure the protection and encourage the study of significant areas for research and scientific purposes, and to promote a more sensitive relationship between man and his adjacent environment;..."

Management of the CHSRA under the provisions of Public Law 93-535 and the management plan is not without impacts on its resources, but it particularly affects man himself. Many of the favorable and adverse environmental effects are a direct result of the general management objectives for the CHSRA and the primary management objectives for each subarea as specified in the Act. Only a limited number of environmental impacts are created by the provisions of this plan and only these will be discussed. Generally, environmental impacts of the plan tend to be favorable toward the physical and biological environs and adverse to some of the socio-economic environs.

The following statements briefly present the physical, biological, social, and economic impacts of the management plan.

A. The plan identifies various new developments needed for public use, enjoyment, and safety. Construction of new facilities (three small parking lots with sanitation facilities, a roadside information stop, the Coast Trail and access trails to research study plots, a nature study area, and interpretive signs) will have minimal impact on the resources of the area because of the size of the projects, their location, and the ability of the land to absorb these uses.

   There will be some soil disturbance and permanent loss of vegetation during construction and occupancy of these sites. Some wildlife habitat will be lost, and a temporary lowering of water quality may occur. All developments will be designed to meet the visual objective designated for that location. These impacts are all minimal.

   The use and maintenance of these planned developments and of those currently existing in the area will have minimal impacts.

B. The emphasis on research opportunities and the expanded research program will attract an increasing number of scientists to the area. This will require the continued involvement of the research coordinator and the

scientific review team in the administration of the area; designation of control, experimental reserve, and manipulative areas on National Forest lands; and review of the studies proposed for the area.

As the number of research projects increases, so does the potential for conflict between the research needs and unlimited use of the area by the public. Regulation of public use on specific areas may be required in the future.

C. Declassification of the Cascade Head Scenic Area changes the overall management direction for this area, but since the provisions of Public Law 93-535 generally complement the intent of the Scenic Area designation, changes will be minor.

D. The development of a nature study area and the emphasis on an environmental education program will attract some people to the area. The size of the groups, location of the area, and length of stay may need regulation to protect the soil, water, and wildlife values.

Groups using the area for outdoor laboratory work will tend to concentrate their use in the same general areas. This can compact soil, trample vegetation, and harass wildlife species unless judgment is used. There will be positive values from the education of the youth of the state in the field of environmental education that should outweigh the negative aspects of this program. It may be necessary to regulate the number of persons involved in this program in order to protect the educational experience.

E. The management plan calls for Federal acquisition of the private lands in the Estuary and Associated Wetlands Subarea and revitalization of this area as an estuarine system free from man's developments. In the long run, the goal is for removal of man's developments within this subarea.

Realization of this goal means some permanent modification of the terrain, vegetation, and uses made of this land. Agriculture, as practiced today, will cease, with the resulting loss of this life style and economic input. The pastoral setting of the subarea will also be changed, and diked pasture lands will be converted to tidal marshes and salt grass.

During the removal of improvements, there will be a temporary reduction in water quality and some soil loss. This should be shortlived as vegetation is established readily in this area.

When salt water vegetation is established after removal of the dikes, some wildlife, with a preference for fresh water vegetation, will move out of the area. These species will be partially replaced by species whose preferred habitat is salt marsh. The overall productivity of the estuary will be increased.

F. The management plan will have varying impacts on the private landowners in the CHSRA. Landowners outside the Estuary and Associated Wetlands Subarea who do not substantially change use of their land will continue as in the past. Those landowners within the Estuary and Associated Wetlands Subarea and those initiating a substantial change in land use face Federal acquisition of their land. Some individuals who had development plans for their property may not be able to complete these

plans and may want to sell their property and relocate outside the CHSRA. These impacts are present, regardless of the management plan because of the direction set by Public Law 93-535.

Acquisition of 60 to 70 percent of the private land within the CHSRA at an estimated cost of $3.5 to $4 million, based on current county evaluation, will affect local government. Some tax revenues will be lost because there is less private land and less potential for development as a result of the Act and this plan. There will be a corresponding reduction in the need for governmental services, and an increase in the value of private land remaining in private ownership. Increased National Forest acreage in each county will increase that county's share of National Forest receipts, which will help offset about half of the loss from current tax revenues if all private lands were acquired.

G. The elimination of opportunities for commercial development within the area should affect local communities and adjacent lands as they are called upon to provide support facilities to the various publics using the CHSRA. This will increase tax revenues and help compensate for the loss of development potential in the area.

H. The total cost of land acquisition within this area will be borne by all taxpayers and may have short-term effects on the land acquisition program in other designated areas in Oregon or the Nation.

I. Developed property values are expected to rise over time because these properties will be surrounded by undeveloped private or public lands. This may limit the potential buyers for these properties to an economically advantaged segment of the public.

J. Additional impacts on private landowners will be caused by the public trespassing on their lands, thinking that they are on public lands within the area.

K. There are no sites within the CHSRA currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places.* A comprehensive inventory of the area for cultural resources as required by E.O. 11593 was conducted during the planning process. Several sites were identified, and the Oregon State Historic Preservation Officer believes one site, the Stephen John Baxter House, warrants nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. No developments will be planned by the Forest Service that would adversely affect any identified historic or archeological sites.** However, increased public use of the CHSRA may affect these values (i.e., vandalism and souvenier hunting) and require public education and protection of these resources.

In compliance with section 101(b)(4) of the National Environmental Policy Act and section 1(3) of Executive Order No. 11593, the proposed action will not affect, either favorable or adversely, the preservation and

* Citation (41 FR 5915-6053, FEB 10, 1976; 41 FR 8992-9000, March 2, 1976)

** See Appendix VIII for comments from the State Historic Programs Coordinator.

enhancement of non-Federal owned districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of historical, archaeological, architectural, or cultural significance.

L. Public use of the CHSRA is expected to increase as the area gains regional and national recognition. Control of the number of people using the area may be needed to protect its values. Restrictions on the methods of public access will limit certain citizens in their ability to use this area.

M. The Forest Service is not aware of any minority groups which rely directly on the CHSRA for their social or economic welfare. No impacts are expected on the low income work force or any minority group because of this management plan.

IV SUMMARY OF PROBABLE ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS WHICH CANNOT BE AVOIDED

The adverse environmental effects of the management plan will be minimal on the physical and biological environs. However, they will be more noticeable at the socio-economic level. These impacts cannot be avoided if the objectives of the legislation and the direction in this management plan are to be met.

A. Construction of the improvements provided for in the plan and maintenance of existing developments will result in minor soil and vegetative disturbance and temporary reduction in visual and water quality. The projects are small and the land is capable of withstanding these uses. Construction, maintenance, and operating plans will provide for the control or elimination of these effects.

B. Emphasizing the research opportunities will attract more scientists to the area. Installation of study plots, photo points, and monitoring instruments will have minimal disruptive effects on soil, water, visual, and vegetative resources. Management of the lands designated as control areas will affect the wildlife, soil, and vegetation resources and research opportunities since only natural ecological processes will occur here. These areas will eventually convert to a climax ecosystem. The experimental reserve and manipulative areas will undergo periodic major modification of the soil and vegetative cover which will modify the ecosystems in those areas. These effects will have to be evaluated on a project-by-project basis.

C. Increased use of the area by environmental education groups, scientists and recreationists will cause some pollution problems. Controls may be necessary to protect area resources and values and this could restrict public use of the CHSRA. Increased use could create problems if the public trespasses on private property. Law enforcement problems may increase.

D. Restrictions on public access will limit the use of the CHSRA by certain recreationists. Much of the area is accessible only to those able to hike; the elderly or handicapped may not be able to enjoy it. The management plan requests the State to eliminate motorized boat use above the county boat ramp to protect estuarine values. This action will affect those recreationists who rely on power boats for fishing or pleasure boating. Fishing from the bank will continue,

or increase as the Forest Service purchases land, so the reduction in the overall fisherman catch will be minor. On outgoing tides, the river currents become swift. Without motors, some boaters will be unable to use the river. Canoeists and those with small row boats will continue to use the upper portions of the river.

E. Revitalization of the estuary as a natural estuarine system free from the influences of man will have major effects. This action will change current land use, the landownership pattern, and affect, to varying degrees, the wildlife, scenic, soil, water,and vegetative characteristics of this area. Effects on the soil, scenic, vegetative, and water resources will be temporary while the restoration is taking place. The change in landownership in the subarea will be 100 percent in the long term. The effects on wildlife will vary since some species will benefit and others will be displaced by this action. The long-term effect on vegetation may be conversion from floodplain and pasture vegetation to salt marsh with native vegetation and brush.

The overall effects of dike removal and land purchase will be a major reduction or elimination of agricultural activities within the CHSRA.

F. Limiting development of private land will tend to reduce the assessed valuation and tax revenues for the local government.

G. Limitations on development of private property in the CHSRA will make retention of these lands undesireable for some people. Some may not want to remain in an area with Federal restriction on what they can do with their land.

Owners of undeveloped property who had plans for building permanent or vacation homes or for speculative development may find they are not able to realize these plans and will purchase property outside the CHSRA. This could increase development on adjacent lands, with secondary effects on development plans and property value on lands adjacent to the area.

Acquisition of land from willing sellers will further reduce the tax base for the counties, but land adjacent to the CHSRA may increase in value due to its proximity to a designated area. Land inside the CHSRA, may also increase in value because of the Act and the management plan which protects the property against excessive development on adjancent tracts of land within the CHSRA.

H. Historical and archeological sites are considered non-renewable resources which, if destroyed, cannot be replaced. All but two of the sites which were inventoried on the CHSRA are located on private property. Individual landowners will be made aware of the historic significance of sites on their lands so the sites can be protected from vandalism or inadvertent loss.

Listing the Stephen John house on the National Register of Historic Places may attract public. Nomination of this site to the National Register of Historic Places may attract the public and require the landowner to take protective measures to prevent vandalism.

V RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOCAL SHORT-TERM USES OF MAN'S ENVIRONMENT AND MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCEMENT OF LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY

Man's current uses and activities in the CHSRA are severely restricted by the provisions of the Act and by the direction set in the management plan. The intent of both documents is to protect, preserve, and enhance the recognized natural values of this area while allowing some of man's uses and activities to continue. This effectively trades the short-run values of prelegislative activities for the long-term values recognized by the legislation.

The short-term uses of man's environment outlined in the management plan will maintain or enhance its long-term productivity. Authorized uses will add to the social well-being of the public and increase the scientific and educational opportunities available to it.

Future options for changing management direction remain open in case of changing values or changing national needs.

VI IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES

The management plan makes no irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources. The management plan amplifies the direction set by Public Law 93-535, which is the maintenance, protection, and perpetuation of the resources or values of the CHSRA.

In the future, if society determines that consumptive use of resources is more desirable than the maintenance, protection, and perpetuation of the area's resources or values, Congress can repeal or modify the Act to allow consumptive use. Until that time, the resources of the CHSRA will be maintained in a more or less natural condition.

VII ALTERNATIVES TO THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Three alternatives were initially considered in developing the management plan. They are considered viable alternatives that represent a full range of uses and activities within the constraints of Public Law 93-535 and other applicable laws. The management plan is a combination of portions of these three management alternatives. The chart on the next page summarizes the alternatives and the management plan.

The alternative of continuing past management practices and development plans was not evaluated because Public Law 93-535 established new management direction for the CHSRA. The three alternatives discussed below represent a range of human uses and activities balanced against the objectives set by the Act.

All uses and activities presented in these alternatives were evaluated for their effect on the land and other values within the CHSRA*. No uses or activities were considered in these alternatives that would have major impacts on the land or associated values.

Draft alternatives were presented to the Advisory Council and the public in October 1975. Input received from these draft alternatives was reviewed, summarized, and incorporated into the alternatives considered in this statement. The proposed management plan presented in the Draft Environmental Statement has been revised to reflect public input received on the Draft Statement.**

* This evaluation is contained in the land suitability section of the "Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area Inventory Summary - Land Suitability Analysis" report.

** See Appendix III and Section VIII

The following chart summarizes the major points of the three alternatives considered in formulating the management plan. You are urged to read the alternatives completely and review the plan in detail.

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	The Management Plan
Public Access	- Motorized vehicle travel limited to existing roads - Cross country and trail travel limited to hikers - No motor boat use	- Motorized vehicle travel limited to existing roads - Cross country and trail travel limited to hikers and horses - Motor boat use permitted only from County boat ramp to ocean at 5mph	- 4-Wheel motorized travel limited to existing roads - 2-Wheel motorized travel limited to existing roads and designated trails - Hiker and horse use permitted anywhere - Motor boats permitted anywhere at 5mph	- Public vehicle travel restricted to existing roads - Hiker access in all subareas - Horse access limited to Upper Timbered Slope, Headlands, and Lower Slope-Dispersed Residential Subareas - Motor boat use as in Alternative B
Research Activities	- All federal lands managed as control areas1/	- 50% of federal lands managed as control areas1/ - 50% of federal lands managed as experimental reserve areas2/	- 50% of federal lands managed as control areas1/ - 25% of federal lands managed as experimental reserve areas2/ - 25% of federal lands managed as manipulative areas3/	- Same as Alternative C
New Public Developments4/	- None	- Interpretive signing for North and South Viewpoints - Access trails and interpretation at research study plots - New trail to ocean in point south of outlet to Cliff Creek - 3 small parking lots with sanitation	- Those listed in Alternative B plus: - Visitor Information Facility - Coast Trail - Access trail on North-side of Salmon River - Rebuild the Fall Cr. trail and the trail from Hart's Cove to Neskowin - Nature Study Area	- 3 small parking lots and sanitation facil. - Coast Trail - Visitor Information Facility - Interpretive signing for North and South Viewpoints - Highway signs - Nature Study Area - Access trails and interpretive signs at research study plots
Residential Development5/	- No additional housing	- Possibility for 10 to 20 more houses	- Possibility for 20 to 30 more houses	- Possibility for 20 to 30 more houses
Recreation Use	- Continue at current rate	- Some increase	- Some increase	- Some increase
Estimated Federal Land Acquisition Program	- The federal government will acquire about 60-70% of the private lands at an estimated cost6/ of $3.5 to $4 million	- The federal government will acquire about 50-60% of the private lands at an estimated cost6/ of $2.9 to $3.5 million	- The federal government will acquire about 40-50% of the private lands at an estimated cost6/ of $2.3 to $2.9 million	- Same as Alternative A
Management Direction for the Estuary and Associated Wetlands Subareas	- Remove all improvements, except public roads and county boat ramp and restore to a natural estuarine system free from man's influence. This will require federal acquisition of all private land in this subarea	- Acquire lands from willing sellers and remove improvements at that time (except for public roads and the county boat ramp) - In long term restore to a natural estuarine system free from man's improvements	- Same as Alternative B	- Same as Alternative A in the long term but priorities for acquisition are spelled out.
Hunting, Trapping and Fishing	- Continue under State regulation in the Estuary and Associated Wetlands Subarea but request the State to restrict these activities in the other subareas	- Continue under State regulation throughout the CHSRA	- Same as Alternative B	- Same as Alternative B

1/ See page 70 for definition of control areas. 2/ See page 70 for definition of experimental reserve areas. 3/ See page 70 for definition of manipulative areas. 4/ See Appendix VI for proposed management plan cost estimates. 5/ This would be residential development in addition to those homes in place on 6/1/74 and "grandfathered" in by the final guidelines. 6/ Cost is based on county assessed valuation for private lands since appraisal information is not available.

Alternative A

This alternative emphasizes maintenance of the natural resources and values and limits man's use of and impacts on the CHSRA. No new public improvements or facilities would be built. Private development would be limited to projects that would not constitute a substantial change under the final guidelines for the CHSRA as listed in Appendix III.

Motorized travel would be limited to the existing road system and cross country, and trail travel would be limited to hikers. The State of Oregon would be requested to prohibit motor boat use within the CHSRA except for administration, emergency, and scientific work.

Research and scientific studies would be limited to those requiring no soil or vegetative manipulation. Baseline information on climate, tides, soils, vegetation, wildlife (including invertebrates), and resource user information would be gathered. Permanent study plots, photo points and scientific monitoring instruments could be installed. Federal lands would be managed as "control" areas (see page 70 for definition). No attempts to maintain or perpetuate existing vegetative communities (i.e., grasslands) would be made.

Natural ecological processes would proceed without interference from man. Research would focus on monitoring the physical, biological, and social environs. Comprehensive studies on the various ecosystems, individual species and on the effects of man's activities could be compiled. Private lands could be included in these research activities if the owners wanted to join in a cooperative research effort.

The Neskowin Crest Research Natural Area would be enlarged to 1,190 acres (see map on page 69), so that its boundaries would be on recognizable natural features and additional ecosystems could be included within the area.

The State of Oregon would be requested to close the CHSRA, except for the Estuary and Associated Wetlands Subarea, to hunting, trapping and fishing.

Selective recreational activities (hiking, viewing scenery, meditation, observation of wildlife, beachcombing, picnicking, non-motorized boating, driving on existing roads, and dispersed camping) could continue at the current rate. Fishing, trapping and hunting would continue under State regulation in the Estuary and Associated Wetlands Subarea.

Group use would be limited to well-dispersed small groups (10 or less) in the Coastline, Sand Dune-Spit, and Estuary and Associated Wetlands Subareas in order to enhance the educational experience and reduce the impacts on the resources in these areas. In the other subareas, group use could be limited if needed, but because of the terrain and vegetation no restrictions are needed at this time. The grassy headland areas on Cascade Head and at Hart's Cove may require limits in the future.

Removal of dead or downed trees would be limited to those threatening either public safety or other values in or adjacent to the CHSRA.

Within the Estuary and Associated Wetlands Subarea, existing developments, except for public roads and the county boat ramp, would be removed so this subarea would be restored to a natural estuarine system free from the impacts of man. Public Law 93-535 requires a study before existing dikes can be breached. This study will be completed to determine the effect of the dikes and best way to remove them. This alternative would require acquisition of fee or partial title to lands in this subarea.

Implementation of this alternative would mean Federal acquisition in fee or partial interest, of about 60 - 70 percent of the private lands in the CHSRA. Using 1974 county-assessed valuation of all private lands in the area as a cost base, about $3.5 to $4 million in land acquisition funds would be required.

Grazing and agriculture use in the other subareas could continue as practiced on June 1, 1974.

Alternative B

This alternative maintains the natural resources and values and allows some increase in man's use of the CHSRA and a moderate increase in development levels.

Motorized travel would be limited to the existing road system and cross country, and trail travel would be limited to hikers or horse use. The State of Oregon would be requested to limit motorized boating within the CHSRA to that part of the Salmon River from the county boat ramp to the ocean and to limit boat speed to 5 mph.

Research and scientific studies would be limited to those involving some manipulation of the soil and vegetative cover. The degree of soil and vegetative manipulation would be reviewed by the scientific review team.* Baseline information on climate, tides, soils, vegetative, wildlife (including invertebrates), and resource user information would be collected. Permanent study plots, photo points, and scientific monitoring instruments could be installed. Fifty percent of the Federal lands would be managed as "control" areas* and fifty percent would be managed as "experimental reserve" areas.* These experimental reserve areas would be available for research and scientific studies involving moderate soil and vegetative manipulation subject to the following restrictions: (a) experimental manipulation would be reviewed by the scientific review team; (b) a maximum of 5 percent of the Federal lands would be experimentally manipulated in any 10-year period; (c) all studies would protect the scenic, soil, watershed, fish, and wildlife values. The research program would study the effect of man's activities on the ecosystems and monitor the physical, biological, and social environs. Private land could be included in these research activities if the owner wanted to join in the research effort.

The Neskowin Crest Research Natural Area would be enlarged to 1,190 acres (see map on page 70 so that its boudaries would be on recognizable natural features and additional ecosystems could be included within the area.

* See pages 68 and 70 for definitions of these terms.

Hunting, fishing, and trapping under State regulations would continue.

Selective recreational activities (hiking, viewing scenery, meditation, hunting, trapping, fishing, observation of wildlife, beachcombing, picnicking, dispersed camping, horseback riding, driving on existing roads, and boating, as restricted by the second paragraph of this alternative) would be encouraged by identifying the available resources and values of the CHSRA for the public.

Group use would be limited to well-dispersed small groups (10 or less) in the Coastline, Sand Dune-Spit, and Estuary and Associated Wetlands Subarea to enhance the educational experience and reduce the impacts on the resources. In the other subareas, group use could be limited if needed, but because of the terrain and vegetation in these subareas, no restrictions are required at this time. The grassy headland areas on Cascade Head and at Hart's Cove may require limits in the future. Educational use would be encouraged by developing brochures, interpretive nature walks, informational signs, and teachers' guides.

Removal of dead or downed trees would be limited to those threatening either public safety or other values in or adjacent to the CHSRA. Rehabilitation of areas damaged by catastrophic occurrences may be required to protect soil and watershed values.

New developments to aid visitors, protect resource values, and facilitate research activities would be permitted. Developments considered include building 1 mile of new trail to the ocean from the end of the road on National Forest land in the SW¼, Section 11, T6S, R11W, W.M.; installing access trails and interpretive signs for research study plots; installation of three small (10-car) parking lots and sanitation facilities at the north and south end of The Nature Conservancy Trail and at the trailhead for the Hart's Cove trail; and installation of interpretive signs at the North and South Viewpoints.

Maintenance of existing public roads and trails could continue at the current standard. No new permanent public roads should be built.

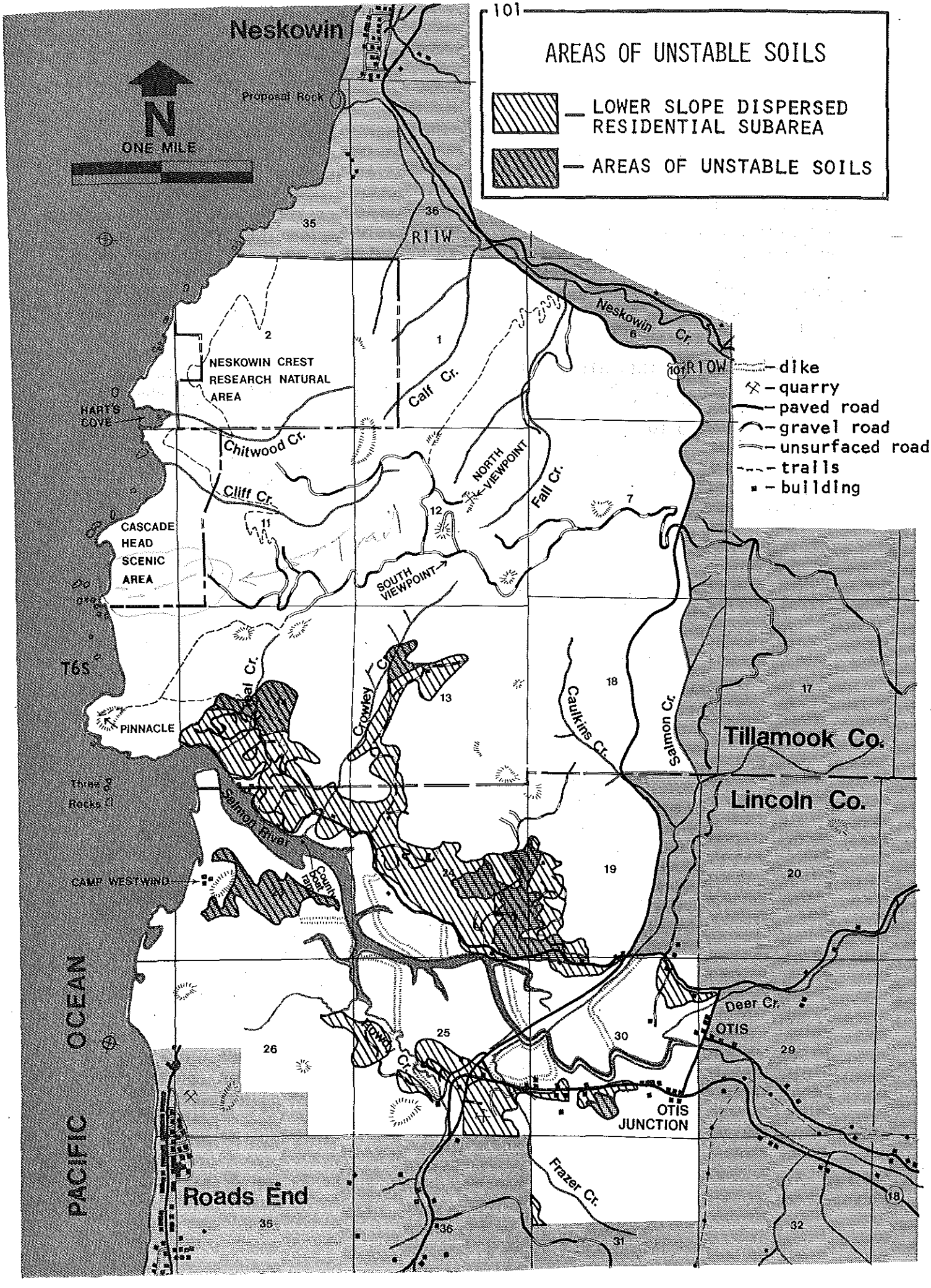
Additional residential development in the Lower Slope-Dispersed Residential Subarea would be approved if all of the following criteria were met:

1. No residential developments would be permitted in the sensitive "seen areas" as viewed from public travel routes and viewpoints. (See map on page 103)

2. No residential development would be permitted in areas of unstable soil. (See map on page 101)

3. Any new housing would meet all State and county sewer, water, and building requirements.

4. Lands within this subarea not falling into areas described in 1 and 2 above may have additional residential developments as long as they retain the characteristic landscape of this subarea as described on page 36.


AREAS OF UNSTABLE SOILS
LOWER SLOPE DISPERSED RESIDENTIAL SUBAREA
AREAS OF UNSTABLE SOILS
N
ONE MILE
Neskowin
Proposal Rock
R11W
R10W
T6S
NESKOWIN CREST RESEARCH NATURAL AREA
HART'S COVE
Chitwood Cr.
Cliff Cr.
Calf Cr.
Neskowin Cr.
NORTH VIEWPOINT
SOUTH VIEWPOINT
Fall Cr.
CASCADE HEAD SCENIC AREA
PINNACLE
Crowley Cr.
Caulkins Cr.
Salmon Cr.
Tillamook Co.
Lincoln Co.
Three Rocks
Salmon River
CAMP WESTWIND
Deer Cr.
OTIS
OTIS JUNCTION
Frazer Cr.
Roads End
PACIFIC OCEAN
dike
quarry
paved road
gravel road
unsurfaced road
trails
building

Under the above criteria and current county zoning, it is expected that approximately 10 to 20 residences could be constructed in addition to those in place on June 1, 1974, and "grandfathered" in by the final guidelines.

Within the Estuary and Associated Wetlands Subarea, existing developments, except for public roads and the county boat ramp, would be acquired from willing sellers and removed so the estuary could be restored to a system free from the impacts of man. Existing grazing and forage production agriculture could continue, but no change in type of agriculture (to row crops, for example) would be made. Dikes would be removed as land was acquired and as the study to determine the effect of that decision was completed.

Implementation of this alternative would mean Federal acquisition in fee or partial interest, of about 50 - 60 percent of the private lands in the CHSRA. Using 1974 county-assessed valuation of all private lands in the area as a cost base, about $2.9 to $3.5 million in land acquisition funds would be required.

Grazing and agricultural use in other subareas could continue as practiced on June 1, 1974. Additional improvements to improve management at the same level of use (fences, salt areas, sheds, corrals, etc.) would be permitted.

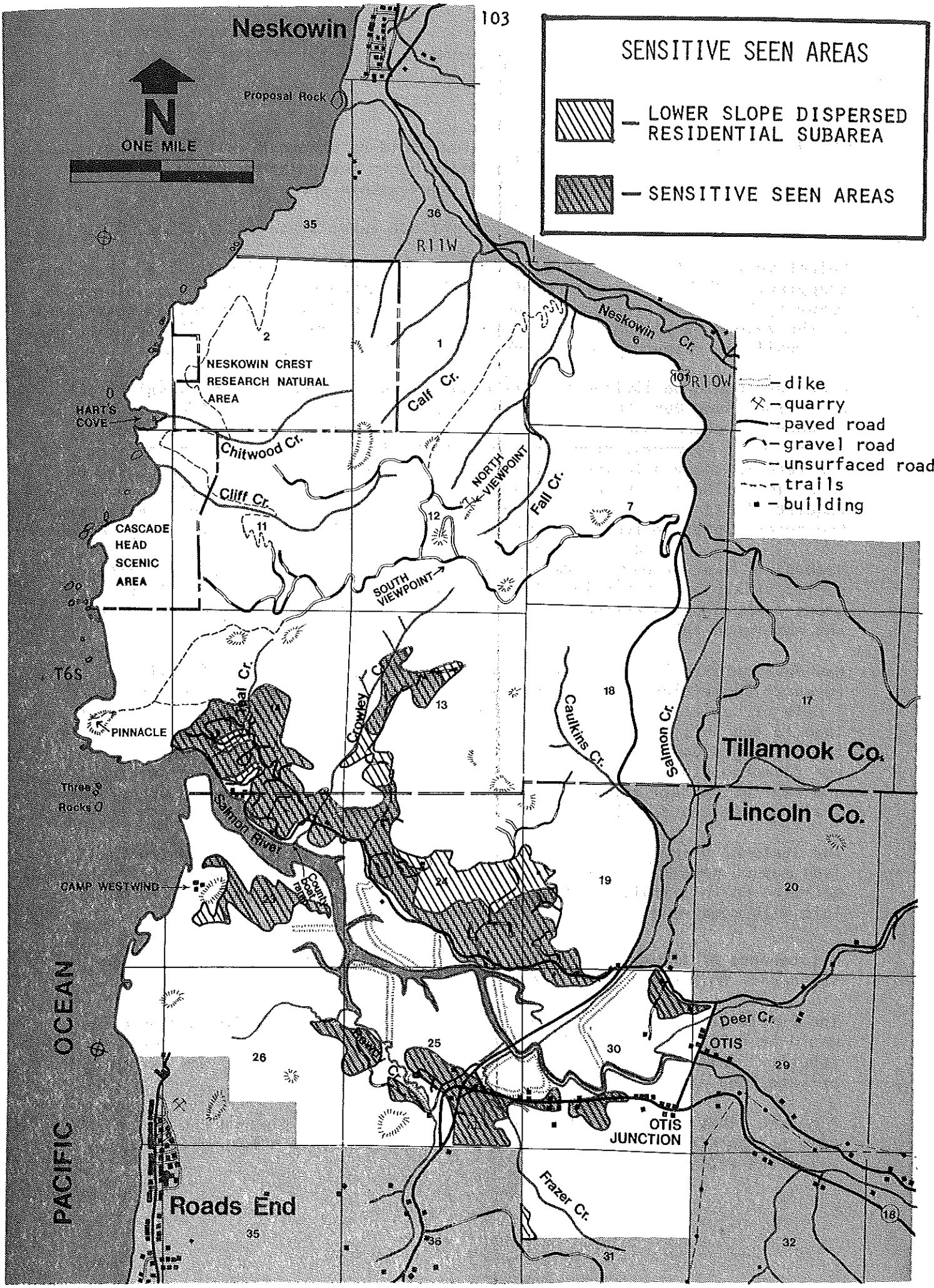
Alternative C

This alternative maintains the natural resources and values and allows a full range of research and recreational activities and a moderate increase in development levels.

Motorized four-wheeled vehicle travel would be limited to the existing road system. Motorized two-wheeled vehicle travel would be limited to designated trails and existing roads. Cross country and trail use would be open to hiker or horse use. Motorized boat use would be permitted on the Salmon River, but the State of Oregon would be requested to limit boat speed to 5 mph inside the CHSRA.

Research and scientific studies could involve some soil and vegetative manipulation. The degree of manipulation will be reviewed by the scientific review team.* Baseline information on climate, tides, soils, vegetation, wildlife (including invertebrates), and resource user information would be collected. Permanent study plots, photo points, and scientific monitoring instruments could be installed. Fifty percent of the Federal lands would be managed as "control" areas*, 25 percent would be managed as "experimental reserve" areas* and 25 percent would be managed as "manipulative" areas*. Any planned vegetative or soil manipulation would assure the protection of the scenic, soil, watershed, fish, and wildlife values. A maximum of 5 percent of the Federal lands would be manipulated in any 10-year period. The research program would monitor the physical, biological and social environs. It would determine the effects of man's activities on ecosystems and determine ways to mitigate adverse impacts. Private land could be included in these research activities if the owners wanted to join in the research effort.

* See map on page 71 showing this breakdown and pages 68 and 70 for definitions of these terms.


SENSITIVE SEEN AREAS
LOWER SLOPE DISPERSED RESIDENTIAL SUBAREA
SENSITIVE SEEN AREAS
N
ONE MILE
Neskowin
Proposal Rock
R11W
R10W
T6S
NESKOWIN CREST RESEARCH NATURAL AREA
HART'S COVE
Chitwood Cr.
Calf Cr.
Cliff Cr.
NORTH VIEWPOINT
Fall Cr.
Neskowin Cr.
CASCADE HEAD SCENIC AREA
SOUTH VIEWPOINT
PINNACLE
Crowley Cr.
Caulkins Cr.
Salmon Cr.
Tillamook Co.
Lincoln Co.
Three Rocks
Cannon River
CAMP WESTWIND
County Road
Deer Cr.
OTIS
OTIS JUNCTION
Frazer Cr.
PACIFIC OCEAN
Roads End
dike
quarry
paved road
gravel road
unsurfaced road
trails
building

The Neskowin Crest Research Natural Area would be enlarged to 1,190 acres (see map on page 69) so its boundaries would be on recognizable natural features and additional ecosystems could be included within the area.

Hunting, fishing, and trapping would continue under State regulations.

Selective recreational activities (hiking, viewing scenery, meditation, hunting, trapping, fishing, observation of wildlife, beachcombing, picnicking, dispersed camping, horseback riding, driving on existing roads, and boating, as restricted by the second paragraph of this alternative) would be encouraged by identifying the available resources and values of the CHSRA for the public.

Group use would be limited to well dispersed small groups (10 or less) in the Coastline, Sand Dune-Spit, and Estuary and Associated Wetlands Subareas to enhance the educational experience and reduce the impacts on the resources. In the other subareas, group use could be limited if needed, but because of the terrain and vegetation in these subareas, no restrictions are required at this time. The grassy headland areas on Cascade Head and at Hart's Cove may require limits in the future. Educational use will be encouraged by developing brochures, interpretive nature walks, informational signs, and teachers' guides.

Removal of dead or downed trees would be limited to those threatening either public safety or other values in or adjacent to the CHSRA. Rehabilitation of areas damaged by catastrophic occurrences may be required to protect the soil and watershed values.

New developments to aid visitors, protect resource values, and facilitate research activities would be permitted. Developments needed include building 1 mile of new trail to the ocean from the end of the road on National Forest land in the SW¼, Section 11, T6S, R11W, W.M.; installing interpretive signs at the North and South Viewpoints; building access trails and interpretive signs for research study plots; and installation of three small (10-car) parking lots and sanitation facilities at the north and south end of The Nature Conservancy Trail and at the trailhead for the Hart's Cove Trail.

The State of Oregon is planning a Coast Trail that will go through the CHSRA. (see map on page 45) Two tentative routes have been identified. A final decision on this trail location will be made later, but the concept is compatible with management objectives for the CHSRA.

Maintenance of the existing roads and trails could continue at the current standard. No new permanent roads would be built.

The 2-mile trail from U.S. Highway 101 up Fall Creek to the North Viewpoint would be rebuilt. The 2½-mile trail from Hart's Cove to Neskowin should be rebuilt. This would require acquisition of 1 mile of right-of-way across private land outside the CHSRA boundary.

A nature study area near the county boat ramp would be planned and built. This site has parking and sanitation facilities in place and offers a full range of estuarine ecosystems.

An unmanned visitor information facility in the vicinity of the junction of U.S. Highway 101 and Oregon Highway 18 would be planned and built. The site should offer a view of the CHSRA.

A 3-mile access trail along the north bank of the Salmon River should be planned and built to provide fishermen access.

Additional residential development in the Lower Slope-Dispersed Residential Subarea would be approved if all of the following criteria were met:

1. Any new development must meet all State and county sewer, water, and building requirements.

2. Any new development must retain the characteristic landscape for the subarea, as defined on page 36.*

3. If a proposed development were to be built in an area of unstable soil, a soil scientist would be consulted to determine if the impacts of the development could be mitigated and the soil values protected.

4. The minimum lot size for individual residences would be 5 contiguous acres in the same ownership. (An option to purchase land is sufficient evidence of 5-acre ownership, for preliminary discussions.)

When the landowner is satisfied that his plan meets all of the above criteria, he should present his proposed plans to the Forest Service for consideration 30 days before construction begins.

From the above criteria and current county zoning, it is expected that approximately 20 to 30 houses could be constructed in addition to those in place on June 1, 1974 and "grandfathered" in by the final guidelines.

Within the Estuary and Associated Wetlands Subarea, existing developments, except for public roads and the county boat ramp, would be acquired from willing sellers and removed so the estuary could be restored to a system free from the impacts of man. Existing grazing and forage production agriculture could continue, but no change in type of agriculture (to row crops, for example) would be made. Dikes would be removed as land was acquired and the study to determine the effect of that decision was completed.

Implementation of this alternative would mean Federal acquisition in fee or partial interest, of about 40 - 50 percent of the private lands in the CHSRA. Using 1974 county-assessed valuation of all private lands in the area as a cost base, about $2.3 to $2.9 million in land acquisition funds would be acquired.

Grazing and agricultural use in other subareas could continue as practiced on June 1, 1974. Additional improvements to improve management at the same level of use (fences, salt areas, sheds, corrals, etc.) would be permitted.

* For more detail, see "National Forest Landscape Management, Volume 2, Chapter 1, Agriculture Handbook Number 462, USDA Forest Service."

Other Alternatives Considered and Rejected

The provisions of Public Law 93-535 limits the alternatives available for Forest Service consideration. Alternatives A through C represent a viable range within the framework of the Act.

The possibility of any portion of the CHSRA qualifying for Wilderness designation under the criteria set in the Wilderness Act of 1964 was investigated during the roadless area review and during this planning process. It was also considered during the legislative hearings on the Act and rejected. The landownership pattern, existing developments in place, and the visible signs of man's influence on the land precluded this as a viable management alternative.

Before introducing legislation in the House and Senate, sponsors of Public Law 93-535 reviewed several alternative methods proposed for management of this area.

1. A legislative proposal by the Forest Service to extend the boundaries of the Siuslaw National Forest to include an area somewhat larger than the CHSRA but to manage it under existing regulations for administering the National Forest.

2. A National Seashore designation.

3. Jurisdiction vested in the State of Oregon under provision of the Coastal Zone Management Act.

4. Jurisdiction vested in Lincoln and Tillamook Counties (the Area to be managed in accordance with current land use and zoning controls)*

The above alternatives were rejected in favor of Public Law 93-535, which gives Congressional protection to the CHSRA.

At the July 14 and 15, 1975, Advisory Council meeting, Mr. Jack W. Postle, Chairman of the Lincoln County Board of Commissioners, presented a proposal for the CHSRA. The proposal was signed by the County Commissioners from Lincoln and Tillamook counties.

This proposal stated in part:

> "With only a fraction of the funding necessary to purchase private land in the basin, the Forest Service could acquire a measure of control over the disposition of the land and design a systematic development plan that would allow landowners to develop their property without conflicting with the purposes of the act. By doing so, the Forest Service could contribute immensely to future understanding of the land's tolerance of man and man's ability to live within reasonable ecological limitations. We propose the following plan:

* See Appendix V for existing county zoning. This option represents the status quo or no action alternative and was rejected by the Congress when the legislation was proposed.

1. The Department of Agriculture should set aside a portion of the funds that otherwise would be used in condemnation proceedings and use it to construct access roads, sewer lines, water systems, and power lines to serve properties suitable for subdividing. This offer should be made equally to all landowners in the basin.

2. In return for this expenditure, developers would be asked to build according to a development plan designed by the Forest Service in a research program of its own. Standards could be set by the Forest Service requiring lot sizes of up to one acre. Location and orientation of the homes could be specified. Subdividers could be required to select housing designs and building colors taken from a Forest Service list chosen for minimum impact on the natural settings.

3. The Forest Service should provide guidance and financial help to the lowland farmers to enable them to reduce the impact of their herds on the basin's pasturelands and the quality of the estuary's watercourses.

Such a program can be accomplished for only a third of what the Forest Service can expect to spend in land acquisition proceedings and in legal costs. Adverse publicity and poor public relations could be avoided.

If successfully implemented, such an experiment would not only point out new ways to respect the limits of the land's tolerance for man, but it would bring about a healthy spirit of cooperation between the landowners and government regulatory agencies. The purposes of the act would be well served by this kind of a project, and we believe it would stand as a model solution to similar problems all over the U.S."

This proposal is outside the intent of the enabling legislation, which is to limit development and protect and maintain the resources and values of the CHSRA. Implementation of this proposal by Lincoln and Tillamook Counties would require an amendment to Public Law 93-535 or new legislation which provided for residential housing in all subareas and allowed expenditure of Federal funds for urban planning and construction of roads and utilities.

Analysis of Alternatives

The following is a brief analysis of the three alternatives considered in this environmental statement. This analysis uses the same points for comparison that are displayed in the summary chart on page 97. The environmental aspects of the management plan have been discussed in Sections I through VI of this statement. All alternatives meet the legislative direction to "preserve, protect, perpetuate and maintain" the values of the area and each subarea.

Public Access - Alternative A limits off-road access to those able to hike or row a boat. This eliminates the opportunities for a segment of the public to use and enjoy the area and its resources. Restricting motorized boat use in the area effectively curtails ocean access from the river because of the general need for a motor in crossing the bar at the mouth of the river. It is the judgment of the planning team that elimination of motor boats would have little total effect on the fishing use in the river in the long run.

The direction in the management plan is a combination of Alternatives B and C, and the analysis of those alternatives is covered in that write-up.

Research Activities - Alternative A limits research activities on all Federal lands. These lands would be managed as "control areas" (see page 70) where no significant disturbance or manipulation of the ecosystem would be permitted. This precludes any active research program requiring manipulation of the natural community. In effect, the entire area would be managed as a Research Natural Area that would ultimately succeed to a climax ecosystem. This would restrict research to collection of baseline information or monitoring of the manipulative research done elsewhere on this climax community. This would not fully meet the intent of the legislation to "encourage the study" of the area.

Alternative B would manage half of the Federal lands as proposed in Alternative A. The remaining half would be managed as "experimental reserves" (see page 70). This would permit manipulative research activities to satisfy specific research needs. It would not permit the alteration of natural communities to create a diversity of ecosystems so that opportunities for a wide-ranging research program would be available on a planned basis.

Alternative C is basically the selected alternative for the management plan and is discussed in detail in that write-up.

New Public Developments - Alternative A does not call for the construction of any new public facilities.

The management plan takes selected projects from Alternative B and C and discusses them in that write-up. Three developments called for in Alternatives B and C are not included in the management plan.

1. The new trail to the ocean south of Cliff Creek was not considered because of the potential impacts on the sea bird rookeries and possible harassment of the sea lions at the haul out area south of Hart's Cove.

2. The access trail on the north side of the Salmon River was rejected because of the need to revitalize and restore the estuary to an estuary system free from man's impacts. This trail would have encouraged significant numbers of fishermen to use the estuary, with the potential of a negative effect on estuarine values.

3. Reconstruction of the trail from Hart's Cove to Neskowin was not considered because it would encourage an influx of visitors to the Neskowin Crest Research Natural Area. Current recreational use in this area can continue, but it should not be encouraged because the long-standing direction for management of these Research Natural Areas is to limit recreational use in favor of a natural ecosystem.

   The management plan addresses the impacts on the developments planned for the area.

Residential Development - Alternative A permits no additional housing units over those in place on June 1, 1974, or "grandfathered" in by the final guidelines.

Alternative B and C allows the development of some additional houses over those in place on June 1, 1974, or grandfathered in by the final guidelines. The management plan allows approximately the same number of houses as presented in Alternative C.

Recreation Use - Alternative A assumes that the current number of recreation visits to the area would continue. Some types of recreational activities would be eliminated because of the restrictions placed on public access to the area by this alternative.

Alternatives B and C are the same as the management plan and are detailed in the write-up on the plan.

Federal Land Acquisition*Program - Alternative A would require the acquisition of the most land. Alternatives B and C reflect a 10 percent and a 20 percent reduction from Alternative A in the estimated amount of private land to be acquired and in the Federal land acquisition costs. The management plan falls between Alternative A and B.

Management Direction for the Estuary and Associated Wetlands Subareas - The direction set in all alternatives is the same; the only difference is the time required to implement that direction. Under Alternative A and the management plan, the Federal government would acquire the land and return the estuary to a functioning estuarine system free from the influences of man. This would be done on a planned basis, using the authority in the legislation to acquire property. Priorities for acquisition are established, and the needs for a study to determine the method of removing the dikes are discussed in the management plan.

Alternatives B and C are similar. They have the same long-term goal as Alternative A, but land will be acquired from willing sellers rather than by using the authority in the legislation. The time frame to accomplish the restoration of the estuary could be significantly longer, but the impacts would be similar to those discussed in the management plan.

Hunting, Trapping, and Fishing - Alternative A calls for these activities to stop. Several inputs received by the planning team indicated that some or all of these activities were incompatible with the intent and direction of the legislation. Some people expressed concern that these activities could have an adverse impact on the wildlife resources. There were some strong feelings that wildlife should be protected for viewing and not be available for consumptive uses. Elimination of these uses would eliminate a major form of recreation from the area, and reduce the economic return to the local and State economy by an estimated $25,000 per year at the current rate of use.

Alternatives B and C are similar and were selected as the direction in the management plan. That write-up adequately covers them.

* Land would be acquired in fee or partial interest.

VIII CONSULTATION AND COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL AGENCIES AND THE PUBLIC

The development of the comprehensive land use plan for the CHSRA began in March 1975. About 55 written comments and many verbal comments expressing thoughts on management direction for the area were received by the planning team. Some of these were generated by a brochure mailed to the general public in April 1975, requesting the readers to supply facts on the area's resources, to list their ideas on appropriate uses for this area, and to highlight their areas of concern. Other comments resulted from the public involvement process during development of the final guidelines.

These inputs on the planning process have been summarized in a report on public response that is available for review at the planning team office in Hebo. This information was used during the inventory stage and aided in the formulation of management alternatives, contained in this environmental statement.

The Advisory Council has played an active role in the planning process. It met twice to advise in the finalization of the guidelines (See Appendix II); twice to review tentative management alternatives and to recommend management direction for the Forest Service to use in preparing the draft environmental statement and the management plan; and once to make recomendations for changes in the management plan.

During the early stages of the planning process, contacts were made with various Federal, State, and local agencies responsible for managing or regulating certain uses, activities, or resources within the area. Each agency was requested to appoint one person to serve as liaison with the CHSRA Planning Team. These individuals have been involved in the planning process and have furnished much of the information contained in this statement.

The following agencies were contacted:

Federal Agencies

Bureau of Land Management
National Marine Fisheries Service
Corps of Engineers

State Agencies

Department of Land Conservation and Development
Department of Environmental Quality
State Forestry Department
State Department of Fish and Wildlife
State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries
State Department of Transportation
State Land Board
State Marine Board
State Water Resources Board
State Historic Preservation Officer

County Agencies

Lincoln County Planner
Tillamook County Planner
Lincoln County Board of Commissioners
Tillamook County Board of Commissioners

The Oregon Land Conservation and Development Commission is preparing Regional Land Use Planning Goals and Guidelines for the Coastal Zone. It plans to have these completed in January of 1977. Discussions with the Commission spokesman indicate no conflict between their direction and the direction of this management plan.

The Land Conservation and Development Commission is also preparing a Coastal Zone Management Plan for Oregon under the provisions of the Coastal Zone Management Act. Again, there is no apparent conflict between its tentative plan and the provisions of this management plan.

Close communications will be maintained with these agencies.

A total of 60 inputs were received in response to the Draft Enviornmental Statement. Appendix XI contains an analysis of input to the draft statement received by the planning team June 1, 1976. Appendix VIII contains all substantive input or input requiring a response from Federal, State and local agencies, elected officials, organizations and individuals. A representative sampling of all other input which did not require a response is also included.

Some respondents commented more than once. The following is a list of all respondents to the Draft Environmental Statement:

Elected Officials:

* #1 Bob Packwood - United States Senate
#2 Jack Postle - Lincoln County Commissioner

Federal Agencies:

#3 Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration
** #4 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
#5 The Corps of Engineers
#6 U.S. Coast Guard
** #7 USDA, Soil Conservation Service
** #8 USDA, Office of Equal Opportunity
#9 Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
#10 Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
#11 U.S. Department of Interior

State Agencies:

** #12 Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department
#13 Oregon State Highway Division, Trails System
#14 Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife - two inputs
#15 Oregon State Department of Geology & Mineral Industries
#16 The Land Conservation and Development Commission
#17 Oregon State Highway Division
#18 Oregon State Marine Board
** #19 Oregon State Department of Transportation - Parks & Recreation

* COMMENTOR CODE NUMBER
** NO RESPONSE REQUIRED

County Agencies:

* #20 Tillamook County, Office of Planning Commissioner

Formal Groups:

#21 Central Cascade Conservation Council
#22 Cascade Head Ranch Homeowners Association (and self)
** #23 Pixieland Corporation (and self)
#24 The Oregon Environmental Council
#25 The Young Women's Christian Association, Camp Westwind
#26 The Nature Conservancy Management Group
#27 The Cascade Head Ranch Improvement District (and self)
#28 The Oregon Shores Conservation Coalition
#29 The Mazama Conservation Committee
#30 Corvallis Center for Environmental Services
#31 Friends of the Earth
#32 UCLA - Associated Students

Individuals:

** #33 Jack Day
#34 Harold Hirsch
** #35 David Kabat
** #36 Malcom Montague
#37 Don Schwartz
** #38 Bev Thompson
** #39 Mrs. Grant Bowden
** #40 Zane Church
** #41 Mr. and Mrs. Frank Boyden
** #42 R. C. Davis
** #43 Barbara Smith
** #44 Lawrence Gnos
#45 Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Leigh
** #46 Mr. and Mrs. Stephen S. McConnel
** #47 Jack Roberts
** #48 John A. Rupp
** #49 Mr. and Mrs. Jack C. Slonaker

Others:

** #50 Blackie Walsh, Advisory Council Member ***
** #51 Tom Morgan, Advisory Council Member ***
** #52 Anne W. Squire, Advisory Council Member ***

* COMMENTER CODE NUMBER
** No Response Required
*** See Appendix III for copies of these letters.

Specific Comments on the Draft Environmental Statement - This section contains specific comments that respondents made to the Draft Environmental Statement and the Forest Service reply to those comments. The letters referred to are contained in Appendix VIII.*

1. Commenter #1 suggested that in the Estuary and Associated Wetlands Subarea "...Property which will be used in the future as it is now should be purchased on a willing seller basis."

   Response: The Forest Service anticipates minimum use of condemnation in the Estuary and Associated Wetlands Subarea. The factors and priorities which will be considered in the acquisition of lands in this subarea are indicated on page 82 of the Management Plan. You will note that item number 4 indicates that property will be purchased from willing sellers to meet the long term objective for Federal ownership of all lands within this subarea.

2. Commenter #1 suggested that the Forest Service consider land exchanges and purchase of easements during the purchase of large and small land ownerships.

   Response: The Forest Service agrees. See page 72 and section 5A of PL 93-535 which is contained in Appendix I.

3. Commenter #1 suggested that "...A residential zoning restriction be developed in consultation with local planning authorities and area residents."

   Response: The Forest Service agrees. See page 84, last paragraph.

4. Commenter #2 suggested that the Federal Government should construct roads, sewer systems, and water systems which would not cause ecological damage. In return for this the property owners in the Lower Slope-Dispersed Residential Subarea would increase lot sizes and build houses in accordance with suggested styles provided by the Forest Service. He went on to point out that the Act would have to be changed to accomodate this proposal.

   Response: It is outside of the authority of the Forest Service or the Secretary of Agriculture to provide such facilities. Commenter #2 was correct in that it would require a change of the Act to accomodate his proposal.

5. Commenter #3 indicated that the Forest Service should coordinate with the State Department of Transportation in matters relating to the roadside information stop (unmanned visitor information facility) and also indicated that no definite commitments about U.S. Highway 101 should be made without benefit of consultation with the Oregon State Department of Transportation.

   Response: The Forest Service agrees; coordination and cooperation between the two agencies is necessary. See page 63.

* The letters from the three Advisory Council members are included in Appendix III for your reference.

6. Commenter #3 indicated that the Forest Service should consider the visual impacts of the roadside information stop as seen from the transportation system.

   Response: The visual impact of this facility will be considered during project level planning and will be displayed in the Environmental Analysis Report which will be prepared on this facility. (see the footnote on page 60 for a definition of Environmental Analysis Report)

7. Commenter #5 recommended that a discussion of the Corps of Engineers Salmon River Project; the Corps of Engineers Law Enforcement Responsibilities; and an assumption dealing with the evaluation procedure for Department of Army permits be added to the Environmental Statement.

   Response: The Forest Service agrees. See pages 44, 54 and 59 respectively.

8. Commenter #6 indicated that if the existing Highway 101 bridge were replaced it would require a permit from the United States Coast Guard and that if the replacement or revision of the existing bridge was not discussed in detail in this Environmental Statement, it may require an Environmental Statement to support a bridge permit application when submitted.

   Response: The Forest Service agrees that any major project such as relocation of highways or modification of structures would require an Environmental Statement, particularly, when it deals with coastal estuaries. This Environmental Statement cannot attempt to assess the impacts of replacing parts of the highway fill across the estuary with bridges or relocating the highway outside of the estuary.

9. Commenter #9 outlines a proposed Pacific Coast Bicycle Route.

   Response: This information has been incorporated into the Final Statement. (See page 65 and 44)

10. Commenter #10 had various comments about compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act and Executive Order 11593.

    Response: These comments were helpful during the writing of the Final Environmental Statement and have been included on page 32, 33, 34, 76, 91 and 92.

11. Commenter #11 indicated that there would be a conflict between the existing visual quality objective for the Cascade Head Scenic Area (preservation) and the map showing research categories on page 71.

    Response: The management direction contained on page 67 states that the designation as a scenic area is unnecessary in light of Public Law 93-535. The Forest Service will remove the designation of Cascade Head Scenic Area which will also remove the visual

management objective of preservation. The research categories would then be placed on portions of the existing scenic area.

It should be noted that a portion of the scenic area has been clear-cut in the past and this corresponds to the area indicated as maniputive on the map on page 71.

12. Commenter #11 indicated that it would be helpful to have a complete listing of vegetative species in the Appendix of the Plan.

    Response: The inventory for the CHSRA is contained in a document approximately 200 pages in length. It was necessary to reduce this volume of information into a summary for the Environmental Statement. The Inventory, although it is not a physical part of the Environmental Statement, will be used to guide future decisions about the area. (see page 17)

13. Commenter #11 had comments about wildlife species similar to the comments above about vegetative species.

    Response: The same rationale applies to wildlife species as applied to vegetative species.

14. Commenter #11 indicated there should be a discussion about the potentials for heavier use in the future and the need to limit use to obtain the objectives of the enabling legislation.

    Response: The Forest Service agrees that it may be necessary to limit public use in the future. If overuse of an area is observed, administrative action will be taken to control public use.
    (see page 62 for typical methods of controlling public use)

15. Commenter #13 sent the planning team a modified proposal for the Oregon Coast Trail between Neskowin and Roads End.

    Response: The Forest Service has included this modified trail proposal in this Final Environmental Statement. (see the map on page 45).

16. Commenter #14 felt that hunting had been handled in a negative light throughout the Draft Environmental Statement.

    Response: All sections dealing with hunting, trapping, and fishing have been reviewed and rewritten to cast a more favorable light on hunting, fishing, and trapping activities. For example, see assumption number 7 on page 58 and the discussion on hunting, fishing and trapping on page 62.

17. Commenter #14 wanted to know if the Forest Service allowable cut would be reduced as a result of the Management Plan or if it would be transferred to other areas of the National Forest.

    Response: There has never been an allowable cut calculation made for the Experimental Forest. Nothing in this plan or the Act which created the CHSRA changes this fact.

18. Commenter #14 said "Vegetative management on the area should include as an objective the maintenance of habitat diversity for the benefit of a variety of wildlife.

    Response: The Forest Service agrees. (See page 70)

19. Commenter #14 recommended that research programs for the estuary should be coordinated with the Oregon Estuarine Research Council.

    Response: The Forest Service agrees. See page 68, the fourth paragraph.

20. Commenter #14 asked if it was the intent to prohibit hunting in the control and experimental reserve research categories to achieve a natural state.

    Response: It was not the intent of the Forest Service that hunting, fishing, and trapping be prohibited in these two research categories unless it were necessary to carry out a specific research project.

21. Commenter #14 indicated that occasionally it was necessary for the Fish and Wildlife Commission to use certain forms of motorized conveyance for scientific purposes and that this should be allowed in the Estuary and Associated Wetlands Subarea.

    Response: See page 81 and revised page 80.

22. Commenter #14 indicated that motor boats should be allowed throughout the estuary or if not allowed, provision should be made for a boat slip near Highway 101.

    Response: The Forest Service has revised its management direction contained on page 80 to 82 concerning planned boat ramps.

23. Commenter #14 stated that "The Department of Fish and Wildlife is conducting a study to evaluate the impact of the Salmon River Hatchery on fishery resources within the estuary. It is recommended that the Forest Service,either through funding or manpower, cooperate in this effort to insure that all necessary information is gathered."

    Response: See page 82.

24. Commenter #14 indicated that there has been no demonstrated adverse impacts on wildlife from the use of motor boats within the Area.

    Response: See the revised information on the bottom of page 80.

25. Commenter #14 expressed concerns that there would be a reduction in angler catch on the Salmon River because the banks are in private ownership; considerable portions of the banks do not lend themselves to angling; and the tides and currents make the use of non-motorized boats difficult or impossible.

    Response: Because it is a long term goal to revitalize and restore the Salmon River Estuary, it will be necessary for the Federal government to purchase much of the land in the estuary. This would allow the public use of these lands along the river.

    The Forest Service agrees that navigation of the river in a non-motorized boat is difficult, but disagrees that it is impossible.

    The Forest Service possibly failed to emphasize the point that the scenic and research aspects for the management of the area are paramount over uses which are allowed such as sports fishing and non-motorized pleasure boating.

26. Commenter #14 disagreed with portions of the probable environmental effect D. on page 92 and suggested that it be reworded to read "The restriction on use of motors and the lack of adequate boat launching sites will make the upper estuary unaccessible to the majority of public boaters."

    Response: This comment has been somewhat touched on in preceding items. However, for clarity, the Forest Service agrees that there will be a shift in the type of use of the estuary and that some boaters will not be able to use the upper portions of the estuary. On the other hand, it will create an opportunity for those who have non-motorized boats to utilize an estuary free from motorized craft.

27. Commenter #15 indicated that a bibliography listing references used in the preparation of the Environmental Statement should be included.

    Response: The bibliography used in preparation of this Environmental Statement was the same bibliography used in preparation of the Inventory for the CHSRA. This bibliography contained approximately 500 references. Because of its length and the length of the other material in the Inventory it was determined that we should just reference to that document instead of including all information. (see page 17)

28. Commenter #15 pointed out that good rock for construction of roads, was in short supply in the coastal areas and went on to say the "Environmental Statement gives no assessment of current or potential rock production which would be lost as a result of the assignment of this area as a scenic-research area."

Response: The plan does not prohibit rock production, however, Public Law 93-535 which created the Scenic Research Area does not list this as a use which is allowed in any of the subareas. For this reason, no assessment was made of potential rock production which would be lost.

29. Commenter #16 indicated that future planning and coordination with Lincoln and Tillamook Counties is important and that the counties be involved in updating their plans in accordance with the State land use goals.

Response: The Forest Service agrees that close cooperation and consultation is necessary with the two counties involved as well with individuals and organizations. (See the top of page 63)

30. Commenter #17 indicated that existing highways through the area needed to be maintained and improved for safe, adequate transportation and indicated several maintenance construction items which the State is contemplating.

Commenter #17 also said that disposal of slide debris along the shoulder of the existing highway was recommended to improve highway safety and for ease of maintenance.

Response: The write-up on page 63 has been revised to reflect this input.

31. Commenter #17 indicated that the unmanned visitor facility may require additional left turn lanes on the highway to maintain traffic safety and also indicated that there was a potential for further encroachment into the estuary from this facility.

Response: See page 66 . The text on this page has been revised to reflect your concerns.

32. Commenter #17 indicated that bridging Highway 101 would not improve the flow of the Salmon River unless the dikes adjacent to the highway are also removed and that the bridge does not restrict water flow under normal conditions.

Response: The Forest Service agrees that removal of both existing dikes and bridging of the highway is necessary to improve the flow of the Salmon River and that under "normal" conditions the Salmon River bridge does not restrict water flow. The Forest Service is mainly concerned about restricting flow during periods of heavy yearly run-off when there is a considerable backwater effect caused by the bridge and the highway.

33. Commenter #17 stated that "Construction of the proposed Oregon Coast Trail through the CHSRA by the Oregon Department of Transportation will require coordination between the two agencies. It should also be mentioned that administration of beach areas included in the Oregon Beach Law will also need some coordination."

Response: The Forest Service agrees but would like to expand the statement to include all state and county agencies with administrative responsibility within the area. (see page 87)

34. Commenter #18 indicated that he preferred Alternative C at this time as far as it affected boating and that this would not preclude further restrictions at a later date.

Response: See items 21, 23 and 25 above for similar comments.

35. Commenter #20 suggested that the management plan should "...reflect guidelines for input by the Board of County Commissioners, the Planning Commission, and the public it serves."

Response: The Environmental Statement process is but one of the tools the Forest Service will use in obtaining input from various Federal, state, county agencies, and the general public. In addition to this, Public Law 93-535 specifically directs that there will be continued consultation and cooperation with the county in the administration of the area. (also see page 60 which deals with the recently formed landowner committee, and page 63 which deals with various Federal, state, and county agencies, commissioners and other groups.)

36. Commenters #20 and #26 indicated that additional housing in the Cascade Head Ranch planned development should be allowed.

Response: See page 84 for revised residential development criteria.

37. Commenter #20 suggested that when the Forest Service trades land with the major timber companies within the area, consideration should be given to trading land within the same county thereby negating a severe loss of tax revenues.

Response: The timber companies interested in exchange have been advised to select land for exchange within the same county so that the tax base in that county will not change.

38. Commenter #21 indicated that he would encourage a speedy restoration of the estuary rather than long term.

Response: The phrase 'long term' was used to indicate that it was not a goal that could be achieved quickly. The Forest Service estimates that it will take approximately 10 years to complete a study on methods for effective dike breaching. This fact, coupled with the fact that lands must be purchased from private landowners prior to breaching dikes, would indicate that total restoration of the estuary is many years in the future.

39. Commenters #22 and #34 indicated that they generally agreed that it was not the intent of Public Law 93-535 to halt future residential developments in the Lower Slope-Dispersed Residential Subarea and went on to say that it was the intent of the authors of the Bill not to halt all future building in this subarea provided they met certain criteria and said that the Cascade Head Ranch planned development met the criteria for dispersed residential housing.

    Response: See page 84 for revised residential development criteria.

40. Commenters #22 and #45 indicated that the north rather than the south trail head for The Nature Conservancy Trail should be developed first and that it was to the advantage of all parties concerned to divert hiking traffic away from developed areas. These commenters also said that the south trail head should be at the County boat ramp. (Commenter #29 had similar comments)

    Response: The write-up on the Oregon Coast Trail, page 61, has been revised to include some of your concerns about routing of the trail too close to residential developments. The final location of the trail and south trail head has not been selected but will certainly be selected in a cooperative effort between the Forest Service, the State of Oregon, and the Cascade Head Ranch Homeowners Association.

41. Commenter #22 said that the "...Environmental Statement does not address itself anywhere to the assumption of responsibility by the government for payment of future assessments to the Homeowners Association in case the government acquires any of the land within Cascade Head Ranch." (Commenter #27 made similar comments)

    Based on the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ruling in Adaman Mutual Water Company v. United States (278 F. 2d 842) May 26, 1960, the Government has an obligation to compensate the homeowner's association. The court held that "a restrictive covenant imposing a duty which runs with the land taken constitutes a compensable interest". This question of compensation of the property taken has by no means been conclusively settled by the courts. However, the circumstances in the Adaman case so closely coincide with the situation with the C.H.R. Homeowner's Association that we believe the direction is clear. The details and mechanics of paying compensation to the assocation have not been finalized.

    Paragraphs outlining purchase and condemnation procedures, and a definition of fair market value are contained in Appendix VIII.

42. Commenters #24 and #31 indicate that all vegetative manipulation should be placed under the control of the scientific review team and that the team should explore the possibilities of areas outside the Scenic-Research Area for vegetative manipulation.

    Response: The information under "A Scientific Review Team", page 68 has been revised to reflect your comments.

43. Commenter #24 said "...That the Forest Service and the Department of Fish and Wildlife jointly consider hunting closures during periods of marshland restoration. Studies of the undisturbed re-adjustment of animal populations may prove of great scientific value." (Commenter #28 had similar comments)

Response: The Forest Service believes this is certainly a consideration not only for the estuary but in other subareas. (see page 62)

44. Commenter #25 stated that Westwind is not the same as other private lands within the area and needs to be treated individually. "Extra consideration should be given to the unique facility that we call 'Westwind'."

Response: The Forest Service has reviewed and rewritten certain sections of the Environmental Statement to give Camp Westwind more emphasis. The Forest Service realizes that Camp Westwind is not just the three dots indicated on the map but covers 703 acres of land making the YWCA one of the largest landowners within the CHSRA. The letter from the YWCA which speaks in detail about Camp Westwind's programs and goals is contained in Appendix VIII.

45. Commenter #25 indicated that a valid alternative which should be considered is to allow Camp Westwind to enlarge its capacity within the constraints contained in a publication identified as "A Land Use Plan for Westwind, Volume I," which is background information and resource management.

Response: See Item 3, page 74, which has been rewritten to reflect recent input from the YWCA.

46. Commenter #25 states - "A ten percent annual increase leads to a doubling of day use between 1976 and 1983; a quadrupling of use by 1991; and a 9-fold increase by the year 2000. These are scary figures--what is the impact of this many people on the area? What is the land carrying capacity of the area? How will these large numbers of people be managed and controlled?"

Response: Item 9 on page A1, indicates that this plan will give direction for a 10 year period. The Forest Service has carefully considered the impact of visitors using the area in a volume entitled "Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area Inventory Summary - Land Suitability Analysis". If overuse develops on any portion of the CHSRA, administrative control will implemented to prevent damage. (See page 17)

47. Commenter #25 indicates that the Draft Environmental Statement did not speak to questions of overuse. "Instead, it discusses specific development proposals and states that individual EIS's will be prepared before specific proposals are approved for construction." This commenter went on to say that "The Management Plan is the overall guide to future development of the area. It must discuss the long range impact of following the recommended course of action."

Response: The Forest Service agrees that the Management Plan is an overall guide and as stated on page 60, an Environmental Analysis (not Environmental Impact Statement) will be prepared for each planned project. See the footnote at the bottom of page 60 for a definition of Environmental Analysis.

48. Commenter #25 indicated that there were factual errors contained in the Draft Environmental Statement. These errors were about the YWCA facilities on the Sand Dune-Spit Subarea.

Response: Page 11, Item 2 has been revised to reflect this input.

49. Commenter #25 indicated that trail mileage for the YWCA in the Draft Environmental Statement was inaccurate.

Response: The Forest Service agrees that the trail mileage is probably inaccurate. It is only an estimate of the total miles of trails on the YWCA.

50. Commenter #25 indicated that the YWCA should be added to the list of users of the Three Rocks Road on page 42.

Response: The YWCA has been added.

51. Commenter #25 indicated that the capacity of Camp Westwind was listed incorrectly in three places.

Response: The Final Environmental Statement reflects your corrected data.

52. Commenters #26 and #29 said that there are certain areas in the Estuary and Associated Wetlands Subarea which are clearly not integral parts of the estuary itself and that these areas should not be acquired by forced condemnation.

Response: See the third paragraph on page 80 , which has been revised to incorporate these concerns.

53. Commenter #26 urged that the Forest Service cooperate with the landowner committee which has recently been formed by Lincoln and Tillamook Counties.

Response: This recently formed committee has had two formal meetings. The Forest Service has attended both meetings and will attend future meetings. (see page 87 for additional details)

54. Commenter #26 indicated that sanitation facilities are needed at both the north and south trail heads for The Nature Conservancy Trail,

Response: The Forest Service agrees.

55. Commenter #26 and #29 said that the trail through the Research Natural Area and on north to Highway 101 should not be closed because of legal access problems and that the Forest Service should have other reasons for limiting traffic through this area.

Response: See the revised text on page 64 Item (3).

56. Commenters#26 and #29 said that there is an error on the map in the Appendix as that relates to the north trail head for The Nature Conservancy Trail.

Response: The Forest Service agrees. The map has been corrected.

57. Commenter #27 indicated that the Management Plan should include consideration for possible contamination of the Cascade Head Ranch water supply by trail users.

Response: The write-up on that portion of the coastal trail has been revised to reflect your concerns. (See page 61.)

58. Commenter #29 was concerned that the established recreation use in the Hart's Cove area would be eliminated if the Research Natural Area's boundaries were expanded to include this area.

Response: The Forest Service believes that the current levels of recreation use in this area are acceptible with the objectives of the Research Natural Area. In the future if overuse warrants, administrative controls may be necessary. (See page 67)

59. Commenter #30 had concerns about unobtrusive signing for the Area, the Environmental Study Area, and the unmanned visitor information site.

Response: The sections of the Environmental Statement dealing with these three items has been revised to reflect a lower key design and a program which is not designed for the casual user. (See page 65 and 66)

60. Commenter #30 indicated that "...Guidelines governing the design of manipulative research projects should be published. Special care should be taken in these guidelines to protect against research projects that either cause irreversible impacts or that may have impacts not easily confined to the specified study plot."

Response: The Scientific Review Team will review all research projects which require soil or vegetative manipulation. It is assumed that this committee will review these proposals in light of criteria which they will develop. Projects which cause irreversible impacts or damage or which cannot be confined to specific study plots would not be allowed.

61. Commenter #30 said that the Forest Service should explore an alternative which contained strict guidelines for developing future houses.

Response: See page 84 for revised list of criteria.

62. Commenter #32 was concerned about areas of unstable soils as they related trail use and equestrian access.

Response: The map on page 101 which shows areas of unstable soils was provided in relationship to housing. The Forest Service expects only minimal impact by trail users, either foot or equestrian.

63. Commenter #32 pointed out that the Environmental Statement did not indicate what type of material the small trailhead parking lots would be made of, and said that gravel would allow percolation thereby reducing run-off and accompanying soils problems.

Response: This is a good point. The Forest Service will keep this in mind during preparation of project level plans for these parking lots and evaluate asphalt versus gravel during the Environmental Analysis Report which will be written on each site's specific proposal.

64. Commenter #37 indicated that the Draft Environmental Statement did not speak to whether or not property would be acquired and if so,when.

Response: The section on land acquisition has been revised to as clearly as possible state the Forest Service Land Acquisition Plans. This write-up is found on pg.72. Availability of funding will determine the actual amount of property the Forest Service can acquire in any fiscal year.

65. Commenter #37 asked for a definition of "long term".

Response: The phrase "long term" is used several places within the Environmental Statement. Some places meaning the end of a project and other places meaning within the foreseeable future.

APPENDIX I

PUBLIC LAW 93-535

Public Law 93-535
93rd Congress, H. R. 8352
December 22, 1974

An Act

88 STAT. 1732

To establish the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area in the State of Oregon, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to provide present and future generations with the use and enjoyment of certain ocean headlands, rivers, streams, estuaries, and forested areas, to insure the protection and encourage the study of significant areas for research and scientific purposes, and to promote a more sensitive relationship between man and his adjacent environment, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area (hereinafter referred to as "the Area") in the Siuslaw National Forest in the State of Oregon.

Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area, Oreg. Establishment. 16 USC 541.

SEC. 2. The administration, protection, development, and regulation of use of the Area shall be by the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to national forests, in such manner as in his judgment will best contribute to attainment of the purposes of this Act.

Administration. 16 USC 541a.

SEC. 3. (a) The boundaries of the Area, and the boundaries of the subareas included therein, shall be those shown on the map entitled "Proposed Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area", dated June 1974, which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture: *Provided*, That, from time to time, the Secretary may, after public hearing or other appropriate means for public participation, make adjustments in the boundaries of subareas to reflect changing natural conditions or to provide for more effective management of the Area and each of the subareas in accordance with the purposes and provisions of this Act.

Boundaries. 16 USC 541b.

(b) As soon as practicable after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall, with provisions for appropriate public participation in the planning process, develop a comprehensive management plan for the Area. Said plan shall prescribe specific management objectives and management controls necessary for the protection, management, and development of the Area and each of the subareas established pursuant to subsection (c) hereof.

Comprehensive management plan.

(c) Within the Area, the following subareas shall be established and shall be managed in accord with the following primary management objectives which shall be supplemental to the general management objectives applicable to the entire Area:

Subareas, establishment.

(1) Estuary and Associated Wetlands Subarea: An area managed to protect and perpetuate the fish and wildlife, scenic, and research-education values, while allowing dispersed recreation use, such as sport fishing, nonmotorized pleasure boating, waterfowl hunting, and other uses which the Secretary determines are compatible with the protection and perpetuation of the unique natural values of the subarea. After appropriate study, breaching of existing dikes may be permitted within the subarea.

(2) Lower Slope-Dispersed Residential Subarea: An area managed to maintain the scenic, soil and watershed, and fish and wildlife values, while allowing dispersed residential occupancy, selective recreation use, and agricultural use.

(3) Upper Timbered Slope and Headlands Subareas: Areas managed to protect the scenic, soil and watershed, and fish and wildlife values while allowing selective recreation and extensive

research-educational activities. Timber harvesting activity may occur in these subareas only when the Secretary determines that such harvesting is to be conducted in connection with research activities or that the preservation of the timber resource is imminently threatened by fire, old age, infestation, or similar natural occurrences.

(4) Coastline and Sand Dune-Spit Subareas: Areas managed to protect and maintain the scenic and wildlife values while allowing selective recreation and extensive research-educational activities.

Siuslaw National Forest, boundary extension. 16 USC 541c.

SEC. 4. (a) The boundaries of the Siuslaw National Forest are hereby extended to include all of the lands lying within the Area as described in accordance with section 3 of this Act which are not within the national forest boundaries on the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located on the lands added to the Siuslaw National Forest by this section may, with the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary. Any lands so transferred shall become part of the Siuslaw National Forest.

Lands and waters, acquisition. 16 USC 541d.

SEC. 5. (a) Subject to the provisions of subsection (b) of this subsection, the Secretary is authorized to acquire lands, waters, or interests therein within the Area by donation, purchase, exchange, or otherwise.

(b) Within all subareas of the Area except the estuary and associated wetlands subarea, the Secretary may not acquire any land or interest in land without the consent of the owner or owners so long as the owner or owners use such land for substantially the same purposes and in the same manner as it was used and maintained on June 1, 1974: *Provided, however*, That the Secretary may acquire any land or interest in land without the consent of the owner or owners when such land is in imminent danger of being used for different purposes or in a different manner from the use or uses existing on June 1, 1974.

Guidelines, publication.

The Secretary shall publish, within one hundred and eighty days of the enactment of this Act, guidelines which shall be used by him to determine what constitutes a substantial change in land use or maintenance for the non-federally-owned lands within the Area. Within the estuary and associated wetlands subarea the Secretary may acquire any land or interest in land without the consent of the owner or owners at any time, after public hearing.

Hearing.

Notice of proposed change.

(c) At least thirty days prior to any substantial change in the use or maintenance of any non-federally-owned land within the Area, the owner or owners of such land shall provide notice of such proposed change to the Secretary or his designee, in accordance with such guidelines as the Secretary may establish.

Availability of funds. 16 USC 541e. 16 USC 460l-9.

SEC. 6. Notwithstanding the provisions of clause 7(a)(1) of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 903), as amended, moneys appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund shall be available for the acquisition of any lands, waters, or interests therein within the area added to the Siuslaw National Forest by this Act.

16 USC 541f.

SEC. 7. The lands within the Area, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the United States mining laws and from disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral leasing and all amendments thereto.

Advisory council. 16 USC 541g. 5 USC app. I.

SEC. 8. (a) The Secretary, pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (86 Stat. 770), shall establish an advisory council for the Area, and shall consult on a periodic and regular basis with such coun-

cil with respect to matters relating to management of the Area. The members of the advisory council, who shall not exceed eleven in number, shall serve for the individual staggered terms of three years each and shall be appointed by the Secretary as follows— Membership.

(1) a member to represent each county in which a portion of the Area is located, each such appointee to be designated by the respective governing body of the county involved;

(2) a member appointed to represent the State of Oregon, who shall be designated by the Governor of Oregon; and

(3) not to exceed eight members appointed by the Secretary from among persons who, individually or through association with national or local organizations, have an interest in the administration of the Area.

(b) The Secretary shall designate one member to be chairman and shall fill vacancies in the same manner as the original appointment.

(c) The members shall not receive any compensation for their services as members of the advisory council, but they shall be reimbursed for travel expenses and shall be allowed, as appropriate, per diem or actual subsistence expenses. Compensation.

(d) In addition to his consultation with the advisory council, the Secretary shall seek the views of other private groups, individuals, and the public, and shall seek the views and assistance of, and cooperate with, all other Federal, State, and local agencies with responsibilities for zoning, planning, migratory fish, waterfowl, and marine animals, water, and natural resources, and all nonprofit agencies and organizations which may contribute information or expertise about the resources, and the management, of the Area, in order that the knowledge, expertise and views of all agencies and groups may contribute affirmatively to the most sensitive present and future use of the Area and its various subareas for the benefit of the public.

SEC. 9. The Secretary shall cooperate with the State of Oregon and political subdivisions thereof in the administration of the Area and in the administration and protection of lands within and adjacent to the Area owned or controlled by the State or political subdivisions thereof. Nothing in this Act shall deprive the State of Oregon or any political subdivision thereof of its right to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction within the Area consistent with the provisions of this Act, or of its right to tax persons, corporations, franchises or other non-Federal property, in or on the lands or waters within the Area. State jurisdiction. 16 USC 541h.

Approved December 22, 1974.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 93-1247 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
SENATE REPORT No. 93-1089 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 120 (1974):
Aug. 5, considered and passed House.
Aug. 16, considered and passed Senate, amended.
Dec. 3, House concurred in Senate amendment with an amendment.
Dec. 5, Senate concurred in House amendment.

GPO 38-139

APPENDIX II

FINAL GUIDELINES

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Office of the Secretary

CASCADE HEAD SCENIC-RESEARCH AREA SUISLAW NATIONAL FOREST, ORE.

Notice of Final Guidelines

On May 16, 1975, there was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (40 FR 21502) a notice of proposed guidelines. Comments on the proposed guidelines were received from the public and, these, along with the recommendation of the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area Advisory Committee, were given full and careful consideration in developing these final guidelines.

In section 2(a)(4) of the final guidelines, the Secretary is required to consider whether a substantial change furthers the purposes of the Act in deciding whether to initiate condemnation actions. The proposed guidelines left this consideration to the Secretary's discretion. Section 3(b) was changed to require that the notification of change which an owner makes to the Secretary or his designee be in writing. Section 3(c) was amended to indicate that the responses to notification of changes in use and maintenance will be made by the Forest Supervisor rather than the District Ranger.

Section 4 of the final guidelines has been amended to clarify several categories of property. Residential property is defined to include land on which housing construction had begun on or before June 1, 1974, as evidenced by foundations or footings in place, by an approved building permit which was issued on or before June 1, 1974, or for which the county had inspected and approved the individual building site for installation of a subsurface disposal system. This has the effect of considering nearly 40 more properties as qualifying under "residential" purpose of use category. The "residential, unoccupied" category is defined to include all platted subdivisions which were approved and upon which some or all utilities had been installed by June 1, 1974, but which do not qualify for the "residential" category. "Unimproved property" definition has been amended to change the phrase "upon which no actual construction had started" to the phrase "upon which no utilities were installed."

Section 4(c) states that a substantial change in the manner of use will be considered to have occurred with the construction or placement of a residential building except when (1) the residential construction is in accord with the general management objectives for the Lower Slope-Dispersed Residential subarea as stated in the Act; and (2) construction or placement had begun, a building permit had been acquired, or approval had been given by the county for a subsurface sewage disposal system on or prior to June 1, 1974.

The provisions describing what constitutes a change in manner of use in timber harvest activities are to recognize timber harvesting as acceptable only if: (1) harvesting was actually occurring on June 1, 1974, or (2) if the harvesting is for research purposes or to preserve timber resources threatened by fire, old age, infestation or other similar natural occurrences and this harvest occurs under conditions approved by the Forest Supervisor.

The provisions describing the effect of a change in maintenance have been amended to permit a property owner a chance to make reasonable progress toward returning a property to acceptable condition before it might be condemned.

1. INTRODUCTION

a. *Purpose.* Public Law 93-535 (88 Stat. 1732), enacted on December 22, 1974, established the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area. Section 5(b) of the Act requires the Secretary to publish guidelines which shall be used by him to determine what constitutes a substantial change in land use or maintenance for the nonfederally owned property within the Area. The general management objectives applicable to the entire Area and the primary management objectives of each subarea were used in developing these guidelines.

b. *Scope.* These guidelines will be used by the Secretary in determining what constitutes a substantial change in land use purpose, and manner, and maintenance from conditions existing on June 1, 1974. Any change which is proposed or occurs after June 1, 1974, will be evaluated against these guidelines. The date, June 1, 1974, is designated in Public Law 93-535.

c. *Delegation of Authority.* Section 5 (c) of the Act provides that, at least 30 days prior to any substantial change of use or maintenance of any nonfederally-owned land within the Area, the owner (s) of such land shall provide notice of such proposed change to the Secretary or his designee in accordance with these guidelines. The District Ranger, Hebo Ranger District, Suislaw National Forest, Hebo, Oregon 97122, is designated the Secretary's representative to whom such notices should be given.

d. *Definitions.* Terms used in the guidelines have the following specific meanings.

(1) *Act* means the Public Law 93-535 of December 22, 1974, (16 USC 541-541h), establishing Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area in the State of Oregon;

(2) *Area* means the Scenic-Research Area;

(3) *Subareas* mean the six subareas within the Scenic-Research Area as established by Section 3(c) of the Act;

(4) *Secretary* means the Secretary of Agriculture;

(5) *Base Property* means a single contiguous landownership existing on June 1, 1974. Property includes the structures and other improvements on the land;

(6) *Documentation* means the evidence of existing conditions, including written descriptions and photographs;

(7) *Environmental Design Criteria* include the following standards for construction activities:

(a) the design borrows colors, shapes, materials, and other conditions from the surrounding natural environment and is planned to complement the natural setting;

(b) vegetative cover disturbance is limited to the construction site;

(c) erosion control measures are adequate to protect the soil, water, and other environmental values; and

(d) roads are located and constructed to minimize impact on the land and should not be wider than necessary.

(8) *Purpose of Use* means the objective for which anything exists, is done, made, or used (what it is used for);

(9) *Manner of Use* means a way of doing, being done, happening, or mode of action. Manner of use is complementary to purpose of use, and involves degree, kind, or intensity of use within a purpose of use category;

(10) *Purpose of Use Category* is a classification of the purpose for which land was used on June 1, 1974. There are nine categories defined in Section 4(a) of these guidelines;

(11) *Maintenance* means the way the base property is cared for.

2. PROVISIONS OF GUIDELINES

a. *Acquisition of Land*

(1) The Secretary may acquire any land or interest in land, including scenic or conservation easements, through any of the following methods:

(a) purchase with consent of owner(s);

(b) donation;

(c) exchange; and

(d) condemnation (acquisition of land, or interests in land without the consent of the owner(s) and with payment of just compensation to the owner(s)) as limited by the Act.

(2) The Act provides that, in all subareas of the Area except the estuary and associated wetlands subarea, the Secretary may not acquire any land or interest in land without the consent of the owner(s) so long as the owner(s) use such land for substantially the same purpose and in the same manner as it was used and maintained on June 1, 1974. However, even if a substantial change has not occurred, the Secretary may acquire any land or interests in land without the consent of the owner(s) when such land is in imminent danger of being used for a different purpose or in a different manner from the use or uses existing on June 1, 1974.

(3) In the estuary and associated wetlands subarea, the Secretary may acquire any land or interest in land without the consent of the owner(s) at any time, after public hearing.

(4) When land is subject to acquisition without the consent of the owner(s), the Secretary has the discretion to determine which tracts of land will be acquired by condemnation and whether to acquire part or all of the base property. In making this determination, the Secretary shall consider whether the substantial change furthers the purposes of the Act.

(b) *Change in Boundaries of Subareas.* The Secretary may, after public hearing or other appropriate means for public participation, adjust the boundaries of the subareas to reflect changing natural conditions or to provide for more effective management.

(c) *Amendment of Guidelines.* The Secretary may make such amendments to the guidelines as are considered necessary to further the purposes of the Act.

(d) *Reviews.* A decision of a Forest Officer under these guidelines may be administratively reviewed as provided by 36 CFR 211.2.

3. PROCEDURES FOR IMPLEMENTING GUIDELINES

a. *Inventory and Identification.* The District Ranger shall conduct an inventory of the base properties within the Area, and identify the purpose(s) and manner of use and maintenance of the base property that existed on June 1, 1974. Each base property will have at least one, and possibly several, purpose of use categories. During the identification process, the District Ranger shall consult with the owner(s) and provide means for other public involvement, as the District Ranger considers appropriate.

b. *Notification of Substantial Change.* Section 5(c) of the Act requires the owner(s) of nonfederally-owned land in the Area to notify the Secretary or his designee (the District Ranger) of a proposed substantial change in use or maintenance at least 30 days prior to that change. An owner(s) of land or interests in land in the Area should notify the District Ranger in writing of any proposed change or activity in order to obtain a determination as to whether the proposed change or activity is considered a substantial change.

c. *Response to Notification of Proposed Change.*

(1) In the estuary and associated wetlands subarea, the Forest Supervisor shall, within 30 days after receipt of the notice, take the following actions:

(a) Notify the owner(s) whether the proposed action, if initiated, would or would not be considered to be compatible with the protection and perpetuation of the unique natural values of the subareas; and

(b) Inform the owner(s) of any immediate acquisition plans, including a notice of public hearing.

(2) In all other subareas, the Forest Supervisor shall, within 30 days after receipt of the notice, take one of the following actions:

(a) Notify the owner(s) that the proposed action, if initiated, would not be considered a substantial change;

(b) Notify the owner(s) that the proposed action, if initiated, would be considered a substantial change, and advise him of any current acquisition plans for his property.

(c) Request additional, specific information from the owner. When sufficient information is received, the Forest Supervisor shall, within 30 days after receipt of the necessary information, take action (a) or (b) above.

d. *Response to Substantial Change if Prior Notice is not given.* When an owner(s) make a substantial change under these guidelines without prior notice, Section 5(c) of the Act is violated. The Forest Supervisor may notify the owner(s) that the change is a substantial change and that the Secretary may acquire his property by condemnation.

4. GUIDELINES

a. *Purpose of Use Categories.* The following Purpose of Use Categories are defined. Each base property in the Area will have at least one of these categories:

(1) *Agriculture.* Land used for raising and harvesting crops, livestock, and other agricultural products, including

(a) dwellings, barns, buildings, and other improvements customarily used in conjunction with farming, and

(b) small wooded areas and lands which were formerly used for agriculture.

(2) *Forestry.* Land used for production of timber and other forest products, including roads and other improvement necessary for timber production but not including quarry sites, log storage areas, or manufacturing sites, such as sawmills.

(3) *Public.* All nonfederally-owned public land, including highways, roadways, boat ramps, and other areas owned or controlled by State, county, or local governmental agencies.

(4) *Commercial Service.* Land used for producing, marketing, and providing goods and services to the public and/or used in conjunction with a profit or nonprofit-making activity.

(5) *Recreation and/or Educational.* Land developed and managed for specific recreational or educational pursuits; e.g., hiking, picnicking, horseback riding, environmental observation, organizational camping, platted open space, boating, nature study, etc.

(6) *Residential, Occupied.* Land used for residential occupancy, including land, (a) on which housing construction had started on or before June 1, 1974, as evidenced by foundations or footings in place; or (b) for which an approved building permit had been obtained on or before June 1, 1974; or (c) for which a letter signed by an appropriate county official had been obtained, on or before June 1, 1974, detailing the site inspection and approval of an individual building site for the installation of a subsurface sewage disposal system.

(7) *Residential, Unoccupied.* Platted subdivisions which have been approved by appropriate county and State agencies, and lands other than subdivisions, upon which some or all utilities were installed as of June 1, 1974, but upon which (a) no housing construction had started on or before June 1, 1974, as evidenced by foundations or footings in place; or (b) no building permit had been obtained on or before June 1, 1974; or (c) no letter signed by an appropriate county official had been obtained, on or before June 1, 1974, detailing the site inspection and approval of an individual building site for the installation of a subsurface sewage disposal system.

(8) *Unimproved Property.* Land which has not been developed, including land which has been platted or sold for development, but upon which no utilities were installed on or before June 1, 1974.

(9) *Scenic and Scientific.* Unoccupied and undeveloped land (except for scientific instrumentation) which is managed or set aside for scenic or scientific purposes.

b. *Effect of a Change in Purpose of Use Category.* A change in the purpose of use of a base property which would have the effect of changing, adding, or deleting a purpose of use category will be considered a substantial change.

c. *Effect of Change in Manner of Use.* A substantial change may occur in the manner of use without any change in the purpose of use.

(1) Except as provided in 4(c)(2), the Forest Supervisor will consider but is not limited to the following in determining if there has been a substantial change in manner of use:

(a) Change in the kind of use; i.e., the kind of crops, livestock, services, and other items;

(b) Change in the intensity of use;

(c) Change in the impact on visual quality;

(d) Change in the vegetation, as in the removal or addition of shrubs and trees.

(e) Change in the number of buildings on the property, except the construction of residential amenities such as garages, woodsheds, building additions, etc., which meet the environmental design criteria, and except when construction had started prior to June 1, 1974.

(f) Change in existing structures, as in replacement or reconstruction, and including whether the change approximates conditions existing on June 1, 1974, or meets environmental design criteria.

(g) Changes in the transportation system.

(2) The following will not be considered a substantial change in manner of use:

(a) Construction or placement of a residential building when (1) such residential construction or placement is in accord with the general management objectives for the Area and primary management objectives for the Lower Slope-Dispersed Residential subarea as stated

in the Act; and (2) housing construction or placement had started on or before June 1, 1974, as evidenced by foundations or footings in place; or an approved building permit had been obtained on or before June 1, 1974; or a letter signed by an appropriate county official had been obtained on or before June 1, 1974, detailing the site inspection and approval of an individual building site for the installation of a subsurface sewage disposal system.

(b) Timber harvest activity (1) which was actually occurring on base property within the Area on June 1, 1974, and continues in the same manner; or (2) which meets the purposes of the Act for research or the preservation of the timber resources when imminently threatened by fire, old age, infestation, or similar natural occurrences, and this harvest activity occurs under conditions approved by the Forest Supervisor.

d. *Effect of a Change in Maintenance.* The condition of the base property may deteriorate to the point that a substantial change in purpose or manner of use has occurred. The Forest Supervisor may notify the owner(s) that:

(1) The deterioration in maintenance of the base property is approaching the point of becoming a substantial change; and

(2) The property is subject to condemnation if reasonable progress is not made toward returning the property to acceptable condition or to the conditions existing on June 1, 1974.

Dated: October 1, 1975.

ROBERT W. LONG,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc.75-26591 Filed 10-3-75;8:45 am]

APPENDIX III

ADVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

MINUTES OF THEIR JUNE 25 and 26 1976 MEETING

AND

AND INDIVIDUAL MEMBER'S RESPONSE TO

THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

CHSRA ADVISORY COUNCIL

Paul Hanneman, Chairman
Route 2, Box 16
Cloverdale, Oregon 97112

Shang Knight
P.O. Box 146
Nehalem, Oregon 97131

Phil Briegleb
4217 SW Agate Lane
Portland, Oregon 97201

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Dave Burwell
Leaburg,
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5647 SE 38th
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Portland, Oregon 97231

Kay Hutchison
175 Lincoln Street
Salem, Oregon 97302

Carleton Whitehead
3035 SE Martins
Portland, Oregon 97202

MINUTES OF ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING
CASCADE HEAD SCENIC-RESEARCH AREA
JUNE 25, 26, 1976

The June 25, 1976 meeting of the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area Advisory Council was called to order by Chairman Paul Hanneman at 1:15 p.m. in the Dunes Motel in Lincoln City. Advisory Council members present were: Paul Hanneman, Phil Briegleb, Carleton Whitehead, Dave Burwell, Blackie Walsh, Gundy Gunvaldson, Shang Knight, Tom Morgan and Kay Hutchison. Forest Service personnel present were: Larry Fellows, Bob Romancier, John Butruille, J. Christensen, Joe Astleford, Jim Barney, Jim Rodeheaver, Arno Reifenberg, Jim Crates, Don Warman, Jerry Franklin and Merle Hofferber.

The minutes of the previous Advisory Council meeting were approved as written.

Chairman Hanneman introduced Larry Fellows, Siuslaw National Forest Supervisor. Fellows stated he was pleased to be at this meeting and he commended the Council on the job that has been done in the past. He will utilize the Council's advice as Dale Robertson did. He stated that John Butruille is being transferred to the Regional Office and that Jay Christensen would be here to finalize the management plan. He stated the Forest Service was working to fill Roy Young's position on the Council.

Joe Astleford reviewed the reprogramming efforts. He stated that the District had received about $96,000 from the Oregon Dunes NRA, but that other attempts for additional money had not been successful. The FY 77 budget is moving through Congress now and the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area is programmed to receive $536,000. A supplemental appropriation has been sent to Congress. Astleford said that, to date, the Forest Service has received 42 proposals for substantial change. Six of these are in the Estuary and Associated Wetlands Subarea and most of the rest are in the Lower Slope-Dispersed Residential Subarea. Astleford said the Bray acquisition is presently being completed and that we are presently completing the reappraisal on the Russell property.

Paul Hanneman introduced Betty Hansen of the YWCA staff to lead the discussion on the YWCA program. Betty reviewed the planning efforts the YWCA has completed to date. The current effort, headed by Wayne Stewart, Doug Macy and Mac McBride is a two part effort. The first part, a land use inventory, has been accepted and published by the YWCA. The second part, a development and master plan, is underway now. This plan will discuss maintenance, improvements, and expansion of Camp Westwind.

Wayne Stewart reviewed the goals of the "Y" and highlighted the planned expansion. The "Y" board of directors has accepted the recommendation for improved access to the property. This will consist of an improved road and trail system from the Fraser ranch and an improved river crossing system. Details will be worked out.

Doug Macy reviewed the study methods used in the land use inventory. Copies of this inventory were given to each Advisory Council member present. Doug used a slide presentation to show the types of information gathered.

Mac McBride reviewed the current and anticipated use of the facilities and highlighted planned expansion and improvements needed to be able to meet changing needs and publics. Details on this can be found in the "Y's" land use plan for Camp Westwind. McBride reviewed in general terms the new type of camping experiences the "Y" was looking into for Westwind, (i.e. science camp, father-child camp, overweight camp, etc). He reviewed some of the maintenance needs and ideas for expanding the camp. Specifics and details will be put together as the Master Plan is put together.

Tom Morgan asked if all planned building sites were in the Dispersed Residential Subarea. McBride answered yes.

The Advisory Council questioned the "Y" personnel on particulars of the building program, water supply problems and planned expansion.

Paul Hanneman turned the meeting over to Jay Christensen who reviewed the analysis he had completed on the public input received on the Draft Environmental Statement on the Proposed Management Plan. Copies of this analysis were handed out to people present. Copies had been sent to the Council members prior to the meeting. Jay emphasized that this document summarized peoples thoughts on needed changes.

Jay reviewed the main areas of concern that had been expressed. These were: housing, boating, research, scenic, recreation use, new facilities, trails, hunting, restoration of the estuary and land acquisition. Details can be gotten by reviewing this analysis document.

At 3:00 p.m. Paul Hanneman called for a coffee break.

The meeting reconvened at 3:15 p.m.

Hanneman asked Jack Postle, Lincoln County Commissioner to give his presentation.

Jack Postle read portions of letters he received from Malcom Montague and Congressman Wyatt regarding the intent of the law establishing Cascade Head. He reviewed Lincoln County's order establishing the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Planning Committee. This group is made up of landowners in Lincoln County who will define dispersed residential and recommend zoning changes needed to the Lincoln County Planning Commission. Shang Knight indicated with a od of his head that Tillamook County would name a similar group. Postle indicated that the County Planning Department will work closely with this group. There was lengthy discussion on the function of this County group and its relationship with the Advisory Council. Tom Morgan and Jack Postle stated that this group would develop criteria for house designs, colors, locations, and density and would place "X"s on maps to indicate where additional houses can be located. This would be done for all lands within the Lower Slope Dispersed Residential Subarea and would require replanning of the subdivisions currently located in this subarea. Morgan made the statement that he felt this group would be more restrictive on approving house locations than Alternative C indicated. In response to questions from various Council members both Morgan and Postle indicated that they felt the housing density in the subdivisions could be reduced to meet criteria established by the County Planning group. Postle said the commissioners want this committee to work with the Forest Service and the Advisory Council so that we can come up with a plan that will work. Tom Morgan asked the Council to approve one member to be a representative to work with this County group.

Paul Hanneman said that he was going to have to leave early. He said he would support plugging in the two counties input. Paul said he felt that tourists and vacationers are a primary threat and they will continue to be a threat in the future and they would be a threat if we go with Alternative A - it is too limiting.

Dave Burwell wanted to know the timetable for completing the final plan. Butruille stated that the Forest Service will meet Tuesday and Wednesday, June 29th and 30th, to review all of the input and start writing the final statement and management plan. Joe Astleford stated that the planning effort will be finalized about October 6, 1976

At 5:00 p.m. the meeting was recessed until 7:00 p.m.

The meeting was called to order at 7:15 p.m. Carleton Whitehead chaired the meeting. He suggested the Council cover the recommendation on the Lower Slope-Dispersed Residential Subarea first.

There was a lengthy discussion on the question of additional houses. Tom Morgan made a motion to change paragraph 6 on page 74 of the Draft Environmental Statement to read "In view of these environmental constraints and the legislative background of this law, the management direction for this subarea is to permit some additional residential developments within this subarea." It was seconded.

Dave Burwell moved to amend this motion so that the Final Environmental Statement would indicate that the Forest Service would recognize the formation of Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area Planning Committees by the counties and cooperate with them in developing zoning regulations for the Lower Slope-Dispersed Residential Subarea. Blackie Welch seconded and the amendment to Morgan's motion was passed 7 to 1 after discussion.

Kay Hutchison moved to amend the motion to include Criteria #1, 3, & 4 from Alternative B on page 88 and Criteria #3 from Alternative C on page 92. Gundy Gunvaldson seconded. There was a long discussion on soil and visual resources and on the use of these criteria. A vote on Kay's motion was called for: 4 favored and 4 opposed. The motion failed.

Gundy Gunvaldson moved to amend to include Criteria 3 and 4 from Alternative B on page 88 and Criteria 3 & 4 from Alternative C on page 92. Burwell seconded. There was long discussion and Gundy withdrew his motion.

Tom Morgan suggested adding zoning as a requirement to be met under Criteria 1 on Alternative C on page 92. There was no disagreement to this.

There was lengthy discussion on the 5 acre minimum lot size listed under Criteria 4 for Alternative C on page 92 of the draft. Gundy Gunvaldson moved to amend the motion to insert Criteria 1, 2, 3 & 4 from Alternative C on page 92, adding "zoning" in Criteria #1 and adding the word "generally" before the words "be 5 contiguous acres" in the first sentence of Criteria #4. Dave Burwell seconded. There was more discussion on this 5 acre minimum lot size and on a definition of generally. Phil Briegleb moved to strike Criteria #4 from Gundy's amendment. Morgan seconded but Phil's motion was defeated 5 to 3. A vote was called for on Gundy's amendment on adding "generally" to Criteria #4. The motion was carried 5 to 3.

There was discussion on what constituted a legal majority for an Advisory Council vote. Six constitutes a quorum of the Council. The question was raised if the Advisory Council could take a legal majority of the members present or if it took 6 positive votes to express support. A vote was called for and it was 4 in favor and 4 against.

Carleton Whitehead called for a vote on the following motion as amended which passed 7 to 1:

> "In view of these environmental constraints and the legislative background of this law, the management direction for this subarea is to permit some additional residential developments within this subarea subject to the following criteria:

1. Any new development must meet all State and County sewer, water, zoning and building requirements.

2. Any new development must retain the characteristic landscape for the subarea, as defined on page 34 of the Draft Environmental Statement.

3. If a proposed development were to be built in an area of unstable soil, a soil scientist would be consulted to determine if the impacts of the development could be mitigated and the soil values protected.

4. The minimum lot size for individual residences would generally be 5 contiguous acres in the same ownership. (An option to purchase land is sufficient evidence of 5-acre ownership, for preliminary discussions.)

The Forest Service should work closely with the landowner committees from Lincoln and Tillamook Counties that will be addressing needed modifications in County zoning regulations within the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area."

The definition of the word "generally" in number 4 above caused some concern. It was agreed that this was meant to cover the occasional exception and should not become a common practice.

The next item covered was a discussion on the YWCA presentation. The specific portions of the Draft Environmental Statement dealing with the "Y" were looked at. It was agreed to include the written input from the "Y" in the public involvement section of the final environmental statement. The Forest Service said it would be responsive to specific proposals from the "Y" as they are received. One problem that can't be changed is the loss of protection from condemnation if the "Y" proposes a change judged substantial under the provisions of the final guidelines. It would take revision of the guidelines to do this. The "Y" is concerned on this point because of the problems in fund raising efforts when this point comes up. The Forest Service will continue to work with the "Y".

Tom Morgan said he was unable to be at the meeting on Saturday and wished to cover some concerns on the estuary subarea management direction. He wanted the dike created by Highway 101 to be listed as number one area for study. Bob Romancier reviewed the dike study proposal. No action was taken on Tom's recommendation. The Council felt the dike study group should set their own priorities.

Dave Burwell asked why the Forest Service had not included provision for a boat launch facility at Highway 101 on the Salmon River. Butruille reviewed the parking and sanitation requirements and stated that there could be an opportunity to locate a launch facility upstream from Highway 101.

At 10:15 p.m. the meeting was adjourned until the next day.

At 9:00 a.m. on Saturday, June 26, the meeting was called to order. The following Advisory Council members were present: Kay Hutchison, Blackie Walsh, Dave Burwell, Gundy Gunvaldson, Carleton Whitehead and Phil Briegleb.

Carleton suggested that we cover the items as listed in the Public Input Analysis and Anne Squier's input at the same time. Another item of business to be addressed was Tom Morgan's suggestion that the Advisory Council appoint a member of the Council to the newly formed county planning committee.

There was a discussion on the involvement of the scientific review committee on any project involving manipulation of soil or vegetation. It was agreed to do this in the final statement.

Wildlife considerations were discussed. The need to emphasize habitat management was made by Dave Burwell. Dave had concerns to keep hunting open because of potential conflict with elk within the area. Jerry Franklin stated that there will be need to regulate hunting at some times and in some areas in order to have a viable research program. It was agreed to modify the writeup to put hunting in a more positive vain and list it as a recreational activity.

John Fortune of the Fish and Wildlife Commission explained the formation and work of the Oregon Estuarine Council. Carleton Whitehead moved that the Oregon Estuarine Council be consulted in connection with any research or restoration programs in the estuary. This motion passed 6 to 0.

It was recommended that the recreation writeup and use data be expanded in the final writeup.

Horse use was discussed briefly. It was agreed to leave it as is.

A short discussion was held on the proposed visitor information facility and its location. It was agreed that the type of facility planned and its location needed to be more specific in the final plan.

There was a discussion on the relocation of the Cascade Head Trail away from the Cascade Head Ranch water system and the location of this trailhead at the county parking lot at the boat ramp. This will be beefed up in the final plan.

Concern was expressed over the State Highway Department's plans for Highway 101 and 18. The Forest Service will continue to work closely with the State in this regard.

The Council voted 6 to 0 in favor of a boat launch facility to be located east of Highway 101 on the Salmon River. There was no discussion on changing the draft statement regarding motor boat use.

The land acquisition plan and restoration plan for the estuary was discussed. Since the study will take about 10 years, the decision will have to be reviewed when the study is completed. The priorities for land acquisition spelled out in the first paragraph on page 73 of the draft statement need to be beefed up.

It was agreed to include the suggested changes of the Coast Guard and Corps of Engineers regarding the Salmon River in the final plan.

There were numerous questions and some discussion on minor revision and points raised on the draft environmental statement.

Carleton asked if there was any other business or comments.

Next on the agenda was the new planning committee established by the two counties composed equally of persons interested in this area. They have asked the Advisory Council to appoint a non-voting member to the committee. Carleton said the two questions needed to be addressed: 1. Do we as an Advisory Council want to be affiliated with this group, and if yes, 2. Who do we designate? A discussion followed and the following resolution was made by Phil Briegleb: The Advisory Council believes that it is not appropriate for a member of the Advisory Council to be a member of the Counties' Planning Committee, but members of the Council are encouraged to accept invitations to the meetings of the Counties' Committee as members of the public. Dave Burwell seconded the motion and the vote was 6 - 0 in favor of the resolution.

Discussion followed stating again that the Forest Service is working on a replacement for Roy Young on the Advisory Council. The question was raised as to when the next meeting would be. John Butruille said probably in late fall there would be another Advisory Council meeting to review the Final Plan and to get updated on administrative matters and the budget for 77.

Larry Fellows again stated that he appreciated being at the meeting and he was very impressed with the Advisory Council.

Carleton Whitehead adjourned the meeting at 11:15 a.m.

Pam McCawley
PAM McCAWLEY
Recording Secretary

MAY 25, 1976

#50

FOREST SUPERVISOR
SIUSLAW NATIONAL FOREST
POST OFFICE BOX 1148
CORVALLIS, OREGON 97330

DEAR SIR:

BECAUSE OF ILLNESS, I WAS UNABLE TO ATTEND THE PUBLIC MEETING ON MAY 1, 1976 AT NESTOWIN. I DO, HOWEVER, WISH TO COMMENT.

① WESTWIND

A. I FAIL TO UNDERSTAND THE YWCA'S POSITION THAT THEY LACKED OPPORTUNITY FOR HEARING. I OFFERED SEVERAL TIMES TO PURSUE ANY SPECIAL INTERESTS OF WESTWIND, I HAD NO INDICATION OF MAJOR DISSATISFACTION.

B. CONSIDERATION MUST BE GIVEN FOR NECESSARY CHANGE AT WESTWIND INCLUDING 1) NEW FACILITIES ON IMPROVED EXISTING ROADS 2) UPGRADING, WINTERIZING AND REPLACEMENT LIVING UNITS 3) ADEQUATE SANITARY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT DESIGNED WITH APPROPRIATE REGARD FOR THE ENVIRONMENT. THESE THINGS ARE IMPERATIVE IF WESTWIND IS TO SURVIVE IN ITS PRESENT USE.

② FOREST SERVICE PROPOSALS FOR INFORMATIONAL SIGNING AND PUBLIC FACILITIES.

THE ARGUEMENT PRESENTED BY SEVERAL THAT INCREASED USAGE ON THE LAND SEEMS APPROPRIATE FOR THE FOREST SERVICE, BUT NOT FOR PRIVATE LANDOWNER SEEMS TO ME A VALID ONE.

ORIENTING INFORMATIONAL SIGNS TO THE AUTOMOBILE TRAFFIC AS PLANNED AT HIGHWAY 101 & 18 IS NOT ONLY UNUSUALLY AN INTRUSION BUT INCREASES

PEOPLE USE MUCH MORE THAN THE "MINIMAL IMPACT" NOTED IN THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT. BETTER, I THINK, TO ATTEND MORE CLOSELY TO THE FOOT TRAVELER AND, WHERE APPROPRIATE, PROVIDE PRINTED MATERIAL FOR THOSE WHO SEEK IT. THE LONG RANGE GOAL TO RETURN THE ESTUARY TO A NATURAL FUNCTIONING SYSTEM IS IMPORTANT AND CANNOT BE ACCOMPLISHED UNLESS PUBLIC ACCESS TO IT IS LIMITED, NOT ENCOURAGED.

3. LEGISLATIVE INTENT — GRANDFATHER CLAUSE.

WHEN THE PORTLAND YWCA FELT IT IMPORTANT TO ACQUIRE THE FRASER RANCH ABOUT 1968, THE PRIME REASON WAS TO PROTECT THE SALMON RIVER ESTUARY FROM DEVELOPMENTS WHICH FREQUENTLY DESTROY FRAGILE ENVIRONMENTS, AND, OF COURSE, TO PROTECT WESTWIND'S ISOLATION. WE WERE GRATEFUL THAT OUR NEIGHBORS, CASCADE HEAD RANCH DID NOT PLAN TO OVERCROWD, OVER USE, THE NORTH BANK AND THE PUBLIC BEACH ON THE SOUTH BANK. IT WAS IMPORTANT TO RECOGNIZE THIS, BUT NOT NECESSARILY STOP DEVELOPMENT ENTIRELY. I BELIEVE THE ADDITIONAL PLANNED RESIDENCES HERE SHOULD BE ALLOWED IF THEY MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF APPROPRIATE DESIGN.

THIS IS A CHANGE IN MY OPINION SINCE THE LAST MEETING OF THE COUNCIL WHEN I BELIEVED THE INTENT OF THE ACT WAS TO HALT DEVELOPMENT AS OF JUNE 1974.

PUBLIC TESTIMONY LEADS ME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT THE CLOUDING OF TITLE BY THE THREAT OF CONDEMNATION IS A "TAKING" W/O PROPER COMPENSATION.

IF THE FOREST SERVICE CANNOT RELIEVE THIS SITUATION (WHICH I SEE IS GREATER THREAT THAN THE ONE WE ALL FACE) BY ACQUIRING "WILLING SELLERS", THEN SOME OTHER METHOD OF RELIEF MUST BE FOUND. POSSIBLY DEL SMITH'S SUGGESTION FOR CHANGING THE PROPOSED MANAGEMENT PLAN & THE GUIDELINES WOULD BE ADEQUATE (PAGE 103, PUBLIC HEARING, NESKOWIN LODGE, MAY 1 1976).

SINCERELY,

Blackie Stalsh

MEMBER - ADVISORY COUNCIL

*THIS AFTERNOON I LEARNED THAT THE YWCA HAS A PLACE ON THE AGENDA JUNE 25-26. LOOKING FORWARD TO THAT. THANK YOU.

June 7, 1976 #51

To the Forest Service and Advisory Council Members:

All political maneuvering and publicity seeking activities generated by myself and others since the last Advisory Council meeting have been done for one reason:

That any person or persons affected by any law or regulation which is not dealing with criminal acts must be allowed to have a representative voice in the formation of that law or regulation. And that those persons affected must have a voice in the administration of the law or regulation.

I do hope you have enjoyed some of the newspaper reports and that you did not think that I or anyone else was making personal attacks directed to you. This was surely not the intent.

I believe these efforts have accomplished a new insight into the CHSRA and that the Act will work because of it. The primary results are:

1. That Lincoln and Tillamook counties have formed a landowner committee to accomplish through zoning what we as a council could not do.
   a. Gain cooperation from the landowners toward a common goal - a just enactment of the Law.
   b. Construct a detailed map of the Dispersed Residential Area showing locations of possible housing without sacrificing any of the environmental goals we all wish.
   c. Create an aesthetic design and color theme to accomodate all houses in the area.
   d. Create an atmosphere of self-government among the citizens of the CHSRA.
   e. Create a long term, detailed housing program which includes houses "grandfathered."
   f. Create a body which could forever represent the landowners.
2. The Forest Service has expressed a willingness to cooperate in the landowner committee concept.
3. The founders of the legislation have expressed a desire to cooperate and help with the landowner committee.
4. The County Commissioners of Lincoln and Tillamook feel that this committee will represent the desires of the counties.

The required changes in the management plan to accomodate the landowner committee concept are a combination of A, B, and C as presented by the Forest Service. Will you please review the following pages which I will present at the Advisory session on the 25th of June.

Sincerely,

Tom Morgan

TM/sm

The Commissioners of Lincoln and Tillamook counties have formed a landowner committee to establish a re-zoning of the Dispersed Residential Area within the CHSRA. This body will deliver a detailed plan to the Forest Service and its Advisory Council which would define "Dispersed Residential."

It is felt that an Act formed to show how man can live in his adjacent environment without destroying it, and an Act that is based on landowner cooperation can only be successful if the people involved have a voice in their own affairs. This body will accomplish that goal.

The landowner committee is formed by either an elected or appointed member from each of the sub-divisions (5), one member representing YWCA, and five members at large. Non-voting advisory members are a Forest Service representative, and Advisory Council member, a legal council and a Planner from each county.

The current composition is proposed as follows:

Mrs. F.A. Jeremiah - Tamara Quays
Mr. Del Smith - Cascade Head Ranch
Mr. Tom White - 3 Rocks
Mr. Don Schwartz - Sea River
Mr. Dave Bowden - Nachesnes Estates (temporary Chairman)
Mr. Milton Gnos
Mr. Bob Walls
Mr. Frank Boyden } At Large
Mr. Ed Lematta
Mr. Bill Church

adds to or detracts from the aquatic life through run-off problems is another area of possible research. Limiting agricultural change seems to foreclose too many agricultural oriented studies.

20. This change creates the option of purchasing partial rights to an area without total acquisition.

Estuary Problems

The estuary and wetlands area has not caused as much controversy as the Dispersed Residential Area, however it does require some unique direction.

Congress has directed that the dikes in the estuary shall be removed at some time. The questions then evolve 1. When would they be removed? 2. In what order would they be removed and 3. What studies are necessary before and after removal? I cannot answer those questions, but I can give you the thoughts of the landowners and myself.

1. The U.S. Highway 101 is the largest dike in the estuary and should be removed first to stop upriver flooding and restore lower bay flushing action. It may be necessary to construct some other dikes temporarily in order to accomplish this goal.

2. Privately owned dikes should not be removed until extensive studies have been done.

3. The removal of dikes does not mean the loss of agricultural land. It does mean a more difficult agricultural land to manage.

4. The removal of all dikes is an extremely long range goal and any private individual or group of owners who wished to remove dikes before studies are made should be approached with an easement program so that the dikes could remain until the studies are complete.

Reference Pages

I. Table of Contents from Lincoln County Zoning Ordinance

II. Table of Contents from Tillamook County Zoning Ordinance

III. Section 3.410, Lincoln County Zoning Ordinance

IV. Section 3.050, Tillamook County Zoning Ordinance

Note: These reference pages are presented to show the completeness and complexities of existing zoning laws. New zoning laws would use these as a model.

THIS INFORMATION IS ON FILE AT THE OFFICE OF THE HEBO DISTRICT RANGER

#52

12 June 1976
5647 SE 38th
Portland, Oregon
97202

To: Cascade Head Scenic Research Area Advisory Council
From: Anne W. Squier

Dear Fellow Council Members:

I indicated to Joe Astleford in March my earnest hope that review of the Draft Management Plan would proceed rapidly enough that we would meet prior to June 15th, a long scheduled departure date for an important month-long trip. Alas! I can find no way to adjust my schedule and hence shall have to miss our coming meeting. Please consider both my general comments and detailed suggestions, which I would present were I able to attend.

I find the Draft Management Plan to be overall a sound and skillfully prepared document. I commend the Forest Service, and in particular John Butruille and his planning staff for doing a difficult job with real care, and producing an excellent plan and supporting document.

You no doubt feel pressure, as have I, to reexamine our interpretation of the intent of the Act with regard to the dispersed residntial use question. I have done so with great care and at considerable expense of time, including review of all public testimony and attendance at both public hearings. I am confident that the stat ement we approved in November last year was sound and reflects the 'intent of the Act'.

Much of our present uneasiness arises I think because of repeated statements that 'the Act after all was never intended to exclude man;' it speaks of "allowing dispersed residential occupancy" and "promoting a sensitive relationship between man and his adjacent environment". These statements are true, but are then followed up with an assumption which has no basis- namely that those words imply the intent to permit further development. This is not the case. The words quoted above make clear that in CHSRA existing homes and activities will not be acquired; present uses will for the most part be permitted to continue. In several other specially designated areas, the enabling legislation has made clear that all residences must be acquired/removed. In the CHSRA this is not to be done- man does have a permanent place in the Area.

Senator Packwood's testimony during hearings on the legislation spoke very clearly to the importance of people in the CHSRA:

> "The scenic-research name implies, as is intended, that man will be allowed a unique place in the ecosystem. At the same time we desire to provide the full protection so necessary to the life of the estuary and associated wet-

lands and headlands.

We had a number of specific objectives in mind for the area.....In the context of preservation, we felt that man should play a part and could very well lend to the perfection of the area and develop a greater understanding of estuaries and associated wetlands through recreation and research-educational activities. We felt it would be in the interest of the area to further a more sensitive relationship between man and his adjacent environment, and objective not specifically given reference in other bills of similar nature which come before the Congress." (Emphasis added)

In other words, one can promote that "more sensitive relationship" in many ways other than fostering increased residence. I believe the Act intended that those other means be pursued.

It does concern me that the plan as presented does not reflect one part of the Advisory Council recommendation on the "residence question". That recommendation read:

"In accordance with the objectives of the Act, we recommend that the long term goal is to limit overall dispersed residential density to approximately the levels established by those home sites currently approved. ....."

The statement was so worded to reflect our mutual agreement that while the general intent of the Act is to limit further development, there might be a few homes added which are not clearly detrimental to the area. Some of the existing housing is not going to remain in the long term; some residences will deteriorate to the point where they might be abandoned and the site sold to the Forest Service; some might be acquired for specific purposes on a willing seller/willing buyer basis; etc. Admittedly these will be few instances, but they would serve to decrease overall density in the area. The Forest Service should have some mechanism for utilizing the kind of flexibility which the wording above imparts, and I hope the final plan can reflect this concept.

I urge that we as a Council support the general approach taken by the recommended Draft Plan, and not move toward 'approving' any increases in housing density in the area.

SPECIFIC COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT PLAN (BLUE SECTION)

II B 1. The value of the estuary will increase as the other bays and estuaries continue to shrink and decrease in natural productivity and diversity as the activities of man encroach on them. (Recommend adding underlined)

II B 6 Should state that demand for day use and overnight use will increase by a certain percentage. Management of the Area will guide the actual growth of various types of recreational use.

II B 13 Add a statement that some of the present trailers and perhaps houses will be removed/abandoned because of deterioration.

II D 1.a. Oregon Coast Trail I agree with all that is presented. I think however the plan should strongly suggest examination of routing the trail out to Hwy. 101 along 3 Rox Rd., and then up over the hill to Roads End. The walk up along the estuary is alovely one, and such a route could provide far more exposure to the values of the CHSRA (from both sides) while avoiding many problems, which we earlier discussed. The object of the Oregon Coast Trail is not one of finding the shortest distance between two points.

II D 1.c. Hunting, Trapping & Fishing. This statement does not reflect the very basic and important concept that the CHSRA is different from the rest of the Siuslaw National Forest; it has been set aside for certain specific purposes. Regulation of hunting, trapping, and fishing within the Area, while by the State, must be with recognition of the special nature of the Area; the specialized recreational opportunities provided; the baseline scientific work being done. Please introduce this concept into the Plan, rather than saying that we have no responsibility in regard to this activity category.

II D 1.e. (1) Excellent.

1.e. (3) My recollection is that our previous recommendation was that the trail to Hart's Cove, or some other trail to overlook the ocean in that outer face area would be maintained, and that the Forest Service would determine what trail location would be least damaging, particularly to the marine mammals. There was considerable concern about whether the Hart's Cove trail itself should be the trail. I hope the Final Plan will reflec this need for flexibility in future determination.

Also, there are reasons other than lack of public access for abandoning the trail from Hart's Cove to Neskowin; in particular, concern about impact of considerably increased traffic and probably casual camping as aresult, through the Natural Area.

II D 1.g. It is not clear whether the Nature Study area is to be designed for study groups (i.e. visiting on a pre-planned basis) or for visitor touring. I believe the type of facilities, and the potential impact would be very different for the one than for the other. I hope the major direction will be to provide an instructional aid, not a tourist area which would probably have far more damaging impacts.

II D 1. h. and i. I now have some strong reservations about the wisdom of locating the Visitor Center at the 101/18 junction. These reservations are based on both questions of visual impact and on the possiblity of attracting so many people into the area that physical damage would result. I believe that either an unmanned site along Hwy. 18 (Pixieland area) or signing from 18 and placement of the 'center' at the lower junction of 18 & 101 would be less obtrusive and still do the job.

II D 1.k. Research Program. General Statement- agree.
(1) Research Coordinator - agree
(2) Scientific Review Committee. This section now states "The possibility of relocating the research proposal outside of the CHSRA will be considered in each case." I urge a stronger statement here, to the effect that proposals involving major manipulation will not be permitted if the same information could be obtained through research performed outside of the CHSRA (whether in the adjoining Experimental Forest or elsewhere).

I take issue with the philosophy expressed in the second paragraph, with regard to the Manipulative Areas. This implies that a valid use of the limited lands within the CHSRA, a Biosphere Reserve as well, is to perform major vegetative manipulation (timber harvest, in the main) without any research goal for the plot which is to be manipulated. I am comfortable with designation of control and experimental areas. I am pleased with the proposed mechanism for review of research proposals by a scientific review committee. As presently written, the management plan permits harvest of the "manipulative area" without any such review. Worse, it permits such manipulation without any defined goal or purpose other than provision of "diversity" CHSRA was not established in order to provide all possible environments for research. I strongly argue that manipulation to provide a community or age group not otherwise available in the CHSRA be permitted only upon demonstration to the Scientific Review Committee that

1) A valid research project, with defined objectives, will only be possible if such manipulation paves the way.
2) This research could not be done outside theCHSRA.

Do not misunderstand; I recognize that there can be valid needs to prepare 10, 20, or more years ahead for a research project which could yield great benefits. But my scientific training does not permit me to approve "shotgun" production of diversity for diversity's sake, when the system or population one is working with (in this case, CHSRA) is limited and of great value.

I recommend elimination of the manipulative category, or rewriting to make clear that manipulations are to be for <u>defined and approved research purposes</u> (just as in the experimental areas), but are those which in essence pave the way for the for the defined research, rather than those which are an immediate part of the research per se.

II D 1. l. Land acquisition. Generally agree with this section. The follow-

ing comment is really to the statement (F.) on page 79 in the Impact section., but is included here since I believe your discussion will arise here.

I am concerned by repeated implication that the Forest Service land acquisition program will leave Lincoln and Tillamook Counties poorer because of tax loss, this placing an unfair burden on other county residents. There is no firm evidence that this will be so. A rough calculation indicates that if 70% of the private lands were acquired today, in lieu payments to the two counties would total 23,000 dollars per year (average). The counties currently garner a total of approximately $73,000 per year from all private lands. If one uses simple ratios, he would say that 30% of 73,000, or $22,000 would come to the counties from taxes after acquisition. I agree that such a situation would put a burden of nearly $30,000 dollars in lost income on the two counties together. However, the 30% of lands which will not be acquired are largely in the lower slope - dispersed residential area, and are largely those which are currently developed. These are the lands assessed at premium values, and the residences on them range from $5,000 to more than ten times that amount. I am confident that a survey of tax records for properties within CHSRA would show that those properties eventually to be acquired would be reasonably offset by the in lieu payments.

In (3) of this section, there is discussion of YWCA plans. I regret that I will not hear the YWCA presentation on the 25th. I am confident that through cooperation the Y can make necessary and reasonable improvements without violating the intent of the act. I make the following comments with full realization that they are handicapped by lack of current information from the Y.

I would object to elaborate and intrusive permanent barge crossing facilities, and to any road in to the present camp which would provide vehicle access to the fragile dunes and frontage area. I would not object to developing a minimal 'passage trail' which could be used by camp personnel for transport of supplies, injured persons, etc., or to improvement of the crossing facilities if it is done in a restrained manner. I would not object to a tastefully developed facility at Fraser Ranch, used as the Y intends for increasing the number of persons exposed to the values of the Salmon River area, and realize that such a facility could also be used as a conference center and thus provide revenue. I would object to any private vehicle access into Fraser Ranch, or to any heavy impact uses in that area.

I believe that the Forest Service can and will work with Y personnel on any temporary arrangements which must be made in order to bring the present facilities up to standard. I personally see no need to change guidelines, and will go to bat at any time to defend the YWCA camp program as one of the best waysof implementing the intent of the Act "promoting a sensitive relationship between man and his adjacent environment".

2. Subarea Direction

a) OK

b) Within this section, I believe we need to modify the position on horse use. There is ample evidence that several trails are already fully utilized, or more. We ought not plan for horse passage.

c) Estuary and Associated Wetlands.

This is generally an excellent discussion. I staunchly defend the position on boat use; please recall our discussions re noise, crowded conditions in a narrow channel, petroleum products, etc. I disagree with the Dept. of Fish and Wildlife statement that without extra access inthe upper estuary, or unlimited use of motorboats, "streamflows and tidal fluctuations will prevent boats from utilizing those waters"(upstream). A rowboat can be taken upriver from the boat ramp by anyone in reasonable physical condition, except during extreme runoff periods.

On page 73, I suggest rewording of priority 2, as follows:

2. Acquire property to stop proposed development other than that directly associated with agricultural use., and not detrimental to the long range management goals for the subarea.

d) Lower-slope. Generally agree with statement. I think that the caps in mid-page on page 74 should read:

IN VIEW OF THESE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS AND THE LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND OF THIS LAW, THE MANAGEMENT DIRECTION FOR THIS SUBAREA IS TO MAINTAIN ESSENTIALLY THE SAME DENSITY OF RESIDENCES AS IS ALLOWED FOR UNDER THE GUIDELINES.

My reasons for this recommendation have already been stated (pg. 1).

III Environmental Impacts

I have not reviewed this section with sufficient care, but have a few comments.

pg 79, F As described above, I do not believe the tax impact of the acquisition program will be as harsh as here stated

pg 79 Add a section N describing the impact of preventing damage and problems which would develop if growth in the area were to continue as presently zoned.

IV Adverse Impacts

D. I feel this paragraph greatly overdraws the impact of disallowing motor use above the launch. For this topic to receive as much space as discussion of estuary revitalization seems out of proportion

E. I feel that this statement unduly categorizes the estuarine revitalization process as having adverse environmental effects. Some of them are, some can't be predicted; I urge better balance with the previous section.(III)

Thank you for your attention to my comments, both large and small. Best wishes for a productive meeting on the 25th and 26th- wish I could be there.

Sincerely,

Anne

APPENDIX IV

FOREST SERVICE RESEARCH PROGRAM

RESEARCH PROGRAM AT THE CASCADE HEAD SCENIC-RESEARCH AREA

Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area has outstanding attributes as a study site for scientists concerned with the natural history and utilization of coastal ecosystems. These include the broad array of ecosystems which are present from marine and estuarine to headland forests and grassland, Cascade Head's dedication to research use, and the long history of research. General objectives of the research program will be knowledge of the natural organization and behavior of coastal ecosystems and effects of human activities upon the health of these communities and organisms.

The Forest Service will encourage utilization of the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area for research projects consistent with the management guidelines. This includes active encouragement and coordination of research by scientists supported by other institutions and agencies as well as establishment of a research program sponsored and supported by the Forest Service.

The Forest Service research program will be aimed specifically at acquiring knowledge to (a) develop and test techniques for managing these lands for maximum human benefits consistent with their long-run maintenance and (b) develop a public awareness and appreciation of the natural features, sensitivities, and values of the coastal ecosystems.

Major thrusts will be:

1. Studies of the internal organization and functioning of conifer, hardwood, grassland, estuarine, open coast, and sand dune ecosystems, i.e., the amounts and roles of constituent organisms, controlling environmental factors, and rates of various processes such as primary production;

2. Long-term baseline monitoring of biological and environmental conditions, including pollutants, to establish levels and trends in these features, dynamic behavior of communities and populations, and generally, provide the long-term data bases for understanding the process of natural and man-induced change;*

3. Studies of the interdependence or functional relationships between the major coastal ecosystems;

4. Development, testing, and demonstration of management strategies for rehabilitation, maintenance, or utilization of the coastal resources which are environmentally sound; and

5. Analyses of the social and economic, as well as biological, costs and benefits of different resource management strategies.

* Outstanding opportunities exist at Cascade Head to monitor world baseline levels of various pollutants and man-created chemical materials because of the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area's location directly on the coast and free of continental influences due to the dominance of westerly winds.

The five-year research program will include the following high priority components:

1. Completion of a basic biological inventory of the Scenic-Research Area:

   a. Compositional and structural analyses and mapping of the major estuarine and terrestrial communities;

   b. Analysis of the distribution, abundance, and habitat preferences of the major animals;

   c. Preparation of a flora; and

   d. Analysis of the distribution and size of sea-bluff campion (Silene douglasii var. oraria) populations.

2. Initiation of a long-term program of environmental monitoring:

   a. Climate;

   b. Precipitation and stream chemistry;

   c. Levels of specific pollutants; and

   d. Estuarine water salinity

3. Establish permanent plots and photo points in each of the major ecosystems and at major ecotones.

4. Analyze present patterns and preferences of recreational use and identify future trends in level and type.

5. Carry out the critical research and pilot tests necessary to provide management guidelines for:

   a. Restoration of salt marsh vegetation on presently diked estuarine lands and

   b. Treating the foredune systems, created by introduction of European beachgrass, in such a way as to assure future sand dune supplies for dune ecosystems with minimum risk to cultural improvements and other natural features. Fieldwork for this study would not be done within the CHSRA.

6. Cooperate with the State of Oregon and The Nature Conservancy in their respective research programs on control of tansy ragwort and use of fire for maintenance of grassland vegetation.

7. In connection 1, 2, and 3 quantify the complex (precipitation, water chemistry-salinity, aerosols, radiation load, etc.) environmental gradient from the coastline inland and evaluate its effect on the composition and functioning of the terrestrial ecosystems.

8. Conduct economic, ecologic and aesthetic analyses of various harvest-cutting and young stand management alternatives in spruce-hemlock and alder forests.

9. Develop summer workshops for college and high school biology teachers on the ecology and management of the Scenic-Research Area.

10. Analyses of the estuarine fishery resource and effects of increased fish populations and sport fisheries utilization on other aspects of the estuary.

11. Studies of population dynamics of selected special interest, threatened and endangered vertebrate and invertebrate animal species.

Costs and priorities for these various components are as follows (including necessary physical improvements, equipment, and maintenance):

Component	Priority	Costs*	Duration of Study -----Years-------
1a	high	$100,000	3
1b	medium	100,000	3
1c	medium	25,000	1
1d	high	25,000	1
2a	high	35,000	5
2b	high	80,000	5
2c	high	50,000	5
2d	high	50,000	5
3	high	60,000	2
4	medium	50,000	1
5a	high	250,000	10
5b	high	200,000	10
6	medium	10,000	5
7	medium	80,000	3
8	medium	200,000	4
9	medium	50,000	4
10	medium	35,000	3
11	medium	100,000	5
		$1,500,000 or $300,000/year	

In general, it can be assumed that approximately 1 scientist and 2 technician years are required per $100,000. Consequently, annual manpower requirements probably average close to 3 at the professional and 6 at the technician level.

Highest priority will be given the salt marsh restoration-dike removal study. With full funding the research, pilot project, and final analyses should be completed in this planning period.

The resident permanent research team should include at least an estuarine and a terrestrial ecologist one of whom would function as resident manager of the experimental forests and research coordinator for the Scenic-Research Area. Landscape specialists, social scientists, chemists, hydrologists, animal ecologists, taxonomists, and other specialists will be employed on a temporary basis or by contract. Given Washington Office (Forest Service headquarters) and Pacific North-West Forest and Range Experiment Station overhead costs and inflation, an appropriation of approximately $300,000 per year is required.

Major efforts will be made to inform the scientific community of the availability and outstanding features of the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area. A brochure, announcements and articles, and talks at regional and national scientific meetings will be part of this effort. By attracting scientists from other institutions and agencies and graduate students additional expertise and resources can be brought to bear upon problem areas or other aspects of the property not covered in the Forest Service research program.

* Includes direct and overhead costs and an inflation rate of 7% annually.

Additional dollars, beyond those proposed for Forest Service programming, will be necessary to fulfill the objectives of the Congressional Act establishing the Scenic-Research Area or even adequately completing the five-year research program. Other sources which will be encouraged to support research at the Scenic-Research Area are:

Oregon State and local governments -- particularly for dike, fish, and wildlife studies;

Other Federal agencies -- especially Fish and Wildlife Service on threatened and endangered and marine organisms, Environmental Protection Agency on pollutant monitoring, and Corps of Engineers on dike and estuary studies; and

National Science Foundation -- for basic scientific studies

Particular efforts will be made to encourage marine scientists and oceanographers to study the ocean waters adjacent to the Scenic-Research Area.

APPENDIX V

EXISTING COUNTY ZONING -

LINCOLN AND TILLAMOOK COUNTIES

APPENDIX V

The following is a summary of the existing Lincoln and Tillamook county zoning regulations which are applicable to the CHSRA, as of the date of this statement. The uses listed are those which are likely to occur and should not be considered to represent all permitted or conditional uses. For detailed information consult the zoning ordinances for each county.

Lincoln County

1. R-1, Single Family - When neither public water nor sewer is available, housing density is one dwelling per acre. Livestock use is not permitted but other forms of agriculture are.

2. CT, Tourist Commercial - This zone provides for most forms of commercial use, such as service stations, marinas, restaurants, food stores, etc.

3. A-1, Natural Resource - Dwellings are permitted when used in connection with agriculture and forestry. The minimum lot size is 5 acres. Outdoor recreation activities are also provided for.

4. A-2, Rural Residential - Allows uses permitted under A-1, allows mobile homes and one family dwellings on 1-acre minimum lot size when neither public water nor sewer is available.

5. M-W, Marine Waterway - Wildlife or marine sanctuary or preserve; marine life raising or production; fishing and boating; and navigation activities are permitted in this zone.

Tillamook County

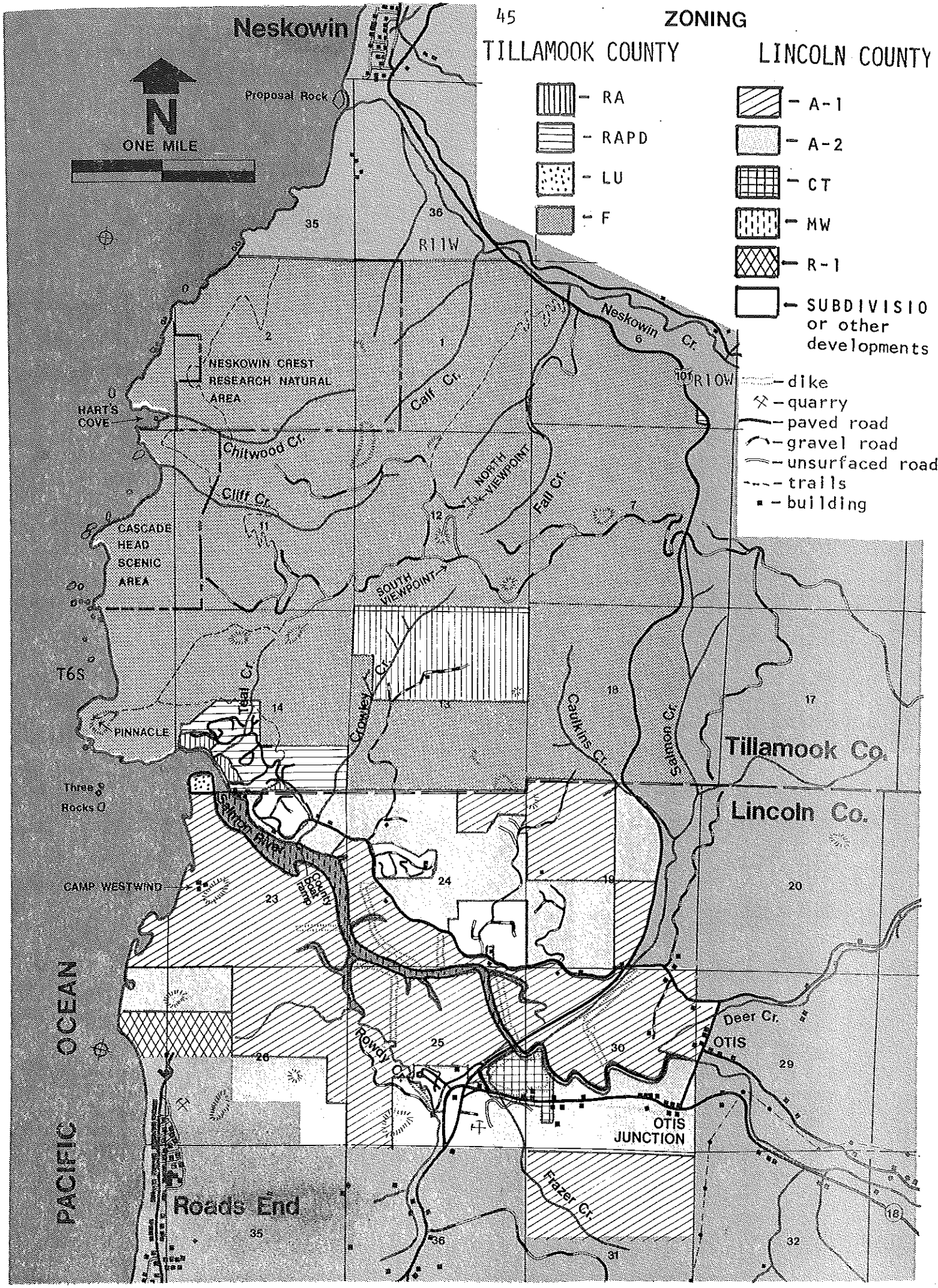
1. RA , Rural Residential - One-family dwellings are permitted on lots with a minimum size of 20,000 square feet. Where public sewer is not available, lot sizes may be larger. Other uses which this zone provides for are farms, forestry, and planned developments.

2. RAPD (PD, Planned Development) - This zone may include many conditional and permitted uses of other zones. The purpose is to give the developer greater freedom of design than is possible under strict interpretation of zoning ordinances.

3. LU, Limited Use Zone - This zone is placed on lands which are clearly unstable or hazardous. Uses which are permitted are forestry, parks or open space, and some grazing or crop production.

4. F, Forestry Zone - The minimum lot size for dwelling units used in conjunction with forest management activities is 40 acres. Park or recreation uses and the extraction of rock or gravel are also permitted.

ZONING


TILLAMOOK COUNTY
RA
RAPD
LU
F
LINCOLN COUNTY
A-1
A-2
CT
MW
R-1
SUBDIVISIO or other developments
dike
quarry
paved road
gravel road
unsurfaced road
trails
building
N
ONE MILE
Neskowin
Proposal Rock
R11W
R10W
T6S
NESKOWIN CREST RESEARCH NATURAL AREA
HART'S COVE
Chitwood Cr.
Cliff Cr.
Calf Cr.
Neskowin Cr.
NORTH VIEWPOINT
Fall Cr.
CASCADE HEAD SCENIC AREA
SOUTH VIEWPOINT
Teal Cr.
Crowley Cr.
Caulkins Cr.
Salmon Cr.
PINNACLE
Three Rocks
Tillamook Co.
Lincoln Co.
Salmon River
County Road
CAMP WESTWIND
Deer Cr.
OTIS
Rowdy Cr.
OTIS JUNCTION
Frazer Cr.
Roads End
PACIFIC OCEAN

APPENDIX VI

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
CASCADE HEAD SCENIC-RESEARCH AREA

The management plan specifies several new developments needed for public use, education, and safety, and to protect the resources of the CHSRA. This development program highlights a five year program for land acquisition, planning, and construction needed for these developments. The map on the following page shows the general locations for these projects. Cost figures given for each project phase are rough estimates that will be refined when actual land values are established and final design plans completed for each project. Overhead and administrative costs are not shown.

Fiscal Year 1977 (First Year)

1. Locate and design the highway identification signs on U.S. Highway 101 and Oregon Highway 18. Estimated cost for this phase is $1,000.

2. Cooperate with the State of Oregon in their planning for the Coast Trail.

3. Plan and install access trails and interpretive signing for research projects. This should be done on a current basis as projects are authorized. Costs will be programmed as part of the individual projects.

Fiscal Year 1978 (Second Year)

1. Select the location, acquire the land, and complete the site planning for the south parking area for The Nature Conservancy Trail. This will be about a one acre site. Site planning will include sanitation, parking for 10 cars and interpretive signing. Estimated cost for this phase is $40,000.

2. Select the location, acquire the land, and complete the site planning for the roadside information stop. This one to two acre site will have a view of the area, sanitation facility, parking for 10 cars, and an unmanned information facility telling the story of the CHSRA. Estimated cost for this phase is $24,000.

3. Select location, acquire land and install the highway identification signs as planned. Estimated cost for land acquisition and the three signs is $12,000.

4. Continue to work with the State of Oregon on the Coast Trail.

Fiscal Year 1979 (Third Year)

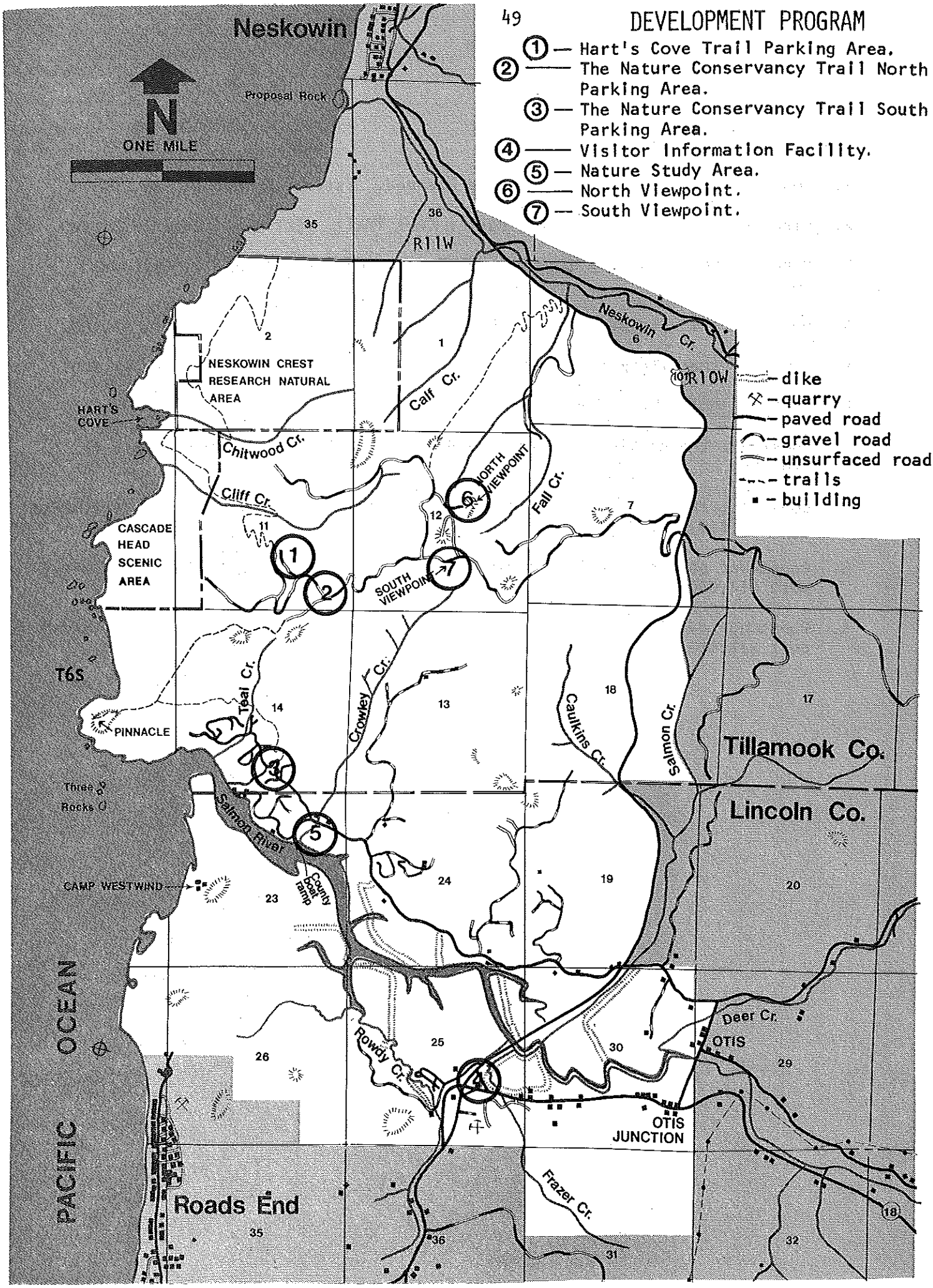
1. Construct the south parking area for The Nature Conservancy Trail as planned. Estimated cost is $12,000.

2. Construct the Visitor Information Facility as planned. Estimated cost is $40,000.

3. Select the location, acquire the land, and complete the site planning for the Nature Study Area. This will be a 5 to 10 acre site with gravel and boardwalk trails, interpretive signing and information brochures. Estimated cost for this phase is $100,000.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

1. Hart's Cove Trail Parking Area.
2. The Nature Conservancy Trail North Parking Area.
3. The Nature Conservancy Trail South Parking Area.
4. Visitor Information Facility.
5. Nature Study Area.
6. North Viewpoint.
7. South Viewpoint.



Fiscal Year 1980 (Fourth Year)

1. Construct the Nature Study Area as planned. Estimated cost is $25,000.

2. Plan the parking area for the Hart's Cove Trail. Estimated Cost is $1,500.

3. Plan the north parking area for The Nature Conservancy Trail. Estimated cost is $1,500.

4. Develop the site plan for the North Viewpoint. Estimated cost is $1,500.

5. Develop the site plan for the South Viewpoint. Estimated cost is $1,500.

Fiscal Year 1981 (Fifth Year)

1. Construct the parking area for the Hart's Cove Trail. Estimated cost is $10,000.

2. Construct the north parking area for The Nature Conservancy Trail. Estimated cost is $10,000.

3. Construct parking, sanitation and signing at the North Viewpoint. Estimated cost $12,000.

4. Construct parking, sanitation and signing at the South Viewpoint. Estimated cost $12,000.

APPENDIX VII

DEFINITIONS OF PROPERTY INTERESTS

AND

OTHER LAND PURCHASE TERMS

Some definitions of property interests are needed when land acquisition is discussed.

1. Real Property: Real property consists of the ownership rights real estate is endowed with. These rights can be purchased individually or all at once. Acquisition of the land with all rights is called acquisition in fee simple. Anything less than this is acquisition of partial rights or interests in land.

2. Easement: An easement is an interest in land restricting the manner in which an owner may develop or use his property, or allowing the holder of the easement to use the property in some specified way. There are two types of easements that will generally have application within the CHSRA.

   a. Affirmative easement (sometimes called a "positive" easement) is a limited right to make use of land owned in fee by someone else. Examples are the right-of-way easement, the public fishing easement which permits fishermen to walk along a stream and fish from the bank, a flowage easement, and an aviation corridor easement.

   b. Negative easement is a right to prevent an owner from using his land in specified ways. Examples are a restriction on draining, burning, or grazing a marsh; a restriction on erection of buildings along a lake or stream or in a floodplain; a so-called "scenic easement" which protects a view by restricting indiscriminate cutting of trees and shrubs, erection of billboards, extraction of gravel, etc; and restrictions on junkyard location, dumping of trash, etc.

   There are several classes of easements that have application in the CHSRA:

   a. Appurtenant easements are those which are connected with and attached to the fee simple ownership of adjacent land. A negative scenic easement adjacent to a highway right-of-way, which is owned in fee simple, is appurtenant. Appurtenant easements can be affirmative or negative and are transferable.

   b. Easements in gross are rights in another's property without adjacent fee simple ownership; that is, such easements do not directly serve any specific property. A negative easement on a marsh which restricts drainage without fee simple ownership of a public wildlife refuse might be considered an easement in gross. Easements in gross can be affirmative or negative; they cannot be transferred.

   c. Scenic easement is a right or privilege, usually acquired by a public authority, to use or control private property (land, including the air space above such land) for a designated public purpose. It is generally created by a specific grant or conveyance from the owner of the real property. The purpose is to protect the scenic view, natural qualities, or both, along a recreation way, road, trail, river, lake, or recreational area, such as campground, picnic area, overlook, and historic or archeological site. In some instances, the control acquired will not affect the regular use exercised prior to the acquisition of the scenic easement. A scenic easement is never used where a fee title is necessary.

3. Tenancy - Nature of Tenure: The holding of property by any form of title is tenancy. Two types of tenure could be established within the CHSRA if this satisfied the needs of the government and the landowner:

a. Life tenant is one who owns an estate in real property for his own life or for another person's life or for an indefinite period limited by a lifetime.

b. Term tenant is one who owns an estate in real property for a specifically designated term (example: 25 years).

4. Other Terms

a. Acquisition by Purchase: The Federal Government purchases private property needed for public projects, paying the fair market value of the property. An appraisal of the property is made, employing competent and impartial appraisers who are familiar with property values. The appraiser's estimate of value is based on a thorough examination of the property, and a study of market conditions. The landowner is invited to accompany the appraiser during his inspection, and may point out special features believed to add to the value of the property. The appraiser prepares a written report for the Government, stating his opinion of value, and giving data and explanations which support his conclusions. After this appraisal report is reviewed and approved by the Government, a purchase offer for the full appraised amount is made to the landowner.

b. Acquisition by Condemnation: When private property which is needed to meet the objectives of a public project cannot be purchased through agreement with the landowner, the Government may file suit in Federal Court to acquire the property. This is known as a condemnation action, or an eminent domain proceeding. Title to the property passes to the United States when a Declaration of Taking is filed in court and the amount of estimated compensation is deposited with the court. The constitution guarantees that the owner will receive just compensation for the property taken by the Government. The amount of just compensation to be paid to the property owner is judicially determined and a judgment entered by the U.S. District Court fixing the amount which the owner is entitled to receive.

c. Fair Market Value is the amount in cash, or on terms reasonably equivalent to cash, for which in all probability the property would be sold by a knowledgeable owner willing but not obligated to sell to a knowledgeable purchaser who desires but is not obligated to buy. Implicit in this definition is the consummation of a sale as of a specified date, and the assumption that the property has had reasonable exposure in the open market. Values which are created through some special use to the owner or by the use for which the Government needs the property are not included in the estimate of fair market value. Likewise, diminution in value attributable to establishment of the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area is not reflected in the value estimate. The property is appraised as though the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area did not exist.

APPENDIX VIII

COPIES OF RESPONSES TO THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

BOB PACKWOOD
OREGON

#1

FOREST SERVICE
RECEIVED
JUN 29 1976
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

June 25, 1976

Mr. John McGuire
Chief, U.S. Forest Service
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Dear John:

Thank you for the chance to comment on the draft Environmental Impact Statement and Management Plan for the Cascade Head Scenic Research Area. I believe the Siuslaw National Forest Staff has done an excellent job in developing the management plan. I would especially like to compliment those members of the staff most closely associated with the area. They have shown great consideration and a high degree of professionalism. In addition, I would like to compliment the entire Cascade Head Advisory Council for their many long hours and outstanding efforts in advising the Forest Service. Their efforts have been invaluable.

Although it is not usually my policy to comment on Federal agency actions, I felt it necessary in this case. Because of the Area's distinct qualities, the willingness of Congress to designate other land areas as similarly unique may well be determined on the basis of the Cascade Head experience. It's my hope that a future direction can be worked out for the Area that will be accepted by residents of Lincoln and Tillamook Counties, the State, and the Nation.

The Salmon River estuary is the largest remaining undeveloped estuary on the Oregon Coast. The desire to protect and preserve the estuary is a foremost concern to me. Combined with its outstanding scenery and the close proximity to the Cascade Head experimental forest, the impetus has been given to the idea which has created this Scenic Area designation. Early in the legislative consideration, it was determined that the Forest Service was best qualified to inventory, coordinate plans for, and manage the Area. It was hoped that existing land ownership uses would continue and that condemnation would be held to a minimum.

Mr. McGuire
Page 2
June 25, 1976

Several provisions in the Act were designed as incentives to maintain existing ownership patterns and lifestyles. Landowners outside the estuary subarea are protected from condemnation by continuing their present land uses. It was recognized that many landowners purchased property in the Area for potential building sites. Due to the Act, many will not be able to build on their property as they had planned. This group has felt the most serious impact of the Act. Their land should be purchased by the Forest Service on the basis of what land would have sold for if there were no Cascade Head Act. I will stand by those wishing to sell in an effort to make sure all receive a fair price and that funds for purchase are made available as soon as possible. In addition, I suggest the Forest Service consider the possibility of land exchanges, as well as the purchase of easements and the purchase of both small and large land ownerships.

The needs for preservation and protection of the estuary subarea are well addressed in the draft plan. I commend the long-term goal of restoration and revitalization of the estuary subarea. Obviously it will be necessary to study relocation or adjustment of Highway 101 due to the fact it is the largest of the dikes within the estuary subarea. Although the long-term goal is to restore the estuary, it is important for now to protect landowners as the Act provides. We suggest that such property which will be used in the future as it is now should be purchased on a willing seller basis.

The construction of additional housing in the lower dispersed residential subarea was not specifically addressed in the Act. The final Cascade Head guidelines allow construction of 39 houses in that subarea. Given the current desires of many of the property owners, a lack of Federal funds, and the residential development assumptions made by the Forest Service Advisory Council, there may well be additional housing constructed within the Area. This has already been shown to be the case in one situation within the estuary. I greatly hope that all houses constructed in the future will "maintain the scenic soil and watershed...values" of the Act.

Mr. McGuire
Page 3
June 25, 1976

Local government is vested with the legal authority to residentially zone for aesthetic or scenic restrictions as well as soil and watershed conditions. I suggest a residential zoning restriction to be developed in consultation with local planning authorities and area residents. Such zoning could well assure the character of the lower dispersed residential subarea as well as avoid some of the conflicts that have the potential to flare up.

Once again, I compliment the Forest Service staff and the Advisory Council for their tireless efforts and outstanding work in developing the draft Environmental Statement and Management Plan. Please feel free to contact me at any time should I provide assistance on this or other matters.

Cordially,

Bob

BOB PACKWOOD

BP:tbs

STATEMENT OF JACK W. POSTLE

MR. POSTLE: I am Commissioner Jack Postle, Lincoln County. To start off my presentation I would like the people here and the Forest Service to know I have no argument with the Forest Service. The Forest Service is only a tool to enact the law. My argument is with the legislation that was passed, with the proposal that was handed in, and amending the law.

Over the last 200 years, and this is the Centennial Year, the United States government has spent millions, and I think I am safe to say billions, of dollars in acquiring land and making studies on ecology, on bugs, on worms, on animals, but I feel that man is an animal, too, that needs a little study.

We are the ones who create most of the havoc with ecology in this country but over the past 200 years that we have spent these billions of dollars in studying ecology, not one cent, not one red cent, has been spent by the federal government to find out ways that man can live within an area such as this without upsetting it, without destroying it.

This is primarily my proposal. My proposal does not involve all of the area by no means, it only contains about one fourth of the area. This is the area that some of our residents in Lincoln County have lived with for the past 50 years. It has been their home, they have raised their

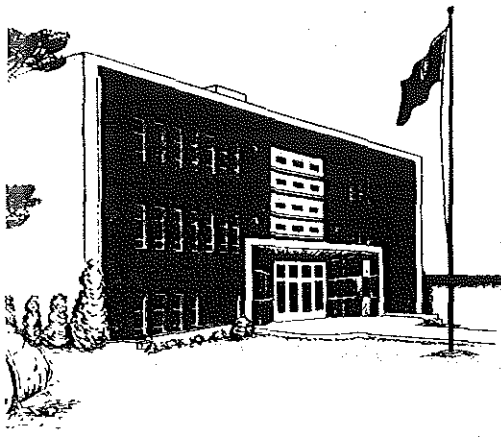
1 children, they have gone to school, and they are still living
2 here.
3 This is a beautiful area. I don't argue with Sen-
4 ator Packwood or Senator Wyatt that it should be preserved.
5 But why not look into the other means of preservation, and
6 that is how man can live within an area like this without
7 destroying it.
8 Within this area we have five proposed subdivisions,
9 some of them are already started. Now, rather than to read
10 this lengthy proposal, I would like to outline it verbally
11 and present it as a matter of being part of the record here
12 today.
13 My proposal was that we take one fourth of this
14 total area that have residences in them, that have develop-
15 ment plans for them, and that the federal government, in-
16 stead of spending eight to ten million dollars, which they
17 will eventually do, in acquiring and condeming this land,
18 right now it is valued at four million but by the time they
19 finish with all of their lawsuits, with time, long term, they
20 are going to be spending well over ten million dollars to ac-
21 quire this land.
22 My proposal was this, rather than to acquire all of
23 this land and move these people who have lived here for 50
24 years, to go to these people, to the subdivisions, to the
25 farmer, and say, "Look, allow the federal government to build

your roads, allow us to put in your sewer system, to put in your water system, we will put up the money for this, but for this privilege we would like to redesign these roads," and I am sure the federal government have men who can do it, so that it does not cause any erosion, any ecology damages, and also for this privilege, instead of making 100 by 100 lots we would like you people to make acre, half acre lots, and instead of you picking your style of house, here's 12 to 15 styles of houses that will fit in with ecology to pick from, here's a half a dozen colors that would fit in with nature and ecology to pick from." By doing this, the federal government would spent half of that ten million dollars and they would have a research that we, the people of Lincoln County and the people of the United States, would be proud of.

We could say, "Look, this is the way man should live within the bounds of nature without destroying it." This is what I'm after, not another Dunes area like south of Florence. We have all kinds of those. I am asking for one fourth of this area, the people of Lincoln County are asking for one fourth of this area for this experiment.

Yes, the Act would have to be changed, it would have to be amended but we do have Congressmen and Senators who could create an act; we surely have Congressmen and Senators who can amend an act.

1 As yet, we only have one Senator from our area who
2 seems to be trying, and that is Senator Hatfield. Senator
3 Hatfield liked the idea. It has never been tried in the Uni-
4 ted States and I feel that we people, as I say we're animals
5 too, they should consider some ways that we can live in an
6 area like this without destroying it.
7 As I was saying, we have the Dunes area and we have
8 untold other areas that the federal government has acquired
9 for study of nature, ecology, but we do not have one area in
10 the United States for a study to show how man can live within
11 an area without destroying it.
12 Primarily this is the proposal that went in with
13 the Committee sometime back, and yes, the Act would have to
14 be changed.
15 I would encourage our senators and our congressmen
16 and the people here to write your senators and congressmen
17 and ask that this Act be changed in this one fourth of this
18 total area so that we can find out and learn how we can live
19 within the bounds of nature without destroying it.
20 Thank you.
21 (The written statement of Mr. Postle follows:)
22
23
24
25



Board of County Commissioners

JACK W. POSTLE, CHAIRMAN - ALBERT R. STRAND - ANDY ZEDWICK

COUNTY OF LINCOLN

Newport, Oregon 97365

July 23rd, 1975

Cascade Head Advisory Council
Hebo Ranger District
U. S. Forest Service
Hebo, Oregon 97122

Attention: Mr. Paul Hanneman, Chairman

Dear Council Members:

The formation and management of the Cascade Head Scenic Research Area is a matter of tremendous importance to us and to all other residents of Lincoln and Tillamook Counties. The Cascade Head Act challenges all of us on the coast to find ways to live in harmony with the fragile ecological systems that are both unique and easily lost forever through poor land management.

This challenge has presented our County residents with problems whose seriousness is only now beginning to be appreciated. After a good deal of thought, we feel that many of the problems are manageable if the purposes of the act are strictly adhered to. Let us try to give you our thoughts about the problem and how it may be possible for us all to cooperate in reaching a solution.

The Problems

The research area encompasses six sections of land in Lincoln County with a total assessed valuation of $3.7 million. There is a good chance that the U. S. Government will one day purchase all or part of this property. That will mean a substantial loss in tax revenues to Lincoln County and higher taxes for the county's remaining property owners. This similar situation also exists in Tillamook County.

The continuing atrophy of the county's tax base is a severe burden on Lincoln and Tillamook County residents. During the past 15 years, the state Department of Transportation purchased land for no fewer than 35 state parks in the county and all this land has been taken off the tax rolls.

Owners of private property within the Salmon River basin cannot improve or develop their land without risking condemnation by the Forest Service.

Many of the landowners purchased their land years ago intending to subdivide it. Some have made substantial investments in preparation for development. For these people, the act has brought serious economic hardship.

The U.S. Government's problems in the basin will be as severe as those of the landowners. During the long and complex process of acquiring lands by condemnation, the Forest Service can expect to be the target of numerous costly and time-consuming lawsuits. In the meantime, the value of the property will continue to increase because of inflation. It could cost the Forest Service as much as $10 million to acquire the private lands which now are valued at approximately one-third of that figure.

The Research Objective

Prominent among the purposes of the Cascade Head Act are these: "to encourage the study of significant areas for research and scientific purposes and to promote a more sensitive relationship between man and his adjacent environment." We believe the crucial objective of the act is research: research to discover how to achieve this sensitive relationship with the basin's natural environment.

Natural balancing mechanisms have not been able to keep pace with man's destruction of ecological systems in the process of making a living and creating a home for his family. During the 200 years of American progress, we have spent billions on research projects and we have realized some of mankind's greatest dreams. But none of these projects have solved the problem of how a man can build a road, develop a home site, or run a dairy farm on lowlands without damage to fragile and delicately balanced natural systems.

We believe there is ample justification in the purposes of the Cascade Head Act for the Forest Service to conduct a research promect of its own, one that would include man and his relationship with the Salmon River basin.

Recommendations

With only a fraction of the funding necessary to purchase private land in the basin, the Forest Service could acquire a measure of control over the disposition of the land and design a systematic development plan that would allow landowners to develop their property without conflicting with the purposes of the act. By doing so, the Forest Service could contribute immensely to future understanding of the land's tolerance of man and man's ability to live within reasonable ecological limitations. We propose the following plan:

1. The Department of Agriculture should set aside a portion of the funds that otherwise would be used in condemnation proceedings and use it to construct access roads, sewer lines, water systems and power lines to serve properties suitable for subdividing. This offer should be made equally to all landowners in the basin.

2. In return for this expenditure, developers would be asked to build according to a development plan designed by the Forest Service in a research program of its own. Standards could be set by the Forest Service requiring lot sizes of up to one acre. Location and orientation of the homes could be specified. Subdividers could be required to select housing designs and building colors taken from a Forest Service list chosen for minimum impact on natural settings.

3. The Forest Service should provide guidance and financial help to the lowland farmers to enable them to reduce the impact of their herds on the basin's pasturelands and the quality of the estuary's watercourses.

Such a program can be accomplished for only a third of what the Forest Service can expect to spend in land acquisition proceedings and in legal costs. Adverse publicity and poor public relations could be avoided.

If successfully implemented, such an experiment would not only point out new ways to respect the limits of the land's tolerance for man, but it would bring about a healthy spirit of cooperation between the landowners and government regulatory agencies. The pusposes of the act would be well served by this kind of a project, and we believe it would stand as a model solution to similar problems all over the U.S.

We are ready to assist you in working toward this solution in any way we can.

Sincerely,

TILLAMOOK COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Chas D Bailey

Charles D. Bailey, Chairman

R. F. Brennan

R. F. Brennan, Commissioner

Not signing because of membership on Cascade Head Committee

F. E. Knight, Commissioner

LINCOLN COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Jack W. Postle

Jack W. Postle, Chairman

Albert R. Strand

Albert R. Strand, Commissioner

Andy Zedwick

Andy Zedwick, Commissioner

#3

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
Room 412 Mohawk Building
222 S.W. Morrison Street
Portland, Oregon 97204

April 28, 1976

IN REPLY REFER TO

10ED.3

Forest Supervisor
Siuslaw National Forest
P.O. Box 1148
Corvallis, Oregon 97330

Dear Sir:

The Federal Highway Administration, Region 10, has reviewed the Cascade Head Scenic and Research Area DEIS, issued March 28, 1976, and wishes to make the following comments:

1. The access from U.S. 101 to the visitor information station to be located near the intersection of Oregon Highway 18 should be coordinated with the Oregon State Department of Transportation for safety considerations.

2. The station structure with related facilities should be a consideration for visual impacts as seen from the transportation system.

Sincerely yours,

Richard C. Cowdery

Richard C. Cowdery, Director
Office of Environment and Design

Form FHWA 121 (Rev. 5-73)

68

#3

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
610 East Fifth Street
Vancouver, Washington

DATE: April 23, 1976

In reply refer to: 1072PC-330

SUBJECT: Cascade Head Scenic Research Area - Draft Environmental Statement for the Proposed Management Plan (Oregon F. H. Route 3)

FROM : Director
Office of Federal Highway Projects
Vancouver, Washington

TO : Forest Supervisor
Siuslaw National Forest
545 S. W. 2nd Street
Corvallis, Oregon

FOREST SERVICE
Siuslaw National Forest
CORVALLIS, OREGON
APR 27 1976
RECEIVED

Our interest in the subject statement lies wholly in the transportation and related phases. Particularly we are interested in US 101 as it traverses the eastern boundary of the CHSRA. This section of US 101 is a designated section of Forest Highway Route 3 which may or may not, depending on availability and type of funds, be included in programs for which we are responsible.

At present we are not involved in any plans for upgrading that section of the route and are not aware of any future programs coming up for it. However, the Oregon State Highway Division may be involved in studies under one of their programs. We recommend that no definite commitments on US 101 be included in your Statement without benefit of conclusions reached through studies by highway agencies.

Thank you for the opportunity to review the Statement.

John E. Mors

cc: Action Plan Committee

#4

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION X

1200 SIXTH AVENUE

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98101

FOREST SERVICE
Siuslaw National Forest
CORVALLIS, OREGON
MAY 27 1976
RECEIVED

MAY 24 1976

REPLY TO ATTN OF: 10FA - M/S 623

Mr. Larry A. Fellows
Forest Supervisor
Siuslaw National Forest
P. O. Box 1148
Corvallis, Oregon 97330

Dear Mr. Fellows:

We have reviewed the draft environmental statement for the Cascade Head Scenic Research Area and believe that no significant adverse environmental impacts will result from implementation of the proposed management plan. The Forest Service has done a commendable job specifying management objectives and impacts and has adequately provided for the management controls necessary to protect the resources of the area. We were pleased to note the amount of public participation in this proposed management plan.

Our comments on this draft environmental statement have been classified LO-1, LO (Lack of Objections), 1 (Adequate). The classification and the date of the Environmental Protection Agency's comments will be published in the Federal Register in accordance with our responsibility to inform the public of our review on proposed Federal actions under Section 309 of the Clean Air Act.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this draft environmental statement.

Sincerely,

Walter D. Jaspers

Walter D. Jaspers
Director
Office of Federal Affairs

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
PORTLAND DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P. O. BOX 2946
PORTLAND, OREGON 97208

FOREST SERVICE
Siuslaw National Forest
CORVALLIS, OREGON
MAY 10 1976
RECEIVED

#5

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

NPPEN-ER

6 May 1976

Forest Supervisor
Siuslaw National Forest
P.O. Box 1148
Corvallis, Oregon 97730

Dear Sir:

We have reviewed your draft environmental statement for the proposed Management Plan for the Cascade Head Scenic Research area, as requested in your 26 March 1976 transmittal letter. Portland District suggests that consideration be directed toward the following comments, related to Federal navigational and water quality interests.

a. Page 39, Section F-2, Transportation Facilities. A discussion on the existing Salmon River project is not provided. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers project, at the mouth of the Salmon River, was authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 2 March 1945. The authorization provides for removal of dangerous rocks in the section below "3 Rox," to natural bottom depth not to exceed five feet at MLLW. The project is 2700'± in length and provides for maintenance and removal of large rocks and boulders that may fall into the natural channel from the adjacent slopes. As the project does not call for maintenance of other than natural depths except for large rock removal, it would appear that the existing project would not interfere with the proposed action.

b. Page 51, Section F-9, Law Enforcement. Missing is the enforcement of Section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act pertaining to NPDES permits by EPA and the Oregon DEQ. It is suggested that the following be added. "The Corps of Engineers considers the Salmon River navigable from its mouth to the U.S. 101 bridge at river mile 4.3. Within this length of river, the U.S. Army Engineer District in Portland enforces and administers various Federal laws, including but not limited to Sections 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20 and appropriate parts of Section 9 of the River and Harbors Act of 1899. Within the entire area draining into the Pacific Ocean, the Portland District enforces and administers Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act pertaining to the discharge of dredged or fill material. The basic tool for administration is the Department of the Army permit program published as 33 CFR 209.120.

NPPEN-ER
Forest Supervisor

6 May 1976

c. Page 55, Section B, Management Assumptions. It is suggested that the following be added. "23. Evaluation of applications for Department of the Army permits will reflect the current Cascade Head Scenic Research Area management plan."

We have no further comments in the areas of flood control or hydropower. Thank you for the opportunity to participate in the review of your draft environmental statement.

Sincerely yours,

for Patrick J. Keough
L. J. STEIN
Chief, Engineering Division

#6

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

MAILING ADDRESS:
COMMANDER (mep)
THIRTEENTH COAST GUARD DISTRICT
915 SECOND AVE.
SEATTLE, WASH. 98174
PHONE: (206) 442 5233

5922/8-1

1976

Mr. Larry A. Fellows
Forest Supervisor
Siuslaw National Forest
P.O. Box 1148
Corvallis, OR 97330

rec'd 5/19

Re: (draft) EIS, Proposed Management Plan, Cascade Head Scenic Research Area, OR

Dear Mr. Fellows:

The Thirteenth Coast Guard District has reviewed this document and the following comprise our comments:

1. The Cascade Head Scenic Research Area contains the lower reach of the Salmon River. Highway 101 crosses the river within the study area. The waterway is tidal at the site of the crossing, and, although no permit was required by the Corps of Engineers for the existing bridge, the Coast Guard now requires a permit for replacement or revision of the existing bridge.

2. By each of the alternatives discussed in the statement, all motorized travel would be limited to the existing road system. This does not preclude replacement or revision of the existing 101 bridge now or in the future. Should replacement or revision of the existing bridge be contemplated, the effect of the work must be discussed in the statement. Discussion should include all effects of the bridge and the fill approaches thereto. Without an adequate discussion of these effects, a supplemental EIS may be required to support a bridge permit application when submitted.

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment upon this proposal.

Sincerely,

S. S. BECKWITH
Captain, U. S. Coast Guard
Chief, Marine Safety Division
By direction of the District Commander

#7

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
16th Floor, 1220 S. W. Third, Portland, Oregon 97204

May 18, 1976

Mr. Larry A. Fellows
Forest Supervisor
Siuslaw National Forest
P. O. Box 1148
Corvallis, Oregon 97330

FOREST SERVICE
Siuslaw National Forest
CORVALLIS, OREGON
MAY 20 1976
RECEIVED

Dear Mr. Fellows:

We have reviewed your Draft Environmental Statement for the Proposed Management Plan for the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area and have no comments to offer.

We appreciated the opportunity to review this draft.

Guy W. Nutt
State Conservationist

cc:
Office of the Coordinator of
Environmental Activities
Administrator, SCS, Washington, D.C.
Chairman, Council on Environmental
Quality

#8

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

MAY 19 1976

IN REPLY
REFER TO: 8140 Supplement 7

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Statement and Management Plan for the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area

TO: Larry A. Fellows
Forest Supervisor

THRU: Chester Shields, Associate Deputy Chief for Administration, FS

We have reviewed the Draft Plan with particular emphasis upon your analysis of the effects the proposed actions may have upon minority persons in, near or using the affected area.

The proposed actions would appear to offer no significant negative affects upon minority persons in any kind or degree that would not be experienced by the resident and user population in general.

Miles S. Washington, Jr.

MILES S. WASHINGTON, JR.
Acting Director

#9

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION
NORTHWEST REGION
~~1000 SECOND AVENUE~~
~~SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104~~
915 SECOND AVENUE, RM. 990
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98174

IN REPLY REFER TO:
7344-Oregon

JAN 22 1976

Dear Committee Member:

Enclosed is a brief summary of the November 24, 1975 meeting of the Oregon - Pacific Coast Bike/Hostel Committee. The attached map shows the final route selected by the committee. The information to be presented to the Oregon Recreation Trails Advisory Council is now being assembled.

To all of you who have participated in this worthwhile project over the past year, my sincere thanks.

Mike Wright

Mike Wright
Chairman
(206)442-5366

Enclosure

SUMMARY OF NOVEMBER 24, 1975 MEETING

OREGON - PACIFIC COAST BIKE/HOSTEL COMMITTEE

The meeting opened with the Chairman's report on meetings held jointly and individually with State Highway Department personnel in Washington, Oregon and California. The main issues of concern at those meetings involved signing and official recognition of a route. The Chairman reported that the matter of signing was of great concern to the Highway Departments because of presumed increases in liability associated with a shared roadway route. The following summarized the Highway Departments' positions regarding major project elements as of November 24, 1975.

State	Designation	Signing	Route Guide/Map
California	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oregon	No	No	Yes
Washington	Yes	No	Yes

The Chairman pointed out that Washington had tentatively agreed to sign the route if California and Oregon would, but that Oregon's refusal to sign influenced Washington's present no-sign posture.

The Chairman also reported on alternative procedures for official route designation. One alternative involved submitting the proposal to the Oregon Transportation Commission through the State Highway Department and the Oregon Advisory Committee on Bicycles. The other alternative involves a submission to the Oregon Transportation Commission through the Oregon Recreation Trails Advisory Council pursuant to the Oregon Recreation Trails System Act (ORS 390.989).

Committee member E. Drapela, a member of both the Oregon Advisory Committee on Bicycles (OACB) (Chairman) and the Oregon Recreation Trails Advisory Council (ORTAC) reported that OACB felt the Pacific Coast Bike Route was primarily a recreation route and that OACB was mainly concerned with the bicycle as a transportation rather than recreation vehicle. He also reported that ORTAC at its September 26, 1975 meeting had voted to proceed with the designation of a recreation bicycle trail along the Oregon Coast. Mr. Drapela related that OACB was aware of the ORTAC vote and that OACB felt designation of the Oregon section of a Pacific Coast Bicycle Route should proceed under the sponsorship of ORTAC. Following discussion of the two alternatives, the committee voted unanimously to submit the proposed route to ORTAC for its sponsorship as a state recreation trail. The committee also

approved motions that the proposal submission be accompanied by recommendations that the entire route be signed and that the ORTAC hold public meetings in each affected county for citizen input prior to submission of the proposal to the Oregon Transportation Commission for approval.

The committee then completed a detailed map review of the entire Oregon section of the route and approved a final route (copy enclosed).

Following route selection the committee discussed the need for continued committee existence. The committee felt that with submission of the proposal to ORTAC the committee's task was completed. Therefore, a motion to disband passed unanimously.

ATTENDANCE NOVEMBER 24, 1975 MEETING

Members

Ernest Drapela	Oregon Bicycle Advisory Committee
Bill Penhollow	Assoc. of Oregon Counties
Jack Remington	Oregon State Trails Coordinator
Donald Schaffer	State Bicycle Route Engineer (State Highways)
Larry Lewis	Salem Bike Club
Mike Wright	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

Welcome Guests

Hiram Johnson	Clatsop County Commissioner
Joyce Hammond	Eugene Parks and Recreation

PACIFIC COAST BICYCLE ROUTE

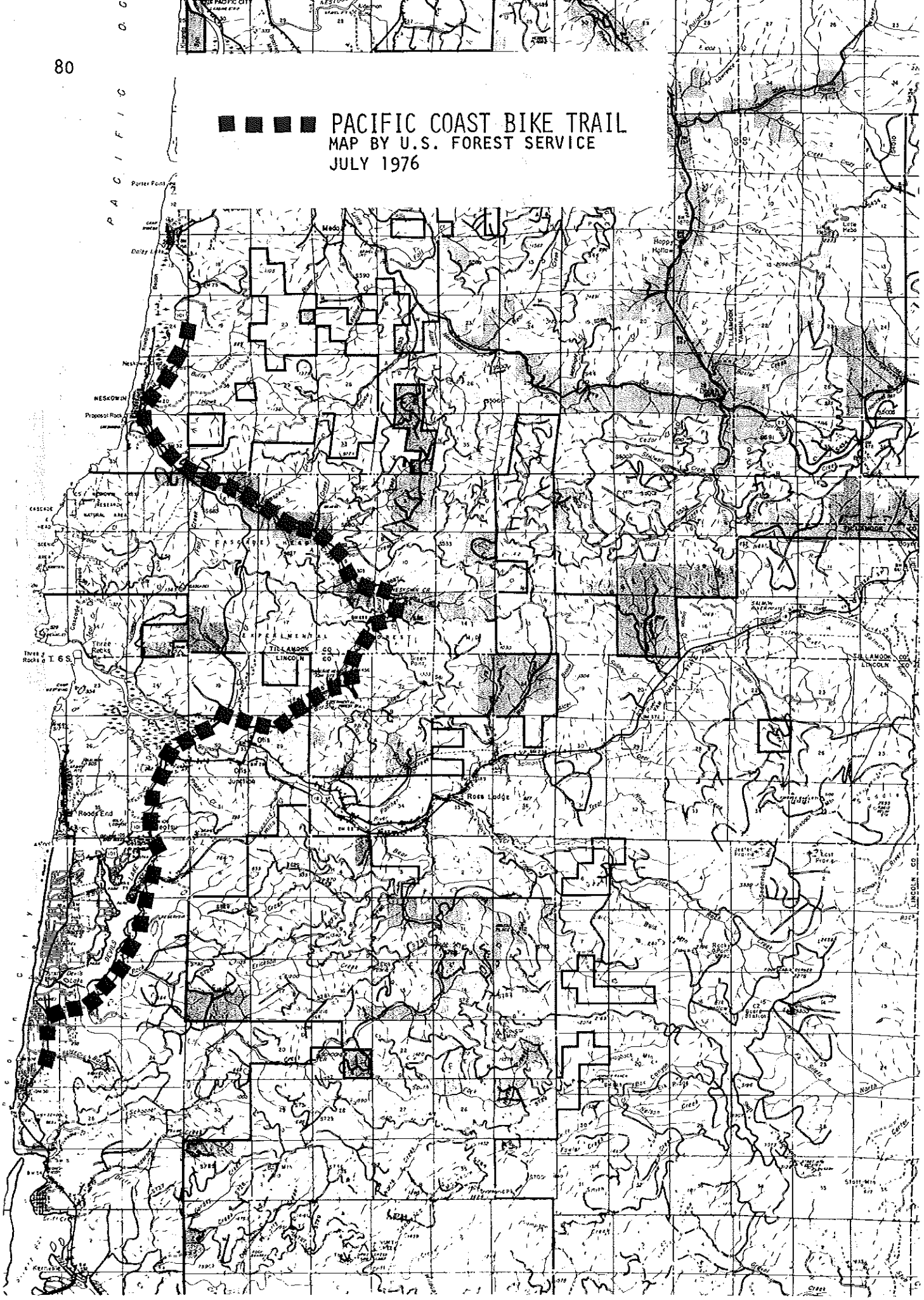
(OREGON SEGMENT)

RECOMMENDATION FOR PRIMARY ROUTE (FINAL)

DECEMBER 1975

OREGON - PACIFIC COAST BIKE/HOSTEL COMMITTEE

PACIFIC COAST BIKE TRAIL
MAP BY U.S. FOREST SERVICE
JULY 1976



Advisory Council
On Historic Preservation
1522 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

COPY

#10

May 21, 1976

Mr. John R. McGuire
Chief, U.S. Forest Service
Department of Agriculture
14th Street & Independence
Washington, D. C. 20250

Dear Mr. McGuire:

This is in response to your request of March 26, 1976, for comments on the draft environmental statement for the Proposed Management Plan Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area, Oregon. Pursuant to its responsibilities under Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has determined that while you have discussed the historical, architectural, and archeological aspects related to the undertaking, the Advisory Council needs additional information to adequately evaluate the effects on these cultural resources. Please furnish additional data indicating:

I. Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470[f]). The Council must have evidence that the most recent listing of the National Register of Historic Places has been consulted (see Federal Register, February 10, 1976 and monthly supplements each first Tuesday thereafter) and that either of the following conditions is satisfied:

   A. If no National Register property is affected by the project, a section detailing this determination must appear in the environmental statement.

   B. If a National Register property is affected by the project, the environmental statement must contain an account of steps taken in compliance with Section 106 and a comprehensive discussion of the contemplated effects on the National Register property. (36 C.F.R. Part 800 details compliance procedures.)

II. Compliance with Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" of May 13, 1971.

A. Under Section 2(a) of the Executive Order, Federal agencies are required to locate, inventory, and nominate eligible historic, architectural and archeological properties under their control or jurisdiction to the National Register of Historic Places. The results of this survey should be included in the environmental statement as evidence of compliance with Section 2(a).

B. Until the inventory required by Section 2(a) is complete, Federal agencies are required by Section 2(b) of the Order to submit proposals for the transfer, sale, demolition, or substantial alteration of federally owned properties eligible for inclusion in the National Register to the Council for review and comment. Federal agencies must continue to comply with Section 2(b) review requirements even after the initial inventory is complete, when they obtain jurisdiction or control over additional properties which are eligible for inclusion in the National Register or when properties under their jurisdiction or control are found to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register subsequent to the initial inventory.

The environmental statement should contain a determination as to whether or not the proposed undertaking will result in the transfer, sale, demolition or substantial alteration of eligible National Register properties under Federal jurisdiction. If such is the case, the nature of the effect should be clearly indicated as well as an account of the steps taken in compliance with Section 2(b). (36 C.F.R. Part 800 details compliance procedures.)

C. Under Section 1(3), Federal agencies are required to establish procedures regarding the preservation and enhancement of non-federally owned historic, architectural, and archeological properties in the execution of their plans and programs.

The environmental statement should contain a determination as to whether or not the proposed undertaking will contribute

to the preservation and enhancement of non-federally owned districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects of historical, architectural or archeological significance.

III. Contact with the State Historic Preservation Officer.

The procedures for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the Executive Order 11593 require the Federal agency to consult with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer. The State Historic Preservation Officer for Oregon is David G. Talbot, State Parks Superintendent, 300 State Highway Building, Salem, Oregon 97310.

Should you have any questions or require any additional assistance, please contact Brit Allan Storey of the Advisory Council staff at P. O. Box 25085, Denver, Colorado 80225, telephone number (FTS) 234-4946.

Sincerely yours,

Louis S. Wall
Assistant Director, Office
of Review and Compliance

#11

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION
P.O. Box 3621, Portland, Oregon 97208

May 20, 1976

ER-76/345

Mr. John R. McGuire, Chief
U.S. Forest Service
Department of Agriculture
14th and Independence
Washington, D. C. 20250

Dear Mr. McGuire:

We have reviewed the draft environmental impact statement for the Proposed Management Plan of the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area, Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon and provide the following comments for your consideration when preparing the final document.

GENERAL COMMENTS

The Visual Resources Management Plan is well explained with the exception of one area in the Cascade Head Scenic Area. This western part of Section 11 falls under the Preservation category in Visual Resources Management, in which only ecological change takes place. From a statement on page 69, we understand that the Secretary of Agriculture may allow severely limited timber removal in the Upper Timbered Slope and Headlands Areas. The map on page 65 indicates that this particular portion is included in the manipulative area under Research Land categories. If there is a potential conflict inherent in these varying designations, the statement should address this point.

SPECIFIC COMMENTS

Pages 21-22, Vegetation. For this report vegetation is lumped into major plant communities. It would be useful for reviewers with special interests in vegetative resources to also have available to them a complete listing of the species inventoried. Such a listing could be an appendix to the proposed plan.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

Pages 27-31, Wildlife. This report acknowledges an inventory of 378 species of wildlife that use the area for some part of the year. It would be useful to have an appendix listing of such species in addition to the generalized material in the narrative portion of the proposed management plan.

Pages 42-44, Recreation. The plan states that CHSRA is not now heavily used for public recreation. A discussion should be included about the potential for heavier use in the future. For example, what is the potential for heavier use of public boat ramps by off-shore fishermen? It is possible that public recreation may have to be limited or even curtailed in the future in keeping with the purposes of the enabling legislation.

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on this document.

Sincerely yours,

Charles T. Hoyt
Special Assistant to the Secretary

#12

FOREST SERVICE
Siuslaw National Forest
CORVALLIS, OREGON
MAY 28 1976
RECEIVED

OREGON STATE HIGHWAY DIVISION

PARKS AND RECREATION BRANCH 525 TRADE STREET S.E. SALEM, OR 97310

TOM McCALL
GOVERNOR

F. B. KLABOE
Administrator of Highways

May 24, 1976

Forest Supervisor
Siuslaw National Forest
P.O. Box 1148
Corvallis, OR 97330

Dear Sir:

Cascade Head Scenic Research
Area Draft Environmental
Statement

Our primary interest in the draft plan regards the proposed CHSRA segment of the Oregon Coast Trail. State Trails Coordinator, Jack Remington, has carefully reviewed those portions of the statement dealing with state trail interests and found the coverage satisfactory. We are looking forward to working with the Forest Service in finalizing the trail location.

I understand that Region II of the Highway Division has offered their comments at an earlier date.

Very truly yours,

Terry Oxley

Terry Oxley
Parks Planner

TO:aw

#13

OREGON STATE HIGHWAY DIVISION

HIGHWAY BUILDING • • SALEM, OREGON • • 97310

TOM McCALL
GOVERNOR

RECREATION TRAILS
ADVISORY COUNCIL

HENRY R. RANCOURT, Chairman
6805 SE 68 Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97206

MRS. BARTON CURRIE, Vice Chairman
2066 SW Crest Drive
Lake Oswego, Oregon 97034

GWEN T. COFFIN
400 Grant
Enterprise, Oregon 97828

ERNEST DRAPELA
105 City Hall
Eugene, Oregon 97401

ROBERT PERKINS
Timber Inn
Coos Bay, Oregon 97420

MAX SCHAFER
303 Sunset Boulevard
Seaside, Oregon 97138

MRS. GILBERT STAENDER
Indian Ford Road
Sisters, Oregon 97759

ARWIN WOOLLEY
100 SE 47 Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97215

JACK REMINGTON, Coordinator
State Parks Branch
300 State Highway Building
Salem, Oregon 97310

December 29, 1975

Mr. John Butruille
Planning Team Leader
Hebo Ranger Station
Hebo, OR 97122

Dear John:

I've enclosed a modified proposal for location of the Oregon Coast Trail between Neskowin and Roads End. The changes are:

1. Deleted alternate through Mr. Fultz's land, Research Natural Area and Hart Cove Area on north end.

2. Modified Neskowin to boundary alternate to cross U.S. 101 on Neskowin Creek Bridge, then proceed southward to join Fall Creek Trail.

3. Deleted alternate on Camp Westwind property along Salmon River and ocean shoreline.

4. Modified proposed route through Camp Westwind to avoid camp water source.

5. Added alternate from county boat ramp eastward along Three Rocks Road, then on dike paralleling Salmon River to U.S. 101, southward across Salmon River, then north and westward on dike paralleling Salmon River and joining trail over hill through Camp Westwind property to Roads End. This will provide an opportunity for hikers to observe the estuarine environment with minimum impact on that environment. (I would still prefer a ferry system crossing the river as first proposed.

I've sent a copy of this map to Kay Hutchison, but not to anyone else on the Advisory Council. I would appreciate any suggestions or comments that you have on this proposal.

Sincerely,

Jack Remington

Jack Remington, Coordinator
Recreation Trails System

HEBO R.D.	REC'D
DR	✓
TM ASST	

DEC 31 1975

JR:lb

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

FOREST SERVICE
Siuslaw National Forest
CORVALLIS, OREGON
MAY 17 1976
RECEIVED

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS DIVISION

240 COTTAGE STREET S.E. • • • • SALEM, OREGON 97310

ROBERT W. STRAUB
GOVERNOR

STAFFORD HANSELL
Director

May 13, 1976

Larry Fellows
Forest Supervisor
U.S. Forest Service
Siuslaw National Forest
P.O. Box 1148
Corvallis, Oregon 97330

Dear Mr. Fellows:

Re: Cascade Head Scenic-
Research Area
PNRS 7603 4 1450

Thank you for submitting your draft Environmental Impact Statement for State of Oregon review and comment.

Your draft was referred to the appropriate state agencies. Department of Geology, Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Department of Land Conservation and Development offered the enclosed comments which should be addressed in preparation of your final Environmental Impact Statement.

We will expect to receive copies of the final statement as required by Council of Environmental Quality Guidelines.

Sincerely,

William H. Young

William H. Young
Administrator

WHY:lm
Enclosures

OREGON PROJECT NOTIFICATION AND REVIEW SYSTEM

89 STATE CLEARINGHOUSE

Intergovernmental Relations Division
240 Cottage Street S.E., Salem, Oregon 97310
Ph: 378-3732

#14

PNRS STATE REVIEW

Project #: 7603 4 1450 Return Date: MAY 07 1976

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REVIEW PROCEDURES

1. A response is required to all notices requesting environmental review.
2. OMB A-95 (Revised) provides for a 30-day extension of time, if necessary. If you cannot respond by the above return date, please call the State Clearinghouse to arrange for an extension.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REVIEW
DRAFT STATEMENT

( ) This project does not have significant environmental impact.

( ) The environmental impact is adequately described.

(X) We suggest that the following points be considered in the preparation of a Final Environmental Impact Statement regarding this project.

( ) No comment.

- - - - - - - - - - -

REMARKS

(See attached comments.)

Agency Fish & Wildlife By William E. Pitney
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SECTION 4/21/76

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

comments on

Draft Environmental Statement
Proposed Management Plan

CASCADE HEAD SCENIC RESEARCH AREA

April 19, 1976

Proposed Management Plan, pp. 53-76.

1. Throughout the discussion, hunting is either ignored completely or presented in a negative light. For example:

Page 54, fifth paragraph:

"While hunting and trapping, under State regulations, do not have a detrimental effect on overall wildlife populations, these activities will continue to be unpopular with a segment of the public."

Why not:

"Hunting and trapping, under State regulations, are beneficial in maintaining animal numbers at levels that minimize adverse impacts on vegetation within the area. Both the consumptive and nonconsumptive values of wildlife are recognized."

Page 57, eighth paragraph:

Again, the statement is made that with proper regulation and monitoring, hunting, fishing and trapping are not detrimental to wildlife. The first sentence already recognizes the adequacy of State regulations in protecting wildlife values. There is no need for the second sentence.

Subarea Direction, pp. 68-75.

Nowhere, in this discussion, is hunting mentioned as compatible recreational activities.

2. The comments on hunting are not intended to be nitpicky. The allowances for hunting are necessary for future compatible resource management within the area. Hunting will be necessary to hold animal numbers in balance with the carrying capacity of the range. Without animal population control, the management objectives of "Upper Timbered Slope and Headlands Subareas" (p. 69) cannot be met; natural vegetation in baseline areas will be impacted; and adjacent landowners will become unhappy as animals that reside within the area cause crop, pasture and fence damage. At present, the potential of the preceding happenings seem remote. However, the State of Oregon's elk management program has resulted in establishment of elk herds on lands not too far distant from the area. As the animals multiply and spread their range, they will eventually move onto the lands encompassed by the CHSRA boundary. Whereas, this will add to the public enjoyment of the Scenic Research Area, population control will be necessary to prevent impacts on other resources.

3. If timber removal is restricted on the area, will the board feet measure be removed from the Forest's allowable cut or merely transferred to other areas of the National Forest?

4. Vegetative management on the area should include, as an objective, the maintenance of habitat diversity for the benefit of a variety of wildlife.

5. Page 62, Research Programs.

An Oregon Estuarine Research Council, with the U.S. Forest Service as a member, has been active for some time. It is recommended that research programs conducted within the area's estuary be coordinated through that group.

6. Page 62, fourth paragraph.

The discussion of control areas and experimental reserves speaks to preservation and the management of habitat in a natural state. Those areas, combined, comprise 75 percent of the CHSRA. If the intent is to prohibit hunting to achieve the natural state, the Department of Fish and Wildlife must oppose that management direction. Reasons for the opposition are stated in comments #2 of this document.

7. Page 71, fifth paragraph.

The Department of Fish and Wildlife, through its shellfish crew, has occasional need for certain types of motorized conveyances. It is recommended that uses of motorized vehicles for scientific purposes be included in this section.

8. Page 72, concerning use of motor boats in the estuary.

The Department of Fish and Wildlife recommends that either:

1) motors be allowed throughout the estuary with subsequent evaluation and restrictions if necessary;

or

2) motors be used as proposed with provisions made for an additional boat slip in the vicinity of Highway 101 to facilitate nonmotorized boating in the upper estuary.

Reasons for the above recommendations are as follows:

a. Without allowances for some type of nonmotorized boat access to the upper estuary, streamflows and tidal fluctuations will prevent such boats from utilizing those waters. As a result, intensive angler-use could well cause adverse impacts on shoreline vegetation.

b. The minutes of the Advisory Council meeting on November 14-15 show that the council passed, 8-1, a motion in favor of constructing a hand launch boat facility in the vicinity of Highway 101. That action seemed appropriate if motors were to be banned in the upper estuary.

c. The claim that unlimited motor boat use could impact wildlife is unwarranted. Types and location of wildlife-use make the chance of harassment or damage extremely remote.

d. The need for regulation of motorized boats within the estuary has not been demonstrated. A more meaningful approach would be to establish a long-range monitoring program aimed at determining what restrictions, if any, are necessary. To restrict where no need has been demonstrated is merely regulation for the sake of regulation and will weaken public confidence in other rules designed to control public use in the CHSRA.

9. The Department of Fish and Wildlife is conducting a study to evaluate the impact of the Salmon River hatchery on fishery resources within the estuary. It is recommended that the U.S. Forest Service, either through funding or manpower, cooperate in this effort to insure that

all necessary information is gathered. Such cooperation would not only benefit the fishery resource but would also aid in the future management of the CHSRA.

e. The failure to provide access to nonmotorized boats in the upper estuary, even after near unanimous support by the Advisory Council, seems a deliberate effort to exclude all boat-use in the upper section. Section 3(c)(1) of P.L. 93-535 identifies sport fishing and nonmotorized pleasure boating as allowable uses within the area. With the Council and the law as guides, what reason does the Suislaw Forest have for restricting such activity to the point of near elimination?

10. Page 80, paragraph D.

This entire paragraph is misleading and needs to be rewritten. For example, contrary to what is stated:

Sentence #3. There is no need to eliminate motorized boat use to protect wildlife. There has been no demonstrated adverse impacts on wildlife from use of such boats.

Sentence #5. There will be a considerable reduction in angler catch. While the lands along the upper estuary remain in private ownership, bank access will be restricted. Also, a considerable portion of the bank does not lend itself to angling. The management proposal eliminates use of motorized boats above the County boat ramp. Tides and currents make use of nonmotorized boats difficult or impossible, and no provision is made for additional boat ramps. The lack of access will have a definite impact on angler catch.

Sentence #8. Canoeists and people with small row boats will find use in the upper portions of the river extremely difficult.

A more appropriate statement of the "Probable Adverse Environmental Effects" would be:

> "The restriction on use of motors and the lack of adequate boat-launching sites will make the upper estuary unaccessible to the majority of public boaters."

Page 94. Analysis of Alternatives, Public Access.

The planning team is incorrect in its judgment that elimination of motor boats will have little effect on angler-use in the river.

OREGON PROJECT NOTIFICATION AND REVIEW SYSTEM

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE 96

#15

RECEIVED-PTLD
APR 5 1976
DEPT OF GEOLOGY

Intergovernmental Relations Division
240 Cottage Street S.E., Salem, Oregon 97310
Ph: 378-3732

LOCAL GOVERNMENT RELATIONS DIV
APR 7 1976

PNRS STATE REVIEW

Project #: 7603 4 1450 Return Date: MAY 07 1976

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REVIEW PROCEDURES

1. A response is required to all notices requesting environmental review.
2. OMB A-95 (Revised) provides for a 30-day extension of time, if necessary. If you cannot respond by the above return date, please call the State Clearinghouse to arrange for an extension.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REVIEW
DRAFT STATEMENT

( ) This project does not have significant environmental impact.

( ) The environmental impact is adequately described.

(X) We suggest that the following points be considered in the preparation of a Final Environmental Impact Statement regarding this project.

( ) No comment.

REMARKS

A bibliographic listing of references used in the preparation of this document should be given.

Agency Geology By John D. Beaulieu

#15a

DEPARTMENT OF
GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

MINED LAND RECLAMATION OFFICE

3523 S. PACIFIC BLVD., P.O. BOX 1028 • ALBANY, OREGON 97321 • (503) 928-5386

ROBERT W. STRAUB
GOVERNOR

FOREST SERVICE
Siuslaw National Forest
CORVALLIS, OREGON
MAY 27 1976
RECEIVED

May 25, 1976

Siuslaw National Forest
P. O. Box 1148
Corvallis, Oregon 97330

Attn: Mr. Larry A. Fellows,
Forest Supervisor

Dear Mr. Fellows:

We have reviewed the Draft Environmental Statement for the proposed management plan for Cascade Head Scenic Research Area. We note that within the study area, two rock quarries are shown to exist. Three rock quarries are indicated on the map shown on page 89. The environmental statement gives no assessment of current or potential rock production which would be lost as a result of the assignment of this area as a Scenic Research Area.

Inasmuch as good rock is in short supply in this portion of the State, evaluation should be made as to the impact upon the availability of this resource as a result of proposed action.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this statement.

Sincerely,

Standley L. Ausmus
Administrator
Mined Land Reclamation

SLA/lb

OREGON PROJECT NOTIFICATION AND REVIEW SYSTEM

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE 98

DEPARTMENT OF LAND CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Intergovernmental Relations Division
240 Cottage Street S.E., Salem, Oregon 97310
Ph: 378-3732

APR 5 1976

PNRS STATE REVIEW #16 SALEM

Project #: 7603 4 1450 Return Date: MAY 07 1976

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REVIEW PROCEDURES

1. A response is required to all notices requesting environmental review.
2. OMB A-95 (Revised) provides for a 30-day extension of time, if necessary. If you cannot respond by the above return date, please call the State Clearinghouse to arrange for an extension.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REVIEW
DRAFT STATEMENT

( ) This project does not have significant environmental impact.

(✓) The environmental impact is adequately described.

(✓) We suggest that the following points be considered in the preparation of a Final Environmental Impact Statement regarding this project.

( ) No comment.

- - - - - - - - - - -

REMARKS

Agency LCDC By Donna Hupp for John Gustafson

The Cascade Head Scenic Research Area DEIS appears to adequately describe the impacts of the proposed management plan. Specific land use considerations and impacts are addressed including the relationship between the proposed plan and privately owned lands within the study area. Existing county zoning and a management recommendation from the Lincoln and Tillamook Counties are also discussed. However, several additional issues should be addressed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement. Future planning coordination with Lincoln and Tillamook Counties is important particularly because both counties have completed evaluation of their comprehensive plans and will be involved in agency coordination and citizen involvement programs to update these plans in accordance with the state land use goals.

Use of the landscape management sub area concept provides an excellent basis for the plan. The Forest Service should also be complemented for its recognition of Oregon's Coastal Zone Management Program and coastal goals proposed by the state in the DEIS.

#17

OREGON STATE HIGHWAY DIVISION

FOREST SERVICE
Siuslaw National Forest
CORVALLIS, OREGON
MAY 11 1976
RECEIVED

REGION 2

2960 E. STATE STREET • SALEM, OREGON • 97310 • Phone 378-2626

Robert Straub
GOVERNOR

F. B. KLABOE
Administrator of Highways

May 5, 1976

Forest Supervisor
Siuslaw National Forest
P. O. Box 1148
Corvallis, Oregon 97330

Dear Sir:

Subject: Cascade Head Scenic Research Area
Draft Environmental Statement

The draft environmental statement has been reviewed by the Region II staff who have the following comments to offer.

Page 32 - Under the section of "Cultural Resources," the statement recognizes that construction of the Oregon Coast Highway and the Salmon River Highway in the 1920's has had a significant impact on the growth of the social-economic environment in the Salmon River estuary area. The following paragraph indicates that the highway also "brought outsiders seeking recreation." This statement is misleading in that the natural recreational resources of the area brought the so-called "outsiders" to the area. The highways were constructed originally, and improved since that time, to provide a safe and convenient transportation facility in response to traffic demands. Section 10, page 33, emphasizes the "visual resource" of the area as "unique and highly valued for the American people." It is anticipated that preservation and improvement of these various natural resources will continue to attract an increasing number of people, some desiring to become permanent residents, others as short term recreationists. Existing highways will have to be maintained and improved to provide a safe, adequate transportation system. Improving Oregon Highway 18 to a four-lane facility through the area within the CHSRA is being considered. Upgrading of the Oregon Coast Highway (U.S. Highway 101) will depend, to some degree, on the amount of traffic generated by development and recreational use in the CHSRA. At present, plans to improve the Oregon Coast Highway within the CHSRA are confined to a possible left-turn refuge at Three Rocks Road and an acceleration lane at the intersection of the Oregon Coast and Salmon River highways.

The continued disposal of slide debris along the shoulder of the existing highway is recommended. This practice is economically feasible. The widened shoulders improve highway safety and slopes can be flattened so that they can be maintained in a more aesthetically pleasing manner.

An unmanned visitor center discussed under "Visitor Information Services" may create access problems and may require the construction of an additional left-turn refuge on the highway to maintain traffic safety. The potential of further encroachment into the estuary is indicated.

The possibility of constructing bridges under the highway or moving the highway out of the estuary to improve the flow of both fresh and salt water is mentioned. At present, manmade dikes confine the water flow to the river channel at various places. A dike extending upstream along the southerly side of the river and another extending downstream along the northerly bank eliminate the possibility of improving water flow by construction of bridges unless the dikes were also removed. The present bridge crossing the Salmon River was designed for a 50 year flood frequency and will carry a stream flow of 13 to 15,000 c.f.s. with only a minimum backwater effect. The bridge does not restrict water flow under normal conditions.

The suggestion that moving the highway out of the estuary would require a discussion of the impacts on the estuary is mentioned. It should also be mentioned that an Environmental Impact Statement discussing the impacts of constructing a highway in a new location would also have to be prepared and approved by the Secretary of the Department of Transportation.

Construction of the proposed Oregon Coast Trail through the CHSRA by the Oregon Department of Transportation will require coordination between the two agencies. It should also be mentioned that Administration of the beach areas included in the Oregon Beach law will also need some coordination.

Very truly yours,

Gerald Wimer

Gerald W. Wimer
REGION II CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER

EYW/GWW/mws/dea
cc: Eddie Welsh
Howard Johnson
Gary Potter
Larry Rulien

#18

102

STATE MARINE BOARD

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

3000 MARKET ST. N.E., #505 • SALEM, OREGON • 97310 • 378-8587, 378-8588

ROBERT W. STRAUB
GOVERNOR

6 April 1976

Larry A. Fellows
Forest Supervisor
Siuslaw National Forest
P. O. Box 1148
Corvallis, Ore. 97330

Dear Mr. Fellows:

In reference to your letter of March 26, 1976 and the draft environmental statement for the proposed management plan for Cascade Head Scenic Research Area, the Oregon State Marine Board concurs with draft under alternative "C" as it pertains to the restrictions on motorized boats.

In reviewing the draft, alternative "A" and "B" would require the Marine Board to prohibit motorized boating on a navigable river that has had a history of boating over the years. The State Boating Act states the Board may make special regulations consistent with the safety and property rights of the public, or when traffic conditions create excessive congestion.

It would seem alternative "C" at this time, as it affects boating, would be preferred. This would not preclude further restrictions on motorized boats at some later date if conditions warrant.

Yours very truly,

W. F. Ohmart
Assistant Director

WFO:el

JUL 6 1976

#19

ROBERT W. STRAUB
GOVERNOR

Department of Transportation
PARKS AND RECREATION BRANCH
525 TRADE STREET S.E., SALEM, OREGON 97310

July 1, 1976

Jay Christensen
Hebo Ranger District
Siuslaw National Forest
Hebo, OR 97122

Dear Mr. Christensen:

This letter is in regard to the "Draft Environmental Statement for the Proposed Management Plan of the Cascade Head Scenic Research Area."

After a review of the Draft Statement and communication with Dr. Richard Ross and Dr. Stephen Beckham, this office can offer the following comments. We feel that paragraph "K" on page 79 and paragraph "H" on page 81 reflect a commitment to historical preservation and compliance with the 1966 Historic Preservation Act, as well as Executive Order 11593. Our office therefore finds itself in support of the goals of this planning document.

Sincerely,

Paul B. Hartwig
Historic Programs Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office

PBH:gp

cc: Dr. Richard Ross
Dr. Stephen Beckham

REC'D
BUS MGR.
CLERKS

#20

Tillamook County
OFFICE OF PLANNING COMMISSION
Tillamook, Oregon 97141

FOREST SERVICE
Siuslaw National Forest
CORVALLIS, OREGON
MAY 24 1976
RECEIVED

May 20, 1976

Mr. Fellows
Forest Supervisor
Siuslaw National Forest
P.O. Box 1148
Corvallis, Oregon 97330

Dear Mr. Fellows:

Your letter of March 26, 1976 pertaining to Public Law 93-535 requested review and comment of the Draft Environmental Statement which outlines the Proposed Management Plan for the Cascade Head Scenic Research Area.

As for the overall context of the Draft I would like to commend the Forest Service and the CHSRA Advisory Council for their approach in developing a program that will assure proper management and preservation of the Scenic Research Area.

However, in reviewing the Draft there are three points that I would like to make comment on:

First, under Public Law 93-535 Section 8 item (d), it states that "In addition to his consultation with the advisory council, the Secretary shall seek the views of other private groups, individuals, and cooperate with, all other Federal, State and Local agencies with responsibilities for zoning, planning..." I assume this means such bodies as the Board of County Commissioners and the Tillamook County Planning Commission.

It is further assumed that to accomodate this provision the Management Plan incorporated into its program the statement (item 3 page 53) "To provide the framework for cooperation with local and State government..." in implementing the provisions of the law. The question is, what Framework? Other than this general statement I could find no guidelines in the Draft as to how this cooperation will be carried out. Are the Planning Commission and Board of County Commissioners now in a situation where their adopted Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance governing land uses in the CHSRA are pre-empted by Public Law 93-535? I am sure that 93-535 is not to be interpreted as such, but reflects and coincides with the desires established in Oregon Revised Statutes 197 which basically defines the roles and responsibilities of coordination and cooperation with various agencies in regards to local land use planning.

I would therefor suggest the Management Plan reflect guidelines for input by the Board of County Commissioners, the Planning Commission and the public it serves. I am sure, although it is conjecture on my part, that with input from local

government, the County Comprehensive Plan and implementing Ordinances would be revised to reflect the Law and Management Plan.

My second concern is the present situation of Cascade Head Ranch Planned Development. It should first be noted that it would not be in the best interest to expand this development beyond its present number of County and State approved lots. The point is, however, that a planned development allows much more flexibility in design, and permits greater freedom, than is permissible in an "ordinary" subdivision. For example, allowances are made for such things as open areas, clustering units and fitting the dwellings in areas that best blend with the "natural" surroundings. This plan represents how a development should be accomplished and exhibits how man can be accomodated without destroying the asthetic qualities of the area. Because of these factors, consideration should be given to allowing additional homesites in this Planned Development as long as they complement the area.

The third point to be made is the loss of revenues involving the private lands owned by the two timber corporations in the CHSRA. It undoubtedly behooves the Forest Service to generate a trade-off of lands with these two private entities so that the quality of the environment in the research area can be assured. However, strong consideration should be given to finding acquirable lands in trade within Tillamook County, thereby negating a severe loss of tax revenues to the County.

In closing,I again would like to commend the Forest Service for making a concious effort to make the Cascade Head Scenic Research Area something that all people can enjoy.

I appreciate your time in reviewing these comments and am looking forward to receiving your response in the near future.

Respectfully yours,

TILLAMOOK COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Steven L. Goeckritz
Planning Director

SLG: vt

CC: R.C. Moore, Capital Journal

#21

Central Cascades Conservation Council

P.O. Box 131, Salem, Oregon 97308

FOREST SERVICE
Siuslaw National Forest
CORVALLIS, OREGON
APR 13 1976
RECEIVED

625 N. 7th St.
Stayton, Oregon
April 10, 1976

Mr. Larry A. Fellows
Forest superviser
Siuslaw National Forest
P. O. Box 1148
Corvallis, OR 97330

Dear Mr. Fellows:

To assure that the unique natural qualities of the Cascade Head Scenic Research Area be preserved I support Alternative A to the proposed management plan. My disagreements with the proposed plan are:

1. I oppose managing any federal lands by the means identified as "manipulative".
2. I oppose greater hiker access and motor boat use.
3. I oppose those intrusions identified as "New Public Development."
4. I encourage a speedy restoration of natural estuarine system rather than "long Term".

The draft EIS appears very comprehensive. Thank you for an opportunity to respond.

Sincerely,

John G. Brandt

John G. Brandt
Chairman
Federal Lands Committee

April 19, 1976

#22

Forest Supervisor
Suislaw National Forest
Box 1148
Corvallis, Oregon 97330

Dear Sir:

The Board of Directors of the Cascade Head Ranch Homeowners' Association met April 18th, 1976 and instructed me to make the following statements pertaining to the Draft Environmental Statement for the Proposed Management Plan which was released March 26, 1976.

Item 1. We generally agree that it is the intent of Public Law 93-535 to halt further Residential Developments within the Dispersed Residential Subarea as pointed out on page 74 of the Environmental Statement.

Item 2. We unanimously agree that it was not the intent of the authors of this bill to halt all further building of homes in this subarea. Provided they meet certain criteria. Provided they are dispersed. This intent is easily verified. If it had been their intent that no more homes should be built in the Dispersed Residential Subarea, they would have written it into the law. It would have been very simple to do so. But they did not. Nor did they grant unqualified rights of condemnation in this subarea as they did in the Estuary and Wetlands Subarea.

Item 3. As stated on page 18 of the Appendix, John Butruille, head of the Forest Service planning team for the area, told the October 11th, 1975 Advisory Council meeting that 500 to 600 houses within the boundaries of the Cascade Head Scenic Research Area would be a "reasonable" number. We concur.

Item 4. We contend that Cascade Head Ranch, a Planned Development approved by Tillamook County, meets all of the criteria of the "Dispersed Residential Subarea". Within Cascade Head Ranch there are 86 fully developed residential lots. There are 48 completed residences on these 86 lots. 15 to 17 additional lots have been proposed and approved. Utilities are in for the additional homesites and individual septic tank permits have been issued.

Item 4 (con't). The original developer of Cascade Head Ranch sold 300 acres to Nature Conservancy at a nominal figure to enhance and preserve the natural area adjacent to the Ranch. He retained approximately 150 acres. We feel that 86 -- or 103 -- homes on 150 acres is truly "dispersed"! And we have recently been deeded an additional 20 acres which has been annexed into the Ranch as "Common Area". No homes can be built on it. This increases our land-to-home ratio considerably.

Item 5. It is our contention that all lots in Cascade Head Ranch are "grandfathered in" and that the owners of all of them have the right to complete construction of their residences without sacrificing their usual protection against future condemnation.

Any "substantial change" in this planned development occurred when the land was platted and the Master Plan was approved and accepted by the various Tillamook County authorities -- including the County Sanitarian. Construction actually commenced on these residential lots when the utilities -- including water service connections in place at each individual lot -- were installed. This occurred prior to the June 1, 1974 cut-off date stipulated in Public Law 93-535.

Use of individual underground sewage disposal permits as evidence that construction has commenced is far too restrictive and does not take into account the inadequacy of and inaccuracies in the official records of the County Sanitarian of Tillamook County. We have already discovered four (4) errors in the records covering Cascade Head Ranch. I'm sure you'll agree that an inaccuracy ratio of 22% (4 of 19) is completely unacceptable!

Item 6. The Draft Environmental Statement does not address itself anywhere to the assumption of responsibility by the governemnt for payment of future assessments to the Homeowners' Association in case the government acquires any of the land within Cascade Head Ranch. These assessments are required for the upkeep of roads, providing water and other services and for necessary capital improvements. As stipulated in our Protective Covenants, this responsibility runs with the land and becomes a lein against it.

Item 7. The North rather than the South Nature Conservancy trail should be developed first and publicized most. It would be to the advantage

Item 7 (con't). of all parties involved to divert as much hiking traffic as possible away from developed areas and minimize homeowners' exposure to acts of vandalism, break-in, etc.

Item 8. We strongly urge that the terminus of the South Nature Conservancy trail be made the parking lot at the Lincoln County boat ramp. This parking facility would serve the proposed Nature Study Area and could be made large enough to accomodate anticipated use. The South trail should go north along the west bank of Crowley Creek for a short distance then proceed in a northwesterly direction behind the Sitka Center and join the present trail in the vicinity of the Cascade Head Ranch water storage tank.

The Homeowners' Association would be willing to assist in determining the best route and would grant the necessary easements. In return, we would espect the lower portion of the present South Nature Conservancy trail to be vacated and would expect assistance in preventing contamination or vandalism at our watersheds. Again, this would greatly reduce traffic, both foot and auto, within a built-up area.

Item 9. Among other things, Public Law 93-535 is intended "..... to provide present and future generations with the use and enjoyment of certain ocean headlands, rivers, streams, estuaries, and forested areas..... and to promote a more sensitive relationship between man and his adjacent environment". Our association fully endorses these objectives! I'm attaching a copy of our Declaration of Protective Covenants to this letter. As you'll note, these sixteen pages of restrictions -- which are being observed and enforced -- are designed to achieve the same purposes.

Yours very truly,

Del Smith

Delbert K. Smith, President
C.H.R. Homeowners' Association
P.O. Box 19
Otis, Oregon 97368

CASCADE HEAD RANCH

DECLARATION OF CASCADE HEAD RANCH

PROTECTIVE COVENANTS

THIS INFORMATION IS ON FILE AT THE HEBO RANGER STATION

1 a result of the Cascade Head Act.

2 When it is stated that 60 to 70 per cent of the
3 property is to be acquired it leaves some doubt about the
4 longevity of protection.

5 I am not blaming the Forest Service or anyone. I
6 am only stating that these incidences are a reality and we
7 must face the fact that this Act, which was passed for all of
8 the people, is costing a great deal of money for a damn few
9 of the people.

10 Boiling the whole thing down, there are a great
11 many of us who feel that the actions of the directed Cascade
12 Head Advisory Council and the resultant publicity has caused
13 a sense of discouragement rather than to encourage the peop-
14 le. This makes it extremely difficult to get the needed
15 support to make the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Act a suc-
16 cess.

17 Thank you.

18 MR. HANNEMAN: The next person who has to leave by
19 noon is Wayne Rifer from Oregon Environmental Council.

20 STATEMENT OF WAYNE RIFER #24

21 MR. RIFER: I am Wayne Rifer and my address is 612
22 Southeast Nineteenth, Portland. I represent the Oregon En-
23 vironmental Council, a nonprofit citizen organization made
24 up of approximately 80 conservation, planning, labor, and
25 sportsman's groups and 2,400 individual members. The Council

has a long-standing interest in the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area, participating in the legislative process which created the Scenic-Research Area.

The OEC strongly supports the efforts of the Forest Service in the development of the Proposed Management Plan and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area. The Forest Service has done an outstanding job of, one, fairly and strongly interpreting the intent and wording of the Cascade Head Scenic Research Area Act; two, thoroughly addressing the protection of the valuable resources contained within the unit; and, three, involving citizens and state agencies in the entire planning process.

The plan is excellent. In the following testimony we will comment on specific items in the plan pointing out some areas where improvement should be made.

The Forest Service is to be complimented on taking the courageous and responsible position that further residential development shall not occur within the area. Only by controlling this development can the scientific and scenic values be adequately protected as intended in the Act. In years to come this estuary will provide a much needed resource as other estuaries are more fully developed.

Along the same line, the tideland restoration program is excellent and the reasonable pace which is outlined

is most appropriate. While achieving the important long-term objectives, it will not place undue pressures on present landowners.

In regards to the forest land classification we have some specific recommendations. The plan classes the National Forests into three categories, control, experimental, and manipulative areas. In the lead sentence of this section of the plan, Page 62, Paragraph 3, it is stated that the three categories are distinguished in order "to realize the full research potential". This is clearly consistent with the legislation. However, at no place in the plan are the 25 per cent manipulative areas placed under the stewardship of the Scientific Review Committee as would be appropriate. At the worst interpretation by some future forester, this 25 per cent of the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area and the National Forest lands in that area could be placed into a 100-year rotation schedule. This is clearly not the intention of the Act nor of the plan. We recommend, therefore, that all vegetation manipulation be placed directly under the review of the Scientific Review Committee. This would allow the same flexibility while assuring the realization of the scientific potentials of the area.

Further, the Scientific Review Committee should be directed by the plan to explore the possibilities of vegetation manipulation outside the Cascade Head Scenic-Research

1 Area, which would accomplish the same objectives. We have
2 no lack, in the adjacent coastal zone, of young spruce and
3 Douglas-fir forest types. Committing a portion of the Cas-
4 cade Head Scenic-Research Area to this type may not be the
5 best utilization of this epecially protected area if the same
6 scientific objectives could be accomplished on adjacent lands.
7 These decisions should be made by the Scientific Review Com-
8 mittee.

9 I should point out although it is not a part of my
10 testimony here, that the areas which are in this manipulative
11 zone have largely already been manipulated, are largely clear
12 cuts, are interspersed throughout the other forest types so
13 that they effectively break up the other forest types and
14 could potentially create conflicts in terms of research on
15 these forest types. The intention is not to stop manipula-
16 tion of those areas. This may very well be necessary for
17 research purposes but to place that under the review of the
18 Scientific Review Committee.

19 The Oregon Environmental Council therefore pro-
20 poses that the following paragraph, or something to the same
21 effect, be inserted on Page 64 concluding the section on the
22 Scientific Review Committee.

23 "All purposeful changes in the vegetation to take
24 place within the manipulative areas shall be reviewed and
25 approved by the Scientific Review Committee. Any proposal to

manipulate vegetation shall demonstrate the desirability for research purposes of having that altered vegetation type within the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area and that adjacent lands or nearby lands could not provide the same functions."

The protection for future generations of this one estuary on our coast in its natural state is the praiseworthy objective of this plan. To achieve this, restrictions are being placed on the private landowners within the area, some of which may be very difficult for them. Making the recommended changes in the plan would answer the possible criticism that the Forest Service is being hard on the private landowners but soft on itself.

The OEC supports the basic directions taken in the section relating to hunting, trapping and fishing, and considers these activities basically compatible with the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area objectives. We recommend, however, that the Forest Service and the Department of Fish and Wildlife jointly consider hunting exclosures during periods of marshland restoration. Studies of the undisturbed readjustment of animal populations may prove of great scientific value.

We also recommend that the Forest Service consider restrictions on trapping throughout the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area since trapping can heavily impact predator

populations which could directly affect the results of scientific research.

In conclusion, the Oregon Environmental Council strongly supports the Forest Service Plan and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. We urge you to finalize the plan as written with the recommended changes proposed in this testimony.

We appreciate the opportunity to present these comments and we look forward to working with the Forest Service in the future on such fine planning efforts.

Thank you.

MR. HANNEMAN: Thank you.

Is there anyone else in the room who has to leave before too long and would like to make your statement now, whether you have signed up or whether you haven't signed up, if you have to leave before noon.

MS. CROWELL: I would.

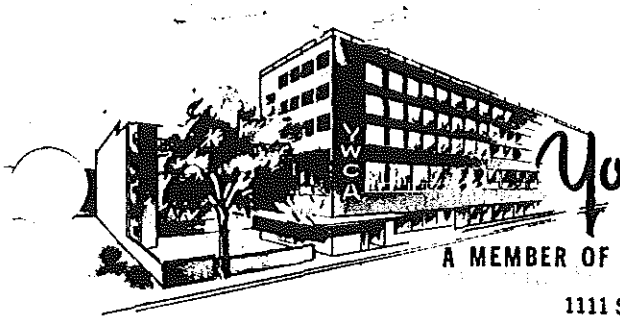
MR. HANNEMAN: Yes, you were coming up next, anyway, on the agenda. I am wondering, though, really, if we ought to hear from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife at this point. I think we will have time for both of you shortly, if that's O. K.

John Fortune

STATEMENT OF JOHN FORTUNE

MR. FORTUNE: I am John Fortune representing the

#25



Young Women's Christian Association

A MEMBER OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

1111 S. W. TENTH AVENUE Phone 223-6281 PORTLAND, OREGON 97205

May 24, 1976

FOREST SERVICE
Siuslaw National Forest
CORVALLIS, OREGON
MAY 25 1976
RECEIVED

Mr. Larry A. Fellows
Forest Supervisor
Siuslaw National Forest
P.O. Box 1148
Corvallis, Oregon 97330

Dear Mr. Fellows:

Introduction:

The YWCA is an organization concerned about the welfare of people in general and women and girls in particular. Seventy-five years ago the Portland 'Y' was organized by a group of women whose goals were to give safe and secure housing to working girls and to teach them practical skills.

By 1936 'Y' programs had blossomed to the point where a Pacific Coast Summer Camp was no longer a dream but a reality - - Westwind was founded. In recent years the emphasis of Westwind has changed toward outdoor education and social service. Westwind now operates from March through October or November. Consequently, we serve an even broader spectrum of society than originally anticipated. We expect this expansionary trend in our services to continue.

Such camp programs as Single Parents with Children; Mother and Child; and Sand, Sea, and Self, are hardly duplicated in any other Association's camp offerings.

In addition, Westwind serves many rental groups who use the facility for various purposes. We have rented to outdoor schools, college classes, special interest groups, senior citizens, environmental education groups, etc. These groups range in size from ten (10) to 200 persons.

In 1971 the YWCA purchased the Fraser Ranch, which increased total property holdings to 703 acres. This purchase was made with the express purpose of:

(1) Protecting the Salmon River estuary from further encroachment by incompatible uses.
(2) Providing more flexibility in the usage of the land by the YWCA in meeting its goals as a publice service organization.
(3) Providing a site for a relatively low cost education-conference center to serve the needs of the people of Oregon.

(4) Providing access to facilities at Westwind for handicapped people.
(5) Providing facilities to serve residents of Lincoln and Tillamook counties.

Camp Westwind attracts people from as far south as Corvallis and Eugene but draws most of its participants from metropolitan Portland. Without Westwind, many of the central city poor and/or minority youngsters would never have the opportunity to enjoy the natural environment of the Oregon Coast. The percentage of blacks served in the YWCA's camp program is twice that of the state's percentage of blacks in the total population. About four per cent of Oregon's population is black. Nine to ten per cent of the YWCA campers at Westwind are minority youngsters - most of whom are black.

Camp Westwind has been operating at a deficit for the past several years. While this is causing financial problems for the 'Y' as a whole, we have continued to operate it as our mission to society and as a means of fulfilling our Association's one imperative - - which is to eliminate racism wherever it exists and by any means necessary.

Westwind Goals:

(1) The overall camp goal is to provide a rewarding outdoor experience for as many people as possible, in keeping with the preservation of the natural setting.

(2) Our program goal is to facilitate positive interactions between people; to assure places for people to experience and learn about nature and natural processes. Programs must be compatible with the framework of the total YWCA services, and programs must recognize diverse interests and abilitites.

(3) Our financial goal is to minimize or climinate the subsidy required to operate and maintain Westwind.

(4) Our maintenance goal is to develop a preventative maintenance program designed to maximize the remaining useful life of Westwind's existing facilities and to undertake, on a systematic basis, the elimination of deferred maintenance items.

(5) Our health and safety goal is to establish uniform safety procedures and to insure safe conditions at Westwind.

(6) The land use goal is to insure orderly and optimum use of land, within the constrains of the natural environment.

To help meet the goals the YWCA authorized two (2) separate studies. The first was a program analysis and recommendations performed by a nationally known camp consultant; the second, a Land Use Study the first phase of which has been completed. Both studies emphazise the fact that Westwind cannot continue to exist without the ability to change.

Intent of the Law:

The YWCA has supported the concept of the Cascade Head Scenic-Research-Area and has supported Public Law 93-535 through Congress and is on record as doing so. It is our understanding that the intent of the law is: (a), to provide present and future generations with the use and enjoyment of the Area, (b), to insure the protection and encourage the study of significant areas for research and scientific purpose, (c), to promote a more sensitive relationship between man and his environment.

The YWCA supported passage of Public Law 93-535 with the understanding that future changes at Westwind could be accommodated within the intent of the law. In fact, it seems obvious that Westwind's goals and objectives actually enhance the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area.

The sponsors of the bill - - Senator Bob Packwood and Congressman Wendel Wyatt - - have also endorsed Westwind's plans for the future as expressed in portions of the following two (2) letters written in May of 1973.

> From Wendel Wyatt, "This is to express my enthusiastic endorsement of Portland YWCA's acquisition of the land adjoining Camp Westwind. The YWCA's forthright move to save the land from commerical development, while building a low-cost Conference Center to make it available to more people, should be appreciated as a public service to all Oregonians."
>
> And from Senator Bob Packwood, also in May of '73, "I am very pleased to lend my endorsement to Camp Westwind in its move to acquire more land in the Cascade Head area and believe that the plans for development of an inexpensive all-weather Conference Center have merit. I am particularly enthusiastic because I know that those on the Westwind Planning Committee will insure that, above all, any development will be consistent with sound ecological practice and that the land will be managed responsibly and with an eye to careful and prudent planning."

We also reviewed a report provided by the U.S. Forest Service entitled: "Synopsis of Booklet on House and Senate Report Background on House Bill 8352". The following comments have been extracted for this report:

> (Congressman Wyatt's testimony on HB 8352) "The overriding purpose of the bill is to insure that the Salmon River area remains sparsely populated and unspoiled. The purpose of the bill is to preserve unique qualities of the area without wholesale condemnation of land but rather through government cooperation with public land owners. It will guarantee that land will be left as it is now and will provide the impetus and direction to guide the future conservation away from absolute protection and toward a reconciliation of man and his environment."

(Congressman Wyatt's testimony) "Condemnation is to be absolutely minimal." Also in the report are following interpretations of Public Law 93-535, which, we assume, were prepared by Forest Service personnel.

> (Item 5) "Legislative background indicates the intent of the Act is that condemnation will be used very sparingly in the acquisition program. Most acquisitions will be a willing seller basis. Condemnation may have to be used to set the price."
>
> (Item 6) "Legislative background indicates that the intent of the Act may be that the area should remain in private ownership. In order to promote a more sensitive relationship between man and his adjacent environment, the area must be wisely used by man. This seems to indicate private ownership."

Finally, we feel that Malcolm Monague's comments of May 1, 1976 (public meeting held at Neskowin) accurately reflect our interpretation of the intent of Public Law 93-535. A copy of the verbatim transcript of Mr. Montague's comments has been attached to this letter. We would like his comments included as a part of our reply to you.

Consideration of Opposing Views:

Section 8 of the Act states that "the Secretary shall seek the views of other private groups, individuals and the public - - and all non-profit agencies, organizations, which may contribute information or expertise about the resources and the management of the area in order that the knowledge, expertise, and views of all agencies and groups may contribute affirmatively to the most sensitive present and future use of the area and the various subareas for the benefit of the public."

We attempted on several occasions to obtain time on the Advisory Council agenda to explain what the YWCA is doing and what is going on with our land use program.

In December 1975 we wrote to Mr. Hanneman asking for time on an early agenda of the Advisory Council so we could make a resentation of the Westwind land use program. (Note: We have recently been advised that time has been set aside on the June 25, 1976 agenda of the Advisory Council. We appreciate the opportunity to explain our planning program to the Council and Forest Service representatives).

The YWCA is a people oriented organization; not a land holding organization. Westwind is not the same as other private lands within the area and needs to be treated individually. It is an educational and social service activity that takes place on 703 acres of land.

Nowhere in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement is this difference really taken into account. Westwind is passed off almost as if it consists of three little dots on a map which are labeled "Westwind". The fact is that the facility covers 703 acres of land. Extra consideration should be given to the unique facility that we call "Westwind".

As the YWCA identifies additional needs of residents of the metropolitan area including - - minority groups and low income residents - - we need the flexibility to be able to change our programs to meet those needs. Program changes quite often also mean a change in the facilities required to service these new programs.

For example, Westwind is currently accommodating outdoor schools about 14 weeks per year. The outdoor school program operates for about six to eight weeks in the spring and an additional six to eight weeks in the fall. This schedule works in fine with the Y's summer program. However, existing facilities are not winterized. In most cases, School Districts want winterized facilities because they are dealing with sixth graders during a period of the year when cool, rainy conditions are common. It is necessary for the YWCA to provide improved facilities so as to be better able to meet the needs of the outdoor school students.

In summary, Westwind must have the ability to change to meet social needs. A status quo position (as of June 1, 1974) is not acceptable.

Discussion of Alternatives:

All of the alternatives discussed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement are basically variations on the same theme. We recognize this is a unique law and there are certain alternatives such as a "no build" or "do nothing" which are not appropriate because of the requirements of the Act. However, an alternative that we feel is valuable and valid - - and has not been considered - - is one that would allow somewhat greater use of private lands and at the same time, reduce the use pressures on public land. We feel this alternative is worthy of additional consideration.

Westwind represents about 14 per cent of the total private lands within the area, which is clearly a substantial percentage of the private lands. Except for Alternative A, all of the other alternatives and the proposed management plan allow for "some increase" in recreational and educational uses within the area. If it is acceptable to allow "some increase" in use on the public land, it should also be acceptable to allow "some increase" in use on private lands. We have demonstrated in A Land Use Plan for Westwind, Volume I background information and resource management, that there is substantial capacity, at least on this particular 703 acres, to accommodate some increased use without causing environmental degredation. We propose as a valid alternative one which would allow Westwind to enlarge its capacity within the constraints identified in "A Land Use Plan for Westwind", Volume I.

Potential benefits of this alternative are as follows:

(1) More inner city residents and minority group members will be given an opportunity to attend educational and recreational sessions in the area under the guidance of trained counselors.
(2) More members of the general public will have an opportunity to see and sense the area from the viewpoint of a participant rather than from the viewpoint of a motorist casually passing through the area. (Note: Westwind currently serves about 6000 people per year).
(3) Westwind currently rents on a space available basis to groups that desire to use the facilities for recreational and educational purposes. We propose to continue and expand this program which benefits the general public. In fact, we are willing to consider the expansion of this service to meet the needs of researchers working in the area, subject, of course, to the availability of funds to provide facilities. Adoption of this alternative will allow Westwind to remain a viable entity and will provide needed flexibility to accommodate the changing needs of the residents of Oregon. Further, more people will be served at no expenditure of public funds for land acquisition, facilities development, management and operations.

Lack of Clarity of Environmental Effect:

The general tone of the DEIS seems to indicate that while "some increase" in public use can be accommodated, the intent is not to accommodate a "large increase." However, the DEIS also suggests that day use will not increase at a rate in excess of 10 percent per year and that overnight use will not increase at a rate in excess of five percent per year.

A 10 per cent annual increase leads to a doubling of day use between 1976 and 1983; a quadrupling of use by 1991; and a nine-fold increase by the year 2000. These are scary figures - - what is the impact of this many people on the area? What is the land carrying capacity of the area? How will these large numbers of people be managed and controlled?

The DEIS does not speak to these questions. Instead, it discusses specific development proposals and states that individual EIS's will be prepared before the specific proposals are approved for construction. This is really begging the question. The Management Plan is the overall guide to all future development in the area. It must discuss the long range impact of following the recommended course of action.

Many of the proposals in the Management Plan are oriented to the casual motoring public and not to people who are seriously interested in the area. The large road signs, Visitors Information Center, parking areas, sanitation areas, and even the nature study area near Crowley Creek are oriented toward motorists. The Management Plan seems to be saying that if a visitor arrives by car his wants will be satisfied. Little is proposed for people who are not automobile oriented.

Misstatements of Fact:

There are several minor discrepancies in the DEIS in regards to Westwind. We ask that the following inaccuracies be corrected:

(1) Location of Westwind on maps and pictures. The three dots and a arrow pointing to the Wilson Lodge area are a misleading designation. Actually, the entire 703 acre area should be outlined on maps and designated as Westwind, as all the property does in fact belong to the Portland YWCA, and is used in varying degrees by those staying at Westwind.

(2) Page 11, item 2 - The Sand Dune-Spit Sub-Area. Paragraph 3 - clearly in error. We consider the boat house, old storage building, gas storage area, privy, horse barns, privy and dune pump house all as development on the dunes, and should be documented.

(3) Page 40 b. Trails - Although the trail mileage has not been accurately measured, four miles cannot possibly be correct. It is two miles from the Fraser end to the Wilson Lodge area. Three east-west trails exist, the trail from the river to the Lodge, and three north-south trails. In addition there are a number of side trails to coves, lake, primitive area, etc.

(4) Page 40 top of page - under Roads.
Since the entrance to Westwind is from the north side of the Salmon River along Three Rocks Road, our use of this road should be included with others named.

(5) Page 11 - item 2; page 38 - la; p. 67 - item 3
Capacity of Westwind
Capacity of Westwind is stated as "125 people including staff". This statement is incorrect and should read "125 people, plus staff". The capacity of Westwind is 160 people, and only during 1975, when we were experiencing serious sanitation problems did we place a temporary limit on attendance to help take care of the problem. Since that problem is relieved, the usual capacity has been resumed. Annually some of the rental groups exceed 200 people.

Thank you for your consideration in these matters. We look forward to meeting with the Advisory Council in June.

Sincerely,

Vi Martin

Vi Martin
Camp Administrator

enc: 1
cc: Joe Astleford
Malcolm Montague

#26

June 24, 1976

Forest Supervisor
Siuslaw National Forest
P. O. Box 1148
Corvallis, Oregon 97330

Commentary of the Cascade Head Management Committee, The Nature Conservancy, on the Draft Environmental Statement on the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area

Gentlemen:

The following is the commentary of the Cascade Head Management Committee, The Nature Conservancy, on the draft Environmental Statement and Proposed Management Plan for the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area. This Committee is a semi-autonomous local committee, whose membership is filled by annual election by its own board members. It is the local "watch dog" committee of the Nature Conservancy, and as such does not represent, necessarily, the attitude or position of the Nature Conservancy itself. However, the members are all very experienced in the management of the Cascade Head Conservancy headlands, and are very familiar with the Cascade Head-Salmon River Estuary area.

The Forest Service should keep in mind that it was the activities of members of this committee, and other public donors and willing workers, which enabled the funds to be raised to purchase the Cascade Head grasslands of the Nature Conservancy, which event was the seminal event, and direct producing cause of renewed interest in the region, and of the enactment of the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area legislation. That legislation was sponsored to our Congressional delegation by a member of this committee, and his activities had the blessing of this committee. As such, we believe we are quite familiar with the legislative intent behind the Act.

We think that first it is necessary to broadly challenge your assumption that the Act was directly concerned with preservation rather than promoting a harmonious and sensitive relationship "between man and his adjacent environment." We think, for instance, that your statement on page 73, that the law mandates all of the ownership of the estuarine zone is clearly incorrect. There are certain areas in this zone, which zone you have defined by using a feet-in-elevation quantative measurement for convenience, which clearly are not integral parts of the estuary itself, and which clearly should not be acquired by forced condemnation. For instance, you have already pointed out that

Otis Junction itself should be free from forced condemnation. However, Otis Junction is clearly within the flood plain, and portions of it were very nearly flooded in the last winter floods this year.

There are certain other areas, such as the residences of the Slonicers, Montagues, and the boat house and flat lands of Mr. Thomas White, and the entire flat lands of the Cascade Head Ranch, including its swimming pool and river house, which are clearly within your statement that the law mandates absolute condemnation. All of these areas are on gravel bars, they are outside the main flow of the estuary itself and right at the point of the post tidal bulge, and have nothing inherently to do with the estuary.

Mr. Montague, one of our members, would point out to you that the statute, in Section 5(b), states in part "within the estuary and associated wetlands subarea the Secretary may acquire any land or interest in land without consent of the owner or owners at any time, after public hearing." If the draftsman (Mr. Montague) intended to say "must," he would have done so.

You surely have the right to reach the decision that all land in this area should be acquired by condemnation; however, you must not state that that was the Congressional intent, since it was not. The statute clearly is permissive, and not mandatory.

As a preliminary matter, we use the foregoing example to state what we divined to be the clear sense of your proposal, that you are tending toward a lack of flexibility in many areas, including the dispersed residential, and that you have ignored the command of the statute for a harmonious relationship. This requires harmony in the relationship of man and his environment in many ways, and not in just a single way which is preservationist. We are unable to understand why, for instance, you assume that no new residences can be built in the dispersed residential subarea. This states, in Section 3, subsection c(2), ". . . while allowing dispersed residential occupancy, selective recreation use, and agricultural use." You must allow dispersed residential occupancy, under the Congressional command. But this does not mean that y ou can only allow the dispersed residential occupancy now in place, and in fact, the statute and the legislative history clearly indicates that additional residences are to be permitted.

It is our view that, for instance, all or most of the properties in Cascade Head Ranch, a development, were platted, laid out, they had water to them, other utilities, by the break-off or cut-off date. Except for those which you would find to be offensively obtrusive, or to fail to meet geological or other standards, we cannot understand how an attitude of absolute prohibition could apply to this area. We say this even though each of us, personally, would rather not see any more development in Cascade Head Ranch.

May we again return your attention to the preamble to the Act in which it is stated that a "more sensitive relationship between man and his adjacent environment" is to be sought after. We feel that you tend to deal in absolutes when the whole intent of the Act is flexibility. The sensitive adjustment of the rights of people in the dispersed residential sub-area which the Act mandates, and which you as research scientists and foresters and park managers may feel is contrary to your drift is not adequately dealt with. This is not a national park: It is not a dunes or any other kind of area which is like anything which has ever been enacted by Congress before. In your Proposed Management Plan, you are in part missing the unique range and panoply of interrelationships to which the Act addresses itself for the purpose of establishing a more sensitive relationship between man and his "adjacent environment." In this, it is not necessary to totally preserve the environment, to make man sensitive. Only by keeping flexible can man be admitted so that man can be sensitive.

We realize that your attitude may make it administratively simpler, albeit far more expensive, to handle administration of the Act. However, we know that you will agree with us that that is not the sole rationale for choice of management alternatives. The present multi-county move for esthetic zoning of the area will clearly result in less obtrusive housing, limitation of housing by acreage lot size, and thus a significant lessening of acquisition cost. We urge that this process of local involvement be permitted to work itself out.

The following are specific commentaries on various points in the proposed environmental statement:

1. We encourage toilet facilities at the top entry of the Conservancy properties. These also should be provided at the bottom entry. We encourage this as sanitary and as a public convenience. As y ou will see, we also propose an additional bottom entrance to the trail.

2. You state that you intend to let the Neskowin to Hart Cove trail go into disuse. Many people believe that public access over the lands owned by Mr. Lester Fultz has been established by long term public use. One of our members can remember going over this trail which was even then well worn and clearly established, in 1944 with about fifty other Boy Scouts. We feel that your statement should not categorically state that there is no public access, because this is a legal matter depending on Oregon law. If you have other reasons for limiting the traffic in this area, such as cutting down the use of the natural area, they should be expressed.

3. Referring to pages 59 and 60, we would strongly suggest that you consider acquisition of Pixieland sometime in the future, as an educational demonstration area for the general traveling public. We would suggest one generally on the area of Cape Perpetua. This is an excellent site for a general overall view of the majesties of the area while standing right in the midst of an estuary, and right at the beginning of the side stream tree line. This would provide an educational and interesting experience for a large group of the traveling public which is not now available under the Plan, without, we suggest, significantly increasing actual foot or other travel in the area.

4. In respect to page 61, we would recommend and approve the expansion of the boundaries of the natural area. We would support a prohibition against overnight camping at Hart Cove, in time, since the facilities there are so poor. We do think that the Forest Service should maintain the trail better, especially if access to the north, to Neskowin, is discontinued. We believe that access to Hart Cove should be continued even though the area will be redesignated a natural area, for the very special and unique values of this place. However, by redesignating the area as a natural area, you may be creating a conflict between the limitations in your own Forest Service regulations, and the need of many persons to visit the area. We suggest that you may wish to reexamine this redesignation.

5. In respect to page 70, we have a little difficulty locating where you intend to place the parking lot for access to the Conservancy upper entrance. If it is intended to mean that the parking lot will be where an old logging road takes off from the Forest Service road, then we would agree. We suggest that it be placed here, and we think that

point 2, encircled on page 43, is misplaced. That old logging road would be expensive and difficult to improve, and now provides a very flat, easy, relatively short hike, which is highly scenic.

6. We think that the Coast Trail should not cross the river at the county boat landing. We think the trail should continue on up the Three Rocks Road either to 101 and then across the bridge, or more sensibly to what is known as the "glass house hole" which is the first of the main holes on the Salmon River which has houses clustered about it. From this hole there is a direct view of the Highway 101 bridge. There they could walk right along the river on the dike to the north side of the 101 Bridge. We think then the trail should generally meander along the line of 101 until it would turn west again and go up along the Roads End Head Crest to the grasslands at the top.

We feel very strongly that the Coast Trail should be kept out of the YWCA property. The YWCA has been immensely loyal in supporting the groundwork for this entire area, particularly by purchasing the Frasier property. Any undue increase in population around the Y Camp will tend to be very injurious to its whole purpose. We simply think that the Coast Trail has no place in the Y Camp, in spite of some nice views, and that like on all other river estuaries it should go inland until it reaches a natural bridge or a natural ferry point.

* * * * * * *

We, of course, agree that the Conservancy grasslands should remain in Conservancy ownership. That management is essentially conservative, and will be manipulative only to the extent that it is probable that the Committee will continue wishing to prevent further encroachment of tree line from the east. We will need consultation and assistance from time to time, particularly to prevent certain areas, such as the penacle, from becoming torn apart by overuse. We look forward to a constructive and harmonious relationship with the Forest Service, and generally, apart from what you may consider to be criticism but we consider to be an honest analysis of legislative intent, we would like to congratulate you on the excellence overall of your draft Environmental Statement.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Robert T Platt II
Robert T. Platt, II

/s/ Ray C Davis
Ray C. Davis

/s/ Bertram G. Brehm

/s/ Philip A. Briegleb
Philip A. Briegleb

JUL 19 1976

15 July 1976

Mr. Joe Astleford
District Ranger
Suislaw National Forest
U. S. Forest Service
Hebo, Oregon

Dear Sir:

I wish to comment on the document submitted 24 June 1976 as Commentary of the Cascade Head Management Committee, the Nature Conservancy, on the Draft Environmental Statement on the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area.

The presence of my name on this document should be interpreted as supporting entirely the specific recommendations numbered 1 thru 6 on pages three, four, and five of this statement.

Cordially yours,

Bert G. Brehm

Bert G. Brehm
727 S. W. Chestnut Street
Portland, Oregon 97219

mh

1 MR. LOWELL: I am here. There are two men who will
2 follow who have what I want to say. I agree with them.
3 MR. HANNEMAN: You will defer, then, to others who
4 are going to speak your viewpoint?
5 MR. LOWELL: Yes.
6 MR. HANNEMAN: Carl Petterson, Cascade Head Ranch,
7 District Improvement.
8 STATEMENT OF CARL PETTERSON #27
9 MR. PETTERSON: Actually I have two statements,
10 one for the District Improvement Company and a personal
11 statement of my own. I promise not to deviate from the text
12 and will hand the text in so as to give the court reporter a
13 break.
14 Cascade Head Ranch District Improvement Company,
15 a nonprofit corporation, was organized in June of 1971 under
16 Oregon Revised Statute, Chapter 554, for the purpose of pro-
17 viding domestic water to its members who, with a few excep-
18 tions, are members of the Cascade Head Ranch Homeowners As-
19 sociation. The corporation is, in fact, not yet even self-
20 sustaining from its fixed users fees, but has been subsidized
21 by the Homeowners Association for its operation, maintenance
22 and repairs, as well as awaiting expensive modification of
23 the water treatment plant by the successors of the original
24 developers.
25 For the reasons below, we, like the Homeowners As-

sociation in its prior presentation, must hold that the entire development of Cascade Head Ranch should be grandfathered in as buildable homesites, inasmuch as the concept of the planned development and its acceptance by all of the concerned county agencies antedated the passage of the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Act by several years. The status quo that the Act sought to preserve was the integrity of the development as planned and approved, rather than one riddled with vacated residential lots of questionable usefulness to the general public.

The strict standards of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act and Oregon's compliance with it is rapidly making drinking water a luxury item. To decrease the number of potentially planned water users with the District by preventing all further home construction will make water production costs prohibitive. The problems of operating a system will be magnified if the now contiguous private lands are to be checker-boarded by public in-holdings through which water mains traverse and in which service outlets terminate at vacated lots. Hopefully this will not be the case, but if it does occur, the Forest Service must share in the costs of the disrupted services. The Environmental Impact Statement makes no commitment to this type of problem.

The March 1976 Oregon Health Division Administration Rules will soon require stand-by duplicate features

1 throughout the water system which will create additional de-
2 velopment costs to the District members of at least $25,000
3 over the already initial developer's costs of an estimated
4 $100,000. We would like to see these future predictable
5 costs prorated over the greatest possible number of water
6 users rather than the arbitrarily limited ones imposed by
7 the management plan.

8 An important additional requirement will be a six-
9 foot chain link fence around the critical areas such as the
10 Crowley and Teal Creek intakes and the water storage tank.
11 The Nature Conservancy Trail passes between the latter two
12 and the proposed Nature Study Area may encroach on the
13 Crowley Creek facilities. These are already becoming a
14 necessity as well as a legal requirement inasmuch as the
15 water system has been tampered with to the point of vandal-
16 ism several times during the past few months, after years of
17 unprotected and undamaged operations. Hiker's parked cars
18 more and more frequently, and inconsiderately block our wat-
19 er service road. Attempts to control all of these leads
20 only to resentment and hostility, and probably contributes
21 to even further deliberate acts of vandalism.

22 The present six-foot easement to Nature Conservan-
23 cy through Cascade Head Ranch is specifically for "foot
24 traffic" only. It was never intended for horses and we
25 would prefer to keep it this way. We would also beg that

the management plan include all possible considerations for the prevention of contamination and pollution of the Teal and Crowley Creek watersheds in order to lighten our water purification plant load.

The District Improvement Company stands ready to become a working partner with the Forest Service in our goal to provide the highest quality water possible at a reasonable cost, which can only be done by the efficient utilization of the system at its designed capacity.

I have read this as President of the organization.

I have a personal statement to make.

Having had my house grandfathered into the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area, I have no real personal "need" to make a statement. I have been likened to a spider sitting smugly in the center of his web watching the flies being trapped around him. However, I do not like the analogy because the web is not of my spinning, nor do I enjoy seeing my friends entrapped.

I and my wife reside at Cascade Head Ranch because during our pre-retirement planning years, we studied potential retirement areas from Puget Sound to San Francisco and found the planned development at Cascade Head Ranch was the best of them, with the privacy of low density housing, the economy of shared common facilities and commitments to the preservation of the naturalness of its environment.

1 I have a background of environmental activism and
2 have supported zoning, land management and comprehensive plan-
3 ning. I, therefore, resent the implication that the resi-
4 dents or the would-be residents at Cascade Head Ranch especial-
5 ly are the undesirables. I am certain that the authors of
6 the Act did not share this view but rather had in mind the
7 fully developed Cascade Head Ranch as the model for their
8 definition of a "dispersed residential area". The Tillamook
9 County commissioners, planners, and sanitarian agree.
10 I feel that the greater future problems will come
11 from without rather than from within. My resident friends
12 have a deep respect for the natural beauty and resources of
13 the area. That is why we are here. We would like to both
14 keep it unchanged as possible but to share it with those who
15 are also sensitive to its natural values. Most past and
16 present visitors, largely those hiking the Nature Conservan-
17 cy Trail, have had that respect and concern. However, I feel
18 for the future of the area in that the increased publicity
19 will attract increasing numbers of the merely curious and the
20 casual passer-by, if not the despoilers. Already the deer
21 and the birds go into hiding on Saturday morning, only to
22 reappear after the week-end assault has ended.
23 The Forest Service is to be commended for its man-
24 agement goal of limiting visiting groups in size and numbers,
25 for it is here that the carrying capacity of the land can and

1 probably will be exceeded.

2 I would repeat my prior warning that the plan is
3 doomed to failure, if unenforceable. The Forest Service
4 disavows police powers except through condemnation and ad-
5 mits to limited funds for this purpose. If building con-
6 struction is to be restricted throughout the area, the plan
7 can only succeed with an immediate wholesale purchase of the
8 lands from willing sellers, hopefully including all of those
9 who have been holding real estate for investment purposes,
10 this being a legitimate enterprise. Only then could the re-
11 maining homesites be evaluated preferably for owner built,
12 owner occupied residences, to be constructed in conformity
13 to strict design standards.

14 The Management Plan suggests that tax losses from
15 forbidden housing might be recovered by increasing the taxes
16 on the permitted few. I doubt that it was the legislative
17 intent to create a "rich man's" estate. Such a result, in-
18 tended or unintended, would force many of us from our homes.
19 I would much prefer the neighboring density of the original-
20 ly planned development than to lose my home through the in-
21 creasing costs of exclusiveness.

22 My copy of the Impact Statement is marginated by
23 many personal opinions, and I'll summarize but a few.

24 While I endorse the "long-range" estuary acquisi-
25 tion plans, I suspect that much of the untended pasture will

1 revert to brambles rather than salt marsh and this being the
2 case, I do not condone the eviction of the resident farmer so
3 long as they wish to continue their farms.

4 I find the timber management goals sufficiently
5 complex so as to work for either side, depending on whether
6 the timbering or anti-timbering interests are the most ag-
7 gressive on any given issue.

8 I have yet to be persuaded that the Steve John
9 house has either aesthetic or historic merit.

10 I consider the Salmon River bar a hazard to all
11 but the very experienced, and foresee an increase in marine
12 accidents from this source.

13 I would approve of more hiking trails in order to
14 lessen the use of the increasingly popular Nature Conservan-
15 cy Trail.

16 While the requested funds for purchasing property
17 is woefully inadequate, the requested funds for research ap-
18 pears to be excessive, and I wonder if some of the proposed
19 studies have not already been done.

20 Finally, I would urge the Nature Conservancy to
21 retain control over their property. I see the masses of
22 people, largely tourists, who are attracted to the publi-
23 cized points of interest such as the Marine Science Center,
24 the Sea Lion Caves, or the swarms that descent on the fish-
25 ing harbors at Labor Day, or any clamming beach at low tide,

and realize that it could happen here, too. The Nature Conservancy was the first to take steps to preserve the headlands for the public. There may be the day that it will want to protect them from the public.

Thank you.

MR. HANNEMAN: Thank you, Carl.

There is one card that came up a little late, but one which I am going to mix in, from the Nature Conservancy, so backing up to the "M's", M. J. Montague, with the Nature Conservancy and Management group.

STATEMENT OF M. J. MONTAGUE

MR. MONTAGUE: I was not going to make a statement today and, in fact, I had kind of impliedly or expressly promised John and Joe that I wouldn't get up here today.

I have listened very carefully to all of the comments and I feel a deep and--let me put it this way--moral obligation to speak today.

My name is Malcolm Montague. I first was introduced to the Salmon River at the mouth when my dad was left a piece of property there in 1936, and that's where I have been ever since. I physically have gone to the University of Oregon, law school there, lived in Portland. I deeply, deeply love that area and this headland.

I'm going to have to make some admissions to you. I was part of the Conservancy group, as a matter of fact, I

AFTERNOON SESSION

1:30 p.m.

MR. HANNEMAN: The meeting will come to order.

Let's begin by suggesting to you again that the staff of the Forest Service is going to be available throughout the afternoon. We will probably have breaks here and there for five minutes at a time and you can visit with the staff or with the Council members if you wish about the problems. John indicates he will be available nearly as long as you. I'm not sure I should have said it that way, John, how late that will be.

We have 10 people who have signed up and beginning alphabetically is the way we will go down the list. If any of you wish to still sign up, hoping to make a response to something that someone else has said, or if you are just coming in and haven't signed up, you can still sign up. We will add you to the group.

Beginning alphabetically down the list, our next speaker is George Diel representing the Oregon Shores Conservation Coalition.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE DIEL #28

MR. DIEL: Chairman Hanneman, members of the Advisory Council, and other interested citizens, I am George Diel of Twin Rocks, appearing today as Executive Director of the Oregon Shores Conservation Coalition.

1 Since its founding 1971, the Oregon Shores Conser-
2 vation Coalition has been supportive, and to this day remains
3 supporting, of the forward looking concept of a Cascade Head
4 Scenic-Research Area and has actively followed all phases of
5 the development of that concept.

6 Another milestone in developing this unique and in-
7 valuable approach has been achieved with the publication of
8 the Draft Environmental Statement for the Proposed Management
9 Plan. Our Coalition congratulates the Forest Service staff
10 involved and the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Advisory Coun-
11 cil.

12 The draft document, the thorough deliberation--
13 perhaps not perfect deliberation--of the Advisory Council and
14 the extensive public involvement have kept the two key ele-
15 ments, the Scenic and the Research values, in clear focus, it
16 seems to us. The proposed management plan meets the intent
17 of Public Law 93-535.

18 Consistent with its advocacy of restoration of es-
19 tuarine systems, Oregon Shores Conservation Coalition par-
20 ticularly applauds the long-term aim of rehabilitating the
21 Salmon River estuary and its associated wetlands to its con-
22 dition prior to the existing dikes, but we realize, as all
23 of you realize, that such revitalization and restoration
24 certainly cannot be accomplished overnight.

25 The management assumptions, listed Pages 53 through

55, are valid and, in our opinion, the three most important ones head the list.

The board of our Coalition has not yet taken a position on some of the implementation steps that need to be taken. Some of these will require funding commitment and perhaps in some cases legal clarification.

However, the Forest Service should, and I understand is, pressing vigorously to implement proposed acquisition of land where adverse use is imminent. Highest priority should be given to buy out eligible holdings of willing sellers.

Oregon Shores Conservation Coalition is unable to comment at this time on the merits of the Cascade Head Ranch Owners' contention that certain development plans are grandfathered in and do not in actuality constitute new development under Public Law 93-535, and the Proposed Management Plan. Finding a sound a fair answer to this question is crucial indeed.

We do share a concern that the attraction of Cascade Head and the national publicity attendant to establishment of the SRA may bring such an increase in numbers of visitors that the carrying capacity of the area could be exceeded and the scenic-research balance placed in jeopardy.

However, we are confident that the Forest Service, working with its advisory structures, will make management

decisions that will protect against this eventuality without undue limitation of public access. Final decisions as to location of trails, parking and similar factors, signs, et cetera, must be made with utmost care in light of the carrying capacity question which has been raised several times this morning.

The Coalition concurs with the Oregon Environmental Council's suggestion that language be added on Page 64, stating "All purposeful changes in vegetation to take place within the manipulative areas shall be reviewed and approved by the Scientific Research Committee. Any proposal to manipulate vegetation shall demonstrate the desirability for research purposes of having that altered vegetation type within the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area and that adjacent lands or nearby lands could not provide the same functions."

The Board of Directors of the Coalition may file additional comments on the points I have touched upon or on other features, some of which were highlighted this morning. But, in conclusion, let me reiterate that our consensus is that the Proposed Management Plan is excellent and that we wholeheartedly support it with very minor change.

We appreciate the opportunity, Mr. Chairman, to comment, and look forward to participating as appropriate in the continuing planning and implementation related to this unique coastal area.

1 Thank you.

2 MR. HANNEMAN: Thank you, George.

3 Alphabetically, Lawrence Gnos.

4 STATEMENT OF LAWRENCE GNOS

5 MR. GNOS: My name is Lawrence Gnos, property

6 owner. Some of these things are pretty hard to understand.

7 Some people can get by with it. There is violations going

8 on and I think they should treat them all alike.

9 Some of these things have been going on right

10 along. They say they're violations. They can get by with

11 it. The next property owner, he is a little bit out of line

12 and they're ready to take his property away from him. I

13 don't think it's right.

14 Thank you.

15 MR. HANNEMAN: Next is Colonel Stanley Kelly.

16 COLONEL KELLY: I have no comment at this time.

17 MR. HANNEMAN: You don't wish to speak at this

18 time.

19 COLONEL KELLY: I just signed up to let you know I

20 was here.

21 MR. HANNEMAN: Alexander Layer from Neskowin. Is

22 Mr. Layer here?

23 (No response.)

24 MR. HANNEMAN: Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Lowell, Cascade

25 Head Ranch.

MAZAMAS

909 N.W. 19TH AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97209

#29

FOREST SERVICE
Siuslaw National Forest
CORVALLIS, OREGON
MAY 18 1976
RECEIVED

May 10, 1976

Mr. Larry A. Fellows
Forest Supervisor
Siuslaw National Forest
P. O. Box 1148
Corvallis, Oregon 97330

Re: Cascade Head Scenic
Research Area - Draft
Environmental Statement

Dear Mr. Fellows:

The Conservation Committee of the Mazamas has carefully reviewed the draft environmental statement and the proposed management plan for the Cascade Head Scenic Research Area. We would like to commend the Forest for the thoroughness of your study and the clarity and detail of your presentation.

We approve the Objectives, and agree generally with the list of Assumptions. We would like to commend, in particular, the Research Program you propose. The proposed Management Plan is in general excellent, and in keeping with the purposes of the legislation. However, we do wish to offer some modifications or corrections for your consideration:

1. Estuary and Associated Wetlands Subarea. We agree with your plan, both immediate and long-range, except for your position that public ownership of ALL LANDS in this subarea is necessary. The word in the law is "may", not "shall". We agree that it is proper for all actual wetlands, particularly those in the diked areas, to be acquired and restored to their natural condition. You have made an exception with respect to the communities of Otis and Otis Junction, although these are within this subarea. We think there should also be an exception made with respect to certain dwellings and structures which are within the boundaries of this subarea but are located on land formations which were not within the influence of the tidal flows characteristic of the estuary itself. These, such as the clubhouse built by the Cascade Head Ranch developers, and some of the houses in the Three Rocks area, are above the extreme high water levels, and could remain in place without affecting the functioning of the estuarine ecology. To take them and remove the structures would be an unnecessary distruption of the human uses of the area.

2. Lower Slope Dispersed Residential Subarea. We feel that the plan is unduly restrictive and unfair with respect to units of land which were platted and sold and to which all utilities were provided prior to July 1, 1974. Use of such lands for residences is contingent on prior construction, a building permit or approval for a septic tank. We feel that those owners who purchased lots in good faith for residential use, but who for personal reasons had not yet secured septic tank or building permits, should not be permanently foreclosed from the use of their property. In fairness, they should be allowed to proceed, provided their plans are approved as to fitness of design.

THE MAZAMAS were organized on the summit of Mount Hood, in 1894. — The purposes of the club are to explore mountains, to disseminate authoritative and scientific information concerning them, and to encourage the preservation of forests and other features of mountain scenery in their natural beauty. — Any person who has climbed to the summit of a snowpeak on which there is at least one living glacier, and the top of which can not be reached by any other means than on foot, is eligible to membership. — The word "Mazama" is derived from the name of a mountain goat.

3. Neskowin Crest Research Natural Area. We agree with the plan to expand the boundaries and to locate them on geographical features identifiable on the ground. However, we think it ill advised to expand the boundaries to surround Hart's Cove. There is a well-established and fully justified recreational use of Hart's Cove, with an established trail which you propose to maintain. If the RNA boundaries are expanded as proposed, you will then have this established recreational use within the RNA, and trail traffic through it, which is in conflict with established Forest Service practice and with theestablished guidelines for management of Research Natural Areas. We think the boundary should remain east and north of Hart's Cove.

As to the trail through the RNA to Neskowin, we agree that it should be eventually closed to public use, though you may want to maintain it for research use. But we feel that basing this closing on the lack of access over private lands between the Forest boundary and Neskowin is not stating the real reason. We think you should state the reason as the protection of the RNA. There is good reason to think that public use of this trail has been so well established over private lands as to constitute a public right of way, which would be sustained in court. However, with the prospect of the State constructing its new Coast Trail, outside the RNA, there is no reason to fight a court battle over the old trail, and it can be closed as soon as the new trail is available. Until then, we feel it should remain open to the public, though its use need not be encouraged.

4. Parking and Sanitary Facilities for the Nature Conservancy Trail. There appears to be an error in your map (page 43, Appendix VI) in the location of Item 2, the parking lot for the upper trail. This is shown at the Conservancy boundary, which would require rebuilding the old logging road from Road S61 to this point. We feel sure you intended to locate the facility at the point of departure from S61, leaving the old road in its present status as a foot trail.

As to the lower trail, there is a good possibility that this may be relocated, through easements, to leave the road at the Y just beyond Crowley Creek. This would be a much better place for parking, as it is flat ground, and the trail, up Crowley Creek and away from residential areas, would be more attractive.

5. Route of the Coast Trail. We have already discussed the question of a trail through the Research Natural Area. The proposed new route east of the RNA is acceptable. We cannot agree with the proposed route after it descends from Cascade Head. The trail should not pass through or close to Camp Westwind, as such a routing would thoroughly disrupt the isolation which is a necessary feature of this camp. We would route the trail up along Salmon River, either to a ferry at the first big bend below the 101 crossing, or to the 101 bridge itself, thence around the tidelands area to the high gr ound of Roads Ends. It is possible that the permanent residents at the big bend would contract to provide ferry service.

We appreciate the opportunity to offer these coments and suggestions.

NAZAMA CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

William G. Morris

William G. Morris Chairman

SUPV A.O. ENGR E&R LUP LWS TM RWM LAE TM A TM PL SILV ENG ENG A ENG OP DIST ESF FCS RANGE INF
SEU INFO. FYI ACT.

#30

CORVALLIS CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
STUDENT ACTIVITIES CENTER • MU • OSU • CORVALLIS, OREGON 97330 • (503) 754-2101

FOREST SERVICE
Siuslaw National Forest
CORVALLIS, OREGON
MAY 2 2 1976
RECEIVED

May 20, 1976

Forest Supervisor
Siuslaw National Forest
Corvallis, Oregon

Dear Mr. Fellows:

We at the Corvallis Center for Environmental Services would like to indicate our support for the proposed Management Plan for the Cascade Head Scenic Research Area. After carefully examining the Draft Environmental Statement, we have concluded that the Plan succeeds in implementing the direction given in Public Law 95-535 for the protection and study of a valuable system of coastal ecosystems.

The Draft Statement itself was complete, relevant, and clearly written. The ecological description of the CHSRA was helpful, and the Management Alternatives were distinct and comprehensible.

Regarding the Plan, we especially approve of the proposed enlargement of the Neskowin Crest Research Natural Area to cover a more naturally defined area. The management directions proposed for the Estuary and Associated Wetlands subarea shows a similar concern for the long-term values of an ecosystem free from man's influence.

We would like to offer the following suggestions concerning the proposed Plan:

1. Various actions should be taken to prevent over-use of the area by casual tourists. The highway signs indicating the

GHSRA should be small, unobtrusive, and serve to direct people to the area rather than to advertise its existence. The Environmental Study Center should be designed to serve those people seriously interested in such study. Similarly, the Information Center should be carefully designed so as to not attract those people merely interested in a quick auto tour. These measures would aid in reducing the negative impact of excessive casual use on the area and on adjacent residents.

2. The guidelines governing the design of manipulative research projects should be published. Special care should be taken in these guidelines to protect against research projects that either cause irreversible impacts or that may have impacts not easily confined to the specified study plot.

3. Higher levels of funding should be requested for acquiring private lands, so that the Forest Service may acquire the lands of willing sellers more quickly. The threat of condemnation in response to a substantial change of use is in itself a burden on the landowner, and possibly even a taking. Moreover, if a land owner cannot sell his land to the Forest Service quickly, it may encourage him to effect a substantial change in order to force condemnation. This would subvert the intent of the law.

4. The question of further development within the Lower Slope Dispersed Residential subarea is no doubt the most sensitive, and we find the mangement direction for this area

to be a courageous attempt to retain the scenic and ecological values found there. However, we feel the total prohibition of further development may result in a backlash of sentiment against the entire CHSRA that might result in hindering implementation of the rest of the plan. In addition, efforts to establish future Scenic Research Areas might be weakened. We feel that the Forest Service should at least explore the alternative of formulating a set of very strict guidelines governing further development that would allow only very limited building in such cases as the development will not degrade scenic and environmental characteristics. We make this suggestions only in the hope that it will increase local acceptance of the entire plan and aid in its implementation.

The Forest Service deserves the support of all concerned citizens in seeing that the proposed Management Plan is finalized and implemented. Protecting the long range value of an extraordinary natural area from destruction by near sighted development or exploitation is a difficult but necessary task. C.C.E.S. would like to offer its assistance in promoting public awareness and support for this effort.

Yours truly,

Jeffrey Tashman
Member, C.C.E.S.

#31

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH

Northwest Office 4512 University Way NE Seattle, Washington 98105 (206) 633-1661

26 May 1976

FOREST SERVICE
Siuslaw National Forest
CORVALLIS, OREGON
MAY 28 1976
RECEIVED

Larry Fellows
Forest Supervisor
Siuslaw National Forest
PO Box 1148
Corvallis, Oregon 97330

Dear Mr. Fellows:

The Northwest Office for Friends of the Earth has read the DEIS for the proposed management plan for the Cascade Head Scenic Research Area, and submits the following comments.

We strongly support the Forest Service's proposed management plan for the CHSRA. It is a document which if implemented, will protect the natural resources of the CHSRA to provide the present and future generations with the use and enjoyment of them. WE feel the involvement of citizens and state agencies in the entire planning process is beneficial, as the plan reflects this.

We strongly support the Forest Service on their position of not allowing any further residential development in the area. In order to protect the resources for the scientific and scenic values as the P.L. 93-535 states, putting the stopper on development will be needed. The proposed plan speaks adequately to this decision.

We also commend and support the Forest Service's decision to enlarge the Research Natural Area through establishing natural boundries which make for easier ground identification.

FOE also supports the proposed Environmental Analysis, with Advisory Council review, which is to be done on the method of removing the dikes to restore the estuary.

Speaking to the forest land classification; the dividing up of the National Forest into three categories: control, experimental, and manipulative, is a good idea. However, to make things clear, we hope the Scientific Review Committee will be the people in charge of reviewing all research proposals for vegetative manipulation. The Scientific Review Committee should be the caretaker of the manipulative areas, not foresters.

In addition, if the manipulative studies could be accomplished on areas just as suitable, outside of the CHSRA, the Scientific Review Committee should be directed to explore this possibility. We support the Oregon Environmental Council's proposed paragraph in their comments on this DEIS, to be included in the FEIS. The CHSRA is an extremely important and unique tract of land in need of prime utilization. If some type of vegetative research could be accomplished just as well on outside areas, this option should be made available.

As the DEIS states that the long term plan of expanding the number of lanes on highways in the CHSRA works against the goal of achieving an estuary free of man's influence; we question the need for lane increasement. Will the 10% visitor increase per year (page 54 of the DEIS) and local population increase (P. 46), demand the need for more lanes, or would only highway maintenance be necessary?

Again, we express our support for this management plan and commend the Forest Service for their efforts in writing up the proposal. We hope you will find our comments useful, and we look forward in seeing more of these exceptional planning efforts.

Sincerely,

Mark Matthies

Mark Matthies
Research Associate

Office of Environmental And Consumer Affairs
308 Westwood Plaza
Los Angeles, California 90024
(213) 825-2820; 2417

FOREST SERVICE
Siuslaw National Forest
CORVALLIS, OREGON
JUN 1 1976
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#32

associated students **ucla**

May 24, 1976

Forest Supervisor
Siuslaw National Forest
P.O. Box 1148
Corvallis, OR 97330

Dear Mr. Fellows:

Thank you for the opportunity to review the DES for the Proposed Management Plan; Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area. Using the main topics listed on page 85 of the DES I wish to offer some comments on the Proposed Management Plan.

Public Access

I notice that upon comparison of the maps on pages 89, 91 and 43 the proposed Oregon Coast Trail crosses a "sensitive seen area" as well as an area of "unstable soils." If the Oregon Coast Trail is heavily used in the future the unstable soils may give way to erosion thereby detracting from the scenic experience. The Proposed Management Plan also allows for equestrian access to the Upper Timbered Slopes and Lower Slope-Dispersed Residential Subareas; both of which have areas of unstable soils. I hope that any equestrian trails will be routed around the unstable soil areas to minimize possible erosion. Regarding motorboats: Does the State of Oregon have the manpower to enforce a 5 mph speed limit in the estuary as well insure that boaters will not travel upstream under power beyond the boat ramp. If boaters do not respect the above restrictions the estuary fauna may suffer.

Research Activities

No comments

New Public Developments

Regarding the three small parking lots--it is not stated in the DES of what material these lots will be made. Gravel lots would allow precipitation to percolate thereby reducing runoff and accompanying soil lose. Interpretive signing and the visitor's Information Facility provide for education of the visiting public--a valuable and much needed service.

Letter to Mr. Fellows
Page Two
May 24, 1976

No comments on Residential Development, Recreation Use, Land Acquisition, or Estuary and Wetlands Management.

Hunting Trapping and Fishing

Suggest a combination of Alternatives A and B. Allow for these activities throughout CHSRA, but monitor these closely to determine positive or adverse impacts on CHSRA resources. The completion of the hatchery on the Salmon River may require amending regulations in CHSRA.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the DES,

Paul S. Sonnenfeld

Paul S. Sonnenfeld
Assistant Director
OECA

PSS:lk

which was not intended by the framers of the Act which seem to be definitely refuted by the statement in the beginning, which I referred to, that there is "established subject to valid existing rights".

I will send you a letter including this material on my position.

Thank you.

MR. WHITEHEAD. Thank you, Jack.

The next speaker, Mr. Harold Hirsch.

STATEMENT OF HAROLD S. HIRSCH #34

MR. HIRSCH: My name is Harold Hirsch and I am speaking for myself personally. Actually, I am reading what I want to say because there is so much I want to say that I don't want to overlook any part of it.

Before I read this, I want to compliment the various members of not only the Forest Service who are here, who I see here, but also the members of this Committee who, as we all know, are giving up an unbelievable amount of time on this Saturday and next Saturday, at TV meetings and other week-end meetings at a very, very high salary, I might add. I think they're to be complimented for their willingness to go into this--what I consider and I'm sure they do, too--very thorny problem.

Now, having made the compliments, I will go on to the rest.

I personally own--and some of this will be redundant with what I have said before at the Advisory Committee meetings, but it is going to have to be redundant because I am going to keep on saying it for the record until something is done about it.

I own on Cascade Head six contiguous lots. They are Tax Lots 700, 800, 900, 1200, 1300, and 1400, otherwise known as Cascade Head lots, Block 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. These are choice lots, I presume, because I had first choice of all of the lots in Cascade Head Ranch when it was first platted and improved. I purchased them in 1969 and 1970, and have a personal investment there of well over $100,000, and have paid taxes ever since which now run to approximately $1,200 a year.

Some of you, as I said, have heard some of my statements before.

I bought these lots which are on an open plateau overlooking the estuary, which I would construe as a "seen area". Since before World War II I've been in love with Cascade Head, have hiked all over it from both the Salmon River side and the Neskowin side, and conducted literally hundreds of visitors over it from other parts of the country and Europe and, in fact, I was one of the team which raised the money by which the southwestern 300 acres was purchased and donated to the Nature Conservancy. In fact, I have been

on the Nature Conservancy Cascade Head Management Committee ever since, was chairman for many years and am still on the Board of Directors of the Oregon Nature Conservancy. You can see that I have the interests of Cascade Head at heart and, in fact, worked for the passage of what is now Public Law 93-535 in order to preserve the pristine qualities of that Head, within reason.

I had no idea that the administrative guidelines would adopt the extreme repressiveness which are now recommended. The older I get the more I have been made to realize that the best intentions in the world, when cloaked with the sanctity of being for the "public benefit" and delegated to a government agency and their regulatory powers, finally run the danger of succumbing to the human temptation of carrying or being carried farther than originally intended. I guess I might even say, "Beware of ideas of good public intent, no matter how benign, if they look like they'll become vested with the regulatory authority of a government agency."

I feel betrayed personally. I feel that the concept of private ownership has been betrayed. I refer specifically to several subterfuges in the administrative and management guidelines. The first and most obvious, and the one which has been causing the most controversy, are the words as we all know, the words, "substantial change of use", which means to me--and I emphasize "to me"--that I am stuck

with my property eating its head off in interest, eating its head off in taxes, and eating its head off in Cascade Head Ranch Homeowners' road assessments. I am stuck with it as a home site as long as building a home on those particular dispersed residential lots is construed as a "substantial change of use of the land after June 1, 1974. I am stuck with those residential lots because I can't sell them to anyone if I wanted to because they, too, can't build a home on them.

I also feel betrayed by what I consider a flimsy rule that permits home building only if a County Septic Tank Permit was granted prior to June 1, 1974. Why in the world would one apply for either a County Septic Tank or Building Permit unless one was ready to build within a year.

I claim and I will continue to claim that those lots offered for sale before June 1, 1974, in Cascade Head Ranch Development, already platted, already having paved roads continuous to each, already having underground power, telephone, and water constructed on each, had indeed already incurred a "substantial change of use" before June 1, 1974, and, therefore, must be considered grandfathered in good faith without the subterfuge of adding a septic tank permit as a requirement for the June 1, 1974, grandfathering date.

Furthermore, serious consideration must be given to the possibility that the entire Cascade Head Ranch De-

1 velopment did indeed already have sewer permits prior to the
2 June 1, 1974, date. I understand that, and it could be
3 checked up on because I may be wrong, but I understand that
4 at approximately the time of platting septic tank test sys-
5 tems were dug in three diverse locations on the Ranch and
6 O.K.'d by the County Sanitarian, one of which was, in fact,
7 due on the property that I purchased in 1969. It is my po-
8 sition, therefore, that these three grants my grandfather
9 all of the lots in the Cascade Head Planned Unit Develop-
10 ment.

11 I also want to point out that--and this may be re-
12 dundant to what has already been said this morning, I also
13 want to point out that Cascade Head Ranch is a truly disper-
14 sed residential development in the best sense of the word.
15 It consists of 150 acres planned for 103 homes, averaging
16 approximately three quarters of an acre to the home. This
17 means approximately 75 acres in home sites out of 150 acres,
18 a ratio of one to two. The rest of the land is in common
19 ownership which, according to the Cascade Head Ranch cove-
20 nants that run with the land, can never be built upon anyway.

21 If home building by owners who, in good faith, have
22 invested their hopes and their money is no longer possible
23 under the "substantial change of use" guidelines, and inter-
24 pretations, this then becomes an actual taking of private
25 property, in my opinion, an actual taking, to use polite

1 legalese. It is a taking in the name of public weal the im-
2 morality of which the Department of Agriculture will have to
3 bear the burden of defending. I need not remind you that
4 the property owners are the public, too. How long can they
5 go on carrying an investment, paying land taxes and upkeep
6 assessments for the benefit of others and none for them-
7 selves except for the satisfaction of owning a lovely picnic
8 area of view-site.

9 Having said all of this, I want to go on record
10 that I'd still like to see as much as possible of the Cas-
11 cade Head Scenic-Research Area kept in its natural state
12 forever. If I didn't feel that way, I'd never have worked
13 for the Nature Conservancy acreage nor for this federal bill
14 itself. But it never occurred to me that the passage of
15 this bill would trigger an actual taking of private property
16 without--and this is what I'm coming to--the taking of pri-
17 vate property without any promise of recompense to the own-
18 ers. There may be an implied intent by the Department of
19 Agriculture to recompense owners of certain more desirable
20 parcels selected by the U. S. Forest Service as soon as ade-
21 quate funds are made available with perhaps those who ex-
22 press themselves as "willing sellers", which I am one, among
23 the first to be bought out. But until that is guaranteed
24 to all who are denied permission at any time to build homes
25 I will continue to claim that the landowners have been dealt

with arbitrarily and with lack of concern for the basic laws of private property which we Americans have always protected so dearly.

There's a moral principle here, probably a legal one, too, and it must not be abrogated.

Thank you very much.

MR. WHITEHEAD: Thank you, Mr. Hirsch.

I have no more pink slips. Is there anyone else who would like to speak at this moment who has not filed one?

(No response.)

MR. WHITEHEAD: If not, I suspect we are adjourned for the morning. We will reopen again, reconvene, at 1 o'clock in case someone should be planning to come in this afternoon to give us the benefit of their counsel.

As we adjourn, if someone wants to talk specifically with the Forest Service personnel about any technical aspects about the Management Plan or the Environmental Impact Statement I know they will be here and will be happy to talk with you.

If subsequent to this meeting you should have any further thoughts that you would like to express to the Forest Service and through them to the Advisory Council, I hope you will not hesitate to write a letter to the Siuslaw Forest Supervisor in Corvallis.

and realize that it could happen here, too. The Nature Conservancy was the first to take steps to preserve the headlands for the public. There may be the day that it will want to protect them from the public.

Thank you.

MR. HANNEMAN: Thank you, Carl.

There is one card that came up a little late, but one which I am going to mix in, from the Nature Conservancy, so backing up to the "M's", M. J. Montague, with the Nature Conservancy and Management group.

STATEMENT OF M. J. MONTAGUE #36

MR. MONTAGUE: I was not going to make a statement today and, in fact, I had kind of impliedly or expressly promised John and Joe that I wouldn't get up here today.

I have listened very carefully to all of the comments and I feel a deep and--let me put it this way--moral obligation to speak today.

My name is Malcolm Montague. I first was introduced to the Salmon River at the mouth when my dad was left a piece of property there in 1936, and that's where I have been ever since. I physically have gone to the University of Oregon, law school there, lived in Portland. I deeply, deeply love that area and this headland.

I'm going to have to make some admissions to you. I was part of the Conservancy group, as a matter of fact, I

1 was their legal counsel in the acquisition of the Conservancy
2 lands. I have been on a committee ever since and I under-
3 stand I am now co-chairman. That was because I wasn't at the
4 meeting where I was elected.
5 Our group is composed of people who, as I think is
6 quite obvious to you, are real conservationists. Our con-
7 servation is a very physical thing. You can see it. We do
8 very little manipulative management. When we do it, we say
9 we're going to do it, what we're going to do is keep the
10 trees from encroaching on the grasslands. That's a very
11 significant piece of management up there.
12 As a result of that acquisition, I, being one of
13 the crazier types, got the idea in watching, frankly, the
14 trailer houses coming down the Salmon River, thought maybe
15 we'd better do something about this extraordinarily unique
16 place.
17 I went to Washington, D. C., and personally ap-
18 proached Wendell Wyatt, sat down and I outlined the concept
19 which you will find in this Act, which I drew. So if you
20 want to shoot some flack, you can shoot it my way instead of
21 hitting John and Joe. They're good friends sometimes.
22 I understand this bill very well. Like any lawyer,
23 I can construe it a number of ways, but I think I know what
24 it means.
25 Mr. Diel--and I have been listening, and I believe

1 I am going to speak to a deep, basic philosophical problem
2 with this document. I want to in advance compliment the
3 Forest Service for whom I have an enormous amount of respect
4 both for their ability to do something like this, and it is
5 just almost unbelievable, that people who are foresters can
6 turn out a work product like this, but also for their pa-
7 tience--no, I'm trained to write legal briefs. I know how to
8 do that and I know how much work it is. I know how hard it
9 is to make up a good one. It comes from someone who has at
10 least some experience in that area.
11 However, the problem is this, and let me tell you
12 how it was identified. I have felt it. I have talked to
13 some people in this area, Bob Wall, Frank Lowden, I think
14 have been sensitive to what we are all really after as much
15 as anyone. What is implicit in this document, and they ar-
16 rived at that independently in themselves, when we had the
17 Conservancy management group meet, we only had four of us,
18 we had a terrible time getting everybody together. They are
19 very significant people, there is Ray Davis. Ray is the guy
20 who laid out all of the trails, all of the Conservancy
21 trails with his wife and so on, who maintains them. He is
22 about the only one. The others try to help. He is as ar-
23 dent a conservationist as you've ever met in your life. Dr.
24 Bert Brehm is a botanist, a professor at Reed College. He
25 is a conservationist's par excellence. He did the botanical

survey of the Conservancy area. Phil Brieglib was the forester in charge of the Cascade Head Research Forest before he retired. Phil is also, with his wife, an ardent conservationist. That may surprise you, you guys get a compliment, you see.

We sat down last Monday downtown in my office and I said, fellows, this is a good document, do you think there is anything wrong and every one of them said the same thing, and I second it, that this document is too acquisition oriented and it is too condemnation oriented.

Mr. Diel, whom I respect a very great lot--I avoided the common problem, Mr. Diel--I am saying I respect Mr. Diel a great deal, has identified that element as a--and I would say an arch conservationist, and it is one of the reasons I respect him--in stating the two great elements of this Act, scenic and research. There are not two; there are three. Read the preamble and you fellows read it again.

Scenic, research, and people. There is a key phrase in the preamble which says, "For research and scientific purposes and to promote a more sensitive relationship between man and his"--and underline this word--"adjacent environment." There was no reason to use the word "adjacent", I don't think you have ever seen it used in that context before, unless we were talking about people in houses or whatever they're living in, and the land around them, right

1 around them.

2 We hear constantly of a more sensitive relation-
3 ship between man and his environment. Well, the "his" is
4 open to question, it's philosophical. But when we're talking
5 about that we're talking about environment everywhere. We
6 are talking about Mt. Hood, we're talking about the inner-
7 city, we're talking about Lincoln City, we're talking about
8 developments here, developments there, nondevelopments. We
9 are talking about this place. But this Act refers to people
10 and the environment right around them.

11 To the extent that this document does not emphasize
12 that point, it is gravely in error.

13 The other point is going back to condemnation, and
14 I think probably, I guess, I caused this problem, although I
15 did it innocently enough, because a lot of this bill, the
16 good effective practice of law is based primarily on plagia-
17 rism. You take other people's work and adjust it to fit
18 your own thinking and then you don't have to redraft every-
19 thing you do.

20 So I went to the Dunes Bill when I drafted this
21 one, and there are some very, very conscious differences,
22 obviously. We didn't want a national park, did we, any of us,
23 did we?

24 If there is anyone here who wanted a national
25 park, I'd like to talk to them afterwards. I don't think

there is.

This is designed to be a place where we meld people, starting with people on the land who are going to be on the land, and the environment. We are not going to have trailer parks all over Dilworth's Salt Marsh, which would destroy the place.

I guess where the mistake was made was in using this grandfathering. I just hate that phrase, but go ahead, call it anything you want. I took this from the Dunes Bill, go look, it's in there, anybody who had a place, a residence or whatever, before, what was it, June 30, '74--June 1 of '74 it couldn't be condemned.

Well, we got things reversed. Let me talk, and I'm not talking now to anybody, I am telling you what I believe, what is in my heart, and I would rather see that as a national park, really, than what we have now, but we thought this concept maybe was even a little bit better, although I am not much of a conservationist.

I think, for instance, if the Y comes up to the Forest Service and brings up good, solid, sensible plans for a convention center or whatever and winterizing, maybe some stables, and promises not to put them in pink brick or in tin or something obtrusive, and promises to put them, as much as possible, out of the scenic vista or, and I have used that little house right over there (indicating) as a

1 good example of a fine, lovely, top of a house, located that
2 doesn't obtrude me, I kind of like to see it there. It fits
3 in. The Forest Service is going to have to let them build
4 it.

5 There isn't any land pressure on the South side,
6 they have 700 acres. They have nearly 10 per cent of all of
7 the private land.

8 What's happened is that we've gotten hung up on
9 this grandfather clause. As far as I am concerned, except
10 for the concerns of Mr. Petterson, and I am not speaking to
11 any specific thing except the Y, and omission doesn't mean
12 agreement or disagreement, the grandfather clause is out the
13 window. The grandfather clause was the great gift, a conces-
14 sion to the people who got under it.

15 Now, I've lived there since 1936, have two pieces
16 of property, my folks and my wife and mine, which is just
17 completed but does have its septic tank in. I had a permit.
18 But I'm not grandfathered anywhere because I'm in the estu-
19 ary zone. This upsets my wife terribly and I can't convince
20 her that that's nothing new. That's all right. My house can
21 be condemned any time, but the point is that the federal
22 government can come and condemn my house in Portland or your
23 house in Portland, or the Elks Temple, or the County Court-
24 house. The federal government--condemnation is the king's
25 power and any place they can get a soldier or a battleship

they can take anything. The big development in American and English law was when the king had to pay for it. Thank the Magna Carta, but he only had to pay the barons, not the serfs that we are.

Don't worry about this condemnation. They haven't got the money. And if they do have the money and you build a lovely house, they're going to have to pay for it in the "then" condition, not in the condition back on June 1, 1974. If you build a house and improve property--and I'm not telling you to do it and I'm not urging you to do it. I am saying go to them and see what density there is that is available, look at maybe 10-, 50-acre lots, whatever. If your house does get condemned it is going to get paid for and you'll get relocation assistance, too. You'll be disappointed because you have lost something that you value dearly, it's a residence down here (indicating). The same is true if they take your house in Portland.

There are lots of people whose residences were condemned for the Mt. Hood Freeway, and if you have been out there there is an eight-mile swath of land through the east side of the city of Portland that's just laying fallow, but not really, it's the greatest dandelion patch in the world. Houses were taken and paid for. That's what the government can do.

I don't think it intends to do it here. I think

1 the Lower Slope "Dispersed" Residential Area was intended to
2 hold as many residences of, we hope, nice design, that fit
3 in, maybe they're all going to be wood and painted brown and
4 green instead of pink and yellow, and maybe that's an inva-
5 sion of your privacy, but your neighbors will feel the same
6 way about it, as many as can reasonably be done to fit in
7 there.

8 Now, how many is that? That is up to the Forest
9 Service. They are the administrators. But what I say is
10 they cannot say they have reached that limit because you and
11 I can walk that land and say they are wrong.

12 The bill does not say the grandfather clause gave
13 them a right to cut everything off at the grandfather level
14 or limit.

15 I realize the alternatives are maybe twenty, or
16 maybe forty, that's all the land will hold decently, but I
17 can't in good conscience let this thing go this way and
18 stand anywhere around you people and say it was the intent
19 of myself and Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Ull-
20 man, and actually the other legislators who helped, too, but
21 those are the ones I actually talked with and dealt with,
22 that we were going to prevent all new--and here is another
23 dangerous word--development. Development can mean a subdi-
24 vision or developing a house, and in the context that we were
25 all talking about, it meant some additional residences dis-

1 persed, dispersed residential. It is pretty hard to take a
2 bill, forgetting the grandfather clause, and say we're not
3 going to have any more dispersed residences in the disper-
4 sed residential area unless the Forest Service, as the ad-
5 ministrative managers, can say, after studies, that the land
6 for various reasons, geological, water, health, or important
7 visual values--and they'll have to make that judgment as ad-
8 ministrators--can't hold any more.

9 I really don't think they can say that yet. Some
10 of their alternatives would allow maybe up to 40 to slip in.

11 And what difference does it make to anybody, any
12 of us, if the Y does a good job. Now, if they don't, I'd be
13 the first one--if they build a pink palace on the South side,
14 I'd be the first one to recommend to the Forest Service to
15 condemn it, kick them out of there. But I know Wayne Stew-
16 art's work, and he is not going to build a pink palace. He
17 will be up there with his own machine gun, like he used up
18 here.

19 I guess I've said enough. I cannot in good con-
20 science allow this to go through with the implication through-
21 out--and I am backed up by a lot of people who I consider
22 heavy-weights, so you don't just have to take my word for it,
23 and I have named them. Some of them are here and would shout
24 me down if I misquoted them--the implication that we have to
25 stop all additional residential construction or Y construc-

1 tion or that acquisition by condemnation or otherwise of all
2 of nearly 70 per cent of the property is a necessary manage-
3 ment goal. It may be necessary if they keep having a lot of
4 uncooperative neighbors, and we all are whether we live there
5 or not.

6 But I just can't stand here, as a conservationist
7 or not. Mr. Diel went two thirds of the way. He doesn't
8 have the background that I have. I like to go the third way,
9 which is all the way. I'll go with him, and you, scenic,
10 and research, and the third way, and it is the most impor-
11 tant, really, people.

12 MR. HANNEMAN: We have a request from a Council
13 member for a question.

14 Would you submit to a question?

15 MR. MONTAGUE: I said I was on the firing line. You
16 bet.

17 MR. HANNEMAN: Tom Morgan, question of Mr. Montague.

18 MR. MORGAN: Do you believe, sir, that an error was
19 made in the guidelines in that specifically a new house
20 could be built and receive a protection from condemnation?

21 MR. MONTAGUE: No, I don't think that the Forest
22 Service has the power that was tried in the--they set that
23 out as they were going to try to say we'll write you a letter
24 and tell you we don't intend to condemn the house you want
25 to build. Is that what you're saying?

1 MR. MORGAN: Yes.

2 MR. MONTAGUE: They tried that. As I understand
3 it, their legal counsel told them they didn't have a right
4 to do it, and I believe their legal counsel is right.

5 I don't want to--just to finish out condemnation,
6 so you will understand what I know about it. I have repre-
7 sented public agencies, the city of Portland, the state of
8 Oregon, various other agencies, also defended them. I want
9 you to realize that though you are grandfathered in, that
10 the next Congress can change that law, if it wants to. No
11 Congress can bind the next Congress unless you get into the
12 area of gross unconstitionality.

13 What we have done is we have given protection to
14 people who were already there and the Forest Service and the
15 Council have the terrible burden, the awful job, of picking
16 some tangible point by which everybody could be measured,
17 and then we've said to the others, well, you're subject to
18 condemnation, but that isn't really what we've said. We've
19 said, well, you're just like you always were. You just
20 didn't get in on a goodie. That's really what happened.

21 The Forest Service cannot bind the government. The
22 Forest Service can't make the decision that we'll never con-
23 demn a piece of property. That is, I think, what the deal
24 is, Tom.

25 MR. MORGAN: Thank you, you answered my question.

copy will be mailed to us?

MR. HANNEMAN: I think with our secretary in the back at the table there would be the best place for you to leave your name. The question was for people who wish copies of the material as a result of the meeting today, where do they leave there name. That was the question.

MR. BUTRUILLE: We are not going to furnish copies of the verbatim transcript. It will be available at our office for review and at the libraries. We have copies of the draft statement and that will be available to hand out. The verbatim transcript, it is up to you to make your own arrangements with the young lady at the front to get that.

MR. HANNEMAN: How about the outline of suggestions, though?

MR. BUTRUILLE: That will be available.

MR. HANNEMAN: Is that the proper place, then, with the secretary at the back of the room for leaving their name for those?

MR. BUTRUILLE: Yes.

MR. HANNEMAN: This is a form that you can fill out for the verbatim transcript and the cost is 22 cents a page.

Don.

STATEMENT OF DON SCHWARTZ #37

MR. SCHWARTZ: Before we start my formal presenta-

tion, I would like to say that I went home for lunch in the Scenic-Research Area, and it was bright and sunny. If you take a look outdoors, I think you will see that Lincoln County is the sun belt of the Northwest.

My name is Donald Edward Schwartz. I am an owner of private property within the so-called Scenic-Research Area. I own and live in my own home in the area, and I am currently building another home, and I have plans to build four more homes, all within the confines of the Scenic-Research area.

I can see the looks of Chargin on the faces of my environmental friends. They're in pain. So be it.

I am speaking today on my own behalf and that of several of my friends and neighbors. All of us live within the Scenic-Research Area. We are deeply concerned about the regulation of private property as outlined in the proposed management plan.

My comments will be directed to the area of most concern to us, the Lower Slope "Dispersed" Residential Area. The proposed management plan is heavily weighted to one side, and that side, my friends, is the side of the environmentalists. Certainly the plan is not in the interest of private property owners. It severely restricts the landowner while giving him nothing in return.

During the past one year and a half I have spent

countless hours listening to the Advisory Council, special guests who have testified at the various meetings, many of whom are loaded with impressive sounding titles and degrees. They spout facts and figures faster than I can gasp, but despite all of their supposed expertise, they chose to either overlook or ignore the plight of the property owners within the area.

The property owners are caught up in a situation that we have little or no control over. The Advisory Council which was appointed to represent the needs of all of the people seems to have been polarized to represent only the needs of the environmentalist.

I feel that the Advisory Council should take a long, hard look at what the proposed action can and will do to those owning property within the Lower Slope "Dispersed" Residential Area.

Under our American constitution the right of the people to own and control private property has long been a check on government power. When government controls or regulates private property, they are, in effect, controlling people. Property rights are human rights but we are told by the environmentalist that these rights must be sacrificed for the "good of all of the people".

For every right that is being taken away or impinged upon by the acts of the Forest Service, everyone in

this room, yea, everyone in Tillamook, Lincoln and the country are the poorer for it.

There are few things in this world more dangerous than an environmentalist with a plan. These environmental zealots, such as some on the Advisory Council, will stop at nothing to obtain their Messianic visions regardless of who are harmed. They tell us it is for the common good to have the government regulate our private lands. My friends, a government that has trouble delivering a letter from Otis to Lincoln City, they expect to regulate every inch of private property from Washington, D. C.? Come, come.

Are we so naive as to believe this can be done or that it is a desired action of the United States Government?

Let us just for a moment take a hypothetical couple. This couple retired and as an investment several years ago bought land within the Scenic-Research Area. Let us say that they paid five to ten thousand dollars a lot for property within a private subdivision and let's say they bought five to six lots in that subdivision, representing a cash investment of some $30,000.

Now enter the Forest Service planners. In their report, which most of you have read or have in front of you, they state "the undeveloped lands within the Scenic-Research area will decrease dramatically."

Now, my friends, in a few years our couple's land

is worth $1,000 to $1,500 a lot, and they still owe $10,000 of the thirty, a total wipe-out for the couple.

Their prime asset has turned into a liability and the golden years of retirement have turned into a nightmare.

Many of my friends, including myself and my wife, are caught in this transitory bind. Where is the relief for my neighbors and myself? When we ask the Forest Service for answers to our questions, such as will our property be acquired and, if so, when, they smile a benign smile, and say the management plan will speak to those issues.

I have heard that now for a year and a half. Well, friends, the management plan is here and it does not speak to those issues. It completely and totally ignores them.

For myself, I am making a positive statement, No. 1, the land has been offered to the Forest Service but they have shown no interest in acquiring it. I intend to develop each and every piece of the land that I own and control, and let the Advisory Council and the Forest Service deal with these issues in the courts, if necessary.

The issue of public good versus private property rights might be dealt with.

I make the following suggestions to the Advisory Council.

No. 1, since the county and the state of Oregon recognized plotted subdivisions as areas that can be devel-

1 oped, and since there are several such subdivisions within
2 the Scenic-Research Area, which are all approved, it is my
3 contention that under the current law all of these subdivi-
4 sions are--if you want to call them grandfathered, let's say
5 they can all be developed. That is my contention. I believe
6 it will take a court of law to decide whether we are right or
7 wrong.

8 No. 2, I suggest that any houses, any houses, grand-
9 fathered or not, that are built should be given life tenure to
10 the owners and that such tenure should be transferrable to
11 purchasers of such property. If the Forest Services wishes,
12 as it states, to foster a feeling of cooperation with the
13 property owners, consideration of some of the above points
14 should be taken to task.

15 Regardless of the management direction that is set
16 for the Scenic-Research Area, if funds are not available to
17 allow acquisition of private lands, the Act cannot succeed.

18 County zoning, DEQ regulation, the Safe Water Act,
19 all are deterrents to building and will, as they have in the
20 past, protect the area.

21 The area has a slow history of growth. The Act and
22 the impact on private property will not deter building but
23 will increase it.

24 You may ask why would it increase it. Very simple.
25 An individual faced with writing Mr. Astleford letters asking

1 will his land be acquired eventually tires the process. He
2 finally decides that the only way that he can save his in-
3 vestment is to build upon it. The Forest Service gave us
4 the management plan and they also gave us the direction how
5 to save ourselves when they said that undeveloped lands will
6 be devalued.

7 Very well, friends, then it is obvious that we must
8 develop our lands to save our investments.

9 The proposed plan has two management controls: One,
10 cooperation, and two, acquisition. Many owners have been
11 cooperative and will continue to be cooperative, and offer
12 their land to the Forest Service at a fair market value,
13 only to be told by the District Ranger that the property may
14 be acquired by the government. However, at this time, we
15 can give you no assurance that it will, if ever, be acquired
16 by the government.

17 They speak of the long term, in the long term,
18 over and over. To an obstetrician, friends, the long term
19 means 10 months. What does it mean to the Forest Service,
20 200 years?

21 As I look about my friends and neighbors I see
22 many grey heads. Will any of us be alive to see the long
23 term? I doubt if I will.

24 With this type of noncommital answers, houses will
25 be built and the spirit of cooperation is a one-sided af-

fair. The landowners are cooperating. The Forest Service, however, are unresponsive, and if they ever do get together it appears to me it will be a frigid marriage at best.

In order for the management plan to work, monies must be forthcoming for acquisition. Without these monies the bill cannot work and it shall fail.

In this chess match between the Forest Service and the private property owners, gentlemen of the Forest Service, the next move is up to you.

I thank you.

MR. HANNEMAN: Thank you, Don.

Jane Cherberg from Otis.

(No response.)

MR. HANNEMAN: Del Smith from Otis.

Del.

STATEMENT OF DELBERT K. SMITH

MR. SMITH: My name is Del Smith, I am the President of the Cascade Head Ranch Homeowner's Association. I read a statement at the meeting in Portland last week and I want to make a brief addition to the letter that I submitted at that time. Then I have a personal statement that I would like to make on my own behalf.

This first addition to the letter that I wrote is in the form of a letter to the Forest Supervisor at Corvallis.

Rt. 1, Box 17
Otis, Oregon 97368
May 22, 1976

#41

FOREST SERVICE
Siuslaw National Forest
CORVALLIS, OREGON
MAY 25 1976
RECEIVED

Larry A. Fellows
Forest Supervisor
Siuslaw Nat'l Forest
P.O. Box 1148
Corvallis, Oregon 97330

Dear Mr. Fellows:

This is in response to the Proposed Management Plan for the Cascade Head Scenic Research Area.

We own property within this area, and we have supported what we believed to be the intent of the act. We do not agree that the intent was to prohibit further residential development but rather to limit such development. Alternative C seems closest to our understanding of the intent in this respect.

Sincerely,

Jane Borden

Ken Borden

#45

3817 S E Knight St.
Portland, Oregon 97202
April 19, 1976

Forest Supervisor
Siuslaw National Forest
Corvallis, Oregon 97330

Dear Sir:

In lieu of attendance at the forthcoming hearings on April 24 and May 1, we wish to express our support of the Environmental statement and proposed plan for the management of Cascade Head Scenic Research Area.

We believe that the area should be protected not only against residential over development, but also against over use by daily visitors.

Very truly yours,

Arthur H. Leigh

Arthur H. Leigh

Dorothy E. Leigh

Dorothy E. Leigh

Location of property:
Old Ranch Road
Cascade Head Ranch

Rt 2 Box 31C
Newberg, OR 97132
May 24, 1976

#46

FOREST SERVICE
Siuslaw National Forest
CORVALLIS, OREGON
MAY 26 1976
RECEIVED

Forest Supervisor
Siuslaw National Forest
P. O. Box 1148
Corvallis, OR 97330

Dear Sir:

This is in response to your letter requesting comments on the draft Environmental Statement and proposed Management Plan for the Cascade Head Scenic Research Area.

Although, as property owners at Cascade Head Ranch, we are in agreement with most of the document referred to above, we are in strenuous disagreement with one point; the restrictions on building on previously platted and developed lots.

The proposed Management Plan (pg 73 et. seq) provides a definition of and plan for management of the Lower Slope - Dispersed Residential Subarea. The area contains 942 acres on which there are 320 lots which have or reasonably can be expected to have residences upon them. (Three Rock Subdivision "requires major replanning" and so has been left out of the above figures as to potential residences.

The proposed Management Plan takes great pains to define "dispersed residential" occupancy with reference to the legislative history of PL 93 535, including references "to halt future development" and "to guarantee that the land will be left as it is now." The proposed Plan concludes that therefore further building should be barred. However, the plan fails to reflect what we believe to be the meaning of the language in the legislative history, particularly with respect to Cusick Head Ranch. The land "as it is now" (at the time of the passage of the bill) was a planned development with stringent restrictions on development so as to protect the natural qualities of the area. The development already existed, had been approved by Tillamook County, had roads and utilities in place to the lots, and Congress can be presumed to have recognized the probable construction of residences on the property.

Further, 320 residences on 942 acres is quite adequate dispersal within normal usage. When one takes into account the fact that the residences actually will be in small clusters, the dispersal becomes, effectively, greater, since there are more

sizeable undeveloped spaces.

Therefore, we believe that the restriction on further building on lots which are currently platted, and which have roads and utilities in place to the lots (or rather which did have as of the effective date of the bill) is unreasonable and should be reconsidered.

Yours very truly

Stephen S. & Lee McConnell

#48

FOREST SERVICE
Siuslaw National Forest
CORVALLIS, OREGON
MAY 28 1976
RECEIVED

May 25, 1976

Forest Supervisor
Siuslaw National Forest
P.O. Box 1148
Corvallis OR 97330

RE: Comments to CHSRA Draft Environmental Statement for the Proposed Management Plan.

Dear Sirs:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the environmental statement for the proposed management plan. The extent of the study and its size are impressive and certainly give a much enhanced view of the area to all concerned. Even persons, such as myself, who own property and spend substantial amounts of time at Cascade Head tend to be less than fully aware of the many aspects of the area. My family and I are using the Environmental Statement as a sort of study guide to develop our perspective.

In reviewing the maps which include drawings of the road system at Cascade Head Ranch, I noticed that all are in substantial error. I have enclosed a map of the road system on the Ranch so that your maps may be corrected.

My comments from this point are made from the perspective of a land owner (soon to be a home owner) on Cascade Head Ranch. I can understand the intense interest in the full development of the Cascade Head area as a public asset because I too found the area to be unique and filled with pristine beauty. You may find it strange that I use the term "full development" because most of the rhetoric since the Act sounds like it is meant to prevent what is commonly thought of as development.

I ask you to recognize the fact that private land owners, such as those at Cascade Head Ranch, will always be more careful in preserving the environment than will the "public" and "public guardians". If you doubt this, come to the private areas of Cascade Head Ranch the day after the 4th of July and see what the environment looks like; then go to Cape Lookout or any other "public" place and see what they look like!

FROM THIS POINT OF VIEW, PLEASE REMEMBER THAT THE CHSRA MANAGEMENT PLAN IS EFFECTIVELY PROPOSING A VASTLY MORE INTENSIVE "DEVELOPMENT" OF THIS UNIQUE AND VERY FRAGILE ENVIRONMENT THAN PRIVATE OWNERSHIP WOULD HAVE ENVISIONED. The Act, was supposed to protect the land. In my experience the "Portland Picnicer" cares less for the fragile beauty of Cascade Head than does the local inhabitant. He comes to the Head once in a lifetime and returns home. CHR home owners LIVE there and have to face tomorrow there. We offer a far more practical hope for fulfillment of the objectives of the Act than do "the outsiders" and self appointed experts from afar.

Amid all the talk of acquiring private property, consider the possibility that residents of Cascade Head Ranch are probably the most capable, real friends that the "Head" has. If these "friends" are forced away, directly or indirectly, there will be no one who really cares. Our good faith has been demonstrated in our own environmental preservation program, our support of the Act and subsequent discussions and our concern for the LAND.

Please be reminded that far-sighted individuals proposed and paid for privately the Nature Conservancy ownership of the Head land and provided the conservancy trail access. For planning purposes, I ASK THAT WHENEVER POSSIBLE, VISITORS TO THE AREA BE DIRECTED AWAY FROM THE AREAS OF PRIVATE HOUSING. SPECIFICALLY, I STRONGLY RECOMMEND PRIMARY ACCESS TO THE NATURE CONSERVANCY TRAIL BE FROM THE NORTH. According to Forest Service estimates this would be the least expensive approach anyway. If secondary access from the South can be justified at all, it should be via the Crowley Creek area, circling north around the Cascade Head Ranch development. Again, use of the already established parking facilities would substantially reduce costs.

This approach would maximize benefits to all parties concerned at minimum cost. It would be a cruel irony if the people who provided the Head land and the Conservancy trail should become victims of trampled vegetation, litter and vandalism that always comes with public use.

In closing, please don't overdevelop the area. Don't become the cause of what we all seek to prevent--destruction of a fragile environment.

Thank you again for the opportunity to comment. I would appreciate being kept informed about all future actions.

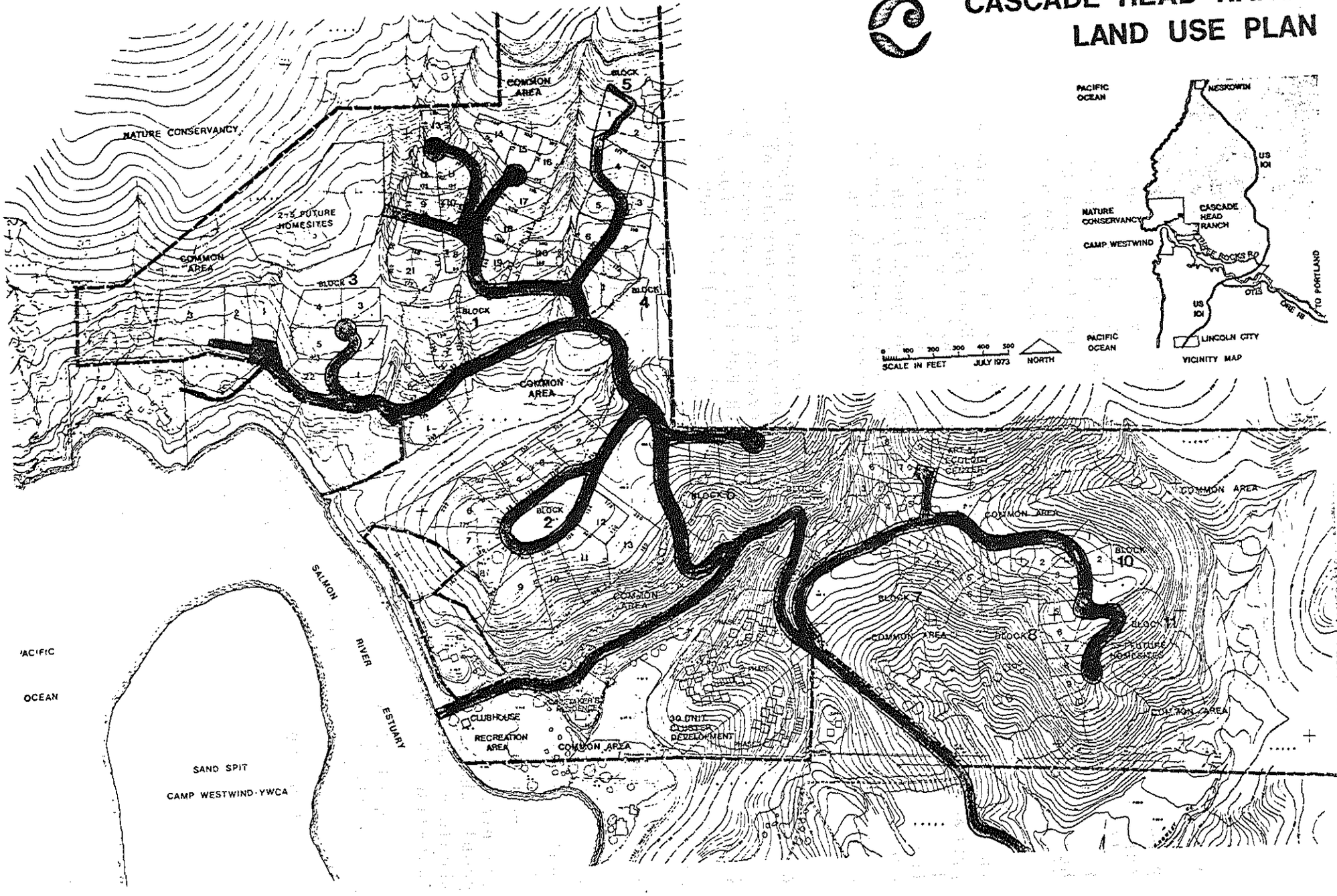
Sincerely,

John A. Rupp

John A. Rupp
6708 Plum Dr. and Cascade Head Ranch
Milwaukie OR Otis OR
97222

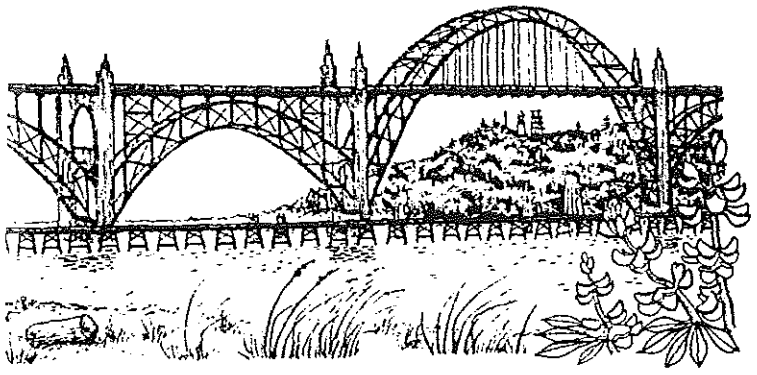
bjh
Enc.

CASCADE HEAD RANCH
LAND USE PLAN



APPENDIX IX

OTHER LETTERS



188

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Lincoln County Courthouse
Newport, Oregon 97365
503-265-5341

July 8, 1976

T.M. ASST
RECON
R&I ASST
P.E. 4
SURVEY
RD. MAINT
OFFICE SE
BUS PR
CLERKS
JUL 12 1976

Hebo Ranger Station
Hebo, OR 97122

Attention: Jim Barney

Dear Jim:

Tamara Quays was recorded as a "Planned Unit Development" under the Unit Ownership Section of State Law (O.R.S. 91.505 through 91.675) in the Office of the County Clerk on December 1, 1969. The development contains 107 lots and was originally intended for travel trailer sites for either occasional or permanent occupancy.

In 1970 a letter was sent to the developer, John Dilworth, stating that Tamara Quays could not qualify as a "unit ownership" development since the lots (or units) did not meet the definition of "Unit" as stated in 91.505 (13) therefor it was a subdivision and had to be filed as such.

Mr. Dilworth apparently agreed, since on August 14, 1972 he received tentative plan approval for a subdivision. Since then no final plat has been offered for record.

The development is under a "Cease and Desist" order from the Real Estate Division of the Department of Commerce which restricts them from the sale of any more lots. This order was given in September, 1974.

The last correspondence I have from D.E.Q. regarding this matter limits the sewage system to those already there and until that is changed, this office would not approve any more Placement Permits for mobile homes or travel trailers.

Tamara Quays is presently in limbo. Mr. Dilworth (or someone) must file a subdivision on the property and must find a way to improve the sewage disposal system. Both of these must be accomplished before any additional lots can be sold or mobile homes placed on those lots already sold.

If you have further questions regarding this matter please contact this office.

Respectfully,

James S. Webb

James S. Webb
Planning Director

OREGON STATE HIGHWAY DIVISION

HIGHWAY BUILDING • SALEM, OREGON • 97310

ROBERT W. STRAUB
GOVERNOR

F. B. KLABOE
Administrator of Highways

November 14, 1975

Mr. Jay Christiansen
Hebo Ranger Station
Hebo, Oregon 97122

Dear Mr. Christiansen:

Our office has reviewed Stephen Dow Beckham's historical survey for Cascade Head and the Salmon River Estuary. Of the properties inventoried, the Steve John (Stephen John Baxter) House appears to be the only one eligible for nomination to the National Register. This property is eligible because of its age (over 50 years) and its association with "Steve John" an important Salmon River Indian.

I hope this is helpful.

Sincerely,

Paul B. Hartwig

Paul B. Hartwig
for State Historic Preservation Office

PH:ko

APPENDIX X

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICE

the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601–674), notice was given in the FEDERAL REGISTER (41 FR 4706) that a referendum would be conducted among the growers who, during the period May 1, 1975, through January 31, 1976 (which period was determined to be a representative period for the purpose of such referendum), were engaged, in the production area, in the production of cherries for market and among handlers who, during the aforesaid period, canned or froze cherries produced in the production area, to ascertain whether such growers and handlers favor continuation of the marketing order.

Upon the basis of the results of the aforesaid referendum which was conducted during the period March 1 to March 10, 1976, both dates inclusive, it is hereby found and determined that the termination of the marketing order, regulating the handling of cherries grown in Michigan, New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland, is not favored by the requisite majority of such growers or handlers.

Dated: MARCH 30, 1976.

RICHARD L. FELTNER,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc.76-9527 Filed 4-1-76;8:45 am]

Forest Service

CASCADE HEAD SCENIC-RESEARCH AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN

Availability of Draft Environmental Statement

Pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, has prepared a Draft Environmental Statement for the Proposed Management Plan on the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area, USDA-FS-DES (Adm) 76-06.

The environmental statement concerns a Proposed Management Plan which specifies management objectives and management controls necessary for the protection controls necessary for the protection, management and development of the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area. The proposed Management Plan strives to promote a cooperative relationship with private landowners within the Area so the intent of Public Law 93-535 and the plan can be met. It provides for limited new public facilities to aid area visitors and it severely limits some uses and activities. It restricts construction of any new residential units within the Area, except those in place on June 1, 1974, and those having the necessary county approvals stipulated in the final guidelines of the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area for construction to start after June 1, 1974. It establishes a land acquisition program to implement the provisions of this plan and of Public Law 93-535. It establishes a long term goal of restoring the Salmon River estuary and its associated wetlands to a natural estuarine system free from man's developments. It displays a research program designed to study the coastal ecosystem.

This Draft Environmental Statement was transmitted to CEQ on March 26, 1976.

Copies are available for inspection during regular working hours at the following locations:

USDA, Forest Service, South Agriculture Bldg., Room 3230, 12th St. and Independence Ave., SW., Washington, D.C. 20250.

USDA, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, Multnomah Building, 319 SW. Pine Street, Portland, Oregon 97204.

USDA, Forest Service, Siuslaw National Forest, 545 SW. 2nd, Corvallis, Oregon 97330.

USDA, Forest Service, Siuslaw National Forest, Hebo Ranger District, Hebo, Oregon 97122.

A limited number of single copies are available upon request to:

Forest Supervisor, Siuslaw National Forest, 545 SW., 2nd, Corvallis, Oregon 97330.

Copies of the Environmental Statement have been sent to various Federal, State, and local agencies as outlined in the CEQ guidelines.

Comments are invited for the public, and from the state and local agencies which are authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards, and from Federal agencies having jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved for which comments have not been requested specially.

Comments concerning the proposed action and requests for additional information should be addressed to:

Forest Supervisor, Siuslaw National Forest, P.O. Box 1148, Corvallis, Oregon 97330.

Two public meetings to receive public input on this Draft Environmental Statement have been scheduled:

Saturday, April 24, 1976, 10 a.m. to 12 m. (noon) and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., Cosmopolitan Motor Hotel, 1030 NE. Union, Portland, Oregon and Saturday, May 1, 1976, 10 a.m. to 12 m. (noon) and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Neskowin Lodge, Neskowin, Oregon.

Comments must be received by May 26, 1976 in order to be considered in the preparation of the final environmental statement.

MARCH 26, 1976.

R. MAX PETERSON,
Deputy Chief, Forest Service.

[FR Doc.76-9476 Filed 4-1-76;8:45 am]

Rural Electrification Administration

EAST KENTUCKY POWER COOPERATIVE, INC.

Proposed Loan Guarantee

A Notice was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on January 26, 1976, announcing a proposed loan guarantee to East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky, in the amount of $299,000,000, such funds to be used for the financing of a project consisting of 300,000 kW generating unit, 51 miles of 345 kV transmission line, and related facilities.

We are hereby amending the amount of the proposed loan guarantee to $379,000,000 and amending the purposes to include pollution-control equipment.

We are also extending the time for proposals to be submitted to Mr. Ronald L. Rainson, General Manager, to 30 days from the date of this notice.

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 24th day of March 1976.

DAVID A. HAMIL,
Administrator, Rural Electrification Administration.

[FR Doc.76-9199 Filed 4-1-76;8:45 am]

OGLETHORPE ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORP.

Proposed Loan Guarantee

Under the authority of Public Law 93-32 (87 STAT. 65) and in conformance with applicable agency policies and procedures as set forth in REA Bulletin 20-22 (Guarantee of Loans for Bulk Power Supply Facilities), notice is hereby given that the Administrator of REA will consider providing a guarantee supported by the full faith and credit of the United States of America for a loan in the approximate amount of $[illegible]9,935,000 to Oglethorpe Electric Membership Corporation of Decatur, Georgia. These loan funds will be used to finance a project consisting of 27 miles of 115 kV transmission line, 51 miles of 46 kV transmission line, 0.5 mile of 230 kV transmission line and related facilities.

Legally organized lending agencies capable of making, holding and servicing the loan proposed to be guaranteed may obtain information on the proposed project, including the engineering and economic feasibility studies and the proposed schedule for the advances to the borrower of the guaranteed loan funds from Mr. F. R. Stacy, Manager, Oglethorpe Electric Membership Corporation, 3951 Snapfinger Parkway, Decatur, Georgia 30032.

In order to be considered, proposals must be submitted (within 30 days from the date of this notice) to Mr. Stacy. The right is reserved to give such consideration and make such evaluation or other disposition of all proposals received, as Oglethorpe Electric and REA deem appropriate. Prospective lenders are advised that the guaranteed financing for this project is available from the Federal Financing Bank under a standing agreement with the Rural Electrification Administration.

Copies of REA Bulletin 20-22 are available from the Director, Information Services Division, Rural Electrification Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 25th day of March 1976.

DAVID A. HAMIL,
Administrator, Rural Electrification Administration.

[FR Doc.76-9200 Filed 4-1-76;8:45 am]

APPENDIX XI

ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC INPUT
ON THE
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
FOR THE
PROPOSED MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE
CASCADE HEAD SCENIC-RESEARCH AREA

JUNE 1976

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I. DISTRIBUTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

The review period for the Draft Environmental Statement started on March 26, 1976 and ran through May 26, 1976. Approximately 725 copies of the Draft Environmental Statement were sent to state, county, and Federal agencies; all landowners of record; various Forest Service offices; libraries; congressional delegations; the Advisory Council; and other persons, groups, and companies which had requested information about the Scenic-Research Area.

This analysis contains information extracted from 52 letters or testimonies (from 44 different respondents) received by the planning team by June 1. The testimony was received at two public meetings - Portland, April 24 - Neskowin, May 1. One letter was received from Jack Remington of the Oregon Highway Division, Trails System, and one letter was received from Mike Wright of the Pacific Coast Bike/Hostle Committee, prior to the review period.

II. OBJECTIVE OF THE ANALYSIS

This analysis is intented to serve as an easy reference tool for discussions at various Advisory Council and Forest Service meetings prior to the formation of the final management plan and the Final Environmental Statement. This document should be read in combination with letters and testimony and should act only as a summary.

In some cases two or three paragraphs have been shortened into one concise statement. It is, therefore, necessary for the reviewer to read the original input to obtain the full meaning. If it was not clear what the respondent said or if his comments were too lengthy to be recorded in this document, the word "refer" and who the input was from follow the shortened statement.

III. INPUTS WERE RECEIVED FROM:

1. Elected Officials:

   Jack Postle - Lincoln County Commissioner (testimony received at the Neskowin Public Meeting)

2. Federal Agencies:

   Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration (2 letters)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (letter)
The Corps of Engineers (letter)
U.S. Coast Guard (letter)
USDA, Soil Conservation Service (letter)
USDA, Office of Equal Opportunity (letter)
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (letter)

3. State Agencies:

Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department (letter)
Oregon State Highway Division, Trails System (letter)
Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife - two inputs - (one letter and one testimony)
Oregon State Department of Geology & Mineral Industries
The Land Conservation and Development Commission (letter)
Oregon State Highway Division (letter)
Oregon State Marine Board (letter)

4. County Agencies:

Tillamook County, Office of Planning Commissioner (letter)

5. Formal Groups:

	Location	Landowner
Central Cascades Conservation Council (letter)	Willamette Valley	No
Cascade Head Ranch Howeowners Association (testimony at both public meetings and a letter)(and self)**	Local *	Yes
Pixieland Corporation (public meeting)(and self)**	Local	Yes
The Oregon Environmental Council (public meeting)	Willamette Valley	No
The Young Women's Christian Association Camp Westwind,(three verbal inputs and one letter)	Local	Yes
The Cascade Head Ranch Improvement District (and self) (public meeting)	Local	Yes
The Oregon Shores Conservation Coalition (public meeting)	Local	No
The Mazama Conservation Committee (letter)	Willamette Valley	No
Corvallis Center for Environmental Services (letter)	Willamette Valley	No
Friends of the Earth (letter)	State of Washington	No
UCLA - Associated Students (letter)	Los Angeles, CA	No

* Local is defined as Lincoln or Tillamook County, Oregon
** "and self" indicate the respondent spoke for a group and himself

6. Individuals:

	Location	Landowner
Jack Day (public meeting)	Willamette Valley	Yes
Harold Hirsch (public meeting)	Willamette Valley	Yes
David Katat (letter)	Willamette Valley	Yes
Malcom Montague (public meeting)	Local	Yes
Don Schwartz (public meeting)	Local	Yes
Bev Thompson (public meeting)	Willamette Valley	No
Mrs. Grant Bowden (letter)	Scottsdale, AR	Yes
Zane Church (letter)	Local	Yes
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Boyden (letter)	Local	Yes
R. C. Davis (letter)	Willamette Valley	No
Barbara Smith (letter)	Willamette Valley	Yes
Lawrence Gnos (public meeting)	Local	Yes
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Leigh (letter)	Willamette Valley	Yes
Mr. and Mrs. Stephen S. McConnel (letter)	Willamette Valley	Yes
Jack Roberts (letter)	Los Angeles, CA	Yes
John A. Rupp (letter)	Local	Yes

7. Other:

Blackie Walsh, Advisory Council Member (letter)	Willamette Valley	No

IV. THE ANALYSIS

Each response was coded on a special sheet which displayed various types of comments or issues. From these individual sheets, the following summaries were made:

A. GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT THE PROPOSED MANAGEMENT PLAN OR THE ALTERNATIVES

Eight respondents indicated that they generally or strongly approved of the proposed management plan, although the majority of these respondents made suggestions for revisions of specific parts of the plan. Although the majority of the people had disagreements with specific parts of the plan, no one said that they disagreed totally with it.

One respondent indicated support or agreement for Alternative A.

One respondent disagreed with Alternative A and Alternative B but generally agreed with Alternative C.

One respondent had general agreement with Alternative B,and one agreed with Alternative B or C.

Throughout the planning process, we have indicated that we are not in a vote taking process. For the most part this point seemed to be well accepted by the public and they confined their comments to specific points of disagreement with the plan. Generally, respondents did not indicate that they agreed with items covered in the plan but voiced disagreement with specific items and, in many cases, suggested changes.

* *

The following pages contain summaries by categories. The number to the left of each comment indicates the number of times that particular comment was repeated.

B. RESEARCH

A total of ten inputs discussed research. The majority of the respondents favored expanding the Research Natural Area to natural boundaries and generally liked the three research categories but offered the suggestion that the manipulative category be placed under the direction of the Scientific Review Team.

Their comments follow:

Inputs	Research Natural Area
1	Agree with the expansion of the Research Natural Area to a natural boundary, but this should be north of Hart's Cove because of conflicts with recreation use.
1	Agree with natural boundary on Research Natural Area - don't eliminate day use of the area. Eliminate camping use. Need further study on the boundary.
2	Agree with the expansion of the Research Natural Area.
	Research Categories
1	Oppose managing for manipulation.
1	Research categories are consistant with the legislation.
1	Recommend manipulative category be placed under the direction of the Scientific Review Team.
2	Review Team should consider doing manipulation type research outside the area.

Inputs

1 Oregon Fish & Wildlife Department would object if hunting were prohibited in the control and reserve category areas.

1 Should publish guidelines on manipulative research projects - protect against projects which would have irreversible impacts or impacts not easily confined to the study plot.

1 Agree with the three research categories, but manipulative research should also be under the Scientific Review Team.

1 Do manipulation outside the area if possible.

Other Comments

1 The critical objective should be how man can live with his adjacent environment.

1 Coordinate research in the estuary with the Oregon Estuarine Council.

1 Commend research program outlined in plan.

1 Research budget excessive - some of this research may already be complete.

1 Research program is outstanding.

C. VISUAL (SCENIC)

The scenic impacts or aspects of the plan were discussed by only three respondents:

Inputs

1 Scenic values will continue to bring people to the Area.

1 Consider the visual impact of the visitor center from travel routes.

1 The signs that are planned are a visual intrusion and have more than a minimal impact because of increased people use generated by the signs.

D. RECREATION USE

For the most part respondents were only concerned about recreation use as it affected other uses such as private property. However, six respondents dealt strictly with recreation use (see Trails and Trail Access for additional recreation type commnets):

Inputs

1 Projected use figures are too high in the long run - what is the impact of the recreationists on the land and the landowners.

1 Do not permit camping north of the river.

1 I hope extensive camping won't be opened up - this would defeat the purpose of the Act.

1 Day camping will give people opportunity to enjoy scenery.

1 Concerned about number of people coming to the area - this might exceed carrying capacity - agrees with limiting group size and numbers of visitors.

1 Hunting is compatible with recreation.

1 Lack of access along the river will restrict fishing and reduce catch.

1 Recommend saying lack of boat launch in upper river will make river unusable by the majority of public boaters.

1 Horse use should be routed around areas of unstable soils.

E. PUBLIC USE (CARRYING CAPACITY)

Five respondents had concerns about the area's carrying capacity:

Inputs

2 We don't want too many people on the land, this causes environmental degradation.

2 Should explore an alternative of allowing additional growth on private land, then cut down use on public land.

1 What is the impact of greater numbers of people and parking lots - what is impact in the long run - what is the carrying capacity of the land?

1 Is concerned about the carrying capacity of the area but is confident that final facility location will protect the area.

Inputs

1 It is not valid for the Forest Service to increase use and not allow others to do the same.

1 Protect the area from over use by daily visitors.

F. FOREST SERVICE FACILITIES OR DEVELOPMENT

Input to this subject was received from five people.

Inputs

1 Forest Service or anyone else must apply for a building permit.

1 Only provide small road signs, this will not attract people to the area.

1 Unmanned visitor center will attract people - I can't see how the structure fits in with Retention and sensitive seen area.

2 How can the Forest Service build signs and a visitor center but not allow private landowners to do the same.

1 The nature trail is in the estuary and a sensitive seen area, how can the Forest Service do this and not allow the private landowners to do the same.

1 Parking lots and signs are not the way to see the area or participate in it.

1 Signing and the visitor center should be small, unobtrusive and serve to direct, not attract.

1 The environmental study center should be disigned to serve those seriously interested in such study.

1 Visitor information facility and signing area, much needed service.

G. TRAILS AND TRAIL ACCESS

Eleven individuals commented about the Nature Conservancy Trail, the Coast Trail, and other trail facilities.

Three respondents asked that the Nature Conservancy Trail be routed away from residences to avoid conflict within the area.

Generally, people liked the concept of the Coast Trail north of the Salmon River but had concerns about its alignment south of the Salmon River. Specific comments about the Coast Trail and the Nature Conservancy Trail, and other concerns follow:

Inputs	Nature Conservancy Trail
1	North trail head should be at the junction of S-61 and the logging road, not where it is shown on the map - appendix page 43.
3	Route the Nature Conservancy Trail away from residences.
2	South trail head should be near Crowley Creek and Three Rox Road.
1	More hiking trails to reduce use in the Nature Conservancy Area.
1	South trail head for the Nature Conservancy Trail should be the boat ramp parking lot.
1	Develop north Nature Conservancy trail head first.
1	Make north trail head for the Nature Conservancy Trail the prime entrance.

Inputs	Coast Trail
1	Trail through Research Natural Area should remain open to use until Coast Trail is complete - should state reason for closing trail in the Research Natural Area, not lack of access to the north.
2	The northern portion of Coast Trail is O.K. - the south portion should cross the river at the big bend, or at Highway 101. Homeowners at big bend could operate a ferry to cross the river. Keep trail away from the YWCA.
1	Construction of Coast Trail needs to be coordinated between the State and the Forest Service.
1	The Coast Trail goes through areas of unstable soils and the sensitive seen area - this may cause problems.
1	Modification of Coast Trail (Refer - Oregon Highway Division - Jack Remington)
1	Coverage of the Coast Trail in the Environmental Statement is adequate.

Inputs	Other Comments
1	Oppose greater hiker access.
1	Agree with the elimination of the trail through the Research Natural Area.

Inputs

1 Outlined the proposed Coast Bike Trail.

1 Parking lots should be gravel surfaced.

H. TRANSPORTATION OTHER THAN TRAILS

Specific comments about transportation systems within the area were received from four respondents (other comments particularly about Highway 101 are located in the estuary section).

Inputs

1 Need to maintain and improve existing highways to provide safe and adequate transportation.

1 Are considering 4 lanes for Highway 18.

1 Upgrading Highway 101 will depend to some degree on amount of traffic generated by the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area.

1 Plan turn lanes on Highway 101 at Three Rox Road.

1 Recommend disposal of debris along Highway 101 for safety and maintenance.

1 Turn lanes may be needed for visitor center.

1 Coordinate access to unmanned visitor center with State.

1 I question the need to have four lanes on Highways 18 and 101.

1 Recommend no definite commitments be made for Highway 101 without the benefit of conclusions reached through studies by highway agencies.

I. BOAT USE

Boat use drew comments from six people. The comments follows:

Inputs

1 Oppose greater boater access.

1 Boating in Alternative C is preferred - this would not preclude future restrictions if conditions warrant.

Inputs

1 Alternative A & B would require State to prohibit boating. The State can regulate to protect people and property - this is not preferred.

2 If motor boats are not allowed, then put a boat slip-in near Highway 101 Bridge - otherwise allow motor boats on the whole river.

2 The claim that unlimited boat use impacts wildlife is unwarranted and remote - this needs more monitoring.

2 Does the state have the manpower to enforce the proposed restriction - if not, the estuary fauna may suffer.

1 I consider the Salmon River bar to be hazardous and expect more accidents.

1 Why does the Forest Service want to restrict non-motor boat use when it is allowed by the Act?

1 It is incorrect that the elimination of motor boat use will have little effect on angler use.

J. HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING & WILDLIFE (SEE BOATING FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS)

This issue turned out not to be as controversial as expected. Six respondents commented on this issue.

Inputs

1 Agree with plan on hunting, fishing and trapping but would recommend closures during estuary rehabilitation to study the readjustment of animal populations in undisturbed state.

1 Consider restrictions on trapping - trapping of predators could affect the results of research.

1 Hunting is needed to keep animal populations in check and compatible with resource management - without control, the objectives of the Upper Timbered Slope and Headlands can't be met,also animals will impact adjacent landowners.

1 Population control of elk will be necessary to prevent impacts on other resources.

2 The Forest Service should fund, man, or cooperate in the effort to determine the impacts of the hatchery on the estuary.

1 Suggests that negative wildlife statements be written more positive.

Inputs

1 No where in the Environmental Statement is it mentioned that hunting is compatible with recreation.

1 Wildlife population control will be necessary to protect other values.

1 The objective of vegetation management should be maintenance of wildlife habitat diversity.

1 The State of Oregon can best regulate hunting and fishing.

1 Prohibit hunting, fishing and trapping.

1 Should allow hunting, fishing and trapping, but should monitor to determine the impacts.

1 The fish hatchery may require amending regulations in the area.

K. RESTORATION OF THE ESTUARY

The long term goal of revitalization of the estuary and returning it to the condition prior to diking drew heavy support. A total of nine people responded to this issue.

Comments follow:

Inputs Agree With Goal

2 Agree with immediate and long range objective.

1 Agree with long term goal but leave the farmers if they want to stay - this will keep the area from turning into brambles.

1 Agree with the plan - the reasonable time frame will not put undue pressures on the owners.

1 Agree with the long term goal.

1 Agree with the method of dike removal.

Other Comments

1 Highway 101 Bridge designed for 50 year storm with only minimum backwater effect.

1 Bridge does not restrict flow under normal conditions.

Inputs

1 Dikes eliminate possibility of improving river flow by bridging Highway 101.

1 Moving Highway 101 out of the estuary would require an Environmental Statement by Department of Transportation.

1 Speedy restoration of estuary - not long term.

1 You can't accomplish the goal for the estuary unless public access is limited.

L. SALMON RIVER

Two respondents specifically discussed the Salmon River. (See Revitalization of the Estuary for additional comments)

Inputs

1 A discussion of the River and Harbor Act, as it applies to the Salmon River is needed.

1 The Corps of Engineers has administrative responsibility from the river mouth to Highway 101.

1 The Coast Guard would require a permit for replacement or revision of the Highway 101 bridge.

1 If revision or replacement of the Highway 101 bridge is contemplated, the Environmental Statement should discuss the effect of the bridge and fill approaches on the river, otherwise when a permit is requested an Environmental Statement may be necessary.

M. TIMBER

Two respondents commented on this issue.

Inputs

1 Timber goals of the Environmental Statement will work for either side.

1 If timber harvest is restricted, will it be removed from the allowable cut or transferred to other areas.

N. WATER

One respondent had comments about water supply.

Inputs	
1	A decrease in the number of water users will force cost of water up. If the Forest Service purchases lots they should pay for disrupted services.
1	All possible consideration should be given to protecting water facilities from vandalism and contamination.

O. THE YWCA, CAMP WESTWIND

Most of the respondents to this issue were from the YWCA. A total of seven different inputs were received:

Inputs	
2	It seems obvious that the goals and objectives of Westwind will enhance the area.
2	Senator Packwood and Congressman Wyatt endorsed the plans of Camp Westwind. (quote from two letters, refer Neskowin meeting - testimony by the YWCA)
1	The YWCA purchased the Fraser Ranch to protect the river, improve usage of the land, provide a site for a low cost center, provide access for the handicapped, and to provide facilities for local residents.
1	Camp Westwind's goal is to insure orderly plus maximum use of their land within the constraints of the natural system.
1	The YWCA has not had the opportunity to tell the Forest Service and the Advisory Council their plans.
2	Camp Westwind is not considered in the Environmental Statement - Westwind should be considered as a unique unit. Westwind does not fit the pattern of other kinds of use out there.
1	Westwind and Sitka Center are unique and different and should be treated that way.
2	Westwind needs to provide new facilities with road access, also they need to winterize their buildings, status quo is not acceptable.
1	Can't raise money for facilities if people think the Forest Service will condemn.
1	If some forms of use can increase, then why not the use at Westwind, they can handle possibly three times the current use.

Inputs

1 If Westwind can use their proposed plan: (a) More inner city residents and minority groups will be able to utilize the program; (b) it will provide for school use; (c) general public can better utilize the area; and (d) other groups can use the facilities.

1 If the YWCA plan blends in and fits the land, the Forest Service will have to let them build.

1 It is a valid alternative to allow the YWCA to develop within the constraints listed in the Land Use Plan for Westwind Vol. I.

1 Consideration must be given to changes at the YWCA - new facilities on existing roads - adequate sanitary and water development - upgrading of living facilities.

P. LAND OR LAND PURCHASE

A total of 18 inputs discussed land purchase or how the plan affected their land. Condemnation, adequate funds, willing sellers, and the taking of land without just compensation, lead the list of items discussed by the respondents. A common trend to many of the comments was that no one wants to buy property if there is a threat of condemnation when they develop it so I can't sell my property and the Forest Service does not have sufficient funds to purchase it. I can't build on my property without danger of condemnation in the future. This constitutes a taking of my rights without just compensation.

The following specific points were made:

Inputs Willing Sellers

1 If the Forest Service can't purchase property from willing sellers, he should be allowed to proceed with development.

1 Highest priority should be given to buying from willing sellers.

1 The plan can only succeed if the Forest Service immediately purchases land from willing sellers.

1 If the Forest Service can't buy from willing sellers, then the plan and the guidelines should be changed.

Inputs Condemnation

1 There is a threat of real or imaginary condemnation.

1 The Environmental Statement is acquisition and condemnation oriented.

1 Don't worry about condemnation, the Forest Service doesn't have any money - even if they do condemn they have to purchase in "then condition".

1 I don't think the Forest Service intends mass condemnation here.

1 The Forest Service can't write a letter of assurance - the Forest Service can't bind the government on anything - the Forest Service can't say that they will never condemn.

1 We are threatened with condemnation if we develop Pixieland.

1 The Federal Government has the right to condemn, but stop worrying about it, everyone lives with this - just compensation must be paid.

1 My taxes are going up, if we get them down, the Forest Service will use these figures when they condemn.

1 No one wants to buy property if they don't know they can build on it - can't build without danger of condemnation in the future. Price paid will be on raw land only (refer Jack Day).

1 I don't care if I build, or the Forest Service condemns.

Adequate Funds

1 The Forest Service says they will buy property, but they don't have adequate funds.

Taking Without Compensation

1 I can't sell my lots, no one will buy because of substantial change - this is a taking without just compensation.

1 If an owner develops, they may be condemned at a later unspecified date. This puts a cloud on the title and constitutes a taking without compensation.

1 This situation is a taking without condemnation or compensation.

1 The Forest Service can't reduce my valid existing rights without compensation.

1 The clouding of a title with the threat of condemnation is a taking without compensation.

Inputs	Other Comments
1	Agree with purchase of actual wetlands, but should not purchase lands above extreme high water levels - this is an unnecessary disruption of human uses.
1	The Nature Conservancy should maintain control of their land - they may need to protect the Head from the public in the future.
1	Don't let the Government steal the land.
1	The Environmental Statement does not tell if property will be acquired or when.
1	To foster a feeling of cooperation, owners of houses, whether or not they are grandfathered, should be given life tenure, which is transferrable to purchasers of the property.
1	Lot sizes for Cascade Head Ranch are in error.
1	I can't sell my house - one person said that they won't buy a house on land in government control.
1	It would cost the government $10 million to purchase land worth 1/3 of that.
1	If the Forest Service purchases land, there will be a loss of revenue to the County and higher taxes to the remaining owners.
1	It is unfair to pay taxes on land the government won't let us sell or build on.
1	I would be interested in knowing what value the Forest Service plans on putting on my land.
1	Higher levels of funding should be requested, if the Forest Service can't quickly acquire land, this may be a taking and will encourage landowners to make a substantial change to force condemnation.

Q. HOUSING - DEVELOPMENT (Also see the sections on the Act or Its Intent and the Guidelines)

Seventeen respondents directly addressed the housing issue. (See Land or Land Acquisition for additional related comments)

Inputs	Indicate No Additional Houses are Desirable
1	I agree with the plan on housing.
1	I would rather not see additional housing.

Inputs

1 I agree that there should be no future housing. This will protect the Area's scenic and scientific values.

1 Building of homes is not desirable, legal or compatible with the objectives of the Act.

1 Quickly condemn houses built after June 1, 1974. Seek an injuction blocking future building in the Cascade Head Ranch.

Indicate Some Additional Houses are Desirable

1 The Forest Service should publish strict guidelines which would allow additional developmnet. Local acceptance of the whole plan will be better.

1 Planned residences should be allowed.

1 The Three Rox Subdivision requires major replanning. There are 320 other lots which have or can reasonably have residences on them.

1 320 residences on 942 acres is dispersed - some houses are clustered so dispersal becomes effectively greater.

1 Prefer housing of Alternative "C".

1 Platted subdivisions should be allowed to proceed provided their plans are approved as to fitness of design.

1 It is up to the Forest Service to say how many houses - they can't say they have reached the limit.

1 You can't say no more houses unless the land can't hold more because of geology, etc.

1 No more houses is totally and gravely wrong.

1 Let subdivisions develop. Let Forest Service purchase those portions needed to preserve visual quality.

1 Gives formula to decide how many more houses.(Refer M. J. Montague letter)

1 Houses could be clustered - four houses with 58 acres around them is dispersed.

1 A reasonable number of houses would be 500 to 600.

Other Comments

1 The area should be protected against residential over-development.

1 Disagree with the restrictions on building on platted and developed lots.

T. THE ACT OR ITS INTENT

The Act or its intent received a substantial amount of comment. Twenty-one people had comment to do with the Act. The majority of the comments dealt with the legislative intent of the Act.

Inputs	Intent
1	Intent was to allow housing on existing developed and approved lots.
1	I do not believe the intent was to prohibit future housing but to limit development.
1	The intent of the law is the general management objective of the Act.
1	The intent was not to remove all buildings in the estuary subarea. Some of the buildings are above the flood line and should remain.
1	It was not the intent of the Act to threaten lifestyle of the people.
1	Proposed plan meets the intent of the Act.
1	Lower slope was intended to have as many houses as would fit in (refer M. J. Montague for criteria).
1	It was not the intent to prevent all new development, possibly it was only 20 to 40 new homes, but some.
1	I doubt that it was the intent of the Act to condemn land in 15 to 50 years for a Substantial Change today.
1	The Forest Service has fairly interpreted the wording and the intent.
1	The intent or concept was intermediate protection for the area with scientific values overriding or excluding houses.
1	It was the intent that subdivisions were there though not necessarily grandfathered in.
1	It was the intent to preserve the Cascade Head ecology and natural environment for the benefit of future generations and to prevent significant land use changes.
1	I can't believe it was the intent of the authors to put the landowners in this position (refer Jack Day testimony)
1	The intent was to preserve the head and the estuary in as near present condition as possible - control, not stop housing in the lower slope - limited residential construction is totally within the intent.

Inputs

1 Generally agree it was the intent to halt future developments in the Lower Slope.

1 It was not the intent of the authors to halt all future home building provided they met certain criteria.

Other Comments

1 The plan succeeds in implementing the direction in the Act for protecting and studying the coastal ecosystem.

1 The plan in general is excellent and is in keeping with the purposes of the legislation.

1 The status quo the Act sought, is the whole Cascade Head Ranch development.

1 The Act was set up for scenery, research and people living in their homes surrounded by adjacent land - the environment right around them. (Refer M.J. Montague)

1 We didn't want a national park.

1 The Act will increase development not deter it. (Refer Don Schwartz)

1 Legislative history indicates minimum use of condemnation.

1 The YWCA supported passage of the Act with the understanding that the "Y"s future plans are within its constraints.

1 The Act would have to be changed to accommodate the Lincoln and Tillamook County proposal.

1 Because of the Act people can't develop their property without threat of condemnation - the Act has created economic hardship.

1 The Act says, subject to valid existing rights, my rights were to use my property in accordance with Cascade Head Ranch regulations - Alternative A violates these rights.

1 The YWCA supported the Act with the understanding it would accommodate future changes at Westwind.

U. GUIDELINES

Twelve inputs specifically addressed the guidelines. The grandfather clause and its reliance on septic tank permits issued prior to 1974 was frequently mentioned. Change of Use and Substantial Change were also frequently mentioned.

The guidelines are not covered by the Draft Environmental Statement on the Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area Management Plan but comments are listed below for your reference:

Inputs Grandfathering

1 Grandfather Clause was a gift to the people who got in under it.

1 Existing subdivisions are grandfathered in - let them develop - it will take a court of law to decide.

1 Points out that county record should not be used for grandfather figures because they are not accurate.

1 The grandfather clause is a negative tool and a one time exemption from condemnation.

1 Grandfathering in was so existing houses and substantially planned out and government approved houses would not be threatened.

1 All Cascade Head Ranch lots are grandfathered in - septic tank test holes were approved by the county prior to June 1, 1974.

1 Septic tanks should not be the sole criteria for grandfathering in - other improvements such as roads, electrical, phone and water are sufficient.

1 Substantial Change in the Cascade Head Ranch was when it was platted (prior to June 1, 1974) all lots are grandfathered in.

Substantial Change or Change of Use

1 Reliance on the Change of Use Clause for future planning is misplaced.

1 Change of use has nothing to do with anything in the Act except structures in place on June 1, 1974. It is incompatible with the question of additional houses.

1 Physical alteration is obviously a Substantial Change, not approving a master plan or plat.

1 Substantial Change clause means I am stuck with taxes, interest and assessments. I pay others benefit.

Inputs	Other Comments
1	Finding a fair answer to whether or not all of Cascade Head Ranch is grandfathered in is critical.
1	Cascade Head Ranch should be grandfathered in - it was approved by the county.
1	Change the guidelines - if Forest Service does not condemn in one year, the right to condemn would expire. If landowner does not develop in one year his right to develop would expire.
1	It isn't sufficient to say that what was in place on June 1, 1974 is all that can happen to Westwind. We have to be able to change to meet new programs and needs.
1	Guidelines are extremely repressive.
1	The concept of private ownership has been betrayed by the guidelines.
1	It is a flimsy rule that only allows construction of a house if the septic tank was in place on June 1, 1974.
1	The plan and guidelines say that the government won't give owners a determination of intent with respect to property unless a house is designed and bid - in addition the owner must get state and county approval.

V. OTHER COMMENTS

Several resondents made comments that could not be categorized.

Inputs	
1	Alternative A preserves the unique natural qualities of the area.
1	Suggests adding a management assumption - permits issued will reflect current Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area management plan.
1	Natural recreational resources brought visitors to the area, not Highway 18.
1	Need to coordinate with the State on the Oregon Beach Law.
1	Environmental Statement does not speak to the government paying assessments on acquired land in Cascade Head Ranch.
1	Keep as much of the area in a natural state as possible.
1	Spend money normally used for land acquisition to find ways man can live with his environment without destroying it.

Inputs

1 Proposal by Jack Postle (refer to Neskowin Meeting)

1 We don't want another Dunes Area (Oregon Dunes NRA)

1 The Forest Service should provide financial help and guidance to help farmers reduce impacts on the low lands.

1 The plan for expansion of Pixieland has been effectively stopped by government agencies.

1 I agree with Harold Hirsch's comments.

1 I plan to construct a residence/studio.

1 Absentee landowners say if they can't build on their property they won't pay for road maintenance.

1 Forest Service has thoroughly addressed the protection of resources and involved citizens and agencies in the planning process.

1 Cooperative relationship stated in the Environmental Statement is unilateral in the estuary subarea, the Forest Service can condemn in the lower slope subarea - this is not clear.

1 The plan is slanted to the side of the environmentalists. It restricts landowners giving him nothing in return,where is the relief for the landowners.

1 Existing state and county laws will protect the area.

1 What does the Environmental Statement mean by long term?

1 We are going to meld people with their environment, not trailer parks all over the area.

1 I would prefer total development of Cascade Head Ranch to paying higher taxes.

1 I question that the Stephen John house is either esthetic or has historical merit.

1 There are violations (construction) going on and I think they should treat them all alike.

1 Condemnation is morally objectionable.

1 You have recognized the Oregon Coastal Zone management program and coastal goals.

1 I like Alternative "B" because it gives the Forest Service rules to administer the estuary and headlands. It also give the property owners some protection.

Inputs

1 What is the framework of cooperation talked about in the plan? Is existing zoning pre-empted by the Act? I suggest the plan show how the public and the county get input into the plan.(Refer S. L. Goekritz, Tillamook County Planning)

1 The plan is auto oriented - does not speak to people who are on foot.

1 I am opposed to the methods used to expand the forest boundary.

1 Attend more closely to the foot traveler.

1 The maps are incorrect in the Cascade Head Ranch Area.

1 Private landowners will always be more careful in preserving the environment than the public. (Refer John A. Rupp)

1 The property owners are the only friends the Head has, if they are forced out no one will be left who really cares.

1 Don't over develop the area.

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