



File Code: 1900  
CD-11-04-G

Date: July 7, 2011

RE: CONSISTENCY DETERMINATION: CD-11-04-G, Spring Creek NFH Trail

Speros Doulos  
Spring Creek National Fish Hatchery  
61552 SR 14  
Underwood, WA 98648

The consistency review of the proposed trail at Spring Creek National Fish Hatchery has been completed. Your agency is required to be consistent with the purposes of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act as determined by the Forest Service pursuant to Section 14(d) of the Act. Application for a consistency review was made to this office and deemed complete on March 10, 2011.

I find that this project is consistent with the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (CRGNSA) Management Plan provided that it is implemented as described in the CRGNSA Consistency Determination Findings of Fact, referenced as CD-11-04-G, and the following conditions are applied:

1. The backs of all signs shall be painted a dark earth tone color.
2. If any historic or prehistoric cultural resources are uncovered during project activities, work shall cease and the CRGNSA archeologist shall be notified. The Forest Service shall also notify the Washington State Historic Preservation Office and the Indian Tribal Governments within 24 hours if the resources are prehistoric or otherwise associated with Native American Indians.
3. A riparian vegetation enhancement plan for the hatchery area shall be developed within 2 years of this decision, in coordination and cooperation with the Forest Service for the long term goal of riparian vegetation creation/restoration/enhancement. This plan should explore new technologies for vegetation establishment along fluctuating backwater shorelines. A portion of this plan should be implemented within 5 years of this decision, as determined adequate by the FS, to offset impact from this proposal.

**Implementation Date:** This project may begin immediately as long as it complies with the conditions as described in items (1-3) above. This decision expires two years after the date this document was signed. If implementation has not commenced before that date, a new consistency review or extension shall be required.

**Appeal Opportunities:**

A written request for review of the Consistency Determination, with reasons to support the request, must be received within 20 days of the date shown with the Area Manager signature

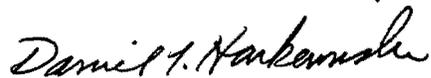


below. Requests for review should be addressed to: Request for Review, Regional Forester, P.O. Box 3623, Portland, OR 97208.

**Contact Person:**

The Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area staff prepared an analysis file in conjunction with this project. For further information, contact Christine Plourde at the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, phone: (541) 308-1713, e-mail: [cplourde@fs.fed.us](mailto:cplourde@fs.fed.us).

Sincerely,



DANIEL T. HARKENRIDER  
Area Manager

Date:

2/2/11

Enclosure: Findings of Fact

cc:

Jill Arens, Executive Director, Columbia River Gorge Commission,  
Rick Till, Friends of the Columbia Gorge,  
Jessica Davenport, Skamania County Planning Department



## FINDINGS OF FACT

<b>LANDOWNER:</b>	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
<b>PROPOSED ACTION:</b>	Construct an accessible trail to the Columbia River and three viewing/fishing platforms.
<b>LOCATION:</b>	Skamania, WA. Township 3N, Range 10E, Sections 21,22 TaxlotID: 03102140100000, 03102200180000 UTM: 563669 5048427
<b>NATIONAL SCENIC AREA DESIGNATION:</b>	GMA
<b>LAND USE DESIGNATION:</b>	Public Recreation
<b>LANDSCAPE SETTING</b>	River Bottomlands

### FINDINGS OF FACT:

The following findings of fact contain the applicable standards and guidelines from the CRGNSA Management Plan. The Management Plan, as revised and adopted in 2004, is in effect. The CRGNSA Management Plan standards and guidelines are displayed in regular type. The findings are displayed in **bold type**.

#### ***A. Public Comment***

A period of 30 days was allowed for public comment. No public comments were received.

#### ***B. Project Proposal***

The Spring Creek National Fish Hatchery (NFH) has identified the need for improving visitor access and educational opportunities along the Columbia River. The project will include designing and constructing accessible trails and viewing area facilities adjacent to the Fish Hatchery facilities. The proposed visitor facilities shall provide environmental education and accessible recreational opportunities, while mitigating visitor impacts. The design criteria shall incorporate aesthetic values which are intrinsic to the unique landscape character of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. The proposed visitor enhancement project shall maintain the scenic integrity by minimizing impacts to the native vegetation, limiting ground disturbances, and utilizing construction materials similar in line, form, color and texture to those found in the Scenic Area.

There is currently a walking lane along the entrance road from the Spring Creek State Park to the hatchery, approximately one mile in length. This interpretive trail project includes spur trails off of the main walkway. Interpretive panels will be located along the delineated walkway and spur trails. A two-sided interpretive kiosk will provide visitor information and orientation at the start of the trail on Washington State Park property, placement to be determined by all partners in the project (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Washington State Parks and Columbia Gorge Windsurfing Association) in compliance with the U.S. Forest Service National Scenic Area.



Three viewing areas will be designed, constructed and installed along spur trails off the main walkway. The viewing areas will be located at ground level using surface material such as decomposed granite or an approved equal to provide for long life and low maintenance, and to blend with the natural environment. Viewing area #1 will be on the rock point west of the hatchery's pollution abatement ponds, viewing area #2 will be constructed near the adult return fish ladder and viewing area #3 will be a spur off of viewing area #1, leading to an accessible fishing area.

The first viewing area will require approximately 750 linear feet of five foot wide trail from the existing walkway along the entrance road. To minimize impacts from pedestrian traffic, the viewing area will utilize basalt rock curbing approximately 10 inches high and 22 feet long, to delineate edge of the viewing area. The curbing shall match the color and texture of the existing basalt stone. Trail width and slope will meet all handicap accessibility standards. The trail will be constructed of crushed aggregate base material to allow wheelchair travel and blend with the natural environment. The trail will end on the rocky point in a cul-de-sac delineated by natural basalt rocks.

The second viewing area, near the fish ladder will require reconstruction of the existing pedestrian ramp adjacent to the fish ladder. This will require removing approximately 65 feet of aluminum handrail and reconstructing the existing 60 feet by 6 feet wide concrete walkway to meet handicap accessibility requirements. The viewing area and approach will be located at the base of the new ramp. The viewing area will be approximately 12 feet by 16 feet adjacent to the river edge. To form a safety barrier, the viewing area will utilize basalt rocks approximate 32 inches in diameter for a length of 22 feet located adjacent to the river edge. The barrier rock shall match the color and texture of existing basalt stone.

The third viewing/fishing area requires approximately 170 linear feet (five foot wide) aggregate trail which will accommodate handicap fishing opportunities. This area will be 12 feet by 16 feet adjacent to the river edge and situated to provide fishing access. To form a safety barrier, the viewing area shall utilize basalt rocks approximate 32 inches in diameter for a length of 22 feet located adjacent to the river edge. The barrier rock shall match the color and texture of existing basalt stone. All dimensions for the aggregate trail, railing height, benches and approach ramps must meet accessibility standards.

The interpretive trail will replace an existing "user trail" which accesses the Columbia River near the hatchery abatement ponds. This area is currently used by fishermen, which is encroaching on the waterfront. The interpretive trail will allow visitors to access the river and help preserve the native plants in the area. Interpretive signage will provide education for users to stay on the already existing trail corridors and the importance of this area as Columbia River level habitat.

Native plant restoration will utilize seed collected within one mile of the project to help preserve local genetic material. Equipment will be pressure cleaned to remove additional invasive seed introduction. Digging/machine blading will occur only within the trail corridor. The trail will wind around trees so as not to cut any trees. The trail will appear as if 50 years old when complete. The trail bed will be neatly groomed with excess dirt incorporated into the trail bed.



Ground will be prepared by removing rocks, brush and other obstacles that would interfere with travel along the existing pathway. The trail alignment shall be located to minimize impacts to vegetation and soils. Edging along both sides of the trail shall be installed to contain the surface material.

Invasive blackberries, Scot's Broom and False Indigo will be removed prior to the construction of the trail.

Native plants will be preserved while constructing the trail. The trail would optimally be built during a time period to not coincide with spring blooming and seed development (June 1 to March 1).

### ***C. Land Use Designations***

The Management Plan, Part II, Chapter 6 (Recreation) GMA Guidelines state:

#### Review Uses—Public Recreation

1. The following uses may be allowed on lands designated Public Recreation, subject to compliance with guidelines for the protection of scenic, natural, cultural, and recreation resources and compliance with numbers 1.A, 1.C, 1.D, 1.E, 1.F, and 1.G (where applicable) of the "Approval Criteria for Recreation Uses" contained in the recreation intensity class guidelines (Part I, Chapter 4: Recreation Resources):
  - A. Publicly-owned, resource-based recreation uses, consistent with recreation intensity class policies and guidelines (Part I, Chapter 4: Recreation Resources).

**Findings: Trails, river access and viewpoints are allowable uses as determined by the recreation intensity classes 2 and 4.**

The Management Plan, Part II, Chapter 7 (Expedited Development Review)

#### Review Uses—Public Recreation

H. Signs, other than those allowed outright

**Findings: The proposed kiosk and interpretive signs are allowed uses in the public recreation land use designation.**

### ***D. Scenic Resources***

The Management Plan, Part I, Chapter 1, Scenic Resources, states:

#### GMA Guidelines

5. For all proposed development, the determination of compatibility with the landscape setting shall be based on information submitted in the site plan.

### **KEY VIEWING AREAS**

#### GMA Guidelines

1. The guidelines in this section shall apply to proposed developments on sites topographically visible from key viewing areas.



2. Each development shall be visually subordinate to its setting as seen from key viewing areas.
3. Determination of potential visual effects and compliance with visual subordination policies shall include consideration of the cumulative effects of proposed developments.

**Findings: The proposed trail, overlooks and kiosk are constructed of materials which draw from the surrounding landscape setting, such as native basalt and wood. To meet scenic guidelines, the backs of all signs should be painted a dark earth tone color. The project with this condition of approval will meet scenic standards.**

4. The extent and type of conditions applied to a proposed development to achieve visual subordination shall be proportionate to its potential visual impacts as seen from key viewing areas.

**Findings: The condition of approval is proportionate to the potential visual impacts**

5. New development shall be sited to achieve visual subordination from key viewing areas, unless the siting would place such development in a buffer specified for protection of wetlands, riparian corridors, sensitive plants, or sensitive wildlife sites or would conflict with guidelines to protect cultural resources. In such situations, development shall comply with this guideline to the maximum extent practicable.

**Findings: The siting is not influenced by scenic conditions.**

7. Existing tree cover screening proposed development from key viewing areas shall be retained as specified in the Landscape Settings Design Guidelines section of this chapter.

**Findings: Screening vegetation is not necessary for this proposal to meet scenic standards.**

12. Unless expressly exempted by other provisions in this chapter, colors of structures on sites visible from key viewing areas shall be dark earth-tones found at the specific site or in the surrounding landscape. The specific colors or list of acceptable colors shall be included as a condition of approval. The *Scenic Resources Implementation Handbook* will include a recommended palette of colors.

**Findings: The proposed kiosk color is a dark earth-tone color.**

23. Except for water dependent development and for water related recreation development, development shall be set back 100 feet from the ordinary high water mark of the Columbia River below Bonneville dam and 100 feet from the normal pool elevation of the Columbia river above Bonneville Dam, unless the setback would render a property unbuildable. In such cases, variances to this guideline may be authorized.

**Findings: The proposed development is water related recreation development.**



## LANDSCAPE SETTINGS

### GMA Descriptions and Guidelines

#### River Bottomlands-- Design Guidelines

1. In portions of this setting visible from key viewing areas, the following guidelines shall be employed to achieve visual subordination for new development and expansion of existing development:
  - A. Except as is necessary for site development or safety purposes, existing tree cover screening the development from key viewing areas shall be retained.
  - B. At least half of any trees planted for screening purposes shall be species native to the River Bottomland setting. Public recreation developments are encouraged to maximize the percentage of planted screening vegetation native to this setting. Such species include black cottonwood, big leaf maple, red alder, Oregon white ash, Douglas-fir, western red cedar and western hemlock (west Gorge), and various native willow species.
  - C. At least one-quarter of any trees planted for screening purposes shall be coniferous for winter screening.

**Findings: There are no trees proposed for removal with this project. Native plant revegetation is a part of proposed mitigation plan for natural resource impacts. These plantings are consistent with the guidelines for River Bottomlands. There are no plantings required for screening purposes.**

### ***E. Cultural Resources***

The Management Plan, Part II, Chapter 2 (Cultural Resources),GMA guidelines, states:

1. New developments or land uses shall not adversely affect significant cultural resources.
2. Federal agencies shall follow steps 1 through 5 under guideline 4, below, for new developments or land uses on all federal lands, federally assisted projects, and forest practices.
4. Reviewing agencies shall use the following steps under 36 CFR 800 (4.9) for assessing potential effects to cultural resources.

Step 1: Literature Review and Consultation

Step 2: Field Inventory

Step 3: Evaluations of Significance

Step 4: Assessment of Effect

Step 5: Mitigation

**Findings: A survey was completed by USFWS Archeologist Nicole Hurley. This report was reviewed by CRGNSA Archeologist Margaret Dryden, who has found the proposal to be consistent with standards and guidelines for cultural resources.**

**A condition should be placed requiring that if any historic or prehistoric cultural resources are uncovered during project activities, work shall cease and the CRGNSA archeologist shall be notified. The Forest Service shall also notify the Washington State Historic**



**Preservation Office and the Indian Tribal Governments within 24 hours if the resources are prehistoric or otherwise associated with Native American Indians.**

## ***F. Natural Resources***

The Management Plan, Part I, Chapter 3, Natural Resources, states:

### **STREAMS, PONDS, LAKES, AND RIPARIAN AREAS**

#### **GMA Guidelines**

##### **Stream, Pond, and Lake Buffer Zones**

1. Buffer zones shall generally be measured landward from the ordinary high watermark on a horizontal scale that is perpendicular to the ordinary high watermark. On the main stem of the Columbia River above Bonneville Dam, buffer zones shall be measured landward from the normal pool elevation of the Columbia River. The following buffer zone widths shall be required:
  - A. Streams used by anadromous or resident fish (tributary fish habitat), special streams, intermittent streams that include year-round pools, and perennial streams: 100 feet.
  - B. Intermittent streams, provided they are not used by anadromous or resident fish: 50 feet.
  - C. Ponds and lakes: Buffer zone widths shall be based on the dominant vegetative community and shall use the same guidelines as in the "Wetlands Buffer Zones" section of this chapter, substituting the term "pond or lake" as appropriate.
2. Except as otherwise allowed, buffer zones shall be retained in their natural condition. When a buffer zone is disturbed by a new use, it shall be replanted with native plant species.

**Findings: The proposed trails and viewpoints are within the 100 foot buffer zone of the Columbia River.**

##### **Review Uses**

2. Except uses allowed outright and review uses in Guidelines 1.A through 1.C, above, proposed uses may be allowed in streams, ponds, lakes, and riparian areas, subject to compliance with guidelines for the protection of scenic, natural, cultural, and recreation resources and "Approval Criteria for Other Review Uses in Aquatic and Riparian Areas" in this section.

##### **Approval Criteria for Other Review Uses in Aquatic and Riparian Areas**

1. The uses identified in Guideline 2 under "Review Uses," above, may be allowed only if they meet all of the following criteria:
  - A. The proposed use is water-dependent, or is not water-dependent but has no practicable alternative.
  - B. The proposed use is in the public interest.

**Findings: A Practicable Alternative and Public Interest Test has been completed for development in the riparian buffer zone.**



## WILDLIFE HABITAT

### GMA Guidelines

#### Review Uses

1. Except uses allowed outright, proposed uses may be allowed within 1,000 feet of a sensitive wildlife area or site, subject to compliance with guidelines for the protection of scenic, natural, cultural, and recreation resources and "Approval Criteria for Review Uses Near Sensitive Wildlife Areas and Sites" in this section. Updated lists of species included in sensitive wildlife sites can be found on the websites for the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (Species of Concern list) and the Wildlife Division of Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. A list also is maintained by the USDA Forest Service – Scenic Area Office and available at the Gorge Commission office and on its website.

#### Approval Criteria for Review Uses Near Sensitive Wildlife Areas and Sites

1. Uses that are proposed within 1,000 feet of a sensitive wildlife area or site shall be reviewed by the Oregon Department of Fish and wildlife or the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. The approximate location of sensitive wildlife areas and sites are shown in the wildlife inventory. State wildlife biologists will help determine if a new use would adversely affect a sensitive wildlife area or site.
4. The wildlife protection process may terminate if the local government, in consultation with the state wildlife agency, determines (1) the sensitive wildlife area or site is not active, or (2) the proposed use would not compromise the integrity of the wildlife area or site or occur during the time of year when wildlife species are sensitive to disturbance.

**Findings: The proposed project is not within 1,000 feet of any sensitive wildlife sites, however it is within 1,000 feet of Oregon oak woodland, cliff and talus habitat and a fishing area as determined by the wildlife inventory. The project will not have direct affects to these resources as determined by the Forest Service ecologist. An enhancement plan will be developed for riparian buffer habitat affected by this project.**

**The wildlife inventory identified a Bald Eagle nest site within ½ mile of the project location however, the site is currently being used by Osprey as determined by Forest Service biologists. The Osprey is identified as a species of special interest to the public. As determined by Forest Service biologists, the project will not have adverse effects to the Osprey site due to distance, existing disturbance level and screening. Because the site is not within 1,000 feet of the proposed project and not currently used by Bald Eagle, the wildlife protection process was terminated.**

## RARE PLANTS

### GMA Guidelines

#### Review Uses

1. Except uses allowed outright, proposed uses may be allowed within 1,000 feet of a sensitive plant, subject to compliance with guidelines for the protection of scenic, natural,



cultural, and recreation resources and "Approval Criteria for Review Uses Near Sensitive Plants" in this section. Updated lists of sensitive plant species can be found on the websites for the Oregon or Washington Natural Heritage Program. A list also is maintained by the USDA Forest Service – Scenic Area Office and available at the Gorge Commission office and on its website.

#### Approval Criteria for Review Uses Near Sensitive Plants

1. Uses that are proposed within 1,000 feet of a sensitive plant shall be reviewed by the Oregon or Washington Natural Heritage Program. The approximate locations of sensitive plants are shown in the rare plant species inventory. State heritage staffs will help determine if a new use would invade the buffer zone of sensitive plants.
2. The local government shall submit site plans to the state heritage program. The state heritage staffs will review the site plan and their field survey records. They will identify the precise location of the affected plants and delineate a 200-foot buffer zone on the project applicant's site plan.  
If the field survey records of the state heritage program are inadequate, the project applicant shall hire a person with recognized expertise in botany or plant ecology to ascertain the precise location of the affected plants.
3. The rare plant protection process may conclude if the local government, in consultation with the state heritage program, determines that the proposed use would be located outside of a sensitive plant buffer zone.
4. New uses shall be prohibited within sensitive plant species buffer zones, except for those uses that are allowed outright.
5. If a proposed use must be allowed within a sensitive plant buffer zone in accordance with the provisions in "Variances for Setbacks and Buffers" in Part II, Chapter 7: General Policies and Guidelines, the project applicant shall prepare a protection and rehabilitation plan that complies with the guidelines in "Protection and Rehabilitation Plans" in this section.
6. The local government shall submit a copy of all field surveys and protection and rehabilitation plans to the Oregon or Washington Natural Heritage Program. The state heritage program will have 20 days from the date that a field survey is mailed to submit written comments to the local government.  
The local government shall record and address any written comments submitted by the state heritage program in its development review order.  
Based on the comments from the state heritage program, the local government will make a final decision on whether the proposed use would be consistent with the rare plant policies and guidelines. If the final decision contradicts the comments submitted by the state heritage program, the local government shall justify how it reached an opposing conclusion.

**Findings: A plant survey was conducted for this project and no sensitive flora were identified. As a result there are no floral buffers and no further requirements.**

#### Practicable Alternative Test



1. An alternative site for a proposed use shall be considered practicable if it is available and the proposed use can be undertaken on that site after taking into consideration cost, technology, logistics, and overall project purposes.  
A practicable alternative does not exist if a project applicant satisfactorily demonstrates all of the following: (A-C)

**Findings: This trail was designed to provide fishing access to 2 locations along the Columbia River shoreline. The whole project area is within the 100 ft buffer of the Columbia River. Access to the river is not possible other than entering and passing through the buffer zone. There is no other practicable alternative; therefore, the test is met.**

#### Public Interest Test

1. The following factors shall be considered when determining if a proposed use is in the public interest: (A-E)
  - C. Measures have been applied to ensure that the proposed use results in minimum feasible impacts to water quality, natural drainage, and fish and wildlife habitat of the affected stream, pond, lake, and/or buffer zone.  
As a starting point, the following mitigation measures shall be considered when new uses are proposed in streams, ponds, lakes, and buffer zones: (1-6)
  - D. Groundwater and surface water quality will not be degraded by the proposed use.
  - E. Those portions of a proposed use that are not water-dependent or that have a practicable alternative will be located outside of stream, pond, and lake buffer zones.
  - F. The proposed use complies with all applicable federal, state, and local laws.
  - G. Unavoidable impacts to aquatic and riparian areas will be offset through rehabilitation and enhancement.  
The following rehabilitation and enhancement guidelines shall apply:
    - (1) Rehabilitation and enhancement projects shall be conducted in accordance with a rehabilitation and enhancement plan.
    - (7) Stream channels and banks, shorelines, and riparian areas shall be replanted with native plant species that replicate the original vegetation community.
    - (8) Rehabilitation and enhancement efforts shall be completed no later than 90 days after the aquatic area or buffer zone has been altered or destroyed, or as soon thereafter as is practicable.
    - (9) Three years after an aquatic area or buffer zone is rehabilitated or enhanced, at least 75 percent of the replacement vegetation must survive. The project applicant shall monitor the replacement vegetation and take corrective measures to meet this guideline.

**Findings: This trail is designed for public access to a water-dependent use (fishing). The trail should be designed to minimize impacts and to ensure that there is no degradation to water quality. There will be unavoidable impacts to the buffer and to the riparian areas and the required rehabilitation and enhancement plan will be completed. Meeting these requirements will fulfill the Public Interest Test.**



### Rehabilitation and Enhancement Plans

1. Rehabilitation and enhancement plans shall be prepared when a project applicant is required to rehabilitate or enhance a stream, pond, lake, and/or buffer zone. They shall satisfy the following guidelines:
  - D. A 3-year monitoring, maintenance, and replacement program shall be included in all rehabilitation and enhancement plans. At a minimum, a project applicant shall prepare an annual report that documents milestones, successes, problems, and contingency actions. Photographic monitoring shall be used to monitor all rehabilitation and enhancement efforts.

**Findings: The enhancement plan will be completed by the applicant in cooperation with the USDA Forest Service.**

**A riparian vegetation enhancement plan for the hatchery area should be developed within 2 years of this decision, in coordination and cooperation with the Forest Service for the long term goal of riparian vegetation creation/restoration/enhancement as a condition of approval. This plan should explore new technologies for vegetation establishment along fluctuating backwater shorelines. A portion of this plan should be implemented within 5 years of this decision, as determined adequate by the FS, to offset impact from this proposal.**

## ***G. Recreation Resources***

**The western two viewpoints and trail are in recreation intensity class 4, the eastern viewpoint and trail is in recreation intensity class 2.**

### GMA Guidelines

#### Allowable Uses

The following uses are allowable, subject to compliance with the "Approval Criteria for Recreation Uses" and "Facility Design Guidelines For All Recreation Projects" in this section.

1. Recreation Intensity Class 1 (Very Low Intensity)
  - C. Pathways for pedestrian and bicycling use.
  - E. Scenic viewpoints and overlooks.
  - G. River access areas.
  - H. Simple interpretive signs and/or displays, to exceed a total of 50 square feet.
2. Recreation Intensity Class 2 (Low Intensity)
  - A. All uses permitted in Recreation Intensity Classes 1 and 2.
4. Recreation Intensity Class 4 (High Intensity)
  - A. All uses permitted in Recreation Intensity Classes 1, 2, and 3.

#### Facility Design Guidelines for All Recreation Projects

2. The facility design guidelines are intended to apply to individual recreation facilities. For the purposes of these guidelines, a cluster or grouping of recreational developments or



improvements located relatively close to one another is considered an individual recreation facility.

Developments or improvements within the same recreation intensity class are considered as separate facilities if they are separated by at least 1/4 mile of undeveloped land (excluding trails, pathways, or access roads).

**Findings: The proposed trail, viewpoints and interpretive signs are consistent with the designated recreation intensity classes.**

8. Signage shall be limited to that necessary to provide relevant recreation or facility information, interpretive information, vehicular and pedestrian direction, and for safety purposes.
12. All structures shall be designed so that height, exterior colors, reflectivity, mass, and siting enable them to blend with and not noticeably contrast with their setting.

**Findings: The proposed viewpoints and signs will blend with the surrounding setting.**

## ***H. Conclusion***

**The Spring Creek National Fish Hatchery trail and overlook proposal is consistent with the National Scenic Area Management Plan Policy and Guidelines provided they meet the criteria and conditions listed in the Findings of Fact and Consistency Determination.**

