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Forest Service

Pacific
Northwest
Region



LOWER WHITE SALMON

National Wild and Scenic River
Management Plan



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
AUM	Animal unit month
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CBFWA	Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority
CFS	Cubic feet per second
CRGNSA	Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height
DNR	Washington Department of Natural Resources
DOE	Washington Department of Ecology
DOT	Washington Department of Transportation
ESA	Endangered Species Act
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FLMP	Federal Land Management Plan
FS	Forest Service
HPA	Hydraulics Project Approval
LAC	Limits of Acceptable Change
LEIS	Legislative Environmental Impact Statement
LWA	Land & Water Associates
MBF	Thousand board feet
MIS	Management Indicator Species
MMBF	Million board feet
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFMA	National Forest Management Act
NPPC	Northwest Power Planning Council
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHWM	Ordinary High Water Mark
OR	Outstandingly Remarkable
PILT	Payment in lieu of taxes
PL	Public Law
PP&L	Pacific Power and Light Company
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
RLZ	Resource Lands Zone
RM	River Mile
ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
ROW	Right-of-way
RVD	Recreation visitor-day
SCS	Soil Conservation Service
SDS	SDS Lumber Company
SEPA	Washington State Environmental Policy Act
SMP	Shorelines Master Plan
SOHA	Spotted Owl Habitat Area
T&E	Threatened and Endangered (Species)
TES	Threatened, Endangered or Sensitive (Species)
USC	United States Code
USDA	United States Department of Agricultural
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VQO	Visual quality objective
WDW	Washington Department of Wildlife
WNHP	Washington Natural Heritage Program
W&SR	Wild and Scenic River

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION I - INTRODUCTION

General	I-1
Structure of the Management Plan	I-1
Area Overview	I-2
Outstandingly Remarkable Values	I-3
Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and Guidelines	I-4
Important Relationships	I-4
To the FEIS and ROD	I-4
To Site-specific Project Plans and Intermediate Analyses	I-4
To the CRGNSA	I-4
To the Gifford Pinchot National Forest	I-5
To the Condit Dam Relicensing Project	I-5
To the Yakima Indian Nation	I-5
To Washington State and Klickitat County	I-7
To the Upper White Salmon River (Study Portion)	I-7

SECTION II - MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

Introduction	II-1
Overall Goals	II-1
Management Direction Which Applies to the Whole Area	II-1
Management Direction for Geographic Management Areas	II-5
MA 1 - White Salmon River Channel	II-5
MA 2 - The Buffer	II-9
MA 3 - Federal Lands Outside the Buffer	II-11
MA 4 - Private Lands Outside the Buffer and Outside the Rural Centers	II-13
MA 5 - Private Lands Outside the Buffer but Onside the Rural Centers	II-14

SECTION III - IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

Introduction	III-1
Boundaries	III-1
Administration including the Task Force	III-1
Acquisition of Land or Rights	III-3
Budget	III-4
Amendments	III-4
Revision	III-4
Monitoring	III-5
Monitoring Plan	III-6
Schedule of Planned Activities	III-8

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

SECTION IV - SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT AUTHORITIES AND REGULATIONS

Wild and Scenic Rivers Act	IV-1
Final Revised Guidelines for River Areas	IV-3
Klickitat County Shoreline Master Plan	IV-5
Klickitat County Zoning Ordinance	IV-8
Additional Regulatory Authorities	IV-11
Agreement Between Klickitat County and Columbia River Gorge NSA	IV-15

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

This Management Plan for the White Salmon River National Wild and Scenic River guides activities which take place on all lands within the Wild and Scenic River Boundary, whether owned by federal, state, or local governments, or private individuals. It is the result of a public planning process that took place over several years with frequent consultation with a task force representing the State of Washington, Klickitat County, and various segments of the public interested in the management of the river. In that process, issues were identified, alternatives for resolving those issues were created, the potential effects of each of the alternatives was assessed, and a draft environmental impact statement (EIS) was prepared and distributed for review by government agencies and the public. As a result of analyzing comments from the public and the task force, a preferred alternative was synthesized upon which this Plan is based.

STRUCTURE OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

This Plan is comprised of four sections and a map.

Section I provides general information about the Plan, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (which required the Plan), the area in which the river is located, and important relationships between governing bodies, administering units, private and public lands, different portions of the White Salmon River, other pertinent documents, etc.

Section II provides the management direction which will guide the conduct of activities that take place on the land. Part of the direction is for specifically identified sub-portions of the entire river area (management areas) within which the desired condition is essentially the

same. Direction for these areas is in the form of descriptions of desired conditions plus a list of standards and guidelines which are intended to assure that the desired conditions are achieved and/or maintained. The other part of management direction is for resources which are treated in a similar manner regardless of the identified management areas they are located. It includes a statement of goals plus a list of standards and guidelines.

Section III provides information about the implementation of the management direction. It covers such things as budgets, administration of the river area (including the task force), inventories which need to be done, monitoring activities and results, land acquisition, a schedule of planned development activities, the process for amendments and revisions, etc.

Section IV includes summaries of the important authorities and regulations governing planning and management and many of the land use activities which may be allowed in the river area. These include the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the Final Revised Guidelines for Eligibility, Classification and Management of River Areas, the Klickitat County Zoning Ordinance, the Klickitat County Shoreline Master Plan, other important federal, state, and county authorities, and a copy of the Agreement Between Klickitat County and the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The map, at this time, is the map of the Preferred Alternative from the Final EIS. After approval of this Plan and review of the boundaries by Congress, a detailed map that shows the preferred wild and scenic river boundaries and the location of the management areas will be prepared. Since one of the management areas encompasses the federal lands within the boundary, and since the amount of federal land will be growing (at least for awhile), the map will need to be updated

frequently for the first several years to accurately show the management area locations.

AREA OVERVIEW

The White Salmon River is located in south-central Washington state, in the southwestern portion of Klickitat County (refer to the vicinity map). The portion of the river which is presently included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System is located north of the Columbia River, upstream from the town of White Salmon. It includes a little less than eight miles of river between the head of Northwestern Lake (RM 5) and Gilmer Creek (RM 12.7).

As a whole, the White Salmon River drainage, an area of approximately 400 square miles, is one of transition. Located between the Cascade Mountains and the Columbia Basin, between the wet coastal, and dry continental climates, there are landforms, plants and animals of both regions present. In addition, the river begins on the glacial, snow-covered flanks of Mt. Adams, the second highest volcano (12,307 feet) in the Cascade Mountains. From Mt. Adams, the river drops over 7,500 feet as it flows south 45 miles to its confluence with the Columbia River. The Columbia carves the only near sea-level route through the Cascade Range and is the dominant factor in the area's rich natural and cultural history.

In its drop to the Columbia River, the White Salmon passes through alpine meadows, a steep and densely-forested canyon, the pastoral Trout Lake valley; a spectacular vertical-walled canyon, and oak/conifer woodlands. It flows through the rural towns of BZ Corner and Husum, before pooling behind Pacific Power Company's Condit Dam and forming Northwestern Lake.

One of the significant features of the White Salmon River in the designated portion is its generally sustained flow throughout the summer and fall. This is thought to be the result of ground water which has been carried through an underground network, emerging as surface water through numerous springs and seeps in the bottom of the canyon. This results in water

which is consistently cold and generally of excellent quality, and provides the basis for outstanding whitewater recreation opportunities.

Due to the presence of Condit Dam, there are no anadromous fish runs in the river at this time. However, the White Salmon River is exceptional for its habitat quality, diversity of species, abundance, and size of resident fish, and the recreational opportunity it offers. Consideration is presently being given to reintroduce anadromous fish above the dam.

The northern bald eagle, a species that is on the federal list of threatened or endangered (T&E) species, is known to be present within the Wild and Scenic River Boundary. Five other wildlife species which are either on the federal T&E list or the Region 6 Forest Service Sensitive Species List are suspected to be within the boundary. No federally listed T&E plant species have been identified within the boundary, but four plant species which are on the Sensitive Species List have been found, and twenty-five are suspected to grow here.

Plant communities of importance include the riparian communities associated with the White Salmon River and its major tributaries, several small areas of wetland-associated plant communities: Oregon white oak, and conifers. Mixed conifer stands of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir are important commercial timber species and have been used and managed for forest products since the end of the last century. They make up somewhat less than 40% of all the forest stands in the area. Oregon white oak, has been identified as a "critical" wildlife community by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources. Stands in which the white oak is the only species account for less than 1% of the forest stands. The remaining 60% of forest stands are a mix of white oak and conifers. This mix is thought by many people to be a significant feature of the White Salmon Valley.

The history of agricultural development and forest management within the lower White Salmon River Valley has resulted in a predominance of early successional plant communities. Although there are a number of individual old

oak trees within and near the boundary, almost none of the forest stands within the boundary exhibit old growth characteristics, that is, large trees, down logs, snags, and a multi-layer canopy. One small stand of trees, presently in federal ownership, is beginning to develop these characteristics. Because of its scarcity, this stand is very important in this area.

Despite the lack of systematic archaeological fieldwork in the White Salmon River valley, four important Native American Indian sites are known. One ethnographic site has been recorded in the Husum area, an area reported to have been a significant fishery prior to the scouring of the river by log transportation and the construction of Condit Dam. Many more significant spiritual and prehistoric sites are likely to be present.

Whitewater boating is the principle recreation use occurring in the area. The White Salmon River is considered one of the premier day-use, whitewater rivers in the region and whitewater recreation was found to be one of the outstandingly remarkable values of the river area. Important features which make it so include the spectacular nature of the vertical-walled canyon (appearance of naturalness and isolation), the frequency of exciting class 2+ to class 3+ rapids, the relative closeness to the Portland-Vancouver metropolitan area, and the fact that the river sustains boatable flows throughout the summer. Although the river is not considered to be overcrowded at this time, if use trends of the past five years or so continue, it could become so in the fairly near future.

The land within the existing Wild and Scenic River boundary is almost all in private ownership. Not counting state and county road rights-of-way, just under 98% of the land is privately owned, and the remaining 2% is recently acquired federal lands. Almost 40% of the private land within the boundary is owned by a single landowner, SDS Lumber Company. The land in the lower White Salmon valley currently supports the following uses:

Buildings	7%
Agricultural lands	27%
Non-agricultural openings	6%
Forest stands	59%

The interplay of these various uses, particularly agricultural lands and forest stands, is what gives the lower White Salmon valley the rural or pastoral character which is so admired by residents and visitors alike. This field and forest mosaic is quite different from the appearance of the bank lands along the river, which, in most places is enclosed by a steep, narrow gorge and/or dense, natural-appearing vegetation.

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act requires that the values which caused a river to be included in the National Wild and Scenic River System must be protected and enhanced. These values are called "outstandingly remarkable" and are determined by comparing the resources of the river under study with the resources of other rivers in the region. The region, in this case, was generally considered to be the Columbia River Gorge area between the Cascade range on the west and the Columbia Plateau to the east, including all rivers draining into the Columbia River from the Sandy River to the Umatilla.

The lower White Salmon River was determined to have five outstandingly remarkable values. They include:

- **Whitewater Boating** - This river is one of the few rivers in the region that has Class 3 rapids (moderately difficult) located in a natural setting and is runnable nearly year-round because of the river's sustained flow levels.
- **White Salmon River Gorge** - This gorge, which extends from the Trout Lake valley to well below BZ Corner, is the longest vertical wall gorge in the region. It is noteworthy because of its natural character, bedrock geology, caves, and numerous falls and springs.
- **Hydrology** - This includes sustained flows, springs, and waterfalls. The sustained and

reliable flows throughout this river segment, resulting from glacial runoff augmented by many springs flowing into the river, are rare in the region and benefit fish, recreation, and irrigation.

- **Native American Indian Longhouse Site and Cemetery** - Located near Rattlesnake Creek, this site is one of the earliest locations for Washat ceremonies and is particularly important because of its religious significance to the Yakima Indian Nation.
- **Resident Fish** - This river segment has one of the three best resident trout fisheries in the region, based on fish size and abundance. The most important species are rainbow trout and eastern brook trout.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT AND GUIDELINES

Section 13(c) of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic River Act amended the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by adding the White Salmon River to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act provides the overall legal authority and requirements for planning and management of rivers which are components of the National Wild and Scenic River System. The first part of Section IV of this Management Plan contains a brief synopsis of the important provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and of the "National Wild and Scenic River System; Final Revised Guidelines for Eligibility, Classification, and Management of River Areas."

IMPORTANT RELATIONSHIPS

RELATIONSHIP TO THE FINAL EIS AND THE RECORD OF DECISION

This Plan sets forth the direction for managing the land within the boundary of the White Salmon River National Wild and Scenic River. The Plan is the result of extensive analysis of the outputs and effects of a range of alternatives which is documented in the accompanying Final EIS. A concise statement of exactly what alternative was decided upon and the reasons why that

alternative was chosen are included in the Record of Decision.

This Plan is based on the Preferred Alternative contained in the Final EIS. It augments that alternative by including a schedule of probable implementing activities and a monitoring plan.

RELATIONSHIP TO SITE-SPECIFIC PROJECT PLANS AND INTERMEDIATE ANALYSES

The management direction provided by this Management Plan comprises the framework within which site-specific activities and projects will be planned and implemented. The National Scenic Area staff will perform environmental analyses on all projects and activities not addressed in the Plan which are likely to cause environmental effects. These project environmental analyses will be conducted in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements.

Some intermediate analyses will be conducted to guide management activities for certain resource management situations or areas. Examples of such situations and areas include comprehensive interpretation of cultural resources, and relationships of plant communities on federal lands.

RELATIONSHIP TO THE COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE NATIONAL SCENIC AREA

The Act which created the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area also designated the White Salmon River as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. However, from a management direction standpoint, there is little relationship between the two areas. The Acts which govern the planning and management for each area are completely separate, their physical areas do not overlap in any way, the planning processes for each were independent, and the management direction for each is totally different. The primary relationship between the two areas is that the Special Management Area of the National Scenic Area and the White Salmon River are both administered by the U. S. Forest Service through the Area Manager of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

RELATIONSHIP TO THE GIFFORD PINCHOT NATIONAL FOREST

The Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act directed that the White Salmon National Wild and Scenic River would be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, and such administration is delegated to the Forest Service. The White Salmon River is not within the boundary of any national forest, so the lands which the Forest Service acquires within the boundary do not officially become part of any national forest. Instead, they are classified as National Forest System (NFS) lands. However, since it is located closest to the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, the NFS lands within the wild and scenic river boundary will be considered part of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest for reporting purposes. These lands will also come under the umbrella of the Gifford Pinchot Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP).

For a number of reasons, the White Salmon Wild and Scenic River was not addressed in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest LRMP. However, when the LRMP for the Gifford Pinchot National Forest is amended or revised, the management plan which is part of this document will be incorporated.

RELATIONSHIP TO THE CONDIT DAM RELICENSING PROJECT

Condit Dam, located at river mile 3.3, was constructed in 1913. The dam is owned and operated by PacifiCorp Electric Operations. PacifiCorp is currently in the process of applying to relicense the dam. The Forest Service, along with other federal and state agencies, is providing information to help in that decision-making process. The two key issues which relate to the management of the White Salmon National Wild and Scenic River are:

- **Reintroduction of anadromous fish into the river above the dam.** Although this has the potential to create a new outstandingly remarkable value, depending on the specific details of the reintroduction plan (species, numbers, etc.), it could have effects on existing OR values of resident fish and whitewater recreation.

- **Recreational use of the river.** The take-out for the majority of the whitewater trips on the river is located at the head of Northwestern Lake, on land owned by PacifiCorp. The take-out and sanitation facilities which have been provided there by PacifiCorp have played a key role in the success of recreational use of the river in the past, and are counted on to continue in the future.

Cutting across both issues is the possibility of removal of Condit dam. If this were to happen it would automatically mean that anadromous fish would again use the designated portion of the White Salmon River. It would also return the lower 5 miles or so of the White Salmon River (downstream to the Bonneville Pool of the Columbia River) to a free-flowing condition, probably with significant whitewater boating opportunities.

The Forest Service will continue to provide information on the potential effects of relicensing on Wild and Scenic River values and management. In addition, depending on the outcome of the relicensing process, this Management Plan may need to be amended or revised to take into account any new conditions which result from the final decision.

RELATIONSHIP TO THE YAKIMA INDIAN NATION

Treaty Rights

The members of four tribal governments exercise reserved treaty fishing rights at "usual and accustomed" fishing sites on the Columbia River and its tributaries. These reserved rights are specifically addressed in the treaties of 1855 with the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakima Indian Nation (Treaty with the Yakimas, June 9, 1855, 12 Stat. 951), the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon (Treaty with the Tribes of Middle Oregon, June 25, 1855, 12 Stat. 963), the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation of Oregon (Treaty of June 9, 1855, 12 Stat. 945), and the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho (Treaty with the Nez Perce, June 11, 1855, 12 Stat. 957).

It is important to note that these rights were reserved by, not granted to, the treaty tribes. In essence, the "right of taking fish at all usual and accustomed places" guarantees that members of the treaty tribes shall have the right of access to, and fishing from, all salmon and steelhead-bearing locations on the Columbia River as well as its tributaries. Although the anadromous runs were exterminated on the White Salmon River above the Condit Dam shortly after the dam's construction in 1914, the right to fish was not extinguished. That would have required an Act of Congress.

There is documentary evidence that the White Salmon River up to Husum Falls supported a traditional fishery (Lane, Lane and Nash 1981). The topography and flow of the river at Husum is consistent with other known places of dipnet fishing, such as the Klickitat River above Lyle and Sherars Falls on the Deschutes River.

Since the White Salmon River is within the ceded lands of the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakima Indian Nation and Husum Falls has been documented as a usual and accustomed fishery, the treaty right to fish survived the loss of the anadromous fishery in the White Salmon River. If anadromous fish are introduced into the river above Condit Dam, it will be necessary to accommodate the exercise of treaty fishing rights at Husum Falls and other places on the river.

Other rights reserved in the treaties of 1855 include erecting temporary buildings for curing fish, together with the privilege of hunting, gathering roots and berries, and pasturing their horses and cattle upon open and unclaimed land.

There are no known or implied treaty-reserved, off-reservation water rights of the Yakima Indian Nation on the White Salmon River. If such rights potentially exist, they have not been adjudicated.

Traditional Uses

A comprehensive oral history, archival and site inventory has not been completed. Therefore, the extent and location of areas traditionally considered sacred or spiritual is unknown.

Likewise, other areas used for gathering traditional food and medicinal plants, as well as raw materials for practices such as basket-making, remain unknown.

While there is no specific documentary evidence of gathering traditional foods within the designated river corridor, archival and oral history research is likely to reveal such use. Throughout the planning effort, Native American Indian representatives on the Task Force stressed the importance of this area for traditional ceremonial, spiritual and gathering uses (Jackson & Speedis, 1989). Husum was the site of an ethnographic village, and a large number of Indian Homestead Allotments were granted to Native American Indians in this area. This past activity indicates that the area had the ability to sustain a large sedentary population from the natural resources at hand. The extensive modification of the valley over the last 100 years has had a significant effect on local natural resources, such as camas.

Important Cultural Sites

Despite the lack of systematic archaeological fieldwork in the White Salmon River valley, four important Native American Indian sites are known. Many more significant spiritual and prehistoric sites are likely to be present. Areas of traditional use are also likely to be documented in the event of archival and oral history research.

Informal archaeological fieldwork has been conducted in the area since 1983. One ethnographic site has been recorded in the Husum area. Several others were discovered, but unrecorded, through this informal fieldwork.

The reported ethnographic site of the Klickitat at Husum Falls has not been located or formally recorded. This area is reported to have been a significant fishery prior to the construction of Condit Dam.

One result of the archaeological survey was that two previously unrecorded sites, one prehistoric and one historic, were discovered and recorded. The historic site appears to be the remnants of a recent structure. The prehistoric site appears to represent a campsite and tool-manufacture site (Masten and Galm, 1989).

Previously-known sites include the Indian Homestead Allotment of Jacob Hunt, a contemporary of Smohalla of Priest Rapids, and the historic Indian cemetery that contains his remains. This cemetery is still in use. The Jacob Hunt site is a significant property which will require additional research to fully document its significance to the local Indian people and the Yakima Indian Nation, as well as to the history of the area.

RELATIONSHIP TO WASHINGTON STATE AND KLICKITAT COUNTY

Since so much of the land in the Wild and Scenic River boundary is private, county and state laws and regulations apply. Therefore, administration of the river area will actually result from a combination of county, state, and federal authorities. Beginning on page 1 of Section III of this plan, the discussion on administration covers many of the important aspects of the relationship with the state and county. In addition, Section IV covers in more detail the regulations included in the Klickitat County Zoning Ordinance and Shoreline Management Plan. Section IV also identifies the additional state and county (as well as federal) authorities which have a bearing on administration of the river area.

RELATIONSHIP TO THE UPPER WHITE SALMON RIVER (STUDY PORTION)

The Act which established the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area and designated the lower White Salmon River as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System also designated the upper White Salmon River as a "study river." The study of the upper portion of the river has gone on concurrently with the management planning for the lower portion of the river. The study will conclude with a determination of whether the upper river is suitable for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and a recommendation to Congress about whether it should or should not be designated as a component of the System. If the recommendation is that the upper river should be designated, it is the intent of this plan that a portion of that recommendation be for Congress to direct that the river be administered as a single unit rather than as two separate components. However, administration of the river will follow whatever it is that Congress directs. If the upper river is designated, this plan will be revised as needed to comply with congressional direction or address administration of the river as whole.

SECTION II

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides overall direction for the management of the White Salmon National Wild and Scenic River. This direction is in the form of goals, desired conditions, and standards and guidelines. It is organized into two major sections - management direction which generally applies to the whole area within the boundary, and management direction which applies to specific geographic areas (management areas).

OVERALL GOALS

The overall goal of management of the river area is to meet the intent of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act for a scenic river by maintaining the current character of the river area, and providing long-term protection and enhancement of its outstandingly remarkable values.

In addition, early in the planning process, four additional broad goals or themes were developed as a result of public involvement. They include:

1. Maintain and enhance the economic viability of existing resources uses and respect private property and tribal rights.
2. Conserve and enhance instream biological and physical resources such as fish and their habitats, water quantity, and water quality.
3. Provide for appropriate recreational use and appropriate public access.
4. Conserve and enhance land-based biological and physical resources such as plants, animals, canyon ecology and diversity of species, historical and archaeological resources, and scenic quality.

The management direction in the following section flows directly from these overall goals and themes and is a result of the search for a solution which provides the best synthesis of them all.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION WHICH APPLIES TO THE WHOLE AREA

This section provides the management direction for resources or portions of resources which are not limited to a single management area. Instead, the management direction in this section is applicable in several management areas or throughout the whole area within the boundary. In the case of cultural resources, virtually all the management direction applies throughout the whole area. For many of the other resources, part of the management direction applies to the whole area, and is included in this section, while other parts are specific to certain management areas and is included there. In some cases, none of the management direction applies to the area as a whole - it only applies in specific management

areas. For those resources, none of the management direction is included in this section.

BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Level of Protection

1. Maintain or enhance levels of biological diversity which presently exist within the boundary.
2. Maintain or enhance habitats of plant and animal species on the Region 6 Sensitive Species List which are known or suspected to exist within the boundaries of the wild and scenic river.

Inventories

1. Before any new ground-disturbing activity (development, forest practice, agricultural practice, etc.) is initiated within the boundaries on lands on which any species on the Region 6 Sensitive Species List is likely to be present, assure that an on-the-ground inventory of the proposed development area which would have discovered any such species has been performed.
2. Undertake studies within the White Salmon River Valley and other appropriate valleys in the region, to determine whether biological diversity is an outstandingly remarkable (OR) value of the wild and scenic river area of the White Salmon River Valley, and, if it is, what specific aspects of biological diversity can be effectively protected and enhanced through wild and scenic river management.

Species Introduction

1. Prevent introduction of non-native plant or animal species that could adversely affect existing native plants and animals. Exceptions are agricultural crops and species introduced under an approved integrated pest management plan.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Goals

Identify all cultural resources of significance within the wild and scenic river area, and assure that each is protected to the level required by law. Provide interpretation of appropriate sites in a way which does not jeopardize their protection. Facilitate acquisition, by appropriate agencies or parties, of sites which would otherwise be threatened.

Standards and Guidelines

Inventory

1. As soon as possible, compile a comprehensive and systematic oral history and archival inventory (search of literature and unpublished records) of all sites,

- including traditional & spiritual uses, within the White Salmon River drainage.
2. Perform on-the-ground surveys on all public lands within the boundary.
3. On private lands within the boundary, perform on-the-ground surveys (at Forest Service expense) on areas with moderate to high probability of containing cultural resources in response to project proposals, if provided for in Klickitat County and state review process.

Evaluation

1. Using existing program eligibility criteria and guidelines, evaluate cultural sites identified in the inventories (historic, prehistoric, spiritual, and other areas of traditional uses) for significance.
2. Sites determined to be significant are outstandingly remarkable values.

Protection/Acquisition

1. For each site which is significant, develop a plan that assures its protection.
2. Monitor significant sites.
3. Prioritize and acquire (or facilitate acquisition of) threatened significant cultural sites (by Forest Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Yakima Indian Nation, State of Washington, Klickitat County, private conservation organizations, etc.).

Interpretation/Enhancement

1. Develop an overall interpretive plan that addresses both on- and off-site interpretation for all types of cultural sites represented within and adjacent to the river boundaries.
2. Includes an off-site interpretive facility for public information and education in Husum.
3. Facilitate traditional use of the longhouse site.

RECREATION

Interpretation/Information

1. Continue to provide river map/guide at the BZ Corner put-in, Husum Falls, and the take-out at Northwestern Lake. Add information which would:

- (a) address private land ownership (stressing no trespassing and low impact to private lands from littering, and noise, etc.);
 - (b) encourage low-impact recreation and protection of resource values;
 - (c) address boating skill levels, safety concerns, portaging Husum Falls, procedures at the take-out, and respect for other user groups; and
 - (d) provide information about other recreation opportunities, and encourage additional recreation use to take place, outside the boundary.
2. Assign a knowledgeable person to be present along the river at busy times to provide safety information, answer questions, etc.
 3. Provide interpretation/education opportunities and trails at points of interest, such as the falls above the launch site, Spring Creek, the conifer/oak stands along Oak Ridge Rd., the launch site, the take-out, and possibly a facility in the Husum area.
 4. Develop an off-river environmental education program and interpretive trail in conjunction with the white oak management and old-growth area on the eastside of the river above Husum.
 5. Provide for interpretation of historic structures along the river, for example, the old water turbine.

Dispersed Areas

1. Monitor interactions and conflicts between various types of recreationists (whitewater users, anglers, hikers, vehicle users, horseback riders, etc.), and between recreationists and private landowners.
2. Monitor lands for resource damage caused by recreationists.
3. If conflicts or resource damage become significant, institute measures to control conflicts and damage, including use restrictions, gates, etc., if necessary (because it is an outstandingly remarkable value, whitewater boating is the priority use if conflicts arise with other recreationists).
4. Cooperate with landowners to discourage recreationists from trespassing, littering,

and committing acts of vandalism, or other activities which conflict with private landowner's rights.

Trails

1. Cooperate with Washington Department of Transportation to develop a bicycle path along Highway 141 between Husum and BZ Corner.

Developed Sites

1. Assure that sanitation, picnic facilities, river viewpoints, and parking are available to the public, in appropriate amounts, at the put-ins and take-outs at BZ Corner, Husum, and Northwestern Lake.
2. Provide two picnic sites, one above and one below Husum (probably at RM 9.6, the old Hendrix [Hearn] Homestead and RM 6.5, Spring Creek), which are accessible to the public from the river. Allow road access to these sites only for maintenance.
3. All improvements are to be "rustic" and not visually intrusive.
4. Do not provide a developed campground within the boundary.

CHARACTER OF THE RIVER

1. Assure that all new activities or developments within the boundary are not evident as seen from the river (the visual quality objective [VQO] is retention). (See Management Area 5 for an exception to this VQO in Husum.)
2. Exceptions to the VQOs are where recreation facilities called for in this plan cannot be built and still meet the VQO, in which case, the facility must be designed to harmonize with the environment to the extent practicable.
3. Encourage landowners to reduce visibility of existing structures, as seen from the river, with vegetative screening, color change, change in materials, etc., and provide technical assistance as appropriate.
4. Contact the U.S. Air Force, the U.S. Navy, and the Federal Aviation Administration to attempt to reduce any adverse effects of the low altitude Military Training Route located in the White Salmon River corridor.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

1. New roads within the boundary must not be visible from the river.
2. Construct and treat roads so there is no erosion which enters the river.
3. Revegetate cut and fill slopes immediately.
4. Allow existing roads and bridges to be maintained or replaced in the same general location.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

1. Work with the state and county to insure that pesticides and herbicides are used in accordance with state and federal regulations.
2. Encourage the use of integrated pest management where that can be used successfully to reduce dependence on pesticides and herbicides.
3. Through technical assistance, incentives, and other available means, work with landowners if needed for protection of natural resources, particularly where existing uses are causing adverse effects.
4. Through technical assistance, incentives, and other available means, work with and support the county and private landowners (if requested) to maintain the rural character of the area, to manage woodlands, and to meet the intent of the Klickitat County Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance in the Rural Center and the Resource Lands zones.

5. On federal land, assure that all proposals that involve vegetative manipulation of tree cover for any purposes comply with the seven requirements found in 36 CFR 219.27(b)
6. Do not use clearcutting or even-aged management on federal land.

OTHER USES

1. Prevent development which would have a serious adverse effect on national wild and scenic river values, especially water quality.
2. Allow other uses outside the buffer which promote conservation of farm and forest operations, maintenance or creation of biological diversity, and protection and enhancement of other wild and scenic river values (such as fish and wildlife habitat improvements, watershed protection areas, hunting preserves, etc.).
3. Prevent uses which do not promote such values (such as airports, condominiums, RV parks, airstrips, transfer stations, feed lots, hazardous waste generating facilities, gravel operations, etc.).
4. Encourage new utility developments to locate outside the boundaries if practicable. If that is not feasible, locate and design new utility installations to have the least adverse effect on wild and scenic river values as possible.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION FOR GEOGRAPHIC MANAGEMENT AREAS

This section provides management direction for specific geographic areas. The area within the boundaries is subdivided into five management areas because the management direction is different for each area. The five management areas are:

1. The White Salmon River channel
2. The buffer
3. Federal lands outside the buffer
4. Private lands outside the buffer and outside the rural centers

5. Private lands outside the buffer but within the rural centers.

It is essential to remember that full management direction for each management area includes the direction which applies to the whole area as well as that contained in the sections that follow.

MANAGEMENT AREA 1 WHITE SALMON RIVER CHANNEL

Location

This management area includes the surface of the White Salmon River, the water within the channel, and the river channel itself, generally up to the ordinary high water mark.

Desired Condition

Water quantity, throughout the year, would be the same as it was when the river was designated, which is adequate for whitewater boating, fish habitat, and the hydrologic processes of the gorge. The river would be in a free-flowing condition as defined in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Shoreline facilities such as pump houses, spring boxes, etc., would be relatively inconspicuous to boaters on the river, and there would be an absence of litter, both in the river and on the banks. Historic river-related structures existing in the summer of 1991 would be still in place. Water quality would be at least as high as in the summer of 1991. Fish habitat would be in good condition and populations of fish strong and healthy. There would be an increase in large woody debris over what existed in the summer of 1991, but not in locations where it compromises the safety of boaters.

With the exception of a few days on which there are special events such as Husum Days, whitewa-

ter boating would occur in such a manner that the participants perceive no more than low to moderate levels of crowding. Measures used to assure these perceptions would be unobtrusive and rely primarily on voluntary cooperation of users. Every person desiring to float the river, whether with a commercial guide or as a private boater, would have an equal opportunity to do so. Boaters would not have to compete for a permit to run the river. There would be enough commercial guides to serve those desiring to float the river with a guide, but not so many that a viable business opportunity would not be available for individual guide companies. Whitewater boating would take place in a manner that is as safe as possible, given the inherent risks of the activity, and with a minimum of overt regulation. When accidents do occur, search and rescue operations would be swift and efficient. Boaters should respect the rights of private land owners and would not trespass or unnecessarily disturb them.

Standards and Guidelines

Instream Flows

1. Work towards establishing instream flows at existing levels, preferably using State of Washington processes.
2. Install a gauge for measuring water levels - at Husum.

3. Assure that daily water-level information can be obtained on a call-in basis.

Stream Character

1. Deny consent to the issuance of any Federal license, permit, or other authorization for a federally assisted water resources project that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which the river was designated.
2. To the extent consistent with maintenance of a free-flowing river, utilize the existing Washington Department of Wildlife hydraulics permitting process for any work below the ordinary high water line that will use, divert, obstruct, or change the natural flow or bed of the river.
3. With the consent of the owners, reduce intrusion of existing structures if desirable and practicable.
4. Allow new structures or modifications that do not adversely affect river values.
5. Allow limited removal of woody debris for river runner safety and protection of streambanks after an analysis concludes that wild and scenic river values would be protected.
6. Sponsor an annual river clean-up aimed at litter and debris that is in, may move into, or is visible from the river.
7. Coordinate with Klickitat County to insure that litter regulations are adequate and enforced.
8. Do not allow removal of historic river-related structures. Keep for interpretive purposes.

Water Quality

1. Monitor water quality through a cooperative monitoring program developed with Washington Department of Ecology (DOE) and Underwood Conservation District.
2. If existing water quality meets or exceeds State water quality standards, assist DOE in enforcement of the existing State non-degradation policy.
3. If existing water quality does not meet State water quality standards, cooperate with DOE and the Underwood Conservation District to improve water quality through a technical assistance program.

4. Coordinate Washington State, Klickitat County, Southwest Washington Health District, Underwood Conservation District, Soil Conservation Service, Forest Service, and landowners in assuring adequate septic system design, setbacks, and maintenance, and in improving practices if they are currently degrading water quality and quantity.

Fisheries

1. Cooperate with the Washington Department of Wildlife in fish protection projects and fish population monitoring.
2. Recommend to the Washington Department of Wildlife to adopt strong harvest regulations to protect resident fish populations, including such things as catch and release, barbless hooks, no bait, restricted seasons etc.
3. Assure that there is no degradation of fish habitat.
4. Provide input during the sub-basin planning process and Condit Dam relicensing process to assure that wild and scenic river values are protected in decisions affecting anadromous fish reintroduction.
5. Amend or revise this Management Plan, with task force involvement, if it is decided to reintroduce anadromous fish above Condit Dam.

Whitewater Boating

Experience Opportunities

1. Provide a "roaded natural" social experience (low to moderate perceptions of crowding).
2. Exempt "Husum Days" from crowding requirements, as well as other specific events permitted in the future on a case-by-case basis to be determined by the Forest Service.
3. Assure that events are run so that commercial outfitters/guides are able to operate on event days.
4. Limit motorized watercraft to Northwestern Lake.

User Capacities

1. Use a Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) process, which includes a balanced group

- consisting of members of the commercial and private boating communities and others interested in the use of the river, to establish indicators and standards for acceptable social and physical conditions.
2. Monitor social and physical conditions as part of the LAC process and focus, as a minimum, on the following indicators:
 - (a) The number of watercraft waiting to portage Husum Falls.
 - (b) Forced waiting time at Husum Falls.
 - (c) Waiting time at the take-out.
 - (d) Percent of time other parties are seen along the river.
 - (e) Perceptions of crowding along the river, at Husum Falls, and the take-out.
 - (f) Reported accidents, "near misses," and safety complaints.
 - (g) Conflicts with other users of the river corridor (landowners and land-based recreationists).
 - (h) Deterioration of sites where boats are landing (human waste, exposed soil, damaged vegetation, litter, etc.)
 3. In addition, monitor the following to determine the relationship, if any, between them and the indicators:
 - (a) Party size of each launch.
 - (b) Number of watercraft by type (commercial, private, raft, kayak, etc.) for each party.
 - (c) Elapsed time for each launch, and the interval between launches.
 - (d) Forced waiting time at the launch site.
 4. Determine perceptions of river crowding, and user preferences for various management actions which could be used to alleviate problems and concerns, through current user surveys and questionnaires.
 5. Annually review the monitoring and survey results with the Task Force.
 6. At least annually, schedule a meeting with representatives of the various groups using the river.
 7. Maintain social and physical conditions within the desired standards through information, education, voluntary actions, self-registration, or other relatively unobtrusive management actions.
 8. If the above methods fail to keep the standards from being exceeded, limit use to a level at which the standards are not exceeded using a method which meets the following criteria:
 - (a) Each person who wants to boat the river, whether with a commercial outfitter/guide or as a private boater, will have an equal opportunity to boat the river.
 - (b) Use will be distributed, during time periods when social standards are expected to be exceeded, by scheduling launches at predetermined intervals and limiting the number of watercraft and people per launch, rather than establishing a permit system.
 - (c) A portion of the total use will be available for "walk-ins" (people who decide to boat the river within 48 hours of the time they make the trip), whether they are private boaters or people who want to boat the river with a commercial outfitter/guide. The portion available for this group will be proportionate to the size of this group compared with all the people who desire to boat the river (approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ in 1990). (For example: a number of launch slots could be reserved for private "walk-ins" and commercial "walk-ins", the number of each being proportionate to demand. Distribution of the commercial "walk-in" use among the commercial outfitters/guides could be based on use ratios occurring during the preceding 3-year period.)

Permits

1. Do not establish a permit system unless non-permit methods for managing use which meet the above criteria are unsuccessful in practice, and it is concluded that a permit system is the only way to maintain acceptable conditions.
2. If a permit system does become necessary, use the first criterion, above, as a goal, and establish some form of a "freedom of choice" permit system.

3. Issue commercial special use permits to a total of 10 commercial outfitters/guides based primarily on historical use, performance, and geographic distribution (in order to provide services to a large number of potential boaters, it is desirable to have guiding companies located in the following areas - local White Salmon River area, Seattle area, Portland/Vancouver area, and Eugene/Springfield area).
4. If, when this plan is approved, there are more than 10 commercial outfitters/guides under permit, do not issue any more permits, and reduce the number of permittees to 10 through attrition.

Safety

1. Develop a safety plan with county, state and federal participation.
2. Negotiate agreements with landowners for access to the river at key locations for search and rescue operations.
3. Provide a sign warning boaters that they are approaching Husum Falls.
4. Improve the portage trail to create a safe trail surface using natural materials.
5. Use the commercial special-use permit system to ensure that commercial operators are qualified, insured, have the necessary safety equipment, and have been adequately trained in first aid and river rescue.
6. Implement a mandatory self-registration system for private boaters to ensure that they are exposed to safety information and the need for proper safety equipment.
7. Develop a protocol between the county, state, and Forest Service that addresses intoxication and use of life jackets on the

river, discharging firearms across the river, and local availability of rescue expertise and equipment.

River Access

1. Do not increase existing capacity.
2. Limit commercial cable launch sites at BZ Corner to a maximum of two, only one of which provides public access.
3. Assure that facilities providing public access are safe, reasonably priced, and provide good public service, preferably through cooperation with the owner/operator of the launch.
4. Do not allow additional private launch facilities.
5. Cooperate with Pacific Power to assure that an adequate public take-out is located at the head of Northwestern Lake.
6. At Husum Falls, do not provide improvements unless needed for safety or to prevent resource damage at the take-out above the falls, the portage, and the put-in below the falls.
7. Provide a put-in near Rattlesnake Creek.
8. Improvements are to be "rustic", not visually intrusive, and should not increase boating capacity nor encourage more use.
9. Accessibility for persons with disabilities will be at challenge level 3 ("most difficult" - totally unmodified for people with disabilities), except, at the put-in near Rattlesnake Creek and the takeout at Northwestern Lake, it will be at challenge level 2 ("more difficult" - usable by the more athletic person with a disability without assistance, but generally, a person with limited mobility would probably need assistance).

MANAGEMENT AREA 2 THE BUFFER

Location

The buffer consists of two strips of land located adjacent to the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of the White Salmon River. Outside the rural centers the strips are 200' wide on each side of the river. In BZ Corner, the strips extend from the OHWM to a point 20' beyond the rim of the gorge, but not exceeding 200' wide on each side of the river. In Husum, the strips are 100' wide on each side of the river. All distances are measured horizontally from the OHWM.

Desired Condition

Except where there are developments (such as residences, trailer pads, picnic sites, etc.) or agricultural fields which existed during the summer of 1991, the vegetation in the buffer is generally undisturbed and consists of species which occur naturally in the area. The vegetation is either in a late successional stage, or is becoming so. The vegetation is dense enough that it serves as a visual screen so developments outside the buffer are not evident from the river. Outside the rural center, the buffer is commonly being used by wildlife as a travel corridor.

There are no new residential or commercial developments, new agricultural fields, or other new development activities except for a few new recreation facilities which are approved in this plan. Developments and agricultural fields which existed in the summer of 1991 are still present (unless the owners had decided to eliminate them), but residences which had serious adverse effects on the river, have had the adverse effects reduced or eliminated, or are gone. There is a lack of litter, no areas where vegetation is being damaged or soil being exposed as a result of excessive recreation use, and little or no evidence of trespass or vandalism.

Standards and Guidelines

Biological Diversity

Level of Protection

1. Develop specific plans for management of biological resources within the buffer.
2. Maintain or enhance habitats of management indicator species for mature and overmature successional stages (pileated woodpecker).
3. Protect the following specifically identified special plant communities within the buffer: old-growth communities, replacement old-growth stands, canyon ecosystems, riparian habitat, and wetlands.
4. Until the determination of whether biological diversity is an outstandingly remarkable (OR) value has been made, manage the buffer as if biological diversity is an OR value.

Inventories

1. Within the buffer, perform biological inventories as soon as possible to assist in developing specific management direction for each biological community, and to discover any new plant or animal communities of special concern.

Recreation

1. Maintain a physical setting adjacent to the river which is managed as "semi-primitive" (moderate to high perceptions of naturalness and isolation).
2. Assist in the development of a short trail from the launch site in BZ Corner to the falls upstream.

Character and Scenery

1. Manage the buffer as an area of generally undisturbed natural vegetation on each side of the river.
2. Allow no new residential or commercial developments (including septic system drainfields and signs) or other new development activities except for safety

and recreation facilities approved in this plan.

3. Do not manipulate vegetation in the buffer unless needed to manage crops in existing agricultural fields or orchards, for safety, to protect property, to reduce serious fire hazards, to provide minimal filtered views to the river from residences, to create biological diversity, to construct approved recreation facilities, to control noxious weeds or the buildup of harmful insects or diseases (consistent with maintaining biological diversity), or to otherwise maintain or enhance desired national scenic river characteristics.
4. Do not affect existing uses, such as agricultural fields, orchards, residences, picnic sites, trailer sites, etc., unless they are causing adverse effects on river values and landowners consent to modifying these uses.
5. Purchase existing residences within the buffer, at landowner's request, based on availability of funds and priority.

Roads and Bridges

1. Allow no new roads in the buffer
2. Allow no new bridges over the White Salmon River.
3. Coordinate with the State of Washington and Klickitat County to reduce highway hazards at Husum.

Grazing

1. Prevent grazing on federal lands unless needed as a tool for managing regeneration and vegetative competition in white oak stands, or for other specific uses which maintain or enhance biological diversity.
2. Build and maintain fences at federal expense where necessary to control livestock.
3. Consider and mitigate long-standing livestock watering needs on lands which may be cut off from the river by lands which become federally owned.

Agriculture (Including Orchards)

1. Prevent new agricultural clearings within the buffer.
2. Allow existing agricultural uses to continue unless they adversely affect water quality.

Forestry

1. Do not harvest timber in the buffer unless needed for safety, to protect property, to reduce serious fire hazards, to provide minimal filtered views to the river from residences, to create biological diversity, or to otherwise maintain or enhance desired wild and scenic river characteristics.
2. Allow area to revert to a generally natural condition.

MANAGEMENT AREA 3 FEDERAL LANDS OUTSIDE THE BUFFER

Location

This management area includes all lands which have been acquired in fee by the federal government, which are within the boundary but outside the buffer. Lands within this management area are not necessarily contiguous and may be located in various parts of the area. New lands which are acquired in fee in the future will become part of this management area as soon as they are owned by the federal government. It is assumed that all lands owned by SDS Lumber Company in the summer of 1991 that are within the Wild and Scenic River Boundary will become federal lands through an exchange. This management area will probably also include some other lands which are acquired from other willing sellers. Most of these lands are more than 200 feet from the river.

Desired Condition

Healthy stands of Oregon white oak are present in abundance. Some stands are pure oak, but most are mixed with ponderosa pine and Douglas fir. Some manipulation of conifer trees (including such things as small harvest units and girdling) occurs when needed to protect or enhance the Oregon white oak stands. To the extent compatible with maintaining stands of Oregon white oak, mature and overmature stands sufficiently large for the maintenance of the pileated woodpecker are present. Wetlands and riparian areas are functioning effectively. All lands within this management area have received biological inventories, and unusual plant and animal communities which contribute to any special biological diversity of the area have been identified and protected.

A few short, interpretive trails are located in the area, but not near the river. Use of the trails is primarily by hikers. There is little resource damage occurring, or conflict between different groups of recreationists, because little recreation

use takes place other than on the trails. Few roads are still in existence, and there are few or no cattle grazing in the area.

Standards and Guidelines

Biological Diversity

Level of Protection

1. Develop specific plans for management of biological resources on federal lands.
2. Maintain or enhance habitats of management indicator species for mature and overmature successional stages (pileated woodpecker).
3. Protect the following specifically identified plant communities: old-growth communities, replacement old-growth stands, canyon ecosystems, riparian habitat, and wetlands.
4. Until the determination of whether biological diversity is an outstandingly remarkable (OR) value has been made, manage all federal lands within the boundary as if biological diversity is an OR value.
5. Use vegetation management (including timber harvest) where needed to perpetuate specifically identified white oak communities, assuring the presence of mature and old-growth stands so as to provide for diversity of age classes and tree species mixes within the White Salmon River valley.

Inventories

1. Perform biological inventories as soon as possible after land acquisition, to assist in developing specific management direction for each biological community, and to discover any new plant or animal communities of special concern.

Cultural Resources

1. Facilitate re-establishment of the longhouse site for traditional use.

Recreation

Dispersed Areas

1. Provide "roaded natural" recreation opportunities.
2. Do not encourage recreation use off the developed trails.
3. Obliterate roads on federal lands which are not needed for administrative purposes or trails - gate if necessary.
4. Monitor lands for resource damage caused by recreationists.

Trails

1. Construct short loop trails, primarily for natural resource interpretation, to the "40" and Spring Creek (if Spring Creek becomes federally owned). Design these trails so they are loops which are located away from the river and do not provide access to it.
2. Close trails to commercial use.
3. Do nothing to encourage use on the old road which parallels the river near the Hendrix Homestead, such as providing parking, publicizing, or locating it on maps.

Character and Scenery

1. Assure that activities carried out on federal lands meet the visual quality objective (VQO) of retention as seen from Highway 141, Oak Ridge Road, and trails.

2. Exceptions to the VQOs are where recreation facilities called for in this plan cannot be built and still meet the VQO, in which case, the facility must be designed to harmonize with the environment to the extent practicable.

Grazing

1. Prevent grazing in this management area unless needed as a tool for managing regeneration and vegetative competition in white oak stands, or for other specific uses which maintain or enhance biological diversity.
2. Build and maintain fences at federal expense where necessary to control livestock.
3. Consider and mitigate long-standing livestock watering needs on lands which may be cut off from the river by lands which become federally owned.

Forestry

1. Do not harvest timber unless active forest management is needed to maintain biological diversity, particularly if needed to perpetuate Oregon white oak communities.
2. Assure diversity of age classes and tree species mixes, considering lands outside as well as inside the boundary.

MANAGEMENT AREA 4

PRIVATE LANDS OUTSIDE THE BUFFER AND OUTSIDE THE RURAL CENTERS

Location

This management area includes all private lands within the boundary which are outside the buffer and outside the rural centers of Husum and BZ Corner (as designated by the Klickitat County Comprehensive Plan). Lands in this management area are not necessarily contiguous and may be located in various parts of the area.

Desired Condition

The landscape is a mixture of agricultural fields, orchards, small woodlots, and farm and rural residences, with the fields and woodlots predominating. Active production of hay and other agricultural products continues to take place. Small stands of timber are occasionally harvested in accordance with state timber practices requirements. The number of residences within the boundary has increased somewhat over what it was in the summer of 1991, but they are located in clusters on land which is least suitable for agricultural production and forest management. Residences, agricultural fields, roads, timber harvest units, and other development activities which are new since the summer of 1991 are located in places where they are not visible from the river. There may be a few new uses which promote, or are compatible with, conservation of farm and forest operations, but other types of uses are absent.

Standards and Guidelines

Forestry

1. Modify timber harvest practices in habitats of known populations of species on the Region 6 Sensitive Species List as necessary to prevent adverse effects to that population.
2. Use current state and county regulations to guide forest practices, except design forestry practices so they are not evident from the river.

Residential and Commercial Development

1. Allow some new single-family residential development, but no new commercial uses other than operating farms, orchards, home occupations and cottage industries, (which includes intensification or enhancement of farm and forestry uses).
2. Allow 1 new dwelling unit to be constructed on each platted lot which is less than 20 acres and currently contains no dwelling unit.
3. Allow no new residences to be developed on lots less than 20 acres which currently contain 1 or more dwelling units.
4. On contiguous ownership parcels larger than 20 acres, allow dwelling units to be constructed so that overall density does not exceed an average of 1 residence per 20 acres.
5. On each parcel over 2 acres, where a new dwelling unit is going to be built, assure that 95% of the land remains undeveloped and is maintained for agriculture or forest stands. Concentrate new residences on the 5% of the land (or 1 acre, whichever is larger) which is least suitable for forestry or agriculture. Density within the 5% is 1 residence per acre with a minimum frontage of 200' on the buffer.
6. Allow temporary exceptions to the above density restrictions only for:
 - (a) Hardship cases - for example, if an ill parent needs care, a trailer could be moved onto the property during the period when care is being given.
 - (b) Construction of a replacement house - an existing house or trailer may be lived in while a new house is being constructed on the property, but not to exceed the time that the new house is completed or three years from the time construction of the new house begins, whichever is shorter.

MANAGEMENT AREA 5 PRIVATE LANDS OUTSIDE THE BUFFER BUT INSIDE THE RURAL CENTERS

Location

This management area includes all private lands within the boundary, which are outside the buffer but inside the rural centers of Husum and BZ Corner as designated by the Klickitat County Comprehensive Plan.

Desired Condition

These areas are small, spacious, attractive, rural communities of residences, small businesses, and commercial services which fit into and serve the surrounding farm and forest patterns with no land use or traffic conflicts. There is an absence of large industrial or commercial facilities which are incongruous to the area or adversely affect river values, particularly water quality. The rural centers are served by adequate community water and sewer systems. Buildings and other developments which can be seen from the river are not visually dominant, and portions of the area adjacent to the buffer are community parks.

Standards and Guidelines

Character and Scenery

1. In Husum, assure that new activities or developments within the boundary but outside the buffer are not visually domi-

nant as seen from the river. The visual quality objective, as seen from the river, is partial retention.

2. For BZ Corner, see Management Direction Which Applies to the Whole Area.

Forestry

1. Same as Management Area 4.

Residential and Commercial Development

1. If there is no community sewer system, limit density to 2 units/acre with 100' minimum lot width - new development, including septic drainfields, must be set back 200' from the OHWM.
2. If there is a community sewer system, limit density to 4 units/acre with a setback from the OHWM of 100' or outside the buffer, whichever is greater.
3. In Husum, acquire lands or interests in lands to avoid overdevelopment of the area between the river and Highway 141, and of the area along the west side of the river beginning about 500' downstream from the old bridge.
4. Provide technical assistance, and incentives to help communities develop sewer and water systems as well as community parks to serve river-oriented recreationists.

SECTION III

IMPLEMENTATION

INTRODUCTION

This section of the management plan describes various aspects of and considerations related to implementation of the management direction contained in Section II.

BOUNDARIES

The boundaries of the White Salmon Wild and Scenic River are as shown on the map of the Preferred Alternative in the FEIS, unless they are amended through a proposed change which has been published in the Federal Register and forwarded to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives for review for 90 days, or are otherwise amended by action of Congress. A detailed map showing the location of the Wild and Scenic River boundaries will be available for review by the public at Forest Service headquarters in Washington D.C., and at the office of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, in Hood River, Oregon.

If, in the future, a landowner whose lands are presently outside the boundaries, wishes to have the boundaries adjusted to include his or her lands, and the lands significantly contribute to values specifically identified in this plan (or are so identified in the future) for protection or management, the boundary should be amended to include those lands.

ADMINISTRATION

LEAD AGENCY

The Forest Service is responsible for administration of the White Salmon Wild and Scenic River, and will take the lead in such administration through the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area office. In this administration it will be necessary to coordinate very closely with

Klickitat County and several of the Washington State agencies which have jurisdiction in the area.

One aspect of such coordination is development of a joint educational program with the state and county to inform residents and other interested groups and individuals about all the requirements which affect lands within the boundary. Coordination with state and county agencies will be aimed at making administration of the river as simple as possible for residents and users to work with and understand.

An important aspect of administering the river is assuring that there is a "river ranger" whose responsibilities include providing information to users about safety, private lands, low-impact use, etc.; checking on special use authorization compliance; monitoring social and physical conditions at the put-ins, take-outs, and along the river; etc.

KLICKITAT COUNTY

Close coordination with Klickitat County is especially important since county officials are responsible for administering the County Shoreline Master Plan and the County Zoning Ordinance, both of which are key elements in assuring that wild and scenic river values are protected. Presently there is an agreement between Klickitat County and the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area for mutual benefits to be derived from coordinated "planning and continuing protection and management of lands in Klickitat County which are part of the White Salmon River and Klickitat River components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System." This agreement should be continued and a new attachment which spells out specific work to be accomplished in the coming year should be developed annually. Maintaining a close working relationship with Klickitat County is essential.

The only way the Forest Service can exercise authority over land within the boundary which remains in private ownership is by purchasing rights through a scenic easement. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a working relationship with Klickitat County which will provide the Forest Service with the knowledge of impending development activities and the time to negotiate with the landowners to bring the proposals into compliance with this plan, or to acquire a scenic easement or, if necessary, fee title. Therefore, the Forest Service will work with Klickitat County to:

1. develop and implement a procedure for notifying the Forest Service of applications for development activities within the Wild and Scenic River Boundary,
2. have the County require biological or archeological surveys to be done if needed (at Forest Service expense), and
3. have the County provide time in their review process for the Forest Service to perform the needed surveys and consultations with the landowner.

STATE AGENCIES

Several agencies of the State of Washington are especially important to coordinate with because of the responsibilities they have for regulating uses which could take place within the boundary and might have serious effects on the wild and scenic river values.

- Department of Ecology (DOE) - The DOE is responsible for administering the state's nondegradation of water quality program. It is this program through which water quality in the White Salmon River will be monitored and controlled. In addition, DOE is responsible for maintaining a register of surface and ground water claims, adjudication of water rights, and the setting of any minimum in-stream flow requirements.
- Department of Wildlife - The Department of Wildlife is responsible for administering the Washington State Hydraulics Code. A hydraulics project approval is required for any work that will "use, divert, obstruct, or

change the natural flow or bed" of all state waters. The code applies to all work to be performed below the ordinary high water line. In addition, the plan calls for working with the Department of Wildlife in the accomplishment of fish habitat improvement projects and to develop strong harvest regulations for the protection of resident fish populations. Coordination with the department will be required in both areas.

- Department of Natural Resources (DNR) - The DNR administers the state's Forest Practices Act which regulates and approves timber harvest and associated practices on private lands. The Forest Service also will work with DNR to develop an agreement similar to the procedures to be established with Klickitat County (mentioned in the preceding section). The agreement with DNR would cover timber sale activities that are proposed on private land within the boundaries. In addition, this management plan is predicated on the assumption that a three-way land exchange will be consummated between SDS Lumber Company, the DNR, and the Forest Service. A close working relationship with the agency is required from both standpoints.

TASK FORCE

Sec. 11.(b)(1) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act says that "...the Secretary of Agriculture...shall assist, advise, and cooperate with States or their political subdivisions, landowners, private organizations, or individuals to plan, protect, and manage river resources." Based on this authorization, the Forest Service will establish and consult frequently with a task force made up of one representative from each of the following agencies, organizations, or groups:

- Klickitat County
- WA Department of Wildlife
- WA Department of Ecology
- Pacific Power
- Yakima Indian Nation
- Klickitat-Cascade Mid Columbia River Council
- non-farm local (within the boundary) landowners

- local commercial agricultural landowners
- Friends of the White Salmon
- commercial river guides
- Washington Environmental Council
- the commercial launch-site operator
- a private boating club

Consultations will be for the purpose of receiving information from the representatives as to how river management is affecting the groups they represent, identifying new problems, identifying alternative solutions for problems, and determining potential effects of the solutions.

DESIGNATION OF THE UPPER RIVER

If Congress adds the upper White Salmon River to the National Wild and Scenic River System, this plan may need to be revised to bring it in line with congressional direction, or to address administration of the river as a whole if Congress does not provide such direction.

ACQUISITION OF LAND OR RIGHTS

The federal government does not have authority to regulate what happens on private land unless it has acquired the rights to do so. Many of the goals and actions called for in Section II of this plan cannot be accomplished except through voluntary compliance by the landowners, technical assistance, purchase or acceptance of donations of partial rights to land through a scenic easement, or acquisition of fee title to land. Therefore, obtaining compliance with this Plan will require several different approaches:

- the Forest Service must establish a program of incentives to gain cooperation of the landowners within the boundary to voluntarily comply with the direction in this plan;
- the Forest Service will encourage formation of a land trust; and
- where necessary, the Forest Service will acquire the appropriate rights, as funds are available, to meet the intent of the management plan.

Priorities for acquisition are to:

1. Exchange for all SDS Lumber Company lands within the Wild and Scenic River boundary;
2. Maintain the river's free-flowing character and water quality;
3. Protect and enhance the river's outstandingly remarkable values;
4. Acquire rights within the buffer which are needed in order to implement this management plan;
5. Achieve other management objectives specifically identified in this plan.

It is important to remember that the acquisition of SDS Lumber Company lands through exchange is one of the key features in making this a workable plan. This three-way exchange between SDS Lumber Company, the Washington Department of Natural Resources, and the Forest Service is a fairly complex undertaking which will extend over a substantial period of time. It is necessary for the Forest Service to aggressively pursue the exchange in order for it to be accomplished in as short a period of time as possible.

It must also be remembered that priorities 2 and 3 are required in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, and, because of that legal mandate, may be pursued during the process of working on the exchange. In fact, as opportunities arise, any of the priorities may be acted on ahead of the others, but not to jeopardize accomplishment of a higher priority.

An overall land acquisition plan will be developed within one year of the date of approval of this plan so landowners can be informed about how their properties fit into the needs for the area within the Wild and Scenic River boundary. Acquisition of necessary properties and scenic easements will be started early, rather than waiting to react to project proposals.

The intent of this plan is that the Forest Service will request Congress to authorize additional acres of acquisition for fee title within the boundary since, when the land exchange with SDS Lumber Company is consummated, it will bring the amount of fee title acquired to the

maximum allowed in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. This could cause a hardship to some landowners if they would prefer to sell their land outright rather than sell a scenic easement, and there was no possibility for the Forest Service to acquire fee title to it. The request to Congress should be to authorize 150 acres of fee title acquisition per river mile instead of the 100 acre limit in the current Act. This would allow for a total of 1,155 acres rather than 770 acres.

The Forest Service will not use condemnation to acquire scenic easements or fee title to lands unless that is needed, as a last resort, after all other measures have failed, and then only to prevent imminent, serious, adverse effects to the river area. This does not preclude the use of condemnation when necessary to clear title or to establish value when the Forest Service and a willing seller cannot agree on price (friendly condemnation).

BUDGET

The projects and acquisition proposals contained in this plan will be translated into multi-year program budget proposals that identify needed expenditures. The budget proposals are submitted through normal Forest Service budget processes. A final budget for any fiscal year (October 1 of one calendar year through September 30 of the next calendar year) is the result of negotiation between the Congress of the United States and the Administration, as well as an allocation process among all the Forest Service units by the higher offices of the Forest Service. Upon approval of a final budget for the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, the program of work for that fiscal year will be finalized and carried out. Since the actual amount of work which can be accomplished depends to a great degree on the final budget, and that may vary considerably from the budget proposal, it is not possible to say with assurance when or if the proposed projects and land acquisition, or the management direction, in this plan will be carried out fully.

AMENDMENTS

This plan may be amended if conditions warrant. As management goals and direction are applied on the ground, as new information is learned about resources, or as other conditions change, the desired conditions, management direction, and activities included in this plan may no longer be appropriate. In such cases, activities may be adjusted to fit the resource, or management direction, as stated in the plan, may be amended.

Plan amendments will be made by the area manager of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Based on an analysis of the desired conditions, the standards and guidelines, the issue under consideration, and the perceived public interest, the area manager will determine whether a proposed amendment would result in a significant change to the plan. If the change resulting from the proposed amendment is determined to be significant, the area manager will follow the same procedure as that required for development and approval of this plan. If the change resulting from the proposed amendment is determined not to be significant for the purposes of the planning process, the area manager may implement the amendment following satisfactory completion of NEPA procedures. An annual summary of amendments will be prepared and incorporated into this plan, and will be made available to interested parties.

REVISION

This plan will ordinarily be revised on a 10-year cycle, or at least every 15 years. It may also be revised when monitoring and evaluation indicate that conditions or demands within or near the boundary have changed significantly, or when the Area Manager determines that changes in major external policies, goals, or objectives would have a significant effect on the ability to implement the plan. Two significant potential changes which have already been identified that might cause revisions in this plan are:

1. a decision to reintroduce anadromous fish above Condit dam, and

2. a decision by Congress to designate the upper White Salmon River as part of the National Wild and Scenic River System.

A revised plan would have to be considered and approved in accordance with the requirements for the development of this original plan.

MONITORING

Monitoring is the observation and recording of conditions which have been of concern in this plan. It is done to see if the desired conditions which are described in Section II of the plan are being achieved on the ground. If those desired results are not being achieved, it is either because the management direction is not being followed, or, if the management direction is being followed, because the understanding of the relationships between causes and effects have been in error. Monitoring is intended to discover those situations where the desired conditions are not being met and to identify whether it is because management direction is not being implemented properly or if

the cause and effect relationships need to be better defined.

In addition to monitoring, which usually observes conditions in the field after activities have been carried out, there is a process of reviewing proposed activities before they are carried out to determine if they have been planned in a way which meets the management direction and would be expected to result in achieving the desired conditions. Review of environmental analysis reports, and review of applications for timber practices, or proposed developments, construction, or land divisions are all examples of this review process. At this stage, attempts will be made to assure that all proposals conform to the management direction in this plan. Activities which take place as part of this review process are not included in the monitoring plan.

The Monitoring Plan on the following pages presents the items which will be monitored and some of the other important aspects of the monitoring program for the White Salmon River.

MONITORING PLAN¹

Items to be Monitored	Units of Measure	Suggested Method of Monitoring	Monitoring Frequency	Reliability ²	Variability Threshold ³	Annual Cost
Sensitive cultural sites	Sites	Field inspection of known sites	Varies by sensitivity - at least once per month	High	Unacceptable damage by projects or vandalism of any known sites	\$2,000
Water quality and quantity	A water quality and quantity monitoring plan will be developed jointly with the Washington Department of Ecology and the Underwood Conservation District. This information will be established at that time.					\$40,000
Fish populations and habitat	A detailed plan for monitoring and protecting fish populations and habitats will be developed in cooperation with the Washington Department of Wildlife. This information will be established at that time.					\$3,000
Vegetative communities	Acres (on federal lands or lands with scenic easements)	Field and aerial photo inventories of vegetative communities	Every three years	Moderate to high	>20% loss of any community in short supply	\$4,000
Population trends of pileated woodpecker	Number of breeding pairs of pileated woodpeckers	Breeding and occupancy surveys of identified habitat	Every 2 years	Moderate	Loss of any breeding pairs	\$1,000
Species on the Region 6 Sensitive Species List (plants and animals)	Acres, colonies, individuals	Inventory known populations and project areas	Annually	Moderate	Loss of any individual or colony of T&E species or >10% loss of sensitive species. >10% loss of existing habitat	\$4,000
Animals which may be affected by increasing recreation use	Number of animals	Occupancy surveys of selected species	Every 2 years	Moderate	>10% reduction in any population attributable to recreation use.	\$2,000
Perceptions of river crowding	A "limits of acceptable change" process will be conducted to determine the standards for river crowding. This information will be established at that time.					\$5,000
Safety of whitewater boating	Accidents, near misses, and safety complaints	Documentation of reported accidents, near misses, and complaints, and interviews when possible	Sporadic in response to reports or complaints	Moderate	Any fatality or serious injury, an identified pattern of minor injuries, or an increasing trend of complaints	\$1,000
Conflict among recreation user types (including off-road users of vehicles) and between recreationists and private land owners	Number of complaints or observed conflicts	Field observation at likely times and places of conflict, documentation of complaints, and interviews when possible	Sporadic in response to complaints and probability for conflicts	Moderate	An identified pattern or increasing trend of observations or complaints	\$1,000

MONITORING PLAN (continued)

Items to be Monitored	Units of Measure	Suggested Method of Monitoring	Monitoring Frequency	Reliability ²	Variability Threshold ³	Annual Cost
Resource damage in dispersed areas caused by recreationists including off-road use of vehicles	Damaged vegetation or exposed, displaced, or compacted soil	Field surveys	Annually	High	Any damage which persists more than one year.	\$2,000
Compliance of developments or activities with Management Plan standards	Number of completed developments or activities not meeting standards	Field review of completed activities and developments	Sporadic in response to completion of activities	High	>5% of completed activities do not meet standards	\$3,000
Character of the river area	Number of new developments or activities visually evident from the river	Field reviews	Annually	High	Any new developments or activities	\$500
	Area of disturbed buffer vegetation	Field reviews	Annually	High	>200 square feet in one disturbance or more than 15 separate disturbances <200 square feet.	\$500
	Density of housing inside and outside rural centers	Aerial Photo interpretation	Every three years	High	Density exceeds standards on >5% of the land.	\$2,000
	Number of unapproved activities or developments	Aerial photo interpretation and field reviews	Every three years	High	> three unapproved activities	\$2,000

¹Responsibility for monitoring activities lies with the river manager. However, these activities may be carried out by other specialists who, in many cases, will determine the specific monitoring techniques to be used based on the specific situation.

²The degree to which the monitoring results are expected to reflect actual conditions.

³The amount of allowable variation beyond which serious evaluation will be done and possibly some strong actions will be taken to prevent further change.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES

This section displays the construction projects which are identified in the plan and which will play a key role in assuring that the desired conditions will be achieved. As discussed in the section on Budgets, if budget allocations do not match requests, some of these projects may not be completed when scheduled.

The projects in this schedule will be reviewed on an annual basis. As more experience is gained in managing the wild and scenic river and as various conditions change, the priorities shown in this schedule may be altered, some projects may be deleted, or some new projects may be added. As this occurs, this Management Plan will be amended.

SCHEDULE OF PLANNED ACTIVITIES

Fiscal Year	Description	Estimated Cost ¹	Outputs
'92	- Install interpretation/information signs at the launch site	\$8,000	25 PAOT
'92	- Install interpretation/information signs at the take-out	\$8,000	25 PAOT
'92	- Install a water-level gauge visible from bridge in Husum	\$2,500	1 Gauge
'92	- Install a warning sign upstream from Husum Falls	<u>\$1,000</u>	1 Sign
	TOTAL	\$19,500	
'93	- Improve the take-out above Husum Falls to increase safety and prevent bank erosion.	\$5,000	8 PAOT
'93	- Improve safety of the portage trail at Husum Falls	<u>\$5,000</u>	20 PAOT
	TOTAL	\$10,000	
'94	- Construct a short loop trail, trailhead, sanitation facilities, and interpretive signs at the "40"	\$150,000	50 PAOT
'94	- Preserve historic river-related structures.	<u>\$25,000</u>	5 Structures
	TOTAL	\$175,000	
'95	- In Husum, construct picnic facilities, a river viewpoint, sanitation facilities, an interpretation facility, and parking associated with the take-out, and sanitation facilities associated with the portage around the falls	\$225,000	115 PAOT
'95	- Obliterate unnecessary roads on federal lands	\$50,000	10 Miles
'95	- Build fences to keep livestock from trespassing on federal lands.	<u>\$20,000</u>	10 Miles
	TOTAL	\$295,000	

SCHEDULE OF PLANNED ACTIVITIES (continued)

Fiscal Year	Description	Estimated Cost ¹	Outputs
'96	- Construct a river-accessed picnic site with sanitation facilities at the old Hendrix Homestead	\$35,000	50 PAOT
'96	- Construct a river-accessed picnic site with sanitation facilities at Spring Creek	\$50,000	50 PAOT
'96	- Construct a short loop trail, trailhead, sanitation facilities, and interpretive signs in the Spring Creek area	\$100,000	50 PAOT
'96	- Habitat improvement projects - Maintain or enhance habitats of threatened, endangered, and sensitive species.	\$10,000	15 Acres
'96	- Habitat improvement projects - Maintain or enhance habitats of the management indicator specie for mature and overmature successional stages (pileated woodpecker) within the buffer and on federal lands.	\$10,000	100 Acres
'96	- Habitat improvement projects - Manipulate vegetation to perpetuate Oregon white oak communities on federal lands.	<u>\$10,000</u>	50 Acres
	TOTAL	\$215,000	
'97	- Construct picnic facilities, a river viewpoint, sanitation facilities, and parking in the BZ Corner Area	\$100,000	50 PAOT
'97	- Habitat improvement projects - Maintain or enhance habitats of threatened, endangered, and sensitive species.	\$10,000	10 Acres
'97	- Habitat improvement projects - Maintain or enhance habitats of the management indicator specie for mature and overmature successional stages (pileated woodpecker) within the buffer and on federal lands.	\$10,000	100 Acres
'97	- Habitat improvement projects - Manipulate vegetation to perpetuate Oregon white oak communities on federal lands.	<u>\$10,000</u>	50 Acres
	TOTAL	\$130,000	
'98	- Construct a put-in between Husum Falls and Rattlesnake Creek which meets challenge level 2 standards of accessibility	\$25,000	10 PAOT
'98	- Habitat improvement projects - Maintain or enhance habitats of threatened, endangered, and sensitive species.	\$10,000	10 Acres
'98	- Habitat improvement projects - Maintain or enhance habitats of the management indicator specie for mature and overmature successional stages (pileated woodpecker) within the buffer and on federal lands.	\$10,000	100 Acres
'98	- Habitat improvement projects - Manipulate vegetation to perpetuate Oregon white oak communities on federal lands.	<u>\$10,000</u>	50 Acres
	TOTAL	\$55,000	

¹These costs do not include any costs for planning and design.

SECTION IV

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT AUTHORITIES AND REGULATIONS

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT

(NOTE: This is only a summary of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. For full details, see the full Act.)

PURPOSE

To preserve designated rivers in free flowing condition, protect the water quality of those rivers, and protect them and their immediate environments for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. [Sec. 1(b)]

GENERAL MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

Each component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System shall be administered in such manner as to protect and enhance the values which caused it to be included in said system without, insofar as is consistent therewith, limiting other uses that do not substantially interfere with public use and enjoyment of these values. In such administration primary emphasis shall be given to protecting its esthetic, scenic, historic, archeologic, and scientific features. [Sec. 10(a)]

SCENIC RIVER CRITERIA

Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads. [Sec. 2(b)(2)]

ACQUISITION

The appropriate Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and interests in land within the authorized boundaries, but shall not acquire fee title to an

average of more than 100 acres per mile on both sides of the river. [Sec. 6(a)(1)]

CONDEMNATION (Eminent Domain)

If 50 per cent or more of the entire acreage outside of the ordinary high water mark on both sides of the river is owned in fee title by the United States, by the State or States within which it lies, or by political subdivisions of those States, fee title to any lands shall not be acquired by condemnation under authority of this Act. This shall not preclude the use of condemnation when necessary to clear title or to acquire scenic easements or other such easements as are reasonably necessary to give the public access to the river and to permit its members to traverse the length of the area or of selected segments thereof. [Sec. 6(b)]

PROTECTION

The appropriate Secretary having jurisdiction over any lands which include, border upon, or are adjacent to, any designated river or study river, shall take such action respecting management policies, regulations, contracts, plans, affecting such lands, as may be necessary to protect such rivers in accordance with the purposes of this Act. Particular attention shall be given to scheduled timber harvesting, road construction, and similar activities which might be contrary to the purposes of this Act. [Sec. 12(a)]

POLLUTION

The head of any agency administering a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System shall cooperate with the Administrator,

Environmental Protection Agency and the appropriate State water pollution control agencies for the purpose of eliminating or diminishing the pollution of waters of the river. [Sec. 12(c)]

WATER RESOURCES PROJECTS

The Federal Power Commission shall not license the construction of any dam, water conduit, reservoir, powerhouse, transmission line, or other project works under the Federal Power Act on or directly affecting any river which is designated as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and no department or agency of the United States shall assist by loan, grant, license, or otherwise in the construction of any water resources project that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which such river was established. [Sec. 7(a)]

COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

The Secretary of Agriculture or the head of any Federal agency shall assist, advise, and cooperate with States or their political subdivisions, landowners, private organizations, or individuals to plan, protect, and manage river resources. Such assistance, advice, and cooperation may be through written agreements or otherwise. This authority applies with or outside a federally administered area and applies to rivers which are components of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System and to other rivers. Any agreement under

this section may include provisions for limited financial or other assistance to encourage participation in the acquisition, protection, and management of river resources. [Sec. 11(b)(1)]

FREE-FLOWING

As used in the Act, the term "free-flowing," as applied to any river or section of a river, means existing or flowing in natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip-rapping, or other modification of the waterway. Even though low dams, diversion works, or other minor structures may have been in existence at the time the river was designated, this shall not be construed to authorize, intend, or encourage future construction of such structures. [Sec. 16(b)]

SCENIC EASEMENTS

As used in the Act, the term "scenic easement" means the right to control the use of land (including the air space above such land) within the authorized boundaries of the river, for the purpose of protecting the natural qualities, but such control shall not affect, without the owner's consent, any regular use exercised prior to the acquisition of the easement. The acquisition of fee title with the reservation of regular existing uses to the owner shall be treated as a scenic easement for the purposes of the Act. [Sec. 16(c)]

NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM; FINAL REVISED GUIDELINES FOR ELIGIBILITY, CLASSIFICATION, AND MANAGEMENT OF RIVER AREAS

(NOTE: This is only a summary of the Revised Guidelines. For full details, see the full document.)

SCENIC RIVER AREA CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA INTERPRETATIONS:

"Shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive." The river segment's shorelines and immediate environment should not show substantial evidence of human activity. The portion of the watershed within the boundary of the scenic river may have some discernible existing development.

"Largely primitive" means that the shorelines and the immediate river environment still present an overall natural character, but that in places land may be developed for agricultural purposes. Row crops would be considered as meeting the test of "largely primitive," as would timber harvest and other resource use providing such activity is accomplished without a substantial adverse effect on the natural appearance of the river or its immediate environment. [Classification (2) b.]

"Shorelines largely undeveloped" means that any structures or concentration of structures must be limited to relatively short reaches of the total area under consideration . . . [Classification (2) c.]

"Accessible in places by road" means that roads may reach the river area and occasionally bridge the river. . . . [Classification (2) d.]

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

Section 10(a) of the Act is interpreted as stating a nondegradation and enhancement policy for all designated river areas, regardless of classification. Each component will be managed to protect and enhance the values for which the river was designated, while providing for public recreation and resource uses which do not adversely impact

or degrade those values. Specific management strategies will always be designed to protect and enhance the values of the river area. Land uses and developments on private lands within the river area which were in existence when the river was designated may be permitted to continue. New land uses must be evaluated for their compatibility with the purposes of the Act.

CARRYING CAPACITY

Perform studies to determine the quantity and mixture of recreation and other public use which can be permitted without adverse impact on the resource values of the river area.

PUBLIC USE AND ACCESS

Regulate public use where necessary to protect and enhance the resource values of the river area. Public use may be controlled by limiting access to the river, by issuing permits, or by other means available to the managing agency through its general statutory authorities.

BASIC FACILITIES

The managing agency may provide basic facilities to absorb user impacts on the resource. In scenic and recreational river areas, simple comfort and convenience facilities such as toilets, shelters, fireplaces, picnic table and refuse containers are appropriate. When placed within the river area, these will be judiciously located to protect the values of popular areas from the impacts of public use.

MAJOR FACILITIES

Major public use facilities, such as developed campgrounds, major visitor centers, and administrative headquarters will, where feasible, be located outside the river area.

AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY PRACTICES

Agricultural and forestry practices should be similar in nature and intensity to those present in the area at the time of designation. Rowcrop production and timber harvest may be practiced in recreational and scenic river areas. Timber harvest in any river area will be conducted so as to avoid adverse impacts on the river area values.

OTHER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Resource management practices will be limited to those which are necessary for protection, conservation, rehabilitation or enhancement of the river area resources. Such features as trail bridges, fences, water bars and drainage ditches, flow measurement devices and other minor structures or management practices are permitted when such practices are compatible with the classification of the river area and provided that

the area remains natural in appearance and the practices or structures harmonize with the surrounding environment.

WATER QUALITY

River managers will work with local authorities to abate activities within the river area which are degrading or would degrade existing water quality.

LAND USE CONTROLS

Existing patterns of land use and ownership should be maintained, provided they remain consistent with the purposes of the Act. Where land use controls are necessary to protect river area values, the managing agency will utilize a full range of land-use control measures including zoning, easements, and fee acquisition.

SHORELINE MASTER PLAN KEY USE REGULATIONS

(NOTE: This is only a summary of the Shoreline Master Plan regulations. For full details, see the full Shoreline Master Plan.)

APPLICABILITY

The Klickitat County Shoreline Master Plan was created in response to the Washington State Shorelines Management Act of 1971. It has just undergone a major revision which went into effect in July of 1990. The Shoreline Master Plan applies to land extending landward 200 feet from the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) or floodways (whichever is greater) of several streams within the wild and scenic river boundary - the White Salmon River and its major tributaries, Buck Creek, Gilmer Creek, and Rattlesnake Creek. Of these, the White Salmon River is a shoreline of state-wide significance (SSWS). The Shoreline Master Plan is an overlay of the County Zoning Ordinance.

ENVIRONMENT DESIGNATIONS

The Shoreline Master Plan divides the shorelines of the designated portion of the White Salmon River and its major tributaries into three different categories, or "Environments": Community, Rural, and Conservancy. These "Environments" specify the type and level of regulations which apply to the various types of development and uses.

Natural Buffer Zone

As part of each of the other "environments," the first 50 feet on each side of the river, is designated a natural buffer zone. The purpose of this zone is to establish an undisturbed buffer of natural vegetation in order to preserve the shoreline's natural riparian zone, to assure water quality, and to preserve aesthetic qualities and unique natural resources along the shorelines. With some exceptions, the natural buffer zone allows only minor vegetative modification that does not substantially alter the visual character or adversely affect riparian structure and function. Development of structures is excluded

from this zone for purposes other than flood control, erosion control, water-dependent uses, or access to banks.

Community Environment

The purpose of the Community Environment is to encourage residential, recreational, and commercial uses to locate here, at moderate intensities, rather than in the other areas. This Environment covers those areas with concentrations of development, which are presently unincorporated but which are planned to accommodate community expansion.

The shorelines in the vicinity of the communities of BZ Corner and Husum are designated Community. This is approximately 17% of the total shorelines area.

Rural Environment

The purpose of the Rural Environment is to protect agricultural lands from urban expansion by assuring that they are maintained in existing agricultural use or open space. Moderate intensity recreation use (if it is compatible with agricultural activities) and low density rural residential use are considered appropriate. This Environment is intended to cover those areas having high capability to support the commercial production of agricultural crops.

The only area along the designated portion of the White Salmon River which is designated Rural, is a segment along the east side of the river, which extends north from the bridge in BZ Corner about 1,700 feet. This is about 2% of the total shoreline of the designated section.

Conservancy Environment

The purpose of the Conservancy Environment is to protect, conserve and manage existing natural resources and/or unique, valuable, esthetic, historic and cultural areas in order to achieve sustained resource utilization and provide recreational opportunities. It is characterized by very

low intensity land uses primarily related to natural resources use and diffused recreational development, relatively low land values, relatively minor public and private capital investment, and/or relatively severe biophysical limitations.

All the shoreline of the White Salmon River between BZ Corner and Husum, and from Husum to the downstream existing river boundary at Buck Creek, as well as the shorelines of the major tributaries, are designated Conservancy. This is about 81% of the shoreline adjacent to the designated portion of the White Salmon River.

KEY USE REGULATIONS FOR IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES

Agriculture

Conservancy - No direct runoff, overflow, or leaching of manure into a water body. Feedlots, stockpiles of manure, etc. must be located outside the Shorelines Area. Streambanks must be protected from damage due to the over-concentration of livestock. Application of agricultural chemicals must meet local, state, and federal policies and regs. All structures requiring a shoreline location must be set back at least 50' unless water dependent. Structures must be set back 100' if they do not require a shoreline location.

Rural - Same as Conservancy.

Community - Same as Conservancy.

Forest Management

Conservancy - A one-time harvest of 30% of merchantable timber is allowed within the 50' natural buffer zone. In remainder of Shoreline Area, a 30% harvest is allowed every 10 years. Requires a Substantial Development Permit from County Planning Dept.

Rural - Same as Conservancy.

Community - Same as Conservancy, except no County permit is required.

Commercial Development

Conservancy - Prohibited along the White Salmon River. On the tributaries, developments related to or dependent on a shoreline location are permitted as a conditional use with a 100' setback from the OHWM. Since

there is no specific frontage requirement for commercial structures, the underlying zone standard of a 100-foot lot width applies. Adequate public access should be provided. Rural - On the White Salmon River, regulations are the same as the tributaries in the Conservancy environment, except lot width may be 50' or 100' depending on whether the underlying zone is rural center or rural residential. (None of the other "shorelines" are designated Rural within the wild and scenic river boundary.)

Community - Same as the tributaries in the Conservancy environment, except commercial developments are permitted outright (rather than as a conditional use) and lot width is 50' since the underlying zone is rural center.

Recreational Development

Conservancy - Conditional Use. Must protect the natural features of the land, its vegetation, wildlife, water quality, aquatic life and habitat, scenic views and esthetic values. The removal of vegetation shall be limited to that needed for permitted structures or facilities. Must provide facilities for non-motorized access to the shoreline.

Rural - Same as Conservancy.

Community - Permitted use. Same regulations as Conservancy.

Residential

Conservancy - Residential structures, including accessory uses and facilities must be compatible with the esthetic values of the area, including preserving shoreline vegetation. New residences must be set back 100' from the OHWM, and along the White Salmon River must have a river frontage of 660'. Lots which existed before the 1990 Update, but do not meet these criteria are grandfathered.

Rural - Same as Conservancy except river frontage along the White Salmon River must be 416'.

Community - Same as Conservancy except setback from the OHWM is 50', and along the White Salmon River river frontage is 104' (½ acre minimum lot size).

Marinas and Boating Facilities (includes ramp, launch, moorage, etc.)

Conservancy - None on free-flowing portion, conditional use elsewhere. Must be esthetically compatible with or enhance existing shoreline features and uses in order that views from the uplands and the water are not significantly diminished. No covered moorage. No live-a-boards. Ramps for individual residences are allowed if banks are less than 25% and substantial grading or shoreline defense works are not needed.

Rural - Same as Conservancy.

Community - Same as Conservancy.

Piers and Docks

Conservancy - Conditional Use. (It isn't clear that this is separate from a boating facility. It may, therefore, be prohibited from free-flowing portion.)

Rural - Same as Conservancy.

Community - Same as Conservancy.

Outdoor Signs and Billboards

Conservancy - Permitted use. No signs on trees or other natural features. Off-premise signs prohibited except for community identification, information, or directions. Signs in the natural buffer zone limited to safety information and directions.

Rural - Same as Conservancy.

Community - Same as Conservancy.

Roads and Railroads

Conservancy - New roads permitted, but no new railroads. Waste material must be removed or distributed to restore or improve esthetic value. Location and construction must not adversely affect shoreline resources. Minimize or prevent the need for shoreline protective measures such as riprap or other bank stabilization. Must fit existing topography to minimize cuts and fills and alterations of natural conditions.

Rural - New roads and railroads permitted with same regulations as Conservancy.

Community - New roads and railroads permitted with same regulations as Conservancy.

Mining

Conservancy - Conditional use. Policy is that "Local governments should strictly control or prohibit the removal of sand and gravel from shorelines." Excavation of sand, gravel, and other minerals must be done in conformance to all federal, state, and local regulations (State Dept. of Wildlife or Fisheries must approve applications for any construction within the ordinary high water zone).

Rural - Same as Conservancy.

Community - Same as Conservancy.

Dredging

Conservancy - Conditional use. Shall not occur in floodways except for gravel bar scalping for sand or gravel.

Rural - Same as Conservancy.

Community - Same as Conservancy.

Landfilling

Conservancy - Conditional use. Use pile or pier supports whenever feasible in preference to landfilling (except for repair or upgrading of existing roads). Not allowed within floodways. Not permitted where it would adversely alter natural drainage and circulation patterns, currents, river flows, or significantly reduce flood water capacities.

Rural - Same as Conservancy.

Community - Same as Conservancy.

Shoreline Alteration

Conservancy - Conditional Use. Structural solutions allowed only if non-structural solutions would not be able to reduce the damage. River channel direction modification, realignment and straightening are prohibited unless they are essential to uses consistent with this plan. Alterations must, to the extent possible, be constructed to allow for channel migration, and shall not reduce the volume and storage capacity of rivers and adjacent wetlands or flood plains.

Rural - Same as Conservancy.

Community - Same as Conservancy.

SUMMARY OF KLICKITAT COUNTY ZONING ORDINANCE - No. 62678 (as amended)

(NOTE: This is only a summary of the zoning ordinance. For full details, see the full ordinance.)

There are three different zones which cover the lands within the boundary of the White Salmon Wild and Scenic River:

1. Rural Center
2. Rural Residential
3. Resource Lands District

RURAL CENTER

The purpose of this district is to provide for the location of small businesses and commercial services in rural areas for the convenience of residents. The uses are intended to fit into farm and rural patterns of development without creating land use or traffic conflicts.

The communities of Husum and BZ Corner are covered by this Zone.

Principle Uses Permitted Outright

Examples include:

- Agriculturally oriented commercial or industrial use.
- Business or professional office.
- Feed store, florist, nursery, grocery, bakery, general store.
- Cabinet or carpenter shop.
- Auto or equipment repair.
- Community center or other public building.
- Bank.
- Single family dwelling, mobile home, duplex.
- School, church.
- Restaurant, bar.
- Agriculture and horticulture uses.

Conditional Uses

Examples include:

- Veterinary clinic, kennel.
- Planned District
- Mobile home park, multiple dwelling structure of 3 to 6 units.

Residential Density Provisions

Lot Size - minimum lot area of 5,000 square feet for areas served by a public or community water and sewer system. If no systems, lot size is based on need to protect public health.

Minimum Lot Width - 50'

Building Height - 40'

RURAL RESIDENTIAL

The purpose of this district is to maintain openness and the rural character of the countryside, to protect the county's water and other natural resources, and to provide areas for typical rural development of all kinds.

Lands adjacent to Highway 141 for about 1 mile north of BZ Corner, and about 1-1/2 miles south of Husum are covered by this zone.

Principle Uses Permitted Outright

Examples include:

- Agriculture, including dwellings and other customary buildings.
- Single-family dwelling, mobile home.
- Home occupation.
- Planned District.
- Other legal uses, activities, products, etc. associated with wild or managed forests.

Conditional Uses

Examples include:

- Farm labor camp, mobile home park.
- Fairground, rodeo ground, riding stable, kennel, gun club, guest ranch.
- Excavation and processing of sand, gravel, etc.
- Airport, solid waste disposal.
- Facilities for communications transmission or reception.
- School, church, community center.
- Commercial or industrial activity directly serving agricultural operations.
- Golf course, picnic area, and other open-land, non-intensive recreational use.

Residential Density Provisions

Lot Size - minimum of 2 acres.

Minimum Lot Width - 100'

RESOURCE LANDS DISTRICT

The purposes of this district are to provide land for present and future commercial farm and forest operations in areas of productive soils and other conditions suitable for the continued success of such operations, and minimize conflicts between farm and forest practices and various nonfarm uses by allowing development of such land in accordance with resource and development suitability of the individual parcels within the district.

This zone covers all the area within the boundary which is not within the Rural Center or Rural Residential zones. It is the majority of the area.

Principle Uses Permitted Outright

Examples include:

- Farm and forest use.
- All land use activities, operations, structures, and other facilities necessary for agriculture, dairy, grazing, horticulture, forestry, wild

land, wildlife reservations, and watershed protection areas, including up to 3 dwelling units for farm laborers.

- Fishing lake, rearing pond, hunting preserve, etc.
- Single-family dwelling, mobile home, and seasonal home.
- Home occupations.
- Commercial or industrial activity directly serving agriculture and timber operations.

Conditional Uses

Examples include:

- Multi-family residential dwelling, condominium.
- School, church, convent.
- Fire station, community center.
- Utility and communication facility, except service or storage building or yard.
- Quarry, mine, sand and gravel pit.
- Airport.
- Park, playground, golf course, country club, riding academy, camping club, recreation and conservation club, private club, lodge.
- Farm laborer dwelling and facilities of more than 3 dwellings.

Residential Density Provisions

Process - Upon receipt of an application, the County Planning Department evaluates the ownership parcel to determine suitability for resource production and for residential development. Land is delineated as best, good, and

limited suitability for resource production and development.

Density Matrix - Based on the suitability map, the matrices below are used to assign dwelling unit densities for single-family units and clustering of homesite locations to ownership parcels larger than 2 acres:

SINGLE-FAMILY UNITS

RESOURCE SUITABILITY	DEVELOPMENT SUITABILITY		
	Limited	Good	Best
Best Open Area = 95%	1 d.u./20 ac.	1 d.u./20 ac.	1 d.u./20 ac.
Good Open Area = 85%	1 d.u./20 ac.	1 d.u./10 ac.	1 d.u./5 ac.
Limited Open Area = 75%	1 d.u./5 ac.	3 d.u./ac. ¹	3 d.u./ac. ¹

HOMESITE CLUSTERING

RESOURCE SUITABILITY	DEVELOPMENT SUITABILITY		
	Limited	Good	Best
Best Open Area = 97.5%	1.3 d.u./20 ac.	1.3 d.u./20 ac.	1.3 d.u./20 ac.
Good Open Area = 90%	1.3 d.u./20 ac.	1.3 d.u./10 ac.	1.3 d.u./5 ac.
Limited Open Area = 85%	1.3 d.u./5 ac.	4 d.u./ac. ¹	4 d.u./ac. ¹

d.u. means dwelling unit

ac. means acre

¹ computed within the development area only

Minimum Lot Width - 100 feet

Redivision - No further division of the open area can take place for 5 years.

ADDITIONAL REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

The National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the Klickitat County Zoning Ordinance, the Klickitat County Shorelines Management Plan Update, and the Klickitat County Wild and Scenic Rivers Protection Area Overlay Zone have all been described at some length in other sections of this document - the first one in Appendix A, and the other three in the Land Use Controls section of Chapter III.

The following regulatory authorities are in addition to those mentioned above. Their inclusion in this Appendix does not indicate that they are any less important or that their provisions can be ignored. It simply means that it is thought that their requirements may not be as fundamental in understanding some of the major differences in the alternative management strategies that are considered in the body of the document.

The following information was developed by Land and Water Associates.

WASHINGTON STATE HYDRAULIC CODE

Administered by the Washington Department of Wildlife, a hydraulics project approval is required for any work that will "use, divert, obstruct or change the natural flow or bed" of all state waters. The code applies to all work to be performed below the ordinary high water line.

While the code applies to most any type of activity that may take place within the wetted perimeter of waterways, protection of fishlife is the only ground upon which approval can be conditioned or denied. Water quality, riparian environment and esthetics can only be considered if their degradation adversely affects fish life.

The Department of Wildlife strongly encourages non-structural solutions to bank protection problems, such as willow waddling, log emplacement, and upstream pool construction to slow flows. It also considers the cumulative impacts of successive permits, particularly regarding stream channelization.

Forest Practices permits and Shorelines Substantial Development permits are routed through the Department of Wildlife when activities are proposed within the wetted perimeter of streams. However, the Department does not routinely notify the County Planning Department about hydraulics project approvals.

WASHINGTON STATE FOREST PRACTICES ACT

Administered by the Washington Department of Natural Resources, this Act applies to non-federal forested lands. The law regulates timber harvesting and associated practices to allow timber production while protecting fish and wildlife habitat.

Forest Practices regulations address timber harvesting, reforestation, forest chemicals, and road construction and maintenance. Particular attention is paid to river corridors, where riparian management zones of specified width are established in which a certain number of snags, small caliper trees, large conifers, and hardwoods must be retained. These buffer requirements must be applied in conjunction with the Shorelines Management Plan requirement of cutting no more than 30% of the merchantable stems within 200' of the riverbank every 10 years.

Unless the area is to be converted to other uses, site preparation is required upon harvest, as is reforestation if the harvest exceeds a partial cut of 50% within 5 years.

The Act defines four classes of forest practices. Most timber harvest activities in the White Salmon corridor would be Class III practices, which require a Forest Practices Permit but no State Environmental Policy Act review.

The Forest Practices Act calls for coordination with other laws and programs, particularly the hydraulic project review process and the Shorelines Management Act. Permit applications must delineate affected areas that lie within shorelines. The system is not foolproof: four permits were

recently issued that included land within the shorelines area which were not properly routed through the County Planning Department. Each was issued for an area in which timber harvest is prohibited.

SOUTHWEST WASHINGTON HEALTH DISTRICT SEPTIC SYSTEM SETBACKS

The county regulates location of septic systems to control the quality of ground and surface waters. A septic permit is required. Septic tanks must be 50' from a watercourse and drainfields must be set back 100'. Generally, drainfields are not permitted in areas with soils that are either too slowly permeable or excessively permeable, where the water table is within 5 feet of the surface, where slopes are greater than 15%, or where surface water drains over the site. Septic systems are allowed within the 100-year flood plain if flood-water infiltration into the system and sewage escapement into flood-waters is "minimized."

CURRENT USE ASSESSMENT

Although not land use controls per se, two state laws have a significant influence on land use. The Classified Forest Lands Program addresses large commercial forest land holdings and the Open Space Tax Act (RCW 84.34) addresses smaller timbered parcels, agricultural lands, and open space. Both laws are designed to preserve agricultural land, forest land, and open space in the state by offering preferred property tax rates to owners of qualifying lands. Most of the private commercial timber land and agricultural land along the White Salmon River is enrolled in one of the current use tax programs.

Agricultural land can be of any acreage as long as it is used for commercial purposes and can meet minimum gross income levels. Timber land must be five or more acres (20 acres in the Classified Forest Lands program) and must be actively managed for timber harvest. Open space lands are those zoned as such, or any lands where preservation would conserve or provide natural, scenic, recreational, or historic resources. Presumably, unmanaged timber lands could qualify as open space. Owners of open space

lands may have to allow some limited public use in order for their lands to qualify for the program (Shipp, 1989).

Lands must remain in the program for at least ten years. After ten years, land removed from the program is subject to the difference between the current use tax rate and the fair market tax rate for the last seven years, plus interest. There are specified instances when land is not subjected to this tax, such as when it is transferred to a governmental entity. Current use values for agricultural and forest lands are developed by factoring in crop values, production costs, loan rates, and property tax rates. Potential uses of lands are not considered when establishing their current use tax rate, nor are values of neighboring properties not in the current use tax program.

Open space valuation is not well developed in the county. The only existing guideline is that it cannot be less than the value of the land if used for agriculture. A public benefit rating system would help guide the county assessor; such rating systems are being used by other counties in Washington but not presently in Klickitat County (Shipp, 1989).

OTHER FEDERAL AUTHORITIES

Clean Water Act of 1972

- sets standards for municipal, industrial, and other point sources of pollution
- requires development of state and local nonpoint source pollutant control programs
- dredge and fill regulations (streams, lakes, wetlands)

Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974

- regulates quality of public drinking water sources

Endangered Species Act of 1972

- protects species of plants and animals which are in serious decline

Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

- requires coordination with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on certain projects affecting wildlife

Yakima Treaty of 1855 and Subsequent Legislation

- off-reservation treaty rights (ceded and other lands) - includes fishing at usual and customary sites (including right of access across private lands) and hunting, gathering and pasturing on open, unclaimed, and unoccupied lands
- in-lieu fishing sites

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

- requires interdisciplinary environmental review by federal agencies on all federal projects
- requires an EIS for all "major federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the environment"

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act

- authorizes the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to establish pesticide licensing and use regulations

OTHER WASHINGTON STATE AUTHORITIES**Water Quality and Allocation Laws**

- Waste Discharge Permits issued by the Department of Ecology (DOE) for point sources of pollution
- water quality permitting done in conjunction with federal requirements
- nonpoint pollution control regulations written into Forest Practice Act
- Section 208 and 319 (Clean Water Act) programs
- minimum flow requirements (DOE IFIM program - not yet implemented on the White Salmon River)
- prior appropriations doctrine (first in time, first in right)

Shoreline Management Act of 1971 (SMA)

- establishes authority for coordinated planning of private and public shoreline development

- defines "shorelines" and "shorelines of state-wide significance" and mandates that management of the latter shall consider the interests of the state over local interests
- requires development of local shorelines master plans, and provides guidance towards that end
- requires local designation of environmental management zones with defined land use controls
- creates a permitting process for all "substantial developments" (\$2,500 +) within shorelines all shorelines

State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)

- establishes authority for regulations to maintain environmental quality
- requires local governmental implementation of the act
- provides for DOE review of local planning and project approvals
- requires an "environment check list" for defined "actions"
- requires an EIS for "actions determined to have a potential adverse effect on the environment"

Cultural Protection Law (effective 7/23/89)

- establishes legal protection for archaeological objects and sites, Indian and historic graves on private as well as public lands

Landowner Liability Limitation Act (RCW 2.24200-210)

- encourages owners of land and water areas to make them available to the public for recreational purposes by limiting their liability for unintentional injuries to such users unless "dangerous artificial latent conditions" exist "for which warning signs have not been conspicuously posted"

State Pesticide Laws, as Amended (RCW 15.58 and 17.21)

- establishes responsibility for pesticide licensing and use regulations with the State Department of Agriculture.

OTHER KLICKITAT COUNTY AUTHORITIES

Comprehensive Plan

- policy statement regarding physical development of the county
- serves as the guideline for preparation and implementation of the zoning ordinance and other official controls

Flood Plain Management Ordinance

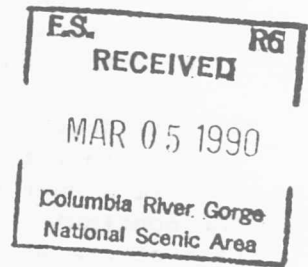
- establishes standards and permitting mechanisms for a defined "flood-way" and "special flood hazard zone" (100 year flood plain)

- purpose of standards is to minimize damage to flood plain structures as well as off-site flood/erosion/sedimentation damage

Klickitat County Solid Waste Management Plan

- the 1989 Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan consists of plan elements for waste reduction, recycling, transportation and collection, transfer, disposal, and administration

AGREEMENT
between
Klickitat County
and
Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area
USDA Forest Service



This agreement is entered into by and between the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, hereinafter referred to as the Forest Service, acting by and through the Regional Forester of the Pacific Northwest Region, and Klickitat County, State of Washington, herein referred to as Klickitat County, under the authority of Public Law 90-542.

Public Law 90-542, as amended, (16 U.S.C. 1281-1287) directs the Secretary of Agriculture to assist, advise, and cooperate with States or their political subdivisions to plan, protect, and manage river resources. Such assistance, advice, and cooperation may be through written agreements or otherwise, applies to rivers which are components of the national wild and scenic rivers system, and may include provisions for limited financial or other assistance to encourage participation. [P.L. 90-542, Sec. 11(b)(1)]

Portions of the White Salmon River and the Klickitat River were designated as components of the national wild and scenic rivers system on November 17, 1986, in the same legislation that established the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. The Forest Service is responsible for developing a management plan for the protection and enhancement of the values which caused the rivers to be included in the system. Both rivers are located in Klickitat County in the State of Washington. All land adjacent to the designated portion of the White Salmon River and most of the land along the designated portion of the Klickitat River is private.

Since most of the land along the rivers is private, it comes under the control of the Klickitat County Zoning Ordinance. The first 200 feet of land above mean high water falls under The Shoreline Management Act, a 1971 Washington State law whose purpose is to protect the unique and diverse shoreline areas of Washington State against poor management and destructive usage through a sound, comprehensive management program. Klickitat County has the responsibility to administer the provisions of that Act through the Klickitat County Shorelines Master Plan.

The ability of the Forest Service to control uses and developments within the Wild and Scenic River boundaries is limited to encouragement of the private landowners to voluntarily comply with the provisions of the management plan or acquiring the rights to the private land, either in fee simple or through scenic easements. Acquisition of fee simple rights is limited in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to an average of 100 acres per mile on both sides of the river.

Section IV - Agreement Between Klickitat County and the Columbia River Gorge NSA

Due to the overlapping responsibilities of the Forest Service and Klickitat County for the land along the two rivers, and the difficulty for either party to satisfactorily manage those lands alone, it is to the benefit of both parties to cooperate in the planning and administration of the rivers.

In consideration of these conditions and mutual benefits, it is agreed by the parties that Klickitat County, in consultation with the Forest Service, will perform a number of functions to assist the Forest Service in the planning, and the continuing protection and management of lands in Klickitat County which are part of the White Salmon River and Klickitat River components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.

The specific functions, and the terms and conditions for work performed and payment, will be mutually agreed upon by the Forest Service and Klickitat County, will be described in detail in attachments to this agreement, and will be secured through the issuance of purchase orders.

Nothing herein shall be considered as obligating the Forest Service to expend, or as involving the United States in any contract or other obligation for the future payment of money in excess of appropriations authorized by law and administratively allocated for this work.

No member of, or Delegate to, Congress shall be admitted to any share or part of this Agreement, or to any benefit that may arise therefrom, but this provision shall not be construed to extend to this agreement if made with a corporation for its general benefit.

The extension of benefits under the provisions of this agreement shall be without discrimination as to race, color, creed, sex, or national origin.

This agreement shall be effective upon execution by both parties hereto.

Either party may terminate this agreement by providing 30 days written notice. In such case, payment will be made for work completed up to and including the date of termination.

KLICKITAT COUNTY

FOREST SERVICE

By *[Signature]* *PRO FEN*

By *[Signature]*

Chairman, Klickitat County Board of County Commissioners

Manager, Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area

Date 2/12/90

Date 1/5/90

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

[Signature]
Gerald A. Matosich
Prosecuting Attorney

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