



APPENDIX B

Lower Klickitat River Management Plan



Rocky benches near RM 1 provide access for anglers and other recreation visitors.

Table of Contents

Introduction	B - 3
Philosophy: Approach to Resource Protection	B - 3
Administration	B - 4
Designation	B - 4
Interim Management	B - 4
Boundary	B - 5
Management Structure	B - 5
State of Washington Management Role	B - 6
Forest Service Management Role	B - 6
Klickitat County Management Role	B - 7
Yakima Indian Nation Management Role	B - 7
Resource Goals, Management Direction, and Actions	B - 8
Instream and Streambank Resources	B - 8
Land-based Resources	B - 11
Recreation Opportunities	B - 13
Public Outreach and Landowner Assistance	B - 16

Introduction

This management plan describes how the Preferred Alternative (Alt. 2) described in the Final EIS will be implemented. The management plan is designed to be a stand-alone document. However, the Final EIS provides additional rationale behind Alternative 2, its development, and its effects on physical, social, and economic resources in the river corridor. The Final EIS also contains a map showing the boundaries and management areas.

The plan has three parts:

1. The plan's philosophy—The general approach to resource management;
2. The plan's short-term and long-term administrative procedures—the management roles and responsibilities of Klickitat County, the State of Washington, the Yakima Indian Nation, the USDA Forest Service, and others who will be partners in river management.
3. A set of desired future conditions, resource-specific goals, the management direction developed to address these goals, and the actions needed to achieve them.

The management plan is directed to Klickitat County, the State of Washington, the Forest Service, residents of the river corridor, river users, and others who care about the future of the lower Klickitat, because all of these people will have to work together to achieve the goals of this plan. In their comments on the Draft EIS, the Klickitat County Commissioners and the State of Washington supported the goals of this plan and said they would undertake the necessary actions.

The plan implements the Preferred Alternative two different ways:

- It contains a set of actions that would begin right away, such as steps to institute a water quality and quantity monitoring program;
- It sets the direction and provides a framework for resolving management situations that arise in the future.

The management plan does not contain a prescription for every situation that could confront river managers. Instead, the plan's philosophy and goals provide a vision of the future for the lower Klickitat, a context for interpreting and acting on future events. The plan creates a specific mechanism (the Klickitat River Committee) for addressing these issues.

Philosophy: Approach to Resource Protection

The management plan is guided by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act:

It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States that certain selected rivers of the Nation which, with their immediate environments, possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values, shall be preserved in free-flowing condition, and that they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.

By designating it as a member of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System in 1986, Congress decided that the lower Klickitat was to be one of these select rivers, undammed and with its water and resources intact. The EIS process was a way of deciding how best to fulfill the intent of the Act—out of the many possible ways the lower Klickitat could be protected and maintained for future generations, which way is the most appropriate? Factors considered include the character of the river corridor, the type of resources that exist (and likely threats to those resources), cost and administrative feasibility, public preferences, and other important issues and variables that define the social, physical, and managerial character of the lower Klickitat River.

To guide plan development, four broad goals specific to issues on the lower Klickitat were developed:

1. **To protect and seek opportunities to enhance outstandingly remarkable resources in the river corridor: the river's free-flowing character; resident and anadromous fish and their habitat; Native American dip-net fishing; and the geology of the lower gorge;**
2. **To maintain other valued resources and characteristics of the river corridor. These include resource values and opportunities such as water quality, scenery, vegetation and wildlife, as well as social and economic values such as the existing economy, rural lifestyle, and private property rights;**
3. **To maintain the existing character of the river corridor, retaining the dynamic blend of open space, ranches, timber harvest and forest management, residential development, and natural areas, rather than freezing land use development where it is today.**

- 4. To maintain the existing spectrum of recreational opportunities, improving existing sites and providing limited new access while minimizing the impacts of recreation to private lands and landowners.**

These goals were used during the planning process to help identify and evaluate alternatives. This set of goals makes it clear that resource protection and local landowners' property rights and livelihoods are not separate issues, but always will be intertwined.

This plan assumes that, for the most part, existing river resource protection mechanisms are adequate to protect river resources. If a resource value has been protected by existing management, and if existing management seems adequate to address reasonably expectable future sources of impact, then the existing mechanism is left alone. If existing mechanisms could be improved or made more efficient by better coordination or enforcement, then this is pursued. But new or stricter regulations, or purchases of land and easements, should be undertaken only when needed, not used as a primary management tool. The management plan does not pre-empt existing rights or management responsibilities. For example, Klickitat County will remain responsible for updating and implementing the Shorelines Master Plan; the State, along with the Yakima Indian Nation, will continue to manage fish and wildlife resources in the river corridor.

Most resource protection efforts will be accomplished by a three-tier approach.

- Tier 1.** Protection relies on existing land use regulations and environmental quality measures, enhanced by greater levels of enforcement and coordination. This plan assumes that most of what's needed is already in place. Existing resource protection programs such as the Shorelines Master Plan are reviewed and updated regularly, increasing their ability to address resource issues as they arise.
- Tier 2.** Existing resource protection mechanisms will be supplemented by an active program to provide funding and technical assistance to managing agencies and landowners to carry out their activities in ways compatible with river resource protection. The emphasis is on incentives, not increased regulations. However, each agency is committed to assuming its agreed-upon role to the extent possible even if the desired level of cooperative funding is not available.
- Tier 3.** Purchase of easements or lands and/or land trades could be used on a limited basis to provide public access and to protect resources or opportunities that were not being adequately addressed by existing regulations or landowner assistance programs.

Acquisition is not anticipated to be a major tool in river management. A limited amount of land and easements could be purchased or traded to provide public access or to protect significant river-related values, but only in cases where existing laws, regulations, or policies are not able to achieve the goal in question.

Acquisition should be on a willing seller basis. The state will not use condemnation as a means to acquire easements or land. The Forest Service could use its condemnation authority in response to a clear and direct threat to a significant resource value and only after all other attempts to resolve the threat have failed.

A monitoring program will measure the effectiveness of resource protection actions and progress toward specific objectives. Conditions monitored will include water quality and quantity, recreational use and its impacts, cultural sites, and the scenery and character of the river corridor. For resources where better baseline data are needed—such as cultural sites, rare plants, and recreation—monitoring will be more intensive at first in order to establish baseline conditions. Specific monitoring actions are listed under the goals to which they apply.

Administration

This section describes the key administrative characteristics of the plan including designation, interim management procedures, boundaries, management structure, roles and responsibilities, and anticipated budgets.

Designation

To provide for state coordination of management of the lower Klickitat River, the State would add the Klickitat to the Washington State Scenic Rivers System. Until such time, the river would be managed by the USDA Forest Service as described below.

Interim Management

The interim management period is defined as lasting until the Klickitat River is added to the Washington State Scenic Rivers System and the Governor informs the Secretary of Agriculture that the state is prepared to take a leadership role in coordinating river management activities.

The USDA Forest Service will be the lead agency for interim management of the lower Klickitat. The Forest Service will be guided during this period by the direction and schedule described in this management plan. Boundaries under interim management will be the existing boundaries, which are in

effect until changed by Congress. One of the agency's activities will be to assist the state with its task of adding the Klickitat to the State Scenic Rivers System.

The Forest Service will prepare a charter to establish a Klickitat River Advisory Committee, a group similar to the EIS Task Force (and to the eventual Klickitat River Committee), to make recommendations on implementation. The Committee, which should include a broad range and balance of interests similar to the EIS Task Force, will meet regularly during the entire interim period, and make recommendations to the Forest Service. The Committee will be convened after approval of the management plan; its first actions will be to review this management plan.

In order to begin undertaking the direction contained in this plan, the Forest Service will develop a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the State of Washington, Klickitat County, Yakima Indian Nation, and Bureau of Land Management. The MOU will provide the basis for the cooperation necessary to begin implementing the management plan.

Boundary

The boundaries of the Wild and Scenic River corridor encompass the area addressed by the provisions of this management plan. When the river is added to the State system, the Forest Service will request that Congress narrow the existing Wild and Scenic boundary to 1/4 mile from the ordinary high water mark on each side of the river, consistent with the State system. The exception to this would be that the boundary on the east side of the river within the Lyle urban area would be the 200' Shorelines Management Area.

For management purposes, the river is delineated as two areas, shorelines and uplands:

The shorelines area consists of the existing shorelines management area as defined by the Washington State Shorelines Management Act (200 feet back from the normal high water mark of each bank). This area will be the primary focus of river management.

The uplands area consists of the area between the shorelines area and the edge of the federal/state boundary, 1/4 mile out from the ordinary high water mark on each side of the river. Management in this area will rely primarily on ongoing landowner and county activities. Other than the actions specified in this plan, management activities in the uplands area will be initiated: (1) at the request of landowners; or (2) if the Klickitat River Committee agrees that action is needed to deal with a clear and direct threat to the river; or (3) if the Forest Service must act to redeem its legislated responsibility.

A clear and direct threat is defined as an existing or proposed action in the river corridor that the River Committee believes

would seriously hinder achievement of one or more of the goals as stated in this plan. The source of the threat, its impacts, and alternative ways of addressing the threat should be clearly documented before action is taken.

Management Structure

This plan will be implemented by a cooperative agreement between the State of Washington and the USDA Forest Service. When Congress added the lower Klickitat to the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, it gave management responsibility to the Secretary of Agriculture, who must see that the intent of the Act is met.

Section 10(e) of the Act encourages federal agencies charged with administration of Wild and Scenic rivers to involve states and their political subdivisions to cooperate in administration of Wild and Scenic river corridors that include or adjoin state or county lands, as is the case along the lower Klickitat. Federal agencies are authorized by the Act to enter into written cooperative agreements with Governors, agency heads, or county commissioners to administer the river.

The main mechanism for cooperative management will be a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) among the Forest Service, BLM, State of Washington, Klickitat County, and the Yakima Indian Nation. This will specify the responsibilities and tasks to be accomplished by each entity, along with the product being produced. For example, The Forest Service and Klickitat County already have an agreement under which the Forest Service is providing the county with funding, to undertake activities (described under County Role) between October, 1991 and December 31, 1991.

The Washington State Scenic Rivers Program will take the lead in implementing the provisions of this plan after the river is added to the State Scenic Rivers System. As described under **Forest Service Role** below, the Forest Service will maintain an oversight role.

As called for by State law, the State Scenic Rivers Program will create a group called the Klickitat River Committee, which will include local citizens (including a representative from the town of Klickitat), river users, the forest industry, environmental interests, representatives from state and county government, the Yakima Indian Nation, and the Forest Service. Makeup of the Committee is expected to be similar to that of the study Task Force, as well as the advisory committee to be convened by the Forest Service during the interim management period. The committee is expected to operate on a consensus basis; its charter will more clearly define its decision processes.

The Committee does not usurp existing county, state or federal management authorities; its purpose is to provide a forum for plan participants to keep each other informed of ongoing activities and to make sure that the plan's goals are being met. A staff person (a Forest Service employee) will be provided to

the Klickitat River Committee. This person will also be involved in public contact, recreation management, landowner assistance, and coordination of activities among the various agencies and people on the Committee.

In addition to participating as members of the River Committee, four entities—Klickitat County, the State of Washington, the USDA Forest Service, and the Yakima Indian Nation—will play key roles in river management. These roles are summarized below.

State of Washington Management Role

The State will pursue legislation adding the lower Klickitat to the Washington State Scenic Rivers System. This is necessary before the state can assume its intended role in river management. The State's intent is to add not just the lower Klickitat, but the adjacent stretch up to Summit Creek, to the State System; this provides the opportunity to manage the entire river from Summit Creek to the mouth.

In his comment on the Draft EIS, the State Scenic Rivers Program Manager described the process for state designation of the lower Klickitat:

The procedure for state designation would begin with a formal request of the task force, county commissioners or legislators to the Commission. Adoption by the Commission would place the river in a bill request to the legislature. Passage of the bill is dependent on the approval of the legislature and governor.

This process will require additional public involvement, especially for landowners in the middle stretch of the Klickitat (from the Little Klickitat to Wheeler Canyon, near Pitt) that has not been studied. The State is expected to begin this public involvement process immediately.

The State Scenic Rivers Program is the lead management entity for the lower Klickitat, responsible for coordinating management activities. The State will appoint the chairperson of the River Committee, who will be responsible for scheduling, facilitating, providing minutes, and sharing costs of the Committee's meetings.

It is recognized that state designation could take some time. The administration outlined in this plan would not begin until the Klickitat is added to the State Scenic Rivers System and the State is ready to assume its coordinating role. Until that time, the Forest Service will be responsible for interim management activities, as described below.

Forest Service Management Role

As described under **Interim Management**, the Forest Service will be responsible for implementing the plan direction until the State is ready to assume the lead role and the cooperative agreement is signed. After that happens, the Forest Service will play several key roles. The Forest Service also will be responsible for asking Congress to change the Wild and Scenic boundaries established for the lower Klickitat after state designation.

The Forest Service will be responsible for overseeing monitoring efforts, because these efforts will show how well the plan is working. When Congress designated the river, it made the Secretary of Agriculture responsible for making sure that resources within the river corridor would be protected. This responsibility remains even though the State would have the lead in coordinating the actions that take place under the plan.

As part of this oversight role, The Forest Service will conduct an annual review of plan implementation, using the results to modify, as needed, the Memoranda of Understanding with the county, state, Yakima Indian Nation, or other entities.

Another key Forest Service responsibility is to fund activities or to arrange for activities to be done by people or agencies with funds during the first 3 years of management plan implementation (or during the interim management period, whichever is longer). After this period, the state and federal government are anticipated to contribute or arrange for contribution of equal portions of needed funding.

The lower 1.4 miles of the Klickitat within the Wild and Scenic River corridor is included in the CRGNSA as a General Management Area (GMA). Because the Gorge Commission is responsible for implementing a plan addressing all GMA's along the Columbia, it makes sense for the Gorge Commission to take the lead in managing this portion of the lower Klickitat. However, the Forest Service will make sure that CRGNSA actions are consistent with Wild and Scenic River management and that the Gorge Commission is aware of management actions to be taken under Wild and Scenic River management.

The Final Draft Management Plan for the CRGNSA, issued July, 1991, designated most of the river corridor as Open Space. The exceptions are the town of Lyle, the county park near RM1 (designated as Public Recreation), and a Small Woodland area.

The goal of GMA open space is to:

protect those most significant and sensitive scenic, cultural, natural and from conflicting uses and enhance them where appropriate (CRGNSA plan, p. 1-48).

The Final Draft of the CRGNSA plan refers to the Open Space lands along the Klickitat as the Klickitat River Wildlife and Natural Area. Uses that may be authorized include low-intensity recreation, wildlife management activities educational or scientific research, and other uses allowed in all lands designated Open Space.¹ Only those uses and development authorized in the CRGNSA management plan maybe undertaken on Open Space lands. Uses may be authorized on private land designated Open Space only with landowner permission.

The Gorge Commission works with owners of Open Space lands to develop a stewardship program which protects resources while achieving landowner objectives. The Commission establishes priorities for acquisition or exchange of lands whose owners object to the Open Space designation, and improved lands are not designated Open Space.

The Forest Service also will coordinate management of federal lands in the corridor. The corridor contains approximately 450 acres of public lands managed as "scattered tracts" under the existing BLM Spokane Area Resource Management Plan. These will continue to be managed under existing provisions, provided that proposed actions are consistent with protection of Wild and Scenic values. The Forest Service will keep the River Committee informed of any proposed or planned activities scheduled for federal lands within or adjacent the boundary, and will seek additional opportunities to enhance river-related resources. The Forest Service and BLM may determine that this could best be accomplished through an MOU or transfer of these lands to the Forest Service.

Klickitat County Management Role

The county's primary role is to assure enforcement of the existing provisions of the Shorelines Master Plan, floodplains regulations, the zoning ordinance, and other local land use regulations to make sure that existing regulations are working to their potential. The county also is anticipated to be active in the state designation effort, given its strong support for this management alternative.

Applications for variances and conditional uses will be scrutinized more carefully to make sure that proposed projects do not adversely affect river values and are consistent with this plan. Downzoning and granting variances or conditional uses within the boundaries is inconsistent with river management goals, unless impacts to river resources or characteristics would be reduced by the proposed activity. The River Committee would review and make recommendations regarding these activities.

1. *These other uses include: land divisions to facilitate resource protection; repair, operation and improvement of existing serviceable structures; and removal of timber, rocks, or other materials for public safety.*

Through a cooperative agreement with the Forest Service, the county will increase enforcement and landowner outreach efforts, making sure people are aware of existing regulations and the rationale behind them. Working on-the-ground with landowners in a non-adversary relationship, the county will be in a better position to ensure that its existing laws are having the intended effect, and to work with landowners to find new mutually-agreeable ways of protecting river resources without new regulations or restrictions.

In September, 1991, the Forest Service and Klickitat County signed an agreement under which the county will begin to undertake certain river management activities with Forest Service funding. This agreement calls for the county to hire a new full-time position with the title Resource Recreation Planner." Activities specified include monitoring land and enforcing ordinances, writing a steep-slope development ordinance, working on a search and rescue plan, and working with the State to inform and encourage the support of residents of the middle Klickitat River prior to developing a strategy for getting the Klickitat River added to The State Scenic Rivers System.

Yakima Indian Nation Management Role

The Yakima Indian Nation's interest in the Klickitat River, which originates on the Yakima Indian Reservation, stems from many sources, including long-term use of the river and its resources and existing treaty rights and privileges and management authorities. The plan envisions the Yakimas as critical partners in administration of the lower Klickitat River.

The Yakima Indian Nation will coordinate river management with ongoing efforts to enhance anadromous fish resources under the Northwest Power Planning Council's Klickitat Sub-basin Plan. This involves keeping the Committee informed and seeking opportunities for the Committee to assist with sub-basin planning activities.

In addition, the Yakima Indian Nation will provide technical assistance to help the Forest Service to conduct the inventory of cultural sites within the corridor and develop plans to protect significant sites identified. Another key role will be to develop a site plan, with assistance from the Forest Service, for protecting the lower gorge and Native American dip-net fishing opportunities.

Desired Future Conditions, Resource Goals, Management Direction, and Actions

This section lists desired future conditions, the goals of the management plan, the management directions adopted to meet these goals, and the actions that need to be taken.

The **Desired Future Condition** statements describe, in broad terms, the conditions in the river corridor that the management plan is designed to achieve. In most cases, these are descriptions of the existing conditions. The River Committee and the entities represented on it will use these statements as guidelines to make judgements about the appropriateness of activities in the river corridor. The **Goal** statements break down the desired future conditions into more-specific subareas, which the **Management Direction** statements describe in greater detail, identifying key management measures that are already in place, as well as providing a context for new actions that are needed to meet the goals. The **Actions** are a list of new activities needed to meet the goals.

The agency or entity is identified that will be expected to take each action, although most actions will require cooperation among several groups or interests represented on the River Committee. A schedule describes when the actions will be initiated. The Forest Service maintains the responsibility to see that all critical management activities are taken until agreements that state otherwise are completed.

The goals are organized into categories by resource area or primary focus: instream and streambank resources; land-based resources; recreation opportunities; and public outreach and landowner assistance. These categories are not meant to be independent; actions listed under one goal may help to meet another.

Instream and Streambank Resources

Desired Future Condition. The lower Klickitat is a free-flowing river, with no new bridges, dams, diversions, or other instream structures for flood control or water supply. The river is bordered by a narrow strip of land where natural processes are allowed to continue.

Existing diversion works or structures are maintained but the waterway remains generally natural in appearance. No new

riprap is added unless approved. If new bank stabilization measures are approved, the use of natural materials and bioengineering techniques maintains the river's existing character. If state and county highways within the corridor are improved to provide for the safety of highway users or to enhance the values of river resources, low-impact construction methods and natural or natural-appearing materials are used. An active floodplain is part of the free-flowing process, so new residential and non-residential structures are located or constructed to allow the river to flow unimpeded.

The river's free-flowing character is enhanced by hydroseeding and planting appropriate vegetation such as willows on riprapped shoreline areas; Riprap that could be removed is identified, as are opportunities to enhance existing rewrap both structurally and visually. On privately-owned shorelands, these activities take place only with the consent and participation of the landowner. Opportunities are sought to involve public volunteers in enhancing the river's free-flowing qualities.

The lower gorge continues to be used by Native Americans for dip-net fishing activities; fishing platforms are repaired, replaced, or added as they are needed. Any improvements to the existing fish passage facility either enhance river resources or reduce the potential for negative impacts.

The streamflow consists of high-quality water suitable for fish populations and habitat, wildlife, recreation, irrigation, and municipal uses. The water is safe for contact water activities. Sources of pollution are identified and removed in the mainstem and in upstream tributaries known to be sources of sediments and/or pollutants, including the Little Klickitat River and Big Muddy Creek. Citizens, especially students in local schools, are involved in the monitoring process. As a result of these actions, the state no longer considers water quality in the lower Klickitat to be "threatened." Septic tanks, drainfields, and similar structures are located and function to protect water quality.

The river continues to contain a sufficient quantity of water to support thriving populations of anadromous and resident fish and to allow year-round floating use. Existing water rights are not affected by any new river management activities.

The presence of adequate amounts of high quality water, coupled with other efforts to maintain fish habitat and populations, enable the river to support thriving populations of anadromous and resident fish. Salmon and steelhead runs are enhanced through implementation of the Columbia Basin System Plan by state and federal agencies, the Northwest Power Planning Council, and the Yakima Indian Nation.

Goal 1: Maintain the river's free-flowing character

Management Direction. The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and implementing guidelines and standards specify that free-

flowing character must be maintained by prohibiting new dams, diversions, and other instream structures for flood control or water supply. The Act defines free-flowing as

Existing or flowing in natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip-rapping, or other modification of the waterway. The existence, however, of low dams, diversion works, and other minor structures at the time any river is proposed for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system shall not automatically bar its consideration for such inclusion: Provided, That this shall not be construed to authorize, intend, or encourage future construction of such structures within components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.

Section 7 of the Act directs departments and agencies of the United States to not recommend authorization of any water resources project that would have a direct and adverse effect on significant river resource values.

On the lower Klickitat, this means that existing diversion structures may be maintained provided the waterway remains generally natural in appearance. Existing riprap may be repaired provided that the net impact to free-flowing character is not increased. New riprap is not consistent with maintaining existing free-flowing character. However, new circumstances, such as a road washing out or the river changing course substantially as a result of flooding or other catastrophic events, may require an analysis to determine if bank stabilization will be allowed.

The Forest Service Pacific Northwest Regional Office currently is developing a framework for analyzing proposed water resources projects affecting Wild and Scenic rivers. This process, developed in draft form in May, 1991, provides river managers with a systematic way to evaluate the appropriateness of water resource projects. Factors evaluated include: the purpose and extent of the proposed activity; its effects on channel geometry, gradient, streamside vegetation, and biological processes; changes in surface and subsurface flows; and potential off-site impacts. When finalized, the framework will be used by the Forest Service and River Committee in their evaluations of proposed projects.

Bank alterations that would have a negative impact on the river or river values, including construction of new bridges, are not consistent with maintaining the existing character of the river. Exception could be maintenance necessary to protect public health or safety. For these, low impact construction methods and use of natural or natural appearing materials are required. State and county highways within the corridor could be improved to provide for the safety of highway users or to enhance the values of river resources as long as there is no further impact on free flow.

Improvements to the existing fish passage facility may be consistent with the intent of the Act to the extent that these

enhance or reduce the potential for negative impacts to river resources. Activities related to the practice of traditional Native American dip-net fishing—such as repair, replacement, or addition of fishing platforms—are not affected.

A primary mechanism for enforcement will be the existing state process. Administered by the Washington Department of Wildlife (WDW), a hydraulics project approval (HPA) 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. However, approval may be denied only based on impacts to fish and habitat.

Actions:

1. Coordinate with federal agencies to make sure they are aware of dam prohibitions on the lower Klickitat, and inform the River Committee of any proposed or potential actions which could affect free-flowing character. As part of this, make determination of impacts of proposed development to free-flowing character, based on River Committee discussion and the Forest Service framework.

Primary responsibility: USDA Forest Service

Schedule: Begin in 1991

2. Keep the Klickitat River Committee informed about requests for hydraulic permits and other applications for activities that could affect the river's free-flowing character.

3. Develop and carry out shoreline enhancement measures including planting appropriate vegetation on rip-rapped shoreline areas. Actions may include planting willows, hydroseeding, or identifying riprap that could be removed. On privately-owned shorelands above the ordinary high water mark, conduct these activities with the consent and participation of the landowner. Seek opportunities to involve public volunteers.

Primary responsibility: Washington Department of Fisheries

Schedule: Develop Shoreline Enhancement Fund procedures during 1991; begin improvements in 1992.

Goal 2: Maintain a non-degradation policy for water quality

Management Direction. The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act specifies that a primary goal is to protect the water quality of rivers in the System, to ensure the presence of high-quality water suitable for fish populations and habitat, wildlife, recreation, irrigation, and municipal uses. The state of

Washington, as guided by the Water Pollution Control Act and the Water Resources Act of 1971, has a policy that no surface water degradation be allowed on National Wild and Scenic rivers.

The county already has several regulations in place that help to maintain water quality and provide for public health and safety. Septic tanks are located at least 50 feet from a watercourse and drainfields set back at least 100 feet. Drainfields are not permitted in areas with unsuitable soils. The lowest level of new residential construction must be above the base flood (100-year) level, and new non-residential construction is flood-proofed below the base flood level. New residential construction is prohibited in the floodway.

Existing water quality monitoring is not adequate to characterize water quality or to detect and identify impacts to water quality. This is especially important given that the State of Washington, although rating existing flows as excellent (class A), considers water quality in the lower Klickitat to be "threatened." Once the monitoring program begins, identified sources of pollution would be addressed under State policies and procedures.

Actions:

1. Establish a water quality monitoring program to measure baseline conditions and allow detection of changes that could violate non-degradation standards.

Monitor water quality parameters as described by state law in the mainstem where it enters and leaves the Wild and Scenic section, as well as water contributed by upstream tributaries that are known or suspected to be sources of sediments and/or pollutants, including the Little Klickitat River and Big Muddy Creek. Explore a means to involve local citizens in monitoring, with priority given to a program that would involve local schools.

2. Identify the source(s) of water pollution and work to resolve the problem through existing State of Washington procedures. Keep the River Committee informed and, if needed, develop a plan within the Committee's three-tier procedure to resolve the problem and maintain water quality.

Primary responsibility: Washington Department of Ecology

Schedule: Begin monitoring by 1992

Goal 3: Maintain adequate flow levels in the river to protect and allow the potential to enhance identified resource values

Management Direction. Designation creates the responsibility of maintaining and enhancing identified resource values; on

the lower Klickitat, many of these values depend on adequate streamflow. However, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act states:

The jurisdiction of the States over waters of any stream included in a national wild, scenic, or recreational river area shall be unaffected by this Act to the extent that such jurisdiction may be exercised without impairing the purposes of this Act or its administration.

Water quantity is monitored systematically only at the town of Pitt near the upper end of the Wild and Scenic segment. The Klickitat River currently is not overappropriated, and the sub-basin plan states that existing flow levels in the Klickitat do not constitute a barrier to fishery enhancement. However, improved water quantity monitoring procedures are needed, as is an evaluation of the flows necessary to maintain and enhance Outstanding values. After completing this evaluation, the State will work within existing laws and policies to establish minimum instream flows, provided that existing water rights are not affected.

Actions:

1. Monitor water quantity near the mouth of the Klickitat, as well as at the existing station near Pitt.

2. Identify instream flow requirements for fish, recreation, and other river values. Apply for instream flow reservations based on the amount of water needed to sustain these values.

Primary responsibility: Washington Department of Ecology

Schedule: Begin monitoring in 1991; finish instream flow studies by 1993

Goal 4: Maintain and enhance resident and anadromous fish habitat and populations

Management Direction. The Columbia Basin System Plan being developed and implemented by state and federal agencies, the Northwest Power Planning Council, and the Yakima Indian Nation is designed to enhance salmon and steelhead runs in the Klickitat River (and other rivers in the Columbia watershed).

The lower Klickitat management program, including the new efforts to maintain water quality and quantity, will benefit anadromous fish. It would be unnecessary and unwise to develop a separate fisheries plan given the amount of effort already being expended to that end. Instead, the focus will be on coordinating the river management plan with the Sub-Basin Plan. The River Committee also will seek opportunities to assist in implementing Sub-Basin objectives.

Actions:

1. Keep both the River Committee and Sub-basin planners informed of progress in plan implementation.
2. Present opportunities for cooperation to the River Committee. Work with the State of Washington to make sure fish populations are being adequately monitored so that more-specific objectives can be developed.

Primary responsibility: Yakima Indian Nation

Schedule: Begin during 1991

Land-based Resources

Desired Future Condition. The riverscape is composed of cultural as well as natural features and patterns and contains permanent developments such as Highway 142, which parallels much of the river. The historic farm and ranch buildings and operations, as well as the primitive canyon switchback roads, contribute to the cultural landscape.

The existing character of the Shorelines and Upland management areas is maintained. New development, although evident, is visually subordinate to the characteristic landscape. Except for the upper mile of the river corridor and the area within and adjacent Lyle, the corridor consists mostly of open areas.

Residential development occupies roughly three percent of the river corridor, consisting primarily of four clusters of structures built on mildly sloping benches above the 100-year floodplain (these clusters are located at Lyle, Pitt, RM 7 to RM 7.6, and RM 8.6 to RM 9). New residential development takes place near existing structures. New homes are set back from the river and are reasonably spread out to retain the rural character of the river valley.

On public and private lands within the river corridor, thriving stands of Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*) are present that provide habitat for a variety of wildlife. Significant cultural and historical sites, rare plants, and rare plant communities continue to exist, free from development and the potential for inadvertent damage.

The river corridor continues to support land use activities present in 1991, expanded or enhanced as permitted by existing laws and the intent of this plan. The steep slopes that form the river valley do not contain roads or development that were not present in 1991. The evidence of timber harvest in the corridor is minimal, and virtually non-existent very close to the river's edge. Within the Shorelines area, agriculture consists of practices such as non-intensive grazing and there is no commercial development.

Goal 5: Maintain the existing character of the Shorelines Management Area.

Management Direction. The area within 200' of the ordinary high water mark on either side of the river is a primary management area under this plan. The existing character of this area will be maintained. The Visual Quality Objective is Partial Retention, meaning that new activities or developments must be visually subordinate to the existing landscape. A moderate amount of new residential development is compatible with this goal, especially if it occurs near existing development and blends with the existing color, line, form, and texture of the landscape.

In most cases, the Shorelines Act and existing county zoning provides an adequate level of protection, provided it is adequately enforced and that existing standards are not lowered. Most of the lower Klickitat shoreline falls in the Conservancy Environment, which is characterized by very low intensity land uses primarily related to natural resource use, minor capital investment and relatively major biophysical limitations. Its objective is to balance sustained yield natural resource utilization with low density recreational uses.

Within a Conservancy Environment, residential development is allowed, but must be set back a minimum of 100 feet from the river, and only one residence is allowed per 660 feet of river frontage (this frontage requirement applies only to new land divisions). Agriculture is limited to practices such as non-intensive grazing and commercial development is prohibited. Timber harvest is limited to 30 percent of the merchantable stems every 10 years, except within 50 feet of the ordinary high water mark, in which a one-time cut of 30 percent of the stems is allowed, and no timber harvest thereafter.

If the River Committee believes that proposed activity allowed by local land use laws would unacceptably affect river resources, it would work within its three-tier framework to resolve the problem.

Actions:

1. Assure enforcement of existing Shorelines regulations and other applicable ordinances and work with landowners within the Shorelines area to achieve resource protection goals.

Primary responsibility: Klickitat County

Schedule: Begin enforcement and coordination activities during 1991.

2. Explore the feasibility of purchasing available lots in the Steelhead Run subdivision, or of working with landowners to provide adequate screening of new structures.

3. Purchase a limited amount of lands or easements as needed during the first 3 years of management. The Advisory Committee (or River Committee) would make recommendations to the Forest Service for acquisition. Provide technical assistance to the state in applying for Land and Water Conservation Fund money.

4. Monitor the character of the river corridor by establishing a series of photographic and video viewpoints showing levels of development in river character from key viewpoints at recreation sites and along highway 142. Prepare set of photographs and videos depicting baseline conditions from which to measure effects of new development. Visual monitoring should include not just Shorelines area but the upslope area described under Goal 6.

Primary responsibility: USDA Forest Service

Schedule: Begin activities during 1991

Goal 6: Maintain the character of canyon hillsides and reduce the potential for impacts from hillside development

Management Direction. The steep slopes along much of the Klickitat River canyon are areas susceptible to several types of impacts which, in turn, could affect river resources. Erosion and runoff from development activities on steep slopes could threaten water quality. Road construction and related activities on steep slopes, particularly open areas within the river canyon, would be highly visible from the river and other viewing points within the Wild and Scenic corridor. To meet the intent of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the canyon slopes should retain their visual and physical integrity (the corresponding VQO is Partial Retention).

County zoning regulations already in place work to maintain the existing character and the desired future condition. In most of the corridor, new single-family dwellings are subject to a 20-acre minimum lot size. Within the upper mile of the segment, openness and the rural character of the countryside is maintained and new single-family homes are subject to a 2-acre minimum lot size. The area surrounding but not including the community of Lyle remains rural in character, with new single-family homes having a 5-acre minimum lot size. The unincorporated town of Lyle provides an area for higher density residential development. In addition, timber harvest potential is limited within the river corridor, and most harvest activities require a Forest Practices Permit.

Actions:

1. Establish a Klickitat County zoning ordinance prohibiting construction of roads on slopes greater than 40% on areas within the canyon rims.

Primary responsibility: Klickitat County Board of Commissioners

Schedule: Pass ordinance by 1992

Goal 7: Identify and conserve rare plant species and communities in the river corridor.

Management Direction. The Final EIS identified 15 rare plant species that may be present in the river corridor. Field work is needed to see whether these (and other) rare plant species actually are present in the lower Klickitat River corridor. Based on the results of the field studies, site plans will be developed to protect identified species or communities.

Actions:

1. Conduct an inventory of rare plants that includes an evaluation of the existing level of protection for any rare plant species identified. Make recommendations for any additional actions to maintain or increase the existing level of protection.
2. The River Committee will discuss the results and work within its three-tier framework to make sure that rare plant species are protected.

Primary responsibility: USDA Forest Service

Schedule: Begin inventory by 1992; begin protection actions by 1993

Goal 8: Develop and implement a program to identify and conserve significant stands of Oregon white oak.

Management Direction. This goal was an important component of the Task Force's consensus on this plan. The Washington Department of Wildlife currently is developing a statewide oak plan. Oak conservation strategies also have been developed by Columbia Gorge Audubon and California's Placer County. The River Committee needs to support the state's planning effort as well as develop a plan specific to the lower Klickitat River corridor.

Actions:

1. Inventory and identify significant oak stands in the river corridor. Assess existing level of protection and make recommendations to the Klickitat River Committee for actions that could be undertaken within the three-tier management framework.

2. Work with landowners to encourage oak conservation on a voluntary basis, using a pamphlet such as "Living Among the Oaks," developed by the University of California.

Primary responsibility: Washington Department of Wildlife

Schedule: Conduct inventory by 1992 and begin implementation of plan in 1993

Goal 9: Identify and protect important cultural and historic sites located within the river corridor

Management Direction. The lower gorge dip-net fishing area was found to be an outstandingly remarkable resource value. Actions taken under other objectives will help to protect the physical and biological components of this use—the gorge, the fish, and the dip-net platforms. The need for additional measures will be assessed by the River Committee as part of its ongoing management activities.

Other important cultural or historical sites may exist along the river; a more-detailed archival and anecdotal inventory is needed to identify and determine the significance of additional sites. Private lands will be surveyed only if permission is granted by the landowner. Based on the outcome of this inventory and recommendations for management of any sites, the River Committee will act within its three-tier framework to protect significant sites. Identified sites will be monitored to prevent inadvertent or willful damage. In addition, an ethnographic survey will be conducted within the lower Klickitat corridor.

Actions:

1. Inventory cultural sites within the river corridor, including field reconnaissance of potential significant sites. Evaluate the sites' potential for nomination to the National Register.
2. Evaluate the existing level of protection for the site(s) and identify measures that could be taken to increase protection.
3. Conduct ethnographic survey.
4. Work with landowners to develop a strategy for protecting dip-net fishing sites and practices.
5. Develop a conservation plan describing the actions to be taken.

Primary responsibility: USDA Forest Service and Yakima Indian Nation

Schedule: Conduct inventory and ethnographic survey in 1991-1992; begin implementation of conservation plan in 1993.

Recreation Opportunities

Desired Future Condition. The lower Klickitat corridor provides a variety of Roaded Natural recreation opportunities in an environment free of litter and refuse. Popular activities are fishing from shore and boat, boating, picnicking, camping, driving for pleasure, and fishing from a motorboat (in the pool extending about one mile upstream from the Columbia).

The corridor's recreational setting is characterized by a generally natural environment with moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of people. Resource modification and utilization practices are evident, but harmonize with the natural environment. Concentration of users is low to moderate with facilities sometimes provided for group activity.

There are about equal opportunities for affiliation with other user groups and for isolation from sights and sounds of man, and an opportunity to have a high degree of interaction with the natural environment. Challenge and risk opportunities are not very important except in specific challenging activities. Practice of outdoor skills is important. Opportunities for both motorized and non-motorized recreation are present, but the river upstream from RM 1 is not used by motorized watercraft.

The number of recreational access sites is the same as the number present in 1990, although public access is now guaranteed at a few sites formerly used only by permission of private landowners. These landowners no longer have the responsibility of dealing with trespass, litter, liability issues, and other impacts of recreational use.

Rustic facilities exist primarily for safety and resource protection, and secondarily for user convenience and comfort. There is a diversity of recreation facilities to meet the varied skills and interests of people with disabilities.

Outfitters and guides operating under Forest Service special use permits are available to provide high quality services such as fishing and floating opportunities to the public.

Recreational use in the lower gorge area does not conflict with Native American dip-net fishing. There are opportunities to view and learn more about Native American dip-net fishing activities, carefully designed to avoid any conflicts with those activities.

Onsite controls and restrictions are limited to those necessary for user health, safety, and maintenance of Roaded Natural opportunities. The river is patrolled regularly by a Forest Service employee, who meets and talks to recreation visitors,

letting them know about river management policies and giving them the chance to evaluate recreation conditions on an informal basis. Floaters are informed about the hazards of the lower gorge; when accidents do occur on or along the river, search and rescue operations are swift and efficient.

The number of visitors using the corridor is not limited unless monitoring suggests that unacceptable impacts to social or physical resources are occurring or are likely to occur soon, and then only after less restrictive measures, including visitor education, have failed to address the problem.

Burlington Northern's railroad line along the lower river continues to serve its existing function. If BN ceases this use, the right-of-way is either maintained as open space or to provide recreation consistent with Roaded Natural opportunities. Compatible uses include a tourist train, bike path, or hiking trail; incompatible uses include a paved road open to vehicle traffic, or a corridor of residential or commercial development.

General Management Direction

The actions to be taken to maintain and enhance recreational opportunities are grouped into five sets of goals: administration; site acquisition and improvement; monitoring; guides and outfitters (commercial use); and health and safety. As described above, the river corridor will be managed to provide Roaded Natural opportunities under the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS).

During the planning process, the Task Force and others expressed concern at the possibility that rampant development and publicity that could accompany Wild and Scenic designation would increase recreational use of the river, particularly fishing and floating use. Task Force members agreed that the priority should be on maintaining existing opportunities and providing only a limited number of site improvements. These goals are consistent with the county's Public Access Report prepared as part of the Shorelines Master Plan.

The River Committee will monitor changes in land use activities or ownership that could alter existing recreational opportunities, such as the status of Burlington Northern's railroad line along the lower river. If new opportunities develop, the Committee will attempt to ensure that they were consistent with recreation management and resource protection goals. Recreational use of the gorge area will be monitored to make sure that it is not affecting Native American dip-net fishing. If conflicts occur, the higher priority will be given to maintaining dip-net fishing and use of the gorge area by Native Americans, rather than to recreational use by the public.

Goal 10: Establish an on-the-ground recreation management presence

Management Direction. An on-the-ground presence is needed to regularly meet and talk to recreation visitors and landowners, letting them know about river management policies, and giving them the chance to evaluate river corridor conditions on an informal basis. The primary intent is to contact visitors in a friendly, helpful manner.

Actions:

1. Provide for the River Committee staff person to patrol the river and public access sites (by boat and road) on a regular basis, at least once per week. This is in addition to his or her other duties, to be specified in the Committee charter developed by the Forest Service.

Primary responsibility: USDA Forest Service

Schedule: Begin during 1991

Goal 11: Provide public access and facilities appropriate for Roaded Natural opportunities

Management Direction. Several existing needs for access or facilities were identified in the Draft EIS, based on Task Force and public comments. Of these, acquisition of several key access sites is the highest priority, followed by improvements needed for public health and safety. Acquisition of sites will not only improve public access but will decrease the impacts of recreational use on private lands.

Actions:

1. Obtain legal access to sites located on private lands at RM .08, RM 5.5 and RM 8.1 (method is acquisition of lands from willing sellers).

2. Provide a limited number of additional signs and interpretive facilities at two county parks and WDW site; topics will include how to deal with accidents and emergencies, and respect for tribal and private lands.

3. Provide sanitation facilities, designated parking areas, and erosion control measures at both county parks, and at newly-acquired access points.

4. Provide a primitive (unpaved) launch/takeout suitable for non-motorized craft at the county park located at RM 10.2.

5. Improve camping opportunities at the WDW site at RM 4.9.

6. Improve the trail to the river for fishing at RM 1 (trail difficulty should be Difficult (Challenge Level 1) instead of the existing More Difficult level.

7. Work with Washington Department of Transportation to provide limited improvements at two roadside pullouts between RM 1 and 3.5, to provide views of the lower gorge and permit unobtrusive viewing of dip-net anglers.

8. Provide technical assistance to the county and state to apply for funding for recreational development that the Forest Service cannot legally fund.

9. Work with county to draft ordinance prohibiting motorized watercraft upstream from RM 1.

Primary responsibility: USDA Forest Service

Schedule: Pursue site acquisition during 1991; develop site plans for new and existing sites during 1992 and 1993.

Goal 12. Establish a program to monitor recreational use patterns, impacts, and visitor preferences

Management Direction. There is little evidence of resource damage from recreation, conflicts among users, crowding, or other problems occurring on more heavily used rivers. However, recreation managers need to monitor recreational use and its effects to make sure that the existing Roaded Natural opportunities continue to be provided. Many of the actions taken under other goals will help to maintain recreation opportunities. But information on use patterns and the characteristics and preferences of recreation visitors is needed before specifying additional management actions (if any) to meet recreation management goals. A program is needed to monitor social, physical, and biological conditions and how recreational use is affecting these conditions. Standards cannot be developed without adequate baseline data on existing use patterns and resource conditions.

Components of the study will include installation of traffic counters at existing recreation sites and a physical inventory of recreation site conditions (both at formal and informal access sites). In addition, a year-round survey of recreation visitors will be conducted to supplement informal observations and visitor contact by the river ranger.

If the studies conducted as part of the monitoring process suggest that recreational use is adversely affecting river corridor resources or recreational opportunities, indirect (soft) measures (such as visitor education) will be used to accomplish protection goals. This will avoid limiting use levels or enacting regulations which would unnecessarily restrict visitor freedom. If these

indirect measures are not successful, alternatives such as regulations on the type or level of recreational use allowed along the river would be implemented.

Actions:

1. Conduct a year-round survey of recreational users. The survey will be designed to collect several types of information: use patterns (such as activity participation, timing and frequency of use, location of use); visitor characteristics (such as place of residence); and perceptions of the Klickitat (such as desired experiences, management preferences, conflicts or problems; and how the Klickitat compares to other rivers in the region).

2. Measure use levels and patterns by establishing a system to install (and calibrate) car counters at public access sites.

3. Based on the initial year of monitoring, use the Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) process to develop more accurate indicators and standards that allow precise measurement of progress toward recreation management objectives. Use the River Committee (or a subgroup) as a sounding board for the LAC process.

Primary responsibility: USDA Forest Service

Schedule: Begin monitoring and yearlong visitor survey in summer, 1991

Goal 13: Manage commercial recreational use in a manner consistent with Forest Service policy

Management Direction. USDA Forest Service policy requires management of commercial recreation uses on Wild and Scenic rivers. The permit system for outfitters will be the existing system instituted by the Forest Service in 1990. Limits on the number of outfitters are not needed at this time; results of the monitoring effort will suggest when, if ever, such limits are appropriate.

Actions:

1. Continue existing permit system for outfitters and evaluate annually.

2. Establish no additional requirements or regulations on commercial floating or fishing pending a minimum of one full season of monitoring social and physical conditions. Involve River Committee in developing any regulations.

Primary responsibility: USDA Forest Service

Schedule: Continue on current schedule.

Goal 14: Provide for the health and safety of recreation visitors and resource users

Management Direction. Concern for the safety of recreation visitors and Native American dip-net anglers was voiced by many people throughout the river management planning process. Improvements in training, signs, and rescue coordination could reduce the risk of encountering hazards such as the fierce whitewater in the lower gorge.

Klickitat County strongly favored limiting motorized boating to the pool section upstream from the Columbia in its comments on the Draft EIS, and no comments were received that suggested providing or increasing access for motorized boats. Motorized boating above this section appears to be restricted by intermittent rapids and low flow levels.

Actions:

1. Develop a search and rescue plan for the river.
2. Provide technical assistance for training the sheriff's search and rescue personnel and the Native American search and rescue team. Coordinate the activities of these groups. Remove trees and debris that fall in the river if a hazard is posed to floaters, providing that this does not seriously impede free-flowing processes and fish needs.
3. Make boaters aware of the lower gorge by placing signs at Turkey Farm access and near the head of the gorge.
4. Establish a regular litter pickup patrol and an annual river cleanup program to keep the river shorelines and highway and railroad rights-of-way clean, while involving local residents and river users in a mutually beneficial activity.
5. Prohibit on-river motorized use above gorge.

Primary responsibility: USDA Forest Service and Klickitat county

Schedule: Begin activities immediately

Public Outreach and Landowner Assistance

Desired Future Condition. The public, especially landowners within and adjacent the river corridor, are aware of river management activities. Efforts are made to inform people about the benefits of river management, and how they can take advantage of management programs.

Landowners are informed about opportunities to conserve resources that also improve the efficiency or cost-effectiveness of their own activities. A voluntary easement donation program encourages landowners to conserve resources on their lands while providing them with tax and other benefits. Landowners

are compensated at fair market value for any easements or acquisitions in fee simple.

Local publics know and appreciate the fact that the river is part of a national system. All contacts with the public and landowners are sensitive to the impacts of the National Scenic Area Act, Wild and Scenic designation, and other measures that can affect private property rights. Local hostility over designation and federal involvement in river management decreases over time as people understand what river management does and does not constitute.

Goal 15: Continue to inform and involve landowners in river management, seeking opportunities to provide technical assistance to landowners to manage their lands in a manner consistent with river management goals

Management Direction. Throughout the river management planning process, landowners have expressed concern over Wild and Scenic designation, typically fearing that federal involvement in river management would mean that their private property rights would be taken away. This plan does not give reality to those fears; purchase of lands would be very limited to retain existing ownership patterns. If any lands or easements were purchased, the landowners would be compensated at fair market value. Narrowing the boundaries, establishing the two-level management (concentrating most activities in the existing Shorelines Management Area), having the state take the lead in managing the lower Klickitat, and having landowner representation on the River Committee were all measures designed in response to comments on the Draft EIS.

Nonetheless, many landowners are still skeptical, and continue to ask "What's in this for us, other than increased regulations?" Because this management plan relies on cooperation with landowners to accomplish many of its goals, it's important to let landowners know about the plan and what it will or will not do. While this does not ensure their support for river management, it's a necessary first step before other actions can be taken. Because the county is the governmental entity closest to local residents, its involvement is critical.

Actions:

1. Write a handbook for landowners, describing existing land use regulations, sources of technical assistance and funding (including the shoreline enhancement fund), and who to contact for more information. The handbook, modeled after similar documents, will provide landowners with tips on ways of managing their lands that have the dual benefit of conserving river resources while saving landowners time and money. The tone will be educational and helpful, rather than authoritative

or regulative. Landowners representatives on the River Committee will provide their perspective on what information would benefit other landowners.

2. Upon landowners' request, add areas containing any significant plant communities, wildlife habitat, or rare plant areas to the existing Current Use Tax Program. Encourage non-profit organizations to assist in conserving these areas.

3. Work with non-profit conservation groups to establish a conservation easement program, informing landowners of potential benefits and encouraging voluntary donations.

Primary responsibility: Klickitat County and USDA Forest Service

Schedule: Develop landowner manual and set up conservation program by 1992.

Goal 16: Continue to inform and involve the public in river management activities

Management Direction. It is essential to keep the public informed and involved in river management. Many interests will be represented on the River Committee, serving as one link to the public. Additional public outreach is needed to make sure that landowners, river users, and other people who care about the river have the opportunity to comment on the plan's implementation.

Actions:

1. Publish a newsletter at least twice a year, mailed to all people on the existing mailing list (which will be reviewed to make sure all people who own land within the corridor and the state and national river organizations are included), to keep people informed about implementation of the river management plan.

2. Hold public meetings or workshops as needed or upon request.

Primary responsibility: Washington State Scenic Rivers Program

Schedule: Issue first newsletter and hold public meeting(s) by Fall, 1991

Summary of River Management Roles and Responsibilities

USDA Forest Service

Provide 100 percent of the funding for activities during first 3 years of river management (unless otherwise specified); provide approximately 50 percent of the necessary funding thereafter.

Prepare MOUs with agencies and others as needed, to implement the plan.

Be responsible for interim management activities, including provision of river manager and development of Advisory Committee.

Work with the Department of Agriculture to request that Congress change the boundaries after the river is included in the State system and provide federal funding for the management plan.

Develop a charter for and Appoint a representative to the Klickitat River Committee.

Make sure that federal licenses and permits will not be granted for dams or other instream development that would have an adverse effect on the natural character of the river.

Continue to manage BLM lands in corridor and keep river committee informed of any impending actions that could affect river resources.

Coordinate river management plan with CRGNSA management plan.

Take the lead in conducting inventories of rare plant species.

Take the lead in implementing recreation management provisions.

State of Washington

Conduct public meeting in town of Klickitat to involve "middle Klickitat" residents, and introduce legislation adding the Klickitat to the State Scenic Rivers System.

At the end of the interim management period, take a leadership role in developing and guiding the Klickitat River Committee

and management plan implementation efforts, including updating the plan every three years.

Appoint representative(s) to Klickitat River Committee.

Provide 50 percent of the funding needed to implement the management plan **after** the first three years of management (or at the end of the Interim Management period, if it lasts for more than three years).

Make sure that state licenses and permits will not be granted for dams or other instream development that would have an adverse effect on the natural character of the river.

Take the lead in implementing public contact programs.

Give due consideration to the river's state and federal designations when granting water quality certifications.

Conduct water quality monitoring and achieve non-degradation standards.

Conduct water quantity monitoring and head effort to develop and obtain instream flow requirements.

Administer Shorelines Enhancement Fund.

Develop and implement oak conservation plan.

Klickitat County

Appoint representative to Klickitat River Committee.

Enact county zoning ordinance to prohibit new roads on steep (over 40 percent) slopes between the canyon rims.

Increase enforcement of local land use regulations.

Agree not to downzone or grant variances for activities that the Klickitat River Committee believes would adversely affect river values.

Pass ordinance not allowing motorized watercraft upstream from RM 1.

Work with Forest Service on landowner outreach activities.

Work with the State to involve residents of the middle Klickitat in river management and in the State designation strategy.

Yakima Indian Nation

Appoint representative to Klickitat River Committee.

Make sure that river management actions are consistent with treaty rights, privileges, and management authorities of the Yakima Indian Nation.

Coordinate river management with ongoing efforts to enhance anadromous fish resources under the Northwest Power Planning Council's Klickitat Sub-basin Plan.

Conduct inventory of cultural sites within the corridor and develop plans to protect significant sites identified.

Develop site plan for protecting the lower gorge and Native American dip-net fishing opportunities.

Summary of Management Actions, Responsibilities, Schedule, and Estimated Costs¹

Goal #	Action	Entity Responsible ²	Schedule and Estimated Cost ³			
			FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994
1	Coordinate with federal agencies to insure river remains free-flowing	Forest Service	- ⁴	-	-	-
	Inform River Committee about hydraulic project approval requests	Washington Dept. of Fisheries	-	-	-	-
	Enhance shorelines	Washington Dept. of Fisheries	-	5,000	10,000	10,000
2	Establish water quality monitoring program	Washington Dept. of Ecology	5,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
	Identify and correct pollution problems	Washington Dept. of Ecology	-	-	-	-
3	Establish water quantity monitoring program	Washington Dept. of Ecology	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
	Identify instream flow requirements for fish, recreation, and other values	Washington Dept. of Ecology	5,000	10,000	10,000	5,000
	Apply for instream flows as needed	Washington Dept. of Ecology	-	-	-	-
4	Keep River Committee and Sub-basin planners informed and seek opportunities for cooperation on fish enhancement	Yakima Indian Nation	-	-	-	-
	Increase enforcement of Shorelines plan and work cooperatively with landowners	Klickitat County	5,000	15,000	15,000	15,000

¹Estimates do not include Forest Service administrative costs for the interim management period, estimated to be \$105,000 if the interim period lasts for three years. Included in this amount is the existing contract with Klickitat County, for \$37,500.

²In most cases, goals will be accomplished through a Memorandum of Understanding between the Forest Service and the other agency or Tribe.

³Unless otherwise noted, Forest Service is assumed to provide all funding for initial three years of river management. Once the river is added to the state system, the state will share costs.

⁴A dash indicates that expenses are included as part of the overall administrative effort, so additional funding to accomplish the task is not required.

	Explore feasibility of purchasing available lots at Steelhead run or work with landowners to minimize visual impacts of development	Forest Service	-	-	-	-
	Provide funding pool for land or easement purchase as recommended by River Committee	Forest Service	-	100,000	200,000	200,000
6	Establish zoning ordinance prohibiting construction of roads on slopes greater than 40 percent within the river canyon	Klickitat County Commissioners	-	-	-	-
7	Inventory rare plant species and communities	Forest Service	-	20,000	20,000	-
	Develop and implement site plans for species identified	Forest Service	-	-	10,000	10,000
8	Inventory oak stands and develop conservation strategy	Washington Dept. of Wildlife		10,000	10,000	15,000
9	Inventory cultural sites	Forest Service and Yakima Indian Nation	-	10,000	5,000	-
	Conduct ethnographic survey	Forest Service and Yakima Indian Nation	-	5,000	5,000	-
	Develop and implement cultural site management program for sites identified	Forest Service and Yakima Indian Nation	-	-	5,000	10,000
10	Patrol river and access sites regularly	Forest Service	-	-	-	-
11	Obtain legal access to 3 recreation sites and provide limited improvements at other existing sites	Forest Service	20,000	20,000	100,000	37,000
12	Collect information on recreational use	Forest Service	10,000	25,000	17,500	17,500
13	Continue managing commercial uses	Forest Service	-	-	-	-
14	Provide training and assistance to sheriff and Native American search and rescue teams	Forest Service	5,000	5,000	-	-
	Place signs alerting boaters to lower gorge	Forest Service	-	-	-	-
	Establish annual litter pickup program	Forest Service	-	-	-	-
15	Write and distribute handbook to landowners	Klickitat County and Forest Service	-	10,000	10,000	-

	Add areas (as requested) to Current Use Tax Program	Klickitat County	-	-	-	-
	Develop easement donation program	Klickitat County and Forest Service	-	5,000	10,000	5,000
16	Publish newsletter and hold meetings and workshops	Washington State Scenic Rivers Program	5,000	5,000	5,000	-
Total Estimated Budget:			60,000	265,000	452,500	339,500