

Dear Columbia River Gorge Commission,

Please accept the following comments on the draft revised Management Plan for the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The Columbia River Gorge is a natural scenic treasure and home to nearly 70,000 people. The Gorge is also home to 800 species of flowering plants, 300 species of birds, five major ecosystems and dozens of species listed as sensitive, threatened or endangered. The Gorge provides essential habitat for 12 stocks of salmon listed as threatened or endangered on the federal and state endangered species lists.

The Management Plan's policies and guidelines for protection of are woefully out of date and do not present the best available science. There is not a single mention of climate change in the entire plan or any policies to lessen the impacts of climate change. The draft revised Management Plan must include climate actions to better protect the scenic, natural, cultural, and recreation resources of the Gorge, stop urban sprawl, and protect forests from human-caused wildfires.

Climate Change

Thank you for taking the first step toward addressing climate change by creating a "Climate Change" chapter in the Management Plan and proposing the future development of a climate action plan. However, climate adaptation and mitigation policies are necessary now to fulfill the purposes of the National Scenic Area Act and protect fish, wildlife, sensitive plants, and human health in the Gorge.

Please make the following changes to the draft Climate Change Chapter:

Policy 1. Page 380:

Add a target for completion of the Climate Change Action Plan within one year of the adoption of the revised Management Plan.

Streams and riparian areas. Page 380:

Require a 200-foot protective buffer on each side of all fish-bearing streams in the National Scenic Area, particularly all streams providing habitat for salmon, pending completion of the Climate Change Action Plan. Link this requirement to the Natural Resources Chapter of the Management Plan, Guideline 2.B., Page 117. This standard has been applied for nearly 30 years in the Special Management Areas (SMAs) and needs to be applied to streams within the General Management Area (GMA) of the Gorge. Upon completion of the Climate Change Action Plan, review the 200-foot buffer requirement based on the best available science and improve the buffer protections if necessary.

Other water resources and wildlife habitat. Page 381:

In addition to stream buffers, add a priority to expand protections for the Columbia River, wetlands, ponds, lakes and wildlife habitat. Prohibit the loss or destruction of wetlands. Improve pond and lake buffers to protect endangered Western Pond Turtle nesting and rearing habitat. Improve policies to protect unique low elevation habitat for the American Pika from disturbances caused by mining, logging and development. Link these policies to the Natural Resource Chapter of the Management Plan.

Forest resources. Page 381:

To better provide for the mitigation of climate change through carbon sequestration, prevent the conversion of forest lands to residential and agricultural uses. If agricultural conversions are allowed,

require full mitigation for the loss of forest land. Change “should” to “shall” regarding full mitigation for the loss of forest land. Revise Part II, Chapter 2 of the Management Plan to incorporate these changes.

Wildfire and limiting new dwellings in forest land. Page 381:

Climate change is causing increased frequency and severity of forest fires. To protect forest land, reduce the risk of human-caused fires, protect public safety and property and reduce risks to emergency responders, prioritize policies that limit new dwellings on forest lands. Develop policies to prohibit new forest dwellings on productive forest land. Limit new dwellings to Small Woodland zones on parcels that are not eligible for state forest tax assessment programs. Develop new siting and development standards to reduce the risks of fire. Revise Part II, Chapter 2 of the Management Plan to incorporate these measures.

Wildfire and recreation. Page 381:

Add a section to require coordinated temporary closure of recreation sites and trails when there is an extreme risk of fire, such as the conditions that existed when the Eagle Creek fire was ignited in 2017.

Fossil fuel infrastructure. Page 381:

Add a new policy to prioritize limits on the development and transportation of fossil fuels. For example, develop policies to prohibit new, or the expansion of, existing fossil fuel infrastructure development, such as pipelines to transport oil or fracked gas.

Urban Areas, Page 414

The National Scenic Area Act only allows minor revisions to the existing urban area boundaries in the 13 towns within the Columbia River Gorge. There currently is a large surplus of lands set aside for future urban growth. I strongly support new policies to limit urban sprawl by requiring a regional analysis of the development potential in all existing urban areas and defining “minor revision” to be up to 20 acres or 1% of the land area of the urban area, whichever is less. This policy must be cumulative over time.

Natural Resources, Part I, Chapter 3

Wetlands. Page 106:

Prohibit any loss of wetlands by applying a “no loss” standard to wetlands protections. This standard has been applied for nearly 30 years in the SMAs and needs to be applied to the GMA.

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Western pond turtles are listed as “endangered” in Washington and “sensitive/critical” in Oregon. Western Pond Turtles spend considerable time in terrestrial habitat and usually lay eggs 330 feet (100 meters) or more away from streams, ponds and lakes. The Management Plan only provides a 100-foot buffer for perennial streams and a 75-foot protective buffer for wetlands, ponds and lakes in forest habitat. Improve wetland, pond and lake buffers to protect endangered Western Pond Turtle nesting and rearing habitat by increasing buffers around suitable habitat for the only native turtle species in the Gorge. Increase protective buffers to a minimum of 330 feet. Guideline 2.A., Page 116.

Stream Buffers, Page 117:

To protect habitat for threatened and endangered trout and salmon populations within the National Scenic Area and to adapt to increased stream temperatures and changes to seasonal flows resulting from climate change, increase protective stream buffers to a minimum of 200 feet in Guideline 2.B.,

Page 117.

Priority Habitat and Sensitive Wildlife Protection, Page 124:

To better protect at risk species in the Gorge, such as the American Pika, prohibit adverse effects to all Priority Habitats. For example, prohibit mining, logging and development within all suitable habitat for the Pika, especially talus slopes.

Thank you considering these comments and please make them part of the official record.

Regards,
Dorethea Simone
2828 NE Everett St
Camas, WA 98607

Dear Columbia River Gorge Commission,

Having lived in Oregon for more than thirty years, the Columbia Gorge holds a treasured place in our family memories as well as in the history and ecology of the Pacific Northwest. As Commission members, I know you share a deep love for the richness and significance of the Gorge.

At this point in history, climate change poses the greatest far-reaching danger facing the Columbia Gorge and its interconnected watersheds and landscapes. I appreciate your recent "Climate Change" chapter in the Management Plan and proposal to develop a climate action plan, but specific, well-developed climate adaptation and mitigation policies must be included, as they are vital to fulfilling the the National Scenic Area Act's mandates and to protect fish, wildlife, sensitive plants, and human health in the Gorge.

I urge you to revise the draft Climate Change Chapter to include the following points:

Policy 1. Page 380:

Add a target for completion of the Climate Change Action Plan within one year of the adoption of the revised Management Plan.

Streams and riparian areas. Page 380:

Require a 200-foot protective buffer on each side of ALL fish-bearing streams in the NSA, particularly all streams providing habitat for salmon, pending completion of the Climate Change Action Plan. Link this requirement to the Natural Resources Chapter of the Management Plan, Guideline 2.B., Page 117. This standard has been applied for nearly 30 years in the Special Management Areas (SMAs) and now must be applied to streams within the General Management Area (GMA) of the Gorge. Upon completion of the Climate Change Action Plan, review the 200-foot buffer requirement based on the best available science and improve the buffer protections if necessary.

Other water resources and wildlife habitat. Page 381:

In addition to stream buffers, expanded protections for the Columbia River, wetlands, ponds, lakes and wildlife habitat must be made a priority. Prohibit the loss or destruction of wetlands. Improve pond and lake buffers to protect endangered Western Pond Turtle nesting and rearing habitat. Improve policies to protect unique low elevation habitat for the American Pika from disturbances caused by mining, logging and development. Link these policies to the Natural Resource Chapter of the Management Plan.

Forest resources. Page 381:

To improve carbon sequestration to mitigate the impacts of climate change, prevent the conversion of forest lands to residential and agricultural uses. If agricultural conversions are allowed, require full mitigation for the loss of forest land. Change "should" to "shall" regarding full mitigation for the loss of forest land. Revise Part II, Chapter 2 of the Management Plan to incorporate these changes.

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Wildfire and recreation. Page 381:

Add a section to require coordinated temporary closure of recreation sites and trails during periods of high fire risk, such as existed when the Eagle Creek fire was ignited in 2017.

Fossil fuel infrastructure. Page 381:

Add a new policy that prioritizes limits on the development and transportation of fossil fuels, prohibiting new or expanded fossil fuel infrastructure development, including pipelines to transport oil or fracked gas.

Urban Areas, Page 414

Regarding the existing urban area boundaries in the 13 towns within the Columbia River Gorge: I strongly support new policies to limit urban sprawl by requiring a regional analysis of the development potential in all existing urban areas, and by defining “minor revision” to be up to 20 acres or 1% of the land area of the urban area, whichever is less. This policy must be cumulative over time.

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To better protect at-risk species in the Gorge such as the American Pika, prohibit adverse effects to all Priority Habitats. For example, prohibit mining, logging and development within all suitable habitat for the Pika, especially talus slopes.

Thank you for considering these comments and including them in the official record.

Regards,
Betsy Toll

3841 SE 51st Ave
Portland, OR 97206

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Regards,
Caitlin Muret
9566 NE Dorchester Way
Hillsboro, OR 97124

Dear Columbia River Gorge Commission,

I add my name to the hundreds of others who are requesting that the Commission commit to concrete actions and timelines to protect the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area from the damaging effects, already apparent, of climate change, urban sprawl, and transportation of fossil fuel.

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Regards,

Meg Larson

2907 NE 11th Ave

Portland, OR 97212

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Geoffrey Carr
3435 NE 20th Ave
Portland, OR 97212