Scenic Resources

The Management Plan for the CRGNSA
The Act
The Vision

“The Columbia River Gorge is an area of worldwide importance, where scenic qualities and diverse landscapes, together with their natural and cultural components, are paramount...”

The Management Plan for the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, p3
How does the MP protect and enhance scenery while supporting economic vitality?

Reconciliation between protection and development was established with 3 management areas.
How does the MP accommodate the way people use the landscape?

Land Use Designations:

1. Agriculture,
2. Forestry,
3. Residential,
4. Commercial Development,
5. Recreation Facilities
6. Open Space
Why have Goals, Objectives, Policies and Guidelines?

**Goal:** The vision for the resource directed at meeting the purpose of the Act

**Objective:** Efforts intended to accomplish the purpose of the Act

**Policies:** Measures that minimize the possible adverse effects of development

**Guidelines:** Lists of uses that are allowed to provide for protection of the resource and tools for mitigation
SCENIC CHAPTER:
Goals, objectives, policies, and guidelines to...

1. Maintain the diversity of Gorge landscapes to protect and enhance the Gorge’s scenic beauty and retain the existing character of rural LANDSCAPE SETTINGS.

2. Emphasize protection and enhancement of Gorge landscapes seen from KEY VIEWING AREAS.

3. Establish and protect SCENIC TRAVEL CORRIDORS to protect and enhance scenic resources within these corridors.

Landscape Settings

Apply to all MAs and LUDs, even if not visible from a KVA or scenic corridor
Pastoral
Coniferous Woodland
Oak Woodland
Grasslands
River Bottomlands
Developed Settings:
Village, Residential, Rural Residential
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Columbia River Highway</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crown Point</td>
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<tr>
<td>Highway I-84, including rest stops</td>
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<tr>
<td>Multnomah Falls</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington State Route 14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beacon Rock</td>
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<td>Panorama Point Park</td>
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<td>Cape Horn</td>
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<td>Dog Mountain Trail</td>
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<td>Cook-Underwood Road</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rowena Plateau and Nature Conservancy Viewpoint</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portland Women’s Forum State Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bridal Veil State Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>Larch Mountain</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rooster Rock State Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bonneville Dam Visitor Centers Columbia River</td>
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<td>Washington State Route 141</td>
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<td>Washington State Route 142</td>
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<td>Oregon Highway 35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sandy River</td>
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<td>Pacific Crest Trail</td>
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**SMA only:**
- County Road 1230/Old Highway 8
- Wyeth Bench Road
- Larch Mountain Road
- Sherrard Point on Larch Mountain
Scenic Travel Corridors

- Washington State Routes 14, 141, and 142
- Interstate 84
- Historic Columbia River Hwy
- Oregon Highway 35
Scenic Standards
Way of describing how well a development blends with the landscape

Figure 2
Full Range of Scenic Standards

Apply in the Scenic Area

Preservation
No development can be seen.
Not required in the National Scenic Area.

Not Visually Evident
Development is not noticeable and is easily overlooked.
Required only on a few projects in the Special Management Area and new quarries in the General Management Area.

Visually Subordinate
Development is visible but not what you see first or remember best about the landscape.
Applied in the General Management Area and to most private land in the Special Management Area.

Visually Dominant
Development is what you see most.
Not allowed outside urban areas in the National Scenic Area.
Visually subordinate:
A description of the relative visibility of a structure or use where that structure or use does not noticeably contrast with the surrounding landscape, as viewed from a specified vantage point (generally a key viewing area, for the Management Plan). As opposed to structures that are fully screened, structures that are visually subordinate may be partially visible. They are not visually dominant in relation to their surroundings. Visually subordinate forest practices in the SMA shall repeat form, line, color, or texture common to the natural landscape, while changes in their qualities of size, amount, intensity, direction, pattern, etc., shall not dominate the natural landscape setting.
**Not Visually Evident:**
A visual quality standard that provides for development or uses that are not visually noticeable to the casual visitor. Developments or uses shall only repeat form, line, color, and texture that are frequently found in the natural landscape, while changes in their qualities of size, amount, intensity, direction, pattern, etc., shall not be noticeable.
Graphic Signing System