



Scenic Resources

The Management Plan for the CRGNSA



The Act



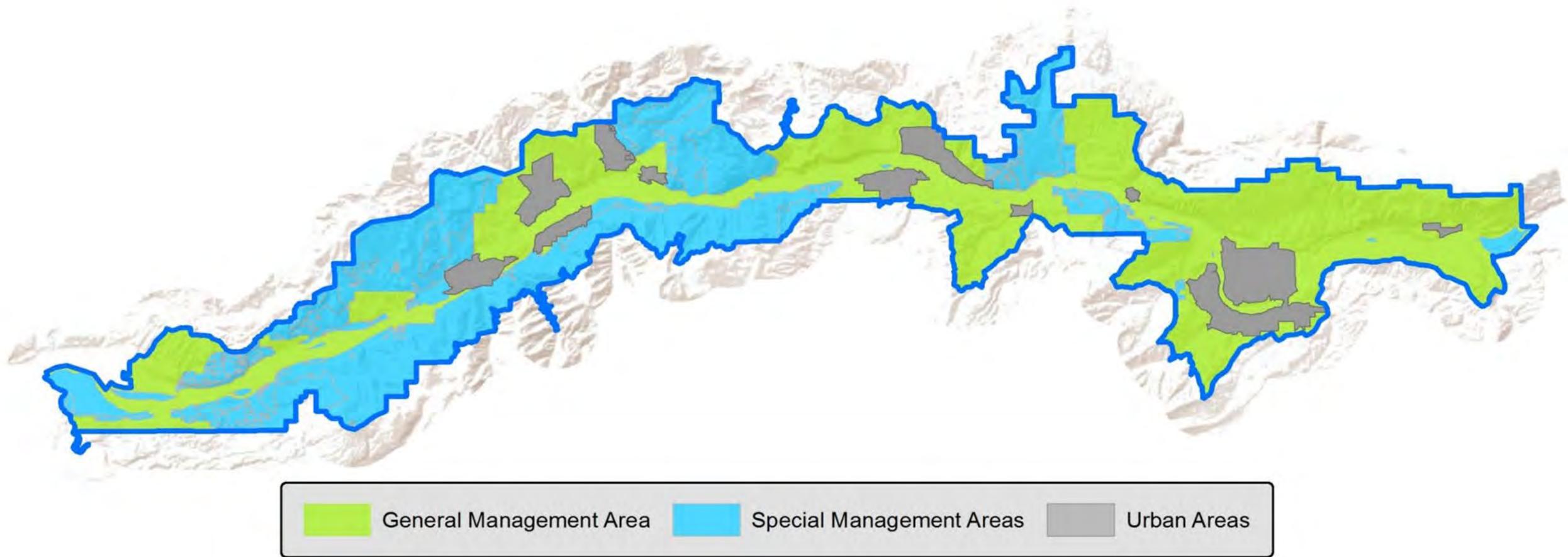


The Vision

“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:

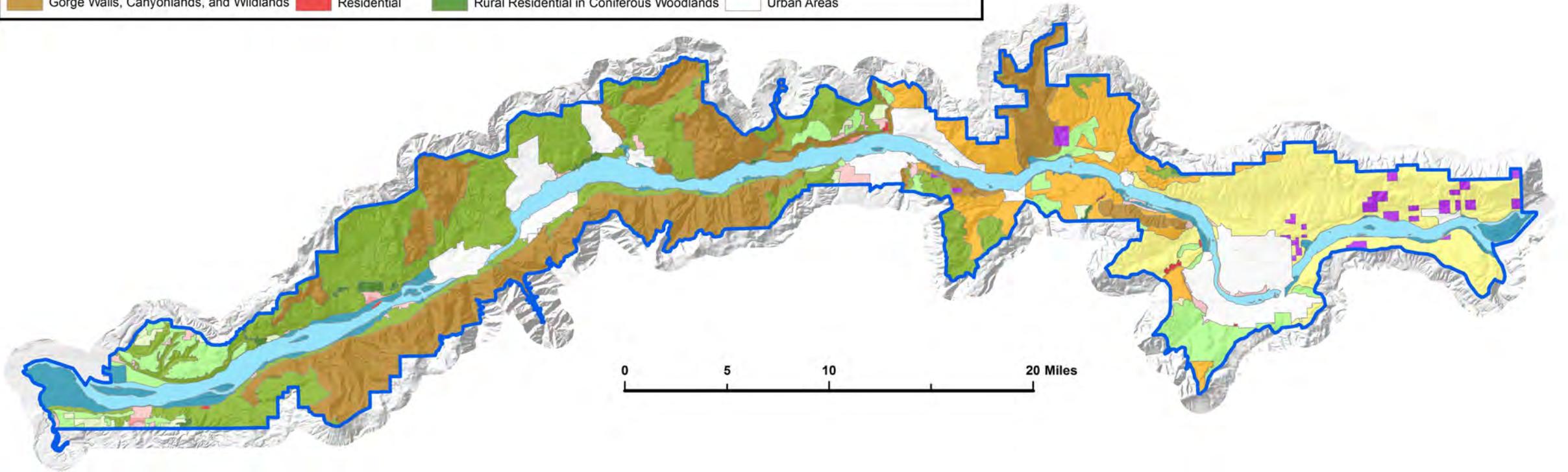
Goals, objectives, policies, and guidelines to...

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.
4. Provisions for minimizing visual impacts of signage and the **development of a GRAPHIC SIGNING SYSTEM** for signage necessary for commerce, recreation, safety, and public information.



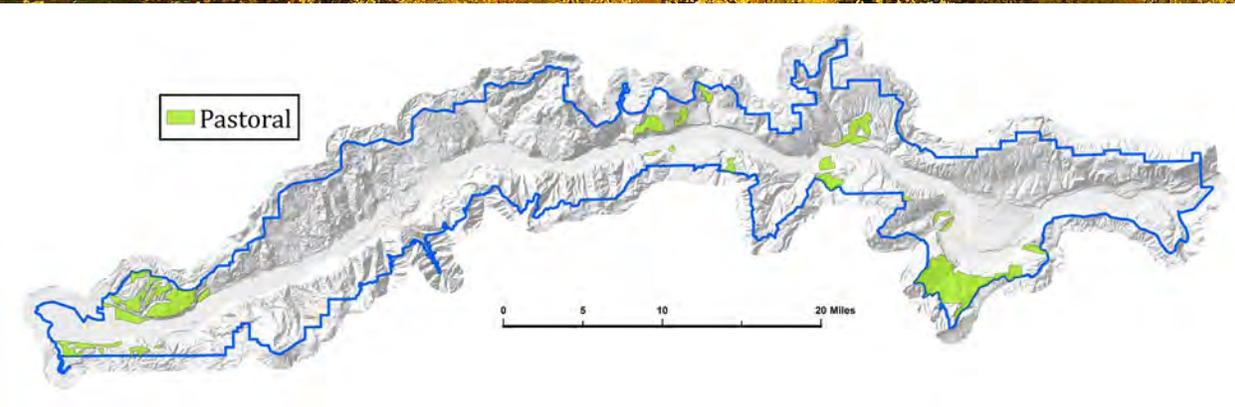
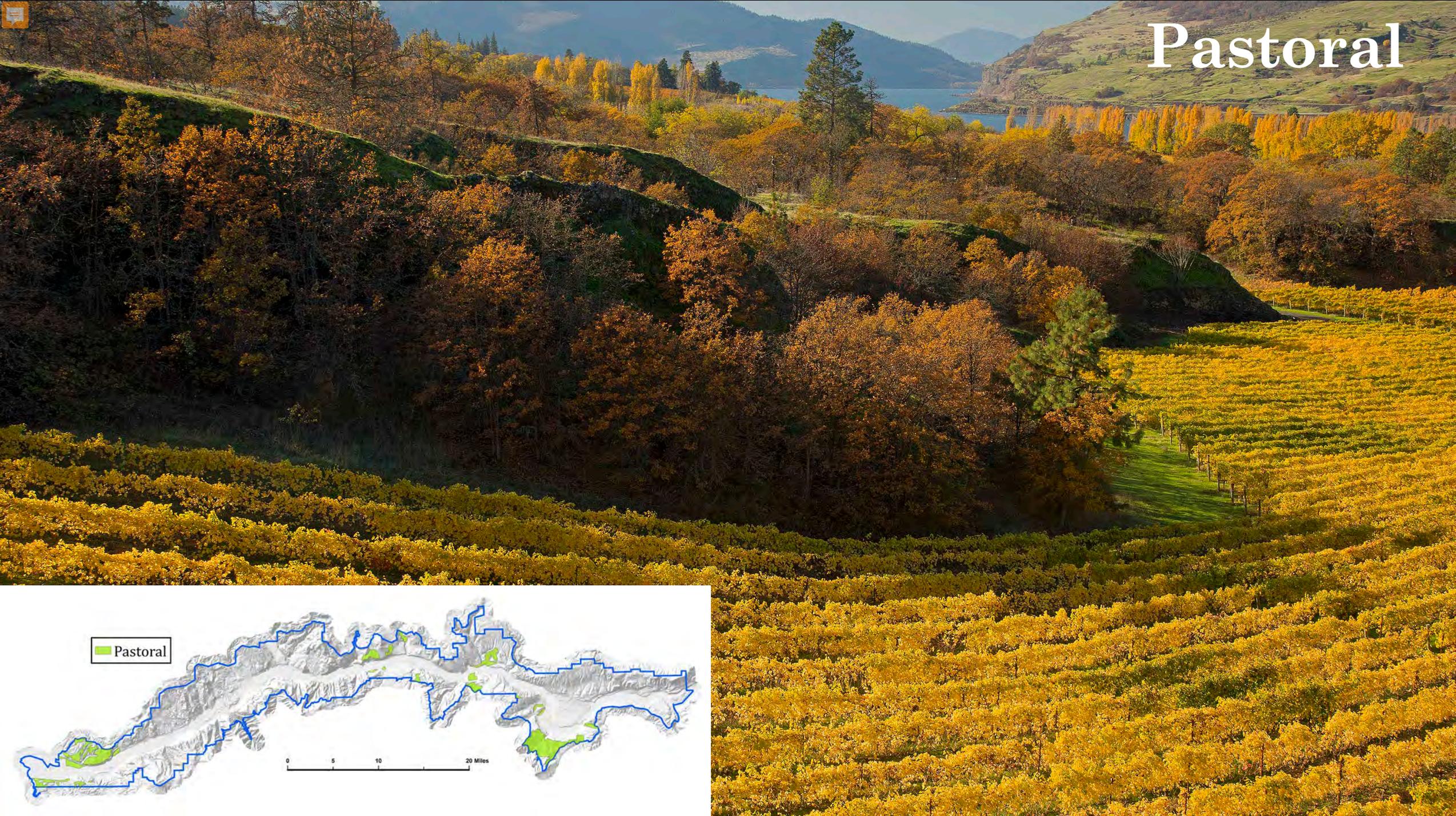
Landscape Settings

Landscape Setting		
Coniferous Woodlands	Columbia River	B.I.A. Trust Lands
Oak Woodlands	Grasslands	River Bottomlands
Gorge Walls, Canyonlands, and Wildlands	Pastoral	Rural Residential
	Residential	Rural Residential in Coniferous Woodlands
		Rural Residential in Oak Woodlands
		Rural Residential in Pastoral
		Village
		Urban Areas

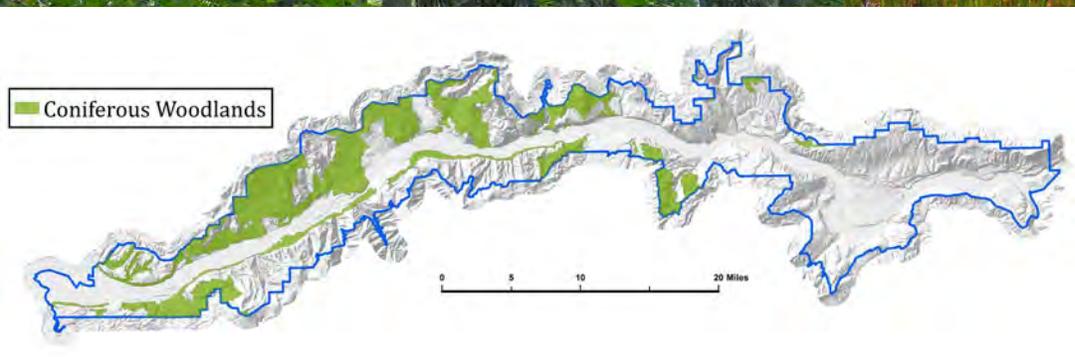
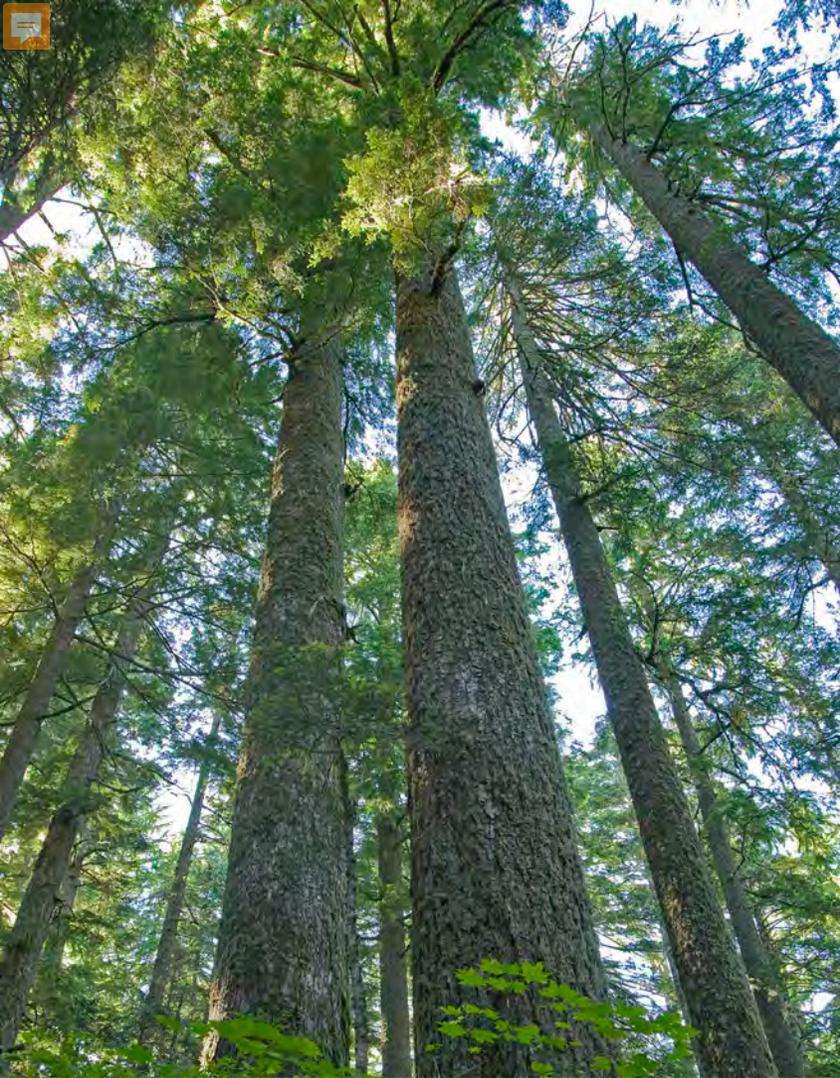


Apply to all MAs and LUDs, even if not visible from a KVA or scenic corridor

Pastoral

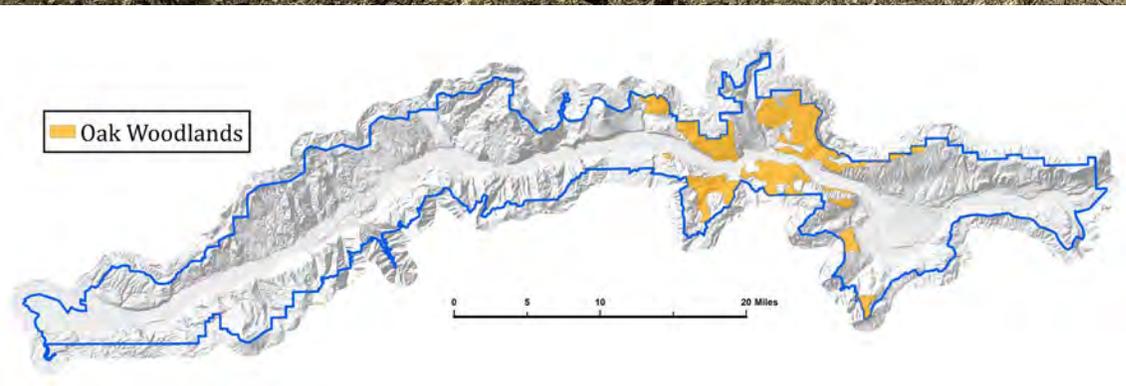


Coniferous Woodland

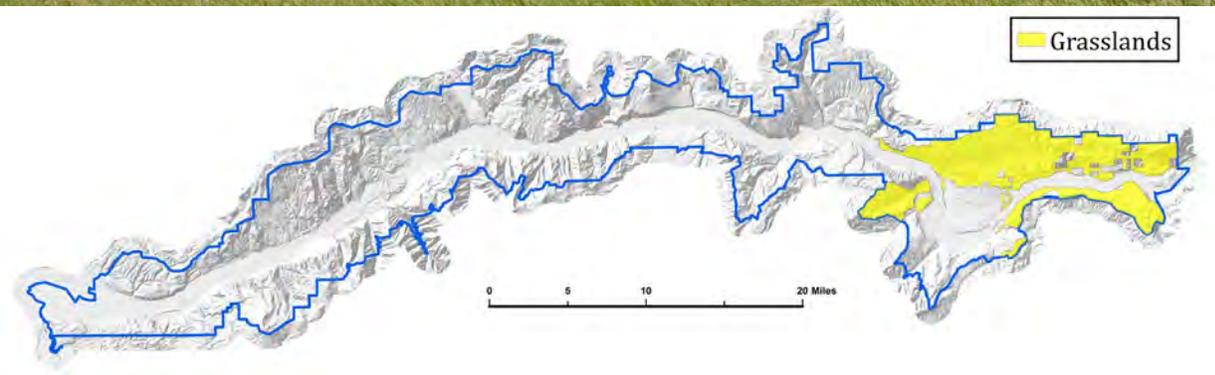




Oak Woodland

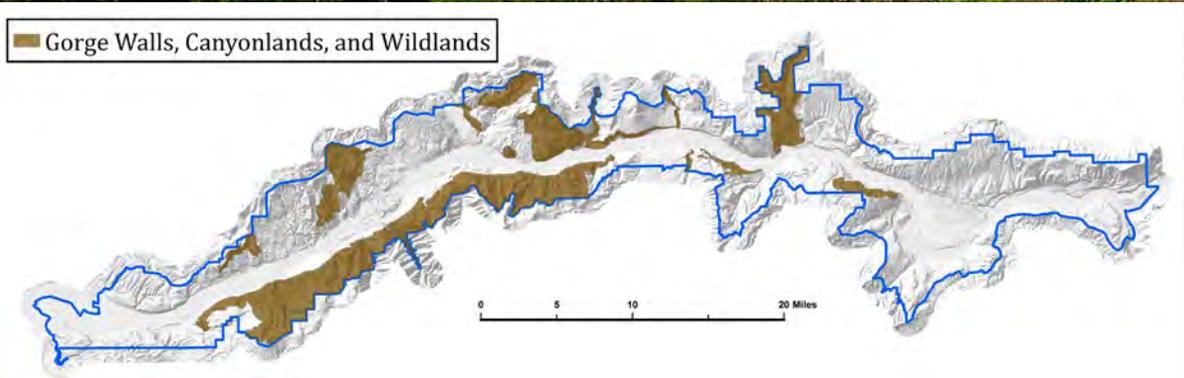


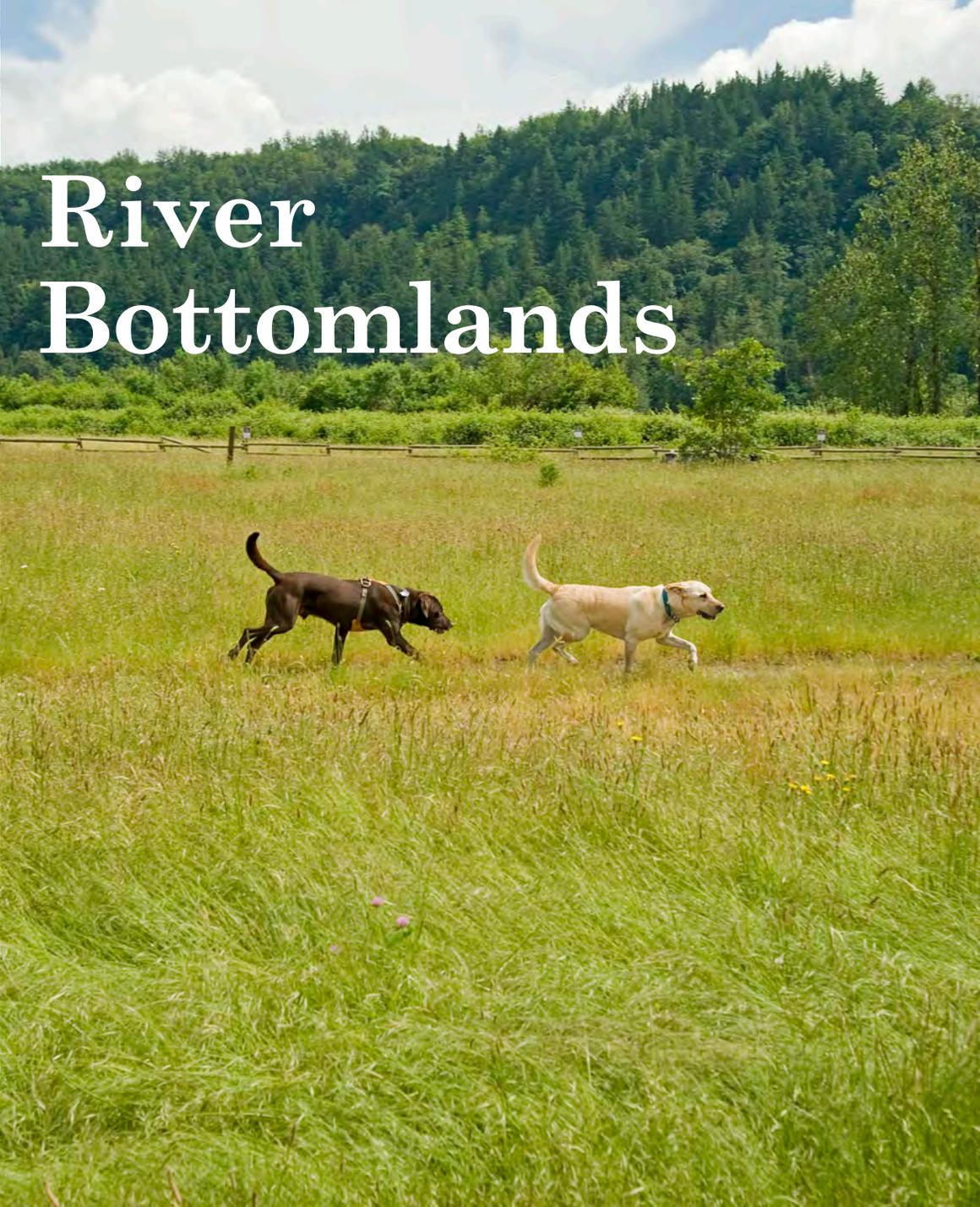
Grasslands



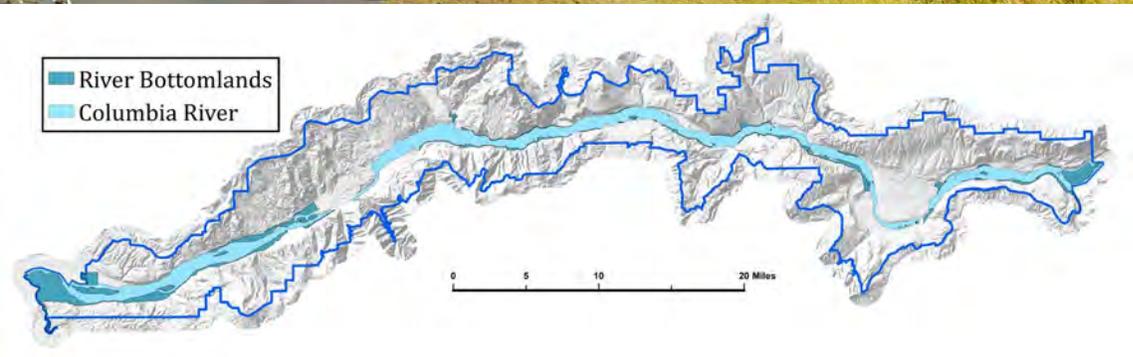


Gorge Walls, Canyonlands, and Wildlands

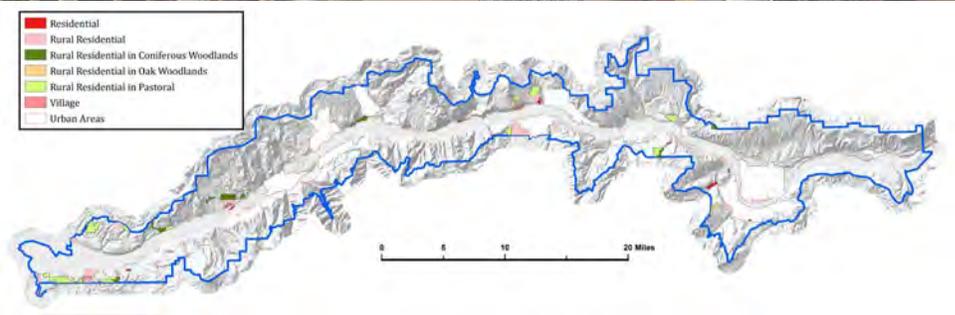




River Bottomlands



Developed Settings: Village, Residential, Rural Residential



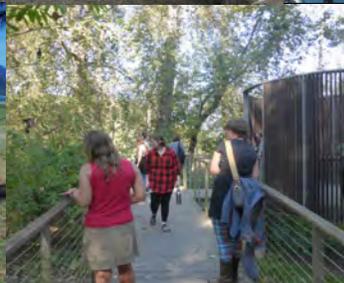
Key Viewing Areas

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Historic Columbia River Highway
Crown Point
Highway I-84, including rest stops
Multnomah Falls
Washington State Route 14
Beacon Rock
Panorama Point Park
Cape Horn
Dog Mountain Trail

Cook-Underwood Road
Rowena Plateau and Nature Conservancy Viewpoint
Portland Women's Forum State Park
Bridal Veil State Park
Larch Mountain
Rooster Rock State Park
Bonneville Dam Visitor Centers Columbia River
Washington State Route 141

Washington State Route 142
Oregon Highway 35
Sandy River
Pacific Crest Trail
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



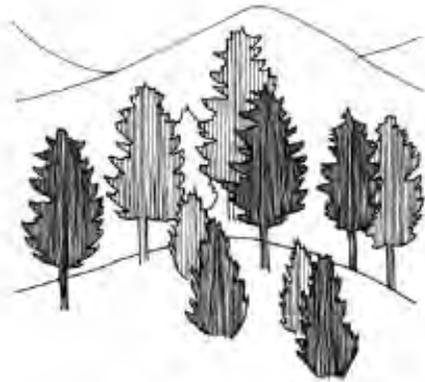
Scenic Standards

Way of describing how well a development blends with the landscape

► **Figure 2**

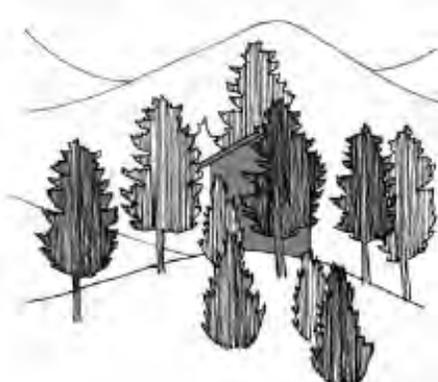
Full Range of Scenic Standards

Apply in the Scenic Area



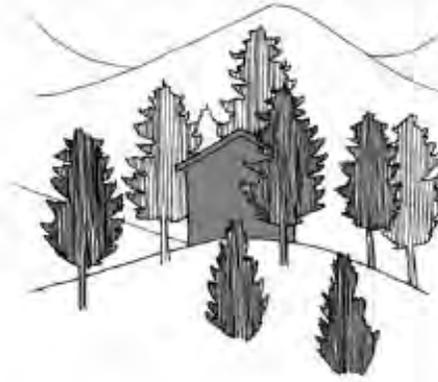
Preservation

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



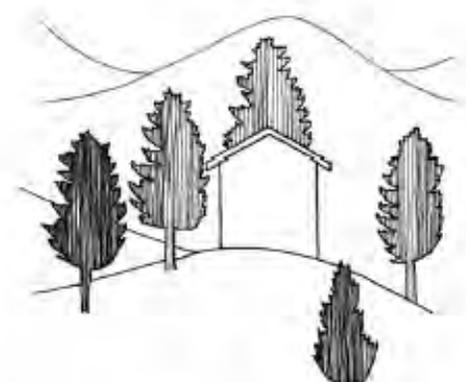
Not Visually Evident

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.

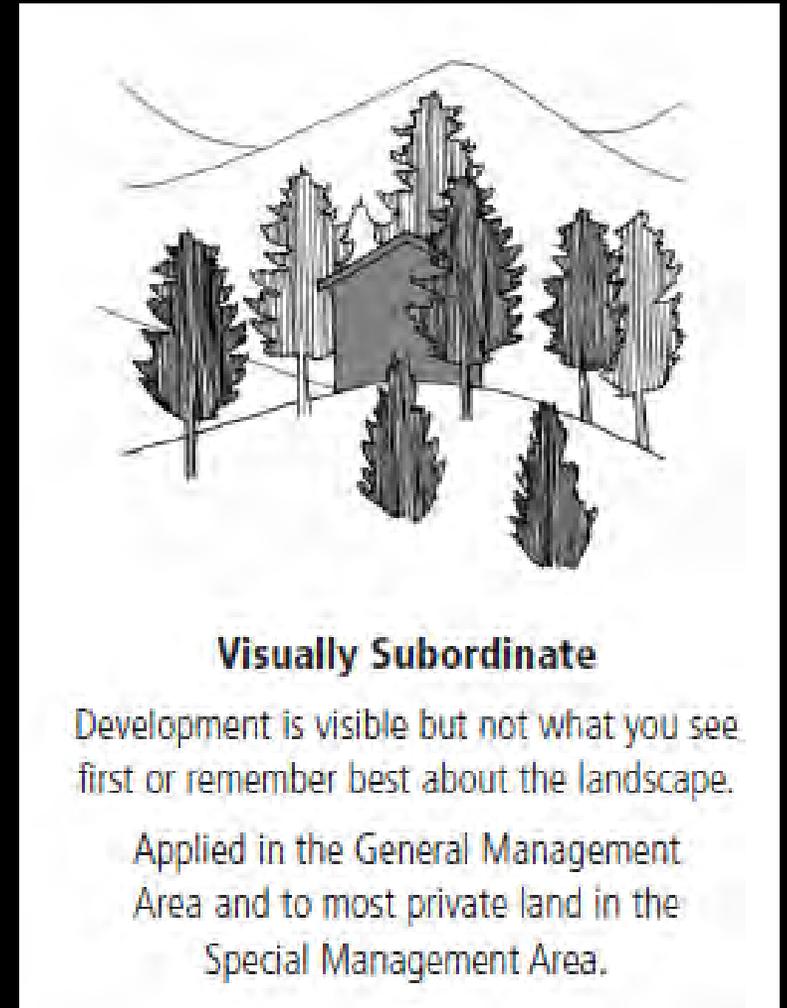


Visually Dominant

Development is what you see most.
Not allowed outside urban areas
in the National Scenic Area.

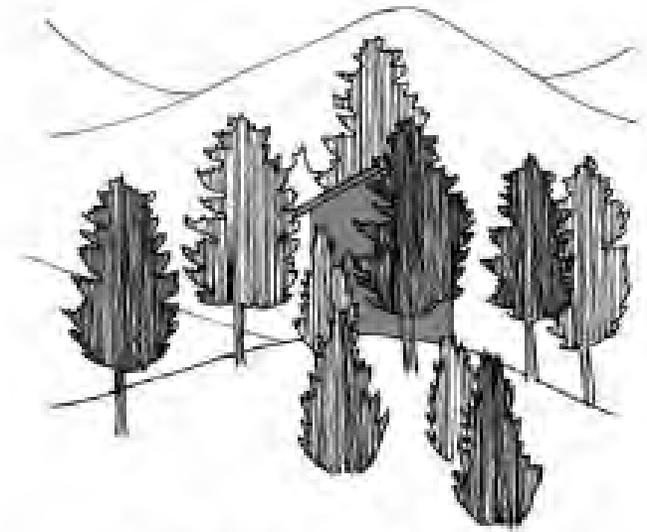
Visually subordinate:

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.



Not Visually Evident

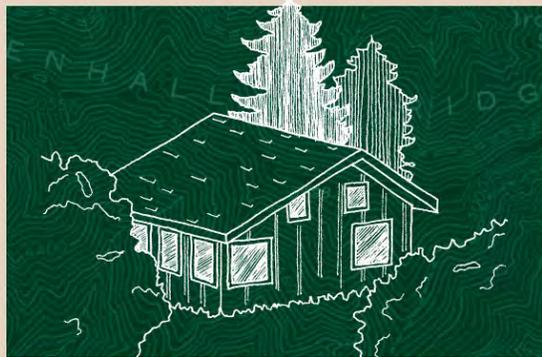
Development is not noticeable and is easily overlooked.

Required only on a few projects in the Special Management Area and new quarries in the General Management Area.

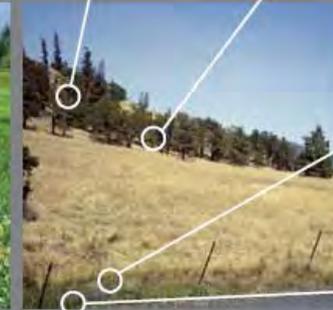
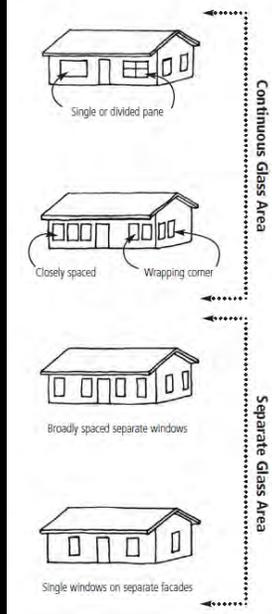


Building in the Scenic Area

SCENIC RESOURCES IMPLEMENTATION HANDBOOK

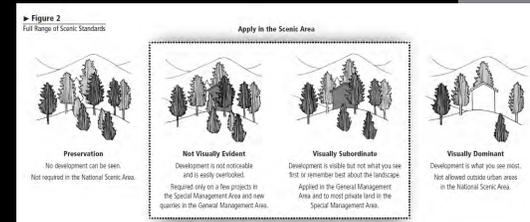
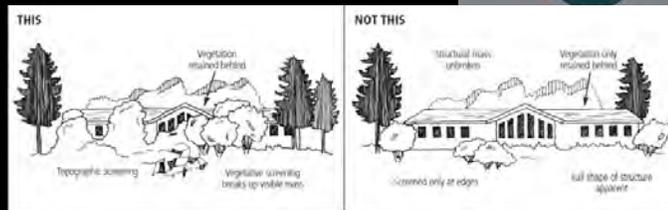
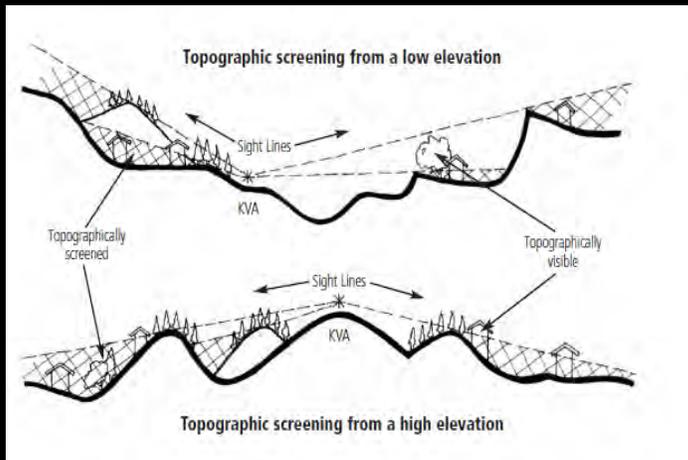
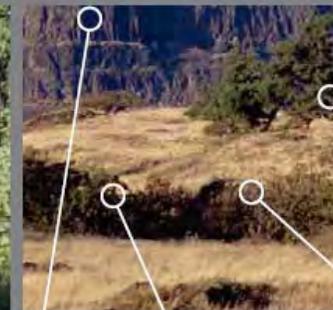
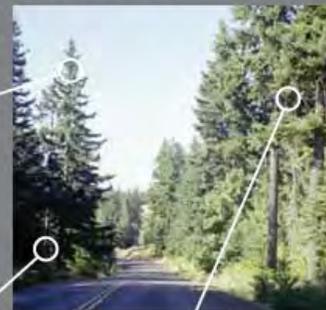


► Figure 21
Continuous Glass

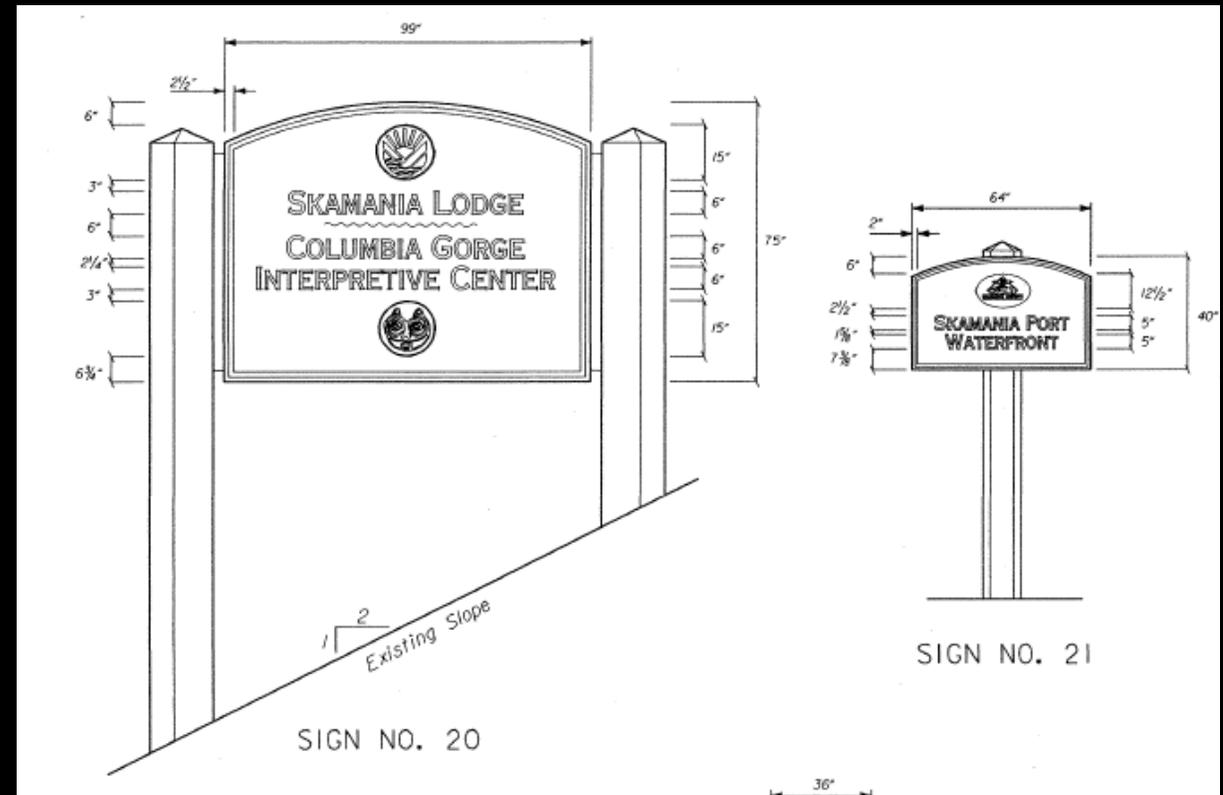
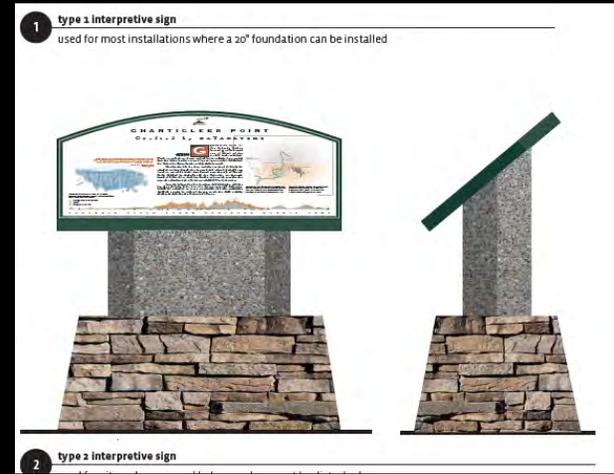


Western Gorge

Eastern Gorge



Graphic Signing System





Summary

