Environmental Assessment

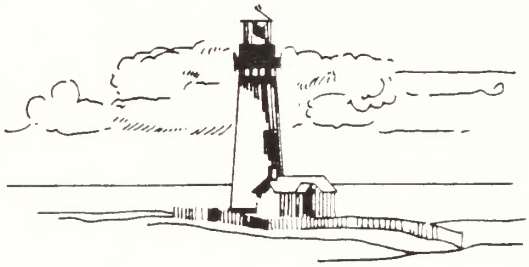
. Department of the Interior
eau of Land Management
em District - Oregon

Environmental Assessment

for the

Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area

(OR-080-3-94)



Salem District, Yamhill Resource Area

Lincoln County, Oregon

October 4, 1983

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I. Introduction

A. Public Law 96-199

The Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area (YHONA) was established by Public Law 96-199 on March 5, 1980. Section 119 of this Act, summarized in Figure 1, specifically covers the Yaquina Head legislation (see Appendix A for a complete copy of the text of Public Law 96-199).

B. Purpose and Need

The Proposed Action is needed to fulfill the specific administrative mandates set forth in Public Law 96-199 and to serve as the basis for managing the natural, scenic, historic and recreation resources of the YHONA.

C. Background

1. Historical Perspective

The present day resource and management situation on Yaquina Head has taken slightly more than 100 years to evolve. The major historical events and actions which have most influenced the management, development and use of Yaquina Head during this period are summarized in Figure 2.

2. Location

Yaquina Head is located on the extreme western edge of the Coast Range Physiographic Province in Lincoln County along the central portion of the Oregon Coast. The YHONA boundaries lie completely within Sections 29 and 30, T. 10 S., R. 11 W., Willamette Meridian. Newport, with a population of nearly 8,000, is the largest city in Lincoln County and lies approximately 3 miles to the south. Also located near Yaquina Head are the incorporated communities of Agate Beach and Beverly Beach. The location and vicinity maps shown in Figure 3 illustrate where the YHONA is situated in relation to the State and the central coast and Willamette Valley region.

3. Access

The main transportation route to the YHONA is U.S. Highway 101, a major north-south highway extending along the Pacific Coast. During the summer months, this highway carries large numbers of tourists because of its proximity to the Pacific Ocean. Vehicular access to the tip of the headland is provided solely by County Road No. 39 (commonly called Ocean Drive), a gravel road for the most part, which extends for approximately one mile from its junction with U.S. Highway 101 westward to the turnaround area near the light station complex. The junction of U.S. Highway 101 and U.S. Highway 20 in the City of Newport (3 miles south of Ocean Drive) and the junction of U.S. Highway 101 and Oregon State Highway 18 near Lincoln City (27 miles north of Ocean Drive) provide points of access for east-west travel to the Willamette Valley. Access orientation is shown in Figures 3 and 4.

Figure 1. Summary of Section 119, Public Law 96-199, Covering Yaquina Head Legislation

1. It establishes the YHONA to protect unique scenic, scientific, educational and recreational values.

2. It charges the Secretary of the Interior to administer the YHONA according to the laws and regulations applicable to the public lands in such a manner as will best provide for:

a. the conservation and development of the scenic, natural and historic values of the area;

b. the continued use of the area for purposes of education, scientific stury and public recreation which do not substantially impair the purposes for which the area is established and;

c. the protection of the wildlife habitat of the area.

3. It directs the Secretary to develop a management plan for the area which is consistent with the Act and accomplishes its purpose.

4. It authorizes the Secretary to issue permits or to contract for the quarrying of materials from the area in a manner consistent with the management plan.

5. It restores to the status of public lands 18.1 acres reserved for lighthouse purposes in 1866.

6. It withdraws all acreage restored to the status of public lands from settlement, sale, location, or entry under the public land and mineral laws.

7. It directs the Secretary to acquire, within a 2-year period, all or any part of the non-Federal lands and waters within established boundaries of the area by purchase, exchange, donation or condemnation, except that State-owned lands shall not be acquired by purchase or condemnation.

8. It specifies that any lands or interests acquired by the Secretary shall become public lands and, upon acquisition, are automatically withdrawn from settlement, sale, location or entry under the public land and mineral laws.

9. It authorizes the Secretary to conduct a study related to wind energy research and to issue permits for the installation and field testing of an experimental wind turbine generating system if wind energy research activity will not substantially impair those values for which the area is established.

10. It directs the Secretary to develop and administer a program for the reclamation and restoration of all lands affected by quarrying operations.

11. It specifies that any revenues received by the United States in connection with quarrying operations shall be used as needed for quarry reclamation and restoration.

12. It authorizes funds to be appropriated to carry out the provisions of the Act.

Figure 2. Summary of Major Historical Events and Actions Which Have Most Influenced the Management, Development and Use of Yaquina Head

Date	Description of Event or Action
June 8, 1866	President Andrew Johnson, by Executive Order, reserves approximately 23 acres of public land at the tip of Yaquina Head for lighthouse purposes.
1872	Federal Government commissions the light station, and construction begins.
August 20, 1893	Lighthouse beacon goes into operation.
1925	Quarrying begins on privately-owned lands, initiating a nearly continuous supply of rock material to local communities and the Lincoln County area.
January 17, 1977	U.S. Coast Guard files notice of intent to relinquish 18.1 acres of the original lighthouse reserve no longer needed for light station operation (upon revocation, jurisdictional responsibility would pass to BLM).
May 24, 1977	Oregon's Land Conservation and Development Commission, following public testimony, recommends to the State's 59th Legislative Assembly that Yaquina Head be designated an Area of Critical State Concern with full protection.
May 24, 1977	BLM invites public to participate in determining appropriate uses for lighthouse reserve lands to be relinquished by the U.S. Coast Guard.
January 9, 1978	Oregon's Governor creates a Yaquina Head Advisory Committee to find a fair and equitable method of preserving and protecting the headland.
October 11, 1978	Public Law 95-450 incorporates the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge, of which the islands just off the tip of Yaquina Head are a part, into the National Wilderness Preservation System.
October 13, 1978	Yaquina Head Advisory Committee sends its final report to the Governor and the State's 60th Legislative Assembly recommending State acquisition of privately-owned lands.
March 5, 1980	96th Congress passes Public Law 96-199 establishing the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area.
November 1981	96th Congress appropriates $2.2 million (Land and Water Conservation Fund budget) for acquiring non-Federal lands within established boundaries of the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area.
February 4, 1982	BLM acquires the Stella Wade Estate property.
April 4, 1982	BLM effort to acquire Yaquina Head Quarries property fails when additional funds needed to match the negotiated purchase price are not available.
October 27, 1982	Congressional supplemental appropriations bill provides needed additional acquisition funds and extends BLM's acquisition authority indefinitely.
March 14, 1983	BLM acquires the Yaquina Head Quarries property.
(December 31, 1983)	(Quarrying operations on acquired lands to cease as specified in purchase agreement.)
(April 30, 1984)	(All personal property of Yaquina Head Quarries, including stockpiled rock, to be removed off site as specified in purchase agreement.)

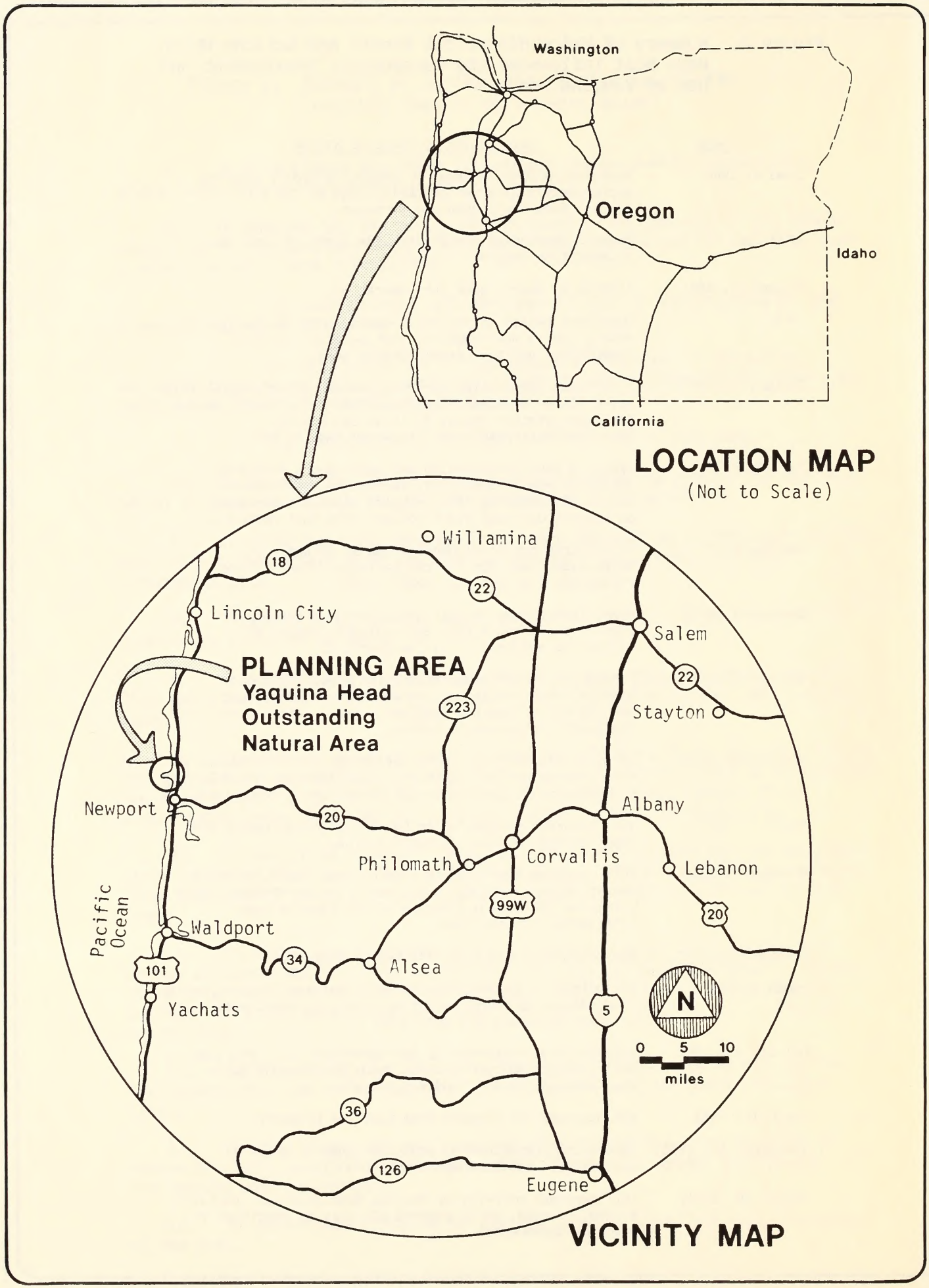
Washington
Oregon
Idaho
California
LOCATION MAP
(Not to Scale)
Willamina
18
22
Lincoln City
Salem
PLANNING AREA
Yaquina Head
Outstanding
Natural Area
223
22
Stayton
Newport
20
Albany
Philomath
Corvallis
Lebanon
99W
20
Pacific Ocean
Waldport
101
34
Alsea
Yachats
5
N
0 5 10
miles
36
126
Eugene
VICINITY MAP

Figure 3

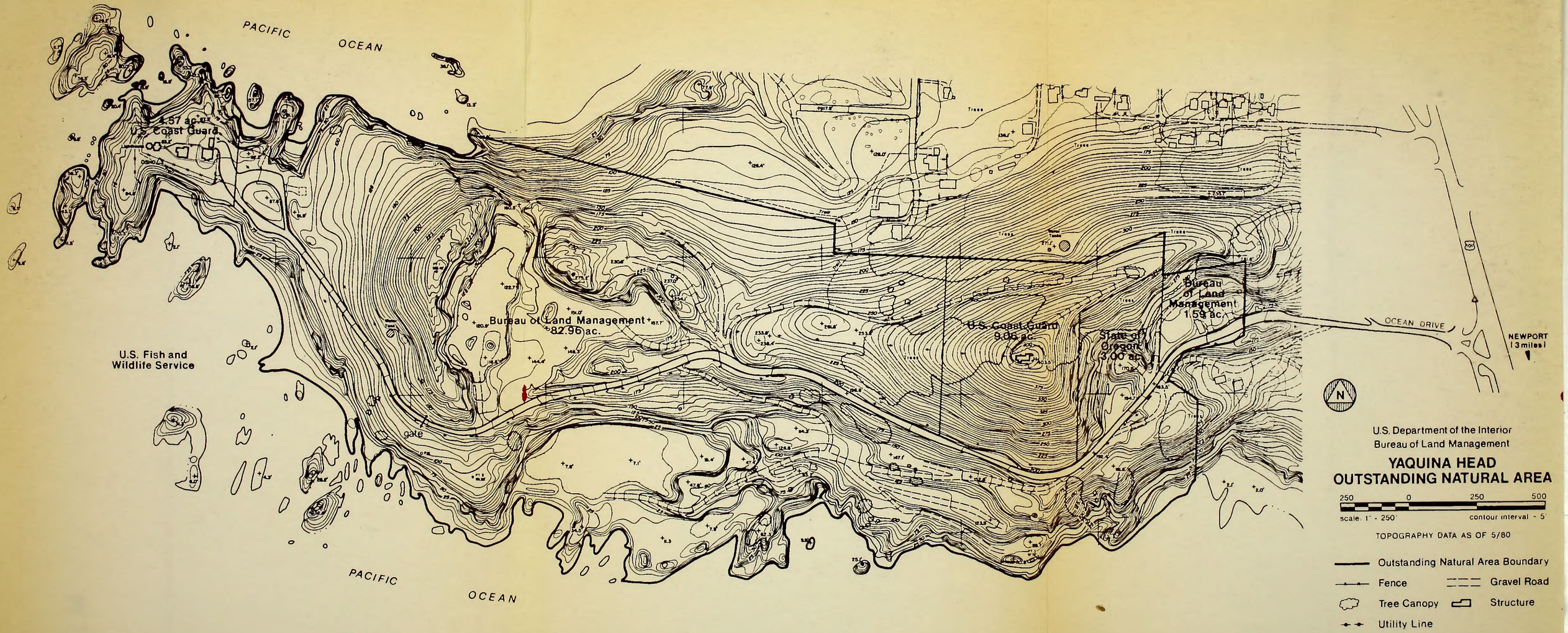
PACIFIC OCEAN
4.57 ac.
U.S. Coast Guard
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Land Management
82.96 ac.
gate
U.S. Coast Guard
9.06 ac.
State of Oregon
3.00 ac.
Bureau of Land Management
1.59 ac.
OCEAN DRIVE
NEWPORT
(3 miles)
N
U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
YAQUINA HEAD
OUTSTANDING NATURAL AREA
250 0 250 500
scale: 1" - 250'
contour interval - 5'
TOPOGRAPHY DATA AS OF 5/80
Outstanding Natural Area Boundary
Fence
Gravel Road
Tree Canopy
Structure
Utility Line

Figure 4

4. Area Size and Management Jurisdiction

The area within the YHONA, including all jurisdictions, totals approximately 100 acres. Figure 5 shows an acreage breakdown, by managing agency, within the YHONA boundaries.

Figure 5. Acreage Breakdown, by Managing Agency, Within YHONA Boundaries

Government Agency	Acres Managed Number	Acres Managed % of Total
1. Bureau of Land Management	78.81	79
2. U.S. Coast Guard	13.63	14
3. Lincoln County (County Road No. 39)	4.15	4
4. State of Oregon (Highway Division)	3.00	3
Totals	99.59	100

D. Major Issues

Issue resolution will be the key to successful management of the YHONA. The following five major issue categories are recognized:

a. resource protection;
b. quarry reclamation;
c. land use compatibility;
d. visitor safety; and
e. accommodation of recreation needs.

The extent to which the Proposed Action and each of the alternatives address and resolve these major issues varies.

Topics relevant to issue resolution are listed in Appendix B.

E. Relationship to District Planning

The YHONA is a special recreation management area listed in the recreation program portion of the Westside Salem District Management Framework Plan. Its management as an outstanding natural area is, therefore, consistent with the District's current land use plan.

F. Preparers and Cooperators

This environmental assessment was prepared through an interdisciplinary team effort. The preparers and cooperators are listed in Appendix C.

II. Alternatives Including The Proposed Action

Five alternatives are analyzed in this environmental assessment. These include a Proposed Action and four alternative programs of action. An alternatives summary and a more detailed description of specific management actions comprising each alternative follow. Cost estimates for implementing each of the alternatives are presented in Chapter VI, Implementation Cost Estimates. A general orientation map showing major use and development areas is located in Appendix D.

A. Alternatives Summary

1. The Proposed Action

This alternative places primary emphasis on resource protection with secondary emphasis on recreation use. Natural and scenic values would be enhanced, but historic values would only be maintained in part since the two light station residences would be removed. Quarried areas would be reclaimed. Recreation use would be regulated and visitor facilities would be constructed to protect resource values, promote visitor safety and accommodate recreation needs.

2. Alternative A (no action)

This alternative establishes no change from the present level of management. Natural and scenic values would not be maintained. Historic values would only be maintained in part since the two light station residences would be removed. Quarried areas would not be reclaimed. A full range of recreation uses would be permitted, but no visitor facilities would be constructed to protect resource values, promote visitor safety or accommodate recreation needs.

3. Alternative B

This alternative intensifies the present level of management. Natural and scenic values would be maintained, but historic values would only be maintained in part since the two light station residences would be removed. Quarried areas would be partially reclaimed and screened from view. Recreation use would be regulated to maintain resource values, but no visitor facilities would be constructed to accommodate recreation needs.

4. Alternative C

This alternative emphasizes resource protection. Natural and scenic values would be enhanced. Historic values would be enhanced since the light station residences would be repaired and used. Quarried areas would be reclaimed. Recreation use would be limited to activities compatible with resource protection, and there would be walk-in access only. Visitor facilities would be constructed to protect resource values, enhance permitted activity opportunities and promote visitor safety.

5. Alternative D

This alternative emphasizes recreation facility development and use. Natural and scenic values would be maintained in part. Historic values would only be maintained in part since the two light station residences would be removed. Quarried areas would be reclaimed to augment major facility construction. A wide range of recreation activities would be permitted with some uses regulated to maintain resource values. Visitor facilities would be constructed to serve large numbers of people, promote visitor safety and accommodate recreation needs.

B. Detailed Description of Management Actions

1. The Proposed Action

a. Landscape Rehabilitation: Quarried areas and haul roads would be reclaimed. Major earthwork, slope reshaping, seeding and planting would be undertaken as specified in a quarry reclamation plan. Scattered foot paths, vehicle-rutted hillsides, slumps, slides and eroded areas would be rehabilitated to as nearly natural a condition as possible.

b. Agency Cooperation: Memorandums of understanding and interagency cooperative agreements would be formally promulgated with other Federal, State and County government agencies having a vested interest in management of the headland and surrounding lands and waters.

c. Entry, Access and Parking: The area would be open yearlong during daylight hours. Ocean Drive, to the reclaimed upper quarry area, and the road extending from Ocean Drive to the reclaimed lower quarry area would be open to public travel. All other roads not obliterated by reclamation would be gated to preclude public motorized travel. Vehicle parking space would be centralized and controlled in the vicinity of the reclaimed upper and lower quarry areas and along Ocean Drive at designated pullouts.

d. Road Surfacing and Maintenance: Ocean Drive and the road extending to the reclaimed lower quarry area would be widened, ditched and paved from U.S. Highway 101 to the centralized parking areas. Annual road maintenance would be a BLM responsibility. The portion of Ocean Drive extending from the centralized parking area in the reclaimed upper quarry to the turnaround loop at the tip of the headland would be occasionally rocked and bladed on an unscheduled, as needed basis. No other roads would be improved or maintained.

e. Activity Opportunities: Recreation activities compatible with preservation and protection of the headland's natural, scenic and historic resources would be allowed. Public motorized travel would be limited to paved portions of Ocean Drive and the road extending to the reclaimed lower quarry area. Overnight camping, hang gliding, kite flying, radio-controlled model airplane flying, hunting and shooting firearms would be prohibited. Dogs and other domesticated pets would be physically restrained at all times. Research projects and scientific studies would be allowed by permit only.

f. Monitoring and Use Supervision: A full-time BLM manager would be responsible for scheduled operation, maintenance and interpretation duties. Public use would be monitored and supervised on a daily basis.

g. Existing Structures, Facilities and Other Modifications: The 1872 light tower would be operated and maintained by the U.S. Coast Guard, but the two light station residences and garage structure would be functionally unnecessary and would be removed. Chemical toilet rental would be terminated. U.S. Coast Guard and Lincoln County communications equipment and structures would be maintained. Abandoned quarrying equipment,

structures, foundations, debris and trash piles, and other quarry-related material would be removed. All aerial utility lines would be placed underground. The stairway, chain-link fences, gates, signs and other developments would be maintained on a scheduled basis as necessary. The old water tank roof would be repaired.

h. Development: An interpretive facility would be constructed in the vicinity of the centralized parking area of the reclaimed upper quarry. Public restrooms would be constructed within the interpretive facility and in the vicinity of the centralized parking area of the reclaimed lower quarry. A manager's quarters would be constructed near the entrance to the area. Day-use facilities, including small picnic areas, would be constructed near the centralized parking areas. A fence would be installed along much of the area's northern and eastern boundaries. A low-profile observation deck and railing would be constructed at the westernmost tip of the headland. A main gate and entrance sign would be installed near U.S. Highway 101. New water, power and sewer lines would be placed underground. Walking trails, interpretive signs, information kiosks, and additional warning signs and fencing for any remaining hazardous areas would be installed.

2. Alternative A

a. Landscape Rehabilitation: Quarried areas and haul roads would not be reclaimed. Only time and natural forces would weather and otherwise modify these man-made features. Scattered foot paths, vehicle-rutted hillsides, slumps, slides and eroded areas would not be rehabilitated.

b. Agency Cooperation: Memorandums of understanding and interagency cooperative agreements would not be formally promulgated with other Federal, State, and County government agencies.

c. Entry, Access and Parking: The area would be open to visitation and use yearlong on a 24-hour-a-day basis. Ocean Drive would be open to public travel, but all spur roads and quarried areas would be gated or barricaded to preclude public motorized travel beyond Ocean Drive. Vehicular parking space would be centralized and controlled at the turnaround loop at the tip of the headland and along Ocean Drive at designated pullouts.

d. Road Surfacing and Maintenance: Lincoln County would be responsible for improvement and maintenance of Ocean Drive from U.S. Highway 101 to the western side of the upper quarry area. The BLM would occasionally rock and blade the remaining portion of Ocean Drive on an unscheduled, as needed basis. No other roads would be improved or maintained.

e. Activity Opportunities: A full range of recreation and scientific research activities would be allowed, but all public motorized travel would be limited to Ocean Drive.

f. Monitoring and Use Supervision: Occasional site monitoring would be undertaken by the BLM on an unscheduled basis.

g. Existing Structures, Facilities and Other Modifications: The 1872 light tower would be operated and maintained by the U.S. Coast Guard, but the two light station residences and garage structure would be functionally unnecessary, and would be removed. U.S. Coast Guard and Lincoln County communications equipment and structures would be maintained, and abandoned quarrying equipment, structures, foundations, debris and trash piles, and other quarry-related material would remain in place. Chemical toilet rental would be continued. The stairway, chain-link fences, warning signs and overhead utility lines would be maintained on a scheduled basis as necessary. The old water tank roof would not be repaired.

h. Development: No new projects would be constructed. Interpretive signs would be installed at the tip of the headland.

3. Alternative B

a. Landscape Rehabilitation: Quarried areas and haul roads would be partially reclaimed. Minor earthwork and vegetative planting and seeding along selected portions of Ocean Drive would also be undertaken to screen quarry features from view. Scattered foot paths and vehicle-rutted hillsides would be rehabilitated to as nearly natural a condition as possible. Slumps, slides and eroded areas would not be stabilized and rehabilitated.

b. Agency Cooperation: Memorandums of understanding and interagency cooperative agreements would be formally promulgated with other Federal, State and County government agencies having a vested interest in management of the headland and surrounding lands and waters.

c. Entry, Access and Parking: The area would be open to visitation and use yearlong on a 24-hour-a-day basis. Ocean Drive would be open to public travel, but all spur roads and quarried areas would be gated or barricaded to preclude public motorized travel beyond Ocean Drive. Vehicular parking space would be centralized and controlled at the turnaround loop at the tip of the headland and along Ocean Drive at designated pullouts.

d. Road Surfacing and Maintenance: Ocean Drive would be widened, ditched and paved from U.S. Highway 101 to the centralized parking area at the tip of the headland. Annual road maintenance would be a BLM responsibility. No other roads would be improved or maintained.

e. Activity Opportunities: A wide range of recreation activities would be allowed, but all public motorized travel would be limited to Ocean Drive. Areal and seasonal restrictions would be placed on the use of hang gliders, kites and radio-controlled model airplanes. Hunting and shooting firearms would be prohibited. Dogs and other domesticated pets would be physically restrained at all times. Research projects and scientific studies would be allowed by permit only.

f. Monitoring and Use Supervision: Part-time "caretaker" services would be contracted on a scheduled, twice-weekly basis for general site clean up and maintenance. Occasional site monitoring would be undertaken by the BLM on an unscheduled basis.

g. Existing Structures, Facilities and Other Modifications: The 1872 light tower would be operated and maintained by the U.S. Coast Guard, but the two light station residences and garage structure would be functionally unnecessary, and would be removed. U.S. Coast Guard and Lincoln County communications equipment and structures would be maintained. Abandoned quarrying equipment, structures, foundations, debris and trash piles, and other quarry-related material would be removed. Chemical toilet rental would be continued. The stairway, chain-link fences, warning signs and overhead utility lines would be maintained on a scheduled basis as necessary. The old water tank roof would be repaired.

h. Development: No new projects would be constructed. Interpretive signs would be installed at the tip of the headland and additional fences and warning signs would be installed near potentially hazardous areas.

4. Alternative C

a. Landscape Rehabilitation: Quarried areas and haul roads would be reclaimed. Major earthwork, slope reshaping, seeding and planting would be undertaken as specified in a quarry reclamation plan. Scattered foot paths, vehicle-rutted hillsides, slumps, slides and eroded areas would be rehabilitated to as nearly natural a condition as possible.

b. Agency Cooperation: Memorandums of understanding and interagency cooperative agreements would be formally promulgated with other Federal, State and County government agencies having a vested interest in management of the headland and surrounding lands and waters.

c. Entry, Access and Parking: The area would be open yearlong during daylight hours. Ocean Drive would be gated near U.S. Highway 101 to preclude public motorized travel. Vehicle parking space would be centralized and controlled east of the gate. All public access would be walk-in only and limited to designated trail routes.

d. Road Surfacing and Maintenance: The BLM would occasionally rock and blade Ocean Drive from U.S. Highway 101 to the turnaround loop at the tip of the headland on an unscheduled, as needed basis. No other roads would be improved or maintained.

e. Activity Opportunities: Recreation activities compatible with preservation and protection of the headland's natural, scenic and historic resources would be allowed. Public motorized travel, overnight camping, hang gliding, kite flying, radio-controlled model airplane flying, hunting and shooting firearms would be prohibited. Dogs and other domesticated pets would not be allowed within area boundaries. Research projects and scientific studies would be allowed by permit only.

f. Monitoring and Use Supervision: A full-time BLM manager would be responsible for scheduled operation, maintenance and interpretive duties. Monitoring and use supervision would be undertaken on a scheduled basis.

g. Existing Structures, Facilities and Other Modifications: The 1872 light tower would be operated and maintained by the U.S. Coast Guard. The two light station residences would be repaired and remodeled to function as YHONA manager's quarters and a central interpretive facility, both to be managed by BLM. The garage structure would be removed. Chemical toilet rental would be terminated. Public restrooms would be located in the remodeled interpretive building. U.S. Coast Guard and Lincoln County communications equipment and structures would be maintained. Abandoned quarrying equipment, structures, foundations, debris and trash piles, and other quarry-related material would be removed. All aerial utility lines would be placed underground. The stairway, chain-link fences and signs would be maintained on a scheduled basis as necessary. The old water tank roof would be repaired.

h. Development: A centralized parking area would be constructed near U.S. Highway 101. A fence would be installed along much of the area's northern and eastern boundaries. A low-profile observation deck and railing would be constructed at the westernmost tip of the headland. A main gate and entrance sign would be installed near U.S. Highway 101. New water, power and sewer lines would be placed underground. Walking trails, interpretive signs and additional warning signs and fencing for any remaining hazardous areas would be installed.

5. Alternative D

a. Landscape Rehabilitation: Quarried areas and haul roads would be reclaimed to make more area suitable for construction of recreation facilities. Major earthwork, slope reshaping, seeding and planting would be undertaken as specified in a quarry reclamation/recreation project plan. Other disturbed areas would be rehabilitated as necessary to augment activity opportunities.

b. Agency Cooperation: Memorandums of understanding and interagency cooperative agreements would be formally promulgated with other Federal, State and County government agencies having a vested interest in management of the headland and surrounding lands and waters.

c. Entry, Access and Parking: The area would be open yearlong on a 24-hour-a-day basis. Ocean Drive, the road extending from Ocean Drive to the reclaimed lower quarry area, and all other roads not obliterated by reclamation would be open to public travel. Vehicle parking space would be centralized and controlled at the turnaround loop at the tip of the headland, in the vicinity of the reclaimed upper and lower quarry areas, along Ocean Drive and other interior access roads at designated pullouts, and at developed picnic and overnight camping units.

d. Road Surfacing and Maintenance: All roads would be widened, ditched and paved. Centralized parking areas, designated pullouts and developed picnic and overnight camping unit parking spurs would be paved. Annual road maintenance would be a BLM responsibility.

e. Activity Opportunities: A wide range of recreation activities would be allowed, but all public motorized travel would be limited to paved roads and parking areas. Areal and seasonal restrictions would be placed on the use of hang gliders, kites and radio-controlled model airplanes. Hunting and shooting firearms would be prohibited. Dogs and other domesticated pets would be physically restrained at all times. Research projects and scientific studies would be allowed by permit only.

f. Monitoring and Use Supervision: A full-time BLM manager and seasonal staff would be responsible for scheduled operation, maintenance and interpretation duties. Public use would be monitored and supervised on a daily basis.

g. Existing Structures, Facilities and Other Modifications: The 1872 light tower would be operated and maintained by the U.S. Coast Guard, but the two light station residences and garage structure would be functionally unnecessary, and would be removed. Chemical toilet rental would be terminated. U.S. Coast Guard and Lincoln County communications equipment and structures would be maintained. Abandoned quarrying equipment, structures, foundations, debris and trash piles, and other quarry-related material would be removed. All aerial utility lines would be placed underground. The stairway, chain-link fences, gates, signs and other developments would be maintained on a scheduled basis as necessary. The old water tank roof would be repaired.

h. Development: An interpretive facility would be constructed in the vicinity of the centralized parking area of the reclaimed upper quarry. A BLM manager's quarters would be constructed near the entrance to the area. Day-use facilities, including small picnic areas, would be constructed near centralized parking areas. Overnight camping facilities would be constructed. Public restrooms would be constructed within the interpretive facility, in the vicinity of the centralized parking area of the reclaimed lower quarry, and in the campground area. A fence would be installed along much of the area's northern and eastern boundaries. An observation deck and railing would be constructed at the westernmost tip of the headland. A main gate and entrance sign would be installed near U.S. Highway 101. New water, power and sewer lines would be placed underground. Walking trails, interpretive signs, information kiosks, and additional warning signs and fencing for any remaining hazardous areas would be installed.

III. Affected Environment

A. Physiography

Yaquina Head, a distinctive promontory composed of eroded volcanic material overlying sedimentary rock, is bounded by the Pacific Ocean on its north, west and south sides. Numerous rocks and islands dot the surf just offshore, some managed as part of the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge. The constant erosional forces of waves, wind and rain have weathered and removed the softer sedimentary rock at a faster rate than the overlying coarse, hard basalt. This has created landslide-prone bluffs and steep cliffs all along the headland's shoreline. Soils are gently sloping to steep and well drained and range in depth from 40 to 60 inches. Topography slopes gently along the broad ridgeline, and there are few flat areas other than those created by surface mining activities.

The local climate is obviously influenced by the Pacific Ocean. Its temperate nature tends to modify coastal temperature extremes throughout the year. Annual precipitation ranges from 40 to 60 inches with all but a fraction of this amount coming in the form of rain. Winter months are normally mild and rainy with prevailing winds from the southwest. Summer months are also mild but experience considerably less rainfall as well as a shift in prevailing wind direction from southwest to northwest. Yaquina Head is usually windy with constant velocities averaging 15 to 20 miles per hour most of the year. On occasion, winds reach velocities of 75 to 100 miles per hour.

Nearly all the precipitation falling on Yaquina Head runs off directly into the Pacific Ocean due to the impermeability of the basalt rock underlying the soil. While little is known about ground water conditions, a low volume natural spring exists near the lighthouse complex which was developed to provide water for domestic use.

Air quality in the Yaquina Head area is excellent. The prevailing onshore air movement, combined with the lack of heavy industrialization nearby, usually provides for clear visibility. During periods of offshore air movement, air quality may be lowered slightly due to dust particles carried from quarried areas, vehicular exhaust emissions, and from various other inland air pollution sources.

B. Landscape Character

Yaquina Head is one of Oregon's outstanding coastal attractions. The headland, with its century-old lighthouse and many sightseeing opportunities, is a very popular place for people to visit and enjoy. In a 1974 report entitled Visual Resource Analysis of the Oregon Coast, the Oregon Coastal Conservation and Development Commission described Yaquina Head as a resource having potential for exceptional coastal experiences, and a landscape of statewide and national concern.

The beauty of Yaquina Head is found within the rugged nature of its landform, the soft colors and textures of the wildflowers and grasses, the sculptural windswept forms of the trees, the variety and abundance of marine wildlife, the colors of the ever-changing sea and sky, and the traditional appeal of the lighthouse itself. Highly contrasting these scenic characteristics are the results of 50 years of surface mining. The 356-foot-high rounded peak which once dominated Yaquina Head's skyline has been reduced to a small, barren, irregularly shaped knoll. A large open pit, carved out of the headland's broad ridge, extends well below the 150-foot level. Along the southern shoreline, a significant portion of the precipitous bluff has been lowered to near sea level, and only boulder-size spoil prevents high tides from working into the area.

On the tip of the headland, some quarry-unrelated features also contrast Yaquina Head's scenic characteristics. Power poles line Ocean Drive, a narrow washboard gravel road, and interfere with ocean and lighthouse views. Various styles and colors of fences border sheer cliffs and enclose the lighthouse and three buildings. The buildings, once used by the lighthouse keeper, are boarded-up and unkempt in appearance. Although not visually as overpowering as the quarried areas, these other features are evident and substantially affect the landscape character of Yaquina Head.

C. Plants

1. Communities and Habitats

Plant communities thriving on Yaquina Head are unlike the common forest-dominated communities of the Coast Range. As with other major bluffs and headlands located along Oregon's northern and central coast, Yaquina Head is covered by a complex mixture of herb- and shrub-dominated plant communities. The number of observed plant species flourishing in these communities is relatively large when compared to the small land area involved. This is primarily due to the variety of microhabitats present. The south-facing shoreline and bluffs bask in full sunlight on clear days and are pummelled by strong winds, rain and salt spray on stormy days. The north-facing shoreline and bluffs, on the other hand, lie almost entirely in shade most of the year and are somewhat sheltered from storms and strong southerly winds. Diverse conditions such as these produce a unique assortment of plant associations scattered throughout the headland. The unique variety of microhabitats also provides for an interesting assortment of mosses and lichens that require marine winds.

Plant species most commonly observed by visitors to the headland are wild rose, cow parsnip, false lily of the valley and salal. Although extensive field examinations have been undertaken, a complete inventory of plants inhabiting Yaquina Head has not been compiled by BLM botanists to date. However, Figure 6 lists all plants known to occur within YHONA boundaries.

Figure 6. Plant Species Known to Occur Within YHONA Boundaries

Trees	Ferns
Sitka Spruce	Bracken Fern
Lodgepole Pine	

Shrubs	
Nootka or Wild Rose	Evergreen Blackberry
Salal	Himalayan Blackberry
Twinberry	Trailing Blackberry

Other Vascular Plants	
False Lily of the Valley	Pink Sea Clover
White Clover	Dwarf Cow Parsley
Cow Parsnip	Seaside Fleabane
Seaside Tansy	Oxeye Daisy
Common Thistle	Monkey Flower
Foxglove	Field Chickweed
Pimpernel	Heal-all
English Plantain	Plantain
Buckhorn Plantain	Fireweed
Small Fireweed	Bitter Dock
Oregon Wild Cucumber	Western Buttercup
Blue-eyed Grass	Hedge Nettle
Cleavers Bedstraw	English Daisy
Tiger Lily	Yellow Mustard
Evergreen Violet	Sea Thrift
Ladies-Tresses	

2. Plants of Special Interest

Three additional plant species found growing on Yaquina Head are considered uncommon and of special interest. These are Alaska rein orchid, seaside gold-fields and sea kale. The Alaska rein orchid is no longer listed as a "proposed endangered" species on either the Smithsonian or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service lists, but botanists generally agree that this plant is threatened by coastal development and urbanization. It was removed from the Federal lists for taxonomic reasons only, subject to re-evaluation in the future on the basis of subsequent research. The seaside gold-fields was removed from the Smithsonian "threatened" species list, but botanists in Oregon concur that this plant is in a "sensitive" category until more conclusive surveys are completed. For this reason, seaside gold-fields remains a "sensitive" plant species on the Oregon Rare and Endangered Plant Project's updated list (May 1982). Although the sea kale, a native species of coastal Europe, is not listed as rare, threatened or endangered on any Federal or State of Oregon list, it is extremely rare in North America. For this reason, the sea kale has been placed in a "review" category by the Salem District pending the outcome of further study and research. All areas with plants of special interest are fragile ecological sites.

Although not within YHONA boundaries, benthic algal (kelp) communities which populate the intertidal zone surrounding Yaquina Head are recognized as some of the finest collecting beds available to the public along the entire Oregon coast. These kelp beds are uniquely rich in species variety and abundance. The steep beaches jutting out from the headland exemplify a great variety of marine algal types relating to a uniquely marked zonation of marine microhabitats. At least half of the possible types of marine algae found along the Oregon coast can be found in the tidal zones of the headland.

D. Animals

1. Fish

Because of the headland's lack of aquatic habitat, there are no freshwater fish populations within YHONA boundaries. However, the intertidal zone surrounding Yaquina Head, with its exceptional kelp beds, provides excellent aquatic habitat for a variety of saltwater fish species. While the species are numerous, the most common saltwater fish species known to inhabit waters off Yaquina Head are lingcod, black rockfish, striped perch, red Irish lord, cabezon, greenling (sea trout), red-tail perch and dogfish shark.

Two species of schooling fish, anchovy and coho salmon, occasionally move through the intertidal zone near shore.

2. Mammals

a. Terrestrial Mammals: Intensive use of Yaquina Head by man has brought about the elimination of large terrestrial mammals. The only terrestrial mammals known to inhabit lands within YHONA boundaries at this time are the Columbia ground squirrel, white-footed deer mouse, Yaquina shrew mole and Townsend's chipmunk.

b. Marine Mammals: Large marine mammals, including the harbor seal, sea lion and migrating California gray whale frequent near-shore areas surrounding the headland. Harbor seals and occasionally sea lions haul out on the rocks near or in the intertidal zone, while gray whales annually migrate north and south past the tip of the headland.

3. Birds

a. Breeding, Migrating and Wintering Birds: An undated Oregon State University Marine Science Center report on bird use of Yaquina Head, by Robert Olson, divides species into two general categories -- birds breeding at Yaquina Head and birds using the headland area during periods of migration and wintering. Figure 7 lists the breeding species, and Figure 8 lists the migrating and wintering species tabulated in this report.

Figure 7. Marine Birds Breeding at Yaquina Head

Species	Abundance*	Species	Abundance*
Brant's Cormorant	C	Common Murre	N
Pelagic Cormorant	C	Pigeon Guillemot	C
Black Oystercatcher	U	Rhinoceros Auklet	U
Glaucous-winged Gull	C	Tufted Puffin	U
Western Gull	N		

Figure 8. Birds Using the Yaquina Head Area During Periods of Migration and Wintering

Species	Abundance*	Species	Abundance*
Common Loon	C	Western Sandpiper	O
Arctic Loon	U	Red Phalarope	I
Red-throated Loon	U	Northern Phalarope	I
Red-necked Grebe	U	Parasitic Jaeger	I
Horned Grebe	C	Glaucous-winged Gull	N
Western Grebe	N	Western Gull	N
Brown Pelican	C	Herring Gull	X
Double-crested Cormorant	C	Bonaparte's Gull	C
Brant's Cormorant	C	Sabine's Gull	I
Pelagic Cormorant	C	Heerman's Gull	O
Harlequin Duck	I	Black-legged Kittiwake	O
White-winged Scoter	N	Common Tern	I
Surf Scoter	N	Arctic Tern	X
Black Scoter	C	Common Murre	N
Black Oystercatcher	U	Marbled Murrelet	O
Surfbird	C	Ancient Murrelet	I
Black Turnstone	N	Cassin's Auklet	O
Wandering Tattler	U	Rhinoceros Auklet	O
		Western Killdeer	X

* N - numerous: 50 or more birds/observer/day
C - common: 11-49 birds/observer/day
U - uncommon: 1-10 birds/observer/day
O - occasional: not seen every day, but occurs regularly
I - irregular: abundance and/or occurrence fluctuates annually
X - unknown: too little information to determine abundance

Peak bird abundance at Yaquina Head occurs during the breeding season when several thousand common murres congregate with varving numbers of the other eight marine-associated species known to utilize the rocky headland as a nesting area. The breeding season occurs from April through July. Migrating and wintering bird species may be found in the headland area practically any month of the year, depending on the particular species, although the period June through July is a low point for birds within this category. Besides the marine environment-related species listed, most of the terrestrial birds that inhabit Lincoln County may be found on portions of Yaquina Head at some time during the year, and many passerine (song) birds nest there.

Although frequency of occurrence is not known, birds of prey that have been observed at Yaquina Head are the sharp-shinned hawk, Cooper's hawk, red-tailed hawk, Swainson's hawk, rough-legged hawk, peregrine falcon, kestrel and osprey.

b. Threatened and Endangered Species: Figure 9 shows the status of threatened and endangered species known to occur in the general Yaquina Head area. The five bird species listed may occasionally use the headland as a temporary resting area during migrations along the Oregon coast. California gray whales are routinely observed just off the headland's tip and sometimes in shallow waters near the offshore rocks and islands.

Figure 9. Status of Threatened and Endangered Species Known to Occur in the Vicinity of Yaquina Head

	Status		Observed
	Federal	State	at YHONA
Peregrine Falcon	Endangered	Endangered	X
Brown Pelican	Endangered	Endangered	X
Aleutian Canada Goose	Endangered	Endangered	
Bald Eagle	Threatened	Threatened	
Western Snowy Plover		Threatened	
California Gray Whale	Threatened		X

Most brown pelicans observed along the Oregon coast from July to November are juvenile birds dispersing from nesting areas and are the only endangered species using Yaquina Head in any numbers or for extended periods. Fifteen to twenty brown pelicans were observed loafing for several hours on the tip of the headland in late August 1983. Brown pelicans are normally seen feeding on the ocean some distance off Yaquina Head or resting in the Yaquina estuary approximately 4 miles to the south. The rocks and islands within the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge just off the tip of the headland may occasionally serve as night roosting sites for these endangered birds.

A single peregrine falcon was reported observed flying over Yaquina Head.

No nesting or breeding habitat for any of the threatened and endangered species listed in Figure 9 is located within YHONA boundaries.

E. Cultural Resources

1. Historical

The century-old Yaquina Head Lighthouse, constructed on the extreme western tip of the headland during the period 1872-1873, is Oregon's tallest and second oldest active lighthouse. No longer a manned light station, this automated U.S. Coast Guard facility provides major seacoast light and radiobeacon signals and is operated continually as a necessary aid to navigation. The lighthouse is presently on Oregon's statewide inventory of historic sites and buildings and has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. While it has not yet been entered in the National Register, the lighthouse is currently listed as a property "eligible for inclusion". No other sites of historical significance are known to be located within outstanding natural area boundaries.

Originally, a large three-story lighthouse keeper's residence and a barn stood at the base of the lighthouse. In 1925, the barn was moved to the east to make room for the larger of the two houses that stand on the site today. The original three-story residence was replaced in 1938 by the smaller of the two present buildings. Both of the present structures served as living quarters for lighthouse personnel until a few years ago. The round concrete water tank on the hillside east of the lighthouse was built in 1926 to store spring water for the residences.

2. Archeological

Man's history on Yaquina Head extends to aboriginal times. In 1975, Dr. David Cole of the University of Oregon's Museum of Natural History surveyed lands under U.S. Coast Guard jurisdiction at the tip of the headland and discovered two small areas containing shell midden (comprised of fire-cracked rock, clam and blue mussel shells). Such deposits represent the remains of shellfish gathered by Indians using the headland. Both sites have been disturbed to some extent by construction of the parking area and roads associated with the light station. No other archeological sites are known to be located within YHONA boundaries.

F. Recreation Resources

1. Recreation Activity Preferences

For an area of only approximately 100 acres to provide the public with such a variety of activity opportunities is rather unusual from an outdoor recreation standpoint. Yaquina Head's ability to do this is primarily due to its unique mix of physical setting and multiple resource values. Based on administrative file documentation, field observations and public comments received, Figure 10 lists the major recreation activity preferences of headland visitors. No activity preference changes are anticipated over the next 10-year period.

Figure 10. Recreation Activity Preferences of Yaquina Head Visitors

Recreation Activity	Remarks
Wildlife Observation	Of specific interest are marine-associated birds, marine mammals including harbor seals, sea lions and migrating gray whales, and intertidal plant and animal specimens.
General Sightseeing	Particularly the historical Yaquina Head Lighthouse/light station complex, headland scenery, seascapes north and south, and sunsets over the Pacific Ocean.
Photography	Of specific interest are wildlife, the historical Yaquina Head Lighthouse/light station complex, headland scenery, seascapes north and south, and sunsets over the Pacific Ocean.
Fishing	From rocks on the south side of the headland.
Scuba Diving	Including spear fishing and crabbing.
Collecting	Intertidal zone by permit from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife for scientific and educational collection only of non-food animals such as sea urchins and starfish.
Picnicking	Mainly on or near the bluffs surrounding the parking and turnaround loop at the tip of the headland.
Hiking/Walking	Mainly confined to the tip of the headland and to the intertidal area on the headland's south side.
Hang Gliding	Sporadic - wind and weather dependent.
Radio-controlled Glider Flying	Occasional.
Kite Flying	Occasional.

The parking and turnaround loop near the tip of Yaquina Head is, more often than not, covered by a medley of randomly parked vehicles and wandering visitors. No particular type of vehicle seems to dominate the scene as motorcycles, cars, vans, trucks, motor homes, recreation vehicles, travel trailers and even buses and bicycles dot the landscape. Because all vehicle traffic within YHONA boundaries is limited to the existing road system, and because visitor participation in the preferred recreation activities identified does not require using motorized transportation (other than for access to and from the headland), use of off-road vehicles is unnecessary.

2. Seasons and Times of Use

The public can visit Yaquina Head year-round during daylight hours. From a visitation standpoint, the headland continues to be a curiosity as people are drawn to it no matter the season, day of the week, or weather condition, be it sunny and warm or inclement. Though their numbers vary, people seem to be ever present and as much a part of the headland's character today as the old lighthouse or pounding surf. As with other major points of interest along Oregon's coastline, Yaquina Head receives most of its visitation during the usually warm and inviting summer months, capturing much of the vacation/tourist traffic moving north and south along U.S. Highway 101. Summer weekend days and holidays are the most popular times of use, but summer mid-week periods seem almost as popular.

Visitation does not, however, shut down completely with the onslaught of cold, windy and rainy weather of late fall, winter and early spring. Weekend days still account for a respectable number of visitors. Even during winter mid-week periods, especially when unusually inclement weather sets in, many people visit the headland for the sole purpose of viewing and photographing the storm-whipped seascape.

3. Length of Stay

Though enforcement has been lax, overnight use of Yaquina Head for recreational purposes is administratively prohibited. A BLM sign placed along Ocean Drive near the tip of the headland indicates that public visiting hours are 9:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. during the winter and 9:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. during the summer. To date, visitor compliance with these posted hours of operation has been good, and little overnight use has occurred. Since visitation is limited to a 7- to 9-hour daylight period (depending on the season), 9 hours would be the maximum length of time a person or group could spend on the headland during any one day. Experience has proved, however, that the average time actually spent by most visitors is much less than 9 hours. For the most part, the amount of time people spend on the headland during a single visit is activity dependent. For many, a visit of 1 hour or less is sufficient time to enjoy Yaquina Head's scenery and other intrinsic values. For others, a visit of from 1 to 3 or more hours is needed to participate in their preferred activities. Figure 11 shows estimated visitation times, by recreation activity, anticipated within YHONA boundaries.

Figure 11. Estimated Lengths of Stay, by Preferred Recreation Activity, within YHONA Boundaries

Preferred Recreation Activity	Lengths of Stay (hours)
Wildlife Observation	1-3
General Sightseeing	½-1
Photography	½-1
Fishing	3
Scuba Diving	4
Collecting	1-3
Picnicking	½-1
Hiking/Walking	½-1
Hang Gliding	3
Radio-controlled Glider Flying	1-2
Kite Flying	1-2

4. Party Size

The number of people expected to participate as a single group or party while visiting the YHONA is variable. Most parties range from a solitary visitor to a small family unit of from 2 to 5 people, although from 40 to 60 school students arriving by bus often compose single parties destined to visit the intertidal area. Large parties exceeding 25 people often result from field trips and educational programs sponsored by Oregon State University's Marine Science Center in Newport.

5. Place of Origin

Although most people who visit the YHONA reside in northwest Oregon, a substantial portion of total annual visitation is attributable to out-of-state tourists. For local and regional residents, Yaquina Head is either a destination point or one of several places to be visited while at the coast. Out-of-state visitors, on the other hand, usually "find" the YHONA while traveling to and from other recreational points of interest and end up at the tip of the headland more because of its proximity to the Pacific Ocean and U.S. Highway 101 than because of its reputation. Therefore, there is no clearly established pattern to visitor origin and, more often than not, the assemblage of visitors attracted to the headland at any given time represents a blend of local, regional, statewide and national populations.

6. Visitation

Because an intensive, yearlong visitor use survey has not yet been completed for the YHONA, accurate estimates of annual visitation are not available. However, a battery-powered, inductive-loop road traffic counter was installed by the BLM on Ocean Drive just west of the upper quarry area on May 17, 1983. From that date through this past Labor Day weekend, 31,500 vehicles were recorded traveling to and from the tip of the headland. Based on this very accurate traffic volume figure, and using an average of 4 people per vehicle

for calculation pruposes, it is estimated that more than 125,000 people visited the tip of the headland during the 4-month period. This does not consider those visitors who walked into the area or drove to other portions of the headland without passing the traffic counter location.

The intertidal area around Yaquina Head has been set aside by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) for scientific and educational collection of non-food animals only such as sea urchins, starfish and hermit crabs. The intertidal area here is the most popular in Oregon for tidepool study. More scientific and educational permits are issued annually by the ODFW for this area than for any other collecting area on the Oregon coast (approximately 40 permits per year). Each permit issued represents an average of 70 to 80 visitors. In 1977, an Oregon State University student made actual field counts of visitors participating in collecting and sightseeing activities in the intertidal area. All counts were undertaken during a 3-hour period on 14 separate days in April and 16 separate days in May. This 90-hour-total observation period yielded a count of 2,845 people. The most visitors observed during a single tide was 500.

G. Statewide Planning Goals

Several statewide planning goals of the Oregon Land Conservation and Development Commission are applicable to the long-term management of lands within YHONA boundaries. The goals include:

1. Goal 5: Conserve open space and protect natural and scenic resources.

2. Goal 6: Maintain and improve the quality of the air, water and land resources of the State.

3. Goal 7: Protect life and property from natural disasters and hazards.

4. Goal 8: Satisfy the recreation needs of the citizens of the State and visitors.

5. Goal 9: Diversify and improve the economy of the State.

6. Goal 17: Conserve, protect, develop where appropriate and restore where appropriate the resources and benefits of all coastal shorelands.

7. Goal 18: Conserve, protect, develop where appropriate and restore where appropriate the resources and benefits of coastal beach and dune areas.

8. Goal 19: Conserve the long-term values, benefits and natural resources of the nearshore ocean and the continental shelf.

The degree to which the Proposed Action and other alternatives are consistent with these planning goals is shown in Figure 12 (Chapter IV, Environmental Consequences). Public involvement, planning documentation and agency cooperation are important aspects of preparing this environmental assessment. Therefore, the Proposed Action and other alternatives are consistent with Goal 1 (citizen involvement) and Goal 2 (land use planning).

IV. Environmental Consequences

Prior to establishment of the YHONA, impacts resulting from human use of the area were generally adverse to its unique scenic, scientific, educational and recreational values, as recognized in Public Law 96-199. Left unmanaged, these uses would have continued to reduce, and in some cases eliminate, many of the YHONA's unique values. The Proposed Action and other alternatives encompass a wide range of actions directed, in particular, toward managing human use of the YHONA. Significant impacts of these alternatives are discussed in this section.

Impacts associated with site specific project development are not addressed in this environmental assessment. Separate environmental assessments will be prepared, on a project by project basis, to identify and assess impacts related to implementing the management plan.

A. Physiography and Landscape Character

Under the Proposed Action and other alternatives, the naturalistic character, open space and scenic quality of Yaquina Head would be maintained at various levels. The least amount of change to the existing landscape character would occur under Alternative A and the greatest change under Alternative D. Other than Alternative C, the Proposed Action would be most beneficial to scenic values.

Under Alternatives A and B, removal of the unkempt lighthouse keeper's residences and garage would improve scenic quality on the tip of the headland. Without cosmetic repairs and regular maintenance, the condition and unsightly appearance of these buildings would worsen with age. The unreclaimed quarry areas would continue to be scenically degrading until natural forces weathered and revegetated them. Under Alternative B, however, partial landscape rehabilitation would enhance views along Ocean Drive and on the tip of the headland. Under both alternatives, the naturalistic character of the headland would be maintained and open space conserved because no facilities would be constructed.

Under Alternative C, restoration of the two residence buildings and removal of the garage structure would improve scenic quality. Landscape rehabilitation and the installation of uniformly designed fences would also improve scenic quality. The appearance of the quarried areas would be improved by reshaping them and planting them with indigenous trees, shrubs and grasses. An observation deck would be the only facility constructed, and it would be located and designed to compliment the beauty of the lighthouse and natural features of the headland. The naturalistic character of the landscape would be enhanced by placing utility lines underground and by eliminating public motorized travel from the area.

Alternative D emphasizes development for recreation use, and its implementation would drastically alter the character of the headland. The three buildings would be removed and replaced with picnic shelters or other structures. Observation decks, information kiosks, restroom facilities and parking lots would also be built on the tip of the headland. Open space

throughout the headland would be reduced to accommodate interpretive facilities, campgrounds, picnic areas, roads and additional parking space. However, scenic quality would be improved by placing utility lines underground and by rehabilitating the landscape in areas where development is not possible.

In its impacts on scenic quality, the Proposed Action would fall between Alternative C and Alternative D. As with Alternative D, recreation facilities would be constructed. However, these facilities would be fewer in number, and major facilities would be located only in the upper and lower quarry areas and at the entrance near U.S. Highway 101. Other areas would not be disturbed for development and would be rehabilitated to maintain the scenic quality of open space. Like Alternative C, an inconspicuous observation deck would be constructed on the tip of the headland. Building removal and the installation of uniformly designed fences would improve scenic quality. The naturalistic character of the headland would be enhanced by placing utility lines underground and by eliminating public motorized travel from the tip of the headland.

B. Plants

Alternatives which would allow natural systems and processes to prevail, and which would aid in the reclamation of such systems, would benefit the natural ecology of the headland. Conversely, alternatives which would provide for increased or unrestricted public use of the headland would compound the conflict between ecological preservation and unlimited recreational activity.

The lack of restrictions on public access and use of the headland under Alternatives A, B and D would adversely impact botanical resources. Over-use of some areas could result in the reduction or loss of ecologically important plant micro-habitats from trampling and increased erosion. Unrestricted collecting of plants and other native materials could reduce species to a point beyond which they are capable of recovering. Collecting and other disturbances could jeopardize the survival of plant populations, particularly fragile communities, by weakening their genetic stability or acclimation to the environment. Uncontrolled use of the headland could also deplete or destroy plant communities that have not yet been adequately studied and could disturb ongoing scientific research projects in ecologically significant areas.

Recreation facility development under Alternative D would intensify visitation of the headland, increasing the likelihood and severity of impacts associated with unrestricted or minimally restricted visitor use. In addition, construction of facilities under this alternative could destroy important plant habitat, depending upon where the facilities are located.

Access to the YHONA would be restricted by prohibiting public motorized travel under Alternative C. The Proposed Action would limit public access to a lesser extent by gating Ocean Drive at the upper quarry. Botanical resources would be benefited to the degree that visitor use would be controlled by these alternatives.

Maximum quarry and landscape rehabilitation under the Proposed Action and Alternative C and D would make additional habitat available for reinvasion by native plants over time. Facility developments under Alternative D would considerably reduce the potential botanical benefits of this rehabilitation.

C. Animals

1. Fish

None of the alternatives, including the Proposed Action, would be expected to significantly impact the ocean fishery.

2. Birds and Mammals

Yaquina Head provides a unique opportunity along the Oregon coast to view marine birds and mammals at close range (20 to 100 feet). Unfortunately, even this human activity in proximity to the nesting and resting animals can cause disturbances. The birds are particularly sensitive to unfamiliar noises, shadows and movements. Disturbing them during the breeding season can disrupt courtship activities, expose eggs and young to predation and reduce use of important habitat. The most serious threat to most of the nesting birds is predation by sea gulls. Western gulls, which nest among the other marine birds, are opportunistic scavengers and quickly devour unattended eggs or small young. Flushing adult birds, even for a short time, allows gulls to snatch eggs or offspring.

Excessive disturbance of birds can cause abandonment of nests and eggs exposed on cold, rainy days quickly perish. Common murres incubate their eggs on their feet, and flushing these birds at any time will cause numerous broken or lost eggs. Young separated from their parents too early in life are unable to fend for themselves and will probably die.

Crucial nesting and resting habitat for birds and mammals in the vicinity of Yaquina Head has become increasingly restricted to the most remote areas, severely reducing animal numbers. Tufted puffins have ceased nesting on the headland in the last few years because of loss of habitat. Harbor seals haul-out only on a few of the adjacent offshore islands, avoiding other areas because of human disturbance.

Overall impacts to animals under the Proposed Action and other alternatives would range from highly adverse to moderately beneficial. Alternative C and, to a lesser extent, the Proposed Action would benefit wildlife. Prohibiting overnight camping and limiting visitor activities and associated facilities would reduce disturbance to animals under both alternatives, though visitor use near nesting areas would still have some adverse effects on birds. Restricting visitor access to designated walking trails under Alternative C would allow some reoccupation of important habitat.

Alternative A would be the most detrimental alternative for wildlife because it would allow continued uncontrolled recreational use of the entire headland. Loss of habitat from the proliferation of new trails would continue to occur as visitors encroached on nesting areas. Hang gliding, radio-controlled model airplane flying and kite flying during the nesting season would flush some birds from their nests, resulting in loss of eggs and young through predation or abandonment. Lack of controls over hunting, firearm shooting and dogs would further reduce wildlife values.

Intensive facility development under Alternative D would be highly adverse to animals by increasing disturbance and removing important habitat from wildlife use. Camping facilities would significantly increase visitor numbers near crucial nesting and resting areas. Although hang gliding, radio-controlled model airplane flying and kite flying would be prohibited during the nesting season, these activities could cause minor disturbance to wintering birds.

Alternative B would have moderately adverse impacts. Some control would be exercised over activities detrimental to animals, but large numbers of visitors would be encouraged to use the area, resulting in increased disturbance to wildlife. Hang gliding, radio-controlled model airplane flying and kite flying under this alternative could cause minor disturbance to wintering birds.

3. Threatened and Endangered Species

Threatened and endangered species resting on the headland could be flushed to other habitats along the coast by human disturbance, but the impact of this would be minor. The only potentially significant hazard to threatened and endangered species would be collision of flying birds with aircraft passing over the point. This could occur under Alternative A, the only alternative that does not provide for a cooperative agreement with other governing agencies to control airspace above Yaquina Head.

D. Cultural Resources

1. Historical

Under the Proposed Action and all alternatives, the 1872 lighthouse tower, determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, would be preserved.

The 1925 and 1938 residence buildings are not of National Register significance, but they have functioned as integral parts of the light station complex for several decades. Preservation of the residences under Alternative C would provide visitors with a more complete picture of life at the station than would the lighthouse tower by itself. Removal of the buildings under the Proposed Action and Alternatives A, B and D would result in the loss of these tangible links to a part of the light station's more recent history.

Repair and maintenance of the concrete water tank under Alternative C would add to an appreciation of the station complex as an integrated whole. Repair and maintenance of the tank under the Proposed Action and Alternatives B and D would enhance this feature, but the tank would have little cultural value after removal of the residences with which it was associated. Under Alternative A, the tank would continue to deteriorate and would have negligible cultural value.

2. Archeological

None of the alternatives, including the Proposed Action, would be expected to significantly impact archeological values on the headland.

E. Recreation Resources

People visit the YHONA for very different reasons. The degree to which the Proposed Action and other alternatives would either beneficially or adversely affect visitors depends on the management actions involved. An action which tends to benefit visitors seeking one form of recreation may adversely affect visitors seeking other opportunities, since recreation use requirements and expectations vary so greatly from one user group to the next. For many, the headland and its surrounding environs offer outstanding opportunities to participate in recreation activities which depend almost exclusively on the condition of the area's natural, scenic and historic resources. Wildlife observation, general sightseeing and photography are examples of these resource-centered opportunities. For other visitors, the YHONA is a good place to pursue recreation opportunities which require specific physical site conditions, but depend entirely on man-made equipment to participate. Hang gliding, flying radio-controlled model airplanes, riding off-road vehicles and flying kites are examples of these equipment or action-centered opportunities. Yet, for others, the headland is visited primarily because it is convenient and accessible. Roads, trails, the stairway extending to the intertidal area and other developed facilities attract people and are almost a prerequisite for visitation. Whether because of time constraint, physical disability or simply because of only casual interest, a segment of the recreating public stops at the YHONA more for its location, access and development than for its natural, scenic and historic resource attributes. Driving for pleasure, overnight camping and picnicking are examples of these facility-centered opportunities.

Visitors seeking resource-centered opportunities would benefit most if the YHONA were managed under the Proposed Action or Alternative C, but would generally be adversely affected by management under Alternatives A, B and D. The Proposed Action and Alternative C would provide the greatest degree of natural, scenic and historic resource protection and enhancement. Full quarry reclamation, interagency cooperation, public motorized travel restrictions, activity regulations, full-time BLM presence, area cleanup and facility developments (particularly fence, observation deck, trail and interpretive facility development) would serve to protect and enhance important resource values. Alternatives A and D would do very little to protect or maintain resource values considered essential to resource-centered recreation opportunities. Alternative B would retard the rate of resource deterioration but would not be expected to protect or maintain key values over the long run.

Visitors seeking equipment or action-centered opportunities would benefit most if the YHONA were managed under Alternatives A, B and D but would be adversely affected by management under the Proposed Action or Alternative C. Though motorized travel would be limited to Ocean Drive, Alternative A would place no use regulations on visitors, and the area would be open to visitation at all times. Alternatives B and D would provide opportunities similar to Alternative A, except areal and seasonal restrictions for hang gliding and flying radio-controlled model airplanes and kites would force visitors wishing to take advantage of these action-centered opportunities to go elsewhere during restriction periods. The Proposed Action and Alternative C would preclude visitor participation in these and several other activities altogether.

Visitors seeking facility-centered opportunities would benefit most if the YHONA were managed under Alternative D, but would generally be adversely affected by management under the Proposed Action or Alternatives A, B or C, particularly Alternative C. Alternative D would provide motorized vehicle access throughout most of the headland and would maximize facility development. Use areas, facilities and services would be provided to accommodate large numbers of people wishing to camp overnight, picnic and participate in structured environmental education/interpretation programs. Alternative A would allow motorized travel to the tip of the headland but, other than a few interpretive signs, no new projects would be developed to enhance either day or overnight use. Alternative B would provide opportunities similar to Alternative A, except Ocean Drive would be widened, ditched and paved to enhance motorized access to the tip of the headland, and additional fences and signs would be installed to promote visitor safety. As with Alternative A, no new projects would be developed to enhance either overnight or day use. The Proposed Action would limit public motorized travel to designated use areas but would otherwise provide developed facilities to accommodate recreation needs. Alternative C would preclude public motorized travel within YHONA boundaries altogether. Walk-in access on designated trails only would eliminate visitation by a relatively large percentage of the facility-centered user group, and few developments would be constructed purely for visitor convenience.

F. Statewide Planning Goals

The degree to which the Proposed Action and other alternatives are consistent with several specific statewide planning goals of the Oregon Land Conservation and Development Commission is shown in Figure 12.

Figure 12. Alternatives Consistency with LCDC Statewide Planning Goals

Statewide Planning Goal	Alternatives: Consistent	Alternatives: Minimally Consistent	Alternatives: Inconsistent	Remarks
Goal 5				
Land needed or desirable for open space	PA, A-C	D		
Mineral and aggregate resources	PA & C	D	A & B	Aggregate resources are considered only to the extent that material would be available as a result of quarry reclamation efforts.
Energy sources	PA, A-D			Public Law 96-199 authorizes a study related to wind energy research and issuance of permits for installing and field testing an experimental wind turbine generating system.
Fish and wildlife habitats	PA & C	A & B	D	
Ecologically and scientifically significant natural areas	PA & C	A & B	D	
Outstanding scenic views and sites	PA, B & C	A	D	
Historic areas, sites, structures and objects	PA, A-D			Only the light tower is determined to be of National Register of Historic Places significance. This structure would be maintained under all alternatives.
Cultural areas	PA, A-D			Identified archeological sites would not be significantly affected under any of the alternatives.
Goal 6	PA, B-D	A		Projected increase in unregulated visitation and use under Alternative A would be expected to exceed the carrying capacity of the headland's land resources.
Goal 7	PA, B-D		A	Under Alternative A, only existing fences and warning signs at the tip of the headland would be maintained. Visitor safety precautions would not be implemented at any other areas identified as hazardous.
Goal 8	PA, A-D			
Goal 9	PA,A,B & D	C		Walk-in access under Alternative C would decrease visitation.
Goal 17	PA, B-D	A		
Goal 18	PA, C & D	A & B		The lack of quarry reclamation under Alternatives A and B would not restore headland scenery (as viewed from adjacent beaches).
Goal 19	PA, B & C	A & D		Unregulated visitation and use under Alternative A and increased visitation and use encouraged under Alternative D would adversely affect intertidal resources managed by the State of Oregon and marine birds and mammals managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

V. Agencies and Individuals Consulted

A. Individuals

1. Range Bayer - Newport, OR (Yaquina Birders and Naturalists)
2. Dan Boone - Corvallis, OR (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)
3. Jim Bottorff - Olympia, WA (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)
4. Charles Bruce - Corvallis, OR (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife)
5. Sheryl Comel - Los Angeles, CA (Bureau of Land Management - OCS)
6. Jeff Dorsey - Portland, OR (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
7. Ron Dow - Pt. Mugu, CA (U.S. Navy)
8. Lisa Ellingson - Newport, OR (OSU Marine Science Center)
9. Frank Gress - Davis, CA (University of California at Davis)
10. Phil Henderson - Pt. Reyes, CA (National Park Service)
11. Ron Johnson - Hillsboro, OR (Federal Aviation Administration)
12. Vicki Osis - Newport, OR (OSU Marine Science Center)
13. Harry Phinney - Corvallis, OR (Oregon State University)
14. Larry Safley - Portland, OR (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)
15. Palmer Sekora - Corvallis, OR (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)
16. Dale Snow - Newport, OR (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife)
17. Patricia Snow - Salem, OR (Oregon Department of Conservation and Development)
18. Ralph Swanson - Sacramento, CA (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)
19. Nichlas Whelan - Ventura, CA (National Park Service)

B. Agencies and Organizations

1. U.S. Coast Guard
2. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
3. U.S. Navy
4. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
5. Bureau of Land Management - Outer Continental Shelf Office
6. National Park Service
7. Federal Aviation Administration
8. Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
9. Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
10. Oregon State University
11. Oregon State University - Marine Science Center
12. University of California at Davis
13. Newport Chamber of Commerce
14. Salem District Advisory Council (BLM)
15. Yaquina Birders and Naturalists

VI. Implementation Cost Estimates

Implementation cost estimates for the Proposed Action and other alternatives are presented below. All estimates are based on 1983 labor, materials and equipment costs. Cost estimates for administrative actions such as management planning, entering into cooperative agreements, site supervision and monitoring are not included.

The Proposed Action

	Action	Estimated Cost
1.	Quarry and haul road reclamation	$ 550,000
2.	Access road improvement	97,000
3.	Undergrounding utility lines (existing and new)	243,400
4.	Maintenance and repair of existing facilities (fences, signs, gates, stairway and water tank roof)	8,500
5.	General site cleanup	50,000
6.	Construction/installation	
	a. Main interpretive facility	136,300
	b. Lower quarry restrooms	34,500
	c. Manager's quarters	94,000
	d. Parking and picnicking areas	158,300
	e. Boundary fencing	22,000
	f. Observation deck	11,100
	g. Main gate and entrance sign	7,800
	h. Walking trails	9,700
	i. Signs	1,800

Alternative A

1.	Maintenance of Ocean Drive (annually)	$ 7,900
2.	Chemical toilet rental	3,500
3.	Maintenance and repair of existing facilities (fences, signs, stairway and gates)	4,000
4.	Barricading spur roads	12,200

Alternative B

1.	Quarry and haul road reclamation	$ 100,000
2.	Access road improvement	152,000
3.	Barricading spur roads	12,200
4.	Chemical toilet rental	3,500
5.	Maintenance and repair of existing facilities (fences, signs, gates, stairway and water tank roof)	8,500
6.	Fence and sign installation	18,200
7.	General site cleanup	50,000

Alternative C

1.	Quarry and haul road reclamation	$ 550,000
2.	Access road improvement	7,900
3.	Refurbishing and remodeling residence structures	57,600
4.	Removing garage structure	1,700
5.	Undergrounding utility lines (existing and new)	201,000
6.	Maintenance and repair of existing facilities (fences, signs, gates, stairway and water tank roof)	8,500
7.	General site cleanup	50,000
8.	Construction/installation	
	a. Central parking area near U.S. Highway 101	76,000
	b. Boundary fencing	22,000
	c. Observation deck	11,100
	d. Main gate and entrance sign	7,800
	e. Walking trails	9,700
	f. Other fences and signs	12,700

Alternative D

1.	Quarry and haul road reclamation	$ 550,000
2.	Access road improvement	180,000
3.	Undergrounding utility lines (existing and new)	243,400
4.	Maintenance and repair of existing facilities (fences, signs, gates, stairway and water tank roof)	8,500
5.	General site cleanup	50,000
6.	Construction/installation	
	a. Main interpretive facility	136,300
	b. Lower quarry restrooms	34,500
	c. Manager's quarters	94,000
	d. Parking and picnicking areas	158,300
	e. Camping area	79,600
	f. Boundary fencing	22,000
	g. Observation deck	11,100
	h. Main gate and entrance sign	7,800
	i. Walking trails	9,700
	j. Other fences and signs	12,700

Appendix A

Public Law 96-199
96th Congress

An Act

To establish the Channel Islands National Park, and for other purposes.

Mar. 5, 1980
[H.R. 3757]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978, amendment.

TITLE I

SEC. 101. The National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978, approved November 10, 1978 (92 Stat. 3467), is amended as follows:

16 USC 1 note.

(a) Section 318, re: Point Reyes National Seashore is amended by:

Point Reyes National Seashore, area description.
16 USC 459c-1.

(1) in subsection (a), change the period following "May 1978" to a comma and insert "plus those areas depicted on the map entitled 'Point Reyes and GGNRA Amendments, dated October 25, 1979'.";

(2) in subsection (b), changing the word "The" at the beginning of section 5(a) to "Except for property which the Secretary specifically determines is needed for interpretive or resources management purposes of the seashore, the";

16 USC 459c-5.

(3) in subsection (c), after "May 1, 1978", inserting "or, in the case of areas added by action of the Ninety-sixth Congress, May 1, 1979", and at the end of the subsection, following the word "property", inserting "that were in existence or under construction as of May 1, 1978";

(4) in subsection (d), changing the phrase "subsection (c)" to read "subsections (c), (d), and (e)" and adding the following at the end thereof:

Lands and improvements, acceptance and management.

"(d) The Secretary is authorized to accept and manage in accordance with this Act, any lands and improvements within or adjacent to the seashore which are donated by the State of California or its political subdivisions. He is directed to accept any such lands offered for donation which comprise the Tomales Bay State Park, or lie between said park and Fish Hatchery Creek. The boundaries of the seashore shall be changed to include any such donated lands.

"(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no fee or admission charge may be levied for admission of the general public to the seashore.";

(5) adding a new subsection (f) as follows:

Appropriation authorization.
16 USC 459c-7.

"(f) Section 9 of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof: 'In addition to the sums heretofore authorized by this section, there is further authorized to be appropriated $5,000,000 for the acquisition of lands or interests therein.'.".

16 USC 1244.

(b) Section 551, re: the National Trails System Act is amended by:

(1) in paragraph (9), add the following at the end thereof:

North Country National Scenic Trail.

"(8) The North Country National Scenic Trail, a trail of approximately thirty-two hundred miles, extending from eastern New York State to the vicinity of Lake Sakakawea in North Dakota, following the approximate route depicted on the map identified as 'Proposed North Country Trail-Vicinity Map' in the Department of the Interior 'North Country Trail Report', dated June 1975. The map shall be on

Administration

file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director, National Park Service, Washington, District of Columbia. The trail shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.";

16 USC 1244

(2) in paragraph (15), subsection (e), delete the "," after Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, and insert "and the North Country National Scenic Trail,";

(3) in paragraph (15), subsection (f), after the phrase "Continental Divide National Scenic Trail", insert "or the North Country National Scenic Trail";

16 USC 1249

(4) in paragraph (23), revise subsection (c) to read as follows:

Appropriation authorization

16 USC 1242

"(c) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to implement the provisions of this Act relating to the trails designated by paragraphs 5(a) (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), and (8): *Provided*, That no such funds are authorized to be appropriated prior to October 1, 1978. *And provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act or any other provisions of law, no funds may be expended by Federal agencies for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands outside the exterior boundaries of existing Federal areas for the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, the North Country National Scenic Trail, the Oregon National Historic Trail, the Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail, the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, and the Iditarod National Historic Trail.".

16 USC 410y-1a

(c) Section 320, re: Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, is amended by changing the colon following the word "acres" to a period, and by deleting the proviso in its entirety.

SEC. 102. The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 906), as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271), is further amended—

16 USC 1276

(a) in section 5(a) by adding the following new clause at the end thereof:

"(76) Birch, West Virginia: The main stem from the Cora Brown Bridge in Nicholas County to the confluence of the river with the Elk River in Braxton County.".

(b) in section 5(b) by deleting "(75)" and inserting "(76)".

SEC. 103. The Act of October 27, 1972 (86 Stat. 1299), as amended (16 U.S.C. 459), is further amended as follows:

16 USC 460bb

Revised boundary map

16 USC 460bb-1

(a) In subsection 2(a), change the period following "October 1978" to a comma and insert "plus those areas depicted on the map entitled 'Point Reyes and GGNRA Amendments and dated October 25, 1979.'".

16 USC 460bb-5

(b) In section 6, after "$61,610,000" insert "plus $15,500,000", after "herein", insert "said total development ceiling to be reduced by $10,000,000".

SEC. 104. The Act of August 18, 1970 (84 Stat. 825), as amended, is further amended as follows:

Report and annual listing

16 USC 1a-5

(a) In section 8 near the end thereof, delete the sentence "Each report and annual listing shall be printed as a House document.", and insert in lieu the following: "Each report and annual listing shall be printed as a House document: *Provided*, That should adequate supplies of previously printed identical reports remain available, newly submitted identical reports shall be omitted from printing upon the receipt by the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives of a joint letter from the chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate indicating such to be the case."; and

(b) Insert "(a)" after "SEC. 8." and add a new subsection (b) as follows:

"(b) Within six months of the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate, a comprehensive, 'National Park System Plan', which document shall constitute a professional guide for the identification of natural and historic themes of the United States, and from which candidate areas can be identified and selected to constitute units of the National Park System. Such plan shall be revised and updated annually.".

National Park System Plan, submittal to congressional committees

SEC. 105. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to revise the boundaries of the following units of the National Park System:

Boundary revisions

(1) Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site, North Carolina: to add approximately seventeen acres.

(2) Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Georgia and Tennessee: to add approximately one acre.

(3) Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, Virginia: to add approximately twenty acres.

(b) Sections 302, 303, and 304 of the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 3467) shall be applicable to the boundary revisions authorized in subsection (a) of this section, except that for the purposes of this section, the date of enactment referred to in section 302 of such Act shall be deemed to be the date of enactment of this section.

(c) For the purposes of acquiring the lands and interests in lands added to the units referred to in subsection (a), there are authorized to be appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund such sums as may be necessary, but not to exceed $304,000 for Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park and not to exceed $234,000 for Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park.

Appropriation authorization

SEC. 106. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to take such measures as may be necessary to provide for the continued protection of the historic Palmer's Chapel in the Cataloochee Valley of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The importance of the chapel in memorializing the early settlement of the valley and in providing an opportunity for interpreting the cultural traditions of the former residents of the valley is hereby recognized, and the Secretary is authorized to make suitable arrangements for the history of the chapel to be communicated to park visitors and for the chapel to continue to be used for memorial purposes by former residents and their descendants.

Palmer's Chapel, continued protection
16 USC 403k-3

SEC. 107. Section 304(a) of the Act of October 21, 1976 (90 Stat. 2732), is amended by inserting after "to the jurisdiction of the" the following: "Secretary of the Army, the land under the jurisdiction of the".

SEC. 108. The Act of June 30, 1944 (58 Stat. 645), as amended (16 U.S.C. 450bb), is further amended (1) by changing "Boundary Map, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park", numbered 385-40,000D and dated April 1974 to "Boundary Map, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park", numbered 385-80,021A and dated April 1979 and changing "two thousand acres" to "two thousand four hundred and seventy-five acres" in the first section; and (2) by changing "$1,300,000" to "$1,600,000" in section 4.

Boundary Map, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

16 USC 450bbb note

SEC. 109. Subsection 5(b) of the Act of October 13, 1964 (78 Stat. 1087), an Act "To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to cooperate with the State of Wisconsin in the designation and administration of the Ice Age National Scientific Reserve in the State of Wisconsin, and

Ice Age National Scientific Reserve, Wis., grants
16 USC 469h

for other purposes", as amended (16 U.S.C. 469h), is further amended by changing "$425,000" to "$2,500,000".

Appropriation authorization. 16 USC 251m.

SEC. 110. Section 320 of the Act of October 21, 1976 (90 Stat. 2732), is amended in subsection (j) by changing "$13,000,000" to "$23,700,000".

16 USC 459d-7

16 USC 459d-1 note.

SEC. 111. Paragraph (13) of section 101 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for increases in appropriation ceilings and boundary changes in certain units of the National Park System, and for other purposes", approved October 21, 1976 (90 Stat. 2732, 2733), is amended by changing the period to a semicolon and inserting the following thereafter: "the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to revise the boundary of the seashore to add approximately two hundred and seventy-four acres and to delete approximately two thousand acres, and sections 302 and 303 of the Act of April 11, 1972 (86 Stat. 120, 121), shall apply to the boundary revision authorized herein.".

Fort Saint Jean Baptiste de Natchitoches, La.

SEC. 112. (a) In order to commemorate the first European settlement in Louisiana, Fort Saint Jean Baptiste de Natchitoches (hereinafter called the "fort"), the Secretary is authorized to render the State of Louisiana such assistance, in the form of technical advice, grants of funds for land acquisition and development, and other help necessary to reconstruct the fort: *Provided*, That no funds shall be expended for reconstruction unless the Secretary determines that such reconstruction can be based on historical documentation.

Agreements with the State of Louisiana and affected local governmental authorities.

(b) The Secretary is authorized to enter into a cooperative agreement with the State of Louisiana and affected local governmental authorities which agreement shall include but not limited to—

(1) assurances that the State of Louisiana shall operate and maintain the fort as a public area;

(2) assurances that the State of Louisiana shall incur all operation and maintenance costs;

(3) assurances by the State of Louisiana that they will manage the fort consistent with its historic character; and

(4) authority for the Secretary to obtain reimbursement from or offset against the State of Louisiana of all Federal funds previously granted under this section, including subsequent violation of paragraph (3) of this subsection.

Appropriation authorization.

(c) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed $2,813,000 for the purposes of this section: *Provided*, That the Secretary may expend not to exceed 75 per centum of the total cost incurred in the reconstruction of the fort.

Memorial in Washington D.C. for USN men and women. 16 USC 431 note.

SEC. 113. (a) The United States Navy Memorial Foundation is authorized to erect a memorial on public grounds in the District of Columbia in honor and in commemoration of the men and women of the United States Navy who have served their country in war and peace.

(b)(1) The Secretary is authorized and directed to select, with the approval of the National Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission, a suitable site on public grounds of the United States, in the District of Columbia or on such grounds principally serving as a site for national monuments along the Potomac River in Northern Virginia, upon which may be erected the memorial authorized in subsection (a).

(2) The design and plans for such memorial shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary, the National Commission of Fine Arts, and the National Capital Planning Commission.

(3) Other than as to the land authorized for the erection of the memorial in paragraph (1) of this subsection, neither the United States nor the District of Columbia shall be put to any expense in the erection of this memorial.

(c) The authority conferred pursuant to this section shall lapse unless (1) the erection of such memorial is commenced within five years from the date of enactment of this section, and (2) prior to its commencement funds are certified available in an amount sufficient, in the judgment of the Secretary to insure completion of the memorial.

(d) The maintenance and care of the memorial erected under the provisions of this section shall be the responsibility of the Secretary. Maintenance and care.

SEC. 114. Section 206 of the Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), is amended by deleting all of subsection 6(c) and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 16 USC 470n

"(c) For the purposes of this section there is authorized to be appropriated an amount equal to the assessment for United States membership in the Centre for fiscal years 1979, 1980, 1981, and 1982: *Provided*, That no appropriation is authorized and no payment shall be made to the Centre in excess of 25 per centum of the total annual assessment of such organization. Authorization for payment of such assessments shall begin in fiscal year 1981, but shall include earlier costs.". Appropriation authorization.

SEC. 115. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to revise the boundary of the Saratoga National Historic Park to add approximately one hundred and forty-seven acres. 16 USC 159e

(b) For the purposes of acquiring land and interest in land added to the unit referred to in subsection (a) there are authorized to be appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund such sums as may be necessary but not to exceed $74,000 for Saratoga National Historic Park. Appropriation authorization.

SEC. 116. The Secretary of the Interior shall designate the David Berger Memorial located at the Jewish Community Center in Cleveland Heights, Ohio, as a national memorial. The significance of the memorial in preserving the memory of the eleven Israeli athletes who were assassinated at the Olympic games in Munich, Germany, in 1972 is, by this designation, recognized by the Congress. David Berger Memorial, Cleveland, Ohio, designation. 16 USC 431 note

SEC. 117. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire by purchase with donated or appropriated funds not to exceed two and one-half acres of land and submerged lands, waters, or interest therein, at Charleston, South Carolina, known generally as the Fleet Landing Site, for purposes of a mainland tour boat facility for access to Fort Sumter National Monument. Property so acquired shall be administered as a part of Fort Sumter National Monument. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section. Fleet Landing site, Charleston, S.C., acquisition. Appropriation authorization.

SEC. 118. Subsection 507(q) of the Act of November 10, 1978 (92 Stat. 3506) is amended in clause (2)(E) by changing "5" to "9". 16 USC 460kk

SEC. 119. (a) In order to protect the unique scenic, scientific, educational, and recreational values of certain lands in and around Yaquina Head, in Lincoln County, Oregon, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area (hereinafter referred to as the "area"). The boundaries of the area are those shown on the map entitled "Yaquina Head Area", dated July 1979, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Director, Bureau of Land Management, United States Department of the Interior, and the State Office of the Bureau of Land Management in the State of Oregon. Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area, Oreg., establishment. 43 USC 1783

(b)(1) The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") shall administer the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable to the public lands as defined in section 103(e) of the Federal Land Administration.

Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1702), in such a manner as will best provide for—

(A) the conservation and development of the scenic, natural, and historic values of the area;

(B) the continued use of the area for purposes of education, scientific study, and public recreation which do not substantially impair the purposes for which the area is established, and

(C) protection of the wildlife habitat of the area.

Management plan, development

(2) The Secretary shall develop a management plan for the area which accomplishes the purposes and is consistent with the provisions of this section. This plan shall be developed in accordance with the provisions of section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1712).

Quarrying of materials, permits and contracts

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Secretary is authorized to issue permits or to contract for the quarrying of materials from the area in accordance with the management plan for the area on condition that the lands be reclaimed and restored to the satisfaction of the Secretary. Such authorization to quarry shall require payment of fair market value for the materials to be quarried, as established by the Secretary, and shall also include any terms and conditions which the Secretary determines necessary to protect the values of such quarry lands for purposes of this section.

Reservation of lands for lighthouse purposes, revocation

(c) The reservation of lands for lighthouse purposes made by Executive order of June 8, 1866, of certain lands totaling approximately 18.1 acres, as depicted on the map referred to in subsection 119(a), is hereby revoked. The lands referred to in subsection 119(a) are hereby restored to the status of public lands as defined in section 103(e) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1702), and shall be administered in accordance with the management plan for the area developed pursuant to subsection 119(b), except that such lands are hereby withdrawn from settlement, sale, location, or entry, under the public land laws, including the mining laws (30 U.S.C., ch. 2), leasing under the mineral leasing laws (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), and disposals under the Materials Act of July 31, 1947, as amended (30 U.S.C. 601, 602).

30 USC 21 et seq

(d) The Secretary shall, as soon as possible but in no event later than twenty-four months following the date of the enactment of this section, acquire by purchase, exchange, donation, or condemnation all or any part of the lands and waters and interests in lands and waters within the area referred to in subsection 119(a) which are not in Federal ownership except that State land shall not be acquired by purchase or condemnation. Any lands or interests acquired by the Secretary pursuant to this section shall become public lands as defined in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended. Upon acquisition by the United States, such lands are automatically withdrawn under the provisions of subsection 119(c) except that lands affected by quarrying operations in the area shall be subject to disposals under the Materials Act of July 31, 1947, as amended (30 U.S.C. 601, 602). Any lands acquired pursuant to this subsection shall be administered in accordance with the management plan for the area developed pursuant to subsection 119(b).

43 USC 1702

Administration

Wind energy research, study

(e) The Secretary is authorized to conduct a study relating to the use of lands in the area for purposes of wind energy research. If the Secretary determines after such study that the conduct of wind energy research activity will not substantially impair the values of the lands in the area for purposes of this section, the Secretary is further authorized to issue permits for the use of such lands as a site for installation and field testing of an experimental wind turbine

generating system. Any permit issued pursuant to this subsection shall contain such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines necessary to protect the values of such lands for purposes of this section.

Terms and conditions

(f) The Secretary shall develop and administer, in addition to any requirements imposed pursuant to paragraph 119(b)(3), a program for the reclamation and restoration of all lands affected by quarrying operations in the area acquired pursuant to subsection 119(d). All revenues received by the United States in connection with quarrying operations authorized by paragraph 119(b)(3) shall be deposited in a separate fund account which shall be established by the Secretary of the Treasury. Such revenues are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary as needed for reclamation and restoration of any lands acquired pursuant to subsection 119(d). After completion of such reclamation and restoration to the satisfaction of the Secretary, any unexpended revenues in such fund shall be returned to the general fund of the United States Treasury.

Development and administration

Appropriation authorization

(g) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated in addition to that authorized by subsection 119(f), such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

Appropriation authorization

SEC. 120. (a) The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to conduct a survey of sites which he deems exhibit qualities most appropriate for the commemoration of each former President of the United States. The survey may include sites associated with the deeds, leadership, or lifework of a former President, and it may identify sites or structures historically unrelated to a former President but which may be suitable as a memorial to honor such President.

Presidential monument sites, survey
16 USC 467b

(b) The Secretary shall, from time to time, prepare and transmit to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate reports on individual sites and structures identified in the survey referred to in subsection (a), together with his recommendation as to whether such site or structure is suitable for establishment as a national historic site or national memorial to commemorate a former President. Each such report shall include pertinent information with respect to the need for acquisition of lands and interests therein, the development of facilities, and the operation and maintenance of the site or structure and the estimated cost thereof. If during the six-month period following the transmittal of a report pursuant to this subsection neither Committee has by vote of a majority of its members disapproved a recommendation of the Secretary that a site or structure is suitable for establishment as a national historic site, the Secretary may thereafter by appropriate order establish the same as a national historic site, including the lands and interests therein identified in the report accompanying his recommendation. The Secretary may acquire the lands and interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, transfer from any other Federal agency, or exchange, and he shall administer the site in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented, and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), as amended.

Individual sites and structures, report to congressional committees

16 USC 1-4, 22, 43
16 USC 450m, 450n

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed as diminishing the authority of the Secretary under the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), as amended, or as authorizing the Secretary to establish any national memorial, creation of which is hereby expressly reserved to the Congress.

Appropriation authorization.

(d) There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

SEC. 121. Authorizations of moneys to be appropriated under this Act shall be effective on October 1, 1980. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, authority to enter into contracts, to incur obligations, or to make payments under this Act shall be effective only to the extent, and in such amounts, as are provided in advance in appropriation Acts.

TITLE II

Channel Islands National Park, Calif. Establishment. 16 USC 410ff.

SEC. 201. In order to protect the nationally significant natural, scenic, wildlife, marine, ecological, archaeological, cultural, and scientific values of the Channel Islands in the State of California, including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) the brown pelican nesting area;

(2) the undisturbed tide pools providing species diversity unique to the eastern Pacific coast;

(3) the pinnipeds which breed and pup almost exclusively on the Channel Islands, including the only breeding colony for northern fur seals south of Alaska;

(4) the Eolian landforms and caliche;

(5) the presumed burial place of Juan Rodriquez Cabrillo; and

(6) the archaeological evidence of substantial populations of Native Americans;

there is hereby established the Channel Islands National Park, the boundaries of which shall include San Miguel and Prince Islands, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Anacapa, and Santa Barbara Islands, including the rocks, islets, submerged lands, and waters within one nautical mile of each island, as depicted on the map entitled, "Proposed Channel Islands National Park" numbered 159-20,008 and dated April 1979, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Superintendent of the park and the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The Channel Islands National Monument is hereby abolished as such, and the lands, waters, and interests therein withdrawn or reserved for the monument are hereby incorporated within and made a part of the new Channel Islands National Park.

Channel Islands National Monument. Abolishment.

16 USC 410ff-1.

SEC. 202. (a) Within the boundaries of the park as established in section 201, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to acquire lands, waters, or interests therein (including but not limited to scenic easements) by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, transfer from any Federal agency, exchange, or otherwise. Unless the property is wholly or partially donated, the Secretary shall pay to the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of its acquisition, less the fair market value on that date of any right retained by the owner. Any lands, waters, or interests therein owned by the State of California or any political subdivision thereof shall not be acquired. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, Federal property located within the boundaries of the park shall with the concurrence of the head of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for the purposes of the park: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall permit the use of federally owned park lands and waters which (i) have been transferred from another Federal agency pursuant to this section or which (ii) were the subject of a lease or permit issued by a Federal agency as of the date of enactment of this title, for essential national security missions and

California lands or interests, exemption.

for navigational aids, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary deems necessary to protect park resources.

(b) Notwithstanding the acquisition authority contained in subsection 202(a), any lands, waters, or interests therein, which are owned wholly or in part, by or which hereafter may be owned by, or under option to, the National Park Foundation, The Nature Conservancy (including any lands, waters, or interests therein which are designated as "Nature Conservancy Lands" on the map referred to in section 201 of this title) or any similar national, nonprofit conservation organization, or an affiliate or subsidiary thereof shall be acquired only with the consent of the owner thereof: *Provided*, That the Secretary may acquire such property in accordance with the provisions of this Act if he determines that the property is undergoing or is about to undergo a change in use which is inconsistent with the purposes of this title.

Nature Conservancy Lands, acquisition.

(c) With respect to the privately owned lands on Santa Rosa Island, the Secretary shall acquire such lands as expeditiously as possible after the date of enactment of this title. The acquisition of these lands shall take priority over the acquisition of other privately owned lands within the park.

Santa Rosa Island lands, priority acquisition.

(d)(1) The owner of any private property may, on the date of its acquisition and as a condition of such acquisition, retain for himself a right of use and occupancy of all or such portion of such property as the owner may elect for a definite term of not more than twenty-five years, or ending at the death of the owner, or his spouse, whichever is later. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. Any such right retained pursuant to this subsection with respect to any property shall be subject to termination by the Secretary upon his determination that such property is being used for any purpose which is incompatible with the administration of the park or with the preservation of the resources therein, and it shall terminate by operation of law upon notification by the Secretary to the holder of the right, of such determination and tendering to him the amount equal to the fair market value of that portion which remains unexpired.

(2) In the case of any property acquired by the Secretary pursuant to this title with respect to which a right of use and occupancy was not reserved by the former owner pursuant to this subsection, at the request of the former owner, the Secretary may enter into a lease agreement with the former owner under which the former owner may continue any existing use of such property which is compatible with the administration of the park and with the preservation of the resources therein.

Right of use and occupancy not reserved by former owner, lease agreement.

(3) Any right retained pursuant to this subsection, and any lease entered into under paragraph (2), shall be subject to such access and other provisions as may be required by the Secretary for visitor use and resources management.

SEC. 203. (a) The Secretary is directed to develop, in cooperation and consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, the State of California, and various knowledgeable Federal and private entities, a natural resources study report for the park, including, but not limited to, the following:

Natural resources study report, development. 16 USC 410ff-2

(1) an inventory of all terrestrial and marine species, indicating their population dynamics, and probable trends as to future numbers and welfare;

(2) recommendations as to what actions should be considered for adoption to better protect the natural resources of the park.

Such report shall be submitted within two complete fiscal years from the date of enactment of this title to the Committee on Interior and

Submittal to congressional committees.

Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate, and updated revisions of such report shall be similarly submitted at subsequent two year intervals to cover a period of ten years after the date of enactment of this title.

State of California cooperative agreements for law enforcement administration

(b) The Secretary is authorized and directed to enter into and continue cooperative agreements with the Secretary of Commerce and the State of California for the enforcement of Federal and State laws and regulations on those lands and waters within and adjacent to the park which are owned by the State of California. No provision of this title shall be deemed to affect the rights and jurisdiction of the State of California within the park, including, but not limited to, authority over submerged lands and waters within the park boundaries, and the marine resources therein.

16 USC 410ff-3.

SEC. 204. (a) Subject to the provisions of section 201 of this title, the Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.). In the administration of the park, the Secretary may utilize such statutory authority available for the conservation and management of wildlife and natural and cultural resources as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this title. The park shall be administered on a low-intensity, limited-entry basis.

(b) In recognition of the special fragility and sensitivity of the park's resources, it is the intent of Congress that the visitor use within the park be limited to assure negligible adverse impact on the park resources. The Secretary shall establish appropriate visitor carrying capacities for the park.

Comprehensive general management plan, submittal to congressional committees

(c)(1) Within three complete fiscal years from the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary, in consultation with The Nature Conservancy and the State of California, shall submit to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate, a comprehensive general managment plan for the park, pursuant to criteria stated in the provisions of section 12(b) of the Act of August 18, 1970 (84 Stat. 825), as amended (16 U.S.C. 1a-1 et seq.). Such plan shall include alternative considerations for the design and operation of a public transportation system connecting the park with the mainland, with such considerations to be developed in cooperation with the State of California and the Secretary of Transportation. The Secretary shall seek the advice of the scientific community in the preparation of said plan, and conduct hearings for public comment in Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties.

16 USC 1a-7.

Hearings

(2) Those aspects of such a plan which relate to marine mammals shall be prepared by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary and the State of California.

Federal funds, approval for expenditure
16 USC 410ff-4.

SEC. 205. The head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking with respect to the lands and waters within or adjacent or related to the park, and the head of any Federal agency having authority to license or permit any undertaking with respect to such lands and waters, shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on such undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license or permit, as the case may be, afford the Secretary a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking and shall give due consideration to any comments made by the Secretary and to

the effect of such undertaking on the purposes for which the park is established.

Review of park area, report to President
16 USC 410ff-5.
16 USC 1132.

SEC. 206. Within three complete fiscal years from the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall review the area within the park and shall report to the President, in accordance with subsections 3 (c) and (d) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890), his recommendations as to the suitability or nonsuitability of any area within the park for designation as wilderness. Any designation of any such areas as wilderness shall be accomplished in accordance with said subsections of the Wilderness Act.

16 USC 1131 note.

SEC. 207. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no fees shall be charged for entrance or admission to the park.

16 USC 410ff-6.

16 USC 410ff-7.

SEC. 208. The Secretary is authorized to expend Federal funds for the cooperative management of The Nature Conservancy and other private property for research, resources management, and visitor protection and use. All funds authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of the Channel Islands National Monument are hereby transferred to the Channel Islands National Park. Effective October 1, 1980, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such further sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this title, but not to exceed $500,000 for development. From the Land and Water Conservation Fund there is authorized to be appropriated $30,100,000 for the purposes of land acquisition. For the authorizations made in this section, any amounts authorized but not appropriated in any fiscal year shall remain available for appropriation in succeeding fiscal years.

Transfer of funds.

Appropriation authorizations.

Approved March 5, 1980.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 96-119 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
SENATE REPORT No. 96-484 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:
Vol. 125 (1979): May 7, considered and passed House.
Vol. 126 (1980): Feb. 18, considered and passed Senate, amended.
Feb. 20, House concurred in Senate amendments.
WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS:
Vol. 16 (1980): Mar. 5, Presidential statement.

Appendix B

TOPICS RELEVANT TO ISSUE RESOLUTION

COMPATIBILITY OF LAND USES

Comment

Yaquina Head is a designated outstanding natural area. With such special recognition come certain land use constraints and limitations, because not all uses, either existing or potential, are compatible with the purposes for which the outstanding natural area is established. Land use incompatibilities, including those uses which conflict with the headland's natural, cultural and scenic values as well as those uses which conflict with one another, could seriously hinder management efforts if allowed to continue or develop.

Considerations

1. Quarry operations

2. Adjacent land uses

    a. Residential and commercial development
    b. Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge (wilderness)
    c. Intertidal zone/environmental education

3. Recreation activities

    a. Wildlife observation
    b. General sightseeing
    c. Photography
    d. Fishing
    e. Scuba diving
    f. Collecting
    g. Picnicking
    h. Hiking/walking
    i. Hang gliding
    j. Kite flying
    k. Driving off-road vehicles
    l. Radio-controlled glider flying

4. Recreation facility development

5. Scientific study and research

6. Open space

    a. Wildlife habitat
    b. Plant communities

7. Roads, trails, structures and utility lines

8. Lighthouse/light station operation and maintenance

9. Communications equipment operation and maintenance

10. Wind energy study and research

11. Experimental wind turbine generating system development

REHABILITATION OF DISTURBED AREAS

Comment

Resource damage and disturbance, both culturally and naturally caused, is evident throughout most of the headland. If the headland's unique natural, cultural and scenic resource values are to be enhanced and visitor experience opportunities perpetuated, many damaged and disturbed areas will have to be rehabilitated.

Considerations

1. Culturally caused disturbance

    a. Quarried areas
    b. Lighthouse/light station complex
    c. Communications site
    d. Roads, foot trails, parking areas, and hillside areas (ORV ruts)

2. Naturally caused disturbance

    a. Slumps and slides
    b. Erosion

VISITOR SAFETY

Comment

By their very nature, coastal headlands have historically prompted concern for visitor safety from public land managers and private landowners alike. Yaquina Head is no exception. Its natural near-vertical cliffs and steep-walled quarry areas create hazardous conditions for visitors.

Considerations

1. Natural near-vertical cliffs
2. Steep-walled quarry areas
3. Roads and trails

DISPOSITION OF STRUCTURES, EQUIPMENT, ROADS AND OTHER CULTURAL MODIFICATIONS

Comment

With few exceptions, the headland's natural landscape has been modified by the introduction of structures, equipment, roads and similar cultural modifications. The degree to which particular modifications either add to or detract from the overall character of the landscape is variable, but their cumulative effect is, for the most part, considered deleterious to the headland's multiple resource values.

Considerations

1. Buildings
2. Quarry equipment
3. Debris and trash piles
4. Fences and gates
5. Roads
6. Utility lines
7. Wooden stairway/guardrail
8. Concrete pads and walkways
9. Water storage tanks
10. Signs

MANAGEMENT COOPERATION BETWEEN AGENCIES

Comment

While BLM has been delegated primary management responsibilities, several other Federal, State and local government agencies have vested interests in the resources at Yaquina Head and its surrounding lands and waters. Obviously, BLM cannot effectively and efficiently manage the outstanding natural area without their support and cooperation. Toward this end, avenues for formal communication should be opened.

Considerations

1. Federal Agencies

   a. U.S. Coast Guard
   b. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

2. State Agencies

   a. Department of Fish and Wildlife
   b. Parks and Recreation Division
   c. Division of State Lands
   d. Oregon State University (Marine Science Center)

3. Local Agencies

   a. Lincoln County

AREA MONITORING, USE SUPERVISION AND ADMINISTRATION

Comment

Considering the area's relatively small size in relation to the estimated quarter of a million visits annually, on-site monitoring, use supervision and administration are management responsibilities which cannot be postponed or avoided. Visitor safety and resource protection are considerations which require immediate attention, and because of the area's high visibility, BLM is provided with an exceptional opportunity to develop positive interaction with the public.

Considerations

1. Visitor safety
2. Resource protection
3. Regulation enforcement
4. Nightly closure
5. Public information
6. Facility operation and maintenance
7. Vandalism and other forms of problem behavior

Appendix C

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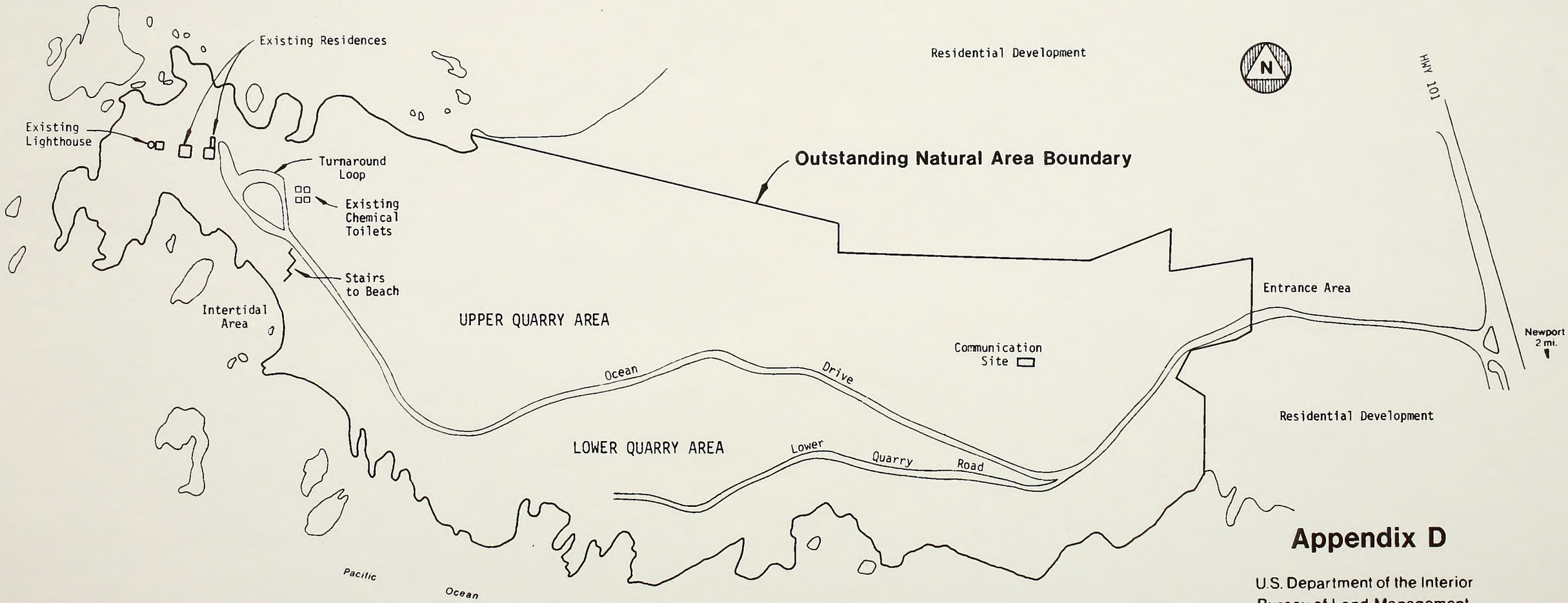
Other Federal and State Agencies

United States Coast Guard
United States Fish and Wildlife Service
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Oregon State University - Marine Science Center



Appendix D

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

YAQUINA HEAD OUTSTANDING NATURAL AREA

250 0 250 500
scale feet

October 4, 1983