

OPEN SPACE, SCENIC AND HISTORIC AREAS, AND NATURAL RESOURCES

## Open Space, Scenic and Historic Areas and Natural Resources

### GOAL #5 OPEN SPACE, SCENIC AND HISTORIC AREAS, AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The overall goal of Statewide Planning Goal #5, Open Space, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Natural Resources is: "To conserve open space and protect natural and scenic resources".

To achieve this goal, Cannon Beach is required to undertake an inventory of the following twelve types of resources:

- a. Land needed or desirable for open space;
- b. Mineral and aggregate resources;
- c. Energy sources;
- d. Fish and wildlife areas and habitats;
- e. Ecologically and scientifically significant natural areas, including desert areas;
- f. Outstanding scenic views and sites;
- g. Water areas, wetlands, watersheds and groundwater resources;
- h. Wilderness areas;
- I. Historic areas, sites, structures and objects;
- j. Cultural areas;
- k. Potential and approved Oregon Recreation Trails;
- l. Potential and approved federal wild and scenic waterways and state scenic waterways.

These resources are to be inventoried as to their location, quality and quantity.

Upon completion of the resource inventory, a determination is to be made if there are conflicting non-open space uses for these resources or resource areas. Areas or sites for which no conflicting use has been identified are to be protected. Where conflicting uses have been determined to exist, the economic, social, environmental and energy consequences of the conflicting uses on the resource shall be determined.

Based on the inventory and the analysis of conflicting uses, the City is to develop a program that will:

- 1) ensure open space;
- 2) protect scenic and historic areas and natural resources for future generations;

- 3) promote healthy and visually attractive environments in harmony with the natural landscape character.

#### Requirements of the Administrative Rule on Goal #5, OAR 660-16

An administrative rule clarifying the requirement of Statewide Planning Goal #5, Open Spaces, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Natural Resources was adopted by the Land Conservation and Development Commission in June of 1981. The administrative rule establishes a method to be used in applying Goal #5 to resource sites. This procedure addresses the following elements: what is and is not required to be included in the plan inventory; how to identify conflicting uses for resource sites and determine their impacts on those resource sites; and how to protect resource sites, depending on the degree to which conflicting uses are to be allowed or limited.

The following is an outline of the three-step procedure which the Administrative Rule establishes. The first step is data collection and an evaluation of the quality, quantity, and location of the resource sites identified. Based on the information collected, one of three decisions is made: (1) the resource is determined not to be important enough to warrant inclusion in the inventory; (2) or the available information is inadequate to determine the value of an identified resource (in this case, the City must include policy language in its Comprehensive Plan committing the City to the development of additional information on the resource sites' quality, quantity); (3) and the resource site is important enough to include in the inventory.

The second step is the identification of conflicting non-open space uses for a given resource or resource site. If no conflicting uses are identified, the resource must be protected. If conflicting uses are identified, an evaluation of the environmental, social, economic and energy consequences of allowing the conflicting use is required. The level of information that the City must provide concerning possible conflicting uses should be adequate to explain why the City chose to protect, or not to protect, a given resource.

#### Relationship of Goal #5 to the Estuarine Resources Goal #16, and the Coastal Shoreland Goal #17

Goal #5 lists fourteen types of resources that are subject to inventory and possible protection. A number of these resources are also addressed by the Estuarine Resources Goal and the Coastal Shoreland Goal. Generally, the resource protection requirements of the Estuarine Resources goal and the Coastal Shoreland Goal are more stringent than the requirements of the Open-Space Goal.

Generally, when one of the fourteen Goal #5 resources is located in either an estuarine or coastal shoreland area, the appropriate resource inventory and protection requirements of the Estuarine Resources Goal or the Coastal Shorelands Goal are applied. Therefore, these resources are not covered by this element of the Comprehensive Plan. An exception to this methodology was taken for wetlands. All non-estuarine wetlands were analyzed under the Goal #5 process.

The following described the scope of the Goal #5 inventory for each of the identified resources:

- 1) Open Space - all land and water areas;
- 2) Mineral/Aggregate - all land and water areas;
- 3) Energy Sources - all land and water areas;
- 4) Fish/Wildlife Habitat - all land outside of the City's estuarine areas that is not a "significant habitat";
- 5) Ecologically Significant Natural Areas - all land areas;
- 6) Scientifically Significant Natural Areas - all land areas;
- 7) Outstanding Scenic Views - all land and water areas;
- 8) Watersheds - all land areas;
- 9) Groundwater resources - all land areas;
- 10) Wetlands - all land and water areas, except estuarine areas;
- 11) Historical/Archaeological Sites - all land areas;
- 12) Wilderness - all areas;
- 13) Oregon Recreation Trails - all land areas; and
- 14) Wild and Scenic Waterways - all land areas.

#### Methodology of the Open Space, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Natural Resources Inventory

The following procedure was used in undertaking the Cannon Beach Open Space Inventory and in the establishment of a program to protect identified open space sites resources:

- 1) Determination of the elements of each resource category to be inventoried. The completeness of each resource category to be verified with appropriate state agencies.
- 2) Selection of inventory sources.
- 3) Development of a resource list based on the inventory sources.
- 4) Determination of conflicting uses, if any, for the resource. Where conflicting uses were identified, an evaluation of the environmental, social, energy and economic impact of allowing these conflicting uses was undertaken.
- 5) Development of a program to achieve the objective of the Open Space Goal. This includes a determination of which resources to protect and the appropriate method of resource protection. Generally, where they were found to be adequate, existing state or federal programs and regulations were relied on to protect resources. Additional local protection was developed only for those resources for which existing regulation was found to be inadequate to meet the intent of the Goal.

#### Resource #1 Open Space

The Goal defines open space to "consist of lands used for agriculture or forest uses and any land area that would, if preserved and continued in its present use:

- a) Conserve and enhance natural or scenic resources;
- b) Protect air or streams or water supply;
- c) Promote conservation of soils, wetlands, beaches or tidal marshes;
- d) Conserve landscaped areas such as public or private golf course, that reduce air pollution and enhance the value of abutting or neighboring property;
- e) Enhance the value to the public of abutting or neighboring parks, forests, wildlife preserves, nature reservations or sanctuaries or other open space;
- f) Promote orderly urban development".

Using the above definition, three types of open space can be identified. The first is general open space. This category consists of forest lands, ocean beaches, and estuarine areas. The city has two types of land use regulations which seek to protect the open space values of forested areas in an urban setting.

First, forest management activities are permitted as conditional uses in only two zones within the urban growth boundary, the Residential Very Low Density Zone, RVL and the Open Space Recreation Zone, OSR. One of the standards for forest management in these zones is a limit on the overall amount of tree cover which can be removed. The purpose of the selective harvesting standard is provide a balance between permitting an economic use of the property until such time as the property is converted to urban use and the retention of the open space values that the forested area provides. Secondly, the City has adopted a tree removal ordinance to regulate the removal of trees in conjunction with urban development. The purpose of the ordinance is to permit the removal of trees necessary for the development and use of the property while retaining as much of the existing tree cover as possible. The open space values of the City's estuarine areas are protected through the comprehensive plan's Estuarine Resources element and the Zoning Ordinance's Estuarine and Open Space zones. The open space value of the ocean beaches are protected by the following measures: the state's declaration of the Pacific shore as a state recreation area (ORS 390.605 - 390.770) and the State Parks and Recreation Department's improvement permit process to ensure that improvements to the oceanshore are consistent with the maintenance of the public interest in the oceanshore; and the provisions of the city's Oceanfront Management Overlay Zone which prohibit development on the beach, active foredunes and conditionally stable foredunes that are subject to wave overtopping and ocean undercutting.

The second group of open space consists of site specific resources. This category includes parks, wildlife refuges and natural areas. The city contains nine parks. These are described in the parks and recreation element of the plan. The parks are protected from conflicting uses by virtue of their public ownership. Les Shirley Park, City Park, the Tolovana Wayside and South Park are subject to a Park zoning designation which protects the open space aspect of these parks from potentially conflicting uses. Haystack Hill Park is protected by an Open Space zoning classification. Ecola Creek Park is protected by an Estuarine Resources zoning classification. The open space values of Chapman Point are protected by an Open Space zoning designation. This designation prohibits any uses that interfere with Chapman Point's open space values. Haystack Rock is part of the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge administered by the US Department of Fish and Wildlife. Discussion of Haystack Rock is contained in the significant natural features section.

The final category is open space which is provided in conjunction with a specific development, usually residential. This type of open space can serve a number of purposes: the protection of areas of steep slope, geologic hazard, or flooding hazard; the buffering of conflicting land uses; or the provision of areas for passive and active forms of recreation. The City has adopted Comprehensive Plan policies and Zoning Ordinance provisions that provide for cluster development and the retention of open space in residential developments.

#### Resource #2 Mineral/Aggregate

The Department of Geology and Mineral Industries list of removal permits was used as a source for identifying aggregate sites in Cannon Beach. None were identified. There are no streams in Cannon Beach for which a Division of State Lands permit for the removal of gravel has been issued. No mineral resources, such as coal, have been identified within the Cannon Beach urban growth boundary.

#### Resource #3 Energy Sources

There are no energy resource sites in Cannon Beach, e.g. hydro-electric sites, sites identified as having potential for wind farms, or areas with geothermal energy potential. However, Cannon Beach may have the potential for small individual wind energy systems. Wind monitoring tests (1982-83) conducted by the Oregon Department of Energy indicate the Mean Wind Speed at Fort Stevens State Park is 15.6 mph and 15.9 mph at Nehalem Bay State Park. It can be assumed that areas of Cannon Beach would have similar wind speed readings. A mean wind speed of 12 mph is usually used as a standard indicating that wind generation of electricity is feasible.

#### Resource #4 Fish/Wildlife Habitat

The "Fish and Wildlife Habitat Protection Plan for Clatsop County" prepared by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife includes six wildlife habitat types: big game, upland game birds, water fowl, furbearers and hunted non-game wildlife, non-game wildlife and fish habitat.

The Department of Fish and Wildlife classifies big game range as either Major Big Game Range, Peripheral Big Game Range, or Excluded Range. (Big Game Range provides the habitat requirements for

Roosevelt Elk, Black trail deer, Black bear and cougar). Major Big Game Range is defined as that portion of the County which supports the majority of big game. In general, these lands are sparsely developed forest lands. They also provide the majority of big game recreational opportunity. Peripheral Big Game Range is generally defined as the valley bottoms of the County's major river valleys. These lands support substantial big games populations and serve as a wintering area for animals from major range areas in severe winters. Conflicts exist between big game and other uses, and these conflicts limit management options and recreational opportunities. The Peripheral Big Game Range areas were once of equal value with Major Big Game Range prior to their more intensive development. Excluded Range areas are developed areas, such as cities and urbanized portions of the County, that are only occasionally used by big game. The portion of Cannon Beach west of U.S. Highway 101 is classed as Excluded Range. The area east of Highway 101 is classified as Peripheral Range. The major conflicting use for the peripheral range area is residential development. Residential development will degrade or destroy big game habitat. Big game habitat will be displaced from these areas to other non-impacted areas. Loss in habitat may result in a decline in big game population with an affect on hunting activity.

Two types of habitat have been determined to be important for upland birds: mineral springs for band-tail pigeons and riparian vegetation along streams. There are no mineral springs in Cannon Beach. The study "Cannon Beach Wetlands" includes an inventory of all the streams located in the city's urban growth boundary. The streams are associated with the city's many small drainages and are characterized as either intermittent or of low flow. The largest stream, other than Ecola Creek, is Logan Creek. The conflicting use analysis of the streams and their associated uses is contained in the "Cannon Beach Wetland Study", which is an appendix of the background report. All the city's streams are subject to stream corridor protection standards incorporated into the Zoning Ordinance. The stream corridor standards require a ten foot buffer on either side of the stream, with a fifteen foot buffer required adjacent to Logan Creek. This buffer will protect riparian vegetation associated with the streams and this in turn will protect habitat valuable to upland birds, as well as other birds.

Two areas of Cannon Beach provide waterfowl habitat, Ecola Creek and the lagoons of the city's sewage treatment facility. Since 1987, a weekly bird census of the lagoon area has been taken. During the summer months, two species are present, wood ducks and

mallards. The wood ducks migrate in the middle of September. Five species of water fowl over winter at the lagoons: lesser scaups, buffleheads, shovelers, mallards, and coots. The primary waterfowl found in Ecola Creek are mergansers in the summer and buffleheads in the fall and winter. The waterfowl habitat associated with Ecola Creek is protected through the policies and standards that apply to Ecola Creek Estuary. The waterfowl habitat associated with the city's sewer lagoons is protected by virtue of the fact that the lagoons are required to operate the city's sewage system.

Non-game wildlife includes eagles, herons, ospreys, owls, and snowy plovers. There are no known Northern Bald Eagle, Great Blue Heron, Osprey or Northern Spotted Owl, or snowy plover nesting sites in Cannon Beach.

The habitat for furbearers and hunted non-game wildlife corresponds to that for big game species and upland birds.

Ecola Creek supports anadromous fish runs of coho salmon, steelhead and sea-run cutthroat. These are discussed in the Natural Resources, Fish and Marine Life element of the Background Report. There are a number of factors that can lead to a loss of fish habitat or the deterioration of habitat quality. The most significant of these are: low stream flows; elevated stream temperatures; stream sedimentation; and chemical or biological stream pollution. Stream quality, and thus its value as fish habitat is affected by adjacent land uses. The major adjacent land uses of Ecola Creek are residential and commercial. Residential and commercial uses can affect stream quality in a number of ways. The removal of riparian vegetation can result in elevated stream temperatures and increase the potential for stream bank erosion. Improper land clearing practices can result in stream sedimentation. The riparian vegetation along Ecola Creek is protected by standards contained in the city's Estuary zone. The land adjacent to the Ecola Creek estuary has been subdivided. Therefore, potential erosion and sedimentation which can result from land clearing operations associated with subdivisions development will not occur. Development of individual commercial sites is subject to the city's design review process. This process permits evaluation of land clearing activities on adjacent estuarine areas. The city's lot coverage requirements and tree removal standards limit the portions of residential sites which can be cleared, thus minimizing the potential impact of erosion and sedimentation. There are no major land uses along the estuary which have the potential to contribute to chemical or biological

pollution of the creek. Effluent from the city's sewage treatment plant is subject to tertiary treatment and must comply with the conditions of its discharge permit from the Department of Environmental Quality. The primary land use adjacent to Ecola Creek, outside of the urban growth boundary, is forestry. Potential impacts of forest operations on the stream include: sedimentation, elevated stream temperatures, and contamination with herbicides. The Oregon Forest Practices Act and Forest Practices Rules provide the regulatory framework for addressing these potential impacts.

#### Resource #5 & 6 Significant Natural Areas

The report, Oregon Natural Areas, Clatsop County, prepared by the Oregon Natural Heritage Program for the Department of Land Conservation and Development listed Chapman Point as a potentially significant natural area. The site has been designated Open Space. The OS zone does not permit any uses. Therefore, the zoning designation protects the open space values associated with Chapman Point from conflicting uses.

Haystack Rock is part of the Oregon Islands Natural Wildlife Refuge administered by the U.S. Department of Fish and Wildlife. Haystack Rock and an area within a 300 yard radius of the base of the rock have been designated a Marine Garden by the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission, one of four such areas on the Oregon coast. Marine Gardens are areas that support diverse intertidal or subtidal communities and are adaptable to visitor use through specific management techniques, especially as focal points for formal and informal marine education. Regulations under the Marine Garden designation are administered by the Department of Fish and Wildlife.

The following is the description of Haystack Rock contained in the Territorial Sea Plan, prepared by the Oregon Ocean Policy Advisory Council. The state owns the intertidal lands in the Marine Garden. The US Fish and Wildlife Service owns Haystack Rock and adjacent rocks above Mean High Water. The state owns the adjacent beach. The key resources are: three seabird colonies with over 2,000 birds consisting of pelagic cormorant, western gull, pigeon guillemot, rhinoceros auklet, and tufted puffin; the tufted puffin nesting colony is the second largest in the state. The site is rated as having high intertidal habitat levels, but whose size is low. Seabird concentrations are rated high. Resource conflicts for both intertidal and bird life are rated very high. In terms of current

use, the site is rated very high for both visitation and accessibility. The identified impact concerns are overuse of the intertidal area and disturbance of nesting seabirds by climbing on the rocks. Uses include tidepooling, sight seeing, and shore angling. The city's Haystack Rock Awareness Program provides interpretive services during the summer months. In the section concerning future site management, the plan states that "future site management programs need to address trampling impacts to the intertidal area and disturbances to the seabird nesting colonies. Impacts can be partially alleviated through education. The Haystack Rock Awareness Program has done an excellent job of focusing public education to reduce impacts. This program should be continued and expanded. Educational efforts should target local hotels and school groups that use the area. There should be greater enforcement of the no climbing rules on Haystack Rock. It may be necessary to implement rotational closures of sections of the intertidal area to allow some recovery of the areas receiving the greatest use".

The city will participate, through the Haystack Rock Awareness Program, with the US Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife in joint management actions to implement elements of the Territorial Sea Plan as it pertains to Haystack Rock and in particular to implement actions which will limit the impact of conflicting uses on the resources in the vicinity of Haystack Rock.

Other off-shore islands in the vicinity of Cannon Beach include Bird Rocks to the west of Chapman Point and Silver Point and Jockey Cap south of the city limits. These islands are also in the Oregon Islands Natural Wildlife Refuge. The islands support seabird colonies. The Territorial Sea Plan identifies Bird Rocks as a site needing additional assessment for protection.

#### Resource #7 Scenic Views

The Open Space, Parks and Recreation section of the 1979 Comprehensive Plan Background Report recognized the importance of scenic resources in defining the community. The report included an inventory of those city's visual resources which were defined as having a high scenic value. The categories of visual or scenic areas were based on the publication "Visual Resource Analysis of

the Oregon Coastal Zone" prepared by the Oregon Coast Conservation and Development Commission in October 1974. The following is a list of the resources identified:

<u>Area</u>	<u>Perspective (Direction of visual experience)</u>	<u>Potential Policy or Control</u>
Haystack Rock	Oceanward from beach level or Tolovana Hill/Hemlock View-point	Further protection of tidepools, restricting cars from the beach in front of the Rock, height limits along Hemlock
The beach and ocean appearance	All directions: Oceanward, toward the mountains, toward Tillamook Head	Guidelines for shore protection; restriction of cars; elimination of spot lights on the beach, lower height limits on beach front
Chapman Point & Dunes to the Creek south	North from Elk Creek	Recognition of Chapman Point as a natural area; protection of foredunes from development
Ocean Avenue	Oceanward, north and south	Improve beach steps; restricts drive-through traffic (as between Jackson and Van Buren); lower building height
Elk Creek Estuary	East and west from Hemlock St. bridge	Keep RVs in existing area, allow only day use of immediate shore lands. Provide bike/hiking trail

along City dike; control development of state wayside to insure compatibility with the creek

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Elk Creek wetlands on both sides of U.S. 101

East of City park & dike

Maintain as a natural area and flood "sponge"

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Downtown Cannon Beach

Both sides from 1st Street to Elk Creek Bridge

Enact design review to keep future construction compatible with existing character. Discourage "fast food" or garish activities

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U.S. 101 Scenic Corridor

Silver Point to Cannon Beach Jct. including forest buffer on both sides of 50'

Limited access along highway, all uses setback with no highway frontage. Tree buffer of 50' maintained throughout the distance

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Gov. Oswald West House and Grounds

From the beach or immediately north

Designation as an historical area, possible future acquisition by the State, protection from incompatible structures or uses, preservation

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Trees

Throughout the City

Protection by enactment of "Tree Ordinance"

During the past fifteen years the city has implemented many of the plan polices and zoning standards that were suggested. The following summarizes these actions.

**Haystack Rock** The Haystack Rock Awareness Program provides an educational and interpretive program focussing on the intertidal habitat surrounding Haystack Rock. The program's objective is to protect Haystack Rock's fragile ecosystem through education of the visiting public. Vehicular use of the beach has been restricted to emergency vehicles, the disabled, the launching of boats, and wood collection. The city chose not to establish special height restrictions on areas west of Hemlock Street as a means of maximizing the views of Haystack Rock.

**Ocean beaches** The city has established an oceanfront management overlay zone, within the Zoning Ordinance, which applies to uses and activities on the beach and adjacent upland areas. The zone restricts the uses that are permitted on the beach and this restriction on use has the effect of protecting the beach's scenic values. The overlay zone also contains standards for beachfront protective measures. The preferred method of shoreline protection is the protection of existing vegetation or the use of vegetative shoreline stabilization. These preferred methods of shoreline stabilization are intended to minimize the visual impact of beachfront protective structures on the beach and adjacent areas. As discussed in the Haystack Rock section, vehicular use of the beach has been greatly restricted. The city has established zoning ordinance standards to limit the impact of spot lights on the beach. The city has chosen not to establish a lower building height along the beach front.

**Chapman Point and Dunes** The scenic values of Chapman Point are protected by an Open Space land use designation. This designation does not permit any uses or activities on Chapman Point. The Oceanfront Management Overlay Zone includes standards which prohibit residential development on the active foredune and conditionally stable foredunes subject to wave overtopping and ocean undercutting. This standard protects foredunes from development and thus maintains their scenic qualities.

**Ocean Avenue** The city has implemented a program of improving beach access. To date no improvements have been made along Ocean Avenue. No changes to the traffic pattern on Ocean Avenue have

been implemented. The city has chosen not to establish a lower building height for lots along Ocean Avenue.

**Ecola Creek Estuary** The city has established comprehensive plan polices and zoning ordinance standards to regulate uses in the Ecola Creek estuary. These polices have the effect of treating the estuary as a "natural estuary" under the state's classification scheme. The polices and standards protect the estuary's scenic values. The "sponge area" has been designated Estuarine. A comprehensive plan policy limits the area for the pasturing of animals and additional animals are not permitted. The city has adopted a comprehensive plan policy regarding the development of a bike/hiking trail on a portion of the diked area. The area once intended to be a state wayside has been developed into Les Shirley Park, a city park. The design of this park considered the protection of the scenic values of the adjacent estuarine area.

**Downtown Cannon Beach** The city has established a design review process. All commercial building are subject to the design review process, including those in the downtown area. A number of the design review criteria address the impact of a development on scenic resources. The design review process has been effective in creating a downtown area with a distinct visual character which is compatible with the surrounding residential area. The city has established plan policies and zoning standards to prohibit formula food restaurants. The city also regulates outdoor merchandising as a means of maintaining the visual character of its commercial areas.

**US 101 Scenic Corridor** The city has adopted comprehensive plan policies which prohibit additional commercial development along Highway 101. The city has adopted comprehensive plan polices intended to preserve the scenic character of Highway 101 by opposing its widening to four lanes and the removal of trees contained within its right-of-way.

**Oswald West House** The Oswald West house was destroyed by fire in the early 1990's. The house has been reconstructed to conform to its original historic character. The site of the Oswald West house is listed on the Federal Register of Historic Places. Acquisition of the site has been found to be inappropriate. No additional regulations are required to "protect" the site of the Oswald West house from the impacts of adjacent residential uses.

**Trees** The city's zoning ordinance contains a chapter regulating the removal of trees. These regulations maintain the scenic character of Cannon Beach which is associated with its tree cover.

In 1994, the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development prepared a document titled "Exceptional Aesthetic Resources, Technical Report". The report provides an initial inventory of exceptional aesthetic resources along Oregon's ocean shoreline. The areas identified in the report are intended to be a starting point for local governments in their evaluation and designation of shoreland areas to be protected for their scenic values. The study divided the state's coastal shoreline into ten regions. Within each region "Recommended Landscapes with Exceptional Aesthetic Resources" were identified. For each such landscape there is a description of the exceptional values that are present, possible enhancement opportunities that will raise the landscape to its full potential and general development guidelines that are consistent with the natural values in that landscape. Cannon Beach is located in the region identified as the Nehalem Subregion. One landscape is identified in Cannon Beach; it is referred to as Haystack Rock and Wayside. The report describes this landscape as follows. "Haystack Rock - the cluster of rocks are prominent, basaltic remnants located in Cannon Beach. There is an opportunity to develop a highway pull-off at Haystack Rock Wayside which would open views to the rocks. Development of structures or rehabilitation of existing structures between the Wayside and the rock should be low profile so as not to conflict with existing and potential views. View management should include the addition of low vegetation to screen structures below the viewpoint and selective clearing to frame the beach and rock. Any signs should be located outside the view corridor." Haystack Rock is a scenic resource. However, the development of a wayside at Haystack Hill State Park as a means of creating "visual access" to Haystack Rock is not desirable. The Park has a plan/zoning ordinance designation of Open Space. This zone does not permit any park development, including trails. The park's aesthetic character, including views to Haystack Rock, is best preserved by maintaining the park in its undeveloped condition.

#### Resources #8, 9, & 10 Watersheds, Groundwater Resources and Wetlands

There are no lakes in Cannon Beach. The City's watershed is located outside its urban growth boundary. Wetlands are described and analyzed in the study titled "Cannon Beach Wetlands".

## Resource #11 Wilderness Areas

There are no wilderness areas in Cannon Beach.

## Resources #12 & #13 Cultural and Historic Resources

The following brief description of the "pre-history" of Cannon Beach is excerpted from an archaeological survey conducted by John Woodward in 1980 and contained in the report titled "Development & Evaluation of Wetlands/Marsh Water Treatment System, Facilities Plan Addendum No. 2." prepared by KCM in October of 1981.

"Although no recorded systematic archaeological research has been conducted in the immediate Cannon Beach area, excavations at the Palmrose (35CT47) and Par-Tee (35CT20) site in Seaside have revealed that complex maritime cultures existed on the northern Oregon Coast from at least 1000 B.C. (Phebus and Drucker 1979). Cannon Beach is located in the territory of the historically described Salishan-Tillamook Indians (Thwaites 1904, Swanton 1952, Sauter and Johnson 1974). Captain William Clark visited a village of five houses at the mouth of Ecola (Elk) Creek in January 1806 in what is now Cannon Beach: nearby, the inhabitants were butchering the remains of a beached whale (Thwaites 1904). Prehistoric shell midden remnants remain at nearby Tolovana Park and in Ecola State Park. During the historic period three major coastal trails converged on the coast near the mouth of Elk Creek (Dicken 1971)."

An archaeological survey was conducted in conjunction with planning for the siting of the city's marsh wastewater treatment facility. This survey identified a previously undocumented archaeological site south and east of the Ecola Creek bridge. The marsh wastewater treatment facility was designed to avoid the site. A further description of the site is contained in the report titled "Development & evaluation of Wetlands/Marsh Water Treatment System, Facilities Plan Addendum No. 2." prepared by KCM in October of 1981. No other archaeological sites have been identified. Excavation, filling, grading and other construction activities in or adjacent to an archaeological site are potential conflicting uses. The consequences of allowing such conflicting uses without proper review and regulation could be a loss of a significant cultural resource that could enhance the knowledge available concerning the culture of the indigenous people of the area.

Several state and federal laws and statues pertain to archaeological sites. Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 97.740 prohibits tampering with Native Indian cairns and graves. ORS 273.705-742 governs the removal of archaeological, historical and valuable materials from state lands. The pertinent Federal laws are PL 96-97, the Archaeological Resources protection Act of 1979 and PL 93-291, Historic and Archaeological Data Preservation Act. In order to protect archaeological sites, both presently identified and those that may be identified in the future, from conflicting uses the city will establish a review and notification process involving the State Historic Preservation Office. It will also include the application of the pertinent state and federal regulations.

There are no buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places. There is one site listed on the National Register of Historic Places, that is the site of the Oswald West house. There are no additional buildings or sites listed on the State Inventory of Historic Sites.

The Oswald West, Coastal Retreat (1913) was entered in the National Register of Historic Places on February 26, 1992. The property consists of .88 acres and is located at 1981 Pacific Avenue. The designation was based on the site's association with Oswald West. Oswald West developed the site in 1913 during the time he served as Governor. Oswald West was responsible for the legislation which declared Oregon's beaches as a public highway. This legislation forms the basis for the public's recreation easement across the dry sand beaches of the state. The designation is also intended to recognize the historic significance of the site in the context of conservation and outdoor recreation in Oregon. The Oswald West house was destroyed by fire in the early 1990's. The house has been reconstructed to conform to its original historic character. The site and surrounding property are located in an R-1, Residential Moderate Density Zone. The uses permitted in this zone do not conflict with the designation of the site as a historic resource. Therefore, no additional standards are required to "protect" the site.

#### Resource #14 Scenic Waterway

There are no approved Federal Wild and Scenic Waterways or State Scenic Waterways in Cannon Beach.

#### Resource #15 Recreation Trails

There are three bicycle routes that pass through Cannon Beach. One of these, the Oregon Coast Bicycle Route, has been officially designated by the procedures established by ORS 390.950-390.981. The other two routes have not gone through the procedures established in Oregon Revised Statutes. The Oregon Coast Bicycle Route is part of the coastal bicycle touring route that extends from Mexico to Canada. The bicycle route exits from U.S. Highway 101 at the north entrance to Cannon Beach, proceeds through the city on Hemlock Street and reconnects with U.S. Highway 101 at the south entrance to the city. The Northwest Oregon Loop Bicycle Route connects the east and west coasts of the United States. The western terminus of the route is in Astoria. The route follows U.S. Highway 101 through Cannon Beach. The Northwest Oregon Loop Bicycle Route connects the Willamette Valley with the Oregon Coast. The portion through Clatsop County and Cannon Beach follows U.S. Highway 101. The Trans-American Bikeway connects the east and west coasts of the United States. The western terminus of the route is in Astoria. The route follows U.S. Highway 101 through Cannon Beach. Conflicts between bicycle and vehicular traffic can occur. The Highway Division has a program to widen street shoulders to reduce this conflict. Aside from bicycle rider safety, there are no appreciable environmental, social, economic or energy consequences.

The Oregon Coast Trail will eventually be a 370 mile hiking trail along the coast from the Columbia River to the California border. The northernmost 64 mile segment from the Columbia River to Barview was dedicated in 1975. The portion of the trail that passes through Cannon Beach follows Ecola Park Road to Fifth Street, then proceeds east on Fifth Street to Alternative U.S. 101. The trail leaves the street and starts along the beach at Whale Park. From there, it proceeds along the full length of Cannon Beach along the ocean beach. As a designated trail, there are no conflicting uses and the trail can be considered protected. The portion of the Oregon Coast Trail, in the City of Cannon Beach, between Ecola Park Road and Les Shirley Park has been designated as part of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. Les Shirley Park is the terminus of that trail and an interpretive sign has been placed in the park to commemorate Lewis and Clark's visit to the area.