

ESTABLISHMENT REPORT  
ENLARGED NESKOWIN CREST  
RESEARCH NATURAL AREA

Introduction

Neskowin Crest Research Natural Area (RNA) was established on October 26, 1941 over 686 acres of coastal Sitka spruce (Picea sitchensis) - western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla) forest. It is part of both Cascade Head Experimental Forest and Cascade Head Scenic Research Area (CHSRA). (See Figure 1.) Administration is by the Hebo Ranger District of the Suislaw National Forest and the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station.

The area is topographically rugged with steep slopes, numerous highly dissected drainages, and part of a headland that plunges into the ocean. Only two tree species are present in significant numbers - Sitka spruce and western hemlock. Red alder (Alnus rubra) is occasionally and Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii) is rarely encountered. Composition of the understory is fairly uniform throughout, with Polystichum munitum, Menziesia ferruginia, Oxalis oregana and Montia siberica constant and characteristic species. Upland forest openings are encountered which are completely choked with shrubs: Rubus spectabilis, Menziesia ferruginia and Sambucus melanocarpa. Streamsides and ocean cliffs are specialized habitats.

Considerable research is being done on the RNA. A series of 37 permanent sample plots have been surveyed in and long-term study of growth, mortality and successional change has begun. George La

Roi of the Plant Ecology Department, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada, is currently conducting a study of understory vegetation, immature tree population structure, and woody debris on the RNA.

Batelle Laboratories of Richland, Washington started a litterfall study in 1979 to monitor environmental pollutants. Eric Quaye of Oregon State University Botany Department is doing his Ph.D. research on the structure and function of coastal spruce hemlock forests in the RNA. Also, in 1966 a master's thesis was done by Eric Duncan Davidson of Oregon State University on the headlands of the existing RNA: Synecological Features of a Natural Headland Prairie on the Oregon Coast.

This report concerns the enlargement of the RNA from 686 acres (278 ha) to 1,190 acres (476 ha). A justification for the expansion will be followed by a description of the new boundaries and a discussion of the cover types in the area. The expansion of the RNA was called for in the management plan of CHSRA and has no effect on timber and little if any on recreation use of the area.

#### Justification for Expansion of the RNA Boundaries

The RNA is being expanded to increase the diversity of ecosystems represented, improve its viability as an RNA, and expand the baseline (control) areas within the CHSRA. Two complete and undisturbed stream drainages, one running directly west to the ocean and one running north into Neskowin Creek, are included in the enlarged RNA. This allows for studies of aquatic biota and of the interactions between forest and stream, much-needed research areas in the coastal Sitka spruce - western hemlock region. The expansion also includes a grassy headland community and a larger area of coastline.

The expanded area would also provide additional representation of old growth Sitka spruce - western hemlock forests and 50 acres of young conifer forest. These additional forests not only surround and buffer the two stream drainages but improve the diversity of forest conditions within the existing area. Equally important, the additional forest provides a buffer for central portions of the RNA. Marginal wind-throw is a major problem in these coastal forests and makes the (original) smaller area inadequate, as it is surrounded by cutover areas.

Finally, the boundary expansion would provide additional control area as a baseline for comparison with the rest of the CHSRA. This congressionally designated SRA has been established for scientific and aesthetic purposes. Additional undisturbed acreage has been deemed essential in the management plan, and the expanded RNA provides part of this acreage. (Siuslaw National Forest, CHSRA-Management Plan, 1976.)

#### Description

The addition expands the existing RNA to the east to include Calf Creek drainage and to the south to include the Chitwood Creek drainage.

The present RNA includes all of section 2 (except the  $W\frac{1}{2}$   $NW\frac{1}{4}$   $SW\frac{1}{4}$ ) and the  $W\frac{1}{2}$   $W\frac{1}{2}$  of section 1, T6S, R11W, Willamette meridian, Tillamook County, Oregon. This report enlarges the area from 686 acres (274 hectares) to 1,190 acres (476 hectares). The expanded boundaries and points referred to in the following description are shown on the accompanying map (Figure 2). Point A begins just south of Hart's Cove and south of the western-most point of the ridge south of Chitwood Creek. The line follows the crest of this ridge in a ESE direction to point B.

Point B occurs where the ridge takes a turn to the north, the line running in a northerly direction for approximately 1/4 mile to Point C. Point C is on an east facing slope at 920 feet and the line from here runs east across the saddle and up to Point D. Point D runs SE to road 1861131 (old USFS Road S-61-B) at Point E. Point E is where the 1060 foot elevation contour line hits the road. The boundary then runs down the ridge in northeasterly direction, through the saddle at just under 800 feet elevation and up to the top of the next knob, still running in a northeasterly direction down to Point F at 400 feet. Point F is at the SE corner of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 1, T6S, R11W. The line then runs due west approximately 1/3 mile to Point G. Point G is at the 400 foot contour and the line then runs north to the section line between section 1, T6S, R11W and section 36, T5S, R11W, at Point H. The line at Point H runs due west to Point I, which meets the original boundary of the RNA. Following the original boundary, the line runs south to Point J, west to Point K, north to Point L, east to Point M, north to Point N, west to Point O, and north to Point P on the coast. Point P then follows the Pacific coast line down to, in, and out of Hart's Cove to Point A.

Cover Types

The enlarged forested area falls entirely within Kuchler's (1964) Type I, Spruce-Cedar - Hemlock forest and the Picea sitchensis zone of Franklin and Dyrness (1969). Estimated acres by SAF cover type (Society of American Foresters 1954) for the enlarged area are:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Area</u>
225	Sitka spruce-western hemlock	150 ha. (374 acres)

Estimated acres for the RNA as it now stands are:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Area</u>
223	Sitka spruce	11 ha. (27 acres)
224	Western hemlock	162 ha (400 acres)
225	Sitka spruce - western hemlock	105 ha. (259 acres)

The additional 130 acre grassy headland community cannot be related to any of Kuchler's vegetation units nor to any SAF cover types.

The forests in the enlarged area are dominated largely by Sitka spruce and western hemlock with some red alder and a rare Douglas-fir or red cedar (Thuja plicata). The understory varies from being fairly sparse with no ground cover to densely covered with Polystichum munitum and other herbs. The sparser areas are frequently dominated by western hemlock poles preventing penetration of any incoming light. The more densely vegetated forests tend to have large Sitka spruce, fewer western hemlocks and a greater proliferation of herbs. These kinds of forest are found on hillsides as well as flatter areas.

Stream drainages are steep and rocky. They are densely vegetated with shrubs and ferns: Oplopanax horridum, Sambucus melanocarpa, Rubus spectabilis, Ribes lacustre, Blechnum spicant and Atherium filix-femina. Trees are less numerous, though red alder is often prevalent.

Windfall is common and the resulting holes are being filled in by western hemlock.

The predominant age class is around 135 years, though there are a number of very large Sitka spruce that are 250-275 years old. The 135 year old stands are very vigorous, representing a very high quality site.

Table 1. Tentative list of mammals for Neskowin Crest Research Natural Area 6

<u>Order</u>	<u>Scientific name</u>	<u>Common name</u>	
Marsupialia	<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i>	opossum	
Insectivora	* <i>Neurotrichum gibbsi</i>	shrew mole	
	* <i>Scapanus orarius</i>	coast mole	
	<i>Scapanus townsendi</i>	Townsend mole	
	<i>Sorex bendirii</i>	marsh shrew	
	* <i>Sorex trowbridgii</i>	Trowbridge shrew	
	<i>Sorex vagrans</i>	wandering shrew	
	* <i>Sorex yaquinae</i>	Yaquina shrew	
	Chiroptera	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat
		* <i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	big brown bat
		<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	silver-haired bat
<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>		red bat	
* <i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>		hoary bat	
* <i>Myotis californicus</i>		California myotis	
* <i>Myotis evotis</i>		long-eared myotis	
* <i>Myotis lucifugus</i>		little brown myotis	
* <i>Myotis thysanodes</i>		fringed myotis	
* <i>Myotis volans</i>		long-legged myotis	
* <i>Myotis yumanensis</i>		Yuma myotis	
<i>Plecotus townsendi</i>		Townsend big-eared bat	
Lagomorpha		* <i>Lepus americanus</i>	snowshoe hare
		<i>Sylvilagus bachmani</i>	brush rabbit
Rodentia		* <i>Aplodontia rufa</i>	mountain beaver
	<i>Arborimus albipes</i>	white-footed vole	
	<i>Arborimus longicaudus</i>	red tree vole	
	* <i>Clethrionomys californicus</i>	California red-backed vole	
	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	porcupine	
	* <i>Eutamias townsendi</i>	Townsend chipmunk	
	* <i>Glaucomyssabrinus</i>	northern flying squirrel	
	<i>Microtus longicaudus</i>	long-tailed vole	
	* <i>Microtus oregoni</i>	Oregon or creeping vole	
	<i>Neotoma cinerea</i>	bushy-tailed wood rat	
	* <i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	deer mouse	
	* <i>Tamiasciurus douglasi</i>	chickaree	
	<i>Thomomys mazama</i>	Mazama pocket gopher	
	* <i>Zapus trinotatus</i>	Pacific jumping mouse	
	Carnivora	* <i>Canis latrans</i>	coyote
		* <i>Lynx rufus</i>	bobcat
		<i>Martes americana</i>	marten
<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>		striped skunk	
<i>Mustela erminea</i>		short-tailed weasel or ermine	
<i>Mustela frenata</i>		long-tailed weasel	
<i>Mustela vison</i>		mink	
<i>Procyon lotor</i>		raccoon	
* <i>Spilogale putorius</i>		spotted skunk or civet cat	
<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>		gray fox	
<i>Ursus americanus</i>	black bear		
<i>Vulpes fulva</i>	red fox		
Artiodactyla	* <i>Odocoileus h. columbianus</i>	black-tailed deer	

\*Habitation verified by sign, sighting, or collection.

### Relationship to Land Use Plan and Public Involvement

Enlargement of the RNA is called for in the Environmental Impact Statement for the management plan for CHSRA and in the management plan itself. The CHSRA management plan was the product of a fourteen-member interdisciplinary Forest Service planning team. This plan was the result of gathering information and ideas from local, state and federal agencies, universities, colleges and the public at large. The plan sees the RNA as a control area where baseline monitoring of manipulative research carried on outside the RNA can be done. Enlargement increases and improves this control area as well as realigning the boundaries along natural features rather than legal subdivisions.

### Timber

Timber withdrawal will have no impact on the regulated cut of the Siuslaw National Forest, since the area is within the Cascade Head Experimental Forest and the CHSRA. It is very unlikely that it would have been cut, anyway, based on the CHSRA Management Plan (1976). The timber withdrawal within the area falls into two CHSRA management categories: an area of highly distinctive scenic quality and an area of common natural landscape of high visual sensitivity. Withdrawal would not change the status of either area.

### Recreation

Forest Service Trail 1303 (Hart's Cove Trail) runs through the proposed addition as well as through the western half of the existing RNA. Though this trail is open to the public, it is maintained in the condition that existed in 1974. It is not maintained north of the

open headlands at Hart's Cove.

Protection and Management of Addition

Public use problems may arise if there is significant increase in the use of Trail 1303. Constraints on overnight or day use of the headland area will be considered if problems of impact on the RNA arise.

The new boundaries will be posted with signs and all turning points will be monumented.



Recommendation

It is recommended that the Neskowin Crest Research Natural Area be enlarged as described in this report.

2-26-80  
Date

Submitted: E. J. Oran  
District Ranger

2-27-80  
Date

Recommended: L. J. Nelson  
Forest Supervisor  
Siuslaw National Forest

3-7-80  
Date

Recommended: Robert Thompson  
Director  
PNW Experiment Station

4-3-80  
Date

Recommended: R. L. Westgate  
Regional Forester  
Region 6

8/21/80  
Date

Approved: Ray L. Luchessa  
Director  
Division of Recreation

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Deputy Chief  
Research

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Chief

Designation Order

By virtue of the authority invested in me by the Secretary of Agriculture under regulation 7CFR 2.60 (a) and 36 CFR 251.23, I hereby designate as the Neskowin Crest Research Natural Area the lands described in the preceding report by Sarah E. Greene, dated February 5, 1980; Said lands shall hereafter be administered as a research natural area subject to said regulations and instructions thereunder.

Sept. 12, 1980  
DATE

Signed by Thomas C. Nelson for the Chief  
CHIEF  
*Russ*



Figure 2:

— Boundary of original RNA

— Boundary of enlargement

○ Points referred to in description

PACIFIC OCEAN

T 6 S  
R 11 W

Hart's Cove

NESKOWIN

CREST

RESEARCH

NATURAL AREA

Creek

Chilwood

Chilwood

Creek

Trail 1303

Trail 1303

11

12

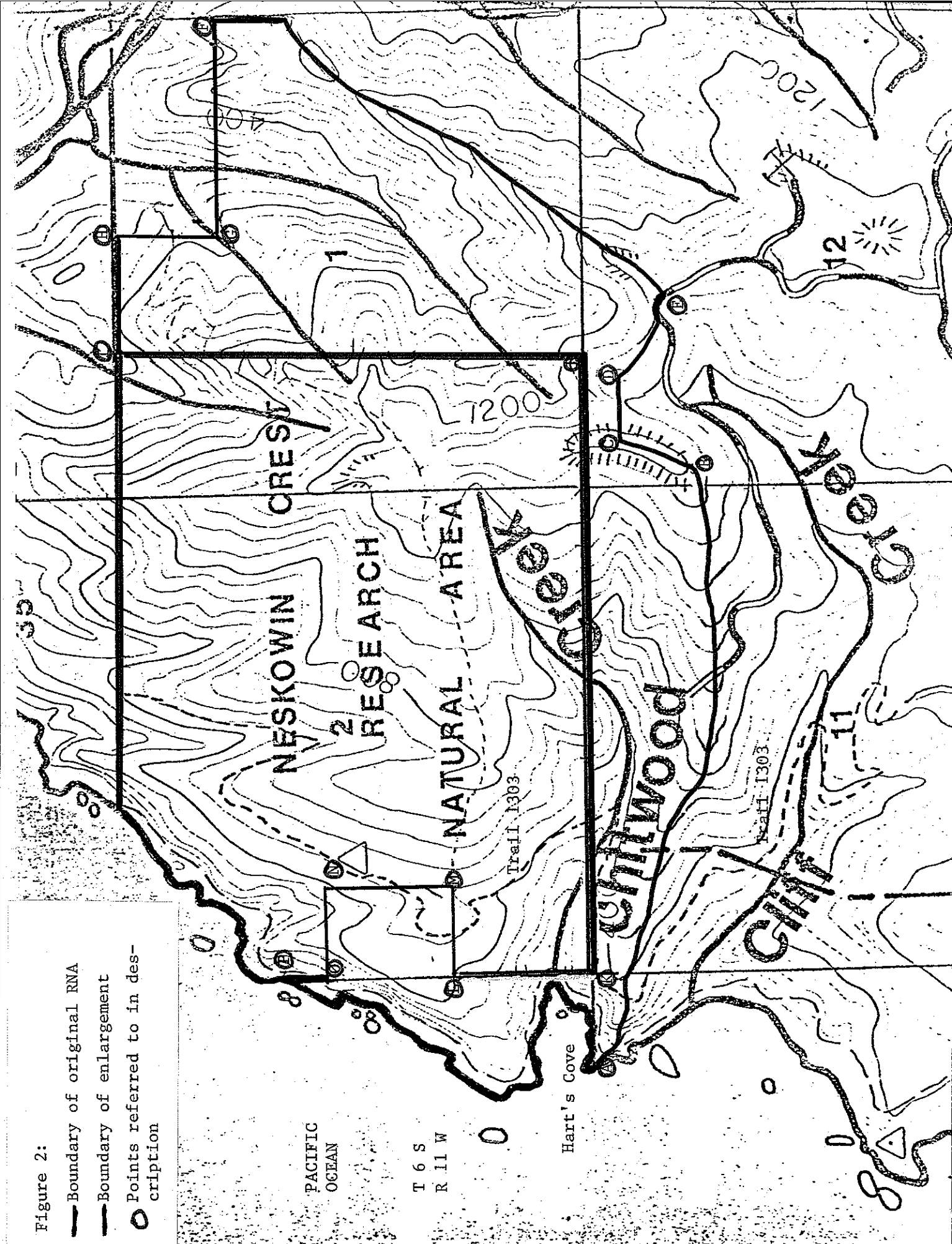
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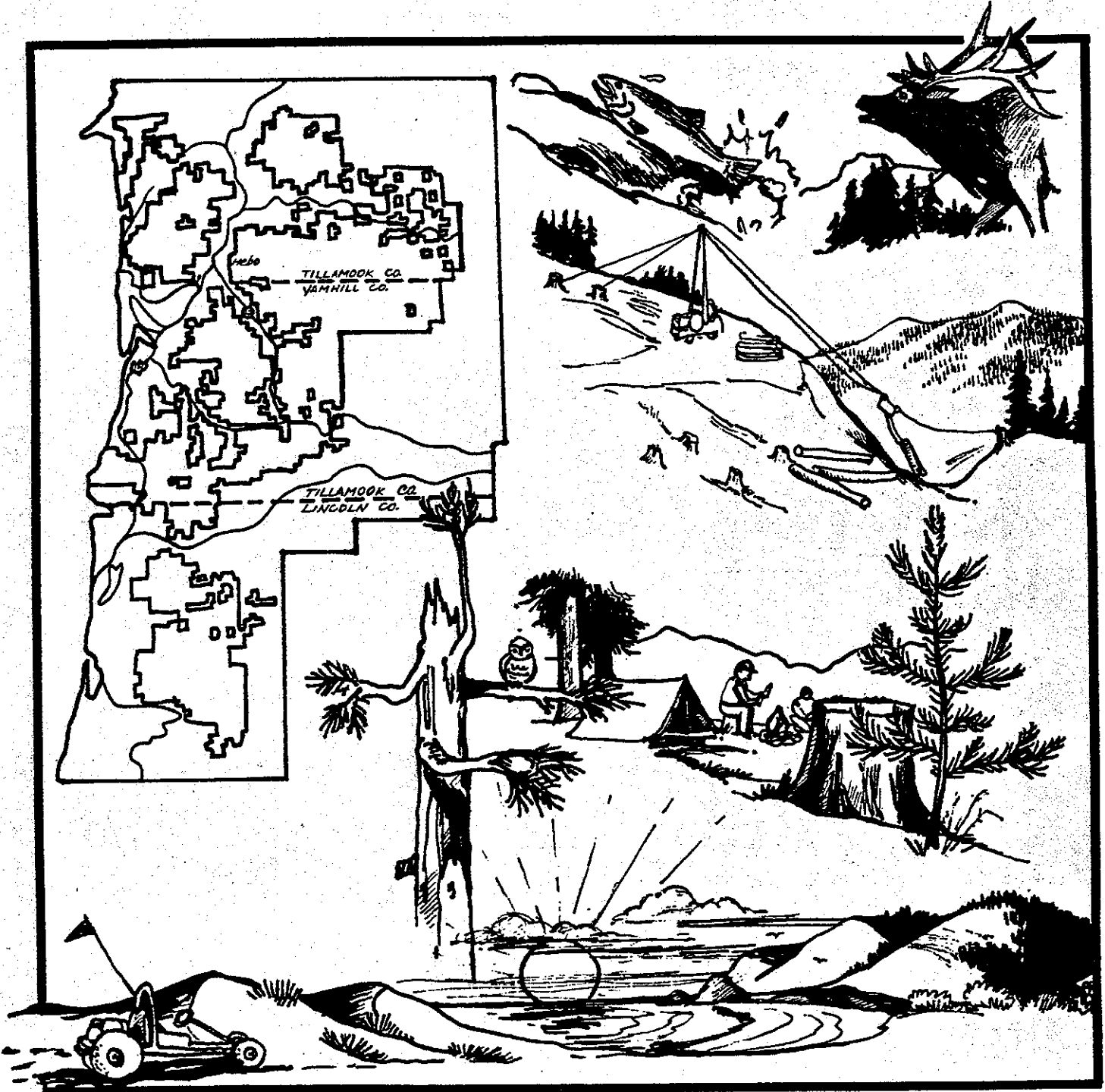
33



Brian Thorsness  
to Hebo end Aug. 1983

Hebo

# Hebo Ranger District ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT Siuslaw National Forest



Project Title ·

OREGON COAST TRAIL/CASCADE HEAD

DECISION NOTICE  
AND  
FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Oregon Coast Trail/Cascade Head  
Lincoln and Tillamook Counties, Oregon

USDA Forest Service  
Siuslaw National Forest  
Hebo Ranger District

An environmental assessment that discusses the Cascade Head Trail located in the Cascade Head Scenic Research Area (CHSRA) has been completed and is available for public review at the Hebo Ranger District Office, Hebo, Oregon.

Major issues, concerns, and resource opportunities (ICOS) identified for trail development are: the Oregon Coast Trail; private landowners; and management of the CHSRA. To meet these ICOS three alternative trail routes were considered -- (I) West Fall Creek Trail; (II) Fall Creek Road; and (III) Scenic 101. A fourth alternative considered was a No Action Alternative. The following were used to evaluate these alternatives -- to meet State Coastal Trail System and to provide for resource protection and enhancement.

The Oregon Coast Trail is met by Alternatives I, II, and III. Alternatives I and II use approximately 3.5 and 3.75 miles respectively of roadway while Alternative III uses approximately 12.5 miles of roadway. A trail experience is best met with Alternative I. Alternative IV provides the best resource protection with Alternative III providing the next best by use of major roadways and least number of miles of constructed trail. Alternatives I and II provide the most resource enhancement opportunities with -- most trail experiences, ecological diversity, and vistas.

It is my decision to adopt Alternative I for the Cascade Head Trail because it best meets the needs of the Oregon Coast Trail with the least amount of roadways utilized, vista points capitalized, and a trail location allowing for the most diverse trail experience.

I have determined that this proposed trail construction will not significantly affect the quality of the human environment. Therefore, an environmental impact statement is not needed. This determination was made considering the following factors: The adverse effects of this proposed trail construction are minimized at acceptable levels or are avoided. There are no wetlands or floodplains affected by this trail construction; this action conforms with Federal laws, Forest Service regulations and policy, and Cascade Head Scenic Research Area Management Plan and is consistent with the Oregon Coastal Management Program.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

CASCADE HEAD AREA  
HEBO RANGER DISTRICT  
HEBO, OREGON

RESPONSIBLE AGENCY:

SIUSLAW NATIONAL FOREST  
545 SW 2nd Street  
Corvallis, Oregon 97339  
(503) 757-4480

RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL:

LARRY A. FELLOWS  
Forest Supervisor  
Siuslaw National Forest

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

JIM BARNEY  
Hebo Ranger District  
Hebo, Oregon 97122  
(503) 392-3161

PREPARED BY:

BRIAN THORSNESS  
Cascade Head Project Coordinator  
Department of Transportation  
Parks and Recreation Division

## I. INTRODUCTION

The concept of a continuous hiking trail along the Oregon Coast originated over 20 years ago. (Appendix B) In 1972 work began on the section of the trail between Neskowin and Roads End passing over Cascade Head. In 1977 the concept of the Oregon Coast Trail was accepted by the United States Forest Service (USFS) in their management plan for Cascade Head Scenic Research Area (CHSRA). In 1983 an intern was hired to coordinate the trail development effort between the USFS and the State of Oregon Parks and Recreation Division. (Appendix C)

The purpose of this environmental analysis is to select a preferred trail location over Cascade Head from four alternatives. These four alternatives, including a "No Action" alternative were analyzed according to location, feasibility, hazards, and how each one would fit in with the Coast Trail Concept.

### A. LOCATION

The study area lies approximately 5 miles North of Lincoln City and 27 miles South of Tillamook. The study area lies on the border of Tillamook and Lincoln Counties and covers 9,670 acres. (See figure I)

### B. ISSUES AND CONCERNS

#### Oregon Coast Trail Concept

1. Must provide a continuous footpath from Neskowin to Roads End.
2. Minimal use of currently traveled vehicular roads.
  - a. Minimize highway noise.
3. Utilization of scenic vista points whenever possible.
4. Incorporate biological diversity.

#### Private landowners

1. Minimize impact to private landowners.
  - a. The Nature Conservancy
  - b. YWCA (Camp Westwind)
  - c. Domestic watersheds.
  - d. Other

#### Forest Service

1. Oregon Coast Trail must be compatible with the management objective of CHSRA. (CHSRA Mgmt Plan p. 61)

## II. ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

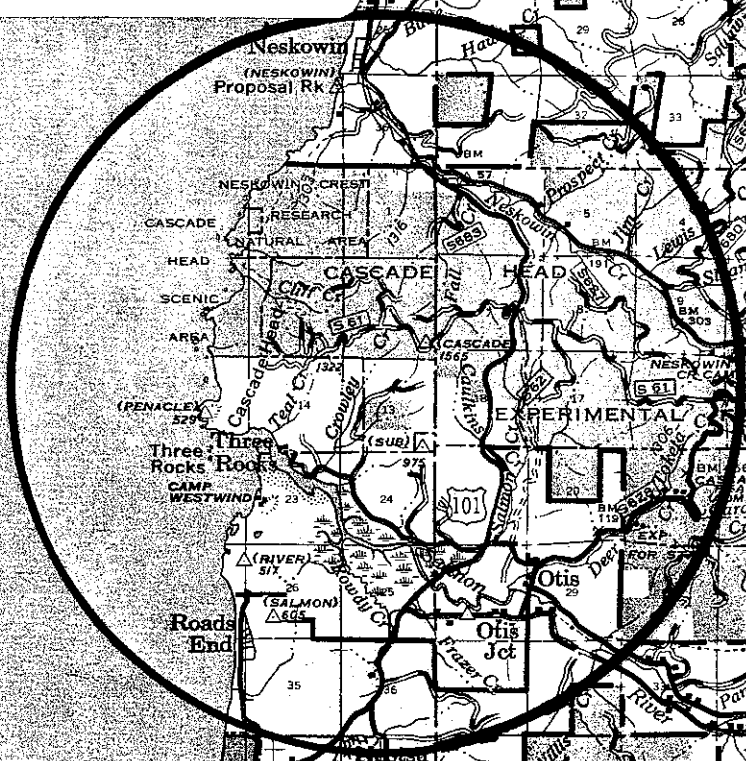
### A. Alternatives eliminated and why

1. Harts Cove Trail/Nature Conservancy Trail
  - A. Landowner would not grant public easement from Highway 101.
  - B. Possible negative impact to Neskowin Crest Research Natural Area (RNA) due to increased use.
  - C. Nature Conservancy preferred not to have additional use of their trail system. (See Appendix D for letter)



FIGURE I

STUDY AREA  
NESKOWIN TO ROADS END



I  
F

Glenden Beach

## 2. Highway 101

- A. Potential safety hazard conflict between hikers and vehicular traffic.
- B. Does not fit in with Oregon Coast Trail Concept, ie. highway noise, use of well-traveled roadway.

## 3. East Fall Creek Trail

- A. Obliterated by logging years ago
- B. Highway noise

## 4. Proposed route in CHSRA Management Plan (p. 45)

- A. Nature Conservancy opposed joining the Oregon Coast Trail with their trail system.
- B. YWCA was opposed to possible trail location due to its proximity to Camp Westwind.

## B. Alternatives Considered

### 1. Alternative I - West Fall Creek Trail Route. Approximately 9 miles

This route begins at Neskowin Beach Wayside and proceeds to the top of Cascade Head utilizing sections of Highway 101, Scenic 101, an old logging road and an old hiking trail. From this vista point, (current North Viewpoint) the trail follows the ridgeline in a SSE direction until it crosses the main Forest Service road (1861), then it goes in a Southerly direction paralleling Caulkins Creek for a ways and coming out at the intersection of Highway 101 and Three Rocks Road. The trail then proceeds down 101 crossing the Salmon River and finally heading West off of 101 on the YWCA Access Road. This road is followed until you come to a small pond. From there the trail goes in a Southwest direction taking in two more vista points and coming out on a public road (Sal-Al-Sea Drive) with the final destination Roads End Wayside. (See figure II)

### 2. Alternative II - Fall Creek Road Route. Approximately 9.5 miles

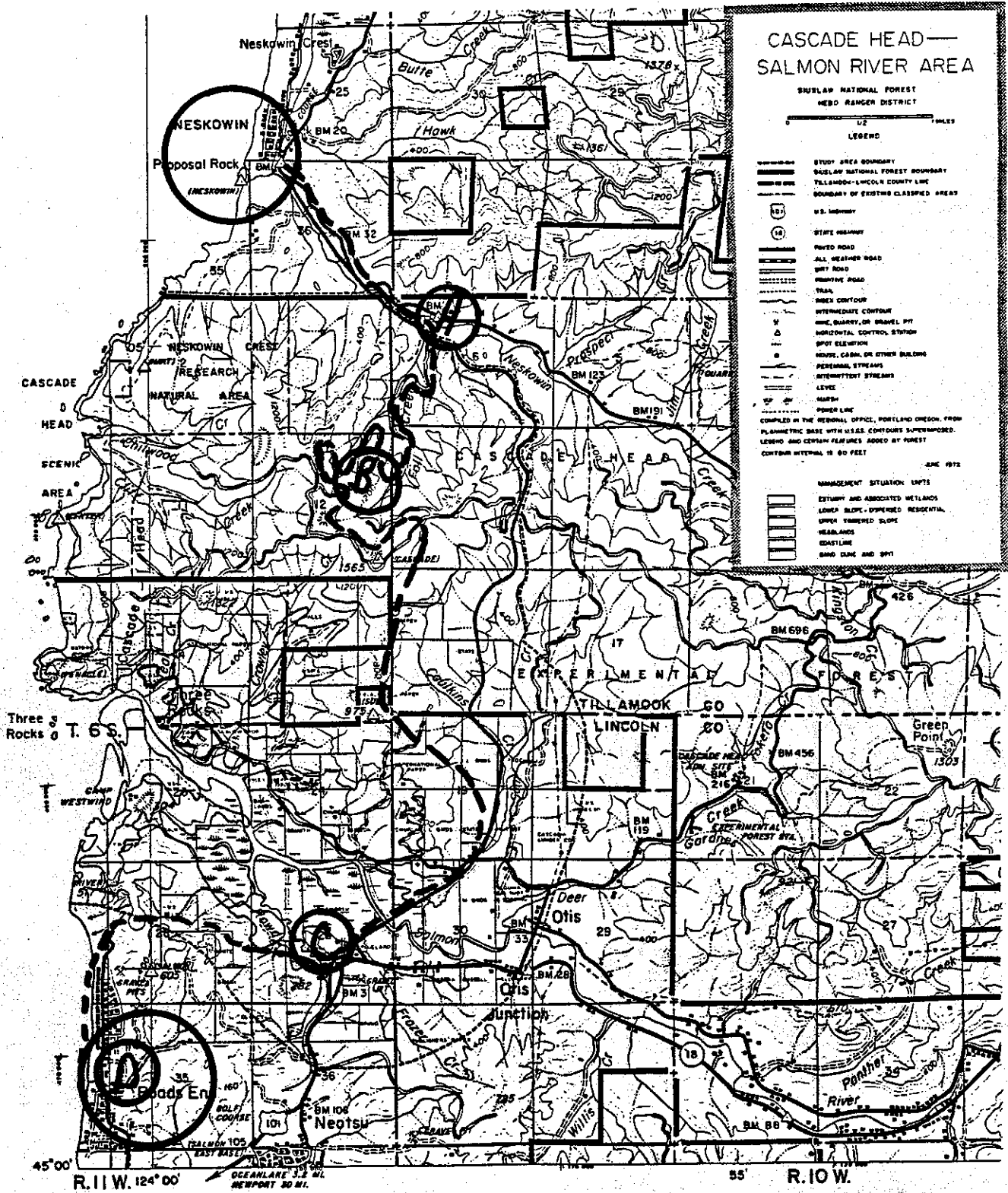
This route also begins at Neskowin Beach Wayside but gets to the top of Cascade Head using an old logging road and approximately 1.5 miles of new trail. From there it follows the same route as Alternative I to the pond off of the YWCA Access Road. This trail proceeds North then West due to private concerns and comes into Roads End Wayside via Logan Road and the public beach access at 72½ Street in Roads End. (See figure III)

### 3. Alternative III - Scenic 101 Route. Approximately 13 miles

This route also begins at Neskowin Beach Wayside and follows Scenic 101 to Otis, Oregon where it proceeds West along Highway 18 to its intersection with Highway 101. From this point, the trail goes South



FIGURE III  
 ALTERNATIVE II  
 FALL CREEK ROAD





to a gravel road opposite Cherry Hill Park where it heads West then North paralleling the holly farm, reaching Roads End Wayside via Sal-Al-Sea Drive. (See figure IV)

#### 4. Alternative IV - No Action

This alternative would not construct the trail, thus not providing a continuous footpath from Neskowin to Roads End.

### C. Management Recommendations, Requirements, and Constraints common to Alternatives I, II, and III:

Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals - A survey along the proposed route will be conducted by a qualified biologist to locate any threatened or endangered species or habitat.

Cultural Resources - A survey of the area for affected cultural resources will be conducted before trail construction begins.

Use restrictions - Hikers only, no horses or motorcycles. The trail will not be designed for handicapped use. Signs will be posted to inform the public.

Maintenance - The trail will be maintained to United States Forest Service Standards.

Trail Tread - The majority of the tread will be mineral soil. Trail tread will be 24 inches in width.

Grades - Trail grades will not exceed 30 per cent for a climb of over 100 linear feet. Generally the trail will not exceed a 20 per cent grade.

Soil stability - The trail tread will be outsloped with waterbars placed to prevent erosion and puddling.

Trail Construction Characteristics - The trail will be constructed in such a manner to insure user safety and protect the resource.

### III. EFFECTS OF IMPLEMENTATION

The major differences between Alternatives I and II lie within trail segments A and B (North End) and C and D (South End).

The effects of Alternative III are the least since the majority of the trail utilizes roadways (Highways 18 and 101, Scenic 101, Old Wagon Road, and Sal-Al-Sea Drive).

bridges  
signing

## A. Physical and biological

### 1. Trail construction needed:

Alternatives I and II require approximately 4.75 and 5 miles respectively of new trail construction. Alternative III with its major use of roadways would only require .5 miles of new trail construction.

### 2. Visual opportunities:

Alternatives I and II would allow the hiker a wide range of visual opportunities, including scenic vista points, streams, beaches, and a wide variety of plants and animals in their natural surroundings. (See Cascade Head Management Plan pp. 22-32)

Alternative II is the only one of the three Alternatives with a waterfall, which lies near the end of Fall Creek Road.

The visual opportunities created by Alternative III would be to a much lesser degree than either Alternative I or II because the majority of the route is on a roadway.

### 3. Use of currently traveled roadways:

Alternatives I and II use approximately 3.5 and 3.75 miles respectively of currently traveled roadway. Alternative III uses approximately 12.5 miles of traveled roadway.

## B. Social

### 1. Hiker use: (Appendix D)

Alternatives I, II, and III offer trail opportunities to fill user needs while Alternative IV would not construct any trail.

### 2. Private landowner effects:

a. Alternatives I, II, and III were located to avoid any conflicts with private landowner concerns, ie. trespass, domestic watersheds. Alternative I would require public easements from three private landowners. Alternatives II and III would each require only one public easement to cross private property. Based upon initial contacts with these landowners, public easements from each are obtainable.

b. Alternative IV had no effects on private landowners since no trail would be constructed.

#### IV. CONSULTATION WITH OTHERS

##### A. Private Landowners:

YWCA - Camp Westwind - Paula Kurth: Consulted about possibility of getting an easement for Oregon Coast Trail across their property.

The Nature Conservancy - John Hoffnagle - Consulted about possibility of using current Nature Conservancy Trails or getting a public easement across their property. ( See appendix for letter ).

Publishers Paper - Ray Luthy - Consulted about possibility of obtaining an easement across their property. ( Currently all land owned by Publishers Paper within the CHSRA is involved in a land exchange with the United States Forest Service to be completed sometime in 1983 )

International Paper - Walt Sherad - Consulted about obtaining an easement for trail. ( All land owned by International Paper within the CHSRA is involved in a land exchange with the U.S. Forest Service to be completed sometime in 1983 )

Robert Walls - Consulted about possible easement for Coast Trail.

Robert and Martha Bell - Consulted about possible easement for Oregon Coast Trail.

Lester Fultz - Consulted about possible easement across his property for trail.

Joe Voboril - Representing the Bartenders and Culinary Trade Assn. about obtaining an easement for trail.

Mildred Sutton - Consulted about possible easement for Coast Trail.

Holly Investors - Willard Schwartz - Consulted about obtaining an easement for trail.

Ed Gory - Consulted about area history and location of any old trails or logging roads for possible use in Coast Trail.

Louise Morley - Consulted about obtaining an easement across her property for use by Oregon Coast Trail.

Malcolm J. Montague - Consulted about possible impacts of the Oregon Coast Trail upon his property.

Lawrence and Hattie Gnos - Consulted about possible easement across their property for trail location.

Mrs. Alonzo Phillips - Consulted about obtaining an easement across her property for Coast Trail.



## B. Government Contacts

### 1. Federal Contacts

PNW Forest and Range Experiment Station - Sarah Greene - Consulted about her feelings and concerns for ideal trail location so as not to impact the Research Natural Area or research plots.

Cascade Head Experimental Station - Jack Booth - Consulted about old trail locations or ideas concerning CHSRA.

Jim Barney - Other Resources Forester - Consulted about USFS concerns within the study area.

Dave Milner - Forester - Consulted about USFS concerns in study area.

Scott Wells - Forester - Consulted about CHSRA history.

Dick Lilja - Assistant Recreation Staff Officer - Consulted about USFS trail standards and trail development.

Dick Carkin - NEPA Coordinator - Consulted about writing the Environmental Assessment for the CHSRA.

### 2. State Contacts

Jack Remington - State Trails Coordinator - Consulted about past work done on the CHSRA Trail Project as a section of the Oregon Coast Trail.

### 3. County Contacts

Joe Steere - Lincoln County Road Master Engineer - Consulted about possible use of any public roads within study area.

Lincoln County Assessors Office - Consulted to determine all current private property owners within the study area.

Tillamook County Assessors Office - Consulted to determine all current private property owners within the study area.

### 4. City Contacts

Emmet Doby - Lincoln City Planner - Consulted about possible future concerns of Lincoln City and how the trail might affect them.

### 5. Other

Ray C. Davis - Consulted about past work he has completed at the CHSRA and information regarding trail construction.

Bob Ruth - Consulted about past work he has completed at Cascade Head and information on area's history.

**A P P E N D I X . . . . .**

- A. District Review Sheet**
- B. Oregon Coast Trail**
- C. Oregon Dept. of Transportation  
State Parks & Recreation Division**
- D. Correspondence**

DISTRICT REVIEW SHEET

Report prepared by: Brian K. Thorsness and I.D. Team

I.D. Team Members

Jim Barney - Other Resources Forester  
Dave Milner - Forester  
Dick Lilja - Assistant Recreation Staff Officer  
Jack Remington - State Trails Coordinator

District Review:

Name

Title

Recommended for Approval by:

\_\_\_\_\_  
E. F. ORAM  
District Ranger