



# ARCH CAPE FOREST PUBLIC ACCESS MANAGEMENT PLAN APPENDICES



**ARCH CAPE DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT  
ARCH CAPE, OR**

**DRAFT - June 8, 2023**

# Table of Contents

---

## Appendices


Appendix A: Public Comments Regarding Public Access .....	A-1
Appendix B: Nuveen Natural Capital Permit Agreement.....	A-20
Appendix C: Weyerhaeuser Recreational Access Permit Information.....	A-26
Appendix D: Oregon Recreational Use Statutes .....	A-29
Appendix E: ODFW Hunting & Fishing Regulations .....	A-33
Appendix F: Notes from Town Hall .....	A-50
Appendix G: Leave No Trace Principles .....	A-66

# Appendix A: Public Comments Regarding Public Access

The following is a PDF summary of comments received during the public comment period for the Arch Cape Forest Multi-Resource Management Plan.

Public Comments Related to Public Access Arch Cape Forest & Rainforest Reserve <i>Compiled 2/28/23</i>	
The following summary is compiled from public comments submitted to the Arch Cape Water District as part of their Multi-Resource Management Plan process including comments on the draft MRMP and independent community surveys. The comments are organized by the source from which they were compiled and presented below without editing. General topics addressed in each comment are provided in the lefthand column adjacent to each comment for the purposes of sorting comments by theme/topic.	
Public Comments on Draft Arch Cape Forest Multi-Resource Management Plan (December 2023)	
Paul Atwood, Oregon Dept of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW)	
Misc – Hunting, wildlife, wildlife habitat	<p>Hi Ben, Thanks for the discussion on the draft Arch Cape Forest Multi-Resource Management Plan. Below is a written version of the comments we discussed. Please enter these into the record for the Arch Cape Water and Sanitary District Board of Directors to consider and let me know if you have any questions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Page 30-31: As we discussed, there's no significant evidence that hunting increases the number of wildlife that die in or adjacent to a stream. Behaviorally, large wildlife tend to move downslope when suffering from an infection or trauma, which leads them near flowing water. Additionally, the majority of hunted wildlife are recovered. The overall population size of a species in an area is a more significant indicator of the number of detected mortalities than the type of recreational use at a site.</li> <li>• Page 38: ODFW remains a committed partner with the District on any potential fish or wildlife habitat enhancement projects and can provide technical expertise. Additionally, any in-stream work such as road-stream crossing or aquatic habitat enhancement should consult with the local ODFW fish district in Tillamook.</li> <li>• Pages 41, 63-64: The recommendation of the advisory committee on page 41 indicates no commercial harvest, while the policy for forest openings suggests 40-60 acre openings. As is well known, there is a significant sized elk herd that uses the property, as well as all other big game species, indicated on page 38. ODFW recommends that the District balance the habitat necessary for those species as well as other forest dwelling species by continuing to manage the forest for the mosaic of habitats discussed in this plan. There are numerous examples along the HWY 101 corridor in Clatsop County where elk specifically have moved into urban, residential areas due to changes in habitat and recreational use. In all cases, these situations present not only significant conflict with human development, but also serious public safety situations. Once established, it is incredibly difficult to manage wildlife populations in those circumstances. While recreational use isn't part of this plan, habitat clearly is. ODFW</li> </ul>

	<p>strongly encourages the District take a collaborative approach to wildlife habitat management to avoid repeating the situations mentioned above.</p> <p>Paul Atwood District Wildlife Biologist Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife</p>
<p><b>“Public Comments based on a Community Developed Survey – January 11, 2023” - comments from 71 rate payers and property owners responding to a Community Survey</b></p>	
<i>Methodology</i>	<p>The survey was posted on the archcapeforestconversations.com web site. An email was sent to 263 email addresses for Arch Cape Community members (registered voters, rate payers and tax payers) inviting them to complete the survey.</p> <p>84 surveys were completed. For a completed survey to be valid, the response had to contain a person’s name, an address or identifying lot number in the Arch Cape Water District and additional information than just demographics. 13 responses did not meet this criteria and were excluded. 71 responses remained. The results below reflect those responses.</p>
<i>Misc – process, e-bikes, excluding public access to outside drinking water watershed, hunting, horses</i>	<p>Based upon the results of the Community Survey, rate payers and property owners of Arch Cape request that;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Board revise the proposed Public Access section of the Multi-Resource Management Plan so that it restricts Public Access and Recreation to OUTSIDE of the Source Water Protection Area and does not allow e-bikes.</li> <li>2. The Board consider the 32 individual public comments that were submitted.</li> <li>3. The Board direct that further Committee work be used to determine if horseback riding and hunting will be allowed, and a revised version of the Management Plan can be submitted to ODF/FLP, if required, at a later time.</li> </ol>
<i>Where to allow public access</i>	<p>3) What area of the Watershed should open to public access and recreation?*</p>

	<p><b>INTRODUCTION</b></p>  <p>79% - The entire Watershed (including the Drinking Water Source Area) 21% - Restricted to OUTSIDE OF the Drinking Water Source Area</p>
<i>E-bikes</i>	<p>4) Should e-bikes be allowed in the recreation area you identified in #3 above?*</p> <p>23% - Yes 70% - No 7% - Indifferent</p>
<i>Horseback riding</i>	<p>5) Should horseback riding be allowed in the recreation area you identified in #3 above?*</p> <p>28% - Yes 63% - No 9% - Indifferent</p>
<i>Hunting</i>	<p>6) Should hunting, during hunting season, be allowed in the recreation area you identified in #3 above?*</p> <p>38% - Yes 58% - No 4% - Indifferent</p>
<i>Publicizing/ promoting public access and recreation</i>	<p>7) Should public access and recreational use of the Watershed be publicized and promoted in social media publications, hiking sites, speaking engagements/presentations etc.)*</p> <p>0% - Yes 100% - No</p>

8) Is there any comment that you would like to make about public access and recreation?	
<i>Dogs</i>	Dogs are allowed
<i>Misc – permits, hunting, publicizing/promoting public access, signage</i>	Access should follow the permit-based model used by other neighboring private timberlands owned by Lewis-Clark, Weyerhaeuser, etc. A limited number of permits could be issued, or the very need to have a permit will self-restrict traffic, as well as provide data to the Forest Board on volume and type. Should any additional hunting access restrictions be enacted they must be coordinated with ODFW, to ensure that the Forest's objectives align with wildlife resource management. Hunting provides a necessary component to wildlife management plans. Public access and recreational uses need to be public, but not necessarily publicized or promoted. Signage needs to be maintained at all entry points.
<i>General – public access</i>	Why is public access needed?
<i>Misc - invasive flora/fauna, general public access</i>	Our primary mission in purchasing this forest is clean water. My personal concern is to encourage as LITTLE invasion of the flora and fauna in the whole watershed area. I do not feel that ANY of the watershed (inside or outside the water source area) should be PROMOTED for human access. Period
<i>Process</i>	I think we need to kick NPS out of the public access meetings. Their goal for this property is not consistent with the overall community's wishes.
<i>Levels and locations of public use</i>	I think the main thing is to keep usage as low as possible. If we could keep it really low, then it might be OK to allow hiking in the drinking water source area. If it increases above that, then it should be restricted to areas outside the drinking water source area
<i>Levels and locations of public use</i>	Keep to a minimum.
<i>Easements</i>	eliminate the easement to the rain forest area
<i>Levels and locations of use</i>	There are multiple areas other than this watershed area that the public can use for recreation. Protecting the water by keeping humans out is essential.
<i>Levels and locations of use</i>	The Board and its management team imposed this project upon the community using threats to the source water and its availability. It's time we hold them accountable to protecting this by closing off entirely the source water protection area.
<i>Publicizing/promoting public access</i>	NO PUBLICIZED OR PROMOTED INFORMATION ON RECREATION NO MATTER WHAT THE FINAL CHOICE IS. Way too much liability. We are a water district, not a free Disneyland for the public. Who pays?
<i>Types of use</i>	Hiking, yes. But nothing more invasive.
<i>Misc – types of use, dogs</i>	My wife and 2 boys are avid outdoor enthusiasts. We'd love the opportunity to hike, mountain bike in the recreational area. We have a dog as well and would like to allow dogs in the area. Dog poop bags should be provided to decrease dog waste in the water sources area.

<i>Misc – types of use, e-bikes, levels and locations of use</i>	E-bikes should be restricted to "pedal assist", I believe that is considered class 1. Public to the entire watershed has been allowed for 50 years or more and we have clean, safe, and even "award winning" water. We do not need to restrict public access to this area - at least not at this time or in the near future. Many restrictions would come with increased use. If we had 1000 people a day hiking through the watershed we would have a problem - having a few people a week hike through is not a problem. We may need to change access policy 10, 20, or 50 years in the future but not today.
<i>Levels and locations of use</i>	I feel we should go very slowly in allowing human activities here. Beyond hiking, we should let animal populations grow, and nature rest and regenerate.
<i>Misc – levels and locations of use, e-bikes</i>	Keep it how it currently is set up, just allow e-bikes for folks with limited mobility but like to ride. Given how nuts all the other trails and day use parks are around us we do not want to add more parking or trails.
<i>Misc – parking, equestrian use</i>	Horses / trailers can take up a LOT of parking space. While indifferent to horseback riding itself, the parking accommodation must be elaborated upon
<i>Levels and locations of use</i>	Public access should be very limited.
<i>Information sharing, publicizing/promoting use</i>	I think the trail maps and rules should be posted on a local site, but not promoted.
<i>Permits</i>	The rate payers should be the only individuals allowed access.
<i>Connectivity</i>	I do not want to see the arch cape watershed being used as a "bridge" connecting state parks and nclc rain forest. I really hope that we can keep our watershed just as it is, a watershed, with a maturing forest and some old logging roads throughout.
<i>Permits</i>	Access should be for those who pay into the Arch Cape Water District exclusively.
<i>Misc - resource impacts, levels and locations of use</i>	I think these surveys are a great tool to figure out what the community wants, but I worry that without adequate understanding of the impacts (or lack thereof) on water quality, erosion, etc. this will lead to more restrictive policies than is needed. It is also my belief that we should be striving to maintain a recreation policy similar to the one that has existed there in the past. Too much change to rec. policies will bring confusion and increased need for security which the management team is not prepared to supply adequately.
<i>Levels and locations of use</i>	No public access at all. Close property entirely.
<i>Misc - levels and locations of use, liability, expense</i>	I do not think any recreational access should be allowed. added expenses and liability issues.

<i>Parking</i>	There is no established parking area and I'm not sure if there is any place to put one. Unless there is and there is access to it from 101 promoting the hiking trails could easily lead to increased traffic on the side roads and unauthorized parking on private property.
<i>Resource impacts</i>	The forester says that no other municipal owned watershed is open to the public and that recreation will have a negative effect on water quality. So, if we bought the watershed to improve water quality, why does the Board's plan allow for recreation in the source water area?
<i>Process</i>	I think it is important to separate our forest from NCLC. We have entirely different needs. The national park services should not be involved in the decisions to be made by the Arch Care Water District for the Watershed that we own. We can make these decisions without their involvement.
<i>Misc – resource protection, levels and locations of use</i>	Our support for acquisition of the forest area was based on the understanding that we would be protecting the watershed and the natural resources, not creating a tourist attraction. We strenuously object to promoting the area for recreational use.
<i>Public engagement</i>	Would like the community property owners to have a say in the public access and recreation plan
<i>Dogs</i>	Dogs should be allowed in the area and not controlled by North Coast Land conservancy!
<i>Access for research</i>	I would like all areas including the drinking water source area open to scientific research. Examples could be US Fish & Wildlife, Oregon State University's Oregon Bee Atlas, Oregon Dept of Agriculture, etc. Scientific research that supports professional organizations.
<b>13) Are there any specific Public Comments that you would like submitted to the Water District Board? (optional)</b>	
<i>Misc - levels and locations of use, resource protection, public safety, expense/finance</i>	We bought our property in Arch Cape for many reasons, but also ones that were tied to being able to access the forest behind our home for hiking, biking, hunting, wildlife viewing, and general coastal forest experience. We do not want to see any of those previous opportunities become removed from us. We support sustainable forest management practices including logging, as even logging provides critical habitat for a diverse wildlife population, catastrophic fire risk reduction, not to mention the necessary revenue streams to cover the costs to preserve the Forest into the future.
<i>Process</i>	Why is National Park Service involved in logging and public access?
<i>Public engagement</i>	As this Forest management process proceeds, I truly hope that this survey, with its validity and integrity, is strongly listened to, and included in the decisions that are upcoming. It is thoughtful voice of a majority of Arch Cape residents.
<i>Permits/fees</i>	How about a \$30 annual user fee for people accessing/using forest as a way to supplement operations and costs. Find additional grant funds to offset forest mgt costs. Lessen funds allocated for forest mgt professionals to plan...let some of the seriously qualified community professionals, who have already volunteered to assist the board, prepare and operate the forest mgt plan.
<i>Misc - levels and locations of use, facilities, publicizing/promoting,</i>	would like to see access to the land remain much as it has for the last 50 or more years, meaning walk in access, no camping, and access to the entire site. We can restrict this sometime in the future if required due to increased use. I do not want to see improvements such as parking, bathrooms, picnic tables, etc. I do not want to see promotion that will



<i>public safety, resource protection</i>	attract more people, instead leaving it as more mostly undeveloped coast range land that allows non-motorized access with no overnight use. Prohibit access during times of high fire danger as is common with coastal forests.
<i>Public engagement</i>	As district supporters we should be involved in every discussion every decision, we are available by mail and email. Making decisions without public input is outrageous and shameful in a small district as ours.
<i>Public engagement</i>	Increased transparency and openness to hearing public concerns, questions and suggestions.
<i>Public engagement</i>	I would like the water district board to fully engage the community in decisions that impact the community.
<i>Public engagement</i>	That a community owner group would have a say in the public access and recreation plan.
<i>Access for research</i>	Allow scientific research in all areas.
<b>Eric Shoemaker, Cannon Beach resident</b>	
<i>Misc – types of uses, hunting, resource protection, process, public engagement</i>	<p>This letter is public comment on the Arch Cape Community Forest (“ACCF”) access planning process. As background, my wife and I live in Cannon Beach and we are active users of the both the Arch Cape and Ecola watersheds (~ 75 trips per year). Our family has continually accessed this land (hiking, biking, foraging, hunting, etc.) for four generations.</p> <p>Given our deep connection to this place, we consider ourselves major stakeholders in both the process and result of the new ACCF management plan. We have followed the evolution (Stimson &gt; EMF &gt; NCLC x ACCF) of this combined project over the last 10 years with guarded optimism and enthusiastic support. More recently, I have been a keen, albeit intermittent, participant in the public planning meetings for the ACCF.</p> <p>Throughout this more recent ACCF process, we have mostly listened. Our conclusion from this exercise is that we are in danger of compromising not only this specific effort, but also future projects of similar scope across the state. This land was purchased with ~\$6MM of public money from a variety of sources. Contained within these public sources are conditions that specific classes of users cannot be excluded from the forest. Rational and tailored access restrictions for water quality and sensitive habitat are allowed, but such distinctions cannot be drawn broadly according to class of user.</p> <p>Exactly one year ago, I offered public comment about specifically negative “anti-hunting” language in the draft management plan (August 2021). To paraphrase, this language highlighted hunting, specifically and before all other forms of recreational use, as a potential point source water quality issue. While this language has been moderated in the latest version (the word “careless” has been removed to describe hunters), the agenda is consistent. Earlier this week, two versions of the same draft were circulating (12Dec22 and 13Dec22), the earlier of which proscribed hunting as an allowed use on Page 54. From what smoke-filled room did this draft emerge and why was it so quickly backpedaled one day later? Have we already made management decisions before even identifying, let alone engaging, stakeholders?</p>

	<p>Increased recreational use by all user groups is a potentially valid water quality concern. However, specifically highlighting hunting as a potential point source is not supported by science, moves the dialogue incrementally towards actual violations of the access conditions within our public funding, and is patently discriminatory. Applying such logic broadly, we might be better served by politely asking all Arch Cape wildlife to please avoid dying near source water.</p> <p>We absolutely share valid local concern regarding over-use in all forms. None of us want to see this land broadcast indiscriminately on the internet or in print. If Shingle Mill Rd. becomes the next Short Sands parking lot, we will have failed as good neighbors and good stewards. Therefore, it would be a major procedural failure to see a very public conflict resulting from attempted access restrictions based on class of user.</p> <p>The desired result seems simple to us: i) manage this land for clean, reliable, and affordable water for ratepayers, ii) restore native ecosystem diversity and functionality whenever possible, iii) harvest timber sustainably to offset ratepayer and restoration costs, and iv) foster a culture of inclusive place-based community stewardship among <i>all of us</i> who use this forest. We need not advertise to be inclusive, but we must respect all historic uses and all user groups.</p> <p>We appreciate this opportunity to share our perspective and welcome further dialogue. The ACCF can be a truly remarkable project – resulting in one of those rare win/win/wins of which we can all be proud, but the public engagement process appears in need of recalibration to realize this goal.</p>
<p><b>Oregon Chapter of Backcountry Hunters and Anglers, Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Project</b></p>	
<p><i>Misc – hunting, resource protection</i></p>	<p>Dear Arch Cape Water District Board and Arch Cape Community,</p> <p>Thank you for the opportunity to provide public comment on the Arch Cape Community Forest Management Plan. The signed organizations below represent thousands of outdoor recreationalists, hunters, and anglers across the state of Oregon. Our missions are the following:</p> <p>The Oregon Chapter of Backcountry Hunters and Anglers (BHA) aim to protect and conserve public lands: forests, mountains, prairies, streams and lakes that support our hunting and angling traditions. The Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership's mission is to guarantee all Americans quality places to hunt and fish.</p> <p>It has come to our attention that the Arch Cape Community Forest FMP sights recreationalists, specifically hunters as a point source for water quality concerns. Simply put, this is not a fact supported by science but rather is anti-hunting rhetoric that further creates a divide between surrounding communities and law-abiding hunters. We encourage the District Board of Directors to allow responsible, non-motorized hunting on this new community forest in order to provide local community harvest opportunities and as a way to manage robust elk herds in the surrounding forest. Our groups look forward to engaging in the ensuing public access discussion as it moves forward.</p>

	<p>As organizations that value wild landscapes and fresh water for fish, wildlife, and people alike we thank you for your time and consideration of our concerns.</p>
<p><b>Reed Morrison – Arch Cape resident</b></p>	
<p><i>Misc – hunting, resource protection, wildlife management</i></p>	<p>Enclosed is my personal public comment in response to the Arch Cape Management Proposal.</p> <p>This public comment is dated within the window allotted for public comment and is entitled to be read aloud at all meeting minutes including zoom and or in person meetings.</p> <p>Thank you for the opportunity to address this Proposal.</p> <p>Personal back story:          Born and raised in Arch Cape since 1974.          Property purchased in 1945.          My son's are the 5th generation to enjoy Arch Cape.</p> <p>Our family has enjoyed gatherings on New Year's, 4th of July and everything in between.</p> <p>I have fond memories of post New Year's swim get togethers at Betty Snows home since the 70's.</p> <p>I agree with most of the Proposal except the language regarding hunting specifically.</p> <p>Hunting in the east hills behind Arch Cape has been a long time tradition for families providing healthy meals for their families while managing the Elk population going back to the Native American early years. Which my family ancestry includes the Clatsop Nehalem and Chinook tribes.</p> <p>This is a tradition I have grown to enjoy and appreciate. Hiking early up into the hills while watching the sun come up. Passing on traditions of hunting and knowledge to my sons Ashton and Jordan on the meaning of hunting /hiking.</p> <p>Hunting in the Onion Peak unit is extremely challenging, yielding a below average success rate. ODFW rates this unit at approximately 8 to 10% harvest rate due to the steep, dense difficult terrain. I myself have harvested 1 bull elk in 10 years which falls within this range.</p>

	<p>Arch Cape Forest is what it is today as a result of the last 100 years of management including wildlife management. In the last 10 years we have experienced a dramatic increase of wildlife population and predators due to changes from ODFW harvesting limits and urban sprawl. In turn allowing less harvesting, less Elk habitation and in town non-native vegetation contributing to Elk inhabiting the edge of inner city areas.</p> <p>Surf Pines, Gearhart, Cannon Beach , Tolovana are experiencing the full effects on wildlife mismanagement currently. On my way to the cabin last weekend there was an Elk harem behind the Coaster Theater in downtown Cannon Beach. Creating a dangerous situation as tourists get closer to captures a picture.</p> <p>Living in Surf Pines north of Gearhart from 1987 to 1997 I was able to experience the danger that Elk pose as they move into the neighborhoods. This includes dogs being killed by sharp antlers, children being chase in their yards and automobiles being charged and damaged specifically during the months of the Rut.</p> <p>Currently Elk herds are habitating the properties on the East side of Arch Cape and causing damage to lawns. This can escalate rapidly with the removal of human hunting pressure and excessive harem and herd growth.</p> <p>Along with rapid Elk growth comes predator growth including Cougar/ Mountain Lion and Coyote population. Many Game Cameras have documented this over the years. We are currently seeing the highest level of Cougars ever.</p> <p>ODFW offers a map of Elk Damage areas during the purchase process of a license and tag. Elk cause extreme drainage and erosion damage. This is how the State manages and creates balance for the wildlife and territory.</p> <p>If hunting is banned as proposed in the Arch Cape Forest Management Proposal this will unequivocally have a negative impact of the balance that has been fostered by the State and community hunters. Resulting in more damage, erosion, aggression, and predator animals encroaching the watershed/ homes. And if urination and carcasses truly are the reason stated for the concern of water quality. Well, this certainly raises question.</p> <p>Added , the relatively small group of local hunters aprx 20 that enjoy hunting in the surrounding area share the same feeling and are stewards of the land. Cleaning garbage, reporting illegal poaching, sharing game with neighbors loving and taking care of the land. Ensuring the balance continues for many generalizations to follow.</p> <p>Visit with a local hunter.</p> <p>Listen to a local hunter with an open mind.</p>
--	--

	<p>Explore sustainable options and balance.</p> <p>Be humble and comprising.</p> <p>These guys are some of the best people you will meet.</p> <p>We will be the first to help protect the land and you.</p> <p>We know the whole area with knicknames for all locations.</p> <p>Local hunters have formed excellent communication with water treatment employees and neighbors looking out for everyone's best interest.</p> <p>Before a vote or a decision is made .. please please reach out to some hunters and inquire about areas of mismanagement and heavy Elk populations such as Surf Pines, Gearhart and Cannon Beach.</p> <p>Elk and Predator animals inhabiting inner cities is extremely challenging to reverse and balance. And poses great risks and liability. Arch Cape is in the cusp of joining them. Let's not disrupt the balance.</p> <p>In conclusion:</p> <p>A solution that I would offer is this..</p> <p>Specially train and permit a handful of locals to keep the Elk at manageable numbers. This will reduce human traffic and assure there will be the lightest footprint. Speaking for myself personally i would also donate the harvest to families in need or a reputable non profit for distribution.</p> <p>We spend many hours and days in the hills behind Arch Cape and know it very well. Not working closely with Local Hunters is not working toward a solution.</p> <p>Thank you for your time</p> <p>I am available 24/7 for concerns or questions.</p>
--	---


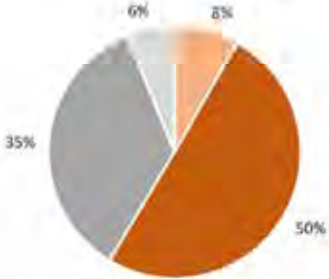
	I specifically request again that this public comment be read at all minutes of all meetings pertaining to this response.
<b>Philip and Buffy Simmons – Arch Cape residents</b>	
<i>Misc – dogs, bikes</i>	<p>We moved to Arch Cape (Fire Rock Rd) in 2008 and have lived here full time since. Part of the reason for moving here is the amazing natural beauty of this place. It is magical. Our boys spent countless hours at the beach or in the forest. We truly love Arch Cape.</p> <p>We understand that the Water Board will soon decide on two issues; whether to allow dogs on the recently acquired property and whether to allow non motorized bikes on the same property.</p> <p>We currently walk in the forest each day with our dog, Buckets. Occasionally, though very rarely, we will run into others (people and dogs). We have never had a negative experience in the nearly 15 years of this activity. We understand that the previous landowner allowed dogs, we are asking that you do the same.</p> <p>Philip regularly takes Buckets and our son Jack back into the forest (on the logging roads) with their bikes. I (Philip) find this a good way to connect with my son ... it can be difficult to get him outside at times by he is generally willing to go on the bike rides. We have never had a negative experience with other over the years. We understand that the precious landowner allowed non motorized bikes on this property. We are asking that you do the same.</p> <p>Please read this into the record. We appreciate your consideration on this matter.</p>
<b>Agenda Packet from Arch Cape Water District &amp; Sanitary Districts Board Meeting – January 19, 2023 - SUBJECT MEMO: 2023 Multi-Resource Management Plan Public Comment (p. 44 – no information about commentor)</b>	
<i>Misc – hiking, camping, hunting</i>	p. 27: I would like to have the forest remain open for hiking, but not camping. I was surprised the read that most watersheds are closed to the public. Public access, limited to support the goals, has been my assumption all along. I am neutral about hunting, however that activity does control the elk population which will eat about anything when hungry.
<i>Misc – hiking, mt biking, dogs</i>	p. 27: We'd love the opportunity to hike, mountain bike in the recreational area. We have a dog as well and would like to allow dogs in the area. Dog poop bags should be provided to decrease dog waste in the water sources area.
<i>Misc - E-bikes, level of use</i>	p. 27: E-bikes should be restricted to "pedal assist", I believe that is considered class 1. Public to the entire watershed has been allowed for 50 years or more and we have clean, safe, and

	<p>even "award winning" water. We do not need to restrict public access to this area - at least not at this time or in the near future. Many restrictions would come with increased use. If we had 1000 people a day hiking through the watershed we would have a problem - having a few people a week hike through is not a problem. We may need to change access policy 10, 20, or 50 years in the future but not today.</p>
<i>Hunting</i>	<p>p. 27: Restriction of traditional uses does nothing to prevent a decline in water quality. There is no factual basis for keeping hunters out of the watershed.</p>
<i>Hunting</i>	<p>p. 27: I read through the plan there is a part of the community who has used this forest for years. Yet they are being left out or are being steered out based on this document. This the hunting community who are heart are conservationists who want by and large the same things the goals represent.</p>
<i>Hunting</i>	<p>p. 27: These (goals) are all compatible with hunting. Show the evidence with facts (Science) that hunters and the potential for dead animals to be a source of contamination.</p>
<i>Hunting</i>	<p>p. 27: Access for Traditional use such as hunting should remain. There is no study showing water contamination from hunters animals. Two of the finest watersheds in the state do not preclude hunting--City of Bend, and Baker City, Oregon. I will file complaints with OWEB in the use of public funds excluding hunting, as has been allowed for generations.</p>
<i>Land uses &amp; access</i>	<p>p. 27: My main interest is with public access which I hope is maintained at least as walk-in throughout the entire 1500 acres as it is now and has been for a long time. I understand this will be discussed in the future. Access for adjacent land owners, contractors, fire crews, and water district staff must be maintained.</p>
<i>Land uses &amp; access</i>	<p>p. 28: One important need for access that is not specifically mentioned is access to the radio equipment located on NCLC property but accessed across ACF property. The amateur radio repeater on Onion Peak is an important backup system for communication in disaster situations. It is a not so well understood fact that the Clatsop County emergency management function for auxiliary communication depends on the onion peak repeater and the other repeaters in the county that are linked with this local repeater.</p>
<i>Adjacent lands</i>	<p>p. 28: I do not want to see the arch cape watershed being used as a "bridge" connecting state parks and nclc rain forest. I really hope that we can keep our watershed just as it is, a watershed, with a maturing forest and some old logging roads throughout.</p>
<i>Misc - Adjacent lands, process</i>	<p>p. 28: I think it is important to separate our forest from NCLC. We have entirely different needs. The national park services should not be involved in the decisions to be made by the Arch Care Water District for the Watershed that we own. We can make these decisions without their involvement.</p>
<i>Dogs</i>	<p>p. 28: Dogs should be allowed.</p>

<i>Dogs</i>	p. 28: Dogs should be allowed in the area and not controlled by North Coast Land conservancy!
<i>Process</i>	p. 28: the district should stop work with the national park group, is not in the best interest of our water shed, they dont understand the community or its desirers
<b>Aaron Ferguson</b>	
<i>Hunting</i>	Hello, I have used this land for a long period of time (yearly multiple visits since 2010). I and my family are proud stewards of public access lands and continually clean up garbage left on roads left by bikers and hikers. The fact that you are removing Hunting which is an important part of any eco system from the activities allowed is distressing to say the least. I and others I have met during archery season are all interested in preserving the forests for future use by all. I personally was responsible for locating a root fire a few years ago that was active for two weeks. Fine if it is private make all access restricted, no bikers or hikers or anybody else. But don't just keep out the Hunters. It's terrible in this day that you would discriminate for any reason, especially for an already marginalized community. If one person has access to recreate we all should. If one group of people is not allowed to use the land for a legal purpose and recreation then no group should be allowed to use it at all. Equality is lacking in your usage outlines and also active discrimination seems to be in effect as well.
<b>Public Comments on Draft Arch Cape Forest Multi-Resource Plan (July 2021)</b>	
<i>Misc - levels and locations of use, resource protection</i>	<p>4. Recreation</p> <p>The plan makes several references to recreations use, including being part of a National Park Service Planning Framework (which will be added to the plan as an Appendix). Such an intended Recreational usage suggests bringing non-Arch Cape residents to the forest which seems to much broader than the stated goal and objective.</p> <p>Goal #3: Engage the community in the forest Objective #3: Connect with the local community.</p> <p>How does recreational tourism engage the local community in the forest? How did this goal come to be included in the plan, without an assessment of the interest of Arch Cape residents in bringing tourism into their small community? Arch Cape does not have the parking and access roads to support tourism and the residents are likely opposed to having more people, more parking and more roads.</p> <p>Furthermore, the plan identifies fire, trails, erosion and water contamination as Human Impact risks to the forest. These risks can only be exacerbated by recreation usage, especially if/as it expands beyond the small Arch Cape community</p>



	<p>(the greater the tourism, the greater the risks). Recreational tourism appears to be inconsistent with goal #3, with objective #3 and with "protect and improve source water quality and quantity, at present and into the future", as stated in the report under Water Quality and Quantity Goals and Objectives?</p> <p>If the plan continues to include recreation, would you document your best guess about a) expected volume of tourism that is being envisioned in the National Park Service Planning Framework, b) the likely infrastructure that would be needed for parking and access roads, c) where that parking/roads might be located and d) strategies to mitigate the Human Impacts risks of this usage.</p>
<p><b>Ratepayer-Taxpayer Interest Group - "Recreational Use Survey: What the Community has to say!" (date: 2022?)</b></p>	
<p><i>Methodology</i></p>	<p>Following the surprise and concerns that were voiced at the March Town Hall Meeting, the Ratepayer-Taxpayer Interest Group thought that valuable information would be gained by formally surveying the community about their interest. A 9 questions survey was developed, tested with 12 community members and refined. The final survey was posted on the archcapeforestconversations.com web site. An email was sent to 263 email addresses for Arch Cape Community members (registered voters, rate payers and tax payers), inviting them to complete the survey (none of the email addresses were returned as not being received). Letters were also sent to every registered voter in the Arch Cape Water District.</p> <p>189 survey were completed. For the completed survey to be valid, the responses had to contain a person's name, an address or identifying lot number in the Arch Cape Water District and additional information than just demographics. 44 response did not meet this criteria and were excluded. 145 response remained. The result below reflect those response.</p>

<p><i>Publicizing and promoting public access</i></p>	<p><b>Chart 1: Should recreational use of the watershed be promoted?</b></p>  <p>71% 29%</p> <p>• No (includes "Fore &amp; Closed to All" respondents) • Yes</p>	
<p><i>Levels and locations of use</i></p>	<p><b>Chart 2: Should the watershed be open for recreational use and to whom (Ideally)?</b></p>  <p>6% 8% 35% 50%</p> <p>• Closed to All • Open to Arch Cape community only • Open to General Public • Undecided or Other</p>	

<p><i>Levels and locations of use; publicizing and promoting public access</i></p>	<p><b>Chart 3: How should recreational use be managed (Whether or not to Promote + Type of Infrastructure)?</b></p> <table border="1"> <caption>Chart 3 Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ASIS - Includes "Forest Closed to All" respondents</td> <td>61%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Added Support for Trails &amp; Additional Infrastructure</td> <td>18%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Added Support for just Additional Trails</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Promote Recreation and Additional Infrastructure</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	ASIS - Includes "Forest Closed to All" respondents	61%	Added Support for Trails & Additional Infrastructure	18%	Added Support for just Additional Trails	12%	Promote Recreation and Additional Infrastructure	9%			
Category	Percentage													
ASIS - Includes "Forest Closed to All" respondents	61%													
Added Support for Trails & Additional Infrastructure	18%													
Added Support for just Additional Trails	12%													
Promote Recreation and Additional Infrastructure	9%													
<p><i>Facilities</i></p>	<p><b>Chart 3a: % of responses by their interest in additional development</b></p> <table border="1"> <caption>Chart 3a Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Facility Type</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Additional Trails</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Developed Trailheads</td> <td>19%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parking Areas</td> <td>14%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Signage</td> <td>13%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bathrooms</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Facility Type	Percentage	Additional Trails	25%	Developed Trailheads	19%	Parking Areas	14%	Signage	13%	Bathrooms	11%	
Facility Type	Percentage													
Additional Trails	25%													
Developed Trailheads	19%													
Parking Areas	14%													
Signage	13%													
Bathrooms	11%													

<p><i>Types of use</i></p>	<p><b>Chart 4: % of responses by type of recreation to be allowed</b></p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Chart 4: % of responses by type of recreation to be allowed</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Recreation Type</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hiking</td> <td>~90%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Foraging</td> <td>~70%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mt. Biking</td> <td>~50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hunting</td> <td>~30%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Camping</td> <td>~15%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E-Biking</td> <td>~10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drones</td> <td>~5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recreation Education</td> <td>~2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parkland/Fishing</td> <td>~1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Recreation Type	Percentage	Hiking	~90%	Foraging	~70%	Mt. Biking	~50%	Hunting	~30%	Camping	~15%	E-Biking	~10%	Drones	~5%	Recreation Education	~2%	Parkland/Fishing	~1%	
Recreation Type	Percentage																					
Hiking	~90%																					
Foraging	~70%																					
Mt. Biking	~50%																					
Hunting	~30%																					
Camping	~15%																					
E-Biking	~10%																					
Drones	~5%																					
Recreation Education	~2%																					
Parkland/Fishing	~1%																					
<p><i>Public engagement</i></p>	<p><b>Chart 5: Who Should Make Recommendations about Recreational Use?</b></p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Chart 5: Who Should Make Recommendations about Recreational Use?</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Group</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Arch Cape Community Members</td> <td>54%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Parks Committee</td> <td>30%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Board or designees</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A combination / Undecided</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Group	Percentage	Arch Cape Community Members	54%	National Parks Committee	30%	Board or designees	8%	A combination / Undecided	8%											
Group	Percentage																					
Arch Cape Community Members	54%																					
National Parks Committee	30%																					
Board or designees	8%																					
A combination / Undecided	8%																					
<p><i>Individual Comments</i></p>																						
<p><i>Misc - public engagement, decision-making</i></p>	<p>“I think it is greatly important for the future integrity of arch cape, that recreation decisions be decided upon by the community NOT an outside agency or groups”</p>																					
<p><i>Levels and locations of use</i></p>	<p>“No recreation &amp; no logging. Preserve this forest!”</p>																					
<p><i>Publicizing and promoting public access</i></p>	<p>“What is the purpose of promoting the use of this forest to anyone other than the property owners?”</p>																					

<i>Misc – levels and locations of use, publicizing and promoting public access</i>	“One of the things that makes this area unique and so lovely is the quietness and naturalness. Creating promoted recreational areas would ruin this aspect of the area. Enjoying the forest in it’s natural state and in limited numbers would seem the best way to preserve it.”
<i>Resource protection</i>	“I have serious concerns that damage may be done to the forest by visitors.”
<i>Misc – facilities, levels and locations of use, public engagement</i>	“No bathrooms, no camping facilities, no parking lots, no developed recreation that will draw the public. Keep land access much as it has been for decades. Do not turn this into something that will attract more people. Residents can walk in as they do now. Do not move the land toward a park-like area. The water district should receive input from local residents. Do not pull Oregon State Parks into this. Do not make this a State Park or park-like area.”
<i>Levels and locations of use</i>	“The forest should be preserved from development. Recreational use would only encourage further tourism in our community without any benefit to local residents. Developing the forest for recreation makes no sense, who will be responsible for paying and maintaining such development?”
<i>Levels and locations of use</i>	“I just don’t want to see the forest turn into a madhouse like all the other state parks in the area. I don’t want droves of tourists in cars clogging up our quiet community.”
<i>Misc - Levels and locations of use, access points</i>	“My opinion is that not much actually needs to change except for updating the signage on the logging road gates. Public access is/has been allowed with some stipulations (no fires, no camping, etc.). The main difference is who owns the land, and possibly access points. There is currently access via Shingle Mill rd. That seems like the best entry to me. If you add much signage and new parking you risk crowds overflowing residential areas.”
<i>Finances</i>	“I do not think the Arch Cape Water District Board has the resources necessary to manage a forest.”
<i>Misc – facilities, levels and locations of use, publicizing and promoting public access</i>	“I am okay with recreational use for Arch Cape residents but I do not want to see signage, parking lots, or promotion of camping because that is a very slippery slope to an Oswald West or Hug Point type situation where the number of visitors and parked cars are out of control.”
<i>Misc - public engagement, decision-making</i>	“Please continue with transparency that you have created for us all and encouraging the public to be the decision makers going forward.”
<i>Misc - public engagement, decision-making</i>	“Any decisions made should represent the majority of all Arch Cape property owners, both resident and non-resident. Should not be the decision of the Water District Board”
<i>Misc - Levels and locations of use; parking</i>	“Look at all the state parks around and ask if you want that in your backyard. If you build it they will come. The biggest thing this community has going for it is a lack of parking, I would not add a way for more people to access these areas it will be over run like everywhere else in the summers.”
<i>Levels and locations of use</i>	“Prefer to leave forest in as natural state as possible with minimal human interaction.”

# Appendix B: Nuveen Natural Capital Permit Agreement

*The following is the text of the 2023 no-fee recreational access permit that is offered by Nuveen Natural Capital. Lewis & Clark Timberlands, which is managed by Nuveen, does allow public access and use as described below. This property is directly adjacent and can be accessed by a single road network to both the Arch Cape Forest and Rainforest Reserve.*

## **NUVEEN NATURAL CAPITAL PERMIT AGREEMENT**

Recreation Access Permit and Release of Liability Access Agreement Terms, Rules and Regulations

THIS PERMIT AND ACCESS AGREEMENT for Recreational Access, is between Lewis & Clark Timberlands, LLC (“LCT”) managed by Nuveen Natural Capital, LLC, Account Holder (“Permittee”), and the Family Companions (“Companions”) listed below. Family companions are defined as one (1) legally married spouse or domestic partner and up to ten (10) related minor children.

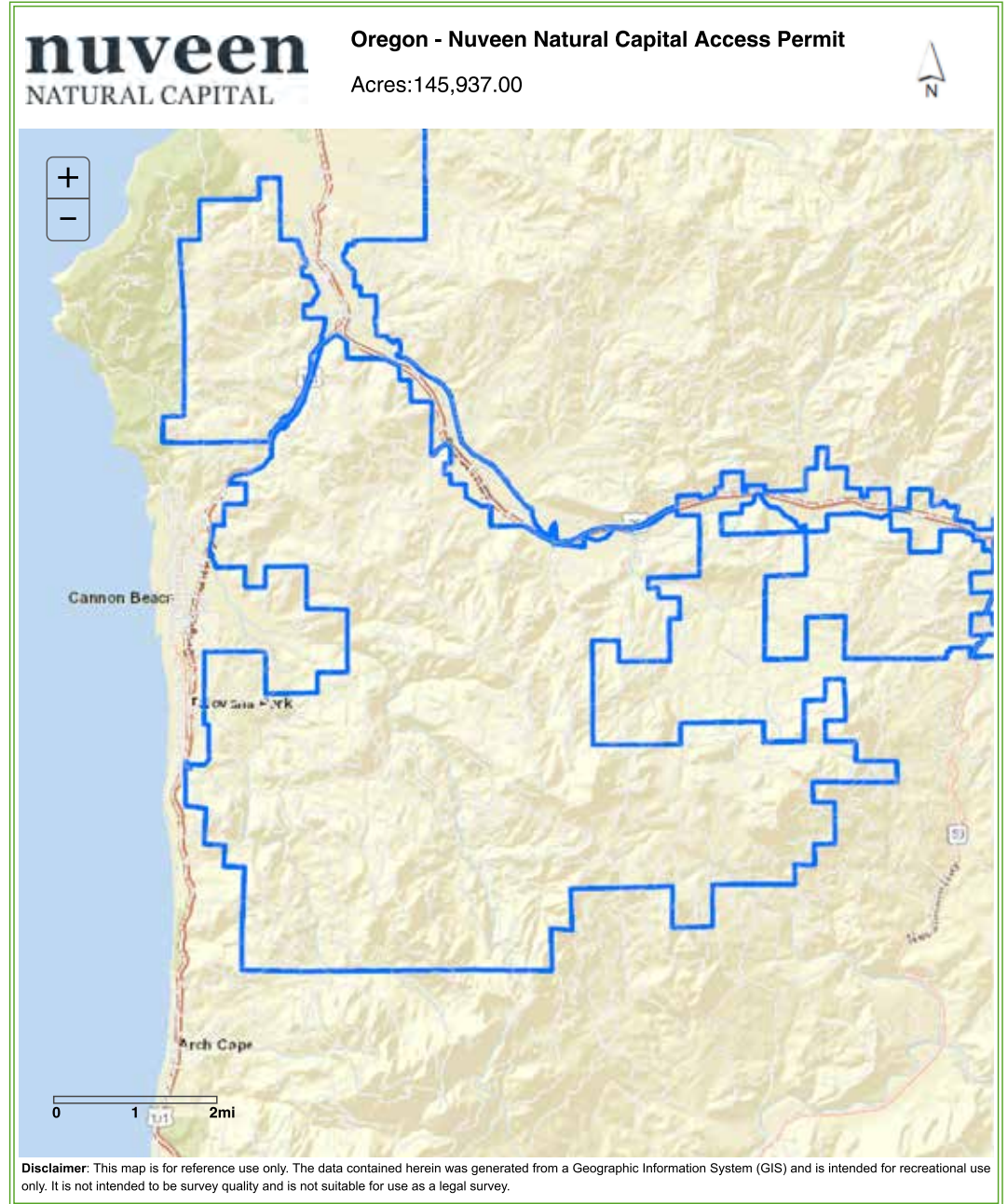
Valid from June 01, 2023 to May 31, 2024

Permit Area Description: *see map on next page*

To apply for a Permit, Permittee must read, understand, and accept all of the terms of this Access Agreement (the “Agreement”), and acknowledge acceptance by checking the Agreed and Accepted box at the bottom of this form. Permittee will then be issued an access permit (the “Permit”) which will become valid upon Permittee’s receipt of the Permit and an official acceptance notice from LCT .

1. **Compliance With Laws, Terms, Rules, and Regulations.** This Permit grants to Permittee and others described below the right to recreate on the property owned by LCT as depicted on the map attached hereto as Exhibit A (the “Permit Area”). In exchange for such recreational access, Permittee agrees to comply with all federal, state, and local laws and regulations while on LCT Property. Permittee further agrees to comply with all of the terms, rules, and conditions stated in this Agreement and on the Permit, as well as any special provisions or addenda that are made part of this Agreement or the Permit (collectively, the “Permit Rules”). LCT reserves the right to modify or supplement the Permit Rules at any time upon reasonable notice to Permittee. Permittee agrees to comply with all instructions given by LCT representatives or law enforcement.

2. **Permit Term and Access.** This Permit is valid only for the period set forth above, unless terminated earlier for violation of the Permit Rules. **NON-MOTORIZED access ONLY** is allowed within the Permit Area Except for limited motorized access during General Rifle Deer & Elk seasons. You may only access the permit area from designated access points.
  
3. **Personal, Family Use Only.** Permittee agrees that the Permit is valid for personal recreational access on the Permit Area only. No commercial activities or uses are permitted. Access and use of the Permit Area is granted in an “as-is” condition and no additional accommodations, amenities, product or service will be provided to Permittee under any circumstance by LCT or its affiliates. The Permit is solely for personal access and use rights of the Permit Area. This Permit may be used only by the Permittee, his or her legally married spouse, registered domestic partner (legally married and domestic partners are hereinafter and hereinbefore called “spouse”), and their children or grandchildren 18 years of age and under as of June 01, 2023, who are in the accompaniment of the Permittee and/or spouse while on the Permit Area. No other persons



are covered or authorized by this Agreement. Permittee represents that he or she is at least 18 years of age as of the date of this Agreement. All persons accompanying Permittee on the Permit Area must also adhere to the Permit Rules.

4. **Permit and Identification.** Permittee agrees and understands that the Permit must be in the possession of the Permittee and/or spouse at all times while on the Permit Area. During such times that Permittee is parked or operating a vehicle on LCT property, Permittee agrees and understands that the Vehicle Placard must be displayed on the driver's side dash in a manner visible from the exterior of the vehicle. Permittee also agrees and understands that Permit Card and photo identification must be shown upon request by a LCT representative (including security) or law enforcement officer.
5. **Dangerous, Primitive Conditions, Industrial and Other Activities.** PERMITTEE ACKNOWLEDGES AND UNDERSTANDS THAT:
  - a. the Permit Area is unimproved timberland used primarily for the growing and harvesting of timber and other forest products;
  - b. conditions on the Permit Area can be dangerous and roads are primitive and unsigned;
  - c. other hazards may exist throughout the Permit Area that are unmarked and not readily apparent;
  - d. roads may be used at any time by logging trucks, rock trucks, other heavy logging and forestry equipment, forest management vehicles that may be used after dark for wildlife surveys;
  - e. areas of the Permit Area may be subject to logging activities, including tree cutting and other dangerous activities; other forest management activities, including without limitation aerial fertilizing, herbicide spraying using ground and aerial methods (both helicopters and fixed wing aircraft) may occur;
  - f. inherently dangerous activities, including but not limited to hunting, will occur on the Permit Area;
  - g. maps provided by LCT are for Permittee's convenience only, may contain or reference information provided by third parties, the accuracy of which has not been confirmed by LCT and such maps will not be relied upon by Permittee for navigation purposes;
  - h. the Permit Area is remote, in some cases without cellular phone service or other means to summon medical aid should the same be needed, and that weather and road conditions are subject to change with little or no warning;
  - i. LCT makes no representations or warranties concerning the fitness, suitability or safety of the Permit Area for any recreational uses made thereon under this Permit; and
  - j. use of the Permit Area is non-exclusive; there may be other permittees in the Permit Area at any time; bullying, harassment, or interference with the reasonable enjoyment of other permittees is strictly prohibited.
6. **Assumption of Risk and Waiver of Liability Claims.** PERMITTEE AND HIS/HER SPOUSE, FOR THEMSELVES AND FOR ANY CHILDREN OR GRANDCHILDREN ENTERING THE PERMIT AREA UNDER THE TERMS OF THIS PERMIT, EXPRESSLY ASSUME ALL RISKS associated with the Permit Area that are related in any manner whatsoever to their activities on the Permit Area, including without limitation all risks related to the condition of the Permit Area, including but not limited to those items identified in Section 5 above, conducted by or on behalf of LCT its subsidiaries, contractors, or other permittees. PERMITTEE HEREBY EXPRESSLY WAIVES ALL CLAIMS against LCT, its subsidiaries and affiliates, and any of their permittees, contractors, employees, officers and directors, and other agents for personal injury, including death, or damage to



property in connection with 1) the rights granted by this Permit; and 2) the condition of the Permit Area, including without limitations the roads and other improvements and all other elements and hazards of the Permit Area. PERMITTEE ACCEPTS AND ASSUMES THE RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE HAZARDS AND CONDITIONS ON THE PERMIT AREA.

7. Indemnify and Defend. PERMITTEE AND HIS/HER SPOUSE AGREE TO INDEMNIFY, DEFEND AND HOLD HARMLESS LCT its subsidiaries and affiliates, and any of their employees, officers and directors, permittees, contractors, and other agents from and against all claims, liabilities, causes of action (including without limitation, those relating to personal injury, death or property damage), costs and expenses (including without limitation attorney and expert fees and costs at trial and on appeal) of any nature whatsoever arising from or relating in any way to any actions or omissions of Permittee (and his/her spouse and/or children/grandchildren) while present on the Permit Area, including without limitation any activity in violation of the Permit Rules (and including without limitation any claim brought by third parties or by or on behalf of a minor child or grandchild).
8. No Transfer. Permittee agrees that this Permit may not be sold, gifted, or transferred in any way to any other party.
9. Termination. This Permit may be terminated by LCT at any time, in LCT's sole discretion, for any violation of the Permit Rules or the terms of this Agreement by Permittee or anyone accompanying Permittee. Permittee further agrees and understands that violation of the Permit Rules may result in Permittee's denial of future permit applications.
10. Closure of Permit Area. LCT reserves the right to close the Permit Area in case of extreme fire danger or other extreme conditions, including without limitation any conditions that may cause excessive damage to roads. Areas where active logging, road construction, or other commercial operations or forest management are underway are strictly off-limits and must be avoided by Permittee at all times, whether such areas are signed or not. Permittee must obey all signs on the Permit Area.
11. Hunting License. If Permittee wishes to hunt on the Permit Area, he/she must do so within lawfully established hunting seasons and only when in possession of a lawful State of Oregon hunting license and all required tags or permits. No target shooting is permitted.
12. Vehicle Travel. Permittee may NOT ride in or drive a motorized vehicle within the Permit Area at any time for recreational purposes outside of General Rifle Deer & Elk seasons.
13. Bicycle Use. Permittees can use bicycles within the Permit Area. Pedal assist e-bikes designated by the manufacture as Class 1 are the only classification of e-bike allowed on the property and only outside of the Travel Management Agreement effective dates. The TMA is in effect three (3) calendar days prior to opening of general archery season through the close of all bull elk rifle seasons. No e-bikes, including Class 1, are allowed in areas covered by the Travel Management Agreement (TMA) while it is in effect. Class 1 e-bikes are limited to powered speed of up to 20 mph with motor wattage  $\leq$  750

watts and DO NOT have a throttle element. All other e-bikes, including any owner modified bicycles, will be considered motorized vehicles and may NOT ride in the permit area.

14. Fireworks. No fireworks are permitted on the Permit Area at any time.
15. Smoking. No smoking is allowed.
16. Alcohol/Drugs. Permittee shall not use or possess alcohol, be under the influence of alcohol, use or possess drugs that are illegal under state or federal law while on the Permit Area.
17. Pets. Dogs and other domestic pets must be kept in Permittee's control at all times.
18. Boundaries of Permit Area. Permittee must familiarize himself/herself of the location of the boundaries of the Permit Area and not cross beyond the boundaries. Activities outside the Permit Area could be considered a trespass and violation of the Permit Rules.
19. No Dumping Allowed. No littering, dumping or burying of garbage is permitted. Pack it in and pack it out. Permittee will not possess or dispose of any hazardous substance on the Permit Area.
20. Accidents. Permittee must report all accidents to LCT by email to [gwrpermitsupport@orbishuntlease.com](mailto:gwrpermitsupport@orbishuntlease.com) within 24 hours of occurrence.
21. Lost Permit. A lost Permit will not be replaced. It is the sole responsibility of the Permittee to maintain an electronic permit copy for the purposes of replacing a lost or destroyed permit.
22. Damage to Natural Resources. No cutting of or injury to any trees, shrubs or other forest products is allowed. Do not place any nails, screws, or other metal objects in trees. If Permittee violates the foregoing requirements, Permittee agrees to pay LCT three times (3x) the value of the trees cut or injured. There shall be no rock collecting, gold panning, prospecting or archeological artifact disturbance permitted on the Permit Area.
23. Fires. No campfires, cooking fires or warming fires are permitted on the Permit Area at any time.
24. Camping. No camping is permitted on the Permit Area at any time.
25. Trapping: No trapping is permitted. Criminal trespass penalties will be pursued in the case of trapping within the Permit Area.

26. “Minor” commercial forest products: No collection of “minor” commercial forest products are allowed within the Permit Area at any time. This may include (but not limited to) boughs, bark, berries, herbs, mushrooms and other commercially viable products.

27. Laws. The Permit is governed by and shall be construed under the substantive law of the State of Oregon.

Acknowledgment. By signing below, Permittee: 1) represents that he/she and his/her spouse have read the foregoing Agreement and Permit Rules, understand them, agree to abide by them at all times, and will ensure that all persons accompanying Permittee also abide them; and 2) acknowledges that he/she understands and agrees that any violation of the Permit Rules shall entitle LCT to terminate this Permit without a refund, and to deny future permit applications in LCT’s sole discretion.

**This Permit is invalid until the Permittee receives an official acceptance document from LCT. LCT reserves the right to refuse to issue a Permit to any person.**

***I have read and agree to be bound by all provisions of the: Recreation Access Permit and Release of Liability, Rules and Regulations and the special Provisions.***

# Appendix C: Weyerhaeuser Recreational Access Permit Information

*The following is the text from the 2023 recreational access permit that is offered by Weyerhaeuser in the Arch Cape area. Weyerhaeuser owns and allows for recreation on their property adjacent to the Rainforest Reserve.*

The following information is available on Weyerhaeuser's "Permit FAQ" website:

Horses, hiking, bicycles allowed

E-bikes allowed with "non motorized premium permit" and "motorized recreational access permits"

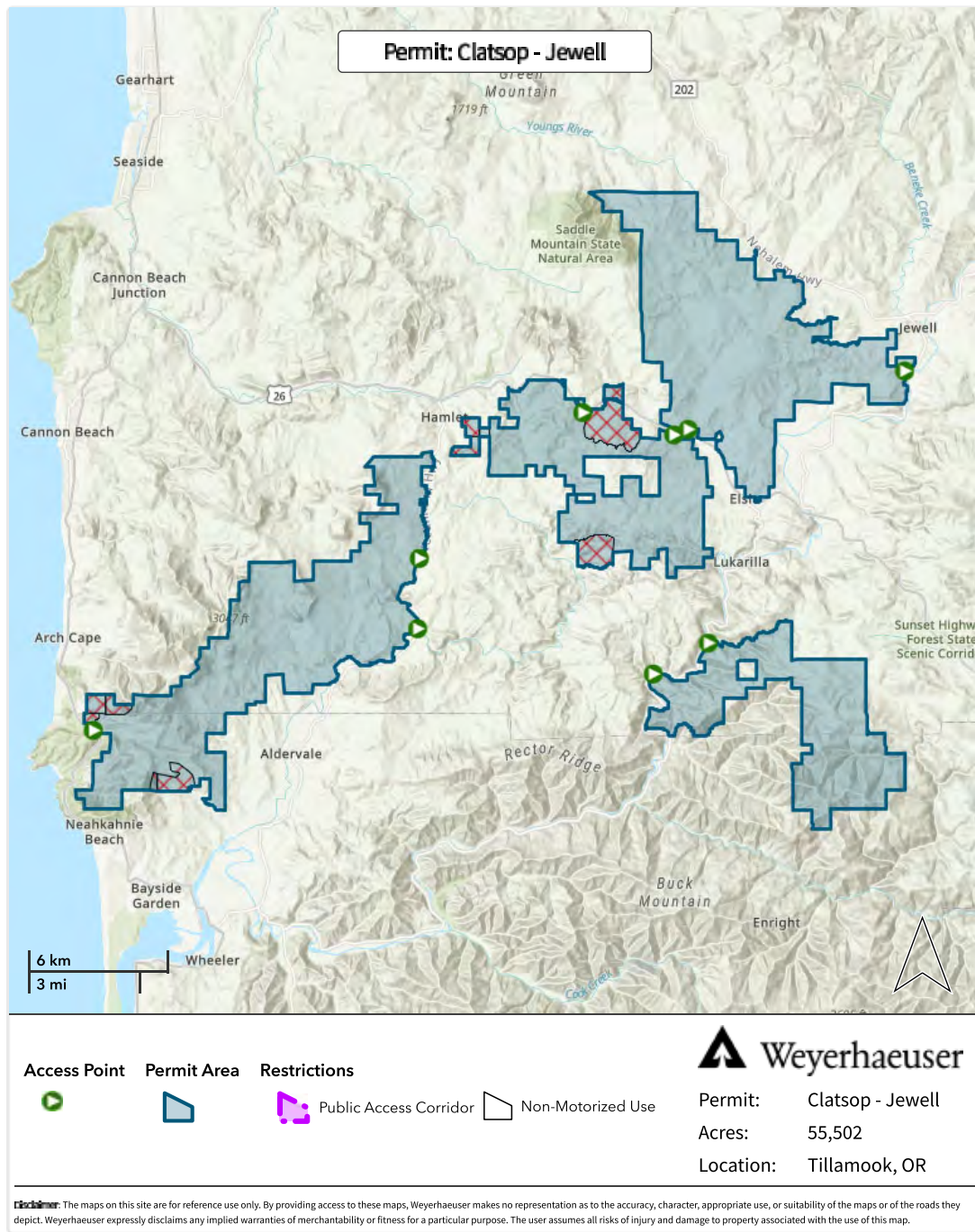
Motorized premium pass allows each permittee to bring one vehicle and one UTV machine into the designated permit area.

- Motorized recreational access allows for one licensed vehicle, camping and firewood.
- Obey all signs and do not enter active work areas.
- Access is allowed 7 days a week from 1 ½ hours before official sunrise to 1½ hours after official sunset.
- No overnight camping.
- No campfires.
- No firewood cutting.
- Smoking is not allowed outside of vehicles.
- Fireworks are prohibited.
- Motorized vehicles are required to be licensed and street legal with a properly functioning exhaust. Vehicles must stay on rocky roads.
- No ATVs, ORVs, side by sides or motorcycles (even if street legal).
- Vehicles blocking gates will be towed at owners' expense.
- Rock hounding, digging, gold panning, or removal of any rocks or minerals is prohibited.
- No target or skeet shooting.
- No trapping.

What you can't do

- No target shooting, skeet shooting, exploding targets, paintball or airsoft guns.

- No removal of any type of Christmas tree or noble fir boughs.
- No side-by-sides (except with a motorized premium permit), ATVs, ORVs, dune buggies, motorcycles, snowmobiles and similar motorized conveyances, EVEN IF street legal, and not even on a trailer or in the back of a truck.
- No removing forest products from the permit or Lease Area with the exception of berries, mushrooms and firewood for personal use as outlined in the recreational access permit Language. Personal Use is considered 3 gallons of berries per permittee per year and 5 gallons of mushrooms per permittee per year.
- A maximum of two cords of firewood per permit may be removed from the permit Area subject to the recreational access permit Agreement Terms, Rules and Regulations.
- No rock hounding, digging, gold panning, or removal of any rocks or minerals.
- No disturbing any cultural artifacts.
- No fireworks are allowed.
- No smoking is allowed, except in vehicles.
- No alcohol, marijuana or illegal drugs are allowed.
- Do not harm trees in any way. Do not place any nails, screws, or other metal objects in trees. If you damage trees, you will have to pay



- three times the value as compensation.
- No trapping.

Special forest products: Special Forest Products (SFP) is a term used to describe some of the vegetative material found in the Timberlands. They include grasses, seeds, roots, bark, berries, mosses, greenery (fern fronds, salal, huckleberry, etc.), edible mushrooms, tree seedlings, Christmas trees, transplants, poles, posts, and firewood. No Special Forest Products can be removed (other than firewood, mushrooms and berries for personal consumption; see the sample recreational access permit Language for full terms.

Permittee may pick berries (limit of 3 gallons per permit per year) and mushrooms (limit 5 gallons per permit per year) for personal consumption only. permittee may not be in procession/ transport more than 1 gallon of berries and mushrooms at a time. No transporting of berries or mushrooms from other property across Weyerhaeuser property.

When available, a maximum of two cords of firewood per permit may be removed from the permit area with a recreation access permit. Subject to the following:

- Firewood is for personal use only.
- During fire season (see question “what is fire season and what do I need to know about it”), no chainsaws or motorized splitters are allowed.
- You may remove chunks (maximum 3’) for firewood.
- Do not cut logs longer than 12’.
- No cutting in active harvest units.
- Do not cut standing trees or snags.
- Do not cut fallen trees in riparian buffers along creeks and rivers. State law requires that nothing be removed from these buffers.
- Do not drag or skid logs out of harvest units or otherwise damage seedlings.
- Do not block roads or ditches with vehicles or woody debris.
- Vehicles must remain on rocked roads at all times.
- No cedar or Pacific Yew can be removed from the Permit Area.
- Permittee may purchase additional cords of firewood when available on our website.
- Non-motorized (day use) recreation access permits do not include firewood.

Use of drones of all types (commercial, recreational, etc.) are strictly prohibited on or about the permit area.

Dogs not used for pursuit and/or hunting small game are welcome on the property as long as you can control them at all times – verbally, leashes, or by using collars. The use of dogs for pursuit or hunting small game is prohibited. Weyerhaeuser permits are for personal use only and do not allow any commercial sales of animal fur/pelts/feathers. Upland game bird and waterfowl hunting with dogs is allowed per the state designated hunting seasons and regulations.

# Appendix D: Oregon Recreational Use Statutes

*The State of Oregon has regulations that provide liability immunities for landowners providing access for, “recreational purposes, gardening, woodcutting or the harvest of special forest products”. If a fee is charged for these uses, the liability immunities do not apply. These statutes should be considered when considering the benefits of both non-fee and fee-based recreational opportunities.*

## **ORS 105.672. Definitions for ORS 105**

As used in ORS 105.672 to 105.696:

(1) “Charge”:

(a) Means the admission price or fee requested or expected by an owner in return for granting permission for a person to enter or go upon the owner’s land.

(b) Does not mean any amount received from a public body in return for granting permission for the public to enter or go upon the owner’s land.

(c) Does not include the fee for a winter recreation parking permit or any other parking fee of \$15 or less per day.

(2) “Harvest” has that meaning given in ORS 164.813.

(3) “Land” includes all real property, whether publicly or privately owned.

(4) “Owner” means:

(a) The possessor of any interest in any land, including but not limited to the holder of any legal or equitable title, a tenant, a lessee, an occupant, the holder of an easement, the holder of a right of way or a person in possession of the land;

(b) An officer, employee, volunteer or agent of a person described in paragraph (a) of this subsection, while acting within the scope of assigned duties; and

(c) A director, partner, general partner, shareholder, limited liability company member, limited liability partner or limited

partner of a person described in paragraph (a) of this subsection.

(5) “Recreational purposes” includes, but is not limited to, outdoor activities such as hunting, fishing, swimming, boating, camping, picnicking, hiking, nature study, outdoor educational activities, waterskiing, winter sports, viewing or enjoying historical, archaeological, scenic or scientific sites or volunteering for any public purpose project.

(6) “Special forest products” has that meaning given in ORS 164.813.

(7) “Woodcutting” means the cutting or removal of wood from land by an individual who has obtained permission from the owner of the land to cut or remove wood. [1995 c.456 §1; 2007 c.372 §1; 2009 c.532 §1; 2010 c.52 §1; 2017 c.449 §1]

### ORS 105.676. Public policy

The Legislative Assembly hereby declares it is the public policy of the State of Oregon to encourage owners of land to make their land available to the public for recreational purposes, for gardening, for woodcutting and for the harvest of special forest products by limiting their liability toward persons entering thereon for such purposes and by protecting their interests in their land from the extinguishment of any

such interest or the acquisition by the public of any right to use or continue the use of such land for recreational purposes, gardening, woodcutting or the harvest of special forest products. [1995 c.456 §2; 2009 c.532 §3]

ORS 105.682. Liabilities of owner of land used by public for recreational purposes, gardening, woodcutting or harvest of special forest products.

(1) Except as provided by subsection (2) of this section, and subject to the provisions of ORS 105.688 (Applicability of immunities from liability for owner of land), an owner of land is not liable in contract or tort for any personal injury, death or property damage that arises out of the use of the land for recreational purposes, gardening, woodcutting or the harvest of special forest products when the owner of land either directly or indirectly permits any person to use the land for recreational purposes, gardening, woodcutting or the harvest of special forest products. The limitation on liability provided by this section applies if the principal purpose for entry upon the land is for recreational purposes, gardening, woodcutting or the harvest of special forest products, and is not affected if the injury, death or damage occurs while the person entering land is engaging in activities other than the use of the land for recreational purposes, gardening, woodcutting or the harvest of special forest products.

(2) This section does not limit the liability of an owner of land for intentional injury or damage to a person coming onto land for recreational purposes, gardening, woodcutting or the harvest of special forest products. [1995 c.456 §3; 2009 c.532 §4]

ORS 105.688. Applicability of immunities from liability for owner of land.

(1) Except as specifically provided in ORS 105.672 (Definitions for ORS 105) to 105.696 (Duty of care or liability not created), the immunities provided by ORS 105.682 (Liabilities of owner of land used by public for recreational purposes, gardening,

woodcutting or harvest of special forest products) apply to:

(a) All land, including but not limited to land adjacent or contiguous to any bodies of water, watercourses or the ocean shore as defined by ORS 390.605 (Definitions);

(b) All roads, bodies of water, watercourses, rights of way, buildings, fixtures and structures on the land described in paragraph (a) of this subsection;

(c) All paths, trails, roads, watercourses and other rights of way while being used by a person to reach land for recreational purposes, gardening, woodcutting or the harvest of special forest products, that are on land adjacent to the land that the person intends to use for recreational purposes, gardening, woodcutting or the harvest of special forest products, and that have not been improved, designed or maintained for the specific purpose of providing access for recreational purposes, gardening, woodcutting or the harvest of special forest products; and

(d) All machinery or equipment on the land described in paragraph (a) of this subsection.

(2) The immunities provided by ORS 105.682 (Liabilities of owner of land used by public for recreational purposes, gardening, woodcutting or harvest of special forest products) apply to land if the owner transfers an easement to a public body to use the land.

(3) Except as provided in subsections (4) to (7) of this section, the immunities provided by ORS 105.682 (Liabilities of owner of land used by public for recreational purposes, gardening, woodcutting or harvest of special forest products) do not apply if the owner makes any charge for permission to use the land for recreational purposes, gardening, woodcutting or the harvest of special forest products.

(4) If the owner charges for permission to use the owner's land for one or more specific recreational purposes and the owner provides notice in the manner provided by subsection (8) of this section, the immunities provided by ORS 105.682 (Liabilities of owner of land used by public for recreational purposes, gardening, woodcutting or harvest of special



forest products) apply to any use of the land other than the activities for which the charge is imposed. If the owner charges for permission to use a specified part of the owner's land for recreational purposes and the owner provides notice in the manner provided by subsection (8) of this section, the immunities provided by ORS 105.682 (Liabilities of owner of land used by public for recreational purposes, gardening, woodcutting or harvest of special forest products) apply to the remainder of the owner's land.

(5) The immunities provided by ORS 105.682 (Liabilities of owner of land used by public for recreational purposes, gardening, woodcutting or harvest of special forest products) for gardening do not apply if the owner charges more than \$25 per year for the use of the land for gardening. If the owner charges more than \$25 per year for the use of the land for gardening, the immunities provided by ORS 105.682 (Liabilities of owner of land used by public for recreational purposes, gardening, woodcutting or harvest of special forest products) apply to any use of the land other than gardening. If the owner charges more than \$25 per year for permission to use a specific part of the owner's land for gardening and the owner provides notice in the manner provided by subsection (8) of this section, the immunities provided by ORS 105.682 (Liabilities of owner of land used by public for recreational purposes, gardening, woodcutting or harvest of special forest products) apply to the remainder of the owner's land.

(6) The immunities provided by ORS 105.682 (Liabilities of owner of land used by public for recreational purposes, gardening, woodcutting or harvest of special forest products) for woodcutting do not apply if the owner charges more than \$75 per cord for permission to use the land for woodcutting. If the owner charges more than \$75 per cord for the use of the land for woodcutting, the immunities provided by ORS 105.682 (Liabilities of owner of land used by public for recreational purposes, gardening, woodcutting or harvest of special forest products) apply to any use of the land other

than woodcutting. If the owner charges more than \$75 per cord for permission to use a specific part of the owner's land for woodcutting and the owner provides notice in the manner provided by subsection (8) of this section, the immunities provided by ORS 105.682 (Liabilities of owner of land used by public for recreational purposes, gardening, woodcutting or harvest of special forest products) apply to the remainder of the owner's land.

(7) The immunities provided by ORS 105.682 (Liabilities of owner of land used by public for recreational purposes, gardening, woodcutting or harvest of special forest products) for the harvest of special forest products do not apply if the owner makes any charge for permission to use the land for the harvest of special forest products. If the owner charges for permission to use the owner's land for the harvest of special forest products, the immunities provided by ORS 105.682 (Liabilities of owner of land used by public for recreational purposes, gardening, woodcutting or harvest of special forest products) apply to any use of the land other than the harvest of special forest products. If the owner charges for permission to use a specific part of the owner's land for harvesting special forest products and the owner provides notice in the manner provided by subsection (8) of this section, the immunities provided by ORS 105.682 (Liabilities of owner of land used by public for recreational purposes, gardening, woodcutting or harvest of special forest products) apply to the remainder of the owner's land.

(8) Notices under subsections (4) to (7) of this section may be given by posting, as part of a receipt, or by such other means as may be reasonably calculated to apprise a person of:

(a) The limited uses of the land for which the charge is made, and the immunities provided under ORS 105.682 (Liabilities of owner of land used by public for recreational purposes, gardening, woodcutting or harvest of special forest products) for other uses of the land; or

(b) The portion of the land the use of which is subject to the charge, and the immunities provided under ORS 105.682

(Liabilities of owner of land used by public for recreational purposes, gardening, woodcutting or harvest of special forest products) for the remainder of the land. [1995 c.456 §4; 1999 c.872 §7; 2001 c.206 §1; 2009 c.532 §2; 2010 c.52 §2]

ORS 105.692. Right to continued use of land following permitted use

(1) An owner of land who either directly or indirectly permits any person to use the land for recreational purposes, gardening, woodcutting or the harvest of special forest products does not give that person or any other person a right to continued use of the land for those purposes without the consent of the owner.

(2) The fact that an owner of land allows the public to use the land for recreational purposes, gardening, woodcutting or the harvest of special forest products without posting, fencing or otherwise restricting use of the land does not raise a presumption that the landowner intended to dedicate or otherwise give over to the public the right to continued use of the land.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed to diminish or divert any public right to use land for recreational purposes acquired by dedication, prescription, grant, custom or otherwise existing before October 5, 1973.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed to diminish or divert any public right to use land for woodcutting acquired by dedication, prescription, grant, custom or otherwise existing before October 3, 1979. [1995 c.456 §5; 2009 c.532 §5]

ORS 105.696. Duty of care or liability not created

ORS 105.672 (Definitions for ORS 105) to 105.696 (Duty of care or liability not created) do not:

(1) Create a duty of care or basis for liability for personal injury, death or property damage resulting from the use of land for recreational purposes, for gardening, for woodcutting or for the harvest of special forest products.

(2) Relieve a person using the land of another for recreational purposes, gardening, woodcutting or the harvest of special forest products from any obligation that the person has to exercise care in use of the land in the activities of the person or from the legal consequences of failure of the person to exercise that care. [1995 c.456 §6; 2009 c.532 §6]

# Appendix E: ODFW Big Game License Requirements

*During the planning process, the scope of hunting that should be allowed in the Arch Cape Forest was a topic of much discussion. ODFW definitions and requirements are included here to help ensure a common understanding among community members, landowners and neighboring stakeholders. Information on fishing requirements is also included here.*

## Oregon Dept of Fish and Wildlife Hunting Regulations

### Big Game License Requirements (2023)

Note that the full regulations for big game hunting for 2023 can be found on ODFW's website at: [23ORHD.pdf](https://www.oregon.gov/odfw/Pages/23ORHD.pdf) ([eregulations.com](https://www.oregon.gov/odfw/Pages/eregulations.com)). ODFW describes "big game" species on their website as including: deer, elk, cougar, bighorn sheep, western gray squirrel, black bear, pronghorn antelope, and Rocky Mountain goat. ODFW outlines additional permit and tag requirements and regulations that are species-specific. The following are

### Licensing Requirements

#### All Hunters

- Must have a valid hunting license.
- Hunting licenses are valid beginning January 1, or from time of purchase if after January 1, through December 31 of the document year.
- No one may possess more than one valid annual hunting license.
- Any hunter with a valid Oregon or Idaho hunting license may hunt in the waters or on the islands of the Snake Rvr, where the river forms the boundary between the two

states. All laws and rules of the respective states apply.

- To hunt big game you must have in possession a big game tag, either electronic or paper, valid for the dates, area, and species being hunted.
- Certain licensing exceptions apply to youth, active duty military, veterans, and landowners. See pages 22 - 26.
- Any documents in possession, either electronic or paper, must be accessible immediately upon request by Department staff or law enforcement.

### Oregon Residency Requirements

- To qualify as an Oregon resident, you must physically reside in Oregon for not less than six consecutive months immediately prior to the date of applying for a license, tag, or permit. See page 91 for complete definition.
- Resident does not include a person who:
  - Merely owns property or pays property taxes in Oregon.
  - Claims resident privileges in another state or country.
- Submitting a false application is a crime.

### Hunting Regulations

#### Shooting Hours

Game mammals may only be hunted from 1/2 hour before sunrise to 1/2 hour after sunset.

*Aircraft, ATVS, Boats, Drones, Vehicles*

It is unlawful to:

- Hunt or harass any wildlife from a motor propelled vehicle.
- Hunt within eight hours of having been transported by, communicating with, or having received information on the location of a game mammal from an aircraft.
- Use drones for the following purposes:
- Hunting, trapping, or angling.
- Aiding hunting, trapping, or angling through the use of drones to harass, track, locate or scout wildlife.
- Interfering in the acts of a person who is lawfully hunting, trapping or angling.
- Operate or be transported by a motor propelled vehicle in violation of a motor vehicle use restriction. This includes electric assisted bicycles, and aircraft, except for those landing on a designated air strip.
- Operate a snowmobile or ATV, unless firearms and bows are unloaded except for the following circumstances:
  - A person who is licensed to carry a concealed handgun in Oregon
  - A current or honorably retired law enforcement officer
  - For this regulation “unloaded” means:
    - » Revolver – no live cartridge in the chamber that is aligned with the hammer
    - » Muzzleloader – not capped or primed
    - » Bow – all arrows in the quiver
    - » All Other Firearms – no live cartridge in the chamber
  - See ORS 821.240 for complete statute language.
- Cast an artificial light from a motor vehicle while in possession of a weapon; or cast an artificial light upon a game mammal, predatory animal, or livestock from

within 500 feet of a motor vehicle while in possession of a weapon.

- Shoot game mammals from or with the help of any motorboat or sailboat unless the motor has been shut off and/or sail furled and movement caused by any motor or sail has stopped.

**Parts Ban**

Except for the following parts, no person shall import or possess all or parts of a cervid (deer/elk family) carcass into Oregon from another state or country. Common cervid species include deer, elk, moose, and caribou.

The following parts are allowed:

- Meat that is cut and wrapped commercially or privately;
- Meat that has been boned out;
- Quarters or other portions of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached;
- Hides and/or capes with no head attached;
- Skull plates with antlers attached that have been cleaned of all meat and brain tissue;
- Entire skulls that have been processed to remove all meat and brain tissue.
- Antlers (including velvet antlers) with no brain tissue attached;
- Upper canine teeth (i.e. buglers, whistlers, ivories);
- Finished taxidermy heads and finished European style skull mounts.

Illegal parts brought into Oregon will be confiscated and persons may be liable for disposal expenses.

**Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD)**

The most important wildlife disease in North America, CWD, is a 100% fatal, infectious, transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) of deer, elk, and moose. The disease has not been detected in Oregon. In areas where this

neurological disease occurs, it is spread by nose-to-nose contact between animals and through urine, feces and saliva infecting soils and habitats. CWD remains in the soil for an unknown number of years, continuing to infect animals that use infected sites.

Although CWD has not been documented in humans, public health and wildlife officials advise hunters to take precautions when pursuing or handling deer, elk, and moose that may have been exposed to CWD. Basic precautions include:

- Wear latex or rubber gloves when field dressing animals;
- Bone out the meat, do not saw through the brain or bone, especially the backbone;
- Minimize the handling of brain and spinal tissues;
- Avoid consuming the meat from any animal that tests positive for the disease.

If you will be hunting in an area where CWD may occur, more detailed information regarding precautions to take when handling animals that may have been exposed can be found online at <http://cwd-info.org/recommendations-forhunters-simple-precautions/>.

### Other Restrictions

It is unlawful to:

- Refuse inspection of any license, tag, or permit, and any wildlife taken, by an employee of ODFW, any person authorized to enforce wildlife laws, or a landowner or agent of the landowner on their land.
- Refuse inspection of any gear used for the purpose of taking wildlife by an employee of ODFW, or any person authorized to enforce wildlife laws.
- Hunt protected wildlife.
- Disturb or remove traps or snares of any licensed trapper while that person is trapping on public lands or on other land by landowner's permission.

- Disturb, damage, remove, alter, or possess any official ODFW signs.
- Knowingly provide false information to the Department or Commission on any report required by law.
- Counsel, aid or assist in any violation of the wildlife laws, or share in any of the proceeds of such violation by receiving or possessing any wildlife. Any person who violates this rule shall incur the penalties provided for the person guilty of such violation.

### Hunter Orange

No person younger than 18 years of age shall hunt with any firearm for any game mammal or upland game bird (excluding turkey) unless the person is wearing in a manner visible from all directions a hat or exterior garment of hunter orange.

### Disguising Sex, Waste, Sale

It is unlawful to:

- Disguise the sex or kind of any wildlife while in the field or in transit from the field.
- Possess the meat or carcass of any deer, elk, pronghorn antelope, bighorn sheep, or Rocky Mtn goat without evidence of sex while in the field, forest, or in transit on any of the hways or premises open to the public in Oregon, except processed or cut and wrapped meat. Hunters must choose one of two options for proving sex for deer, elk, pronghorn, bighorn sheep, and mountain goat:
  - Option 1: The animals head or scalp from the eyes to the ears including the antlers or horns for males.
  - Option 2: A reproductive organ (testicle, penis, udder or vulva) attached to a major portion of meat. For white-tailed deer only hunts and mule deer only hunts, the tail must be retained for proof of species.

*Note: Option 1 must be used for deer and elk hunts with antler point restrictions.*

- Waste any game mammals or edible portions thereof, except that meat of cougar need not be salvaged. See

definition on page 91. All wildlife crippled or killed in the field must be retrieved immediately, if possible, and kept by the hunter in the field. The duty to retrieve and to not waste does not justify otherwise criminal conduct including but not limited to trespass.

- Sell, trade, barter, exchange, or offer for sale, trade, barter, or exchange, any game mammal or parts thereof except as identified in Oregon Administrative Rule 635, Division 200.

### Tagging

There are two options for tagging game mammals for which a tag is issued, paper tags and electronic tags. Hunters must choose one option at the time of purchase.

#### *Paper Tags:*

- The owner of a game mammal tag that kills a game mammal for which a paper tag is issued, shall immediately validate the tag by writing on the tag, in ink, the date and time of harvest, and the Wildlife Management Unit where harvest occurred; and attach the tag in plain sight securely to the game mammal.
  - To keep the tag legible, one option is to place it in a plastic bag to protect it.
  - Paper tags must be signed upon purchase or prior to use in the field.
  - It is unlawful to have in possession an unsigned tag and/or reproduction/photocopied/resized tag(s).
  - Resized: In relation to permits and tags, resized means to change the dimensions of a permit or tag, either electronically or physically, from the original size as printed on 8.5" x 11" (letter) paper; trimming to the border of the document itself after printing to original size is allowed.

## Oregon Furbearer Trapping and Hunting Information (July 1, 2022-June 30, 2024)

Note that the full regulations for furbearer trapping and hunting can be found on ODFW's website at: [https://www.odfw.state.or.us/resources/hunting/small\\_game/regulations/docs/Furbearer\\_Regulations.pdf](https://www.odfw.state.or.us/resources/hunting/small_game/regulations/docs/Furbearer_Regulations.pdf). As trapping is proposed to be prohibited in the Arch Cape Forest, regulations specific to trapping are excluded below, but can be found on ODFW's website.

### Definitions:

The following definitions are included:

**FURBEARERS or FURBEARING MAMMALS:** Beaver, bobcat, fisher, marten, mink, muskrat, river otter, raccoon, red fox and gray fox. For any person owning, leasing, occupying, possessing or having charge or dominion over any land (or an agent of this person) who is taking or attempting to take beaver or muskrat on that property, these two species are considered to be predatory animals.

**PREDATORY ANIMALS:** Include coyotes, feral swine, rabbits, rodents, and birds (excluding game birds) which are or may be destructive to agricultural crops, products and activities. (See Unprotected Mammals definition to learn which predatory animals are classified as unprotected mammals on public land. Note: For these regulations, coyotes are unprotected mammals on public land. )

**UNPROTECTED MAMMALS:** Badgers, coyotes, gophers, moles, mountain beavers (boomers), nutrias, opossums, porcupines, spotted skunks, striped skunks, weasels and yellow-bellied marmots. For any person owning, leasing, occupying, possessing or having charge or dominion over any land (or an agent of this person) who is taking or attempting to take coyotes, gophers, mountain beavers (boomers), yellow-

bellied marmots, nutrias, or porcupines on that property, these six species are considered to be predatory animals.

### License Requirement

- The appropriate Furtaker's License or Hunting License for Furbearers must be in possession to hunt and/or trap furbearers or salvage roadkill.
- It is unlawful to alter, borrow, loan or transfer to another person any license, permit or unused tag issued by the Commission.
- Juveniles younger than 12 years of age are not required to purchase a license, except to hunt or trap bobcat and river otter. However, they must register to receive a brand number through the Salem Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife office (ODFW). To trap bobcat or river otter, juveniles must complete the trapper education course. Juveniles 17 and younger must have completed hunter education to obtain a furtaker's license.
- Landowners must obtain either a furtaker's license, a hunting license for furbearers, or a free license to take furbearers on land they own and on which they reside. To receive the free license and brand number, the landowner must obtain from the Salem ODFW Headquarters office, a receipt of registration for the location of such land prior to hunting or trapping furbearing mammals on that land.
- Any person(s) acting as an agent for a landowner shall have in their possession written authority from the landowner or lawful occupant of the land. Such written authority shall contain at least all of the following:
  1. The date of issuance of the authorization;
  2. The name, address and telephone number of the person granting the authorization;
  3. The name, address and telephone number of the person whom the authorization is granted, and
  4. The expiration date of the authorization, which shall be not later than one year from the date of issuance of the authorization.

## General Regulations

### *Mandatory Reporting*

- Any person possessing a valid furtaker's license or hunting license for furbearers is required to complete and return the ODFW Furtaker Harvest Report form, postmarked by April 15, 2023 for the 2022-2023 season and April 15, 2024 for the 2023-2024 season. Failure to complete and return the Furtaker Harvest Report form will deny the license holder the opportunity to purchase a hunting license for furbearers or furtaker's license for the following furbearer season unless the late Harvest Report form and application is submitted with a \$50.00 fee at the time of renewal.

### *Furbearer Hunting*

- No person shall hunt any wildlife from a motor propelled vehicle. Exception: Landowners or agents hunting predatory animals on land they own or lawfully occupy, or a qualified disabled hunter may obtain an Oregon Disabilities Hunting and Fishing Permit to hunt from a motor vehicle except while the vehicle is in motion or on any public road or highway.
- Bobcat, opossum and raccoon may be hunted with the aid of an artificial light provided the light is not cast from or attached to a motor vehicle or boat.
- Use of dogs is permitted to hunt or pursue bobcat, raccoon, fox, and unprotected mammals.
- It is unlawful to waste the pelt of any furbearer except when authorized by the ODFW.

## Oregon Game Bird Hunting Information (2023)

Note that the full regulations for game bird hunting can be found on ODFW's website at: <https://www.eregulations.com/oregon/hunting/game-bird>

**Definitions:**

**Blue Grouse:** Dusky grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus*) and sooty grouse (*Dendragapus fuliginosus*).

**Canada Goose:** Any Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*) or cackling goose (*Branta hutchinsii*) including but not limited to the following subspecies; western (*B. c. moffitti*), Vancouver (*B. c. fulva*), dusky (*B. c. occidentalis*), lesser (*B.c. parvipes*), Taverner's (*B. h. taverneri*), Aleutian (*B. h. leucopareia*), and cackling (*B. h. minima*).

**Dusky Canada Goose:** Any dark-breasted (Munsell 10 YR color value 5 or less) Canada goose with a bill length between 40 and 50 millimeters.

**Forest Grouse:** Ruffed grouse and blue grouse.

**Game Birds:** Any waterfowl, snipe, bandtailed pigeon, mourning dove, pheasant, quail, partridge, grouse, or wild turkey.

**Migratory Game Birds:** Ducks (including mergansers), geese, coots, snipe, mourning dove, and band-tailed pigeon.

**Raptor:** Any vulture, kite, eagle, hawk, caracara, falcon, or owl listed in 50 CFR 10.13 or hybrid thereof.

**Sea Ducks:** Harlequin, scoters, long-tailed and eider ducks.

**Shotgun:** A smooth bore firearm, including muzzleloaders, designed for firing birdshot and intended to be fired from the shoulder, with a barrel length of 18 inches or more, with an overall length of 26 inches or more.

**Upland Game Birds:** Pheasant, quail, partridge, grouse, and wild turkey.

**Waterfowl:** Ducks (including mergansers), geese and coots.

- White Geese: Snow and Ross' geese.

**Protected Birds**

All birds except European starling, house sparrow, Eurasian collared-dove, and rock pigeon are protected by federal and/or state laws and may not be taken without authorization. Contact the law enforcement branch of the USFWS for Federal regulations regarding take at 503-682-6131.

**Hunter Orange**

No person younger than 18 years of age shall hunt with any firearm for any game mammal or upland game bird (excluding turkey) unless the person is wearing in a manner visible from all directions a hat or exterior garment of hunter orange.

"Exterior garment" means a shirt, jacket, coat, vest, or sweater. Hunter orange camouflage patterns are acceptable.

"Hat" means any head covering.

**Decoys and Calls**

It is unlawful to:

- Hunt game birds or crows by the use or aid of any live birds for decoys.
- Hunt game birds (except for crows) by the use or aid of recorded or electrically amplified bird calls or sounds, or recorded or electrically amplified imitations of bird calls or sounds.
- Hunt game birds with the use of decoys powered by motor, battery, or other self powered methods. Quiver magnets are also illegal. Decoys with parts that are moved solely by human actions (for example, via a cable or pull-string) or the wind are allowed.

*Licensing Requirements***All Hunters**

- Every hunter must have in his or her possession a valid hunting license (See below for specific category types). (See exceptions for youths participating in the Mentored Youth Hunter Program on page 28 and youth under 12 in YOUTH section.)
- No hunter may possess more than one valid Oregon hunting license. However, for the purpose of acquiring preference points under the controlled hunts system and hunting big game, a youth between 9 and 12 years of age may hold both a free youth game bird hunting license and a youth license.



- Annual hunting licenses are valid through Dec. 31 of each year. Hunts extending into the following calendar year require a new hunting license.
- Depending on the species of bird you are hunting, you must have a federal waterfowl stamp, HIP validation, permits, tags, and/or state game bird validations to hunt (page 7).
  - Upland Game Bird, Waterfowl, Nonresident Game Bird, and HIP Validations and Federal waterfowl stamps are in effect from Jul. 1 - Jun. 30 of the following year.
  - Any person 16 years of age or older must have a current, signed Federal waterfowl stamp or E-Stamp in his or her possession to hunt ducks and geese.
  - No federal waterfowl stamp is required for band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove, crow, coot, or snipe hunting.
  - To hunt sage-grouse, western Oregon fee pheasants, band-tailed pigeons, brant, sea ducks, or NW Oregon geese, a separate permit for each is required (page 7 and 22).

**Oregon Residents**

- Oregon residents 18 years of age and older must obtain a resident hunting, combination or Sports Pac license to hunt in Oregon.
  - A resident is any person who has:
    - a. Has physically resided in Oregon for not less than six consecutive months immediately prior to making application for a license, tag, or permit
    - b. Members of the uniformed services of the United States who: (i) Are permanently assigned to active duty in this state, and their spouse and dependent children, (ii) Reside in this state while assigned to duty at any base, station, shore establishment or other facility in this state, (iii) Reside in this state while serving as members

of the crew of a ship that has an Oregon port or shore establishment as its home port or permanent station.

- c. Aliens attending school in Oregon under a foreign student exchange program.
- d. Except for persons who qualify as a resident in (b) or (c), a “Resident” does not include a person who merely owns real property or pays property taxes in this state, or who claims resident privileges in another state or country for any purpose.
  - Submitting a false application is a crime.
  - For hunters 17 years of age and younger, please refer to Youth section.
- Oregon residents must obtain appropriate validations to hunt in Oregon.
  - SPORTS PAC LICENSE HOLDERS MUST REDEEM SPORTS PAC VOUCHERS FOR CURRENT GAME BIRD AND HIP VALIDATIONS ON OR AFTER JULY 1.
  - Residents 12 years of age or older must have a state waterfowl validation in their possession to hunt ducks (including mergansers), geese and coots. See ALL HUNTERS for information on federal stamp requirements.
  - Residents 12 years of age or older must have a state upland game bird validation in their possession to hunt pheasant, grouse, quail and partridge.

*Youth (Resident and Nonresident)*

- All youths 17 years of age and younger must have a Hunter Education Certificate or a Department issued document which includes their Hunter Education Certificate Number in their possession to hunt anywhere except on their own land or land owned by their parent or legal guardian. For Hunter Education information, call the Hunter Education office in Salem at 503-947-6028.
- Youth 12 years of age or older must obtain applicable

state youth waterfowl and youth upland validations (page 7). See ALL HUNTERS for federal waterfowl stamp requirements.

- Youth 11 years of age and under do not need a license to hunt game birds, small game, or unprotected wildlife except:
  - To obtain a HIP Validation to hunt for migratory game birds, to purchase a turkey tag, to purchase permits to hunt for band-tailed pigeons, sea ducks, brant, geese during the Northwest Permit Season, and/ or pheasants during a Fee Pheasant Hunt they need to obtain either a free Youth Game Bird License or purchase a Youth License. To apply for controlled sagegrouse permits or wildlife area reservation hunts they must purchase a Youth License.
- The free Youth Game Bird Hunting License does not allow a youth to participate in the controlled hunt drawing or apply for preference points.
- Youths 13 years of age and under while hunting on property other than their own must be accompanied by an adult 21 years of age or older.
- See exceptions for the Mentored Youth Hunter Program (page 28).

### Nonresidents

- All nonresidents who want to hunt in Oregon must obtain a nonresident hunting license if they are 18 years of age or older.
- A 3-Day Nonresident Hunting License for game birds and crow is valid for three consecutive days.
  - Applicable game bird validations, permits, and turkey tags are required along with this hunting license.
  - This license is not valid to apply for controlled bird hunts. To apply for controlled bird hunts, a regular nonresident hunting license is required.

- Nonresidents 18 years of age or older must have a nonresident game bird validation along with their hunting license or their 3-day nonresident hunting license to hunt ducks (including mergansers), geese, coots, pheasants, grouse, quail and partridge.

### Landowners

- Resident landowners can obtain a FREE landowner license to hunt game birds on their own property, except for brant, band-tailed pigeon, sea duck, sage-grouse and turkey (spring and fall). For these hunt types, a regular hunting license and applicable tags and permits are required for landowners hunting on their own property.
- Landowners must obtain appropriate validations to hunt (dependent on species, see page 7).

### General Hunting Regulations

#### *Legal Weapons & Ammunition for Hunting Game Birds, Crows, and Western Gray Squirrels*

Below are the requirements for weapons that can be used to hunt game birds, crows, and western gray squirrels. In addition to these restrictions some WAs, NWRs, RHAs and other special areas may have further weapon restrictions.

Game Birds, including Wild Turkey, and Crows (except Ruffed and Blue Grouse) may only be hunted with:

- Shotguns, including muzzleloading shotguns, (see definition on page 11) that are 10 gauge or smaller, and which are incapable of holding more than three shells (plugged), or
- Any recurve, long, or compound bow using any type of arrow or point.

Ruffed and Blue Grouse may only be hunted with:

- Any of the weapons listed in the previous section, or
- Any rimfire firearm.

Western Gray Squirrel may only be hunted with:

- Any rifle, handgun or shotgun that is not fully automatic, or
- Any non-matchlock muzzleloader, or
- Any recurve, long, or compound bow<sup>1</sup> using any type of arrow, small game point or broadhead, except if broadheads are used they must be unbarbed and at least 7/8" wide. Broadheads with movable blades that fold/collapse when withdrawn are not considered barbed. Additionally, game birds and crows may be taken by licensed falconers using raptors (see Falconry Regulations).
- Game birds and crows may not be hunted with airguns. Game birds, crows, and western gray squirrels may not be hunted with crossbows or any other method not listed in the previous sections.

*Ammunition Restrictions:*

- Game birds, except wild turkey, may not be hunted with steel shot larger than F or shot composed of other material larger than BB.
- Wild turkey may not be hunted with shot (any material) larger than No. 2.
- Tracer shells may not be used to hunt game birds, crows, or western gray squirrel.
- Game birds may not be hunted with shotgun slugs.
- Western gray squirrel may not be hunted with full-metal jacket bullets.
- Waterfowl and snipe may not be hunted with lead shot or while lead shot is in the hunter's possession. Shot used for hunting waterfowl and snipe must be federally approved nontoxic shot. Additionally, on certain WAs, NWRs, and RHAs (pages 29, 34 – 42) all hunters using shotguns must use federally approved nontoxic shot.
- Hunters shall not use any electronic device(s) attached to bow or arrow except lighted arrow nocks that have no function other than to increase visibility of the arrow

and cameras that have no other function (such as range-finding) are allowed.

*Shooting Hours*

All game birds may only be hunted between times specified in the shooting hours table on page 10, except as noted. Western gray squirrels may only be hunted from 1/2 hour before sunrise to 1/2 hour after sunset.

*Trespass*

It is unlawful to hunt on private property without permission from the landowner. See ORS 105.700 and 498.120.

*Aircraft, Boats, Drones, and Motor Vehicles*

It is unlawful to:

- Hunt or shoot game birds from a motor driven land conveyance or aircraft of any kind.
- Hunt or shoot game birds with use of a sink box or any other type of low floating device having a depression affording the hunter a means of concealment beneath the surface of the water.
- Drive, rally, or chase any game bird from any motor driven land, water, or air conveyance or sailboat.
- Use drones for the following purposes related to the pursuit of wildlife:
  - Hunting, trapping, or angling.
  - Aiding hunting, trapping, or angling through the use of drones to harass, track, locate or scout wildlife.
  - Interfering in the acts of a person who is lawfully hunting, trapping, or angling.
- Shoot game birds from or with the help of any motorboat or sailboat unless the motor has been shut off and/or sail furlled and its progress therefrom has ceased. Sail and motor-propelled craft may be used only to pick up dead or crippled birds. Crippled birds may not be shot from such craft under power.

- Hunt or harass any wildlife from a motor propelled vehicle.
  - Operate a snowmobile or ATV, unless firearms and bows are unloaded except for the following circumstances:
    - A person who is licensed to carry a concealed handgun in Oregon
    - A current or honorably retired law enforcement officer For this regulation “unloaded” means:
      - Revolver — no live cartridge in the chamber that is aligned with the hammer
      - Muzzleloader — not capped or primed
      - Bow — all arrows in the quiver
      - All Other Firearms — no live cartridge in the chamber
- See ORS 821.240 for complete statute language.

#### *Baiting*

It is unlawful to hunt game birds by aid of baiting, or on, or over a baited area where a person knows or reasonably should know that the area has been baited. A baited area is considered to be baited for 10 days after complete removal of any bait. Baiting includes placing, exposing, depositing, distributing, or scattering of salt, grain, or other feed that could serve as a lure or attraction for game birds to, on, or over areas where hunters are attempting to take them.

#### *Disguising Sex*

It is unlawful to disguise the sex or kind of any wildlife while in the field or in transit from the field. The head or one fully feathered wing must be left attached to all game birds in the field or while in transit to the place of permanent residence of the possessor. NOTE: Private hunting preserves are excluded from this regulation. Further restrictions apply to the Northwest Oregon Permit Goose Zone, see page 22.

#### *Retrieval/Waste*

All game birds killed or crippled must be retrieved immediately, if possible, and kept by the hunter in the field

except for internal organs. All crippled birds reduced to possession must be immediately killed. It is unlawful to waste any game birds or edible portions thereof. Waste means to allow any edible portion of any game bird to be rendered unfit for human consumption, or to fail to retrieve game birds from the field. “Edible portions” of game birds means, at a minimum, the meat of the breast associated with the sternum. The duty to retrieve and to not waste does not justify otherwise criminal conduct including but not limited to trespass.

#### *Possession and Transport*

Possession limit means the maximum number of birds that a person may lawfully possess (includes fresh, frozen, or otherwise processed) in the field or in transit to place of permanent residence (see pages 16 and 17, 20 and 24 for possession limits). Game birds shipped or given to another person for transport during the season or within 48 hours after the season closes must be accompanied by a written note listing the number and kinds; date killed; name and address of possessor; and signature, address and hunting license number of the hunter. Birds transported more than 48 hours after the season closes must bear a shipping permit or metal seal from ODFW. Shipping permits or metal seals are available at any ODFW regional or district office and any Oregon State Police office.

Field Possession Limit: No person may possess, have in custody, or transport more than the daily bag limit or aggregate daily bag limit, whichever applies, of migratory game birds, tagged or not tagged, at or between the place where taken and either (a) automobile or principal means of land transportation; or (b) personal abode or temporary or transient place of lodging; (c) migratory bird preservation facility; (d) Post Office; or (e) common carrier facility.

### Hunting Prohibited

It is unlawful to:

- Hunt on any refuge closed by state or federal government.
- Hunt within corporate limits of any city or town (unless otherwise authorized, see OAR 635-051-0048); public park or cemetery; or on any campus or grounds of a public school, college, or university.
- Hunt or shoot from or across a public Rd, Rd right-of-way or railroad right-of-way, except persons legally hunting on Rds closed to use of motor vehicles by the public.
- Hunt in any safety zones created and posted by ODFW.

### Other Restrictions

It is unlawful to:

- Take furbearers, except in compliance with furbearing mammal regulations.
- Disturb or remove the traps or snares of any licensed trapper while that person is trapping on public lands or on other land by landowner's permission.
- Use an artificial light for hunting any wildlife, except raccoon, bobcat and opossum provided the light is not cast from or attached to a motor vehicle. This includes laser sights or any other sights which project a beam to the target, including scopes with electronic rangefinders and scopes that receive information from a rangefinder or any electronic device. This not include battery operated sights which only light the reticle.
- Sell, trade, barter, exchange, or offer for sale, trade, barter, or exchange any game bird parts, or game bird feathers thereof EXCEPT as identified in OAR 635, Division 200.
- Disturb, damage, remove, alter, or possess any official ODFW sign.
- Knowingly provide false information to the Department or Commission on any report required by law.
- Counsel, aid, or assist in any violation of the wildlife

laws, or share in any of the proceeds of such violation by receiving or possessing any wildlife. Any person who violates this rule shall incur the penalties provided for the person guilty of such violation.

- Release without a permit any wildlife brought from another state or country, or raised in captivity in this state.
- Refuse inspection of any license, tag, or permit, and any wildlife taken, by an employee of ODFW, any person authorized to enforce wildlife laws, or a landowner or agent of the landowner on their land.
- Refuse inspection of any gear used for the purpose of taking wildlife by an employee of the ODFW, or any person authorized to enforce wildlife laws.

## ODFW Sport Fishing Regulations

### Oregon Sport Fishing Information (2023):

Note that the full regulations for sport fishing can be found on ODFW's website at: <https://www.eregulations.com/assets/docs/guides/23ORFW.pdf>

### License Information

Licenses, Tags, Permits, Endorsements and Validations

### General Licensing Information

All persons 12 years or older must:

- Have in possession a valid Oregon Angling License to angle for or take, or help another angle for or take, any fish for personal use.
- Have a valid Oregon Shellfish License to take any shellfish for personal use.
- Any documents in possession, either electronic or paper, must be accessible immediately upon request by department staff or law enforcement.
- It is unlawful to have in possession an unsigned tag and/or reproduction/ photocopied or resized tag(s).

- Resized: In relation to permits and tags, resized means to change the dimensions of a permit or tag, either electronically or physically, from the original size as printed on 8.5" x 11" (letter) paper; trimming to the border of the document itself after printing to original size is allowed.
- No fishing or shellfish license needed:
  - During Free Fishing Weekend(s);
  - When taking crayfish or bullfrogs;
  - When Oregon resident landowners are angling on land they own, except when angling for salmon, steelhead, sturgeon or halibut.
  - When an Oregon resident is angling on land owned by an immediate family member, and resides on that land, except when angling for salmon, steelhead, sturgeon or halibut.
- All licenses, tags, and permits are available online, and through license agents, and
- ODFW offices that sell licenses.
- Licenses and tags may be purchased for you by a family member or friend.
- Angling licenses may be exchanged for Combination License or Sports Pac License within 90 days of original purchase.
- State and federal laws require a Social Security Number to obtain most licenses.

#### *Angling Tag Information*

- All anglers (regardless of age) need a valid Combined Angling Tag in possession to angle for salmon, steelhead, sturgeon and halibut.
- Anglers may purchase only one Combined Angling Tag (authorizing harvest of 20 salmon or steelhead) per year.
- Harvested adult wild salmon or steelhead must be recorded on the Combined Angling Tag. See exception for wild steelhead harvested in the Rogue-South Coast area on page 35.

- Angler who takes the fish must record the fish on their tag irrespective of who hooked the fish.
- Hatchery salmon or steelhead can be recorded on either the Combined Angling Tag or a Hatchery Harvest Tag, but hatchery catch must be recorded on one of these tags.
- Anglers may purchase multiple Hatchery Harvest Tags to record hatchery salmon and steelhead harvested, in lieu of recording these fish on the Combined Angling Tag.
- Only hatchery salmon and hatchery steelhead may be recorded on the Hatchery Harvest Tag.
- All angling tags must be in possession and presented when requested.
- Combined angling tags are included with daily/multiday licenses.
- Anglers are not required to record the harvest of jack salmon.

#### *Endorsement and Validation Information*

All anglers (regardless of age) must have in possession a valid Columbia River Basin Endorsement when angling for salmon, steelhead and sturgeon in the mainstem Columbia River from Buoy 10 upstream, and in all rivers and their tributaries that flow into the Columbia River.

When angling within three miles of shore from Cape Falcon, OR to Leadbetter Point, WA, or in the waters of the Columbia River where it forms the Oregon-Washington boundary both Washington and Oregon resident fishing licenses are valid. Any anglers other than Washington residents must have a valid Oregon angling or shellfish license when landing fish or taking shellfish by boat in Oregon.

Two-Rod Validation: Allows a licensed angler to use:

- Two rods or lines while angling in standing water bodies such as lakes, ponds and reservoirs, including Snake River impoundments above Hells Canyon Dam.
- Five rods or lines only when ice fishing.

- Only when authorized, the two-rod validation may be used in specified streams. Two-Rod Validation is not required for youth under 12 years of age. Two-Rod

Validation is prohibited in:

- Columbia River and its impoundments.
- Seasonal or permanent backwaters and sloughs of rivers, streams and creeks.
- Bays, estuaries and ocean waters.
- Coastal lakes during wild coho seasons— see zone regulations.

*[Rogue-South Coast steelhead information is omitted]*

### General Statewide Regulations

#### *Bag and Possession Limits*

Bag and possession limits apply to all waters and across zone boundaries, and apply to all fish and shellfish in an angler's possession in the field regardless of condition.

#### *Daily Bag Limit*

Maximum number of fish or shellfish that may be legally taken and reduced to possession in one day. An angler may take daily limits of several types of fish per day.

#### *Annual Bag Limit*

Applies to the following species only:

- White sturgeon: 2
- Pacific halibut: 6
- Salmon and steelhead: 20 — in any combination, when recorded on the Combined Angling Tag. See exception for wild steelhead harvested in the Rogue-South Coast area on page 35.
- Hatchery salmon or hatchery steelhead legally recorded on a Hatchery Harvest Tag do not count toward annual salmon and steelhead limit.

#### *Possession Limit*

Maximum number or amount of a single type of fish or shellfish that a person may lawfully possess in the field, or in transit to the place of permanent residence. The possession limit is 3 daily bag limits for all species, including jack salmon, except:

- 1 daily bag limit on the vessel or three daily bag limits on land for Pacific halibut
- There is no possession limit for adult salmon and steelhead
- 2 daily bag limits for all marine finfish, shellfish and other marine invertebrates on p. 81-82.
- Anglers are restricted to 1 daily bag limit and 1 annual bag limit for all fish species from the Columbia River, even if licensed in Oregon and Washington.

#### *Size Limit*

It is unlawful to take or have in possession any fish or shellfish that are smaller than the minimum or larger than the maximum size limits.

### General Restrictions

The Following Activities are Unlawful

- Using more than one rod or line when angling except:
  - A person with a Two-Rod Validation may use two rods or lines (or five rods or lines only when ice fishing) in areas where use of the Two-Rod Validation is allowed.
  - Youth anglers (under 12 years of age) can use two rods where legal without the two-rod validation.
  - When angling outside of three miles from shore for offshore pelagic species, any number of rods or lines are allowed only if no species other than offshore pelagic species have been retained.
- Not closely attending rods or lines.
- Using gurdies, winches or reels affixed to a boat to land fish (rod or line must be held in hand) except when used to retrieve crab rings or pots.

- Using drones/ radio controlled boats/ or other unmanned vehicles when angling or to aid in angling.
- Snagging or attempting to snag gamefish.
- Angling through a human-made ice hole larger than 12 inches in diameter or length.
- Taking or attempting to take any fish by chumming, or knowingly angle with the aid of chum. Except when angling for offshore pelagic species outside of three miles from shore if no species other than offshore pelagic species have been retained.
- Continuing to angle for the same type of fish after catching and retaining a bag or possession limit
  - Exceptions:**
    - In bass tournaments when provided for in tournament regulations.
    - When assisting a disabled angler who has an Oregon Disabilities Hunting and Fishing permit.
    - When sturgeon angling, provided all subsequent fish are released.
    - Boat limit regulation in the ocean and portions of the Columbia River (see page 80, #8).
- Continuing to angle for jack salmon after taking a daily bag limit of adult salmon.
- Catching all or part of another person's bag limit, except as provided for by an Oregon Disabilities Hunting and Fishing Permit.
- Buying or selling fish or shellfish, or parts thereof, that were caught or taken for personal use. Except the skeletal remains of ocean food fish may be sold; and eggs from ocean-caught salmon may be sold to a licensed fish or bait dealer.
- All undersized, oversized, or unwanted fish or shellfish should not be removed from the water and must be immediately released unharmed.
- Wasting fish, shellfish or marine intertidal invertebrates.
- Disposing of a fish carcass into waters other than where the fish was caught. Anglers must retain enough of the carcass to identify the size, species and any fin clip.
- Taking a fish with a radio tag (identified by an antenna trailing from its mouth or body) except in the mainstem Columbia River and its tributaries, when consistent with all other applicable laws and regulations.
- Remove from streams, carcasses or parts of salmon and steelhead not taken legally.
- Angling on private land without permission.
- Trespassing on a fishway, weir or fish trap, or angling within 200 feet above and 200 feet below a weir or the entrance/exit of a private or public fishway or fish trap.
- Taking or attempting to take fish from state or federal hatchery facilities.
- Removal, alteration or possession of ODFW signs.
- Failing to give the Department any part of a salmon or other fish containing codedwire tags, such as the snouts of salmon that have been marked with adipose fin clips.
- Attaching a tag or physical mark to any fish in Oregon waters without a scientific taking permit. However, adipose or otherwise finclipped fish may be tagged as part of fishing tournament activities authorized under Department tournament permits. Contact ODFW in Salem for an application.
- Refusing to allow ODFW employees, peace officers or landowners to inspect license, catch and gear. It is also unlawful, for any person licensed by ODFW to fail to comply with the directions of authorized Department personnel related to the collection of sampling data or material from salmon or other fish. By purchasing a license or tag a person consents to these inspections.
- Knowingly provide false information to the Department or Commission on any report required by law.
- Bringing live fish or live eggs into the state, transporting them overland, or from one water body to another without a permit from ODFW.



## Gear and Bait Restrictions

### *Anti-Snagging Gear Restriction Rules*

- See regulation exceptions where antisnagging gear restrictions are in place.
- Fishing gear restricted to artificial fly, lure, or bait with one single-point hook. Unless otherwise specified, hook must measure 3/4 inch or less at the gap.
- Must be attached to or below any lure or bait. Weight cannot be less than 18 inches above the lure or bait.
- Consult exceptions to zone regulations for which leader length applies:
  - Leader length: 18-36 inches
  - Leader length: less than or equal to 6 feet

### *Salmon/Steelhead Bobber Fishing Rule*

- See regulation exceptions where salmon/ steelhead bobber rules are in place.
- Fishing gear restricted to artificial fly, lure, or bait with one single-point hook.
- Salmon/steelhead bobber angling gear must include a bobber and leader no longer than 36 inches.
- Any weight is to be no more than 36 inches from the hook when suspended vertically
- The bobber must suspend the weight, leader, and terminal gear, not allowing it to rest on the river bottom.

### *Use of Fish for Bait*

Dead fish, preserved fish, parts of fish and shellfish, and fish eggs may be used as bait.

The following may NOT be used as bait:

- Live fish. Except live nongame fish may be used in the ocean, bays and tidewaters when taken from the same waters in which they will be used as bait.
- Goldfish. Nor can they be in an angler's possession while angling.
- Lamprey.

- Live crayfish.
- Live leeches. Nor can they be in an angler's possession while angling.

It is unlawful to: transport live fish into, within, or out of this state; hold any live fish in the waters of this state; or release or attempt to release any live fish into the waters of this state, except as provided by OAR 635- 007-0600(3)(a) for aquaria fish intended for aquaria use and those holding a valid Fish Transport Permit.

### *Hook and Weight Regulations*

No more than three hooks may be used when angling, except herring jigs may be used for marine food fish species.

- A double or treble point hook is classified as one hook.
- When angling with two rods (where allowed and with a Two-Rod Validation), the general hook rule applies to each rod. Barbless hooks and or single point hooks may be required when angling for salmon, steelhead, sturgeon or trout in certain waterbodies, please check zone regulations and exceptions prior to fishing. Barbless hooks are advised for fisheries where the catch-and release of fish is anticipated.

### *For Salmon, Steelhead, Halibut and Sturgeon*

- Pacific halibut — no more than two hooks may be used.
- Sturgeon — no more than one single point barbless hook may be used.
- Ocean salmon — no more than two single point barbless hooks when angling for salmon in the ocean, or when angling for other ocean species with salmon or steelhead onboard.
- Salmon/Steelhead (except ocean)
  - Single-point hooks larger than 1-inch gap and multiple point hooks larger than /16 inch gap are prohibited.
  - All weight, if not part of conventional lure, must be attached on the fishing line between the lure and the

- end of the rod.
- With hooks larger than 5/8 inch gap or multiple point hook, weight must be attached 18 inches or more above the uppermost hook.

## Angling and Harvest Methods, Hours and Other Restrictions

Fish, shellfish or marine invertebrates may be taken only by the method or gear and during hours listed on the following pages.

### Game Fish

Salmon, shad, steelhead, sturgeon, trout, whitefish, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, hybrid bass, striped bass, bluegill, catfish, crappie, sunfish, yellow perch, and walleye.

- Harvest Method: Angling.
- Restrictions: It is unlawful to:
  - Angle for or take salmon, shad, steelhead, sturgeon, trout or whitefish except during daylight hours (one hour before sunrise until one hour after sunset). See exceptions for specific waterbodies.
  - Snag, spear, gaff, net, trap, club, shoot or ensnare any freshwater game fish. A hand-held landing net may be used to land a legally hooked fish. A gaff may not be used to land salmon, steelhead or other freshwater game fish in inland or ocean fisheries.
  - Take game fish other than those hooked inside the mouth.
  - Remove eggs from any salmon, steelhead or sturgeon without retaining the carcass while in the field.
  - Possess game fish in the field that have been dressed or mutilated so that size, species or fin clip cannot be determined. Fish may be dressed when the angler has reached their automobile (or principle means of land transportation) and has finished angling for the

day.

- Use lures to angle for sturgeon in waters closed to salmon and steelhead angling.
- Gaff or penetrate sturgeon in any way while landing or releasing it.
- Remove sturgeon greater than 54 inches fork length totally or in part from the water.
- Not immediately release, unharmed, all fish not legal for retention, this includes tethering or tying a sturgeon to any object, including the shore, for take at a later time.

### Nongame Fish and Shellfish —Freshwater

#### *Bullfrogs*

- Harvest Method: Angling, hand, bow and arrow, spear, gig, spear gun, dip net.
- No angling license is required.
- Open all year
- No bag limit

#### *Crayfish*

- Harvest Method: Hand, baited lines (no hooks allowed), net, rings and traps.
- No angling or shellfish license is required.
- Open all year in all streams including streams listed as closed.
- See exception for The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation.
- Bag limit is 100 crayfish per day, 3 daily limits in possession.

#### *Freshwater Mussels and Clams*

Restrictions: Harvest Prohibited. It is illegal to harvest or possess any freshwater mussels or clams.

*Lamprey*

- Harvest Method: Hand or hand-powered tools.
- Restrictions: Harvest Prohibited. It is illegal to harvest or possess any species of lamprey except:
  - Pacific lamprey may be taken at Willamette Falls only.
  - Must have in possession both a Personal Use Permit and a Possession Permit issued from the ODFW office in Clackamas.
  - Season, harvest hours and possession limits are printed on Personal Use Permit.

*Smelt*

- An angling license is required.
- Unless specifically authorized under emergency rules, it is unlawful to take or attempt to take Eulachon smelt in inland waters, including bays, rivers, estuaries, and streams.
- For smelt species other than Eulachon smelt, see Marine Zone regulations page 81 for allowed Harvest Methods and other Restrictions.

*Suckers, Pikeminnow, Carp, Chub, Sculpin, and other Nongame Freshwater Fish*

- Harvest Method: Angling, hand, bow and arrow, crossbow, spear, spear gun, gaff and snag hook.
- Restrictions: See Zone Regulations for specific species restrictions.

*[Information about marine species is omitted here]*

# Appendix F: Town Hall Notes

*The communities of Arch Cape were invite to participate in a Town Hall discussion that centered on articulating key issues and existing conditions as well as defining the challenges and opportunities for public access and use of the Arch Cape Forest. The following document summarizes that discussion.*

## ARCH CAPE FOREST & RAINFOREST RESERVE

Arch Cape Forest & Rainforest Reserve Public Access Planning Advisory Team

### Town Hall Breakout Group Notes

April 22, 2023



## Town Hall Breakout Groups - Summarized Notes

The following notes are synthesized from the comments provided during the Town Hall breakout group session. Photos of the original notes recorded during the Town Hall as well as a transcription of those notes organized by topic/subject are attached for reference purposes.

### General Management Approaches

- A few comments were made regarding adaptive management and the need to establish thresholds so land managers know when “undesirable” conditions are emerging, as well as standards and policies that can be monitored, enforced, and adapted over time in response to change.
- As a principle, one comment suggested that if a use is not explicitly permitted, the user will need to get approval from landowner(s).

### Levels of Use + Characteristics of Public Access and Use

- Generally, there were several comments about keeping the level of use and character of the public access and user experience similar as it has been in the past. Some describe this experience as quiet and peaceful with a desire for the forest to be healthy, balanced, and resilient.
- There were many concerns about overuse of the site, especially as awareness of the sites increases.
- One comment described approaching public access management by being more restrictive from the start.
- Some comments conveyed support for minimizing public facilities and amenities on the site including hard surfaces, restrooms, signage, etc. and to keep it more “organic” to both deter intensive use of the site and to maintain the character of the user experience.
- One comment focused on limiting noise and fireworks in the forest.

**Access Points**

- The only notes regarding specific potential access points focused on Shingle Mill Lane. Some saw this access point as an opportunity for providing legal access, while others noted there is not much space for parking, and any public access related parking could interfere with management of the Sanitary District’s facilities and forest management activities.
- It was noted that most current access is by day hikers, with up to four trucks parking there during hunting season.

**Parking**

- Several noted a key characteristic of the two primary access points, Hug Point Road and Falcon Cove Road gate areas is the lack of parking. There were comments that there are parking capacity challenges now, particularly at the Hug Point Road gate area.
- There were primarily comments around keeping parking “as is” and minimizing any signage or other amenities that would make it “attractive to tourists and beach goers”.
- There was one suggestion to expand parking south of the tunnel.

**Accessibility + ADA Compliance**

- One comment concerned how the land managers will address ADA access to properties and liability concerns.

**Water Resources**

- There was interest in providing some signage or markers to delineate the boundaries of the drinking water source watershed. Other comments noted that water protection is relevant and important in the adjacent watershed as well, so general information about natural resource protection is appropriate.
- A concern was raised about how to keep people out of creeks when hot.
- A suggestion to minimize direct impacts to water resources was to add footbridges across creeks.

**Forest Resources & Management**

- A comment was provided that the community is vulnerable to climate issues and the forest can help by processing and storing carbon.
- One comment reiterated the importance of ensuring recreation is compatible with forest management activities
- To address downed trees due to wind, a suggestion was made to permit wood gathering to clear roads/trails.

**Fire-related Issues**

- Some comments noted fire risk-related closures of publicly accessible land is common with various land managers around Oregon, and most follow the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) fire danger level assessments to determine when to close their land to public access; and that this will likely be the case with the Arch Cape Forest and Rainforest Reserve. One comment noted that it is important to coordinate closures with surrounding neighbors but also important for individual owners to be able to make their own decisions.
- A comment noted that one benefit of Lewis & Clark Timberlands/Nuveen’s permit system is it enables quick

communication about fire risk-related closures to user.

- A few comments noted concerns about fire risk related to e-bikes due to the batteries and potential sparking.
- A comment suggested that there be policies prohibiting smoking and fires

#### **Public Access Permits**

- Some noted that Lewis & Clark Timberlands/Nuveen have a no-cost public access permit system which helps to facilitate communication with users and provides a record of who is using their lands. It was also noted that Weyerhaeuser also has a permit system, but there is a fee required.
- A comment noted there is a need to get information about permit program costs should this be considered for the Arch Cape Forest and/or Rainforest Reserve.
- A comment reflected concern about advertising the need for a permit as it might bring more people to the sites.

#### **General Trail + Road Use**

- There were several comments about the differences between public access and recreation along the existing roads versus off the existing roads.
- It was noted that on-road public access is preferred, but some uses, such as hunting and foraging, would be difficult without accessing areas off the existing roads.
- Other comments noted there are not currently formal trails off the road network and there were concerns about building trails into the forested areas.
- There was a comment that a comprehensive inventory of existing roads and trails is needed.

#### **E-bikes**

- There were several comments regarding e-bikes.
- Some wanted to limit any e-bike use to peddle-assist classes. One comment was some e-bikes make access “too easy, it should be work”. Another comment was it is difficult to distinguish between classes of e-bikes from an enforcement perspective.
- Some concerns related to increased fire risk; encouraging too many people to access the forest, particularly more remote areas with sensitive resources; and impacts to natural resources if users went off the road network.
- Some benefits were noted including the helpfulness of e-bikes in emergency situations; and equity (allowing more people to be able to bike on the steep terrain of the sites).
- Some policy suggestions were made, including:
  - Not allowing e-bikes in the Arch Cape Forest for the same reasons that North Coast Land Conservancy (NCLC) proposes a ‘no e-bike’ policy for the Rainforest Reserve
  - Limiting e-bikes in the Arch Cape Forest to the Hug Point entrance to Mainline
  - Restricting e-bike use during hunting season due to potential user conflicts
  - Limiting e-bike use to the maintained road network only

### Hunting

- While there were no comments recommending completely excluding hunting from the sites, there were some concerns and questions about specific issues.
- A few provided comments about existing uses related to hunting, noting archery hunting is open; rifle hunting requires a permit; there is one group who regularly hunts via Hug Point Road gate and they bring horses; and generally hunters in this area are a close-knit, self-regulating group.
- There were some concerns about user conflict including between hikers and rifle hunting (also see above under “e-bikes” header) and about safety in general.
- Much of the discussion around hunting focused on what species would be allowed to be hunted:
  - One suggestion was to allow bird, deer, elk, and bear hunting while not allowing predator hunting.
  - One comment expressed concern that banning predator hunting would be one step closer to not allowing any hunting.
  - Another comment expressed support for hunting, noting that herds of elk have become a problem in some communities, such as Cannon Beach, by eating plants and blocking traffic, and that eliminating hunting would exacerbate these types of issues.
  - Relative to cougar and bear hunting, there were comments about hunting as a tool to manage animals when they become a problem for communities or residents. ODFW works with hunters when a problem animal issue arises, so restrictions would curb their management options. ODFW shared there are (or have been) three bear issues in Manzanita, and this could happen in Arch Cape at some point.
  - There was a comment that bear and cougar hunting is very infrequent, so restricting this would not be significantly different than if it was allowed.
  - There were also comments that supported not allowing predator/bear/cougar hunting, citing that healthy bear populations can help with forest management goals and that these species play an important role in ecosystems. There was a question raised about what ecosystem impacts there might be from limiting biological predators.
  - It was also noted that hunting of problem animals as a management tool and allowing public hunting of predators/ bear/ cougar are different.
  - It was noted that private landowners need to enforce their own predator rules as ODFW allows hunting of bears, cougars, etc.

### Equestrians + Horses

- Concerns raised about horses on the site included horses as a source of invasive plant species; horses “do not offer level playing field for hunters”; concerns about parking (horse trailers); and damage off-trail.
- A comment noted a potential benefit would be providing more attractive living conditions for professionals (get people to stay in the community).

**Dogs**

- There were not any specific comments to exclude dogs.
- There were a few comments related to dog waste, one noting that there is no data that supports dog waste has impacted the source water, while another comment noted that dog waste needs to be addressed and people should “pack it out”.

**Foraging**

- Comments on foraging included people sharing that they forage mushrooms and berries for personal use.
- Another comment noted that any foraging should be non-commercial.

**Drones**

- There were concerns about drones included the sound/noise, with one comment specifically noting the impact from drone noise on young elk and deer.
- Suggested policies included prohibiting drone use by the public and allowing drone use only by special permission by the land managers.

**Trash + Waste Management**

- There were concerns about bathroom needs of users as well as dog waste. There was no support expressed for providing bathrooms.
- Concerns about trash were mentioned, but there were also concerns about providing facilities and amenities.
- Comment were provided about users managing their trash/waste and using “Leave No Trace” principles.

**Monitoring & Enforcement**

- There were several comments expressing concern about how uses will be monitored and how management policies will be enforced.
- There were some specific monitoring and enforcement challenges mentioned including: what to do about illegal camping (particularly if they are there longer-term); how to enforce e-bike class restrictions; protection of water/sanitary system infrastructure; and target shooting.
- There was a comment that Lewis & Clark Timberlands/Nuveen has security patrol who have police power to enforce trespassing while other issues are reported to Oregon State Police.
- There were comments about users, volunteers, and networks of local contacts being ways of reporting issues to land managers. It was noted that informally, this is already happening. Similarly, it was noted that “having eyes on the land” is an opportunity for monitoring, and a permit system may help to facilitate this communication. QR codes as a way to facilitate communication was also mentioned.
- In general, it was noted that education and monitoring will be key.
- There were also a few comments and concerns about apps and web-based platforms where people can post and share/promote information about trails, noting that there needs to be a way to monitor these sites to identify information about



Arch Cape Forest and Rainforest Reserve and to request that this information be removed (most of these apps/platforms do respond to land manager requests for information to be removed). NCLC already has made these types of requests with success.

### **Communication & Outreach**

- There were several comments about limiting the “promotion” or publishing of information about public access based on concerns about over-use and over-crowding of the sites. There were also concerns about social media and communication the land managers cannot control. In addition, there were concerns about information about the sites being in the media. One comment suggested that the community/land managers “keep it a secret”.
- One communication challenge noted was how to convey any differences in policies between the Arch Cape Forest and the Rainforest Reserve.
- A comment expressed concern about posting too much information online about permits, policy, guidance, etc. as it could increase visitors/use and that information should be restricted to the Arch Cape Water District website and mailing list, information posted at access gates, and behind a permit page (so one would need to get a permit before information could be accessed).
- One comment expressed concern about promotion of the Arch Cape Forest and Rainforest Reserve as an amenity for short-term/vacation rentals, commercial lodging businesses, etc.
- One comment noted there are primarily four different user/audience groups in and around Arch Cape that might be useful to understand, including: full-time residents, part-time residents, visitors staying overnight in short-term/vacation rentals or commercial lodging, and day visitors.

### **Education/Signage**

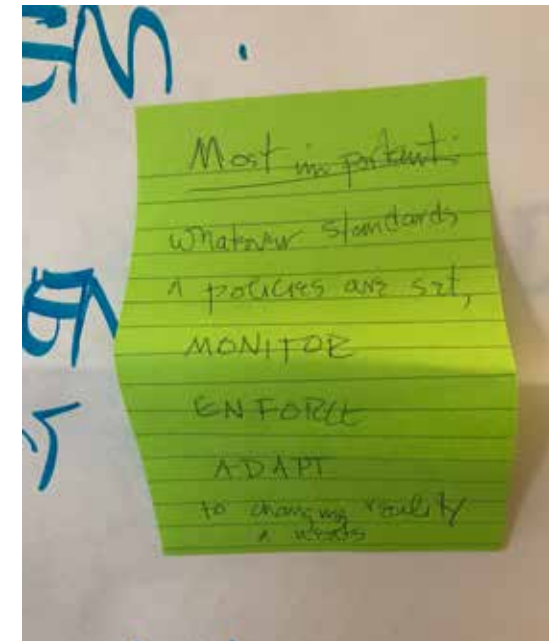
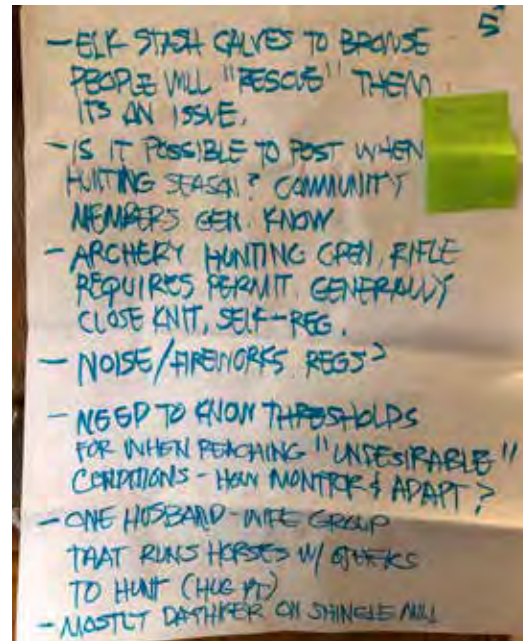
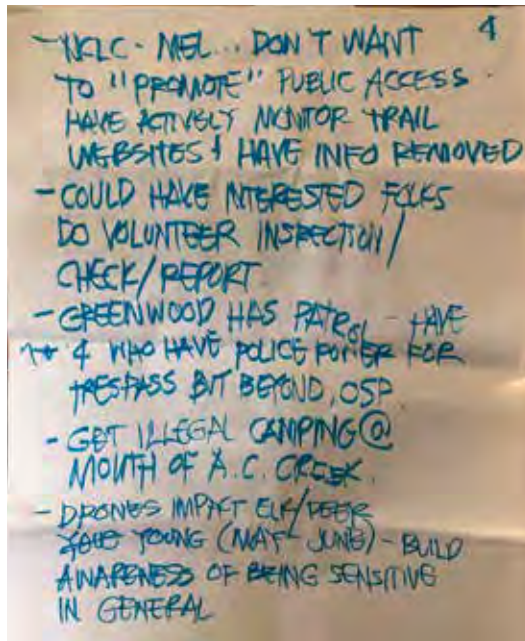
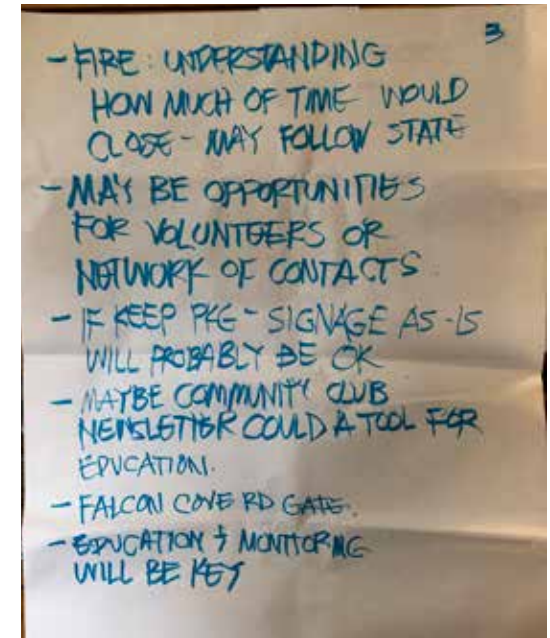
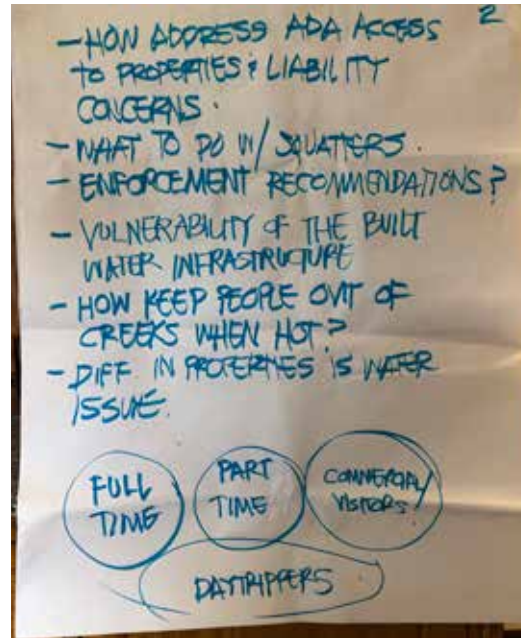
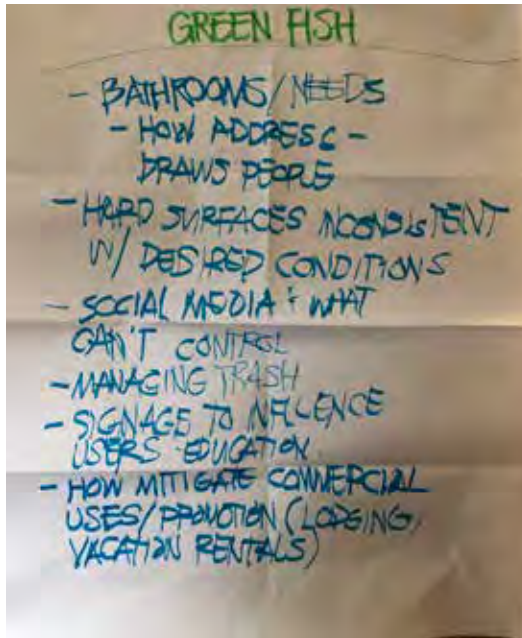
- As noted under the topic of monitoring/enforcement, education was noted as a management tool
- Signs were noted as education tools to influence users/user behavior.
- One comment suggested that information be posted on-site during hunting season (also noting that most in the community generally know when it’s hunting season).
- The Community Club newsletter was noted as a good tool that could be used for community education.
- One comment about a specific issue that requires education was focused on elk calves, noting that cow elk will often hide their calves while they graze, and sometimes people encounter the calves and assume they are abandoned and attempt to “rescue” them.

### **Planning Process**

- There was a comment that there needs to be an inclusive process for decisionmakers and there is a lack of a “collegial process”.
- There was a concern about the National Park Service involvement in the planning, primarily around their role and potential associated heightened awareness from the general public about the properties as a result.

ATTACHMENT:

Photos of Original Notes + Transcription of Notes Organized by Topic/Subject



B.E.E.S.

- What is the intent of NCLC for use of their property?
  - Tours? → Education
- Permitting Structures?
  - Record of who is going up there
  - Permits happening in LIC and Winger
  - Need to look into permit costs
  - Permit allows for long access to gates?
  - Concern about alterations needed for a permit would bring more people
- Concerned about user conflict: hiker would <sup>run</sup> ~~hike~~ <sup>run</sup> ~~hike~~
- Can the hunting - on any section of ACE but be restricted to hunting and other rec activity

1065

- As new owners, want to restrict more at the start. Absolute minimum what means what it is here
- Don't want a see over use of the area
- Liability responsibility: There's part a spot on the area - to make no the forest
- Have hikers stay on roads
- Want to downplay to forest in the media and forest. Limit the numbers outside of the community.
- Don't build more parking
- Free District with land owners/managers for (BODFW lead) high fire danger <sup>run the narrow</sup> ~~run~~
  - ↳ limited public access <sup>run the narrow</sup> ~~run~~ reduces risk of human caused fires
  - ↳ with LaSerna, Dir. Chung

2065

As a rec user, current straw pole / 11/16 is good for me.

- add bird hunting, okay to give up predator hunting
- also like mushroom gathering
- access via foot or non-motorized biking

Concerned with spikes coming from e-bikes

- too easy, it should be work
- encourage to not people to rock into the property
- with barriers outdoors for running, but burning
- limit e-bikes to the Point extension to near the edge
- restrict e-bike use during hunting seasons

How do we monitor enforce policy and guidance?

Concerned about posting too much information out there about permits, policy, guidance?

- ↳ keep in Arch Cape Water District website
- ↳ keep logs, info posted at the gate

3065

- Limited info behind a permit page → since people get a permit (like LIC & ECR)
- Furnace that we don't have parking <sup>(keep it a secret)</sup> and restrooms
- Hike the ACE, concerned about any obstacles <sup>(need)</sup> ~~hike~~ <sup>(need)</sup> ~~hike~~ that currently don't exist on hiking and enjoying the outdoors (APPS)
  - Don't want the risk that the community is against hiking, foraging, being outdoors
  - allow dogs on the property
  - don't want 500 ft / day on hiking
- Don't want a lot of signs/markers (like at a state park) within the properties
- No formal trails (ie. single track) → don't build trails into the <sup>forest</sup> ~~forest~~ → keep road trails
- Keep as open as it can be
- Need an inclusive process for the decision makers (ACF board) as they have the final decision makers → but → a <sup>clear</sup> ~~clear~~ process

4065

- Concerned about horses as source of invasive species
- Notes since to me that NCLC doesn't support e-bike → we should not then for ACEF
- Drone use <sup>ACEF</sup> ~~ACEF~~ would need special permission from land owners (ES).
  - concern about sound/noise
  - ↳ No Drones <sup>if not explicitly</sup> ~~if not explicitly~~ permitted, needs to get approval from land owners.
- Some concern about NPS presence in this process

5065

## RED FROGS

**Opportunity** → Obtain legal access at String Mill gate

- No or limited parking would be potential for pedestrian access only
- 4 truck parking @ road

**Challenge** → Any parking at this access point a deterrent for forestry & sanitary district access

**Important to clarify** what & why the fire closures mean what they mean

benefit of LCP permit system is communication & clarification

**Important to coordinate** closures with surrounding neighbors but also important for individual owners to be able to make their own decisions

**Important to delineate** the boundaries of organizations to potentially have different access rules = manage in these areas

**Manage** whole property as if it is high concentration forest area / source & water protection areas

**For Planning** → We need to map/understand trails in addition to roads

Apps/Platforms such as caryx, Gaia, AllTrails etc sometimes promote trail road closures for removing

- \* Hunt or Access to remain as States Own
- access to trails - Fee? (liability)
- \* Important to have access for kids to the forest
- \* We are a vulnerable community w/ climate issues, it is important that these people do their part to help (it's your bigger tree)
- \* Making sure recreation, compete, is forest mgmt activities
- \* Email to having eyes on the land
  - Opportunity for Public to help monitor
  - permit system may be a way to do this
  - QR codes could be a communication tool

**E-bikes** - neighbors close e-bike access during hunting season

can be helpful for emergency access

quiet, peaceful, stands down, health, some water protection forest

- \* For a safety → No Smoking, No fires is intention
- \* Non-commercial foraging

**Hunting** - Cougar/Bear

- \* Make sure OPBW can be a problem animal even if one cougar hunting is restricted
- \* Safety is a concern
- \* Health local population can help if forest might zone
- \* Some think bear/cougar hunting should be allowed and it happens so infrequently & can be a tool for OPBW
- Some think it should not be allowed
- They play an important role in ecosystem
- If they become a problem we can then decide to change policy
- Also taking out a problem animal is different than public hunting

**ON ROAD/TRAIL VS OFF ROAD ACCESS**

- \* Challenging to enforce policies
- \* This is a problem but would be hard for enforcement of forest
- \* Difficult needs to be addressed for it out
- \* Leave water

## PUFFER FISH

### KEY ISSUES / Challenges / OPB

- Q: Is there a limit to Public Access?
- EQUESTRIAN USE:** → get people to stay in community
  - Expanded use could make more attractive living conditions for professionals - w/ job forest → south of tunnel
  - Concerns - Does not offer bad playing field for humans
  - Don't want to manage
- **PARKING** is limited + Horrible - get off road
  - expand parking south of tunnel
- E-BIKES**
  - Same challenges as Equestrian use → off trail damage, go further in forest
  - E-Bikes on Road only

## Puffer Fish

**ODF perspective**

hunting is tool to manage wildlife if a problem w/ animal (bear/cat etc) ask hunters

- 3 bears in Mezanita, could happen in Arch Cape
- **Parking** that is least attractive to tourist and beach goers
- **hard to distinguish** between class I, II, III from enforcement perspective
- No E-Bikes during hunting season
- Conflicts between hunting & e-bikes
- No target shooting - illegal already
- E-Bikes <sup>need to speak to Equity too</sup> need enforcement
- **Foraging** in forest (personal not commercial)
- **Clear trails** during winter - permit wood gathering

## Puffer Fish Group PARKING

- What does increase in parking look like?
- What can we do about parking - How to deal with
- Is there a limit to parking - Hug Flint

### USE GOALS

**HUNTING**

Would like to see hunting, but concerns about predator hunting

What does limiting predators mean to ecosystem of landscape?

→ what is a predator?

- hunting w/ guns vs bow / hunting vs Rec uses
- seasonality considerations
- if say no predator hunting - one step closer to no hunting
- Always armed to protect dogs from predator
- Private landowners enforce own predator rules → OPBW bear, dog, cat is legal hunting from state perspective
- Qs about hunting in general. What's allowed? when? Enforcement? Predator vs Non-predator

## Town Hall Breakout Groups Transcription of Notes Organized by Topic/Subject

The following notes were transcribed directly from the breakout group notes and organized into topics/subjects without any editing. In addition, these notes include two comment cards that were submitted during the Town Hall and one follow-up email that included comments on the materials presented during the Town Hall.

### Existing Conditions, Key Issues & Concerns

- How will we differentiate the limitations of NCLC + AC Forest if there are any... i.e. drones, e-bikes etc.
- Bathroom/ Needs – how address – draws people
- Managing trash
- How mitigate commercial uses/ promotion (lodging, vacation rentals)
- How address ADA access to properties & liability concerns
- Different types of users
  - Full-time (residents)
  - Part-time (residents)
  - Commercial/Visitors
  - Day-trippers
- Vulnerability of the built water infrastructure
- How keep people out of creeks when hot?
- Greenwood has patrol – have + who have police power for trespass but beyond, OSP
- Get illegal camping @ mouth of AC Creek
- Mostly day-hiker on Shingle Mill
- What is the intent of NCLC for use of their property? -- Tours? Education?
- Fortunate that we don't have parking and restrooms
- Elk stash calves to browse – people will “rescue” them, It's an issue

### Communication & Outreach

- Do not publish access
- Social media & what can't control
- Maybe community club newsletter could a tool for education
- NCLC – Melissa... Don't want to “promote” public access.
  - Have actively monitor trails websites and have info removed
- Want to downplay the forest in the media in forest limit the interest outside of the community
- Concerned about posting too much information out there about permits, policy, guidance
  - Keep in Arch Cape Water District website, mailing list, info post at the gate
  - Linked info behind a permit page --> once people get a permit (like L&C and Ecola)

- Keep it a secret
- Don't want the msg that the community is against hiking, foraging, being outdoors

### **Education/Signage**

- Signage to influence users – education
- Is it possible to post when hunting season? Community's members gen. know
- Don't want a lot of signs/markers (like at a state park) within the properties

### **E-bikes**

- Limit e-bike to peddle assist
- Concerned with sparks coming from e-bikes
  - Too easy, it should be work
  - Encourage too many people to reach into the property
  - Lith. Batteries notorious for running hot/burning
  - Limit e-bikes to Hug Point entrance to Mainline okay
  - Restrict e-bike use during hunting season(s)
- Makes sense to me that NCLC doesn't support e-bikes --> we shouldn't then for ACF
- E-bikes – neighbors lose e-bikes access during hunting season
  - Can be helpful in emergency situation
- E-bikes
  - Same challenges as equestrian use --> off trail damage, go further in forest
  - e-bikes on road only
- Hard to distinguish between class I, II, III (e-bikes) from enforcement perspective
- No e-bikes during hunting season - conflicts between hunting & e-bikes
- e-bikes speak to equity

### **Levels of Use**

- As new owners, want to restricted more at this start. Absolutely minimum – want to main. what it is here
- Don't want to see over use of the area. --> There's been a spotlight in the area – exposure to the forest.
- Don't want 500 ppl/day hiking
- Quiet, peaceful, status quo, health, source water protection forever, balanced, resilient
- Q: Is there a limit to Public Access?

### **Public Facilities**

- No bathrooms
- Hard surfaces inconsistent w/ desire conditions
- Keep as organic as it can be

### **Monitoring & Enforcement**

- Contact for forest patrol officers
- What to do w/ squatters
- Enforcement recommendations?
- May be opportunities for volunteers or network of contacts
- Education & monitoring will be key
- Could have interested folks do volunteer intersection/ check/ report
- How do we monitor/enforce policy and guidance?
- Apps/platforms such as onyx, Gaia, Alltrails etc. Sometimes promote trail. Need process for removing
- Benefit to having eyes on the land
  - Opportunity = a way for public to help monitor
  - Permit system may be a way to do this
  - QR codes could be a communication tool
- Challenge to enforce policies

### **Management Policies (other than types of public use)**

- Fire: understanding how much of time would close – may follow state
- Noise/fireworks regs?
- Need to know threshold for when reaching “undesirable” conditions – how monitor & adapt?
- Most important: Whatever standards & policies are set – MONITOR, ENFORCE, ADAPT to changing reality & needs
- If not explicitly permitted, needs to get approval from land owner(s)
- No target shooting – illegal already need enforcement

### **Parking**

- If keep PKG – Signage as-is will probably be ok
- Don't build more parking
- Parking is limited + horrible (get off 101) -- expand parking south of tunnel
- Making parking that is
  - Parking that is less attractive to tourist and beach goers
- Parking
  - What does increase in parking look like?
  - What can we do about parking – how to deal with Hug Point
  - Is there a limit to parking

### **Drones**

- Drone impact Elk/Deer young (May-June) -- Build awareness of being sensitive in general
- Drone use would need special permission from land owner(s)

- Concern about sound/noise
- No Drones

### Hiking

- Have hikers stay on roads
- Hike the ACF, concerned about any absolute restric. That currently don't exist on hiking and enjoying the outdoors (need appor. Restrict)
- No formal trails (ie single track)
  - Don't build trails into the forest
  - keep road trails

### Hunting

- Archery hunting open, rifle requires permit, generally close knit, self-reg
- One husband-wife group that runs horses w/ others to hunt (Hug Pt)
- Concerned about user conflict: hiker and gun hunting [two people brought this up]
- Can hunting – can any section of ACF but be restricted to hunting and other rec activity
- Some question about ODFW Budget – public vs other funds [where does their funding come from?]
- Add bird, deer, elk, and bear hunting – okay to give up predator hunting
- Hunting (cougar/Bear)
  - Make sure ODFW can take out a problem animal even if bear/cougar hunting is restricted
  - Safety is a concern
  - Healthy bear population can help w/ forest mgmt goals
  - Some think bear/cougar hunting should be allowed since it happens so infrequently & call be a tool for ODFW
  - Some think it should not be allowed. They play an important role in ecosystem. If they become a problem we can then decide to change policy.
  - Also taking out a problem animal is different than public hunting.
  - ODF perspective
  - Hunting is tool to manage wildlife, if a problem w/ animal (bear/cats etc) ask hunters
  - 3 bears in Manzanita, could happen in Arch Cape
  - Use Goals – hunting
  - Would like to see hunting, but concerns about predator hunting
  - What does limiting predators mean to ecosystem of landscape?
  - What is a predator?
  - Hunting w/ guns vs bow
  - Seasonality considerations – concerns about hunting vs Rec Uses
  - If say no predator hunting – one step closer to no hunting
  - Always armed to protect dogs from predator



- Private landowners enforce, own predator rules --> ODFW bear, dog, cat is legally hunting from state perspective
- Q's about hunting in general. What's allowed? When? Enforcement? Predators vs non-predator
- I am not a wildlife management professional, but isn't it likely that a complete ban on hunting might result in overpopulation, especially of elk. Herds of these large animals can be found now on the streets of Cannon Beach, blocking traffic and eating plantings. They thrive, despite the popularity of hunting. May the widest possible range of recreational uses on this precious land be your guide.

### **Liability Issues**

- Liability responsibility?
- Fire-related Issues
- Fire District with land owners/manager for high fire danger [decides when and how long to close the forest to access] - ODFW lead, Red Flag warning signs
  - Limited public access reduces risk of human caused fires = Jason, Div
  - Chief Concern about fire risk related to spark/hot batteries from e-bikes
- Important to clarify what & who fire closures happen/ what they mean
  - Benefit of L&W permit system is communication and clarification
- Important to coordinate closures with surrounding neighbors but also important for individual owners to be able to make their own decisions
- For a safety --> no smoking, no fires is important

### **Public Access Permits**

- Record of who is going up there
- Permits happening in L&C and Weyer.
- Need to look into permit costs
- Permit allows for key access to gates?
- Concern about advertising need for a permit would bring more people

### **Foraging**

- Does like mushroom gathering
- Non-commercial foraging
- I do foraging in forest (personal not commercial)

### **Dogs**

- Allow dogs in the property
- No data that supports dog waste has impacted source water
- Dog waste needs to be addressed. Pack it out

**Planning Process**

- Need an inclusive process for the decision makers (ACWD board) as they have the final decision makers --? Lack of collegial process
- Concerned about NPS present in this process
- For Planning --> we need to map/understand all existing trails in addition to roads

**Equestrians**

- Concerned about horses as source of invasive species
- Equestrian Use
  - Expanded use could make more attractive living conditions for professionals (get people to stay in the community) -- up into forest --> south of tunnel
  - Concerns: does not offer level playing field for hunters, parking, damage off trail
  - Doesn't seem managed

**Access Points (Shingle Mill Lane)**

- Opportunity --> obtain legal access at Shingle Mill gate
  - No or limited parking. Would be potential for pedestrian access only
  - Up to 4 truck park @ end of county road during hunting season
- Challenge – any parking @ this (Shingle Mill) access point is difficult for forestry & sanitary district access

**Water Resources**

- Important to delineate the boundary of source water to potentially have different access rules or mgmt in these areas
- Manage whole property as if it is high conservation forest area/source water protection areas
- Foot bridges are needed to prevent people from crossing streams (esp. In source water) --> currently has a negative impact at certain times of the year

**General Public Access**

- Want access to remain as status quo
  - Free! (liability)
  - Desire for e-bikes
- Important to have access for kids to the forest
- On road/trails vs. Off Road Access
  - On road is preferred, but would be hard for certain uses (hunting & foraging)
- Leave No Trace
- I am an owner of a place in Arch Cape which has been in my family for 77 years, have lived in Arch Cape, and have spent months out of most years at this same place. We have hiked, waded, berry-picked, mushroom-foraged, and hunted game in these steep hills and valleys over that 77 years. I hope that you can find ways to accommodate all of those uses that are

consistent with the conservation and watershed protection goals of the protected areas. I admit that I have a soft spot for the old ways and traditional uses.

#### **Forest Resources & Management**

- We area a vulnerable community to climate issues, and it is important that these properties do their part to help (ie grow bigger trees)
- Making sure recreation is compat. to forest mgmt activities
- Clear trails during windfall – permit wood gathering

#### **General Public Access**

- Want access to remains as status quo
  - Free! (liability)
  - Desire for e-bikes
- Important to have access for kids to the forest
- On road/trails vs. Off Road Access
  - On road is preferred, but would be hard for certain uses (hunting & foraging)
- Leave No Trace
- I am an owner of a place in Arch Cape which has been in my family for 77 years, have lived in Arch Cape, and have spent months out of most years at this same place. We have hiked, waded, berry-picked, mushroom-foraged, and hunted game in these steep hills and valleys over that 77 years. I hope that you can find ways to accommodate all of those uses that are consistent with the conservation and watershed protection goals of the protected areas. I admit that I have a soft spot for the old ways and traditional uses.

#### **Forest Resources & Management**

- We area a vulnerable community to climate issues, and it is important that these properties do their part to help (ie grow bigger trees)
- Making sure recreation is compat. to forest mgmt activities
- Clear trails during windfall – permit wood gathering

# Appendix G: Leave No Trace Principles

*The following excerpts from the Leave No Trace principles are most relevant to the Arch Cape Forest. The complete set of LNT principles can be found online at the Leave No Trace website.*

*Additionally, a “Leave No Trace: Pacific Northwest Skills and Ethics Booklet” is available that is specifically for the Pacific Northwest Region and can be found online at: <https://lnt.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/PNW-SE.pdf>*

## Leave No Trace Principles

© Leave No Trace: [www.LNT.org](http://www.LNT.org)

The Seven Principles of Leave No Trace provide an easily understood framework of minimum impact practices for anyone visiting the outdoors. Although Leave No Trace has its roots in backcountry settings, the Principles have been adapted so that they can be applied anywhere — from remote wilderness areas, to local parks and even in your own backyard. They also apply to almost every recreational activity. Each Principle covers a specific topic and provides detailed information for minimizing impacts.

The Seven Principles are well established and widely known, but they are not static. Leave No Trace continually examines, evaluates and reshapes the Principles. The organization’s Education Department conducts research — including publishing scholarly articles in independent journals — to ensure that the Principles are up to date with the latest insights from biologists, land managers and other leaders in outdoor education.

### **Principle 1: Plan Ahead and Prepare**

Adequate trip planning and preparation helps backcountry travelers accomplish trip goals safely and enjoyably, while simultaneously minimizing damage to the land. Poor planning often results in miserable campers and damage to natural and cultural resources. Rangers often tell stories of campers they have encountered who, because of poor planning and unexpected conditions, degrade backcountry resources and put themselves at risk.

#### **Why Is Trip Planning Important?**

- It helps ensure the safety of groups and individuals.
- It prepares you to Leave No Trace and minimizes resource damage.
- It contributes to accomplishing trip goals safely and enjoyably.
- It increases self-confidence and opportunities for learning more about nature.

## Principle 2: Travel ... on Durable Surfaces

The goal of travel in the outdoors is to move through natural areas while avoiding damage to the land or waterways. Understanding how travel causes impacts is necessary to accomplish this goal. Travel damage occurs when surface vegetation or communities of organisms are trampled beyond recovery. The resulting barren area leads to soil erosion and the development of undesirable trails. Backcountry travel may involve travel over both trails and off-trail areas.

### *Travel on Trails*

Land management agencies construct trails to provide identifiable routes that concentrate foot and stock traffic. Constructed trails are themselves an impact on the land; however, they are a necessary response to the fact that people travel through natural areas.

Concentrating travel on trails reduces the likelihood that multiple routes will develop and scar the landscape. It is better to have one well-designed route than many poorly chosen paths. Trail use is recommended whenever possible. Encourage travelers to stay within the width of the trail and not shortcut trail switchbacks (trail zigzags that climb hillsides).

Travelers should provide space for other hikers if taking breaks along the trail. The principles of off-trail travel should be practiced if the decision is made to move off-trail for breaks. Hikers in the same group should periodically stop to rest and talk. Avoid shouting to communicate while hiking. Loud noises usually are not welcome in natural areas.

### *Travel Off-trail*

All travel that does not utilize a designed trail such as travel to remote areas, searches for bathroom privacy, and explorations near and around campsites is defined as off-trail. Two primary factors increase how off-trail travel affects the land: durability of surfaces and vegetation, and frequency of travel (or group size).

- Durability refers to the ability of surfaces or vegetation to withstand wear or remain in a stable condition.
- Frequency of use and large group size increase the likelihood that a large area will be trampled, or that a small area will be trampled multiple times.

### **Surface Durability**

The concept of durability is an important one for all backcountry travelers to understand. The natural surfaces described below respond differently to backcountry travel.

**Rock, sand and gravel:** These surfaces are highly durable and can tolerate repeated trampling and scuffing. (However, lichens that grow on rocks are vulnerable to repeated scuffing).

**Ice and snow:** The effect of travel across these surfaces is temporary, making them good choices for travel assuming good safety precautions are followed and the snow layer is of sufficient depth to prevent vegetation damage.

**Vegetation:** The resistance of vegetation to trampling varies. Careful decisions must be made when traveling across

vegetation. Select areas of durable vegetation, or sparse vegetation that is easily avoided. Dry grasses tend to be resistant to trampling. Wet meadows and other fragile vegetation quickly show the effects of trampling. Trampling ensures new travelers to take the same route and leads to undesirable trail derailment. As a general rule, travelers who must venture off-trail should spread out to avoid creating paths that encourage others to follow. Avoid vegetation whenever possible, especially on steep slopes where the effects of off-trail travel are magnified.

**Living soil:** Sometimes referred to as cryptobiotic crust, or crypto, living soil is often found in desert environments, and is extremely vulnerable to foot traffic. Living soil consists of tiny communities of organisms that appear as a blackish and irregular raised crust upon the sand. This crust retains moisture in desert climates and provides a protective layer, preventing erosion. One footstep can destroy this fragile soil. It is important to use developed trails in these areas. Travel across living soil should only be done when absolutely necessary. Walk on rocks or other durable surfaces if you must travel off-trail. In broad areas of living soil where damage is unavoidable it is best to follow in one another's footsteps so the smallest area of crust is affected, exactly the opposite rule from travel through vegetation. Living soil is also extremely vulnerable to mountain bicycle travel.

**Desert puddles and mud holes:** Water is a precious scarce resource for all living things in the desert. Don't walk through desert puddles, mud holes or disturb surface water in any way. Potholes are also home to tiny desert animals...

### Principle 3: Dispose of Waste Property

The Center encourages outdoor enthusiasts to consider the impacts that they leave behind, which will undoubtedly affect other people, water and wildlife.

#### Human Waste

Proper disposal of human waste is important to avoid pollution of water sources, avoid the negative implications of someone else finding it, minimize the possibility of spreading disease and maximize the rate of decomposition.

In most locations, burying human feces in the correct manner is the most effective method to meet these criteria. Solid human waste must be packed out from some places, such as narrow river canyons. Land management agencies can advise you of specific rules for the area you plan to visit.

There are several EPA-approved, commercially produced pack-out systems available that are easy to use and sanitary for backpacking/hiking use. Other systems (including reusable, washable toilet systems) are bulkier and may be better suited for paddling/rafting trips. As more and more people enjoy parks and protected areas every year, packing out human waste is likely to become a more common practice to ensure long-term sustainability of our shared lands. In some environments, particularly in fragile alpine settings, land managers may require that all solid human waste must be packed out...

### Principle 4: Leave What You Found

Allow others a sense of discovery by leaving rocks, plants, archaeological artifacts and other objects of interest as you find them.

### *Minimize Site Alterations*

Leave areas as you found them. Do not dig trenches for tents or construct lean-tos, tables, chairs or other rudimentary improvements. If you clear an area of surface rocks, twigs or pine cones replace these items before leaving. For high-impact sites, it is appropriate to clean up the site and dismantle inappropriate user-built facilities, such as multiple fire rings and constructed seats or tables. Consider the idea that good campsites are found and not made.

In many locations, properly located and legally constructed facilities, such as a single fire ring, should be left in place. Dismantling them will cause additional impact because they will be rebuilt with new rocks and thus impact a new area. Learn to evaluate all situations you find.

### *Avoid Damaging Live Trees and Plants*

Avoid hammering nails into trees for hanging things, hacking at them with hatchets and saws, or tying tent guy lines to trunks—thus girdling the tree. Carving initials into trees is unacceptable. The cutting of boughs for use as sleeping pads creates minimal benefit and maximum impact. Sleeping pads are available at stores catering to campers.

Picking a few flowers does not seem like it would have any great impact and, if only a few flowers were picked, it wouldn't. But, if every visitor thought "I'll just take a few," a much more significant impact might result. Take a picture or sketch the flower instead of picking it. Experienced campers may enjoy an occasional edible plant, but they are careful not to deplete the surviving vegetation or disturb plants that are rare or are slow to reproduce.

### *Leave Natural Objects and Cultural Artifacts*

Natural objects of beauty or interest such as antlers, petrified wood or colored rocks add to the mood of the backcountry and should be left so others can experience a sense of discovery. In national parks and many other protected places, it is illegal to remove natural objects.

The same ethic is applicable to cultural artifacts found on public lands. Cultural artifacts are protected by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act. It is illegal to remove or disturb archeological sites, historic sites or artifacts such as pottery sherds, arrowheads, structures and even antique bottles found on public lands.

## **Principle 5: Minimize Campfire Impacts...**

[Note: campfires are prohibited in the Arch Cape Forest]

## **Principle 6: Respect Wildlife**

### *Distance*

Do not disturb wildlife or plants just for a “better look.” Observe wildlife from a distance so they are not scared or forced to flee. While some animals may not seem bothered by your presence, wildlife can be unpredictable. Keeping your distance will also help protect you and your pets.

Learn about wildlife through quiet observation. Quick movements and loud noises are stressful to animals. Do your best to travel quietly and do not pursue animals as this may force them to flee causing them to use important energy stores (one exception is in bear country where it is good to make a little noise so as not to surprise a bear). Do not touch, get close to, feed, or pick up wild animals. It is stressful to the animal, and it is possible that the animal may harbor rabies or other diseases. Give wildlife extra space during sensitive times like winter, mating season, and birthing season.

Sick or wounded animals may bite, peck, or scratch causing injury to you. Young animals removed or touched by well-meaning people may cause the animal’s parents to abandon them. If you find sick animals or animals in trouble, you should notify the land manager.

#### *Food Storage*

Human food can harm the health of wildlife, change their habits, and lead to further human-wildlife conflicts. To minimize these impacts, food, trash, and any other items with a scent should always be securely stored out of the reach of animals.

Human food does not provide wildlife with the nutrients they need. Regular access to human food can lead to food conditioning, where wildlife becomes dependent on human food and their habits change. This can lead animals to become aggressive and may result in the relocation or euthanization of the animal.

Never feeding wildlife intentionally and always storing food, trash, and items with a scent (including soaps and sponges, insect repellent, toiletries, and medications) where wildlife cannot access it is both healthier for wildlife and safer for humans. The required food storage will vary depending on the area but can range from bear canisters to plastic totes. Check local food storage requirements and recommendations prior to your trip.

#### *Water Sources*

Allow animals free access to water sources by giving them the buffer space they need to feel secure. Ideally, camps should be located 200 feet or more from existing water sources unless otherwise stated by a land manager. This will minimize disturbance to wildlife and ensure they have access to drinking water. By avoiding water resources at night, you will be less likely to frighten animals, especially in desert areas where animals are usually most active after dark. With limited water in arid lands, desert travelers must strive to reduce their impact on the animals working hard to survive.

Washing and human waste disposal must be done carefully so the environment and its water are not polluted, and animals and aquatic life are not injured. Swimming in lakes or streams is okay in most instances—but in deserts and other very arid areas, it’s best to leave scarce water holes undisturbed and unpolluted so animals may drink from them.



## Principle 7: Be Considerate of Other Visitors

One of the most important components of outdoor ethics is to maintain courtesy toward other visitors. It helps everyone enjoy their outdoor experience. Many people come to the outdoors to listen to nature. Excessive noise, uncontrolled pets and damaged surroundings take away from the natural appeal of the outdoors.

The feeling of solitude, especially in open areas, is often enhanced when group size is small, contacts are infrequent and behavior is unobtrusive. To maximize your feeling of privacy, avoid trips on holidays and busy weekends or take a trip during the off season.

Technology continues to shape the outdoor experience. Personal preferences range from high-tech outdoor travelers, who might want to listen to music and collect images on their devices, to an anti-tech perspective that favors a minimal use of gadgets. Different strokes for different folks, but be sure to thoroughly consider how your experience is affecting the way someone else enjoys the outdoors. For example, earbuds may be a less obtrusive way to enjoy music than external speakers, but if you have the volume turned so high that you can't hear someone behind you who wants to pass, your personal preference for music will negatively affect other people.

The general assumption on a narrow trail is that hikers headed downhill will step aside to allow an uphill foot traveler to easily pass. In many places, there's an expectation that hikers will yield to equestrians, and that bicyclists will yield to both hikers and equestrians on trails. Stay in control when mountain biking. Before passing others, politely announce your presence and proceed with caution.

Groups leading or riding pack stock have the right-of-way on trails. Hikers and bicyclists should move off the trail to the downhill side. Talk quietly to the riders as they pass, since horses are spooked easily.

Take rest breaks on durable surfaces well off the designated trail. Keep in mind that visitors to seldom used places require an extra commitment to travel quietly and lightly on the land. When selecting a campsite, choose a site where rocks or trees will screen it from others view. Keep noise down in camp so as not to disturb other campers or those passing by on the trail.

Bright clothing and equipment, such as tents, that can be seen for long distances are discouraged. Especially in open natural areas, colors such as day-glow yellow may contribute to a crowded feeling; consider earth-toned colors (ie. browns and greens) to lessen visual impacts. Keep pets under control at all times — Bowser is not in the wildlife category. Please pick up dog feces from camps and trails. Some areas prohibit dogs or require them to be on a leash at all times.

*Reference: Leave No Trace. The 7 Principles. Available online: <https://lnt.org/why/7-principles/>*

