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AN INVENTORY OF FILLED LANDS

IN THE

ALSEA RIVER

September 1972

ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE STATE LAND BOARD

Representative Anthony Meeker, Chairman Senator Gordon W. McKay, Vice Chairman Senator Betty Browne Senator George Eivers Representative Paul Hanneman Representative Rod McKenzie Representative Richard Magruder Mr. Patrick Gilroy

Mr. Cecil L. Edwards, Executive Assistant

Prepared by the Advisory Committee's Engineering Staff under the direction of

Stanley F. Hamilton, P.E. Staff Engineer Oregon Division of State Lands

This report was funded by the Advisory Committee to the State Land Board and a grant from the U.S. Department of Labor's Emergency Employment Act of 1971 The Alsea River, a very picturesque area of the central Oregon Coast discharges directly into the Pacific Ocean at Waldport, a small coastal town lying 18 miles south of Newport, Oregon. The river and its tributaries drain an area of 473 square miles 1/ in Lincoln, Benton and Lane counties.

The total area of the Alsea River is 2227 $\operatorname{acres}^{2/}$ of which 1338 acres are tidelands³ and 889 acres of submerged land. At the present time, 70 acres of tideland have been deeded to private owners by the State Land Board⁴ and, according to the 1912 Railroad Survey, 1257 acres of tidelands were granted to the Corvallis and Eastern Railroad Co.⁵ The navigable length of the Alsea River is 13.0 miles with the head of tidewater being 5.0 miles above Taylor Landing Bridge. The only tributary of significant size is Drift Creek with a navigable length of 1.5 miles above its mouth and the head of tidewater being 5.5 miles above its mouth.⁶

The economy of the Alsea River area is centered around forestry, agriculture and recreation. Industrial use in the bay is limited to log towing. Alsea Bay is an excellent sport fishing bay for salmon and cutthroat trout. Lint Slough on Alsea Bay is an Oregon Game Commission saline salmon rearing experimental station.

The purpose of this study was to determine the location, extent, history of ownership, owner of record and use of filled lands on the Alsea River. Filled lands or "new lands" and related terms are defined by Oregon Statute Law which in many cases paraphrases English Common Law. A few of the more important definitions pertaining to filled lands are shown below.

274.905 Definitions for ORS 274.905 to 274.940.

As used in ORS 274.905 to 274.940, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "New lands" means those lands, as distinguished from bridges, wharves, quays and similar structures, protruding above the line of ordinary high water, whether or not connected with the adjoining or opposite upland or riparian lands on the same side of the thread of the stream, which have been created upon submersible or submerged lands by artificial fill or deposit.

(2) "Public body" means the State of Oregon or any port organized under the laws of this state or any dock commission of any city of this state.

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ORS 274.005. (7) "Submerged lands," except as provided in ORS 274.705, means lands lying below the line of ordinary low water of all navigable waters within the boundaries of this state as heretofore established, whether such waters are tidal or nontidal.

(8) "Submersible lands," except as provided in ORS 274.705, means lands lying between the line of ordinary high water and the line of ordinary low water of all navigable waters and all islands, shore lands or other such lands held by or granted to this state by virtue of her sovereignty, wherever applicable, within the boundaries of this state as heretofore or hereafter established, whether such waters or lands are tidal or nontidal.

Selected terms pertaining to tidelands and tidal boundaries are defined in Appendix A.

A brief summary of the procedure used to obtain information about the landfills in Siuslaw River is shown below:

1) Obtain copies of all US Army Corps of Engineers (U.S.C.E.) permits for landfills or related projects in study area. Compile and tabulate data.

2) Obtain aerial photographs covering entire study area from US Army Corps of Engineers, Oregon State Highway Dept.

3) Prepare a comparison overlay showing earliest and latest shorelines. Tentatively locate landfills on overlay using permit data, aerial photographs, and large changes in shoreline as shown by the overlay. The list of charts used is shown at the end of this report.

4) Visit estuary to verify location of landfills. Document size, location, and use of fills.

5) Visit County Courthouse to obtain ownership and assessment data if available.

6) Compile and complete report.

Information collected during this study which pertains to landfill ownership has been summarized in Table I. Detailed sketches of each landfill are shown in Appendix B, and a plate showing the location and relative size of each landfill is located at the end of this text. (The shaded areas on the sketches and plate denote landfills.)

Table I shows ownership and other informative data. Each landfill has been designated by a two-part number -the first part being an arbitrary number assigned during this study and the second part being the Lincoln County Tax Lot number. In addition to ownership and location, this table lists the area of the fill and indicates whether a Corps of Engineers' permit was issued.

The relative size and location of each fill discussed in Table I are shown on Plate I at the back of this report. In addition, detailed drawings of each landfill parcel and a brief summary of pertinent data concerning the fill appears in Appendix B.

- 1/ Oregon State Water Resources Board
- 2/ Crisis in Oregon Estuaries
- 3/ Crisis in Oregon Estuaries (U.S.C. and G.S. charts) (area between M.L.L.W. and M.H.H.W.)
- 4/ Total acreage deeded to private owners by State Land Board
- 5/ 1912 survey by railroad (area between M.L.W. and M.H.W.)
- 6/ Army Corps of Engineers data

SUMMARY

There is a total of 2475 acres of landfill on tidelands in Alsea Bay. All of the fill lies on <u>submersible</u> land -- in no instance was landfill found on submerged land. The majority of the filled land is marine oriented with heavy emphasis on recreation.

We wish to take this opportunity to thank all the agencies which provided portions of the necessary information enabling the completion of this report. In particular, we wish to extend our gratitude to the following agencies:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District Oregon Historical Society, Portland, Oregon Oregon State Water Resources Board Oregon Division of State Lands Lincoln County Assessor Lincoln County Surveyor The Port of Alsea

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Maps and Charts Used in this Study

Lincoln County Assessors Maps Department of Revenue Forest Cover Maps U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Aerial Photos 1939 - 1961 - 1965 Oregon State Highway Department Aerial Photos 1971

APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS PERTAINING TO TIDELANDS AND TIDAL BOUNDARIES

Definitions Used by

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey

from

Shore and Sea Boundaries

by

Aaron L. Shalowitz

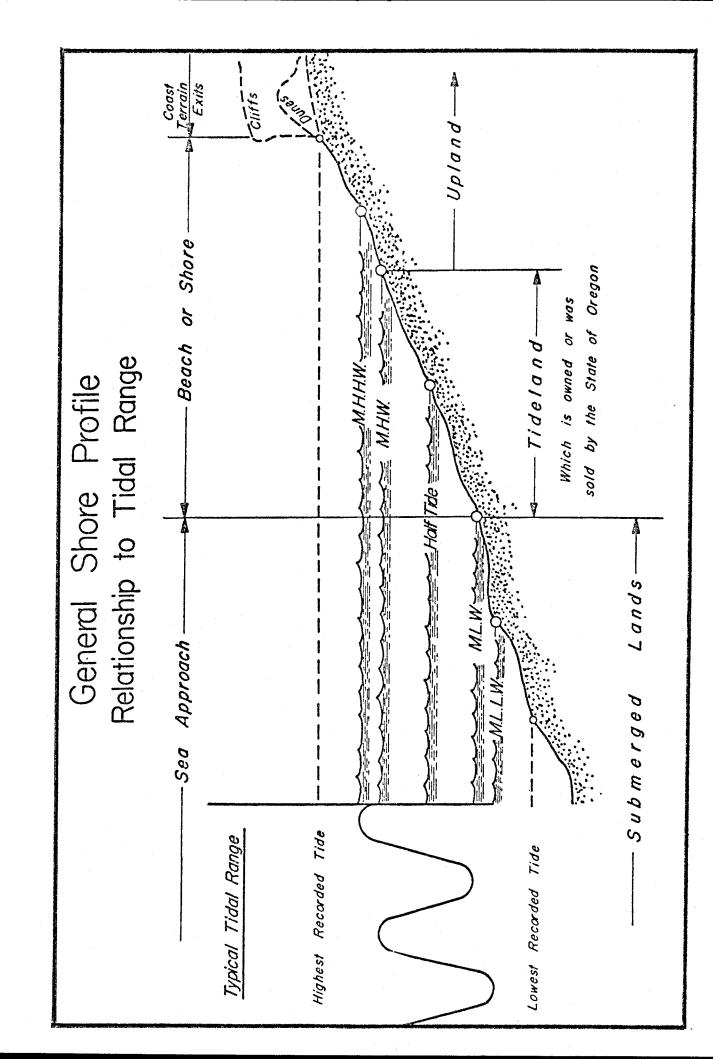
Mean Higher High Tide. - Same as Mean Higher High Water.

- Mean Higher-High-Tide line. Same as Mean Higher-High-Water line.
- Mean Higher High Water. The average height of the higher high waters over a 19-year period. See Higher High Water, Nineteen-year Tidal Cycle.
- Mean Higher High Water Line. The intersection of the tidal plane of mean higher high water with the shore. See Mean Higher High Water.

Mean High Tide. - Same as Mean High Water.

- Mean High Water. The average height of the high waters over a 19-year period. All high waters are included in the average where the tide is either semidiurnal or mixed. Where the type of tide is predominantly diurnal, only the higher high-water heights are included in the average on those days when the tide is semidiurnal. See mixed tides, semidiurnal tides, diurnal tides, Nineteenyear Tidal Cycle.
- Mean High-Water Line. The intersection of the tidal plane of mean high water with the shore.
- Mean High-Water Mark. Same as Mean High-Water Line.
- Mean Lower Low Water. The average height of the lower low waters over a 19-year period. The tidal plane used on the Pacific Coast as a datum for soundings on the hydrographic surveys and nautical charts of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

- Mean Low Water. The average height of the low waters over a 19-year period. All low water heights are included in the average where the type of tide is either semidiurnal or mixed. Where the type of tide is predominantly diurnal, only the lower low water heights are included in the average on those days when the tide becomes semidiurnal.
- Mean Low-Water Line. The intersection of the tidal plane of mean low water with the shore.
- Mean Sea Level. The average height of the surface of the sea for all stages of the tide over a 19-year period, usually determined from hourly height readings. A determination of mean sea level that has been adopted as a standard for heights is called a sea level datum.
- Mean Tide Level. Same as Half-tide Level. A tidal datum midway between Mean High Water and Mean Low Water.
- Ordinary High Water. A nontechnical term considered by the Coast and Geodetic Survey to be the same as the tidal plane of mean high water.
- Ordinary Low Water. A nontechnical term considered by the Coast and Geodetic Survey to be the same as the tidal plane of mean low water.
- Diurnal Tide. Tides having a period or cycle of approximately one tidal day. Such tides exhibit only one high and one low water during a tidal day; the predominant type of tide in the Gulf of Mexico.
- Semidiurnal Tides. Tides having a period of approximately one-half a tidal day; the type of tide that is predominant throughout the world, with two high waters and two low waters each tidal day. Tides along the Atlantic Coast are of this type.
- Mixed Tides. Tides in which the presence of a diurnal wave is conspicuous by a large inequality in either the high or low-water heights, or in both, with two high waters and two low waters occurring each tidal day. Tides along the California (and Oregon) Coast are of the mixed type.
- Tidelands. The land that is covered and uncovered by the daily rise and fall of the tide. More specifically, it is the zone between the mean high-water line and the mean lowwater line along a coast, and is commonly known as the "shore" or "beach." Referred to in legal decisions as between ordinary high-water mark and ordinary low-water mark. Tidelands presuppose a high-water line as the upper boundary.



Alsea Bay (T 13S - R 11W)

Total Area:

Tidelands:

Tidelands Sold:

Tidelands Granted:

Navigable Length:

Tidewater:

2227 acres

- 1338 acres
 - 70 acres

1257 acres 1/

- (a) Alsea R. 13.0 miles
- (b) Drift Cr. 1.5 miles
- (a) Alsea R. 5.0 miles above Taylor Landing Bridge
- (b) Drift Cr. 5.5 miles above mouth

Tide Data

Waldport

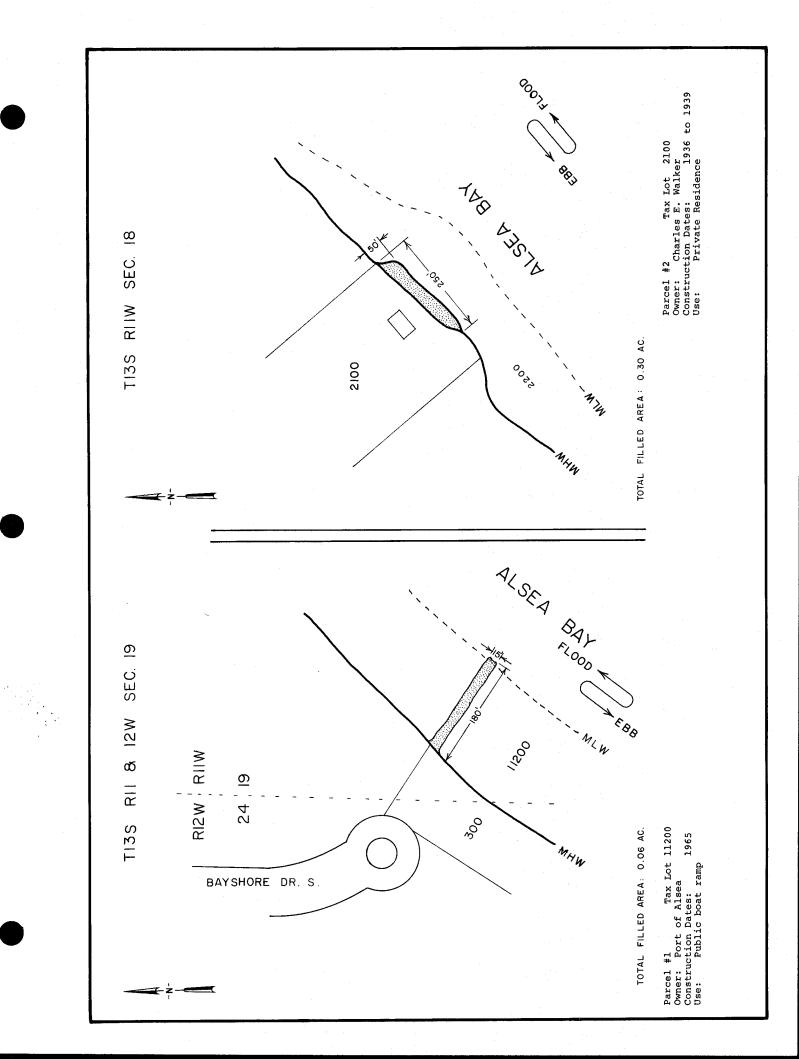
Stage	M.L.L.W.	M.S.L.
M.H.W.	+7.0	+3.53
M.L.W.	+1.2	-2.27
M.L.L.W.	0.0	-3.47

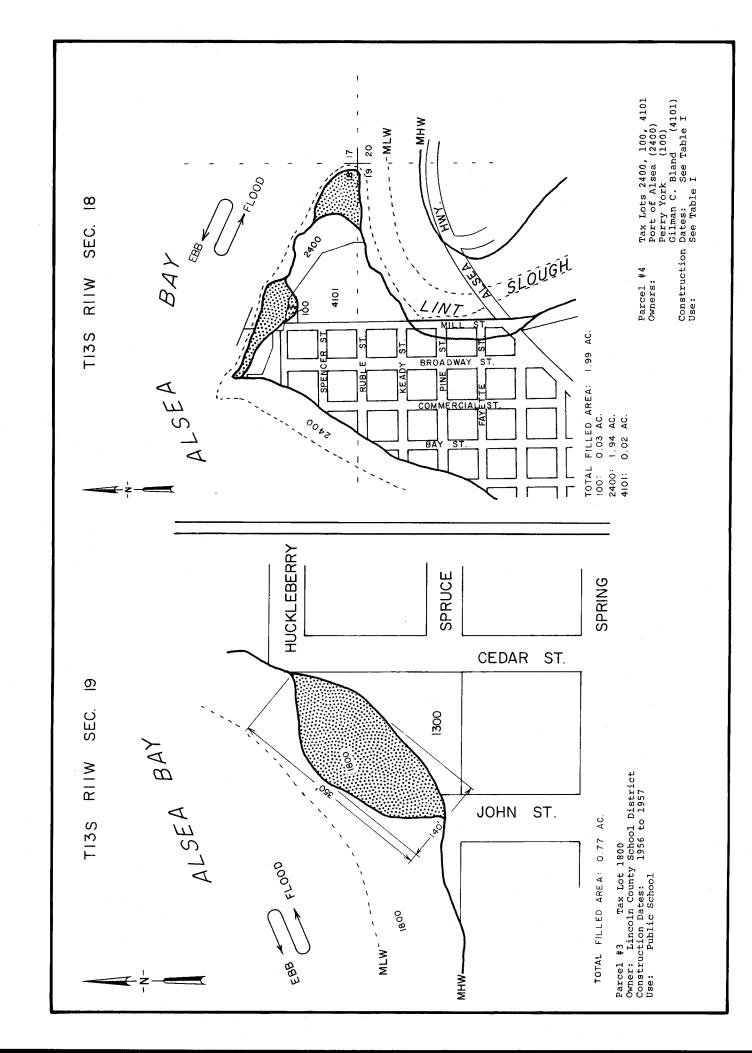
Port District:

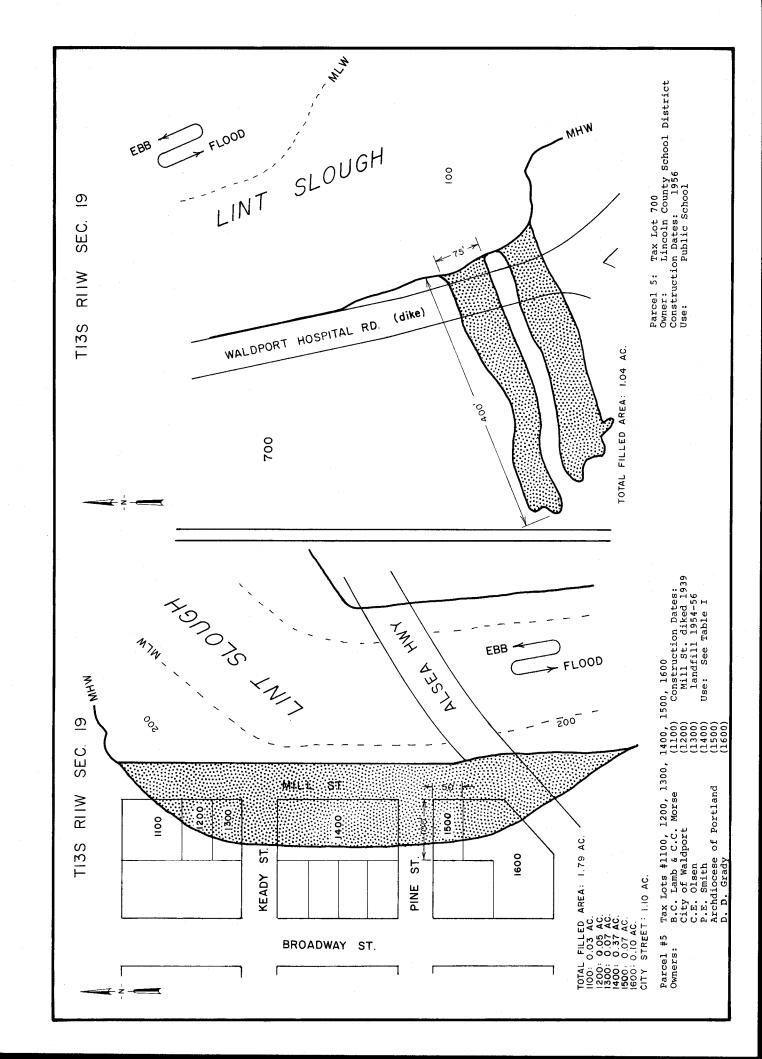
Port of Alsea

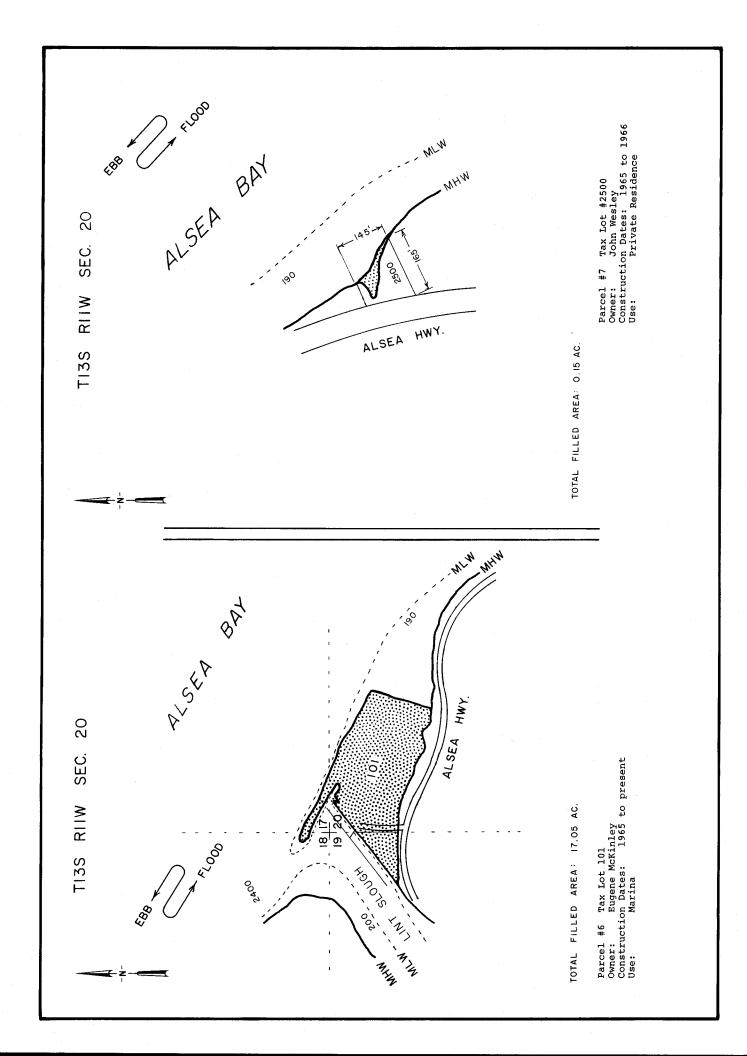
1/ According to the Railroad Survey of 1912

APPENDIX B SKETCH PLATES OF LANDFILL PARCELS

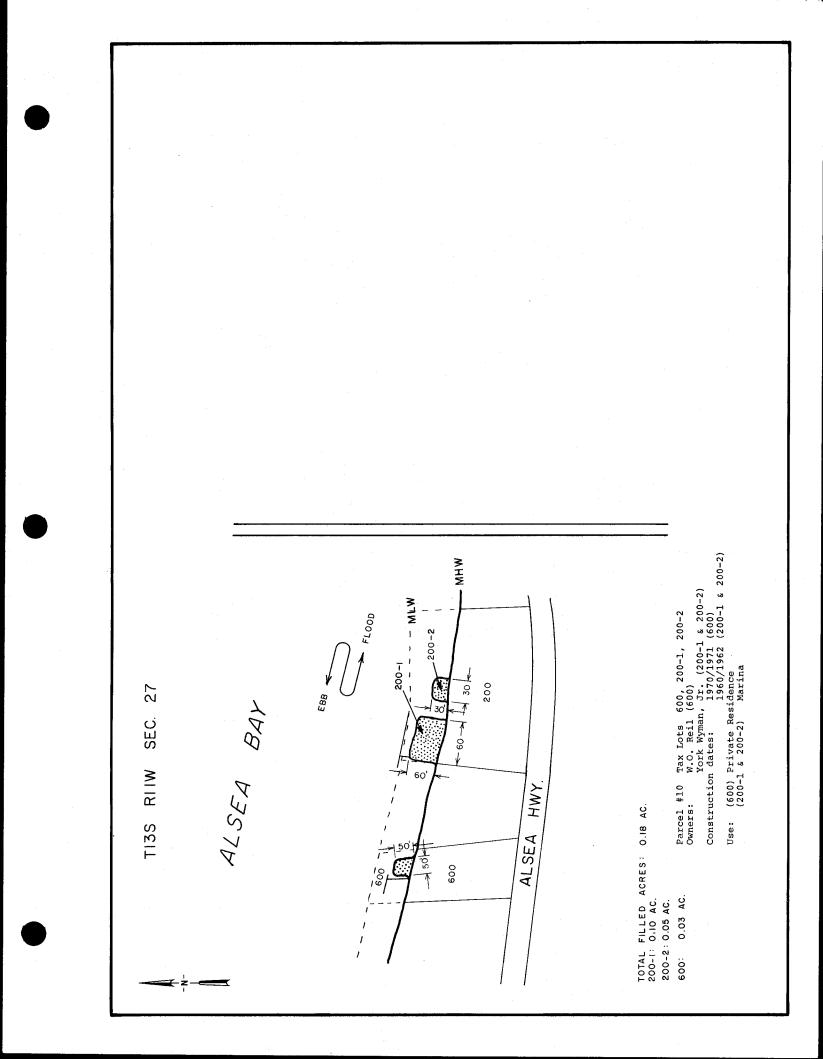


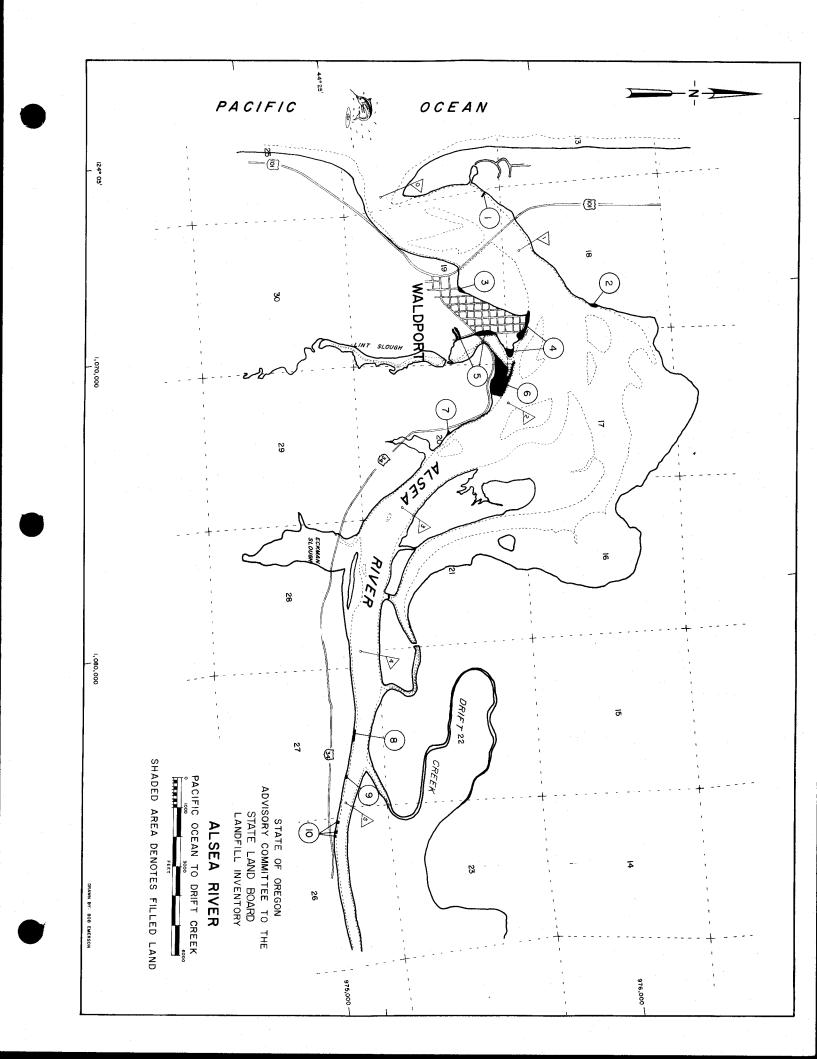






Parcel #9 Tax Lot 1100 Owners: Lloyd & Kate Young Construction Date: 1966 to 1972 Use: Boat moorage & trailer park FLOOD M- - -MHW _ RIW SEC. 27 1400 EBB ALSEA BAY 109 ALSEA HWY. T13S 1 - 260'. 1 0011 TOTAL FILLED ACRES: 0.10 AC. 1 I 1 ₹-ż ► FLOOD EBB ; ALSEA BAY 27 1 TI3S RIIW SEC. 09 Parcel #8 Tax Lots 1200, 1300, 1400
Owners: Author R. Nelson (1200)
Henry & Ellen Nelson (1300, 1400)
Construction Dates: 1970
Use: None -H- 300'-ALSEA HWY 1200 1300 1400 ١ TOTAL FILLED ACRES: 0.39 1200: 0.13 AC. 1300: 0.13 AC. 200 I WHW 0.13 AC. 0.13 AC. 1400: z





J	ble Total	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	24.75	
Ll Acreage	Submersib	н н н н н н н н н н н н н н	24.75	
Fill	Submerged	। २ २ २	TOTAL	
Data	Class	Dikes -1 Moorage-2 Dredging-1		
Permit	Number	None P.O. 800.6 None None 1507-24 None 1522-14 None		
	Present	Same Same Same None Same Same same		
Use	Original	Boat Ramp Residence School Yard Park.Lot&Marin Vacant Lot City Jail Vacant Lot Church Market School Marina Residence None None Residence Marina Marina Marina		
on Dates	Completed	1966 1957 3/1947 1972 1972 1976 1976 1976 1967 1967 1967 1967 1967 1967 1967 1967 1966		
Construction Dates	Started	prior 1965 1965 1956 1972 1972 1939 1970 1976 1976 1976 1976 1970 1970		
<u>Party authorizing</u>	Landfill	Bayshore Inc. Claude Tackabery Lincoln Co.Sch.D. Same Port of Alsea Fort of Alsea Eugene McXinley City of Waldport B. Lamb & C. Morse City of Waldport Blanche HJgate Frank Lunly d Archdiocise of Ptld D.D. Grad Tincoln Co.Sch. D. Eugene McXinley George Brown Henry Nelson Henry Nelson Henry Nelson W.O. Reil W.O. Reil		
Occupant	of Landfill	Public Charles E. Walker Lincoln Co.Sch.D. Port of Alsea Perry York Eugene McKinley City of Waldport B. Lamb & C. Morse City of Waldport C.E. Olsen P.E. Smith Archdiocese of Ptld D.D. Grady D.D. Grady D.D. Grady Lincoln Co.Sch.D. Eugene McKinley John Wesley John Wesley Author R. Nelson Henry Nelson Lloyd Young W.O. Reil York Wyman Jr.		
when Filled	Tideland	Port of Alsea i City of Waldport Ralph Rickard Port of Alsea John E. Oakland York Wyman Jr.		
Ownership wh	Upland	Bayshore Inc. Claude Taclabery Lincoln Co. Sch.D. Port of Alfea Unknown Gilman C. Iland City of Waldport B. Lamb & C. Morse City of Waldport B. Lamb & C. Morse City of Waldport B. Lamb & C. Morse Frank Lundy Archdiocese Ptld. D.D. Grady D.D.		
Present	Tideland	Port of Alsea Ralph Rickard Ralph Rickard Port of Alsea W.O. Reil York Wyman Jr.		
Ownership	Upland	Public Charles E. Walker Lincoln Co. SchoolD Port of Alsea Perry York Gilman C. Bland City of Waldport City		
t No.	Tideland	11200 1800 1800 2400 2400 2400 2400 2400 2400 2000 190 190 190 190 2000 2000 2000 2		
Tax Lot No	Upland 1	City 2400 1300 1300 1300 1300 1100 11200 1500 1500 1500 11400 11400 11400 11400 11400 11400 11400 1200 12		
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