Appendix A

OHV-Sand Camping Project
Design Criteria

These design criteria for the OHV-Sand Camping Project, which incorporate the management requirements and mitigation measures, were developed to ensure that standards and guides of the 1990 Siuslaw Forest Plan (SFP), as amended by the 1994 Northwest Forest Plan (NFP), and the 1994 Management Plan for the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area are met. Where applicable, pertinent standards and guides from these Plans are cited. The design criteria apply to all action alternatives, unless otherwise specified. Appropriate specialists will be consulted before any design criteria for proposed activities are changed.

I. Design Criteria Common To All Activities

a. The literature was searched for possible heritage resources (historical or archaeological sites) in the project planning area. No known sites were identified that could be affected by this project. Field surveys were conducted to determine presence of sites; no sites were found. To avoid impacts to unknown sites, monitor locations of designated sand camping sites and staging areas. Should any heritage resources be discovered during the course of any project activities, cease work in that area and consult with the Forest Archaeologist. Protect, preserve, and treat sites in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act.

b. Forest Service direction, regulations, and standards and guides for resource protection may change over time. Should changes occur prior to completion of any actions under this project, complete an addendum to the project EA and modify contract(s) to reflect mandatory changes.

c. Follow Siuslaw Plan standards and guides (FW-114 through FW-118) to meet water-quality standards outlined in the Clean Water Act for protecting Oregon waters, and apply practices as described in General Water Quality Best Management Practices, Pacific Northwest Region, November 1988. Design criteria, including these practices, are incorporated throughout the project, such as in project location, design, contract language, implementation, and monitoring. The State has agreed that compliance with these practices will ensure compliance with State Water Quality Standards (Forest Service Manual 1561.5, R-6 Supplement 1500-90-12).

d. If the total oil or oil products storage at a work site exceeds 1, 320 gallons, or if a single container (e.g., fuel truck or trailer) exceeds a capacity of 660 gallons, the contractor shall prepare and implement a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan. The SPCC plan will meet applicable EPA requirements (40 CFR 112), including certification by a registered professional engineer. (SFP: FW-119, 120, 122).

e. If a new bald eagle nest is discovered within 0.25 miles of the project area, immediately evaluate any activity (including those in campgrounds and riding areas) within 0.25 mile of the nest site (0.5 mile line-of-sight for bald eagle nests) for potential effects and if necessary, restrict activities to prevent disturbance.

f. Follow the Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs) (USDA 1994b, chapter II, pages 52 and 53). All semi-primitive motorized areas have a VQO of retention. The major road corridor viewsheds in the project area include South Jetty and Horsfall, which have a VQO of partial retention; and Siltcoos and Umpqua Beach, which have a VQO of retention. The VQOs are define below:

Partial rentention—From the viewing location, management activities are more apparent to the average visitor . These activities are visually subordinate to the natural landscape, except in the first year or so. Lines, colors, forms and textures of the activity are borrowed from the surrounding landscape.

Rentention—To the average visitor, activities are not evident from the viewing location; however, a varitey of roads, viewing platforms, and parking areas may be present. Upon completion of the activity, the viewshed area will only appear slightly altered. Vegetation and landforms are used to screen facilites and unwanted views. A varity of vegetation maniplulation techinques are mantained and increase visual variety.

II. Designated Sand Camping Sites

1. Placement of Campsites

a. Meet the semi-primitive motorized standards under the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) when locating campsites.
b. Limit size of a dispersed camping site to a 150-foot radius around designated GPS posts. Adjust boundary of camping site to natural features so that the campsite offers best camping amenity and is most natural appearing.
c. Maintain a minimum distance of 200 feet (outer perimeter to outer perimeter) between campsites.
d. Locate campsites to minimize impacts on natural resources, and avoid special habitats, cultural sites, and unique geological features.
e. Do not place designated campsites in habitat designated as critical for snowy plovers.
f. Identify three sites near Beale Lake that will meet the Dunes Plan objective of an angler camp (estimated maximum capacity of 50 people at one time or 50 PAOT).
g. Locate the outer perimeter of all campsites at least 150 feet from production wells (i.e., at least 300 feet from site-center post to well head).
h. Do not include any monitoring wells inside the perimeter of any campsite (i.e., campsite-center posts will be at least 150 feet from the heads of monitoring wells).
i. Locate and design campsites primarily for channeling and minimizing human impacts rather than for visitor convenience.
j. Maintain vegetation between individual campsites wherever feasible.
k. Locate campsites outside of designated OHV travel routes.

l. Evaluate sites annually to determine the potential need for adjustments to site locations. Certain sites may be dropped, depending on results of evaluations

2. Management of Campsites

a. Allow dispersed camping by permit in designated sites only. Dispersed camping permits do not authorize permit holders to operate equipment or vehicles during curfew, or above approved sound levels (93 decibels).
b. Limit primary vehicles to no more than 5 per site.
c. In designated dispersed campsites (150-foot radius around GPS post) limit parking, camping, and vehicle use to areas of open sand and/or European beachgrass. Prohibit these activities in areas with native shrub and ground cover.
d. Manage sites to ensure that all garbage, including any paper, can, bottle, sewage, waste water or material, or rubbish is properly disposed by either removing it from the site or area, or by depositing it into receptacles or places provided for such purpose (USFS 36 CFR 261.11).
e. Daily contain or remove all litter (especially food products) from areas in and around designated campsites to minimize the risk of attracting snowy plover predators to activity areas.
f. Immediately evaluate any designated campsite that is within 800 feet of a newly discovered snowy plover nest site for potential effects on plovers and restrict activities to prevent disturbance.
g. Evaluate sites annually to determine the potential need for adjustments to site locations. Certain sites may be dropped, depending on results of evaluations.

III. Developed Day-Use Site

Follow Siuslaw Plan standards and guides D 1 through D-10 (USDA 1994a; chapter III, pages 38 and 39).

1. Construction of the Horsfall Staging Area

Parking facility

a. Design and construct the Horsfall staging area facility to meet rural ROS and full accessibility standards.
b. Design the staging area with OHV loading ramps.
c. Design the staging area entrance and exit so that they can be effectively closed during periods of nonuse.
d. Construct the Horsfall staging area to include 70 parking spaces (Alternatives 2 and 4) or 42 parking spaces (Alternative 3). Each parking space will be 35 feet long and be configured such that many will be back-to-back to accommodate vehicles (including trailers) up to 70 feet long.
e. Raise the ground elevation of the eastern portion of the proposed Horsfall staging area by about two (2) feet to avoid conflicts with high water.

f. Borrow sand from an area near the proposed Horsfall staging area to raise the ground elevation. Avoid borrowing sand from areas that are extensively used for OHV riding. A suitable borrow site is located east of the proposed staging area.
g. Daily contain or remove all litter (especially food products) from the construction area during construction to minimize the risk of attracting snowy-plover predators to this area.

Restroom facility

a. Design and construct the Horsfall restroom facility to meet rural ROS and full accessibility standards.
b. Base restroom capacity on the staging area's designed capacity, using 2.4 PAOT per parking space.
c. Meet State standards for sewer and water projects. Based on the Federal Clean Water Act (administered by the EPA), the State has primacy over the Forest Service when implementing these types of projects.
d. Maintain a minimum distance of 1,000 feet between production wells and the leach field.

Access to the facility

a. Change the existing surface of the road that accesses the proposed Horsfall staging area from gravel and/or native sand to a paved or improved gravel surface. This change will meet standards applicable to trailer-towing, highway-legal vehicles with an overall combined trailer and vehicle length of up to 70 feet.

b. Design and build a two-lane road with adequate width to allow design vehicles to enter and leave the parking area.

Sand stabilization and noxious weed control

a. To prevent the spread of noxious and undesirable weeds, clean and free all heavy equipment (including dump trucks) of soil, vegetative matter, or other debris that may contain or hold weed seeds **prior** to entering National Forest System lands.
b. Where hydro-seeding, mulching or broadcast seeding is used for sand stabilization, use **certified weed free straw** or mulch and **certified weed-free native grass and forb seed** to prevent the spread of noxious and undesirable weeds.

Heritage and scenery resources protection

a. Consult Heritage staff in the event of unanticipated changes to design during project implementation.
b. As much as possible, retain the existing variation in topography near the staging area to help screen it from the surrounding landscape and help retain a more natural appearance.
c. As much as is feasible, site the Horsfall staging area west and north of the island of trees to help screen the staging area from the south and southeast.

2. Management of the New Day-Use Facility

a. Apply Siuslaw Forest Plan standard of FW-014 to operate and maintain the Horsfall staging area.

3. Management of Existing Day-Use Facilities

a. Eliminate the existing Horsfall staging area (Alternative 3).
b. Incorporate the existing Horsfall staging area into the Horsfall campground as a group or overflow site (Alternatives 2 and 4).

IV. Monitoring Objectives

Monitoring items include those required for implementation and effectiveness monitoring. Implementation monitoring determines if the project design criteria and Siuslaw Forest Plan standards and guides, as amended by the Northwest Forest Plan, and ODNRA Management Plan were followed. Effectiveness monitoring evaluates whether applying the management activities achieved the desired goals, and if the objectives of the standards and guides were met. Findings resulting from project observations and monitoring are expected to help influence designing future projects and developing future monitoring plans.

1. Implementation Monitoring

Forest Plan Standards and Guides

a. Before the contract is advertised, review project contracts for consistency with the standards and guides of the Siuslaw Forest Plan, as amended by the Northwest Forest Plan and the Dunes Plan, and project design criteria.

Contract and Operations

a. Involve appropriate specialists when developing contracts or conducting District operations work to ensure activities are implemented as designed. The appropriate specialists will also participate periodically during contract work, especially when unusual circumstances arise that may require a contract modification.

b. Involve appropriate specialists at key checkpoints such as plan-in-hand reviews and contract reviews of specifications before the next phase of work begins. This will ensure that key problem situations are addressed in the specifications.

c. Monitor activities such as those required for new campsites, the staging area, sand-borrowing sites, the drain field, and new access routes for exposure of previously unrecorded cultural sites. A certified cultural resource technician will conduct the monitoring. If a site is discovered, close the area as soon as possible and notify the Forest Archaeologist.

2. Effectiveness Monitoring

a. Tier monitoring to the Siuslaw Forest Plan and the Management Plan for the Oregon Dunes NRA. Monitoring will determine if the ROS class of Semi-Primitive Motorized recreation experience is being met.

b. Monitor motorized dispersed camping to determine compliance with the designated-site system (USDA 1994a; chapter IV, page 14).

c. Monitor impacts to scenery to determine if VQOs are consistent with the Forest Plan (USDA 1994a; chapter IV, page 16).

d. Monitor designated dispersed campsites and the staging area for new invader species as a part of administration of the dispersed camping program sites. Coordinate monitoring, target species, and weed identification and mapping with the Forest weed coordinator. Conduct monitoring at least annually and focus on detection of new weed infestations.

e. Monitor sites annually to determine the potential need for adjustments to site locations. Certain sites may be dropped, depending on results of evaluations

Appendix B

OHV Sand Camping Project

List of Contributors

Preparers

Name	Position Title	Primary Responsibilities
Bruce Buckley	Resource Planner	EA writer, project coordinator
Jessica Dole	Forest Landscape Architect	Scenery effects
Barbara Ellis	GIS Technician	GIS mapping
Bruce Gainer	Forest Law Enforcement Officer	Law enforcement effects
Edward Garza	Forest Fuels/Fire Planner	Fire hazard effects
Michael Harvey	Forest Recreation Staff	Recreation effects
Cathy Lindberg	Forest Archaeologist (Willamette NF)	Heritage resource effects
Ken McCall	Forest Transportation Planner	Forest transportation system effects
Doug Middlebrook	District Wildlife Biologist	Wildlife effects; wildlife specialist report, including the biological evaluation
Mike Northrop	District Fish Biologist and Hydrologist	Fisheries effects; water quality effects; water and fisheries report, including the biological evaluation
Dan Segotta	Forest Botanist	Listed, sensitive, and survey-and-manage plant effects; effects on noxious and undesirable weeds; soil effects
Paul Thomas	Planning Manager	Team leader
Jennifer Wade	District Recreation Planner	Recreation effects

Support Team

Name	Position Title	Primary Responsibilities
Al Brown	Forest Environmental Coordinator (past)	NEPA guide
Frank Davis	Forest Environmental Coordinator (present)	NEPA guide
Joni Quarnstrom	Forest Public Affairs Officer	Public-affairs coordinator
Marty Moeller	District Project Engineer	Staging area location, design, and cost estimates
Phyllis Steeves	Forest Archaeologist (Siuslaw NF)	Heritage information
Sharon Stewart	Dispersed Recreation Supervisor	Technical support and costs
Doris Tai	Forest Recreation Manager	Recreation oversight
John Zapell	District Public Affairs Officer	NEPA public-involvement coordinator