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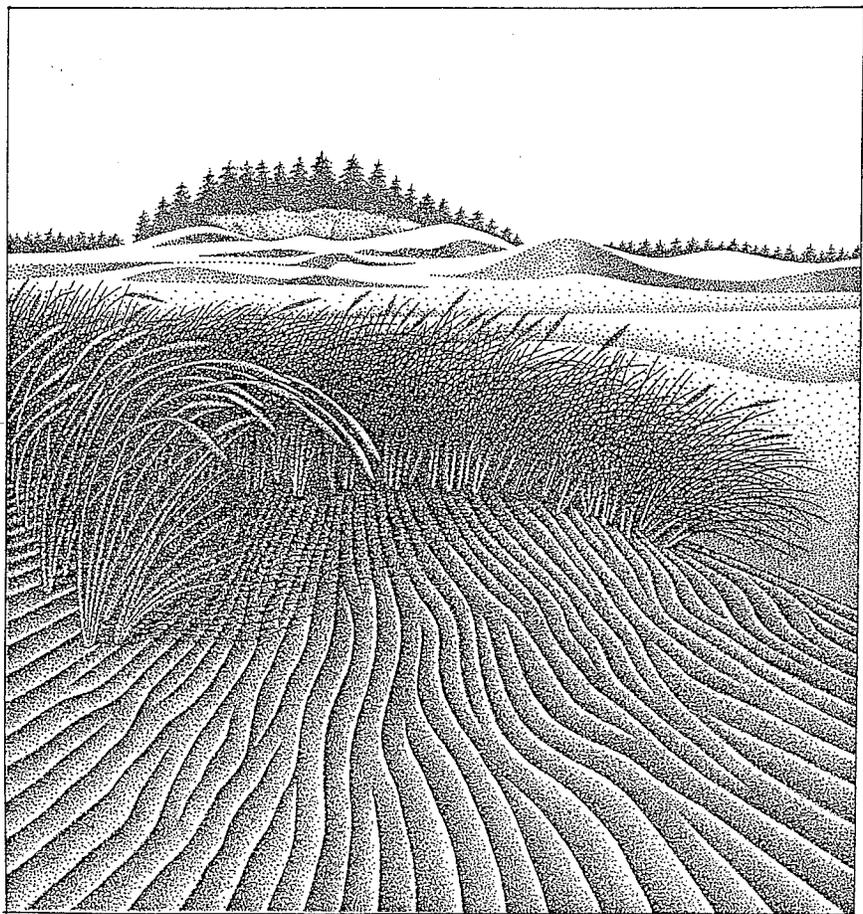
Pacific
Northwest
Region



Final Environmental Impact Statement

Dunes Management Plan

Oregon Dunes NRA
Siuslaw National Forest



**Final Environmental Impact Statement
for the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area
Management Plan**

Siuslaw National Forest
Coos, Douglas and Lane counties
July 1994

Lead Agency: USDA Forest Service

Responsible Official:

James R. Furnish, Forest Supervisor
Siuslaw National Forest
4077 Research Way, P.O. Box 1148
Corvallis, OR 97339
(503) 750-7000

For More Information, Contact:

Michael Harvey, Project Leader
Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area
855 Highway Avenue
Reedsport, OR 97467
(503) 271-3611

Abstract

This final environmental impact statement describes eight alternatives for managing the 31,500-acre Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area. Each alternative responds differently to the major issues and concerns identified earlier in the planning process. All the alternatives except C amend the Siuslaw National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan adopted March 1990.

Alternative A emphasizes off-road vehicle recreation and would provide access, facilities and services designed to serve large numbers of visitors. It focuses on providing both developed and dispersed recreation opportunities. **Alternative B** would enhance opportunities for both developed and dispersed non-motorized recreation activities. It focuses on separating motorized from non-motorized recreation uses. **Alternative C** is the "no action" alternative that retains the current management plan. It emphasizes a balanced mix of motorized and non-motorized opportunities while keeping large portions of the area undeveloped. **Alternative D** emphasizes management of fish, wildlife, plants and unique geologic features. It would reduce human impacts while maintaining opportunities for low-density, low-intensity recreation.

Alternative E focuses on allowing natural succession to proceed unimpeded and reducing management presence on the Oregon Dunes NRA. It would allow low-density, low-impact recreation while concentrating facilities along Highway 101. **Alternative F(PA)** is the Preferred Alternative. It provides a broad range of ORV and non-motorized recreation opportunities while enhancing conditions for plants, fish, wildlife and unique geologic features. **Alternative G** emphasizes off-road-vehicle riding opportunities while increasing separation between motorized and non-motorized users. It would provide access, facilities and services designed to serve large numbers of visitors as well as developed and dispersed recreation opportunities. **Alternative H** emphasizes management for non-motorized recreation and increased access to scenic, wildlife and geological features of the Oregon Dunes NRA. Off-road vehicle use would not be allowed.

The Dunes Interdisciplinary Team analyzed information acquired during review of the draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) and included the updated information in the FEIS. Changes between draft and final are highlighted at the beginning of each chapter. A summary of substantive comments, along with responses to those comments, is included in Appendix I of the FEIS.

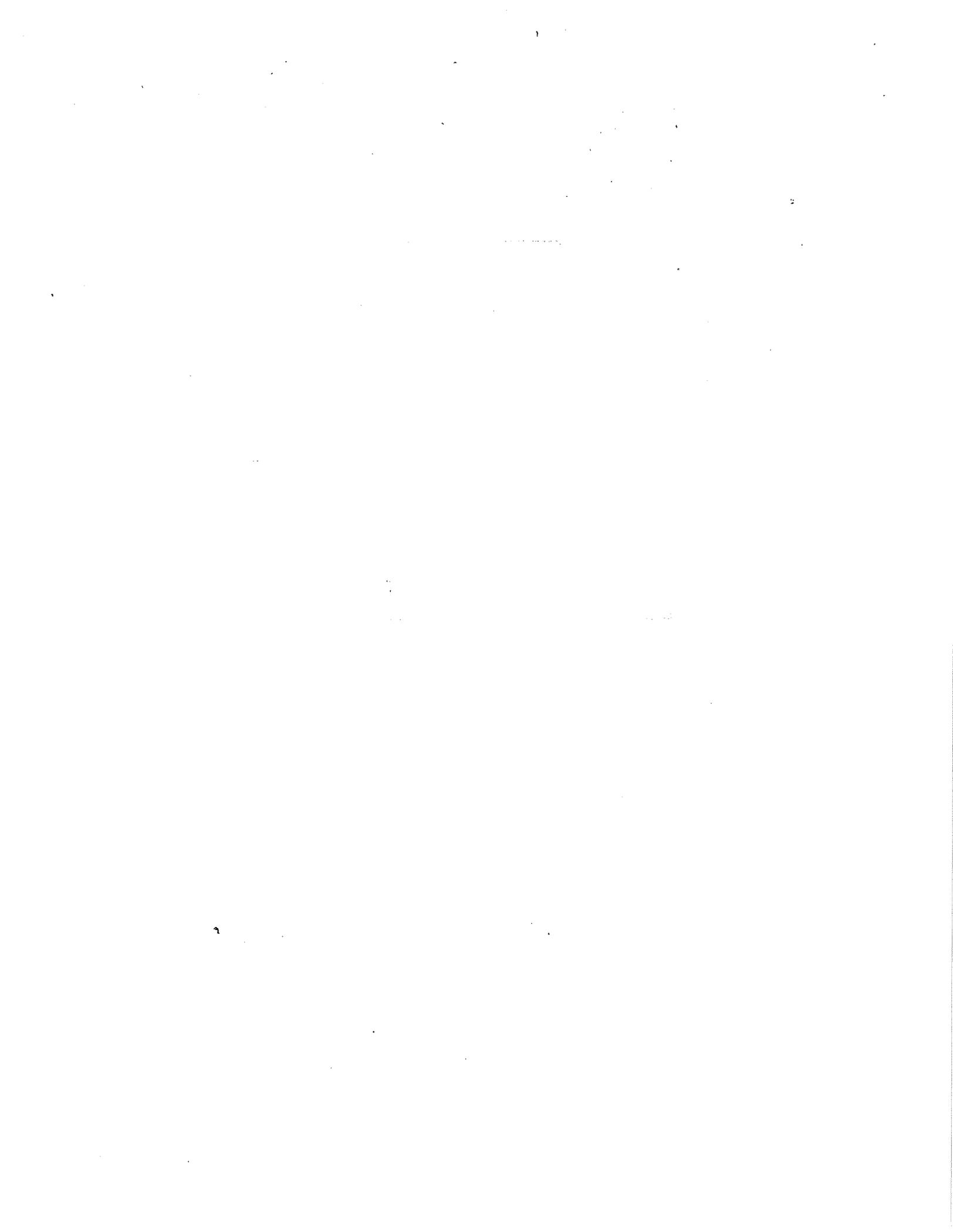


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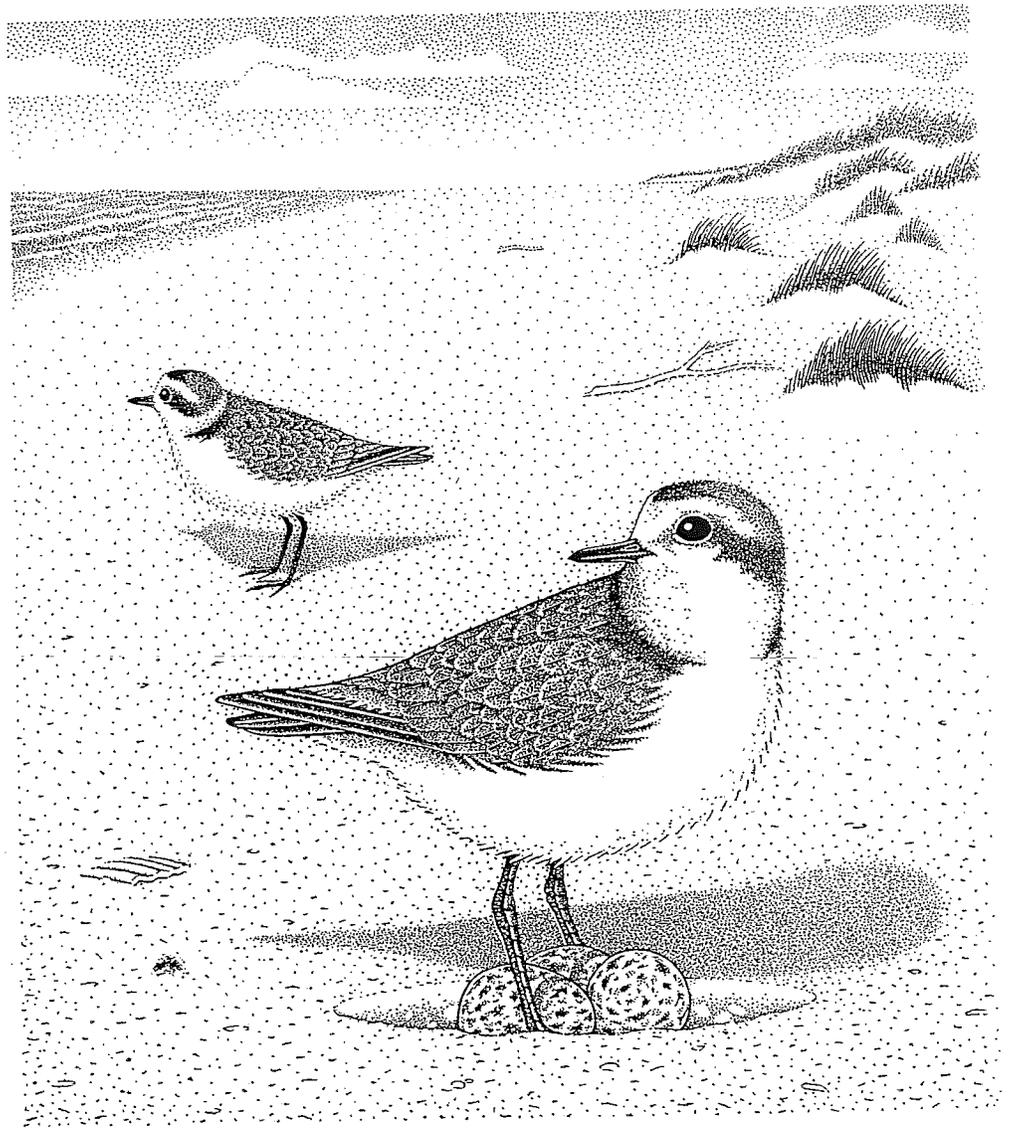
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Appreciation

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Chapter I

Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action



CHAPTER I

PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

The dune system which comprises the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area (hereafter referred to as the Oregon Dunes NRA or the NRA) has been a part of the Siuslaw National Forest since 1908, when the Forest was established by President Theodore Roosevelt. In March 1972 Congress passed legislation (PL 92-260) establishing the Oregon Dunes NRA. The legislation states that the area is to be administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service for the purposes of "... public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment ... and the conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such lands and waters, ...". A copy of this legislation is included in Appendix A. Since its establishment the NRA has been administered from headquarters located in Reedsport, Oregon, as a sub-unit of the Siuslaw National Forest.

CHANGES BETWEEN DRAFT AND FINAL

The vegetation management issue (#5) was expanded to include special forest products and incorporate concerns about declining aquifer water quality and increasing fire hazard as a result of increasing vegetation at the NRA.

The affect on communities issue (#11) was expanded to note the economic benefit to local communities from special forest products and water from the dunes aquifer.

The water issue (#14) has been rewritten to respond to concerns that the social and economic value of water from the dunes aquifer had not been adequately noted in the DEIS.

The mineral issue (#15) has been rewritten to respond to concerns that original Congressional intent for the buffer lands was not clear in the DEIS and to provide agency rationale for considering making a request to withdraw these lands from mineral entry.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

The Forest Service proposes to amend that section of the Siuslaw National Forest Land and Resources Management Plan (hereafter referred to as the Forest Plan) that provides management direction for the Oregon Dunes NRA. The revised management direction is intended to guide resource programs at the NRA for several years. Future revisions of NRA management direction will be part of overall Forest Plan updates and will be in response to monitoring results or changed conditions. The Forest Supervisor is the deciding official for this action and will select the alternative that best meets the need for updated direction, while most effectively addressing a range of issues and opportunities raised by the public, other agencies, and Forest Service managers.

The National Forest Management Act (NFMA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) require preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for this action. It is an amendment of the Siuslaw National Forest Plan which is a "major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment."

An EIS is prepared to present the decision maker, other agencies, and the public with alternative ways to manage the land and resources of the Oregon Dunes NRA. It discloses the environmental consequences associated with each of those alternatives and it provides the decision maker with information necessary to select a course of action.

This EIS describes 8 alternatives, including a Preferred Alternative, for future management of the Oregon Dunes NRA. It is organized in the following manner:

- Chapter I provides background information and discusses the purpose and need for the proposed action.
- Chapter II describes the alternatives, the analysis process, and summarizes outputs and effects associated with each.
- Chapter III describes the affected environment.
- Chapter IV discusses the environmental consequences of each alternative.

PROJECT AREA LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Oregon Dunes NRA occupies a strip of land approximately 40 miles long and averaging 1½ miles wide on the central Oregon coast between Coos Bay-North Bend in the south and Florence in the north (see Vicinity Map). It occupies the western part of Lane, Douglas, and Coos counties. Principal nearby communities include Florence, Reedsport, Coos Bay, and North Bend. Several smaller communities such as Dunes City, Lakeside, and Hauser are also nearby.

There are 31,500 acres within the NRA boundary. The Forest Service manages 27,450 acres of federally owned lands within the Oregon Dunes NRA and approximately 1,450 acres of national forest lands outside the NRA boundary. Principal features include unique coastal geology and scenery, varied recreational opportunities, numerous freshwater lakes and streams, and a wide variety of unusual and limited wildlife habitats. A mild climate and easy access along the length of the area, via U.S. Highway 101, promote year-round visitation for a wide variety of activities.

The economy of the surrounding area was historically based on wood products and commercial fishing. However, in recent years these industries have declined while tourism and service industries (generally associated with an increasing retiree population) are becoming increasingly important contributors to the coastal economy.

UNDERLYING NEED

In May 1979, John McGuire, then Chief of the Forest Service, approved the first Oregon Dunes NRA Management Plan and associated Environmental Impact Statement. This document provides the current direction for managing NRA resources. It was incorporated unchanged into the Forest Plan, approved in March 1990 by Regional Forester John Butruille.

Since the NRA Plan was enacted, and especially during the Siuslaw National Forest planning process, members of the general public, other federal and state agencies, and Forest Service managers have noted problems with, and opportunities to alter, current NRA management direction. These problems and opportunities stem from changes in use patterns, resource conditions, laws and regulations, residential patterns around the NRA boundary, and in public values that have occurred over the life of the current plan. They focus around a broad range of environmental conditions that are discussed in the Issues, Concerns, and Opportunities (ICOs) section of this chapter.

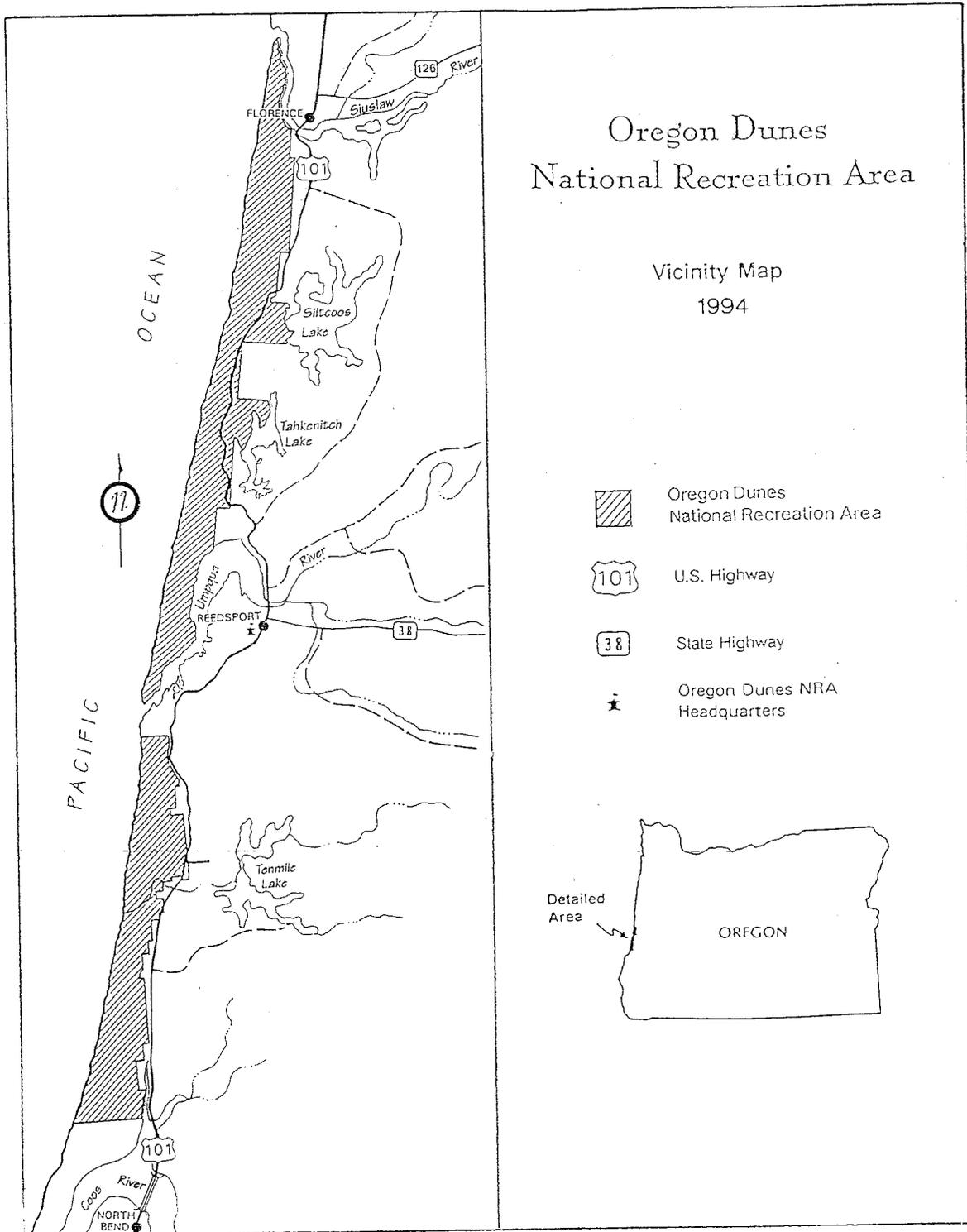


Figure I-1. Location of the Oregon Dunes NRA

Thus, the Forest Supervisor has determined a need to review and amend that portion of the Forest Plan that provides management direction for the Oregon Dunes NRA based on 2 considerations:

- the age of the current direction
- numerous and broad-based public, other agency, and Forest Service management concerns with current management direction

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

A preliminary step in reviewing and revising the Oregon Dunes NRA Management Plan was identification of relevant issues, concerns, and opportunities. The purpose of identifying ICOs is to understand what is expected from the NRA in terms of services, goods, uses, and environmental conditions. The ICOs help to determine the scope of the revision effort and provide questions to be answered in developing alternatives for future management of the area.

ICOs were initially generated through a series of 4 informal open houses in communities near the Oregon Dunes NRA, 32 speaking engagements to organized groups, 5 hikes and auto tours, and a newsletter including a response form sent to approximately 1,850 individuals and organizations on the Forest Plan mailing list. A more detailed discussion of public involvement is contained in Appendix B.

Using written and verbal comments the Forest Service Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) identified a series of public issues, management concerns, and resource opportunities. ICOs dealing specifically with the Oregon Dunes NRA that had been identified, but deferred during the Siuslaw National Forest planning process were added to these. The Forest Supervisor reviewed all ICOs and they were validated with interested individuals and organizations through an "Issues Newsletter" mailed to 2,100 individuals and groups on the NRA mailing list. The newsletter included a response form to add or refine issues.

Only ICOs meeting the following criteria were used in the planning process:

- required by law and within the jurisdiction of the Forest Service
- a land management or administrative concern
- currently valid
- related to the Oregon Dunes NRA

- resolvable during the planning process
- resolution would result in significant long-term effects

ISSUES, CONCERNS AND OPPORTUNITIES

In meeting the need to update management direction for the Oregon Dunes NRA, Forest Service managers also want to address a number of environmental ICOs. These ICOs represent problems or opportunities that were raised by the general public, by other agencies, and by the managers themselves during the Siuslaw Forest planning process and in the early phases of this project. In assessing a range of alternatives that meet the need for updated NRA management direction, the deciding official will also be looking for the alternative that best addresses the following ICOs. Responsiveness of alternatives to ICOs is presented in Figure II-17 in Chapter II of this document.

For ease in understanding, the ICOs are presented in 3 groups.

- The first group is ICOs that were used in designing alternatives to ensure a broad range of responses.
- The second group is ICOs that were not used in alternative design, but that are affected differently by the alternatives.
- The third group is ICOs that were not used in alternative design and that are affected the same in all alternatives.

ICOs that were used in developing the various alternatives are as follows:

1. What mix of recreation settings and opportunities will be provided at the NRA?

The Oregon Dunes NRA can provide a wide variety of outdoor settings where visitors can engage in numerous recreational activities. Currently the majority of the area is in undeveloped settings where recreationists can engage in activities not dependent on facilities, have few other people around, and experience a moderate level of self reliance and risk. Natural resources in these areas have not been modified to accommodate human use. About 3% of the NRA is in more developed settings where many of the activities are based at or near facilities, there are moderate numbers of other people around, and self-reliance and risk levels are low. Natural resources in these areas have been significantly modified to accommodate human use.

In addition, about 51% of the area is currently available for off-road vehicle (ORV) recreation. A primary issue for both those favoring and opposing ORV use has been how much of the Oregon Dunes NRA should be accessible to ORVs and which specific areas should be open or closed. Federal regulations (U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 295) require the Forest Service to use the land management planning process to analyze and evaluate the current and potential impacts arising from ORV use. Based on this analysis and evaluation the agency can then allow, restrict or prohibit use of vehicles off roads. Public opinion varies as to what range of settings, which specific activities, and what levels of use should be accommodated at the Oregon Dunes NRA in the future.

Responsiveness to this issue can be evaluated by considering the acres available in the different Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) classes for each alternative.

2. How will ORV recreation be managed in relation to resources, nearby residents, and other recreationists?

Both advocates and opponents of ORV use are concerned about how to manage this activity to minimize impacts on other resources and to be compatible with other recreational uses and interests of nearby residents. The concerns focus around issues of safety resulting from crowding in some ORV areas; from mixing ORV and non-motorized recreationists in the same areas, and from mixing ORVs and highway vehicles on the same roadways. There are additional concerns from nearby residents about ORV noise emanating from the NRA, especially at night, and about ORV trespass onto private property where it borders NRA riding areas. There are also concerns by both ORV users and other recreationists about ORV noise in campgrounds at night. Finally, there is a broad-based concern about the potential adverse effects of ORVs on plants, wildlife, fish, geologic resources and other elements of the NRA environment.

Federal regulation (36 CFR, 295) directs the Forest Service to manage ORVs on National Forest lands in such a manner as to: minimize damage to soil, watershed, vegetation and other resources; minimize harassment of wildlife or significant disruption of wildlife habitats; and minimize conflicts between off-road use and other existing or potential recreational uses of the same or neighboring public lands, and to ensure compatibility of such uses with existing conditions in populated areas, taking into account noise and other factors.

Responsiveness of the alternatives to this issue can be evaluated by comparing the acres open to ORV use; ORV-restricted buffers adjacent to private land; and standards and guidelines that impose ORV riding curfews, stricter ORV noise goals, designated routes in vegetated areas, motorized dispersed camping restrictions, and campground quiet hours.

3. How much access and facility development is appropriate at the Oregon Dunes NRA?

Currently much of the NRA is undeveloped, natural appearing, and accessible only by cross-country travel via foot, horseback, or ORV. Four paved roads run through the area from Highway 101 to the beach. Most developed facilities such as campgrounds, trailheads, staging areas, boat launches, and picnic areas are concentrated along these corridors and Highway 101. There are also some secondary gravel or sand roads, about 25 miles of hiking trails, and some primitive facilities located away from paved roads. Public opinion varies as to how much development of this type should be present at the NRA.

Responsiveness of alternatives to this issue can be evaluated by considering the following: miles of paved road, miles of gravel road, miles of surfaced or accessible trail, miles of other trail, number and capacity of overnight facilities, number and capacity of day use facilities, and number of concessions.

4. What level of education and resource interpretation should be provided at the Oregon Dunes NRA?

Learning opportunities at the NRA can range from unstructured self-guided exploration to highly-structured Forest Service-led programs. Learning can be either based at a facility, such as at an interpretive center, or outdoors. Public opinion varies as to the level of program and types of learning opportunities that should be provided.

Responsiveness of alternatives to this issue can be evaluated by considering the number of interpretive facilities proposed.

5. How will vegetation and special forest products be managed to maintain or enhance the unique scenic, ecological, and recreational qualities associated with dunes ecosystems at the Oregon Dunes NRA?

The expanse of open, unvegetated sand is the singular feature that characterizes the Oregon Dunes NRA. For many people the sand provides unique scenery and varied recreational opportunities. Introduction and subsequent spread of a variety of non-native plant species, in particular European beachgrass, have changed the area ecologically. As a result, open sand is being covered with both native and non-native plants at an accelerated rate, especially in the deflation plain area. In addition, there is some concern that increasing vegetation is reducing both the quality and quantity of water in the dunes aquifer. Water from the aquifer is important for domestic and industrial purposes in the communities of Coos Bay and North Bend. Denser and more extensive vegetation is

increasing the hazard of fire as a public safety threat for NRA visitors. The public wants the Forest Service to take active steps to reverse this process, primarily to maintain the unique scenic, recreational, and ecological qualities associated with large areas of open, unvegetated sand dunes.

Special forest products include resources such as mushrooms, live plants for transplanting, boughs and greens, and mosses and lichens. They are collected by recreationists and in some cases by commercial pickers. These resources are also important components of healthy ecosystems. Criteria and priorities for use of these resources need to be established to ensure that they are sustained at levels consistent with the intent of the NRA Act.

Responsiveness of alternatives to this issue can be evaluated by comparing the amount of area where vegetation treatment is proposed and by standards and guidelines governing the management of special forest products.

6. How will wildlife, fish, and proposed, endangered, threatened, and sensitive (PETS) species habitat, including special habitats, be managed at the Oregon Dunes NRA?

The Oregon Dunes NRA has the potential to provide habitat for a variety of wildlife, fish, and PETS species. Also, it contains several habitats that are unusual, unique, or limited either within the area, the coastal region, or the nation. These special habitats include high beach, tree islands, wetlands, and Coast Range meadows. Many people feel habitats, including special habitats, are important values of the area. In addition, there are legal requirements that must be met in the case of PETS species. However, other resource program objectives and effects, such as those for Research Natural Areas and recreation, may not be compatible with habitat management and opinion varies about the balance among programs and where habitat should be managed. Potential to provide habitat for a variety of species also gives rise to varied opinions as to which habitats, to benefit which species should be managed.

Responsiveness of alternatives to this issue can be evaluated by comparing the following measures: acres of special habitats managed, acres of fish habitat managed, number and capacity of wildlife-based recreation facilities, number and capacity of fish-based recreation facilities, and acres of PETS habitat managed.

7. Which areas at Oregon Dunes NRA will be allocated for establishment as Research Natural Areas (RNAs)?

Two areas at the Oregon Dunes NRA are potential RNAs. Both Umpqua Spit (formerly Threemile) and Tenmile Creek are about 2,000 acres in

size. The Forest Plan deferred determination of whether the 2 areas would be recommended for establishment as RNAs to the NRA planning effort. Since completion of the Forest Plan 770 acres in the Umpqua Spit area has passed out of federal ownership under provisions of the 1872 Mining Law. Without these lands the remaining 1,330 acres of federal lands would not be viable as an RNA. RNA status would preclude some management activities (such as some types of habitat improvement) and some public uses (such as ORV activities). As a result, opinions differ as to whether either area should be allocated for establishment.

Responsiveness of the alternatives to this issue can be evaluated by comparing the number and size of areas allocated for establishment as RNAs.

8. Which streams at the Oregon Dunes NRA will be recommended to Congress for inclusion into the national Wild and Scenic River system, and how will they be managed?

Portions of 3 streams within the NRA boundary (Tenmile Creek, Tahkenitch Creek, and Siltcoos River) are being studied for eligibility and suitability for inclusion into the Wild and Scenic River system. Inclusion into the system could restrict management and use of the streams. As a result, opinion varies about whether the streams should be nominated to the system.

Responsiveness of the alternatives to this issue can be evaluated by considering the number and classification of streams that will be recommended to Congress for inclusion into the Wild and Scenic River system and the types of restrictions that would result should they be designated.

ICOs not used in alternative design, but that are affected differently by the alternatives are as follows:

9. How will enforcement, education, and other techniques be used to ensure compliance with regulations at the Oregon Dunes NRA?

Many people want better compliance with regulations at the Oregon Dunes NRA. Compliance can be achieved through a variety of methods including enforcement, education, and facility design. Full compliance with regulations is the Forest Service objective under each alternative. However, the likelihood and risk of non-compliance varies between alternatives, and will in turn result in varying levels of activities designed to promote compliance.

Responsiveness of alternatives to this issue can be evaluated by comparing the level of compliance program provided in each alternative.

10. How will diversity of plant and animal communities (biodiversity) be maintained at the Oregon Dunes NRA?

The Oregon Dunes NRA contains a great deal of biodiversity within its relatively small land base. This is one of the features that contributes to the uniqueness of the area, and many people want to maintain it. In addition, the dunal environment of the NRA also contributes to the broader biodiversity of the Oregon coastal region. Human uses (such as recreation) and natural processes (such as the spread of native and non-native vegetation) can reduce biodiversity. Other natural processes and human activities (such as habitat manipulation) can increase or maintain biodiversity. Future biodiversity at the NRA varies among alternatives depending on the balance among resources such as recreation, non-native vegetation, wildlife/fish/PETS habitats, Research Natural Areas, special habitats, and Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Responsiveness of the alternatives to this issue can be evaluated by comparing the amount of fish, wildlife, PETS and special habitats managed in each of the alternatives and by comparing the vegetation treatment acres and objectives in each alternative.

11. How will Oregon Dunes NRA management affect local communities?

The Oregon Dunes NRA, while it is a national recreation area belonging to all the people of the United States, is very important to local residents and communities. Some local people see the NRA primarily as a source of revenue and economic benefit because of the visitors it attracts and the resources, such as water and special forest products, it supplies to the area. Others see it primarily as a contributor to a desirable lifestyle that includes opportunities for high quality outdoor experiences. Still others value both of these attributes and feel that the exclusive pursuit of one would be detrimental to the other. The Oregon Dunes NRA contributes to the communities' economic vitality by enhancing quality of life and thus the ability to attract and retain businesses, residents, and visitors. In turn, a diverse and healthy local economy contributes to quality of life of local residents. Each alternative contains a different mix of programs and emphases at the Oregon Dunes NRA, which in turn will result in differing levels of economic and quality-of-life returns to local residents and communities.

Responsiveness of alternatives to this issue can be evaluated by comparing payments to counties, local employment, and incomes:

12. What land ownership adjustments will be made at the Oregon Dunes NRA?

Of the 31,500 acres within the NRA boundary, 4,050 are in either private, state, or county ownership. Public opinion varies regarding how much

and which of these lands should be acquired by the federal government for addition to Oregon Dunes NRA. The mix of resource programs and management emphases within each alternative provides varying objectives and priorities for future land ownership adjustments at the NRA.

Responsiveness of alternatives to this issue can be evaluated by comparing land acquisition priorities.

13. How much of the Oregon Dunes NRA will be managed as roadless areas?

Roadless areas are large parcels of land that do not contain roads. Currently there are 4 roadless areas totaling about 20,000 acres within the NRA. They provide a variety of resources such as semi-primitive recreation opportunities and wildlife and plant habitat away from human disturbance. Some people want more of the NRA to be accessible by road, while others want some existing roads to be removed. Public opinion varies as to how much and which areas at the NRA should remain in or be returned to a roadless condition.

Responsiveness of alternatives to this issue can be evaluated by the amount of acres maintained in roadless condition.

ICOs that are affected the same in all alternatives are as follows:

14. How will water be managed at the Oregon Dunes NRA?

Many people value surface water and associated resources such as scenery, wildlife and fish, and recreation. Legislation creating the Oregon Dunes NRA, however, recognized several prior rights to some of the surface and underground water resources. The ability to exercise these water rights has important economic and social ramifications for communities and residents around the NRA. The mix of resource programs and emphases in each alternative is dependent upon, and establishes a need for, a certain quantity and quality of surface water at the NRA. Congressional records indicate an expectation that surface water levels would be protected from excessive drawdown (Establishing the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area in the State of Oregon, Report No. 92-894, February 20, 1972, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, p.26.). The NRA has issued a special use permit with terms that must be met in the withdrawal of water from the Dunes Aquifer. Under all alternatives the Forest Service will use the special use permitting process to interact with other parties having water rights and thus meet water objectives and priorities identified through this planning effort.

15. Should the mile wide buffer of national forest lands at the south end of the Oregon Dunes NRA be recommended for withdrawal from mineral entry?

The legislation creating the Oregon Dunes NRA removed all lands within the boundary from any further mineral entry. Congress specifically excluded from the NRA a mile wide buffer of national forest land immediately south of the NRA boundary. These national forest lands were intended to separate the NRA from industrial lands and developments on the north spit of the Coos River. This buffer area has been managed by the Oregon Dunes NRA, but is not excluded from mineral entry.

Since the NRA was established several major recreation facilities have been developed within this area. This development has occurred with the support of the county and the local communities and without opposition from adjacent industrial owners. The area is currently one of the most heavily used at the NRA, accounting for about 18% of total annual visitation. It contains wetland areas developed with assistance from adjacent industrial landowners as mitigation for wetlands impacted by development activities on their own lands. The buffer lands have also recently been found to include some globally significant plant communities.

Because of new information and changes that have occurred on these buffer lands, mineral entry and extraction could now diminish their proven suitability and value for the above-cited values. It could also jeopardize the public's significant investment in capital improvements on these lands. There are several mineral claims currently filed on these lands. While the Forest Service cannot withdraw areas under its jurisdiction from mineral entry, it can recommend such action to the Bureau of Land Management, the federal agency with authority in such matters. Some people feel this area, while technically not part of NRA, should be recommended for withdrawal from further mineral entry.

For these reasons the Forest Service will consider seeking a closure of these lands to further mineral entry. This process would be continued under all alternatives being considered in this plan.

16. How will cultural resources be managed at the NRA?

Federal laws and regulations require protection of significant cultural and historic resources on public lands (Antiquities Acts of 1906 and 1974; Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and 1980 amendment). Although alternatives have varying levels of potential disturbance to such resources, standards for protection would be the same. Cultural resource inventories will be conducted for proposed ground-disturbing activities. Sites will be evaluated for their potential to be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places and management plans prepared to insure their protection.

17. How will Native American religious freedom be assured at the Oregon Dunes NRA?

Forest Service policy requires that the setting and location of sites once important for religious purposes be protected from disturbance and available for use by Native Americans. Forest and NRA personnel will continue to cooperate with the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw in identifying and maintaining traditional uses of lands within the Oregon Dunes NRA.

PLANNING RECORDS

All documents and files chronicling the planning process for the Oregon Dunes NRA are available for review at the NRA Headquarters, 855 Highway Avenue, Reedsport, Oregon 97467. These documents and files contain the detailed information and decisions used in developing the FEIS. They are referenced at appropriate places in the text or appendices of this FEIS.