

OPRD Rooster Rock EV Charging Project

§38.7025 (B)(1) The electric vehicle charging stations will be unobtrusive visually if visible at all in the existing parking lot with 1450 parking stalls from any of the Key Viewing Areas. They are shielded by existing vegetation (trees) next to the proposed area the charging stations will be installed, the configuration of the parking lot and cars will largely hide the charging stations and the charging stations will not negatively impact viewing of the parking lot. The parking lot's use will remain being a parking lot.

(2) Existing vegetation(trees) around the parking area will cover the visibility of the EV charging stations.

(5) Existing topography and vegetation will make the electric vehicle charging stations even harder to see in the parking lot.

(6) Existing vegetation will not be disturbed. Additional vegetation can be added if it helps further shield the electric vehicle charging stations from KVAs.

(9) Visible lighting can be shielded, hooded and can be lowered in intensity to comply with code.

(10) The color of the electric vehicle charging stations is in compliance with the Gorge Commission's "Building in the Scenic Area" Handbook's recommended colors. The black of the charging stations complies with the dark earth tones and the wood of the post the charging stations will be mounted all also meet the brown earth tones recommended. The wood of the post will also help the charging station visually blend in with the surroundings.

(15) Existing vegetation will not be disturbed. Additional vegetation can be added if it helps further shield the electric vehicle charging stations from KVAs.

(16) Electrical lines will be bored underground. Please see **Appendix A** of this document for the conceptual design and plan.

(C) (6) Arguably, this may be the most fitting category for this project. (7) The classified landscape setting from the pre-application is "River Bottomlands" but does not apply to the project as it is located in the parking lot itself.

(D)(4) Vegetation management was reviewed by OPRD's Natural Resource Specialist and found that there are no rare plants or endangered wildlife or its habitats in the project area that will be adversely impacted by this project.

§38.7040 (A)(1) Scenic standards as a utility in an existing parking lot with a very low degree of visibility from KVAs are met. The only KVAs it would qualify are from being able to see the charging stations in the parking lot from the Columbia River if one were looking toward the parking lot at the right angle without the interference of other parked cars and park visitors from the right height of the river and boat.

MCC 38.7040 SMA Scenic Review Criteria

The following scenic review standards shall apply to all Review and Conditional Uses in the Special Management Area of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area with the exception of rehabilitation or modification of historic structures eligible or on the National Register of Historic Places when such modification is in compliance with the national register of historic places guidelines: (A) All Review Uses and Conditional Uses visible from KVAs. This section shall apply to proposed development on sites topographically visible from KVAs: (1) New development and land uses shall be evaluated to ensure that the scenic standard is met and that scenic resources are not adversely affected, including cumulative effects, based on the degree of visibility from Key Viewing Areas. 6-12 Multnomah County – Chapter 38 - Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (S-1 2022) (2) The required SMA scenic standards for all development and uses are summarized in the following table. REQUIRED SMA SCENIC STANDARDS

LANDSCAPE SETTING	LAND USE DESIGNATION	SCENIC STANDARD
Coniferous Woodland, Oak-Pine Woodland Forest (National Forest Lands), Open Space	NOT VISUALLY EVIDENT	River Bottomlands
Open Space	NOT VISUALLY EVIDENT	Gorge Walls, Canyonlands, Wildlands Forest, Agriculture, Public Recreation, Open Space
NOT VISUALLY EVIDENT	Coniferous Woodland, Oak-Pine Woodland Forest, Agriculture, Residential, Public Recreation	VISUALLY SUBORDINATE
Residential VISUALLY SUBORDINATE	Pastoral Forest, Agriculture, Public Recreation, Open Space	VISUALLY SUBORDINATE
River Bottomlands Forest, Agriculture, Public Recreation	VISUALLY SUBORDINATE	

(3) In all landscape settings, scenic standards shall be met by blending new development with the adjacent natural landscape elements rather than with existing development. (4) Proposed development or land use shall be sited to achieve the applicable scenic standards. Development shall be designed to fit the natural topography and to take advantage of vegetation and land form screening, and to minimize visible grading or other modifications of landforms, vegetation cover, and natural characteristics. When screening of development is needed to meet the scenic standard from key viewing areas, use of existing topography and vegetation shall be given priority over other means of achieving the scenic

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standard such as planting new vegetation or using artificial berms. (5) The extent and type of conditions applied to a proposed development or use to achieve the scenic standard shall be proportionate to its degree of visibility from key viewing areas. (a) Decisions shall include written findings addressing the Primary factors influencing the degree of visibility, including but not limited to: 1. The amount of area of the building site exposed to key viewing areas, 2. The degree of existing vegetation providing screening, 3. The distance from the building site to the key viewing areas from which it is visible, 4. The number of key viewing areas from which it is visible, and 5. The linear distance along the key viewing areas from which the building site is visible (for linear key viewing areas, such as roads). (b) Conditions may be applied to various elements of proposed developments to ensure they meet the scenic standard for their setting as visible from key viewing areas, including but not limited to: 1. Siting (location of development on the subject property, building orientation, and other elements), 2. Retention of existing vegetation, 3. Design (form, line, color, texture, reflectivity, size, shape, height, ar- Chapter 38 - Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area 6-13 (S-1 2022) architectural and design details and other elements), and 4. New landscaping. (6) Sites approved for new development to achieve scenic standards shall be consistent with guidelines to protect wetlands, riparian corridors, sensitive plant or wildlife sites and the buffer zones of each of these natural resources, and guidelines to protect cultural resources. (7) Proposed development shall not protrude above the line of a bluff, cliff, or skyline as visible from Key Viewing Areas. (8) Structure height shall remain below the average tree canopy height of the natural vegetation adjacent to the structure, except if it has been demonstrated that compliance with this standard is not feasible considering the function of the structure. (9) The following guidelines shall apply to new landscaping used to screen development from key viewing areas: (a) New landscaping (including new earth berms) to achieve the required scenic standard from key viewing areas shall be required only when application of all other available guidelines in this chapter is not sufficient to make the development meet the scenic standard from key viewing areas. Development shall be sited to avoid the need for new landscaping wherever possible. (b) If new landscaping is necessary to meet the required standard, existing onsite vegetative screening and other visibility factors shall be analyzed to determine the extent of new landscaping, and the size of new trees needed to achieve the standard. Any vegetation planted pursuant to this guideline shall be sized to provide sufficient screening to meet the scenic standard within five years or less from the commencement of construction. (c) Landscaping shall be installed as soon as practicable, and prior to project completion. Applicants and successors in interest for the subject parcel are responsible for the proper maintenance and survival of planted vegetation, and replacement of such vegetation that does not survive. (d) The Scenic Resources Implementation Handbook includes recommended species for each landscape setting consistent with the Landscape Settings Design Guidelines in this chapter, and minimum recommended sizes of new trees planted (based on average growth rates expected for recommended species). (10) Unless expressly exempted by other provisions in this chapter, colors of structures on sites visible from key viewing areas shall be dark earth-tones found at the specific site or the surrounding landscape. The specific colors or list of acceptable colors shall be included as a condition of approval. The Scenic Resources Implementation Handbook will include a recommended palette of colors as dark as or darker than the colors in the shadows of the natural features surrounding each landscape setting (11) The exterior of structures on lands seen from key viewing areas shall be composed of non-reflective materials or materials with low reflectivity. Continuous surfaces of glass shall be limited to ensure meeting the scenic standard. The Scenic Resources Implementation Handbook includes a list of recommended exterior materials and screening methods. (12) Any exterior lighting shall be directed downward and sited, limited in intensity, and shielded or hooded in a manner that prevents lights from being highly visible from Key Viewing Areas and from noticeably contrasting with the surrounding landscape setting except for road lighting necessary for safety purposes. Shielding and 6-14 Multnomah County – Chapter 38 - Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (S-1 2022) hooding materials shall be composed of non-reflective, opaque materials (13) Seasonal lighting displays may be permitted on a temporary basis, not to exceed three months duration. (14) New building shall be compatible with the general scale of existing nearby development. Expansion of existing development shall comply with this guideline to the maximum extent practicable. New buildings that are 1,500 square feet or less are exempt from this provision. Findings addressing this provision shall include but are not limited to: (a) Application of the landscape setting design guidelines, if applicable. (b) A defined study area surrounding the development that includes at least ten existing buildings, not including existing buildings within urban areas or outside the National Scenic Area. (c) Individual evaluations of scale for each separate proposed building in the application and each separate building in the study area, including: 1. All finished above ground square footage; 2. Total area of covered decks and porches; 3. Attached garages; 4. Daylight basements; 5. Breezeways, if the breezeway shares a wall with an adjacent building; and 6. Dimensions, based on information from the application or on Assessor's records. (d) An overall evaluation demonstrating the proposed development's compatibility with surrounding development. Buildings in the vicinity of the proposed development that are significantly larger in size than the rest of the buildings in the study area should be removed from this evaluation. (B) The following shall apply to all lands within SMA landscape settings regardless of visibility from KVAs (includes areas visible from KVAs as well as areas not visible from KVAs): (1) Gorge Walls, and Canyonlands and Wildlands: New developments and land uses shall retain the overall visual character of the natural appearing landscape. (a) Structures, including signs, shall have a rustic appearance, use nonreflective materials, and have low contrast with the surrounding landscape and be of a Cascadian architectural style. (b) Temporary roads shall be promptly closed and revegetated. (c) New utilities shall be below ground surface, where feasible. (d) Use of plant species non-native to the Columbia River Gorge shall not be allowed. (2) Coniferous Woodlands and Oak-Pine Woodland: Woodland areas shall retain the overall appearance of a woodland landscape. New development and land uses shall retain the overall visual character of the natural appearance of the Coniferous and Oak/Pine Woodland landscape. (a) Buildings in the Coniferous Woodland landscape setting designed to have a vertical overall appearance and a horizontal overall appearance in the Oak/Pine Woodland landscape setting shall be encouraged. Chapter 38 - Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area 6-15 (S-1 2022) (b) Use of plant species native to the landscape setting. Examples of native species are identified in the Scenic Implementation Handbook appropriate to the area shall be encouraged. Where non- native plants are used, they shall have native-appearing characteristics. (3) River Bottomlands: River bottomland shall retain the overall visual character of a floodplain and associated islands. (a) Buildings shall have an overall horizontal appearance in areas with little tree cover. (b) Use of plant species native to the landscape setting. Examples of native species are identified in the Scenic Implementation Handbook as appropriate to the area shall be encouraged. Where non-native plants are used, they shall have native-appearing characteristics. (4) Pastoral: Pastoral areas shall retain the overall appearance of an agricultural landscape. The use of plant species native to the landscape setting. Examples of native species are identified in the Scenic Implementation Handbook as appropriate to the area shall be encouraged. The use of agricultural plant species in rows as commonly found in the landscape setting, is also encouraged. (5) Residential: The Residential setting is characterized by concentrations of dwellings. (a) At Latourell Falls, new buildings shall have an appearance consistent with the predominant historical architectural style. (b) Use of plant species native to the landscape setting. Examples of native species are identified in the Scenic Implementation Handbook as appropriate to the area shall be encouraged. Where non- native plants are used, they shall have native-appearing characteristics. (C) SMA Requirements for KVA Foregrounds and Scenic Routes (1) All new development and land uses immediately adjacent to the Historic Columbia River Highway, Interstate 84, and Larch Mountain Road shall be in conformance with state or county scenic route standards. (2) The following guidelines shall apply only to development within the immediate foregrounds of key viewing areas. Immediate foregrounds are defined as within the developed prism of a road or trail KVA or within the boundary of the developed area of KVAs such as Crown Pt. and Multnomah Falls. They shall apply in addition to MCC 38.7040(A). (a) The proposed development shall be designed and sited to meet the applicable scenic standard from the foreground of the subject KVA. If the development cannot

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meet the standard, findings must be made documenting why the project cannot meet the requirements of 38.7040(A) and why it cannot be redesigned or wholly or partly relocated to meet the scenic standard. (b) Findings must evaluate the following: 1. The limiting factors to meeting the required scenic standard and applicable provisions of 38.7040(A), 2. Reduction in project size; 3. Options for alternative sites for all or part of the project, considering parcel configuration and on-site topographic or vegetative screening; 6-16 Multnomah County – Chapter 38 - Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area

(S-1 2022) 4. Options for design changes including changing the design shape, configuration, color, height, or texture in order to meet the scenic standard. (c) Form, line, color, texture, and design of a proposed development shall be evaluated to ensure that the development blends with its setting as visible from the foreground of key viewing areas: 1. Form and Line-Design of the development shall minimize changes to the form of the natural landscape. Development shall borrow form and line from the landscape setting and blend with the form and line of the landscape setting. Design of the development shall avoid contrasting form and line that unnecessarily call attention to the development. 2. Color-Color shall be found in the project's surrounding landscape setting. Colors shall be chosen and repeated as needed to provide unity to the whole design. 3. Texture-Textures borrowed from the landscape setting shall be emphasized in the design of structures. Landscape textures are generally rough, irregular, and complex rather than smooth, regular, and uniform. 4. Design-Design solutions shall be compatible with the natural scenic quality of the Gorge. Building materials shall be natural or natural appearing. Building materials such as concrete, steel, aluminum, or plastic shall use form, line color and texture to harmonize with the natural environment. Design shall balance all design elements into a harmonious whole, using repetition of elements and blending of elements as necessary. (3) Right-of-way vegetation shall be managed to minimize visual impact of clearing and other vegetation removal as visible from Key Viewing Areas. Roadside vegetation management should enhance views out from the highway (vista clearing, planting, etc.). (4) Encourage existing and require new road maintenance warehouse and stockpile areas to be screened from view from Key Viewing Areas. (5) Development along Interstate 84 and the Historic Columbia River Highway shall be consistent with the scenic corridor strategies developed for these roadways. (D) SMA Requirements for areas not visible from KVAs (1) Unless expressly exempted by other provisions in MCC 38.7040, colors of structures on sites not visible from key viewing areas shall be dark earth-tones found at the specific site. The specific colors or list of acceptable colors shall be approved as a condition of approval, drawing from the recommended palette of colors included in the Scenic Resources Implementation Handbook. (2) New buildings shall be compatible with the general scale of existing nearby development. Expansion of existing development shall comply with this guideline to the maximum extent practicable. New buildings that are 1,500 square feet or less are exempt from this provision. Findings addressing this provision shall include but are not limited to: (a) Application of the landscape setting design guidelines, if applicable. (b) A defined study area surrounding the development that includes at least ten existing buildings, not including existing buildings within urban areas or outside the National Scenic Area. Chapter 38 - Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area 6-17 (S-1 2022) (c) Individual evaluations of scale for each separate proposed building in the application and each separate building in the study area, including: 1. All finished above ground square footage; 2. Total area of covered decks and porches; 3. Attached garages; 4. Daylight basements; 5. Breezeways, if the breezeway shares a wall with an adjacent building; and 6. Dimensions, based on information from the application or on Assessor's records. (d) An overall evaluation demonstrating the proposed development's compatibility with surrounding development. Buildings in the vicinity of the proposed development that are significantly larger in size than the rest of the buildings in the study area should be removed from this evaluation.

RESPONSE: (A) Very limited visibility from KVAs, only visible from the Rooster Rock State Park parking lot itself as part of the parking lot. As part of the "River Bottomlands" the land use designation falls under Public Recreation. The charging stations will be visually blending in and adhering to the parking lot. The charging stations are not visible from other KVAs due to the topography, angle, and line of visibility. The parking lot itself is not in a visually distracting area for most KVA's. Even if the parking lot is visible, parked cars and existing vegetation would make the charging mostly unable to spot from the KVAs. Structural height is well below the limits and functions like other parking pass vending machines. Lighting is dim and can be shielded with a removable shade on the screens. This is not a new building structure but a small utility addition. Requirements for buildings do not apply with this project because it is not a building.

MCC 38.7050 SMA Cultural Resource...Criteria

(A) The cultural resource review criteria shall be deemed satisfied, except MCC 38.7050 (H), if the U.S. Forest Service or Planning Director does not require a cultural resource survey and no comment is received during the comment period provided in MCC 38.0530 (B). (B) If comment is received during the comment period provided in MCC 38.0530 (B), the applicant shall offer to meet with the interested persons within 10 calendar days. The 10 day consultation period may be extended upon agreement between the project applicant and the interested persons. (1) Consultation meetings should provide an opportunity for interested persons to explain how the proposed use may affect cultural resources. Recommendations to avoid potential conflicts should be discussed. (2) All written comments and consultation meeting minutes shall be incorporated into the reconnaissance or historic survey report. In instances where a survey is not required, all such information shall be recorded and addressed in a report that typifies a survey report; inapplicable elements may be omitted. (C) The procedures of MCC 38.7045 shall be utilized for all proposed developments or land uses other than those on all Federal lands, federally assisted projects and forest practices. (D) All cultural resource information shall remain confidential, according to the Act, Section 6(a)(1)(A). Federal agency cultural resource information is also exempt by statute from the Freedom of Information Act under 16 USC 470 hh and 36 CFR 296.18. (E) Principal investigators shall meet the professional standards published in 36 CFR part 61. (F) The U.S. Forest Service will provide for doing (1) through (5) of subsection (G) below for forest practices and National Forest system lands. (G) If the U.S. Forest Service or Planning Director determines that a cultural resource survey is required for a new development or land use on all Federal lands, federally assisted projects and forest practices, it shall consist of the following: (1) Literature Review and Consultation (a) An assessment of the presence of any cultural resources, listed on the National Register of Historic Places at the national, state or county level, on or within the area of potential direct and indirect impacts. (b) A search of state and county government, National Scenic Area/U.S. Forest Service and any other pertinent inventories, such as archives and photographs, to identify cultural resources, including consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and tribal governments. (c) Consultation with cultural resource professionals knowledgeable about the area. (d) If the U.S. Forest Service determines that there no recorded or known cultural resource, after consultation with the tribal governments on or within the immediate vicinity of a new development or land use, the cultural resource review shall be complete. (e) If the U.S. Forest Service determines that there is the presence of a recorded or known cultural resources, including those reported in consultation with the tribal governments on or within the immediate vicinity of a new development or land use, a field inventory by a cultural resource professional shall be required. Chapter 38 - Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area 6-29 (S-1 2022) (2) Field Inventory (a) Tribal representatives shall be invited to participate in the field inventory. (b) The field inventory shall consist of one or the other of the following standards, as determined by the cultural resource professional: 1. Complete survey: the systematic examination of the ground surface through a controlled procedure, such as walking an area in evenly spaced transects. A complete survey may also require techniques such as

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clearing of vegetation, angling or shovel probing of subsurface soils for the presence of buried cultural resources. 2. Sample survey: the sampling of an area to assess the potential of cultural resources within the area of proposed development or use. This technique is generally used for large or difficult to survey parcels, and is generally accomplished by a stratified random or non-stratified random sampling strategy. A parcel is either stratified by variables such as vegetation, topography or elevation, or by non-environmental factors such as a survey grid. Under this method, statistically valid samples are selected and surveyed to indicate the probability of presence, numbers and types of cultural resources throughout the sampling strata. Depending on the results of the sample, a complete survey may or may not subsequently be recommended. (c) A field inventory report is required, and shall include the following: 1. A narrative integrating the literature review of subsection (1) above with the field inventory of subsection (2) (b) above. 2. A description of the field inventory methodology utilized under subsection (2) (b) above, describing the type and extent of field inventory, supplemented by maps which graphically illustrate the areas surveyed, not surveyed, and the rationale for each. 3. A statement of the presence or absence of cultural resources within the area of the new development or land in use. 4. When cultural resources are not located, a statement of the likelihood of buried or otherwise concealed cultural resources shall be included. Recommendations and standards for monitoring, if appropriate, shall be included. (d) Report format shall follow that specified by the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office. (e) The field inventory report shall be presented to the U.S. Forest Service for review. (f) If the field inventory determines that there are no cultural resources within the area of the new development or land use, the cultural resource review shall be complete. (3) Evaluations of Significance (a) When cultural resources are found within the area of the new development or land use, an evaluation of significance shall be completed for each cultural resource relative to the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60.4). 6-30 Multnomah County – Chapter 38 - Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (S-1 2022) (b) Evaluations of cultural resource significance shall be guided by previous and current research designs relevant to specific research questions for the area. (c) Evaluations of the significance of traditional cultural properties should follow National Register Bulletin 38, Guidelines for the Evaluation and Documentation of Traditional Cultural Properties, within local and regional contexts. (d) Recommendations for eligibility of individual cultural resources under National Register Criteria A through D (36 CFR 60.4) shall be completed for each identified resource. The U.S. Forest Service shall review evaluations for adequacy. (e) Evidence of consultation with tribal governments and individuals with knowledge of the cultural resources in the project area, and documentation of their concerns, shall be included as part of the evaluation of significance. (f) If the U.S. Forest Service determines that the inventoried cultural resources are not significant, the cultural resource review shall be complete. (g) If the determines that the inventoried cultural resources are significant, an assessment of effect shall be required. (4) Assessment of Effect (a) For each significant (i.e., National Register eligible) cultural resource inventoried within the area of the proposed development or change in use, assessments of effect shall be completed, using the criteria outlined in 36 CFR 800.5 Assessing Effects. Evidence of consultation with tribal governments and individuals with knowledge of the cultural resources of the project area shall be included for subsections (b) through (d) below. The U.S. Forest Service shall review each determination for adequacy and appropriate action. (b) If the proposed development or change in use will have "No Adverse Effect" (36 CFR 800.4) to a significant cultural resource, documentation for that finding shall be completed, following the "Documentation Standards" of 36 CFR 800.11. If the proposed development or change in use will have an effect, then the Resolution of Adverse Effects must be applied (36 CFR 800.5). (c) If the proposed development or change in use will have an "Adverse Effect" as defined by 36 CFR 800.5 to a cultural resource, the type and extent of "Adverse Effect" upon the qualities of the property that make it eligible to the National Register shall be documented 36 CFR 800.6 "Resolution of Adverse Effects." This documentation shall follow the process outlined under 36 CFR 800.11 "Failure to Resolve Adverse Effects." (d) If the "effect" appears to be beneficial (i.e., an enhancement to cultural resources), documentation shall be completed for the recommendation of that effect upon the qualities of the significant cultural resource that make it eligible to the National Register. This documentation shall follow the process outlined under 36 CFR 800.11 Documentation Standards. (5) Mitigation (a) If there will be an effect on cultural resources, measures shall be provided for mitigation of effects pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6 "Resolution of Adverse Effects." These measures shall address factors such as avoidance of the property through project design or modification and subsequent protection, burial Chapter 38 - Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area 6-31 (S-1 2022) under fill, data recovery excavations, or other measures which are proposed to mitigate effects. (b) Evidence of consultation with tribal governments and individuals with knowledge of the resources to be affected, and documentation of their concerns, shall be included for all mitigation proposals. (c) The U.S. Forest Service shall review all mitigation proposals for adequacy. (H) Discovery During Construction All authorizations for new developments or land uses shall be conditioned to require the immediate notification of the Planning Director in the event of the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources during construction or development. (1) In the event of the discovery of cultural resources, work in the immediate area of discovery shall be suspended until a cultural resource professional can evaluate the potential significance of the discovery pursuant to MCC 38.7050 (G) (3). (2) If the discovered material is suspected to be human bone or a burial, the following procedure shall be used: (a) Stop all work in the vicinity of the discovery. (b) The applicant shall immediately notify the U.S. Forest Service, the applicant's cultural resource professional, the State Medical Examiner, and appropriate law enforcement agencies. (c) The U.S. Forest Service shall notify the tribal governments if the discovery is determined to be an Indian burial or a cultural resource. (d) A cultural resource professional shall evaluate the potential significance of the discovery pursuant to MCC 38.7050 (G) (3) and report the results to the U.S. Forest Service which shall have 30 days to comment on the report. (3) If the U.S. Forest Service determines that the cultural resource is not significant or does not respond within the 30 day response period, the cultural resource review process shall be complete and work may continue. (4) If the U.S. Forest Service determines that the cultural resource is significant, the cultural resource professional shall recommend measures to protect and if possible recover the resource pursuant to MCC 38.7050 (G) (4) and (5)

RESPONSE: OPRD worked with the tribes from the early stages of this pilot project, beginning with an introduction of the pilot project at the Tribal Culture Cluster meeting on December 7, 2021. Tribes were notified via a tribal mailing list for the projects and were updated every few months on the project's progression. For specific sites, tribes were invited for government-to-government consultation in May of 2022. OPRD's Valley Region Archaeologist sent out emails to the following tribes for feedback on the four sites in the Valleys Region including Rooster Rock State Park on May 2, 2022. The email also contained an Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) with the area of potential effects (APE). The tribes consulted include: Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde, Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Nez Perce Tribe and Yakama Nation. Copies were also sent to the Oregon State Police, Legislative

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Commission on Indian Services and the State Historic Preservation Office. OPRD did not receive any comments or requests for consultation in the 30-day review period from any of the tribes. The IDP is contained on **Appendix E** of this document.

In addition, the project contractor has subcontracted with PaleoWest, a cultural resource management firm to oversee all required archaeology work for each site. Work could include monitoring and testing. They completed work at 7 out of the 8 sites associated with this pilot project.

MCC 38.7075 SMA Natural Resources...Criteria

All new developments and land uses shall be evaluated using the following standards to ensure that natural resources are protected from adverse effects. Proposed uses and development within wetlands, streams, ponds, lakes, riparian areas and their buffer zones shall be evaluated for cumulative effects to natural resources and cumulative effects that are adverse shall be prohibited. Comments from state and federal agencies shall be carefully considered. (A) All Water Resources shall, in part, be protected by establishing undisturbed buffer zones as specified in MCC 38.7075(A)(2)(a) and (2)(b). These buffer zones are measured horizontally from a wetland, stream, lake, or pond boundary as defined in MCC 38.7075(A)(2)(a) and (2)(b). (1) All buffer zones shall be retained undisturbed and in their natural condition, except as permitted with a mitigation plan. (2) Buffer zones shall be measured outward from the bank full flow boundary for streams, the high water mark for ponds and lakes, the normal pool elevation for the Columbia River, and the wetland delineation boundary for wetlands on a horizontal scale that is perpendicular to the wetlands, stream, pond or lake boundary. On the main stem of the Columbia River above Bonneville Dam, buffer zones shall be measured landward from the normal pool elevation of the Columbia River. The following buffer zone widths shall be required: (a) A minimum 200 foot buffer on each wetland, pond, lake, and each bank of a perennial or fish bearing stream, some of which can be intermittent. (b) A 50-foot buffer zone along each bank of intermittent (including ephemeral), non-fish bearing streams. (c) Maintenance, repair, reconstruction and realignment of roads and railroads within their rights-of-way shall be exempted from the wetlands and riparian guidelines upon demonstration of all of the following: 1. The wetland within the right-of-way is a drainage ditch not part of a larger wetland outside of the right-of-way. 2. The wetland is not critical habitat. 3. Proposed activities within the right-of-way would not adversely affect a wetland adjacent to the right-of-way. 6-50 Multnomah County – Chapter 38 - Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (S-1 2022) (3) The buffer width shall be increased for the following: (a) When the channel migration zone exceeds the recommended buffer width, the buffer width shall extend to the outer edge of the channel migration zone. (b) When the frequently flooded area exceeds the recommended riparian buffer zone width, the buffer width shall be extended to the outer edge of the frequently flooded area. (c) When an erosion or landslide hazard area exceeds the recommended width of the buffer, the buffer width shall be extended to include the hazard area. (4) Buffer zones can be reconfigured if a project applicant demonstrates all of the following: (a) The integrity and function of the buffer zones is maintained. (b) The total buffer area on the development proposal is not decreased. (c) The width reduction shall not occur within another buffer. (d) The buffer zone width is not reduced more than 50% at any particular location. Such features as intervening topography, vegetation, human-made features, natural plant or wildlife habitat boundaries, and flood plain characteristics could be considered. (5) Requests to reconfigure buffer zones shall be considered if an appropriate professional (botanist, plant ecologist, wildlife biologist, or hydrologist), hired by the project applicant (1) identifies the precise location of the rare wildlife/plant or water resource, (2) describes the biology of the rare wildlife/plant or hydrologic condition of the water resource, and (3) demonstrates that the proposed use will not have any negative effects, either direct or indirect, on the affected wildlife/plant and their surrounding habitat that is vital to their long-term survival or water resource and its long term function. (6) The Planning Director shall submit all requests to re-configure rare wildlife/plant or water resource buffers to the U.S. Forest Service and the appropriate state agencies for review. All written comments shall be included in the project file. Based on the comments from the state and federal agencies, Multnomah County will make a final decision on whether the reconfigured buffer zones are justified. If the final decision contradicts the comments submitted by the federal and state agencies, Multnomah County shall justify how it reached an opposing conclusion. (B) When a buffer zone is disturbed by a new use, it shall be replanted with only native plant species of the Columbia River Gorge. (C) The applicant shall be responsible for identifying all water resources and their appropriate buffers. (D) Wetlands Boundaries shall be delineated using the following: (1) The approximate location and extent of wetlands in the National Scenic Area is shown on the National Wetlands Inventory (U. S. Department of the Interior). In addition, the list of hydric soils and the soil survey maps shall be used as an indicator of wetlands. (2) Some wetlands may not be shown on the wetlands inventory or soil survey maps. Wetlands that are discovered by the local planning staff during an inspection of a potential project site shall be delineated and protected. (3) The project applicant shall be responsible for determining the exact location of a wetlands boundary. Wetlands boundaries shall be delineated using the procedures specified in the 'Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual (on-line Edition) and applicable Regional Supplements'. Chapter 38 - Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area 6-51 (S-1 2022) (4) All wetlands delineations shall be conducted by a professional who has been trained to use the federal delineation procedures. (E) Stream, pond, and lake boundaries shall be delineated using the bank full flow boundary for streams and the high water mark for ponds and lakes. The project applicant shall be responsible for determining the exact location of the appropriate boundary for the water resource. (F) Multnomah County may verify the accuracy of, and render adjustments to, a bank full flow, high water mark, normal pool elevation (for the Columbia River), or wetland boundary delineation. If the adjusted boundary is contested by the project applicant, Multnomah County shall obtain professional services, at the project applicant's expense, or the county will ask for technical assistance from the U.S. Forest Service to render a final delineation. (G) Buffer zones shall be undisturbed unless the following criteria have been satisfied: (1) The proposed use must have no practicable alternative as determined by the practicable alternative test. Those portions of a proposed use that have a practicable alternative will not be located in wetlands, stream, pond, lake, and riparian areas or their buffer zone. (2) Filling and draining of wetlands shall be prohibited with exceptions related to public safety or restoration/enhancement activities as permitted when all of the following criteria have been met: (a) A documented public safety hazard exists or a restoration/ enhancement project exists that would benefit the public and is corrected or achieved only by impacting the wetland in question. (b) Impacts to the wetland must be the last possible documented alternative in fixing the public safety concern or completing the restoration/enhancement project. (c) The proposed project minimizes the impacts to the wetland. (3) Unavoidable impacts to wetlands and aquatic and riparian areas and their buffer zones shall be offset by deliberate restoration and enhancement or creation (wetlands only) measures as required by the completion of a SMA mitigation plan. (H) Protection of wildlife/plant areas and sites shall begin when proposed new development or uses are within 1000 feet of a rare wildlife or rare plant area or site. Rare wildlife areas are those areas depicted in wildlife data, including all sensitive wildlife sites and Priority Habitats Table. The approximate locations of rare wildlife and rare plant areas and sites are shown in wildlife and rare plant data. (I)

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The Planning Director shall submit site plans (of proposed uses or development proposed within 1,000 feet of a rare wildlife or rare plant area or site) for review to the U.S. Forest Service and the appropriate state agencies (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife for wildlife issues and by the Oregon Biodiversity Information Center for plant issues). (J) The U.S. Forest Service wildlife biologists and botanists, in consultation with the appropriate state biologists, shall review the site plan and their field survey records. They shall: (1) Identify/verify the precise location of the wildlife or plant area or site. (2) Determine if a field survey will be required. (3) Determine, based on the biology and habitat requirements of the affected wildlife/plant species, if the proposed use would compromise the integrity and function of or result in adverse effects (including cumulative effects) to the wildlife and plant area or site. This would include considering the time of year when wildlife and plant species are sensitive to disturbance, such as nesting, rearing seasons, or flowering season. Cumu- 6-52 Multnomah County – Chapter 38 - Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (S-1 2022) lative effects that are adverse shall be prohibited. (4) Delineate the undisturbed 200 ft buffer on the site plan for rare plants or the appropriate buffer for rare wildlife areas or sites, including nesting, roosting and perching sites. (a) Buffer zones can be reconfigured if a project applicant demonstrates all of the following: (1) the integrity and function of the buffer zones is maintained, (2) the total buffer area on the development proposal is not decreased, (3) the width reduction shall not occur within another buffer, and (4) the buffer zone width is not reduced more than 50% at any particular location. Such features as intervening topography, vegetation, human-made features, natural plant or wildlife habitat boundaries, and flood plain characteristics could be considered. (b) Requests to reduce buffer zones shall be considered if an appropriate professional (botanist, plant ecologist, wildlife biologist, or hydrologist), hired by the project applicant, (1) identifies the precise location of the rare wildlife/plant or water resource, (2) describes the biology of the rare wildlife/plant or hydrologic condition of the water resource, and (3) demonstrates that the proposed use will not have any negative effects, either direct or indirect, on the affected wildlife/plant and their surrounding habitat that is vital to their long-term survival or to the water resource and its long term function. (c) The Planning Director shall submit all requests to re-configure rare wildlife/plant or water resource buffers to the U.S. Forest Service and the appropriate state agencies for review. All written comments shall be included in the record of application and based on the comments from the state and federal agencies, the county will make a final decision on whether the reduced buffer zones is justified. If the final decision contradicts the comments submitted by the federal and state agencies, the county shall justify how it reached an opposing conclusion. (K) Multnomah County, in consultation with the state and federal wildlife biologists and botanists, shall use the following criteria in reviewing and evaluating the site plan to ensure that the proposed development or uses do not compromise the integrity and function of or result in adverse effects to the wildlife and plant area or site: (1) Published guidelines regarding the protection and management of the affected wildlife/plant species. Examples include: the Oregon Department of Forestry management guidelines for osprey and great blue heron; Washington Department of Wildlife guidelines for a variety of species, including the western pond turtle, the peregrine falcon, and the Larch Mountain salamander (Rodrick and Milner 1991). (2) Physical characteristics of the subject parcel and vicinity, including topography and vegetation. (3) Historic, current, and proposed uses in the vicinity of the rare wildlife/plant area or site. (4) Existing condition of the wildlife/plant area or site and the surrounding habitat of the area or site. (5) In areas of winter range, habitat components, such as forage, and thermal cover, important to the viability of the wildlife must be maintained or, if impacts are to occur, enhancement must mitigate the impacts so as to maintain overall values and function of winter range. Chapter 38 - Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area 6-53 (S-1 2022) (6) The site plan is consistent with published guidance documents such as "Oregon Guidelines for Timing of In-Water Work to Protect Fish and Wildlife Resources" (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife 2008 or most recent version). (7) The site plan activities coincide with periods when fish and wildlife are least sensitive to disturbance. These would include, among others, nesting and brooding periods (from nest building to fledgling of young) and those periods specified. (8) The site plan illustrates that new developments and uses, including bridges, culverts, and utility corridors, shall not interfere with fish and wildlife passage. (9) Maintain, protect, and enhance the integrity and function of Priority as listed in the Priority Habitats Table. This includes maintaining structural, species, and age diversity, maintaining connectivity within and between plant communities, and ensuring that cumulative impacts are considered in documenting integrity and function. PRIORITY HABITATS TABLE Priority Habitats Criteria Aspen stands High fish and wildlife species diversity, limited availability, high vulnerability to habitat alteration. Caves Significant wildlife breeding habitat, limited availability, dependent species. Oldgrowth forest High fish and wildlife density, species diversity, breeding habitat, seasonal ranges, and limited and declining availability, high vulnerability. Oregon white oak woodlands Comparatively high fish and wildlife density, species diversity, declining availability, high vulnerability. Prairies and steppe Comparatively high fish and wildlife density, species diversity, important breeding habitat, declining and limited availability, high vulnerability. Riparian High fish and wildlife density, species diversity, breeding habitat, movement corridor, high vulnerability, dependent species. Wetlands High species density, high species diversity, important breeding habitat and seasonal ranges, limited availability, high vulnerability. Snags and logs High fish and wildlife density, species diversity, limited availability, high vulnerability, dependent species. Talus Limited availability, unique and dependent species, high vulnerability. Cliffs Significant breeding habitat, limited availability, dependent species. Dunes Unique species habitat, limited availability, high vulnerability, dependent species. Winter Range Provides important wintering habitat for deer and elk. (L) The wildlife/plant protection process may terminate if Multnomah County, in consultation with the U.S. Forest Service and state wildlife agency or heritage program, determines (1) the rare wildlife area or site is not active, or (2) the proposed use is not within the buffer zones and would not compromise the integrity of the wildlife/plant area or site, and (3) the proposed use is within the buffer and could be easily moved out of the buffer by simply modifying the project proposal (site plan modifications). If the project applicant accepts these recommendations, the County shall incorporate them into its development review order and the wildlife/plant protection process may conclude. (M) If the above measures fail to eliminate the adverse effects, the proposed project shall be prohibited, unless the project applicant can meet the Practicable Alternative Test and prepare a mitigation plan to offset the adverse effects by deliberate restoration and enhancement. 6-54 Multnomah County – Chapter 38 - Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (S-1 2022) (N) The Planning Director shall submit a copy of all field surveys (if completed) and mitigation plans to the U.S. Forest Service and appropriate state agencies. Multnomah County shall include all comments in the record of application and address any written comments submitted by the state and federal wildlife agency/heritage programs in its development review order. Based on the comments from the state and federal wildlife agency/heritage program, the County shall make a final decision on whether the proposed use would be consistent with the wildlife/plant policies and guidelines. If the final decision contradicts the comments submitted by the state and federal wildlife agency/heritage program, the County shall justify how it reached an opposing conclusion. (O) Multnomah County shall require the project applicant to revise the mitigation plan as necessary to ensure that the proposed use would not adversely affect a rare wildlife/plant area or site. (P) Soil productivity shall be protected using the following guidelines: (1) A description or illustration showing the mitigation measures to control soil erosion and stream sedimentation. (2) New developments and land uses shall control all soil movement within the area shown on the site plan. (3) The soil area disturbed by new development or land uses, except for new cultivation, shall not exceed 15 percent of the project area. (4) Within 1 year of project completion, 80 percent of the project area with surface disturbance shall be established with effective native ground cover species or other soil stabilizing methods to prevent soil erosion until the area has 80 percent vegetative cover. (Q) An alternative site for a proposed use shall be considered practicable if it is available and the proposed use can be undertaken on that site after taking into consideration cost, technology, logistics, and overall

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project purposes. A practicable alternative does not exist if a project applicant satisfactorily demonstrates all of the following: (1) The basic purpose of the use cannot be reasonably accomplished using one or more other sites in the vicinity that would avoid or result in less adverse effects on wetlands, ponds, lakes, riparian areas, or wildlife or plant areas or sites. (2) The basic purpose of the use cannot be reasonably accomplished by reducing its proposed size, scope, configuration, or density, or by changing the design of the use in a way that would avoid or result in less adverse effects on wetlands, ponds, lakes, riparian areas, or wildlife or plant areas or sites. (3) Reasonable attempts were made to remove or accommodate constraints that caused a project applicant to reject alternatives to the proposed use. Such constraints include inadequate infrastructure, parcel size, and land use designations. If a land use designation or Recreation Intensity Class is a constraint, an applicant must request a Management Plan amendment to demonstrate that practicable alternatives do not exist. (R) The Mitigation Plan shall be prepared when: (1) The proposed development or use is within a buffer zone (wetland, pond, lakes, riparian areas, or wildlife or plant areas or sites). (2) There is no practicable alternative as determined by MCC 38.7075 (Q). (S) In all cases, mitigation plans are the responsibility of the applicant and shall be prepared by an appropriate professional (botanist/ecologist for plant sites, a wildlife/fish biologist for wildlife/fish sites, and a qualified professional for water resource sites). Chapter 38 - Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area 6-55 (S-1 2022) (I) The primary purpose of this information is to provide a basis for the project applicant to redesign the proposed use in a manner that protects the identified water resources, and rare wildlife/plant areas and sites, that maximizes their development options, and that mitigates, through restoration, enhancement, creation and replacement measures, impacts to the water resources and wildlife and plant area or site and buffer zones. (U) The applicant shall submit the mitigation plan to the Planning Director. Multnomah County shall submit a copy of the mitigation plan to the U.S. Forest Service, and appropriate state agencies. If the final decision contradicts the comments submitted by the state and federal wildlife agency/heritage program, the County shall justify how it reached an opposing conclusion. (V) A project applicant shall demonstrate sufficient fiscal, technical, and administrative competence to successfully execute a mitigation plan involving wetland creation. (W) Mitigation plans shall include maps, photographs, and text. The text shall: (1) Describe the biology and function of the protected resources (e.g. Wildlife/plant species, or wetland) that will be affected by a proposed use. An ecological assessment of the protected resource and the condition of the resource that will result after restoration shall be required. Reference published protection and management guidelines. (2) Describe the physical characteristics of the subject parcel, past, present, and future uses, and the past, present, and future potential impacts to the protected resources. Include the size, scope, configuration, or density of new uses being proposed within the buffer zone. (3) Explain the techniques that will be used to protect the protected resources and their surrounding habitat that will not be altered (for examples, delineation of core habitat of the rare wildlife/plant species and key components that are essential to maintain the long-term use and integrity of the wildlife/plant area or site). (4) Show how restoration, enhancement, and creation measures will be applied to ensure that the proposed use results in minimum feasible impacts to protected resources, their buffer zones, and associated habitats. (5) Show how the proposed restoration, enhancement, or creation mitigation measures are NOT alternatives to avoidance. A proposed development/use must first avoid a protected resource, and only if this is not possible should restoration, enhancement, or creation be considered as mitigation. In reviewing mitigation plans, Multnomah County, appropriate state agencies, and U.S. Forest Service shall critically examine all proposals to ensure that they are indeed last resort options. (X) At a minimum, a project applicant shall provide to the Planning Director a progress report every 3-years that documents milestones, successes, problems, and contingency actions. Photographic monitoring stations shall be established and photographs shall be used to monitor all mitigation progress. (Y) A final monitoring report shall be submitted to the Planning Director for review upon completion of the restoration, enhancement, created or replacement activity. This monitoring report shall document successes, problems encountered, resource recovery, status of any rare wildlife/plant species and shall demonstrate the success of restoration or enhancement actions. The Planning Director shall submit copies of the monitoring report to the U.S. Forest Service; who shall offer technical assistance to Multnomah County in helping to evaluate the completion of the mitigation plan. In instances where restoration and enhancement efforts have failed, the monitoring process shall be extended until the applicant satisfies the restoration and enhancement guidelines. 6-56 Multnomah County – Chapter 38 - Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (S-1 2022) (Z) Mitigation measures to offset impacts to resources and buffers shall result in no net loss of water quality, natural drainage, fish/wildlife/plant habitat, and water resources by addressing the following: (1) Restoration and enhancement efforts shall be completed no later than one year after the protected resource or buffer zone has been altered, or as soon thereafter as is practicable. (2) All natural vegetation within the buffer zone shall be retained to the greatest extent practicable. Appropriate protection and maintenance techniques shall be applied, such as fencing, conservation buffers, livestock management, and noxious weed control. Within five years, at least 75 percent of the replacement vegetation shall survive. All plantings shall be with native plant species that replicate the original vegetation community. (3) Habitat that will be affected by either temporary or permanent uses shall be rehabilitated to a natural condition. Habitat shall be replicated in composition, structure, and function, including tree, shrub and herbaceous species, snags, pool-riffle ratios, substrata, and structures, such as large woody debris and boulders. (4) If this standard is not feasible or practical because of technical constraints, a protected resource of equal or greater benefit may be substituted, provided that no net loss of protected resource functions occurs and provided the County, in consultation with the appropriate state and federal agency, determine that such substitution is justified. (5) Rare plants that will be altered shall be transplanted or replaced, to the maximum extent practicable. Replacement is used here to mean the establishment of a particular plant species in areas of suitable habitat not affected by new uses. Replacement may be accomplished by seeds, cuttings, or other appropriate methods. Replacement shall occur as close to the original plant site as practicable. The project applicant shall ensure that at least 75 percent of the replacement plants survive 3 years after the date they are planted. (6) Nonstructural controls and natural processes shall be used to the greatest extent practicable. (a) Bridges, roads, pipeline and utility corridors, and other water crossings shall be minimized and should serve multiple purposes and properties. (b) Stream channels shall not be placed in culverts unless absolutely necessary for property access. Bridges are preferred for water crossings to reduce disruption to hydrologic and biologic functions. Culverts shall only be permitted if there are no practicable alternatives as determined by MCC .38.7075 (Q). (c) Fish passage shall be protected from obstruction. (d) Restoration of fish passage should occur wherever possible. (e) Show location and nature of temporary and permanent control measures that shall be applied to minimize erosion and sedimentation when riparian areas are disturbed, including slope netting, berms and ditches, tree protection, sediment barriers, infiltration systems, and culverts. (f) Groundwater and surface water quality will not be degraded by the proposed use. Natural hydrologic conditions shall be maintained, restored, or enhanced in such a manner that replicates natural conditions, including current patterns (circulation, velocity, volume, and normal water fluctuation), natural stream channel and shoreline dimensions and materials, including slope, depth, width, length, cross-sectional profile, and gradient. Chapter 38 - Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area 6-57 (S-1 2022) (g) Those portions of a proposed use that are not water-dependent or that have a practicable alternative shall be located outside of stream, pond, and lake buffer zones. (h) Streambank and shoreline stability shall be maintained or restored with natural revegetation. (i) The size of restored, enhanced, and created wetlands shall equal or exceed the following ratios. The first number specifies the required acreage of replacement wetlands, and the second number specifies the acreage of wetlands altered. Restoration: 2:1 Creation: 3:1 Enhancement: 4:1 (7) Wetland creation mitigation shall be deemed complete when the wetland is selffunctioning for 5 consecutive years. Selffunctioning is defined by the expected function of the wetland as written in the

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mitigation plan. The monitoring report shall be submitted to the Planning Director to ensure compliance. The U.S. Forest Service, in consultation with appropriate state agencies, shall extend technical assistance to the County to help evaluate such reports and any subsequent activities associated with compliance. (8) Wetland restoration/enhancement can be mitigated successfully by donating appropriate funds to a non-profit wetland conservancy or land trust with explicit instructions that those funds are to be used specifically to purchase protection easements or fee title protection of appropriate wetlands acreage in or adjacent to the Columbia River Gorge meeting the ratios given above in MCC 38.7075 (Z) (6) (i). These transactions shall be explained in detail in the Mitigation Plan and shall be fully monitored and documented in the monitoring report.

RESPONSE: All of the natural resources are protected from adverse effects of this project. OPRD's natural resource coordinator reviewed the site's resources and potential impacts before concluding that no adverse impacts were identified. The project site being in the middle of the existing parking lot does not take away from any habitats and the minimal amount of construction will not create any debris that will impact waterways or other natural resources.

MCC 38.7085 SMA Recreation Resource...Criteria

(A) The following shall apply to all new developments and land uses: (1) New developments and land uses shall be natural resource-based and not displace existing recreational use. (2) Protect recreation resources from adverse effects by evaluating new developments and land uses as proposed in the site plan. An analysis of both on and off site cumulative effects such as site accessibility and the adverse effects on the Historic Columbia River Highway shall be required. (3) New pedestrian or equestrian trails shall not have motorized uses, except for emergency services. (4) Mitigation measures shall be provided to preclude adverse effects on the recreation resource. (5) The Facility Design Guidelines are intended to apply to individual recreation facilities. Developments or improvements within the same Recreation Intensity Class are considered as separate facilities if they are separated by at least ¼ mile of undeveloped land (excluding trails, pathways, or access roads). (6) New development and reconstruction of scenic routes shall include provisions for bicycle lanes. Chapter 38 - Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area 6-63 (S-1 2022) (7) The Planning Director may grant a variance of up to 10 percent to the standards of Recreation Intensity Class 4 for parking and campground units upon demonstration that: (a) Demand and use levels for the proposed activity(s), particularly in the area where the site is proposed, are high and expected to remain so or increase. Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) data and data from the National Visitor Use Monitoring Program shall be relied upon to meet the criterion in the absence of current applicable studies. (b) The proposed use is dependent on resources present at the site. (c) Reasonable alternative sites, including those in urban areas, offering similar opportunities have been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the proposed use cannot be adequately accommodated elsewhere. (d) The proposed use is consistent with the goals, objectives, and policies in the Management Plan, Part I, Chapter 4. (e) Through site design and mitigation measures, the proposed use can be implemented without adversely affecting scenic, natural or cultural resources, and adjacent land uses. (f) Through site design and/or mitigation measures, the proposed use can be implemented without affecting or modifying treaty rights. (8) New interpretive or education programs and/or facilities shall follow recommendations of the Interpretive Strategy for the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. (9) Proposals to change the Recreation Intensity Class of an area to a different class shall require a Plan Amendment pursuant to MCC 38.0100. (10) A demonstration that the proposed project or use will not generate traffic, either by type or volume, which would adversely affect the Historic Columbia River Highway, shall be required prior to approval. (B) SMA Recreation Intensity Class Standards. The Recreation Intensity Classes are designed to protect recreation resources by limiting land development and land uses. (1) Intensity Class 1 (Very Low Intensity) Social Setting: Visitors in this designation have a high chance of finding solitude and opportunities to experience activities that rely on selfreliance, challenge and risk. Encounters with other visitors is low throughout the designation. Perceived crowdedness is low to non-existent away from roads recreation sites. Visitor encounters and perceived crowdedness is low to moderate at or near (within 1 mile) roads and recreation sites. Physical and Managerial Setting: Predominately natural/natural appearing landscapes with rustic improvements characterize this designation. Nodes of developed recreation facilities may be allowed. Developed recreation site regulations and controls (signing, regulations or other regimentation) are noticeable but harmonize with the natural characteristics of the landscape setting. Away from developed recreation sites there is minimal or subtle control of users. Trail development is simple and typically accommodate low use levels. Users are highly skilled with a high degree of orienteering skills. (a) The maximum design capacity for parking areas shall be 10 vehicles. (b) The following uses may be permitted: 1. Trails and trailheads. 2. Parking areas. 3. Dispersed campsites accessible only by a trail. 4. Viewpoints and overlooks. 5. Picnic areas. 6-64 Multnomah County – Chapter 38 - Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (S-1 2022) 6. Signs. 7. Interpretive exhibits and displays. 8. Rest-rooms. 9. Accommodations for mass transportation facilities should be considered where compatible with the social and physical settings. (2) Intensity Class 2 (Low Intensity) Social Setting: RIC 2 is characterized by opportunities to experience relaxation, physical fitness and outdoor learning, and where there is a moderate probability to experience solitude. Visitor encounters are low to moderate on trails and away from developed recreation sites and roads. Usually and moderate to high near (within 1 mile) recreation sites and roads. Physical and Managerial Setting: Predominately natural/natural appearing landscapes with rustic improvements characterize this designation. Nodes of highly developed recreation facilities may be allowed. Developed recreation site regulations and controls (signing, regulations or other regimentation) harmonize with the natural characteristics of the landscape setting. Away from developed recreation sites there is minimal or subtle control of users. Trails are moderately developed (native surface or gravel, trail bridges and other facilities are provided for user convenience). Trail use is typically low to moderate. Trails are suitable for a wide range of users and are challenging and involve intermediate to advance skills. (a) The maximum design capacity shall be 25 vehicles. (b) All uses permitted in Class 1 are permitted in Class 2. The following uses may also be permitted: 1. Campgrounds for twenty (20) units or less, tent sites only. 2. Boat anchorages designed for no more than 10 boats at one time. 3. Swimming areas. 4. Accommodations for mass transportation facilities should be considered where compatible with the social and physical settings. (3) Intensity Class 3 (Moderate Intensity) Social Settings: A high degree of interaction with other visitors with opportunities to experience relaxation and activities that provide little challenge or risk in a natural appearing environment characterizes this designation. Visitor encounters are moderate to high on trails away from developed recreation sites and roads. Physical and Managerial Setting: Changes to the natural landscapes may be evident but in harmony with natural characteristics of the landscape setting. Highly developed recreation facilities and trails are constructed for visitor convenience. On-site regulation and controls are noticeable but harmonize with the natural environment. Trails typically accommodate moderate to high use and are well developed (native, gravel or paves surfaces, trail facilities such as bridges are provided for convenience). Trails are easily traveled by a wide range of users who have intermediate skill level and minimal orienteering skills. (a) Permitted uses are those in which people can participate in activities to realize experiences such as group socialization, nature appreciation,

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relaxation, cultural learning, and physical activity. (b) The maximum design capacity shall be 50 vehicles. The GMA vehicle capacity level of 75 vehicles would be approved if enhancement or mitigation measures for scenic, cultural, or natural resources are approved for at least 10 percent of the site. Chapter 38 - Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area 6-65 (S-1 2022) (c) Accommodation of facilities for mass transportation (bus parking, etc.) shall be required for all new (Recreation Intensity Class 3) day-use recreation sites and improvements to existing Class 3 day-use recreation sites where the improvement would increase the use of the site, except for sites predominantly devoted to boat access. The number and size of the mass transportation facilities shall reflect the physical capacity of the site. (d) All uses permitted in Classes 1 and 2 are permitted in Class 3. The following uses may also be permitted: 1. Campgrounds with improvements that may include vehicle access, water, power, sewer, and sewage dump stations. Campgrounds shall not exceed a combination of 50 single or group campsites (tent or recreational vehicle) and a total design capacity of 250 people at one time. 2. Boat anchorages designed for not more than 15 boats. 3. Public visitor, interpretive, historic, and environmental education facilities. 4. Full service rest-rooms, may include showers. 5. Boat ramps. 6. Riding stables. (4) Intensity Class 4 (High Intensity) Social Setting: This designation is characterized by highly developed facilities where there is little challenge or risk associated with being in the outdoors. There is a high degree of interaction with other visitors. Encounters are high in recreation sites, on roads and trails within this designation. Physical and Managerial Setting: Landscapes with natural appearing backdrop are characterized by this designation. Highly developed recreation facilities and trails are constructed for visitor convenience and ease of movement. Onsite regulation and controls are noticeable but harmonize with the natural characteristics of the landscape setting. Trails are highly developed (gravel or paved surfaces, trail facilities such as bridges are provided for convenience) and accommodate heavy to intensive use. Users are typically inexperienced with little or no orienteering skills. Trails are easily traveled by a wide range of users. (a) Permitted uses are those in which people can participate in activities to realize experiences such as socialization, cultural and natural history appreciation, and physical activity. (b) The maximum design capacity for parking areas shall be 200 vehicles. The GMA vehicle capacity level of 250 vehicles shall be allowed if enhancement or mitigation measures of scenic, cultural, or natural resources are approved for at least 20 percent of the site. (c) Accommodation of facilities for mass transportation (bus parking, etc.) shall be required for all new (Recreation Intensity Class 4) day-use recreation sites and improvements to existing Class 4 day-use recreation sites where the improvement would increase the use of the site, except for sites predominantly devoted to boat access. The number and size of the mass transportation facilities shall reflect the physical capacity of the site. (d) All uses permitted in Classes 1, 2, and 3 are permitted in Class 4. (e) Campgrounds with improvements that may include vehicle access, water, power, sewer, and sewage dump stations. Campgrounds shall not exceed a combination of 100 single or group campsites (tent or recreational vehicle) and a total design capacity of 500 people at one time.

RESPONSE: This is not a new development and land use, it is an addition of a utility within an existing parking lot. It does not change the land use designation of the site or the primary use of the state park for recreational uses. No new interpretive or education programs are part of this installation of charging stations. New signs will be posted by the parking stalls that follow Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) as determined by the US Department of Transportation and the Oregon Department of Transportation. Station signage helps EV drivers identify charging stations. It also helps OPRD as the charging station hosts communicate and enforce policies related to the use of the charging infrastructure and associated parking spaces. Signage details are available on **Appendix A**.