



Oregon Country Fair

Land Use Management Plan

June 2009

Oregon Country Fair Land Use Management Plan

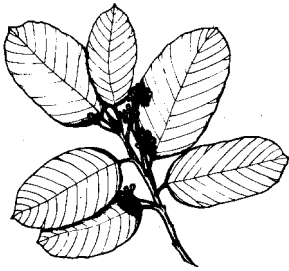
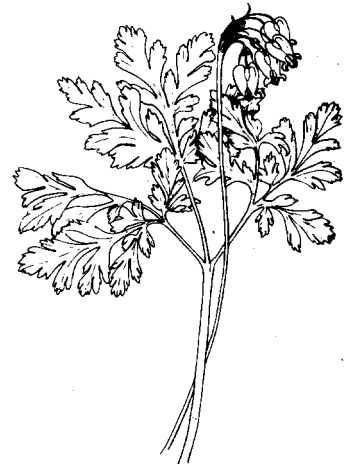


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Introduction And Overview

The Oregon Country Fair

Oregon Country Fair (OCF) is a non-profit, tax-exempt corporation that hosts an annual arts, crafts, education, and entertainment event on the site it owns near Veneta, Oregon. OCF emphasizes fellowship, innovation, integrity, non-violence, and reverence for the land.

The site, on the west bank of the meandering Long Tom River, has been used for seasonal gatherings for thousands of years, as indicated by the archaeological evidence of camas-roasting ovens and flint knapping. It is flooded several times most winters. The site includes wetlands and uplands, forests and prairies, endemic and introduced plant and animal species, wildlife habitat, camp sites, parking lots, roads, bridges, public paths, and work zones. Indian Creek crosses the property in a constructed channel. The former agricultural land on the property has been retired from active production for at least three decades.

Purpose of Plan

This plan is meant to be used as a guideline for land management decisions at the Oregon Country Fair. Balance is necessary in its application. Reverence for the land, health and safety of OCF participants, and the success of the Fair require compromise and judgement. No rule can cover all possible contingencies, and evolving knowledge dictates that the plan must also evolve. Consult the OCF Site Manager or the Land Use Management Planning (LUMP) committee to determine how proposed developments can follow these guidelines.

The OCF Board of Directors established the Land Use and Management Planning committee (LUMP) in 1991 and charged its members with developing a

comprehensive overview of the site and a plan for its management. The Board voted in 1998 to adopt land use planning as a guiding principle.

LUMP committee members and volunteers have included biologists, botanists, land use planners, builders, landscape architects, wetland delineators, and OCF participants from all parts of the Fair. The recommendations contained in this plan are distilled from extensive site monitoring, the advice of experts, and OCF tradition. Interested parties are urged to contact the LUMP committee to participate in the evolution of this plan. Our thanks to all those who have contributed.

Components of plan

This document includes *land use policies, implementation guidelines, subplans, a zone map, and zone descriptions*. The different sections serve different needs. The following two sections (land use policies, implementation guidelines) list central, and concise, policies and implementation actions. The subplans include more detail on land use activities and site characteristics. The zone map and accompanying zone descriptions provide a geographical guide to land use. Where practical, the zone map and descriptions are cross-referenced to land use subplans.



Policies And Implementation

Land Use Policies

- Reverence for the land
 - No brush cutting
 - Plant native species
 - Designate, enhance, and protect green zones
 - Maintain wildlife habitat
 - Preserve and restore forest understory
- Temporary construction
- Health and safety of Fair participants
 - No violence
 - Green, barefoot-friendly paths
 - No fireworks
 - Campfire safety
 - No dogs
 - Safe drinking water
 - Alter abled accessibility
- Reduce overcrowding
- Maintain good relationships with neighbors, larger community
- Promote education about, discovery of natural and cultural heritage
- Recycle, re-use, reduce, rethink
- Retain rustic character
- No campsites visible to the public
- Follow applicable land use laws

Implementation

Management

- Follow land use plan
- Use adaptive management to update land use plan
- Continue existing management practices where appropriate
- Minimize impacts on neighbors
- Educate the public, OCF family members
- Maintain existing infrastructure
- Call Archaeology, Communications, Construction, Water crews before you dig
- Protect, research archaeological sites
- Promote alternative energy

- Purchase and/or lease neighboring properties
- Train staff and volunteers in watershed stewardship
- Strengthen relationships with environmental partners
- Apply for grants to support wetland and riparian restoration

Roads

- Reduce the number of vehicles on site
- Promote alternative transportation
- Develop efficient, joyful entrances, exits from site
- Maintain securable control points and boundaries
- Discourage pedestrian traffic along Highway 126
- Facilitate safe pedestrian traffic along Suttle Road
- Minimize road footprint; develop roads to barest minimum necessary
- Develop and follow a maintenance schedule for roads and bridges
- Make bridges wildlife-friendly

Services

- Reduce waste, increase recycling
- Add toilets, showers and recycling stations
- Install water lines in all public areas
- Provide adequate hand washing stations, drinking fountains, grey water disposal
- Prohibit pit toilets
- Provide adequate systems for fire and dust control

Camping

- Develop off-site OCF camping and parking
- Provide secure vehicle and tent camp sites
- Design campsites as cul-de-sacs to minimize through traffic and maintain main paths
- Encourage development of off-site public camping
- Encourage Leave-No-Trace camping



Habitat

Restore neglected and abused habitats
Enhance some habitats, e.g. Indian Creek
Identify and protect existing habitat

Waterways

Protect natural water quality
Minimize human-caused erosion; let natural river-bank erosion occur
Don't interfere with wood (log jams) in creek and river
Secure floatables to prevent flood transport
Remove dimensional debris from the Fair site
No "permanent" structures within 100 feet of Indian Creek or Long Tom River
Design for views of the river from paths
Maintain water truck access to river
Monitor and document water quality of year-round watercourses and floodwaters

Vegetation

Plant and promote native species, especially rare endemic plants
Manage vegetation for safety, shade, and stilt walkers
Increase shade structures, plant shade trees
Enforce no-brush-cutting, no nails in trees
Irrigate paths and meadows to promote turf but avoid causing oak root rot
Designate, map and protect green zones identified and proposed by Fair family
Make native plants and staff resources available for restoration projects

Paths

Develop and maintain emergency access, egress
Reduce overcrowding in public areas, camp sites
Widen public paths
Open new public areas
Redesign food areas to minimize conflict with path

traffic

Provide dining commons in food booth areas
Open fire breaks and parks in loops
Enforce booth setback guidelines
Develop new standards for booth design
Avoid treated lumber
Reduce vehicle use on paths



Campground Plan

Description

Camping occurs primarily on the eastern one-third of the OCF site, on both sides of the river. Availability of services and road access varies widely.

Campsite types include vehicle camping, mixed tent/vehicle camping, tent-only camping, and behind-booth camping. Affinity groups occupy some sites; mixed groups without common affiliations occupy others.

Camping is prohibited in Maui, Wai, Da Woods (west), Unorganized Territory, Henderson Woods, vest pocket “wildernesses” in dahinda’s acres, in perimeter buffer zones and in designated green zones.

Problems include not enough campsites, overcrowding, damage to vegetation, inadequate facilities (such as toilets and potable water), and lack of quiet camping areas.

Goals

Adequate area for camping
Reduced damage to vegetation
Adequate facilities within 200 feet of each campsite
Affiliation-group and neighborhood-style campsites
Safe, secure campsites
Adequate emergency access

Implementation

Health and safety

Develop and maintain emergency access and evacuation routes
Designate campground hosts wherever camping occurs
Provide adequate facilities: water, toilets, recycling, gray water disposal, bike racks, fire safety
Reduce overcrowding
Install campground addresses with signs
Maintain alter abled accessibility at specific sites
Use the Hub, Zenn Acres and Alice’s for special needs camping

Security

Provide secure vehicle camping
Design campsites as cul-de-sacs to minimize traffic
Encourage development of off-site public camping

Environment

Minimize damage to vegetation
Pack it in, pack it out
Discourage vehicle camping
Untie vegetation before leaving
Encourage leave-no-trace camping
Maintain green zones between sites
Replant from approved plant list
Prohibit camping in critical habitat
Camp in authorized campgrounds only
Develop fire pan or common area in each campsite cluster
Do not remove duff or downed wood

Do not use cedar chips, hay for mulch, bedding
Remove straw after event

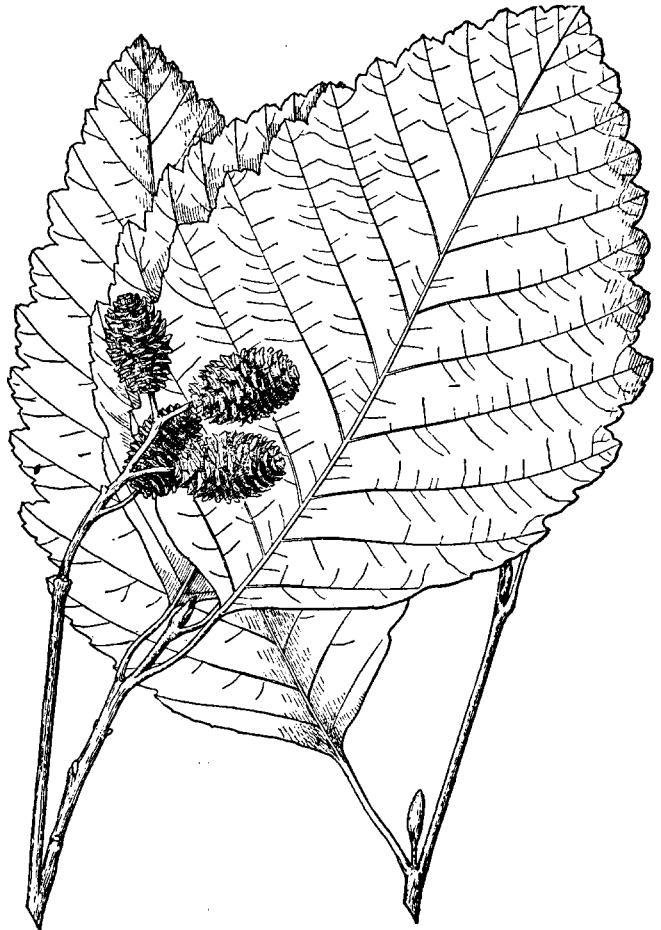
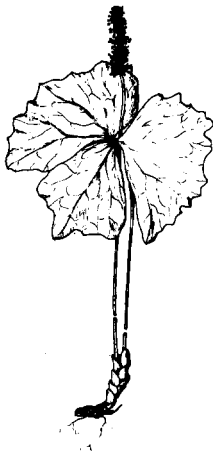
Campground type

Crew neighborhood/affinity groups
Non-aligned camps
Teen camp
Quiet camp
Alter abled
Elder camp
Vehicle-accessible and roadless camps

Location

Shady areas where possible
Out of view of public, neighbors, highway
Booth camping behind booths
Expand camping to adjacent properties

Zones: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13



Corridors & Entries Plan

Description

Five passages provide entry to and exit from OCF property:

Maple Gate, off Highway 126, is the main entrance for autos driven by the public. It leads to the parking lots and to South Park Road, which is used only by Fair family vehicles and service vehicles.

Bus Road, off Suttle Road, is used by automobiles and buses. It leads to Nansleez Road and Chasem Road.

Aero Road, off Suttle Road, is the main access for service vehicles and the exit for buses during the Fair. It is the main access route during the off-season. It leads to Chickadee Lane and Nansleez Road.

Chickadee Lane, off Aero Road, is used only by Fair family vehicles and service vehicles. It leads to the Yurt, Warehouse, Sauna, Figure 8, and Smile Road.

Far Side access is from Territorial Highway across City of Veneta's poplar plantation. OCF shares the access road from Highway 126 with the City of Veneta; it is used only by service and emergency vehicles.

Pedestrian corridors from the parking lots include parking lot roads or Bus Road to Chasem Road, then to the Dragon Plaza. When exiting, auto passengers retrace their steps from the Dragon Gate to their autos.

Bus passengers walk from the Bus Stop to Bus Admissions. They exit through the Dragon Gate and wait in the Twilight Zone before crossing Auntie Em Bridge to the Bus Stop.

Waiting zones include Dragon Plaza, Twilight Zone, Bus Stop and the corridor leading to Bus

Admissions. Dragon Plaza functions as a gathering and staging/meeting spot, a social zone, and a public service zone, where pack check, Alter Aabled assistance, and other services for public and Fair family are offered. The other waiting zones are used primarily by bus passengers waiting for outgoing buses.

Problems

There is not enough open space for the public. Shade along the corridors, especially to and from the parking lots, is not adequate. Security may be difficult to maintain in parking lots and along corridors. The walking distance from the distant parking lots to the entrances may be excessive. Pedestrians and vehicles occupy the same roads. Egress from the parking lots may be slow at times. There needs to be more effort devoted to developing a sense of growing anticipation along pedestrian paths.

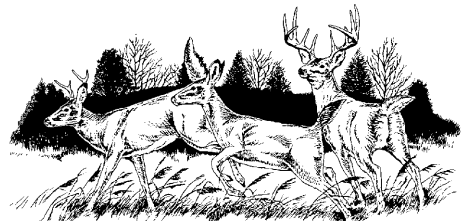
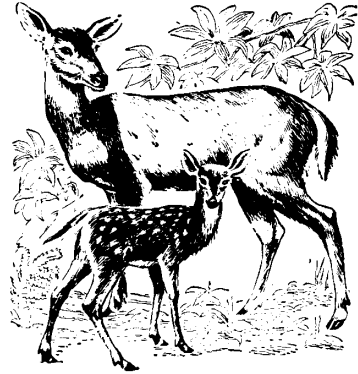
Goals

Joyful entrances and exits; both portals and lateral views from buses and cars should be attractive. Shady and inviting pedestrian corridors with rest areas. Accessible alter-abled parking. Building excitement and anticipation along pedestrian corridors. Quicker and easier travel between parking lots and Dragon Plaza. Paths for pedestrians only; roads for cars only. Expanded public space west of Dragon Gate. Securable control points and boundaries. Less traffic congestion on public roads. More and wider egress routes.

Implementation

Enlarge and increase the numbers of entrances and exits at public highways.
Landscape, decorate, and place interpretive signage at entries, exits, and along corridors.
Enhance Indian Creek as a pedestrian path; provide rest areas, entertainment.
Establish security points, perimeters; maintain long axial views, water barriers, brush barriers.
Provide shuttle services to and from parking lots, satellite lots, neighborhood campgrounds.
Increase the use of alternative transportation.
Expand public area outside Dragon Gate.
Discourage pedestrian traffic along Highway 126.
Facilitate safe pedestrian traffic along Suttle Road.
Remove or screen unsightly features such as recycling stations and work areas.

Zones: 1, 2, 5, 6, 12



Indian Creek Plan

Description

Indian Creek drains into OCF property from the northwest, diffused through broad wetlands, and from the west, largely in two constructed channels. It passes through OCF property in a constructed channel that extends from the western edge of OCF property, through beaver dam in the Unorganized Territory, under bridges, to the Long Tom River. Vegetation fills the channel.

Where the stream traverses the parking lots, there are no significant trees and no riparian vegetation except for the plants growing in the channel and enhancement project areas. Trees and shrubs grow in the riparian zone at the east and west ends of the channel.

Indian Creek provides important habitat for many species. It is a corridor connecting the Long Tom River with the Unorganized Territory and the forests and wetlands to the west and north of OCF property. The beaver ponds retain water throughout the summer, providing fish habitat and drinking water for many animals and supporting the growth of riparian plants, which serve as food and shelter for wildlife.

The channel floods and drains the parking lots and the Unorganized Territory, recharging the aquifer, retaining and desynchronizing floods, and providing the periodic disturbance that is important to the maintenance of healthy wetlands ecosystems. Mature cutthroat trout travel up the stream during floods to spawn in the beaver ponds; their offspring use seasonal high water to migrate down to the river. Indian Creek satisfies important aesthetic values, acts as a boundary or barrier that restricts traffic and pedestrian movement, and provides a site for educational activities. It can be a fire break and a source of water for fire and dust control. Potential

uses include development as a pedestrian corridor or a play area.

In 2001, undersized culverts were replaced with countersunk, oval culverts. Portions of the north bank were excavated to form a broader, more meandering channel with a lower gradient bank. Shade trees were planted on the south bank. The linear, trapezoidal channel is simple in form and provides little habitat diversity compared to the stream's original channel.

Problems

The absence of meanders, pools, and large woody debris impoverishes the biological community. Steep banks prevent the growth of many riparian plants that need extended periods of flooding and drying. Erosion on steep banks and around undersized culverts can lead to loss of path space and structural problems around bridges. Water flow virtually ceases during the summer, leaving few pools and little standing water in many reaches. Many plant species cannot grow in the heavy clay soil.

The lack of riparian trees in the reaches through the parking lots causes a number of problems. Sunlight reaching the water's surface may cause excessively high temperatures. The creek provides neither an attractive pedestrian corridor between the parking lots and the Fair entrance gates nor a good wildlife corridor between the Long Tom River and the Unorganized Territory.

Exotic species, such as bullfrogs and reed canary grass, are invading the channel. Bullfrogs eat young western pond turtles (a species thought to be endangered) and most native frogs, amphibians, and reptiles. Reed canary grass chokes out native species while providing little benefit for wildlife.

Lane County riparian setback regulations require 100-foot setback from Class 1 streams. Federal and state wetland regulations limit earthmoving activities in wetlands.

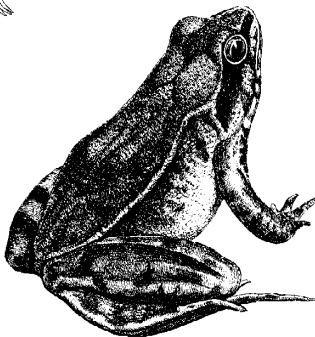
Goals

- Improved habitat for fish and wildlife
- Naturalized channel and riparian zone
- Water quality protection
- Better connectivity between the Long Tom River and the Unorganized Territory
- Shaded pedestrian corridor between the parking lots and the Fair entrances
- Rest areas and lounge areas along stream banks
- Minimized human-caused erosion at crossings and stream banks
- Education and information for family and guests

Implementation

- Avoid building new crossings or structures on stream banks
- Increase the structural complexity of the channel by terracing, widening, and grading the banks, installing large woody debris, building pools and allowing beavers to build dams
- Plant riparian trees and shrubs
- Install nest boxes and bat boxes
- Control bullfrogs and reed canary grass
- Plant native vegetation
- Develop rest areas, pedestrian paths, and interpretive signs

Zone: 8



Long Tom River Plan

Description

The Long Tom River at OCF is a low gradient, meandering river with a deep, largely stable channel characterized by cut banks and point bars. Above OCF, it drains from the eastern slope of the Coast Range. The hydrology is driven largely by rainfall, seeps, and springs. Floods are common in the winter, while summer flows are low. The river carries fine suspended sediment year-round.

Water quality problems include elevated temperatures, and high levels of nitrate, suspended solids, and particulates. The Veneta sewage treatment facility, upgraded in 2000-2001, discharges into the river just upstream from OCF from November to May and onto hybrid poplar plantation on the east side of the river during the summer.

Snags, stumps, logs, and finer woody debris can be found in the channel, sometimes forming jams that stretch from bank to bank. The amount of woody debris is low compared with historic loading as a result of logging in the watershed and frequent debris removal from the channel.

Debris provides important habitat for aquatic life, acting as shelter for fish, basking sites for turtles, substrate for invertebrates, and collector of fine organic material for decomposers. The woody material redirects the current, contributing to scour holes, pools, streamside erosion, and off-channel flooding.

Wildlife in the main stem and flood zones includes beavers, nutria, otters, amphibians, birds including waterfowl and kingfishers, reptiles including turtles and snakes, cutthroat trout and other fish. No anadromous fish use the river above Fern Ridge Dam. The river acts as a migration corridor for some species and a barrier to migration for others.

Problems

On both banks of the river, riparian vegetation is well developed but is compromised on the east bank by a history of cattle grazing and on sections of the west bank by OCF paths, booths, and vehicle trails. Loss of riparian vegetation can lead to increased erosion, decreased filtration of runoff, reduced wildlife habitat, warming of the water, and impairment of scenic values. Overgrown riparian areas provide hiding spots for people avoiding the sweep.

Point bars continue to grow as cut banks slump, dropping soil, shrubby vegetation, and trees into the channel. Erosion of the river bank can cause loss of path and booth space, and steep, undercut banks that may pose the danger to people on paths. Jams and spans may divert the channel, leading to channel relocation.

Goals

- Increased riparian vegetation
- Improved water quality
- Improved habitat for fish and wildlife
- Safe pedestrian paths and booths
- Minimized human caused erosion
- Access for OCF pump trucks
- Minimized opportunity for trespassers and sneakers
- Views of the river from paths

Implementation

- Work closely with Long Tom Watershed Council.
- Train staff and volunteers in watershed stewardship.
- Plan for channel shifts.
- Prohibit new construction within 100 feet of the river.
- Build no booths along the river bank.
- Relocate existing river bank booths away from the

river.

Minimize the removal of woody debris from the river.

Take action to improve water quality.

Enhance riparian vegetation.

Minimize bank stabilization efforts to soft armoring where appropriate.

Reduce booth and path-related erosion.

Secure or remove potential human-made flotsam from the flood zone.

Minimize vehicle traffic on the banks and in the river.

Orient paths to preserve river views.

Prohibit game hunting.

Preserve access for water trucks employed in fire and dust control.



Zone: 11



Loops Plan

Description

The Dragon Plaza, paths, and spaces open to OCF guests who pay admission total approximately 11 acres. Paths vary in width. Some segments are covered with good turf; others are bare dirt. Many different path segments can be identified, each with specific problems and needs.

Facilities include stages, vault and portable toilets, hand washing facilities, drinking fountains, water outlets, recycling kiosks, info booths, Solutions booth, Pack Check booth, admissions gates, bridges, medical stations, parks and plazas, a public art/crafts demo booth, history booths, a general store, vendors' booths, and a performer's booth.

Problems

Problems include overcrowding, poor pedestrian flow at peak hours, congestion around performers and food booths, inadequate space for recycling facilities, narrowness of the path, inadequate parks and rest areas, long lines for overused toilets, drinking fountains and hand wash stations spaced too far apart, lack of shade in some areas, inadequate non-public access and service routes, public sneaking into non-public areas, scouring of the path and release of flotsam by floods. Structures that impede flood flow result in damaging erosion.

Goals

Aesthetically appealing and functional booths that minimize damage to the environment (e.g., shading, flood scour, drip erosion)
Reduced congestion around entertainers, food booths, other bottlenecks
Increased path width, public space
Safe path, especially around the river

Distributed medical services
Dust-free, barefoot-friendly path
Reduced vehicle traffic in loops
Better emergency exits and service roads
Paths maintained for service vehicle access
More space for facilities and services of all types
More benches, parks, shady areas
Minimized flood flow blockage
Clear exits and transitions
More stages, entertainment and educational areas, and interpretive signage
Participatory, interactive features
Reduced illegal camping, after-hours presence of unauthorized persons

Implementation

Follow the OCF Booth Construction and Maintenance Manual guidelines for all construction projects
Increase open space between booths for firebreaks and parks
Move booths back or relocate them to increase path width and reduce crowding
Enforce booth setback guidelines for all remodeling and new construction
Provide off-path line space for food booths, and off-path counter space for crafts booths
Develop new standards for booth design
Develop new public spaces, including new loops, mini-stages, and multipurpose stage
Develop off-path entertainer's parks, move stages so audiences don't crowd paths
Build low berms where appropriate and fences that block the view of stages from paths
Promote and enforce wandering performer guidelines
Site and orient stages to minimize sound conflicts; consider sound corridors
Improve fencing, reduce exfiltration of public into

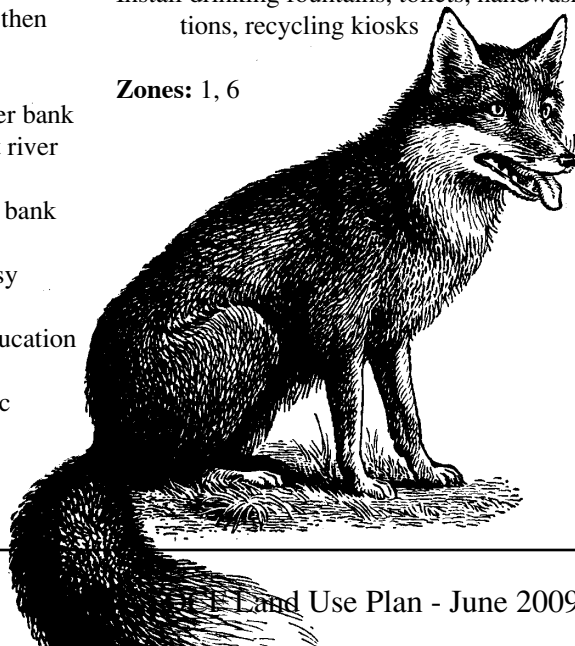
- non-public areas; use hidden wire fencing and brush barriers where appropriate
- Install more drinking fountains, toilets, hand wash stations, recycling kiosks, and other facilities
- Add showers and misting stations
- Increase the use of carts and low-impact motor vehicles while decreasing the number of cars and trucks on the paths
- Remove or modify flood-zone structures that impede flow or cause scour.
- Maintain paths for access by emergency and service vehicles
- Do regular post-Fair mapping, surveying, and traffic-flow analysis
- Encourage path watering for dust control
- Identify, map, and describe path segments, develop specific management plans for each segment
- Install more benches
- Plant trees
- Develop non-public emergency and service access and exit routes—wide enough for a Gator, with straight lines of sight for security—to critical points on the path, food booth clusters, medical stations, and backstage sites
- Develop emergency exits for public spaces; exits should be inconspicuous until needed, then obvious when opened
- Design for flood flow
- Barricade or fence dangerous sections of river bank
- Remove permanent structures from undercut river banks
- Re-route paths away from high erosion river bank areas
- Design and mark exits and transitions for easy identification
- Provide more areas for entertainment and education and install interpretive signage
- Develop participatory activities for the public

Design criteria for new

public spaces

- Paths should be at minimum 20 feet wide
- Provide vistas of the Long Tom River, Indian Creek, wetlands, green zones
- Paths should curve to minimize lines of sight, provide a feeling of intimate spaces
- Make fences invisible but effective
- Provide off-path performers' parks and rest stations
- Allow no two paths to be visible from one another through the woods
- Minimize acoustic conflict between performers' sites
- Develop variety in path width, orientation, openness
- Build in shaded areas; plant trees for future shade
- Put booths in clusters of related products and services
- Provide dining areas and hand wash stations near food booth clusters
- Develop food booth line areas off paths
- Crafts booths should be walk-in or with lateral counters to keep browsers off the path
- Use water features, natural barriers to direct pedestrian traffic, prevent trespass
- Install drinking fountains, toilets, handwash stations, recycling kiosks

Zones: 1, 6



Communications Plan

Description

The OCF communications system includes three subsystems: telephones, pagers, and radios.

The telephone system includes seven incoming lines for OCF use and two leased lines for pay phones. One pay phone is located near the Dragon Plaza and one is near Entertainment Camp. The OCF use system includes a central exchange in the Warehouse, buried and above-ground cables throughout the Figure Eight and Left Bank, and 72 extensions.

The pagers include a 100-watt portable mobile transmitter, 125 pagers in stock, a base antenna, and a 35-foot tower on the Warehouse.

The radio system includes a 60-watt repeater in the Warehouse, 40 OCF-owned hand-held UHF radios, rented UHF hand-helds, and a few mobile radios.

Goals

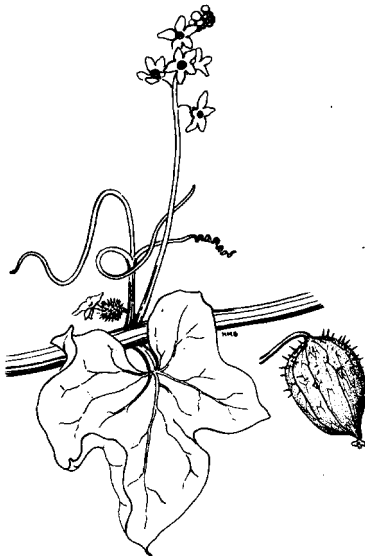
Secure, reliable communications between all parts of the Fair.

Implementation

Install repeaters in high radio-use areas, including White Bird and Traffic.

Replace aging, unreliable equipment as necessary. Replace damaged underground lines with overhead cables.

Zones: 1, 5, 6



Fire/Land Use Plan

Description

Infrastructure relevant to fire control and suppression includes the OCF water system; all roads, paths, and trails throughout the site, including access paths in non-public areas; two Fire Crew campsites, one on the Far Side; two tank trucks; a foam retardant unit; and three slip-in tanks that may be carried by pickup trucks.

Fire hazards include unattended candles, campfires, cooking fires, and accidental and intentional fires in public spaces, open fields, parking lots, woods (with and without camping), structures, fuel depots, and the industrial zone around the Warehouse.

Fire breaks include roads, trails, streams, open areas, wetlands, and constructed fire breaks.

Problems

Problems include poor access in some areas, excessive crowding in public spaces, the lack of emergency access and egress routes, too many parked cars, rough roads that slow emergency vehicles, illegal camping, excessive camping density, and a general lack of education about fire prevention.

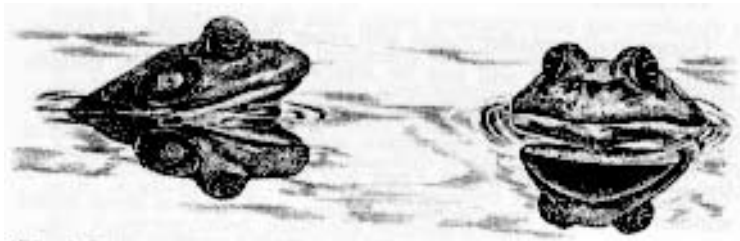
Goals

Education for fire safety and prevention
Fire safety in all campgrounds and booths
Water lines in all public spaces with hose connections available
Emergency access and exit routes
No uncontrolled, unplanned fires
Adequate assets for emergency response
Clear communication plan

Implementation

Implement proactive fire prevention
Educate the Fair family and guests about fire safety
Provide fire-response training to Fair family
Add water lines as public spaces are expanded
Provide more fire suppression equipment in campgrounds
Design, build, and maintain emergency routes
Install fire breaks in loops and other potential trouble spots
Work with rural, county, and state fire officials
Encourage the use of fire pans instead of fire pits
Trim overhanging vegetation from campfire areas
Discourage tiki torches

Zones: all



Zone Descriptions

Zone 1: Public Space

Description: Paths, stages, parks, booths, Dragon Plaza, and other areas open to the public (excluding parking lots and roads).

Current uses: Public participation at the Fair, off-hours and off-season use by Fair Family.

Future uses: Continue current use. Expand public areas, increase path width, develop more parks and fire breaks, improve shade and turf coverage, reduce dust, remove booths from river banks, develop emergency exits.

Constraints: Manage for the annual event. Reduce erosion and flood-carried flotsam.

Zone 2: Parking Lots

Description: All parking lots open to public and staff vehicles except Craft Lot.

Current uses: Parking and unauthorized camping for public and staff, hay production, wetland habitat, roads, pedestrian corridors.

Future uses: Parking, second event venue, wetland and creek enhancement, public space.

Constraints: Maintain adequate parking for the event. Avoid draining existing wetlands.

Zone 3: Staff Camping, South Woods

Description: Oak/ash/maple/conifer woods south and west of Craft Lot, south and east of Chela Mela Meadow.

Current uses: Staff and booth seasonal camping, buffer zones, horse corrals, access roads, pocket wetlands.

Future uses: Camping, infrastructure support, public paths and stages off Chela Mela Meadow, habitat conservation, access roads for services, booths, stages.

Constraints: Proximity to highway may cause acoustic conflicts with stages. Road access must be maintained. Staff camping may move but booth camping should continue. Wetlands and habitat should be preserved.



Zone 4: Staff Camping, Old Indian Creek Channel

Description: Traffic camp, Recycling camp, parts of dahinda's acres and Zenn acres, The Hub, Energy Park camping, Moz Road, Child Care, sauna and staff camping in old creek channel.

Current uses: Seasonal camping for staff and booth members, wetlands, non-public paths and access roads and wildlife habitat.

Future uses: Camping, public paths, services, habitat.

Constraints: Jurisdictional wetlands, high floods. No permanent structures.

Zone 5: Warehouse and Yurt

Description: Includes uplands around permanent structures.

Current uses: Caretaker's and Site Manager's residences, storage, year-round work areas, site office, electrical distribution, communications hut, seasonal camping, water storage and distribution, emergency and service access.

Future uses: Continue current uses. Obtain road easement across neighboring property.

Constraints: Seasonal floods block road access. Roads must be maintained for heavy vehicles, water truck access, year-round staff access.

Zone 6: Craft Lot

Description: Open space south and west of Left Bank, Chela Mela Meadow.

Current use: Staff and booth parking and camping, hay production.

Future use: Camping, public space, stage area. Plant shade trees.

Constraints: Little shade. Camping may move to other sites. Acoustic conflicts with Stage Left, Dragon Gate.

Zone 7: Ash Woods

Description: South woods west of Zone 3, Maui, Waiu, and Henderson Woods.

Current uses: Wildlife habitat, buffers, limited camping. Recycling near Bus Road.

Future uses: Maintain current uses. Minimize impact on habitat. Enhance appearance along Bus Road.

Constraints: Good wildlife, native plant habitat. Traffic noise from highway. Seasonal floods.

Zone 8: Indian Creek

Description: Constructed channel between Unorganized Territory and Long Tom River.

Current uses: Wildlife habitat, water barrier, aesthetics and education.

Future uses: Enhanced habitat and wildlife corridor, pedestrian route, rest and play areas.

Constraints: Jurisdictional wetland, fish-bearing stream, seasonal floods.

Zone 9: Old Nursery

Description: Hill slope north of Trotter Field.

Current uses: Former tree nursery for OCF and off-site plantings.

Future uses: Compost processing.

Constraints: Proximity to neighbors, distance from OCF water system.

Zone 10: Unorganized Territory

Description: Wetlands and uplands on west end of OCF property.

Current and future uses: Wildlife habitat. Stay out!

Constraints: Wet area, beaver ponds, seasonal floods.

Zone 11: Long Tom River

Description: River, banks, natural levees, and riparian areas.

Current uses: Water barrier, aesthetics, wildlife habitat.

Future uses: Continue present use.

Constraints: Erosion, channel meandering, floods, undercut banks.

Zone 12: Far Side

Description: Fifty-five acres on the east bank of the Long Tom River. Mixed species riparian forest, wetlands, hay fields.

Current uses: Wildlife habitat, seasonal OCF camping.

Future uses: Staff and booth camping, wetland enhancement, wildlife habitat, greenway, wetland mitigation banking.

Constraints: Zoning restricts uses. River crossings must be temporary. Seasonal floods. Campers' vehicle access through the City of Veneta's poplar plantation.

Zone 13: Chickadee Lane

Description: Twenty-three acres dominated by coniferous forests, with pocket wetlands, along Chickadee Lane, including Alice's Wonderland and the upland parts of Zenn Acres, The Hub, and dahinda's acres. Includes residences, outbuildings, driveways, parking areas, wells, and gardens.

Current uses: Year-round and seasonal camping for Fair family, wetlands and wildlife habitat, service roads, storage, kitchen garden, rental home, meeting space, second-event venue, potable and irrigation water, vehicle parking, work zone.

Future uses: Continue current uses; community center, adirondack, bathhouse, off-season performance venue, expanded storage and work space, selective wood harvest.

Constraints: Zoning restricts certain uses. Not included in OCF non-conforming use permit, cannot be used for public space as part of the Fair. Low areas flood. Forest needs management.

Zone 14: Mauldin Marsh

Description: 24 acres west of and contiguous to the Unorganized Territory. Historically grazed by cattle. Recovering wetlands dominated by herbaceous plants, includes a few shrubs and trees and numerous woody seedlings. Crossed by channelized tributaries of Indian Creek.

Current and future uses: Wildlife habitat, wetland forest recovery and restoration.

Constraints: Wet area with seasonal flooding. Needs management to promote native vegetation.

Zone 15: Reserve Zone
















Description: 11 acres west of Ridiculous Road. A fragmented landscape including seasonal flood channels, a hay field, woodlands, and a seasonal marsh. Historically grazed by cattle. Separated from the Outasite Lot by Ridiculous Road and a fence.

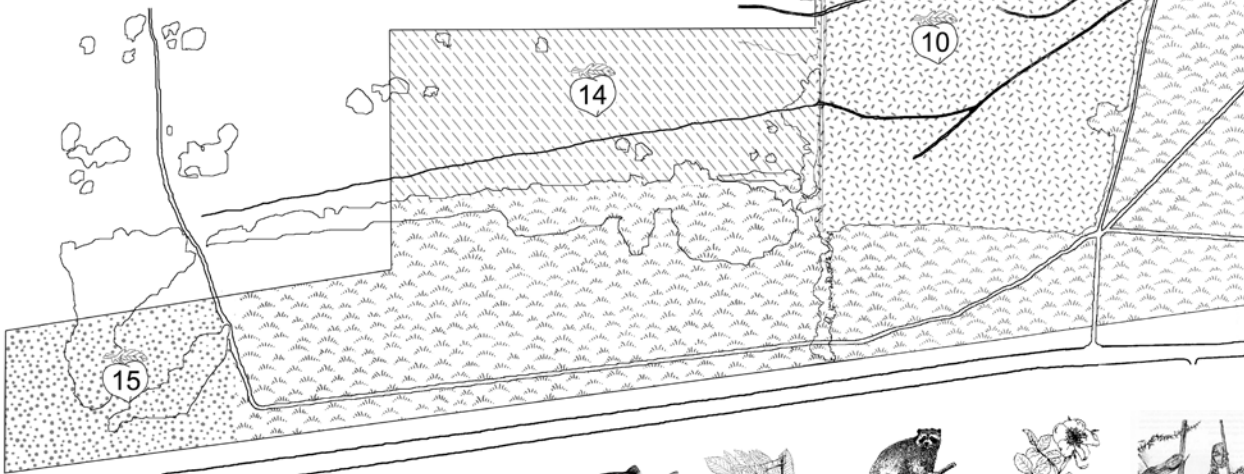
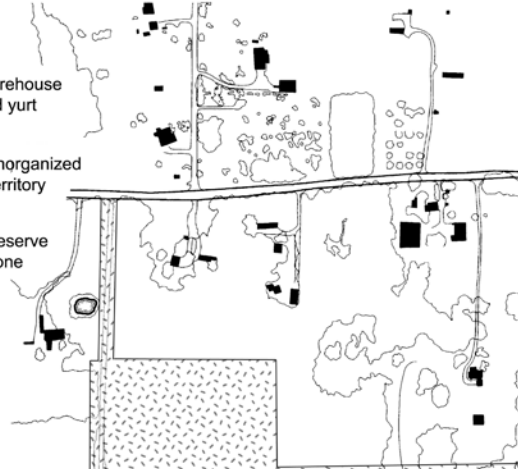
Current uses: Cattle grazing, haying.

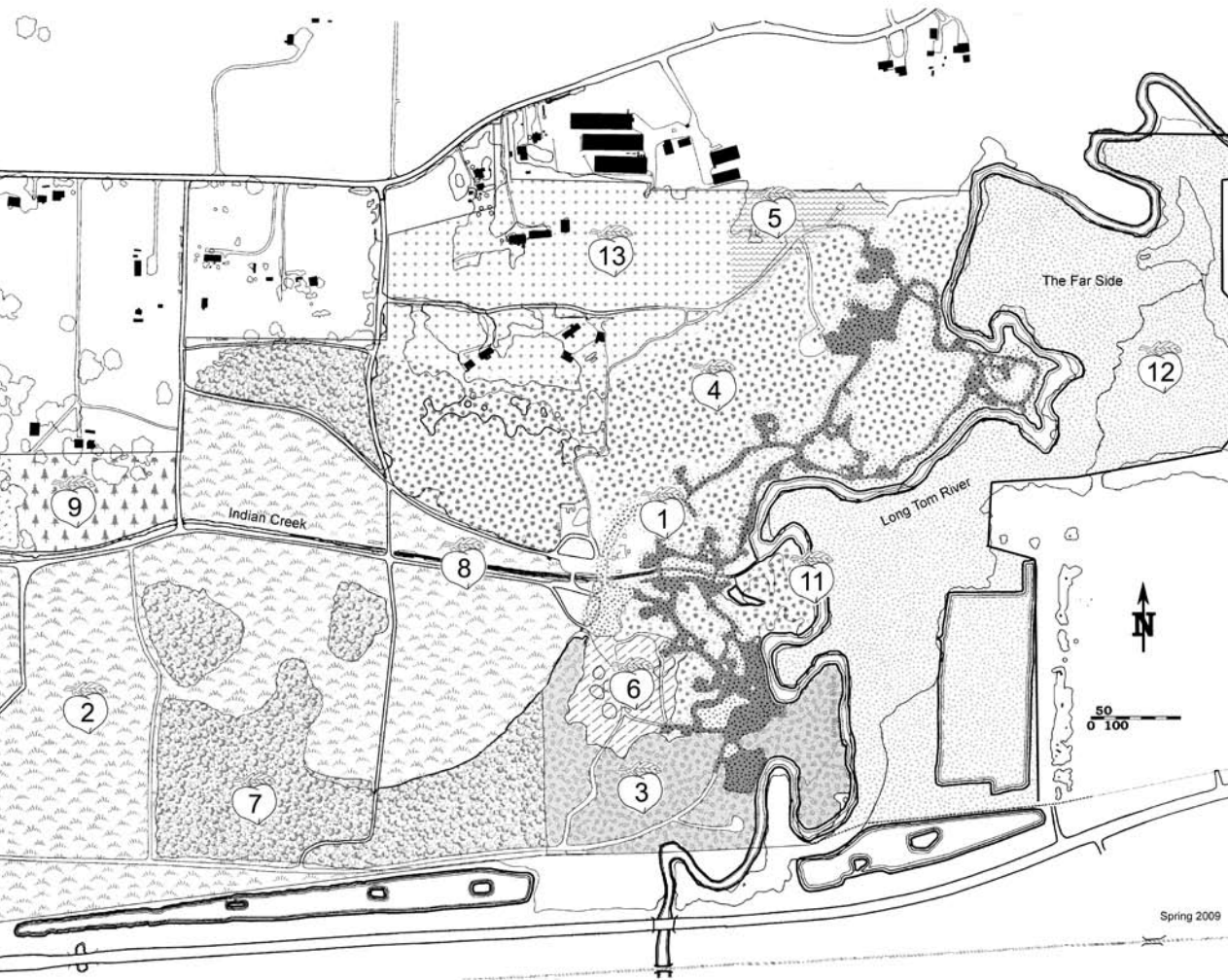
Future uses: Habitat restoration, camping, other uses.

Constraints: Seasonal floods, wetlands, grazing agreements with neighbors.

Zone Key

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  1. Public space |  2. Parking lots |  3. South woods |  4. Channel camping |  5. Warehouse and yurt |
|  6. Crafts Lot |  7. Ash woods |  8. Indian Creek |  9. Old nursery |  10. Unorganized Territory |
|  11. Long Tom River |  12. Far Side |  13. Chickadee Lane |  14. Mauldin Marsh |  15. Reserve Zone |





Vegetation Management Plan

Description

The site includes mixed hardwood and conifer forest, grassland, wetland and riparian zones, and path and stage area. Native vegetation (including rare or endangered plant species), exotic plants (some invasive or pest species), lichens, fungi, and algae inhabit the site.

Nursery areas are used to propagate vine maple, bigleaf maple, red osier dogwood, alder, and other species for use on site. Alice's Wonderland includes gardens, orchard, and a greenhouse.

Forest communities include areas dominated by oak overstory, ash-slough sedge stands, ash-dominated wetlands, black oak-fir-pine uplands, a cascara-wild pear stand, and a transition strip dominated by black cottonwoods.

Grasslands include post-cultivation native wet prairie (e.g., Trotter's Field), foxtail-dominated areas (e.g., Crafts Lot), old pasture (e.g., Dead Lot), and fescue-dominated areas (e.g., Chela Mela Meadow).

Wetlands and riparian areas include zones of spirea, willow, and cattail (e.g., Indian Creek and south side of Miss Piggy's Lot); grasses and forbs on white clay (Miss Piggy's Lot); old channel wetlands; upland levees (Long Tom River); old Indian Creek channel; a sphagnum bog; Indian Creek constructed channel; beaver ponds; and beaver-flooded uplands.



Path/lawn areas can be categorized into those areas with good soil (e.g., Main Stage, River Loop, Left Bank, Dragon Plaza) and those with poor soil (e.g., East 13th). Shaded areas and frequently-flooded areas occur over both good soil and poor soil.

In 2000 the OCF board adopted a five year moratorium on expansion into woody understory areas.

Goals

Shade

Wildflowers

Dust control

Dense understory

Barefoot-friendly path

Control of sheet and drip erosion

Comprehensive plant list with mapped sites

Vegetation buffers between campsites and paths
Healthy, diverse native plant/fungal/algal/lichen communities

Full cycle of germination, growth, senescence, death, and decay

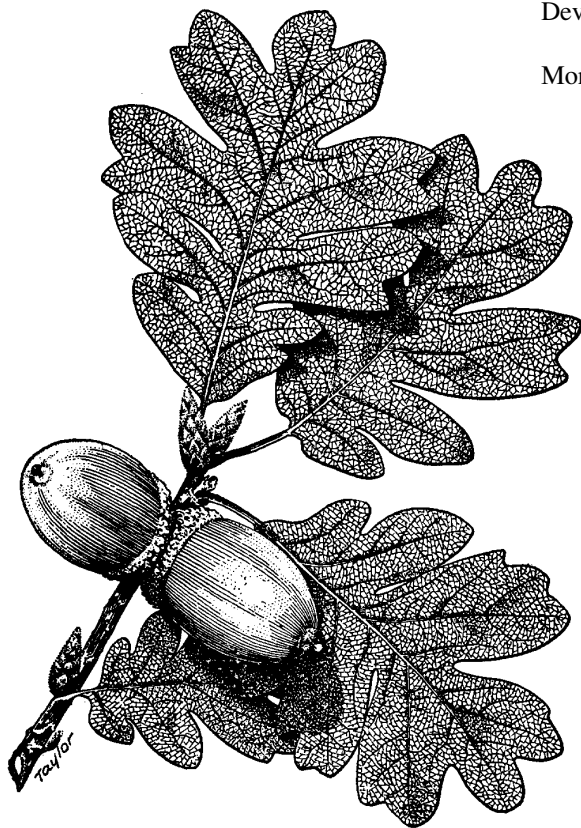
Control of invasive non-natives



Implementation

Plant shade trees
Plant wildflowers
Protect what we have
Prohibit brush cutting
Revegetate bare ground
Foster native vegetation
Use controlled burns
Remove hazardous limbs
Foster oaks over conifers
Leave large logs to decay
Plant understory vegetation

Manage for wildlife habitat
Leave organic debris and duff
Propagate native plants and trees
Enhance Indian Creek vegetation
Add soil to paths where necessary
Continue mowing the parking lots
Schedule mowing to allow seed set of native plants
Control invasive and undesirable plants
Identify, designate, map, and protect green zones
Perform regular plant inventories and maintain a database
Redesign lofts and booths to minimize impact on vegetation
Consider planting dense vegetation along the Long Tom River
Develop upland forest management plan to maximize biodiversity
Monitor and maintain solar access



Electrical Power Plan

Description

The OCF electrical system includes 120/240-volt single-phase power from the grid, a 1.7 KW solar panel array tied to the grid, seasonally-installed solar power systems, portable gasoline and diesel generators, and power carts.

The Ware House 120/240-volt system includes an underground high-voltage line to a transformer and a 300-amp panel near Wolden Pond. From that meter panel and its sub-panels, underground lines go to Main Stage (200-amp panel), the caretaker's Yurt (200-amp panel), Chillville (100-amp panel), and the pumphouse (200-amp panel). From the pumphouse, lines go to the Ware house (200-amp panel) and the Sauna (100-amp supply breaker). The Ware House panel supplies the communications center and offices.

The Hub has 120/240 volt single-phase power supplied by a transformer on the north side of Chickadee Lane. Its 200-amp main panel feeds several sub-panels, supplying electricity to the building and systems, an air compressor and walk-in cooler, the canvas yurt, and outbuildings. A bypass system for a generator is installed. The wiring and supply breaker to the yurt are rated at 150 amps.

Zenn Acres has 120/240 volt single-phase power supplied by a transformer on the north side of Chickadee Lane. It includes a 200-amp main panel and a sub-panel in the well house.

Alice's Wonderland is supplied with 120/240 volt single-phase by an overhead cable from a transformer on a pole to the northwest of the house. Its 200-amp main panel supplies sub-panels in the well house and the Cow Palace, where power carts are recharged.

A transformer is installed on an elevated pad north of the Main Camp Kitchen. The buried high-voltage line that carries electricity between this transformer and the grid follows Snivel Lane and connects to an underground line at Chickadee Lane west of the Hub. This transformer feeds a 200-amp meter panel that supplies electricity to the Kitchen, Main Camp, Fair Central, the Recycling Dock, Traffic Camp, the Registration booth, and the Dragon. It receives electricity from the solar installation via a buried cable that crosses Auntie Em bridge.

Temporary solar- and/or battery-powered systems include battery carts, the Solar Roller (an alternative energy demonstration trailer), and PA systems at Shady Grove stage, Blue Moon stage, Kesey Stage, Stage Left, Hoarse Chorale stage, Chez Ray stage, spoken word stages, and Daredevil Stage. Solar recharging stations for food vendors' batteries are located at Shady Grove, Blue Moon and Energy Park solar installations. A cell phone charging station is set up at Energy Park. Temporary solar installations and vehicles may be found at other locations.

Goals

- Adequate power delivered safely.
- Maximized use of renewables, minimized use of commercial power.
- Ambience of the Fair maintained.
- Maximized energy efficiency.
- Solar access maintained where appropriate.
- Annual net electrical production exceeding consumption.
- Alternative energy production visible to the public.

Implementation

- All permanent electrical systems should comply with code. All temporary electrical systems

should be installed to code where practical and in a safe manner with proper overcurrent devices in all cases

Replace diesel powered generators for reefer trucks with grid electricity.

Size the inverted solar array to allow OCF production to exceed consumption over the course of a year.

Use solar/battery/inverter power at communications facilities, shitters, stages other than Main Stage, and other sites where it is appropriate.

Install charging stations at Hub Yurt for elders and AAAA campers and at the entrance for electric vehicles.



Zones: 1, 5, 13



Roads Plan

Description

Roads on site range from gravel-surfaced, all-season roads to temporary corridors laid out through the parking lots. Vehicles include carts, bicycles, motorcycles, golf carts, automobiles, trucks, service vehicles, city buses, and charter buses. Uses include bus routes, access to booths and campsites, emergency services, facilities services, and pedestrian and vehicle access for the public and Fair family. Bridges include five culvert crossings, one timber bridge, and one temporary bridge.

Goals

- Unobstructed emergency access to all public and camping areas
- Safe passage for pedestrians
- Maintenance of wildlife corridor, and enhanced habitat, along Indian Creek
- Efficient operation of traffic flow, entrance and egress
- Offsite parking and shuttle service
- Efficient parking for public and Family
- Convenient parking and access for alter abled and senior citizens
- Off-loop access for food booths

Implementation

- Maintain existing roads as required
- Limit development of roads except where absolutely necessary
- Abandon some roads
- Add vehicle exit(s) from parking lots (e.g. at Dead Lot)
- Develop additional access through neighboring property from Suttle Road to Warehouse
- Build pedestrian paths separate from vehicle roads, add shade if possible

- Develop rest areas for pedestrians between parking lots and Dragon Plaza
- Improve pedestrian safety at Cabal Crossing
- Use wood chips as temporary fill where use of gravel is not indicated.
- Use geotextile under gravel.
- Employ shuttle buses throughout parking lots, to and from offsite lots and campgrounds
- Develop off-loop paths for servicing food booths, providing emergency access and egress

Detailed descriptions

Roads

Aero Road serves as the year-round entrance from Suttle Road, where there is a paved apron, to Chickadee Lane, and as a seasonal route to and from Nansleez Road. It crosses Nansleez Road, Cabal Crossing, and Chasem Road before joining Middle Parking Road. It is a public road between Suttle Road and Chickadee Lane. It is used for bus and car exit during the Fair. Surfaced with gravel, it is an all-season road except during floods. It is two-lane in part and one-lane in part. Problems include pedestrian use, brush intrusion, height and width clearance, one-lane width from the gate to Nansleez, a route that is not straight enough for ease of bus passage, and a possible need for a culvert at the old Indian Creek channel. Regular maintenance is required.

Bus Road is an event entrance from Suttle Road (with a gated entry) for pedestrians, public vehicles, buses, staff and booth traffic, and service traffic, but has little use off-season. It serves as the main entrance for heavy equipment and a bus exit if necessary. It is two-lane, gravelled, and all-season to Nansleez Road. It crosses John Wayne Bridge (two-lane width) and tees at Chasem Road. Regular maintenance is required.

Chasem Road is a seasonal, unsurfaced road that parallels, and is on the south side of, Indian Creek between the northwest corner of Trotter's Field and Refer Bridge. It is spot filled with three-quarter minus rock. It is used for vehicle and pedestrian traffic between the parking lots and the Dragon Plaza/Castle Gate. It needs occasional grading and spot maintenance. In the future, it may be re-routed to accommodate Indian Creek enhancement. It should not be graveled.

Chickadee Lane is a public road from Aero Road to the OCF back gate. It provides access to, Zenn Acres, the Hub, Marshall's Landing, dahinda's acres camping, the yurt, and the Warehouse area. It is graded, two lane, graveled, and, except during high floods, all-weather. It is the main off-season access to the OCF site. It should be maintained by regular grading and gravelling as required.

Cord Road extends along the west side of OCF property from Suttle Road to the Dead Lot. It has been cut and graded but is now overgrown, bisected by beaver ponds and channels, and unsuitable for vehicles. It is used by security patrols. It should not be maintained or developed but should be allowed to revert to nature.

South Park Road (formerly Fire Road), on the southeast side of OCF property, extends from Maple Gate/Back Lot to the eastern side of Craft Lot. Its surface is graded (but rutted) dirt. It provides seasonal access to East Parking Road, Craft Lot, Left Bank, and the water truck fill-up. It is used by campers, the Peach Truck, security, emergency vehicles, and service vehicles. Parking by campers' vehicles constricts the road and may pose problems for large vehicles. It should be graded and provided with turnouts, and brush clearance should be maintained, to provide access for water truck fill-up, Left Bank service vehicles, and emergency vehicles. No

gravel should be applied. Wood chips may be used to fill mudholes.

Green Bus Road/Snivel Lane/Smile Road connects the Bus Stop with the Warehouse area. It provides all-season access (except during floods) to the recycling dock, Main Camp, dahinda's acres camping, and the Warehouse. Green Bus and Snivel are graveled; Smile Road is dirt-surfaced and rather rough. Pedestrians, service vehicles, and emergency vehicles use the road. One-way with turnouts. Needs periodic grading and graveeling (especially Snivel Lane) and may require a culvert at the old Indian Creek channel. Hub Hill Road joins Snivel Lane and The Hub. It should be maintained for all-season access to the Main Camp area (except for floods).

Henderson Road is a minimal road between Aero Road and Bus Road. It is poorly graded, has little clearance, is not suitable for vehicle traffic, and is used for occasional pedestrian traffic, security, and emergency access only. It is in an area of archaeological interest. No digging or development should be allowed. It should be mowed and brush should be trimmed

Maple Lane is the main public entrance to the parking lots during the event. It runs from Highway 126, at Maple Gate, to Chasem Road, where it becomes South Trotter Road. It is graveled for approximately 20% of its length. Problems arise when the ground is wet, and traffic must be rerouted to skirt mudholes. The underlying earth is largely hydric (wetland) soil. Maintenance includes light grading of the dirt surface. Low priority for improvement.

Moz Road provides pedestrian (primarily entertainers) and service access from the Warehouse area to Main Stage and Whitebird. It is one lane, graded, and graveled, and often wet where it crosses the

old Indian Creek channel. Maintenance includes periodic gravel supplementation, grading, and brush pruning. No additional development is indicated. **Nansleez Road** extends from Bus Road to the Bus Stop and Green Bus Road. It is graveled and all-weather (except during floods). During the public hours of the event, it is used by buses and emergency vehicles only. Regular maintenance (grading and rock application) is required. It is a high priority for improvement, especially at its intersection with Aero Road. It may be widened to allow two-way bus traffic.

Parking lot roads (West Parking Road, West Trotter's Field Road, Middle Parking Road, Craft Loop) are used for access to parking lots. They are rutted, grass-surfaced seasonal roads that should be graded occasionally but should not be developed further.

Far Side Roads Two roads provide access to the Far Side; one leased seasonal access road crosses City of Veneta property from Territorial; access from Highway 126 is owned by OCF and used only for emergency and service vehicles.

Bridges

Auntie Em Bridge links the Bus Stop with the Bus Waiting area. It is used by pedestrians and occasionally by vehicles. It has an oval, countersunk culvert with square-cut ends (installed in 2001) that is 24 feet long, nine feet wide, with approximately four foot clearance above the substrate infill. The roadway, covered with gravel mixed with sandy soil, is approximately 19 feet wide. This bridge should be inspected and maintained yearly.

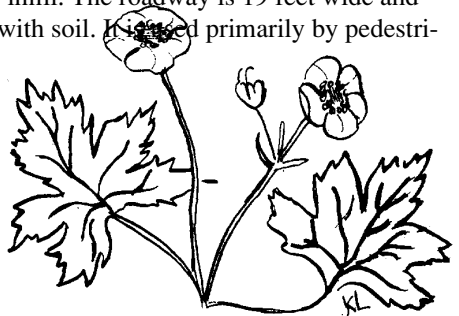
Cabal Crossing connects Aero Road with Middle Parking Road. Its oval, countersunk culvert, installed in 2001, has square-cut ends and is 39 feet

long and nine feet wide, with approximately four foot clearance above the substrate infill. The two-lane gravel surface is 25 feet wide and is used by vehicles and pedestrians. It should be inspected and maintained yearly.

Jill's Crossing is an arched-deck truss timber bridge built in 1991 between the Left Bank and Strawberry Lane. It is used only by pedestrians. Its length is 44 feet, its deck is 14 feet wide (with 18-foot beams and center extensions to 30 foot width) and 15 feet above the channel bottom. It was rebuilt in 2003. It should be inspected, cleaned, and maintained regularly. Off-season weather protection is strongly advised to reduce decay of the untreated timbers.

John Wayne Bridge (Bus Road) has an oval, countersunk culvert, installed in 2001, with square-cut ends, a length of 45 feet and a width of nine feet, with approximately three feet of clearance above the substrate infill. The two-lane gravel surface is 25 feet wide. It is used by pedestrians, emergency vehicles, service vehicles, and autos. It is the main Indian Creek crossing for heavy equipment. It should be inspected and maintained yearly.

Refer Bridge (Green Bus Road) has an oval, countersunk culvert, installed in 2001, with square-cut ends, a length of 32 feet and a width of nine feet, with approximately four feet of clearance above the substrate infill. The roadway is 19 feet wide and covered with soil. It is used primarily by pedestri-



ans. This bridge often experiences erosion during floods. It should be inspected and maintained yearly.

Volunteer Bridge is a culvert crossing between Strawberry Lane and the Left Bank, used primarily by foot traffic. It has a countersunk six-foot culvert with diagonally cut ends. Its grass/dirt surface is 18 feet wide, 10 feet above the stream bottom. The channel is about 33 feet wide. The sides of the bridge and the ends of the culvert are protected by gabions and riprap. It should be inspected yearly and the surface should be kept graded and grass-covered for pedestrian traffic.

Temporary bridges: A temporary crossing between Pike Street and the Far Side is installed and removed each year. A second pedestrian bridge should be installed to the Far Side.

Zones: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13



Security/Land Use Plan

Description

Security land uses and concerns include lines of sight; corridors, roads, and paths; fences and barriers, both permanent and temporary, made of wood, wire, brush, and waterways; and structures, including observation posts and the Dragon tower, backpack check, communications center, and security stations.

Goals

Controlled access for pedestrians and vehicles
Emergency access routes
Controllable perimeters
Guideline enforcement
Observation towers
Neighborhood protection
Long axial views
Effective sweep



Implementation

Create open lines of sight along perimeters, fences.
Build effective fences and barriers.
Prevent passage across Indian Creek, Long Tom River.
Keep up staffing with Fair expansion.
Develop neighborhood-style camping.
Build cooperative relationships with neighbors, agencies, municipalities.
Supplement security with communications technology.
Locate security posts and camps at potential trouble spots.
Build temporary or permanent towers at appropriate locations.
Develop attractive exit paths and destinations for post-sweep.
Create and maintain emergency access routes.

Zones: all



Wetlands Plan

Description

Wetlands are characterized by hydrology, vegetation, and soil types. Wetland hydrology includes flooding or high water tables that saturate the root zone for extended periods (e.g. a week or more). Wetland vegetation has adaptations that enable growth in standing water or anaerobic soil. Hydric soils result from extended periods of saturation and anoxia; they show characteristic coloration, texture, and chemistry.

OCF wetlands include Willamette Valley prairie wetlands, ash-slough sedge swamps, channel-associated wetlands, the old Indian Creek channel, sphagnum bogs, open water, and communities characterized by threatened and endangered species such as Willamette Valley bittercress.

Goals

Enhanced Indian Creek wetlands and connections between the Long Tom River and the Unorganized Territory
Increased biodiversity and populations of native wetland species
Functional wetlands of all types represented on OCF property
Public education of values and importance of wetlands
Development of management system compatible with wetlands and operation of the Fair
Production of native wetland plants in a nursery
Enhanced structural and habitat heterogeneity

Implementation

A detailed inventory of OCF wetlands should be taken. A management plan should be developed and followed by consistent monitoring.

Management for these community types might be as follows:

Willamette Valley prairie wetlands (e.g. Trotter's field): Mow for safety first. Inventory desirable plant species and mow after seed set when possible. Save seed for distribution. Use controlled burns in selected areas to foster fire-dependent wetland plants.

Ash-slough sedge (e.g. tree island west of Kermit's Lot): Prohibit camping, minimize traffic.

Open water (e.g. stream, river, beaver ponds): See Indian Creek, Long Tom River management plans.

Sphagnum bog (e.g. near Indian Creek): Keep out! Prevent activity, enhance where possible or practical, inventory and mark with interpretive signage for protection.

Old Indian Creek: Allow camping, but minimize fill, drainage, and other alterations.

Channel-associated wetlands (e.g. abandoned river channel wetlands): Identify and protect wetland pockets.

Threatened and endangered plant communities (e.g. Willamette Valley bittercress): Identify, protect, determine best management practices, and minimize alterations in the interim.

Zones: 1,2,3,4,7,8,10,11,12,13

Water Plan

Description

Water use at OCF includes drinking water, showers, hand washing, Main Camp kitchen uses, recycling cleanup, food booth uses, dust control, fire suppression, irrigation, and domestic use. The OCF water system includes three water lines, four wells, a concrete reservoir, three pump/well houses, water trucks, hand powered hose carts, temporary reservoirs, drinking fountains, hand wash stations, and staff showers. Separate from the OCF system is the Sauna system, which includes a reservoir, water lines, showers, and tubs.

Water lines include distribution systems for potable water and non-potable water. Potable water lines, some 10,000 feet in length, extend from the concrete reservoir (Wolden Pond) to the Warehouse pump/well house to Main Stage plaza, then tee in both directions to span the entire Figure Eight and Left Bank paths. A separate potable water line from The Hub supplies Main Camp. The lines vary from 2.5 inches to 1.5 inches in diameter and have outlets on 75- to 100-foot spacing. Spur lines extend from the Figure 8 to Child Care, Main Camp, Chela Mela Meadow, hand wash stations, and drinking fountains.

During the Fair, this system carries water from the reservoir, which is supplied with EWEB water transported in a tanker truck. At other times, it is supplied from the well and used for irrigation. A separate two-inch water line for non-potable water, installed in 1995, extends some 2,500 feet from the Warehouse pump/well house, down Smile Road and Snivel Lane to the Recycling Dock and Nansleez Road. It includes outlets every 50 to 200 feet. It is supplied from the well. This line can be extended up Nansleez Road, to the parking lots, and/or to the Left Bank.

Reservoirs include Wolden Pond, a 16,000-gallon cast concrete reservoir, a 1,500-gallon plastic reservoir that serves Main Camp, and a 1,200-gallon food grade plastic reservoir that supplies well water to Energy Park showers. Approximately (100) 50-gallon food grade plastic water barrels supply water for outlying campsites, horses, and a few locations within the Figure 8. There are also approximately (70) 55-gallon steel barrels used for dust control within the fair.

Drinking fountains, hand wash stations, and main camp showers are supplied by the potable water system. Drinking fountains are distributed throughout the public areas of the Fair; one is located near the Warehouse house. Hand wash stations, with one to six outlets, are found near toilets. Hand powered hose carts circulate through Fair every morning and evening and fill dust barrels and food booth reservoirs.

The well at the Warehouse is capable of delivering 50 gallons per minute and is approximately 125 feet deep. The water contains nitrates at levels that exceed drinking water standards; it is used for irrigation, dust and fire control, and domestic use at the Yurt and Warehouse, where it is filtered through a reverse osmosis filter for potable water.

Zenn Acres has a 160-foot deep well. The water is very hard; it contains sulfur and iron but no nitrates. It has a $\frac{3}{4}$ horsepower pump and produces about 8 gallons per minute. The water is filtered through activated carbon, softened, and chlorinated.

Alice's Wonderland has soft water (with a little iron but no sulfur or nitrates) from a 60-foot deep well. The 1.5-horsepower pump delivers 20 gallons per minute.

The Hub has moderately hard water with iron from a 80-foot deep well. The 1.0-horsepower pump delivers 20 gallons per minute.

Goals

- Adequate supplies of safe potable water, readily available, for public and Fair family.
- Quick access for water to fight fires.
- Irrigation for paths and plantings.
- Handwash stations at each toilet location.
- Water conservation.
- On-site gray water disposal.
- Adequate water and facilities for washing reusables.

Implementation

- Install and maintain handwashing stations at every toilet site.
- Supply potable water to sites within 200 feet of every campsite.
- Use oversize mains when installing new water lines to accommodate future developments.
- Conform to all applicable building codes and standards.
- Increase storage capacity to supply water needs for 24 hours without resupply; add another reservoir.
- Plumb all public areas with potable water lines.
- Install drinking fountains on a maximum spacing of 500 feet in public areas.
- Develop on-site gray water disposal, demonstration projects.

Zones: 1, 4, 5, 6, 9, 13



Archaeology Plan

Description

The Oregon Country Fair site has evidence of more than 10,000 years of pre-historic and historic use. Archaeological sites are located in all zones. Most of these archaeological features are important for their research potential. When taken as a whole, the OCF's archaeology presents a rare collection of chapters in the human story.

Problems

There is a poor understanding among the Fair Family about the nature and fragility of archaeological data.

OCF sponsored activity must not disturb known archaeological sites. This problem is compounded by the ill-defined boundaries of the known sites.

Normal Fair site activities may reveal previously unknown sites. While this increases our research potential, it expands the areas that cannot be disturbed.

Unauthorized excavations (e.g., sweep hideouts, rogue fire pits, impromptu latrines, leveling ground surface for camping) disturb archaeological evidence.

Goals

- Protection of archaeological sites by:
 - Zero ground disturbance in known archaeological sites.
 - Minimal intrusion into unknown areas.
- Educating the Family and Fair goers about the Fair's archaeology.
- Providing planning assistance for Fair related construction activities.

Implementation

- Avoid excavation.
- Develop systems for monitoring necessary excavations to gain knowledge about the distribution of archaeological resources..
- Include archaeology in project planning and implementation.
- Monitor known archaeological sites.
- Perform non-invasive research (e.g., magnetometer, ground penetrating radar).
- Provide educational displays and demonstrations.

Recycling/Land Use Plan

Description

The mission of the Recycling Crew includes: a clean Fair, with all extraneous material removed after the event; recycling to the greatest possible extent; education about recycling and waste management for Fair family and guests and minimizing waste.

Facilities include a dock/sort area, barrels, bins, kiosks, compost area, barrel storage area, barrel washing tower, use of rented forklifts.

Problems include the need for more facilities (kiosks) for trash and recycling, facilities near Bus Road that are not attractive to incoming bus riders, the accumulation of compost that should be used on site, recyclables and trash tossed into inappropriate receptacles at night, and recycling technology that is changing rapidly.

Goals

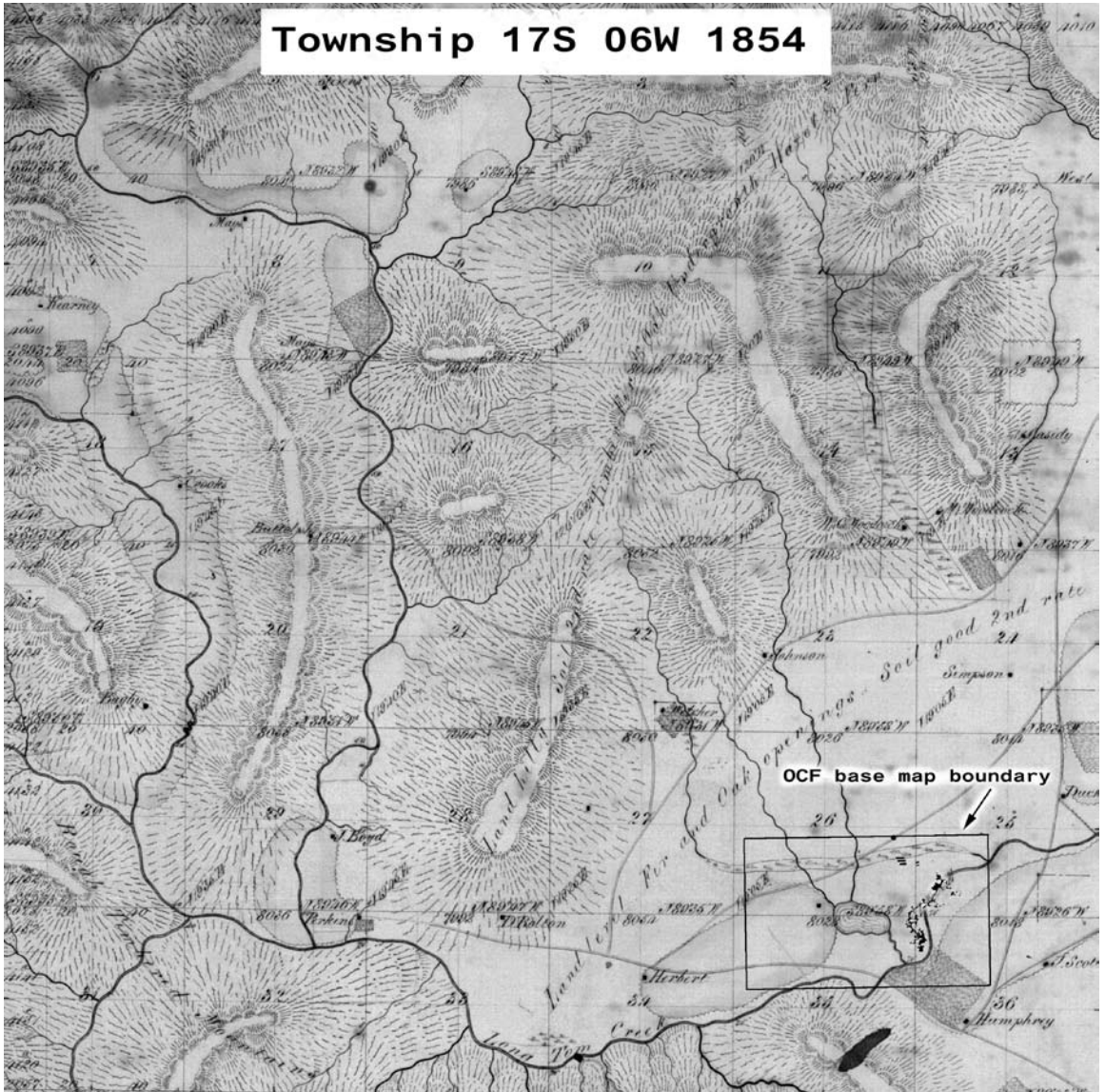
Garbage-free Fair
Reuse as best use
Maximized recycling
More education
Increased efficiency
Stations at all new paths and camping areas

Implementation

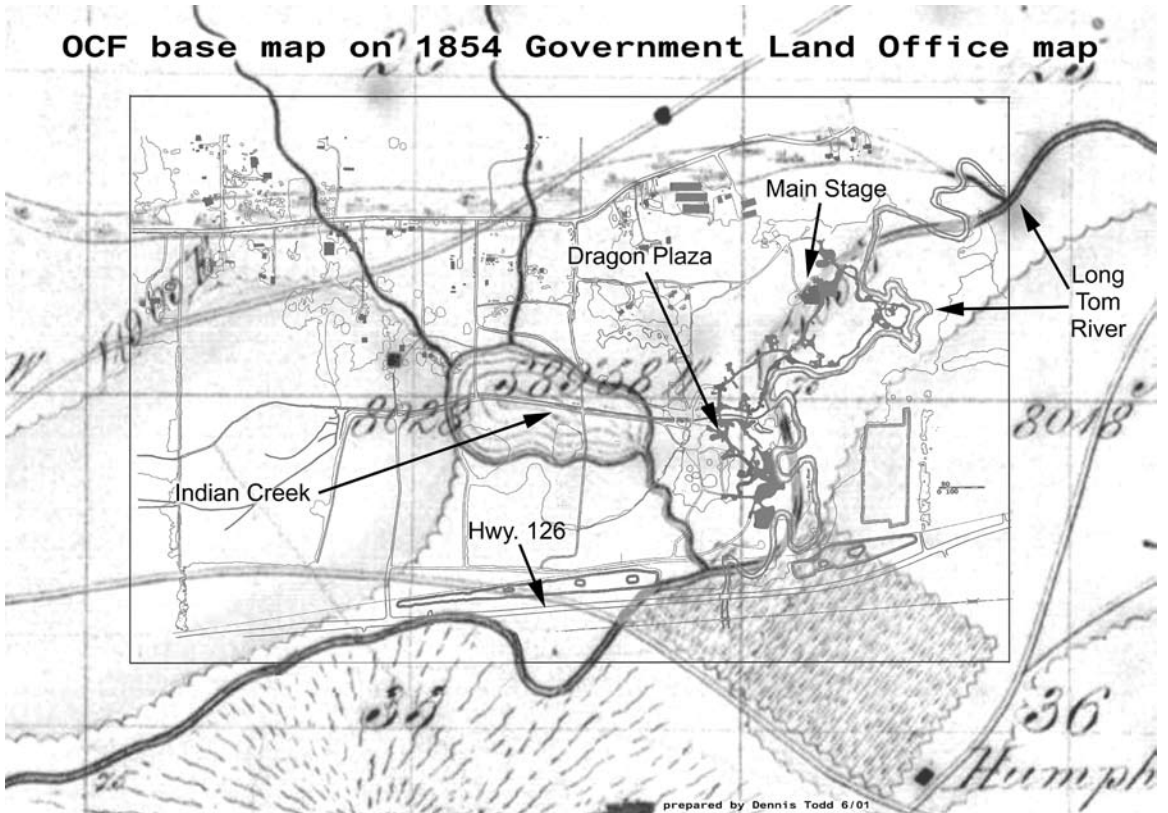
Grow with the Fair
Recycle wood waste
Install more stations and enlarge overloaded stations
Work closely with food booths to use compostable or durable service ware
Use low-turf-impact vehicles
Install interpretive signage, conduct tours and outreach activities
Use appropriate technology, labor-saving devices, plan ahead, streamline operations
Beautify and install signage at Bus Road facility
Employ adaptive management

Zones: 1,5

1854 Township Map



Fair Map On 1854 Township Map









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