



proposed

lane county parks master plan

1980

existing

parking

garden



LANE COUNTY
PARKS AND OPEN SPACE
PLAN
January 1981

Prepared by:

Lane County Parks and
Open Space Division

January 1981

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page #
I. INTRODUCTION	4
A. Purpose	4
B. Relationship to Lane County Comprehensive Plan	4
C. Development of the Plan	5
D. Periodic Update	7
II. GENERAL FINDINGS	8
A. Introduction	8
B. Findings	8
III. GENERAL GOALS	10
A. Introduction	10
B. Goals	10
C. Policies	11
IV. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS	14
A. Introduction	14
B. Recommendations	14
V. PARKS AND OPEN SPACE: BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	16
1. Subarea & Metropolitan Area of Lane County	17
2. Eugene-Springfield Metropolitan Area pg. 18-22, subarea map pg. 23, inventory pg. 24-28	
3. Upper McKenzie Subarea pg. 29-33, subarea map pg. 34, inventory pg. 35-36	
4. Lower McKenzie Subarea pg. 37-39, subarea map pg. 40, inventory pg. 41	
5. Mohawk Camp Creek Subarea pg. 42-43, subarea map pg. 44, inventory pg. 45	
6. Upper Middle Fork Subarea pg. 46-49, subarea map pg. 50, inventory pg. 51-53	
7. Lower Middle Fork Subarea pg. 54-58, subarea map pg. 59, inventory pg. 60	
8. Lower Coast Fork Subarea pg. 61-63, subarea map pg. 64, inventory pg. 65	
9. Row River-London Subarea pg. 66-69, subarea map pg. 70, inventory pg. 71	
10. Lorane Subarea pg. 72, subarea map pg. 73	
11. Specer Creek Subarea pg. 74-75, subarea map pg. 76	
12. Long Tom-Fern Ridge Subarea pg. 77-79, subarea map pg. 80, inventory pg. 81	

13.	Willamette-Long Tom Subarea pg. 82-84, subarea map pg. 85, inventory pg. 86	
14.	Siuslaw-Lake Creek Subarea pg. 87-89, subarea map pg. 90, inventory pg. 90-91	
15.	Coastal Subarea pg. 93-96, subarea map pg. 97, inventory pg. 98-99	
VI.	AREAS OF SPECIAL CONCERN	100
A.	Introduction	100
B.	Willamette River Greenway	100
C.	Historic Preservation	104
VII.	IMPLEMENTATION	107
A.	Introduction	107
B.	Implementation Criteria	107
C.	Plan Implementation	108
	1. 1980-1985 Construction Projects	
	2. 1980-1985 Trail Development	
	3. 1980-1985 Acquisitions	
	4. 1985-1990 Construction Projects	
	5. 1985-1990 Boating/Fishing Access	
	6. 1990-1995 Construction Projects	
VIII.	LCDC GOAL COMPLIANCE	112
A.	Introduction	112
B.	Goal #5 - Open Space, Scenic and Historic Areas and Natural Resources	112
C.	Goal #8 - Recreational Needs	117
IX.	FUTURE AREAS OF STUDY	121
X.	TECHNICAL APPENDIX	122

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to project and plan for the parks and open space needs of Lane County to the year 1995. Lane County offers an attractive physical setting and a variety of alternative living environments (large metropolitan area, small cities, rural communities or isolated rural living). These features, in combination with an economy that is continually diversifying and expanding, insure that Lane County will experience additional growth and development pressure throughout the rest of this century. Projections indicate that the total County population will increase from 263,000 in 1980 to 353,000 by 1995.

In order to plan and provide for adequate parks and open space facilities to meet the projected increases in population and subsequent demand for recreational facilities, Lane County has developed this Parks and Open Space Plan. The primary objective is to plan for facilities in the unincorporated areas of the County in a cooperative effort with other agencies which supply recreation facilities within Lane County.

The development and implementation of a Parks and Open Space Plan will assist Lane County, fulfilling the following objectives:

1. Guide the acquisition and development of land for parks and open space through 1995.
2. Establish goals for the development of the Parks and Open Space system.
3. Identify parks and open space needs and establish development priorities.
4. Provide a factual basis in making objective and practical decisions.
5. Assist the Lane County Comprehensive Planning program to comply with Land Conservation and Development Goal #5, Open Spaces, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Natural Resources and Goal #8, Recreational Needs.
6. Provide the Board of County Commissioners with an understanding of the scope and magnitude of recreation resources in the unincorporated areas of the County.
7. Provide a basis for establishing parks and open space needs in order to plan for and obtain funding for various parks and open space projects and as an aid in identifying and acquiring future parkland.
8. Establish a process for coordinating the efforts and planning of agencies who supply parks and open space facilities in the County.

B. Relationship to the Lane County Comprehensive Plan.

This Parks and Open Space Plan is an element of the Lane County Comprehensive Plan. As such it is one of a number of planning documents adopted by Lane County to fulfill its Comprehensive Plan requirements

mandated by ORS 197.175. The chart on the following page indicates the relationship of this plan to the Lane County Comprehensive Plan.

The importance of planning for parks and open space is clearly recognized not only in the two LCDC Goals related to this subject (Goals #5 and #8) but also in the very definition of a "Comprehensive Plan." ORS 197.015 includes in the definition of Comprehensive Plan, "recreational facilities" which must be planned for along with all other functional and natural systems and activities relating to the use of land.

As part of its comprehensive planning program then, Lane County has adopted this Parks and Open Space Plan.

C. Development of the Plan

The development of this plan involved the review and evaluation of a number of relevant studies and adopted plans, agency surveys, inventories and needs, and public meetings to solicit the opinions of County residents relative to parks and open space planning in Lane County.

In particular, the following steps were taken to develop this plan.

1. Review and Evaluation of Relevant Studies and Plans.

This review and evaluation included the Central Lane Parks Plan (1970); each of the technical reports and plan reports of the Lane County Subarea Plans; the Lane County Goals and Policies document and other local studies and reports, state and federal plans and policies.

2. Agency Surveys

In order to develop a plan that reflected the goals, objectives and resources of all public and private agencies providing parks and open space facilities, a survey was conducted to solicit suggestions, comments and recommendations. In all, 17 agencies were contacted.

The survey consisted of 19 questions which covered a wide range of topics including: What kinds of recreational opportunities each agency provided? How best can Lane County and the agency coordinate their efforts? What services are duplicated? What specific facilities should be provided? Where are improvements needed? etc.

Responses to the survey were received from the following agencies:

Federal

Willamette National Forest
Corps of Engineers

Siuslaw National Forest

Dunes Recreation Area
US Forest Service, Cottage
Grove District
Bureau of Land Management

State

State Marine Board
Fish and Wildlife

State Parks--Design
SCORP

Local

River Road
Willamalane
City of Eugene
Siuslaw Port Commission

Lane County Fairboard
Lane Community College
Lane Transit District

The complete survey and agency responses may be found in the technical report to this plan.

What is of importance here is to understand that the survey contributed significantly to the formulation of this plan, helped clarify the relationship of the Lane County Parks and Open Space program to other agencies, and helped establish future needs. Increased coordination and greater utilization of each agency's respective resources should evolve from this effort.

3. Public Meetings

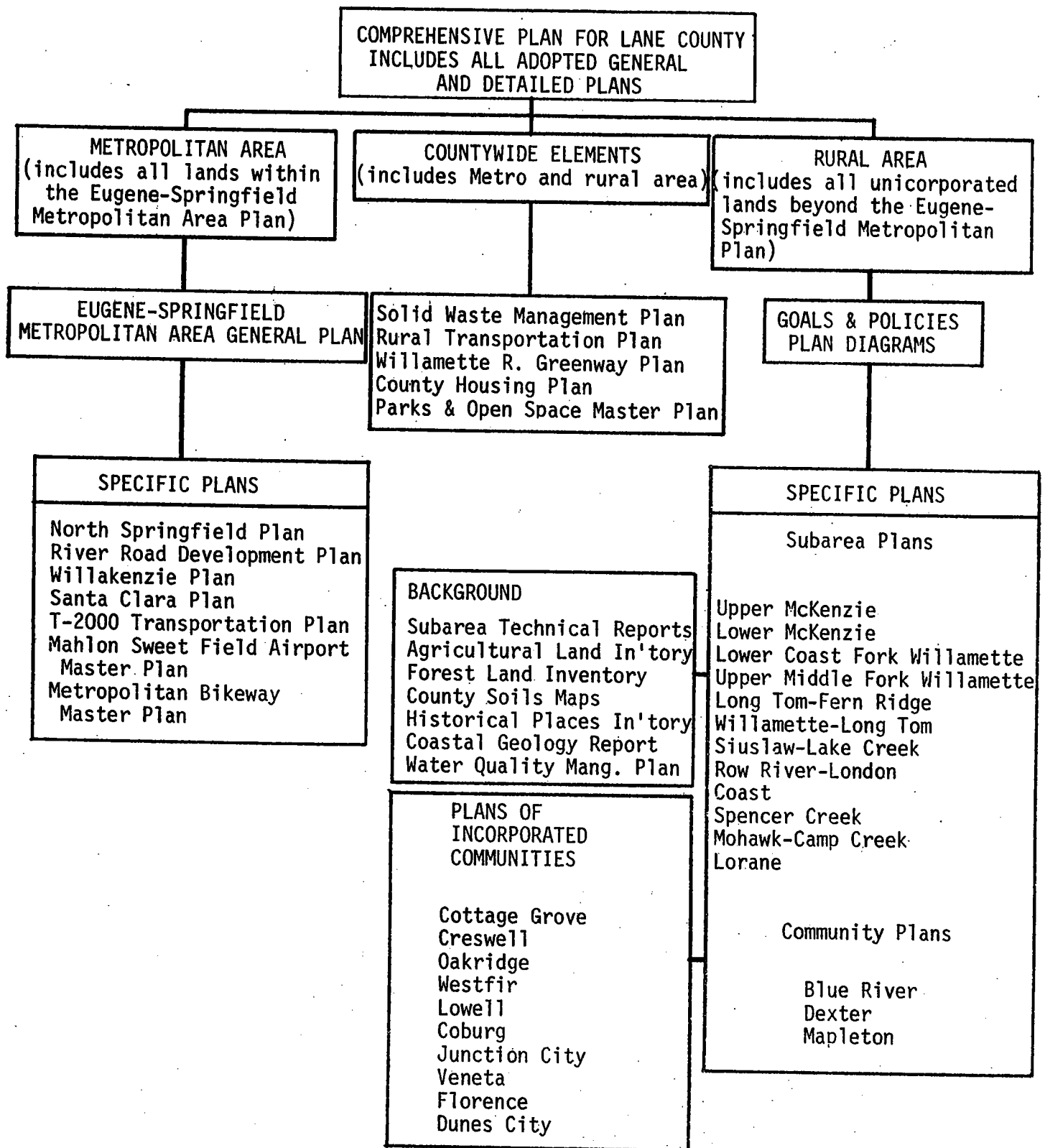
In addition to the existing studies and agency surveys, public meetings were held in eight locations to solicit public response and preferences for parks and open space planning.

This plan evaluated supply and demand for parks and open space by planning subarea because the subareas are clearly defined, have an existing data base on population, economies, local goals and objectives and provide a systematic way to plan for the individual needs of various geographical portions of the County.

In addition to evaluating and planning for the needs of the respective subareas, an analysis of special areas of concern such as the State Greenway Plan and Historical Preservation Plan have been included in this Comprehensive Plan.

This plan cannot supply all the answers and address all the planning problems and issues that will arise from 1980 to 1995. However, it does present an inventory of existing facilities in the County; help to define and project future needs for parks and open space facilities; define the parks and open space goals of Lane County; and establish priorities and suggest methods to achieve these goals; and it contributes to bringing Lane County into compliance with LCDC's comprehensive planning requirements and particularly Goals 5 and 8.

Lane County will continue to combine systematic planning of its parks and open space system with the ability to seize unforeseen opportunities as they present themselves. These opportunities may include new funding programs, gifts of land, service club projects and others. Hopefully, this plan will provide a basis to evaluate these opportunities in terms of the overall goals of the parks and open space system.



D. Periodic Update

This plan shall be reviewed and then revised, if necessary, approximately five years after Board adoption and approximately every five years thereafter.

II. GENERAL FINDINGS

A. Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to identify the general findings which describe the current status of parks and open space facilities and planning in Lane County.

These findings serve as the basis upon which general goals can be developed and recommendations formulated to guide the planning and implementation of parks and open space facilities in the County.

These findings were developed as a result of the current parks and open space program and from an analysis of and interviews with other agencies. They reflect the current status of parks and open space facilities and related issues in Lane County and provide guidance for future planning and development.

B. Findings

FINDING #1: The population in Lane County is expected to increase 34 percent between 1980 and 1995, reaching a total population of 353,000. This is an increase of 90,000. Seventy percent of the existing County population lives in the Eugene-Springfield metropolitan area and this trend is expected to continue. As a result, most of the demands for parks and open space will originate from the metropolitan area.

FINDING #2: As energy costs continue to increase recreational preferences will change. It is expected that people will seek day-use areas and overnight camping areas closer to their homes. More basic recreational preferences such as picnicking, bicycling, walking, nature study, and swimming may increase as water skiing and driving for pleasure decline.

FINDING #3: There are 13 public and private agencies supplying parks and/or recreation facilities in Lane County. The lands these agencies control differ in physical setting, location and recreation opportunities. The policies of these agencies also differ in terms of the type and degree of developed facilities they intend to supply.

FINDING #4: The Lane County Parks and Open Space Division maintains over 5,220 acres of potential and existing parklands at 88 sites, throughout the 4,610 square miles of the County.

FINDING #5: Lane County has concentrated on developing regional parks and water access facilities. These regional parks offer amenities that attract visitors from throughout the County while not attempting to provide any organized recreation programs. The County's role is to provide parks and open space at a level between local agencies and state and federal agencies.

FINDING #6: Many of the smaller facilities are not heavily used and are scattered in remote areas of the County.

FINDING #7: Over 60 percent of all the land in Lane County is controlled by federal agencies. Lane County has very little direct control over

recreation planning in these areas, but does coordinate its recreation planning with those agencies.

FINDING #8: Recreation facilities have different uses, values and meanings to residents in different areas of the County. For example, park facilities to the residents of the coast are more than amenities for their personal enjoyment; they represent an attraction to tourists and tourism is a mainstay of their economy.

FINDING #9: Funds for park development and acquisition will be increasingly more difficult to obtain as competition for state and federal grants becomes more intensive and land acquisition becomes more expensive. Park development costs will also continue to rise as construction and material costs increase. Local funds obtained through gifts, special campaigns, service club projects, tourist-related industries and other means will play an important role in determining the development and acquisition programs of the future. Lane County will have to look more and more to its own resources to support the County parks system as dependence on state and federal funds diminishes.

FINDING #10: Tourism is becoming one of Lane County's leading industries.

FINDING #11: In many instances private enterprise can supply needed recreation facilities, such as golf courses, overnight camping and riding facilities. Private, nonprofit groups can occasionally develop some facilities, such as hiking trails.

FINDING #12: The identity and role of Lane County Parks and Open Space Division is not well-known among the citizens of Lane County.

FINDING #13: Lane County does not use condemnation as a means to acquire parkland, relying on market purchases, donations and similar means instead.

III. GENERAL GOALS

A. Introduction

Lane County's role is to acquire, develop and maintain parks and open space and to administer a public recreation system that will serve the needs of communities broader than the local neighborhood or municipality but less than statewide or national in scope. The primary focus is to develop regional facilities, those parks that attract people from the entire County.

B. Goals

The following goals and objectives reflect this commitment to fulfilling Lane County's role in providing parks and open space facilities.

Goal 1:

Provide a comprehensive and balanced park development program which offers a variety of park and recreational opportunities for Lane County residents and visitors consistent with the Statewide Planning Goal #8.

Objectives:

1. Establish a program for the identification and acquisition of lands for future park development.
2. Incorporate projected energy limitations in planning park development.
3. Cooperate with other public and private agencies in planning park developments for both residents and tourists.
4. Meet the needs of handicapped and elderly park users.
5. Provide park and recreation facilities that are available to persons of limited finances.
6. Plan for the reuse of lands having nonrenewable mineral and aggregate resources that have been identified as potential park sites.
7. Give a high priority to recreation opportunities on public waters, on existing or potential state and federal wild and scenic waterways and Oregon Recreational Trails.
8. Provide a system of safe and convenient trails for pedestrian, bicycle and equestrian use.
9. Balance recreation development with the carrying capacity of the land.
10. Cooperate to develop a balanced park system in the County by developing regional parks in coordination with state and federal agencies, as other local agencies concentrate on community and neighborhood facilities.

Goal 2:

Provide for adequate open space and protect important scenic and historic areas consistent with Statewide Planning Goal #5.

Objectives:

1. Protect the unique scenic landscape features and open space of the County.
2. Cooperate to maintain the scenic and recreation qualities of streams and lakes.
3. Preserve distinctive historical qualities, sites and structures which foster a sense of identity in Lane County.
4. Cooperate with Oregon's Fish And Wildlife Commission to protect and manage wildlife areas.
5. Cooperate with the Natural Heritage Advisory Council to protect ecologically or scientifically unique sites.

C. POLICIES:

POLICY NO. 1: The County shall continue to provide cooperation and coordination with other appropriate agencies regarding the planning, acquisition and development of new recreation areas and facilities.

POLICY NO. 2: Inherent within this plan, the County shall attempt to satisfy existing and projected needs for additional park areas and related facilities throughout Lane County.

POLICY NO. 3: The County shall take an active role in promoting new recreation developments in specific areas provided in this plan and in supporting materials.

POLICY NO. 4: The County shall encourage active recreational programs in the County and cooperate with appropriate agencies in the establishment of such programs.

POLICY NO. 5: The County shall continue to evaluate existing facilities for possible modification of these facilities for handicapped persons and senior citizens. Also, the County shall design all new facilities with appropriate standards which will meet the needs of handicapped persons and senior citizens.

POLICY NO. 6: The County shall encourage the residents of Lane County to form "car pools" when visiting various recreational areas within the County.

POLICY NO. 7: The County shall encourage the implementation of Countywide bike trail system.

POLICY NO. 8: The County shall provide adequate information for the residents of Lane County and the visitors to the County in order that they can more fully utilize the existing recreational areas and facilities.

POLICY NO. 9: The County shall continue to provide and maintain safe standards in their park lands.

POLICY NO. 10: The County shall encourage the development of recreational facilities via private enterprise. In particular, tourist facilities and those facilities involving spectator and participant sporting events and those activities requiring a high level of supporting services and supplies are especially encouraged.

POLICY NO. 11: The County shall continue to show appropriate concern to adjacent land use when planning a park or recreational area. (Examples-- lighting, noise, traffic in developed residential neighborhoods.) Buffer areas or other modifications might be considered in the planning process.

POLICY NO. 12: The County shall evaluate lands located in floodplains and lands generally unsuitable for other purposes for possible recreational potential.

POLICY NO. 13: The County shall encourage public access to the County's rivers and streams. Assistance in the planning and developing of those access points shall be provided by the County, as necessary.

POLICY NO. 14: The County shall place a high priority on preserving prime recreation sites inside urban growth boundaries until such time as the sites are developed.

POLICY NO. 15: The County shall consider environmental quality with regard to recreation. Areas shall be developed to ensure a minimum damage to the environment, while still providing a recreational experience to the user.

POLICY NO. 16: The County shall take an active role in promoting both the public and private recreation industry in Lane County.

POLICY NO. 17: The County shall continue to provide Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service Funds and State Grant-In-Aid Funds to communities for their park department programs, when appropriate.

POLICY NO. 18: The County shall consider appropriate assistance to cities for development and maintenance of park areas and facilities.

POLICY NO. 19: The County shall cooperate with appropriate groups and agencies and be a leader in developing and implementing recreation facilities in Lane County in order to insure that the needs of the people are met.

POLICY NO. 20: The County shall acquire additional appropriate lands to be held as open space and manage these lands in a manner that will allow park development as demand necessitates.

POLICY NO. 21: The County shall continue to encourage water-base recreation because a need has been recognized by SCORP for Lane County and impoundments are one source to satisfy this need.

POLICY NO. 22: The County shall when feasible on every other year conduct a usage survey of their park lands. Data obtained from this survey will be incorporated in this element of the Comprehensive Plan. The results of this survey will be made available for public comment.

POLICY NO. 23: The County shall continue to encourage and seek public ideas and comments through the news media, public informational meetings, surveys, etc.

POLICY NO. 24: The County shall respond to requests for recreational areas and facilities by various organizations and special interest groups. Each request shall be reviewed on its own particular merit, and assistance shall be provided, where applicable.

POLICY NO. 25: The County shall continue to respond to the needs and suggestions of visitors to the County Parks System. Each suggestion is reviewed on an individual basis, and modifications, etc., will be made, if necessary.

POLICY NO. 26: Identified scenic resource areas shall be protected or acquired by the public.

POLICY NO. 27: Timber removal operations in identified scenic resource areas should utilize methods such as selective logging in order to maintain the visual resource value of the area.

IV. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Introduction

The following recommendations evolved from the general findings, goals and objectives and consist of recommended programs, policies and courses of action to assist and guide Lane County in implementing its Parks and Open Space plan and the attainment of its goals.

B. Recommendations

RECOMMENDATION #1: Lane County should concentrate its acquisition and development program adjacent to the Eugene-Springfield metropolitan area in order to serve the largest (70 percent) number of County residents for the monies expended.

RECOMMENDATION #2: The impact of increasing energy costs should be a prime consideration in planning future parks and open space development. Park facilities should be located close to population centers, along major transportation routes and in areas served by mass transit. The parks themselves should be designed to save energy by reducing maintenance, cutting electrical usage and providing recreation for nonmotorized sports.

RECOMMENDATION #3: Lane County should recognize the diversity of recreation suppliers and the current and potential services each can contribute to parks and open space development. In planning to meet the needs of the County residents, Lane County should be cognizant of its own potentials and limitations and promote parks and open space development which utilizes the resources of each agency.

RECOMMENDATION #4: Where possible Lane County should divest itself of those remote, little-used sites lacking unique significance and in all cases the County should investigate the possibility of another public agency assuming maintenance of the site.

RECOMMENDATION #5: Lane County should continue its role of providing regional parks and water access facilities. Local communities should develop neighborhood parks and provide recreation programs. The state and federal agencies should provide the large scale, statewide facilities and wilderness attractions.

RECOMMENDATION #6: Lane County should concentrate its recreation planning on those lands over which it has control while continuing to coordinate with other agencies also involved in parks and open space development and management.

RECOMMENDATION #7: While planning for recreation needs for the entire County, it is important for Lane County to recognize regional needs and attitudes in order to successfully meet the demands of the area.

RECOMMENDATION #8: Encourage greater involvement of Lane County citizens in developing a County park system. Park advisory committees should be encouraged to be active fund raisers, as well as a policy-recommending body.

An educational program for the general public should be undertaken to inform them of their responsibility to help develop and maintain a County park system.

RECOMMENDATION #9: Lane County should develop park facilities for its citizens and as attractions to tourists while avoiding competition with private enterprise.

RECOMMENDATION #10: Lane County should encourage private enterprise to build and maintain recreation facilities through the use of land leases, and efforts to encourage the state legislature to reduce limits of liability to private operations.

RECOMMENDATION #11: The Division of Parks and Open Space should take an active role in informing the citizens of Lane County of the services now offered by the division and its plans for the future.

RECOMMENDATION #12: The park's advisory committee and park's staff should review the existing park use rules and make recommendations to the Board of County Commissioners for a simpler, more current set of park use rules.

RECOMMENDATION #13: Lane County should continue to cooperate with the respective cities in the development of park land along riverbanks, fringes of the cities where bicycle, equestrian, and pedestrian trails move from the city into County lands. In addition, Lane County should continue to share grant information and acquire potential park lands that may become city park land in the future.

RECOMMENDATION #14: Lane County should develop hill, water and forest parks on the edges of the cities that are sufficiently attractive to encourage shorter recreation trips. Lane County should help create linkages between various parks and between park and cities.

RECOMMENDATION #15: In order to plan for future energy shortages, Lane County should cooperate with the state in developing bicycle and pedestrian trails, develop sites along rivers for increased river traffic and encourage alternate modes of transportation.

RECOMMENDATION #16: Lane County should serve as a holding company for potential parkland with other agencies reimbursing the County as they assumed responsibility for such lands.

RECOMMENDATION #17: Parks should be designed to accommodate buses more easily. In particular, better parking facilities for charter buses and more convenient drop-off areas near the main arterials should be provided.

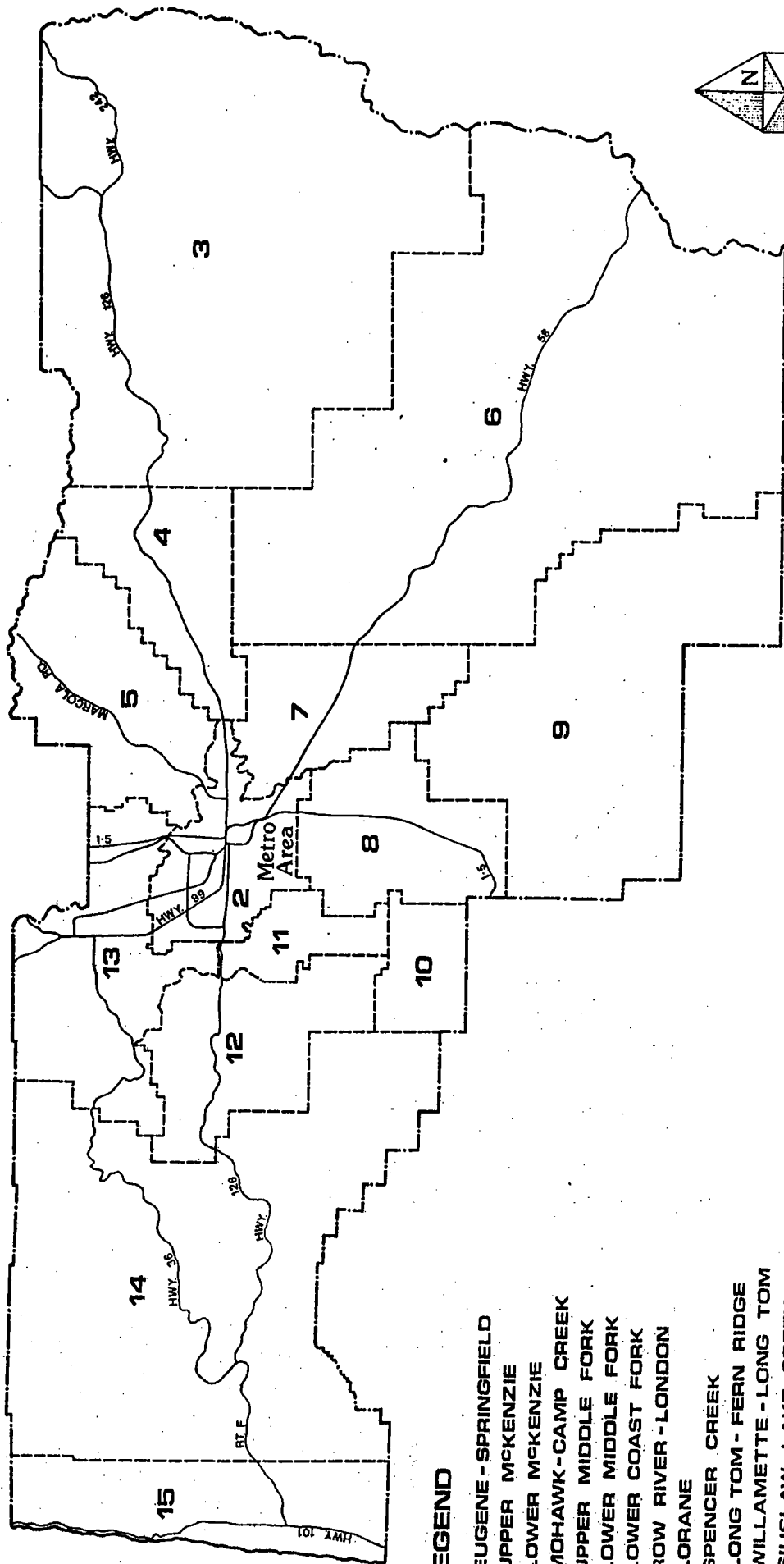
V. PARKS AND OPEN SPACE PLANNING: BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

A. Purpose

The purpose of this section is to evaluate the current and projected needs for parks and open space in the various geographical portions of Lane County. Specifically, this section addresses the Eugene-Springfield Metropolitan Area and each of the 13 subareas indicated on Map 1.

The General Goals and Recommendations discussed in preceding sections provide overall direction for the County's Park and Open Space program. This section draws from that framework to develop specific direction for each geographical portion of the County.

This approach recognizes that Parks and Open Space needs vary by geographical area, local environmental setting and population characteristics, and thus allows a plan to be tailored to meet the unique circumstances of each area.



**SUBAREAS & METROPOLITAN AREA OF
LANE COUNTY**
MAP 1

LEGEND

2. EUGENE - SPRINGFIELD
3. UPPER MCKENZIE
4. LOWER MCKENZIE
5. MOHAWK - CAMP CREEK
6. UPPER MIDDLE FORK
7. LOWER MIDDLE FORK
8. LOWER COAST FORK
9. ROW RIVER - LONDON
10. LORANE
11. SPENCER CREEK
12. LONG TOM - FERN RIDGE
13. WILLAMETTE - LONG TOM
14. SIUSLAW - LAKE CREEK
15. COAST

B. Geographical Areas

2. EUGENE-SPRINGFIELD METROPOLITAN AREA

a) Introduction

The geographical area encompassing the Eugene-Springfield Metropolitan Area and the parks provided by Lane County are indicated on Map 2. By 1995, the population is projected to increase by 39 percent from 195,000 in 1980 to 271,000. Parks and Open Space planning and management is provided by five separate public agencies in the metropolitan area: Lane County, City of Eugene, Willamalane Park District, River Road Park District and the State of Oregon.

The size, type, and function of parks and open space facilities that are provided varies with each agency. Through the Parks and Recreation Department, Eugene maintains the largest system with over 60 parks and open spaces within the city. The majority of these parks are neighborhood facilities, offering play areas, tot lots, wading pools, fountains, ball fields and swimming pools. The city also provides community centers, formal gardens, golf courses, tennis courts, senior community centers, picnic areas, basketball courts, boat ramps, fishing access and bike trails. In all, the City Parks Department manages over 1,100 acres of parkland.

Lane County has eight recreation sites in the metropolitan area. Six of the sites provide river access and are within the Willamette Greenway boundary.

Willamalane maintains two parks in the area, Willamalane Park and Island Park, and is currently developing plans for a newly acquired site, the Dorris Tract. In addition to providing these recreation sites, Willamalane provides a wide variety of recreation programs and classes.

River Road Park District maintains Emerald Park and provides a wide range of recreation programs and classes.

The state operates three recreation sites within the metropolitan area. All are within the Willamette Greenway system.

Table 1 contains the inventory of parks and open space facilities provided by these respective agencies.

Since the adoption of the Eugene-Springfield Metropolitan Area 1990 General Plan in 1972, Parks and Open Space planning has been guided by a series of goals contained in the plan. Relevant goals include the following:

1. "We must maintain a variety of open spaces."
2. "We must develop a balanced park system with regional, community and neighborhood parks to serve all the citizens."

3. "We must expand the opportunities for outdoor recreation."
4. "For enhancement of environmental quality, provision must be made for the parallel development of parks, open space and mass transit."

The 1990 Plan is presently undergoing review and revision and amendments will undoubtedly occur to reflect contemporary parks and open space needs. However, the basic goal of the 1990 Plan with respect to Parks and Open Space will likely not change, and that is to provide a variety of parks, recreation and open space opportunities for metropolitan area residents.

b) Findings

1. Other park and recreation agencies look to Lane County to develop regional facilities around the metropolitan area.
2. The City of Eugene Parks and Recreation Department, as well as the Willamalane Park District, have the largest impact on recreation within the metropolitan area.
3. Population is expected to increase by 39 percent by 1995. An interesting aspect of future local population will be its comparative youth.
4. The 1990 Plan and the Metropolitan Plan Update indicate a need for a variety of local and regional parks and open space.
5. Mass transit systems can increase the accessibility of metropolitan residents to park facilities.
6. Continued growth in the metropolitan area will increase the pressure for park land acquisition on the edges of the metropolitan area.
7. Changes in mobility due to energy costs and inflation will increase the demand for hiking trails, swimming areas, and overnight camping close to the metropolitan area.
8. "Linkages" are needed between parks and urban areas.
9. There appears to be a greater demand for more "active" facilities near population centers, as opposed to "passive" park and recreation areas.
10. Alton Baker Park is being developed according to a master plan adopted in 1973 and updated in 1978.
11. The supply of potential recreational sites available in the metropolitan area is being threatened by urban encroachment.

12. A system of corridors or linear parks that follow the routes of rivers, drainage ways and roadways could be developed to connect the regional parks and other land uses.
13. In order to meet the diverse interests and needs of metropolitan residents a variety of regional and local parks must be provided.
14. The development of private land for recreational purposes can meet some of the demand for recreation areas, particularly in intensively developed urban areas.
15. Local park needs are not confined solely to residential areas. Parks similar to the civic center park in downtown Eugene are needed in the area's commercial and industrial cores.
16. A number of small parks distributed through a neighborhood are often more accessible to more people than is one large neighborhood park.
17. School playgrounds, when developed into park-like areas rather than barren areas containing a few pieces of play equipment, can be utilized as neighborhood parks outside school hours, thereby often reducing or eliminating the need to purchase and develop additional park land in such areas.
18. River corridors would help protect the natural scenic qualities of the waterways.
19. Open space in the metropolitan area can provide a visual boundary between various land uses and provide relief and freedom from crowding and congestion.
20. The distinctive hills, valleys and rivers that ring the metropolitan area add to the quality of the environment.
21. Cooperative gravel extraction will develop an excellent local water/park recreation area.
22. The proposed 30th Avenue extension would make the Howard Buford Recreation Area easily accessible to the Eugene-Springfield area.
23. The Buford Recreation Area contains 2,600 acres at present, with additional lands still to be acquired from sand and gravel firms.
24. The Mount Pisgah Arboretum is being developed in the Howard Buford Recreation Area by the Friends of Mount Pisgah Arboretum, a private, nonprofit organization.

c) Recommendations

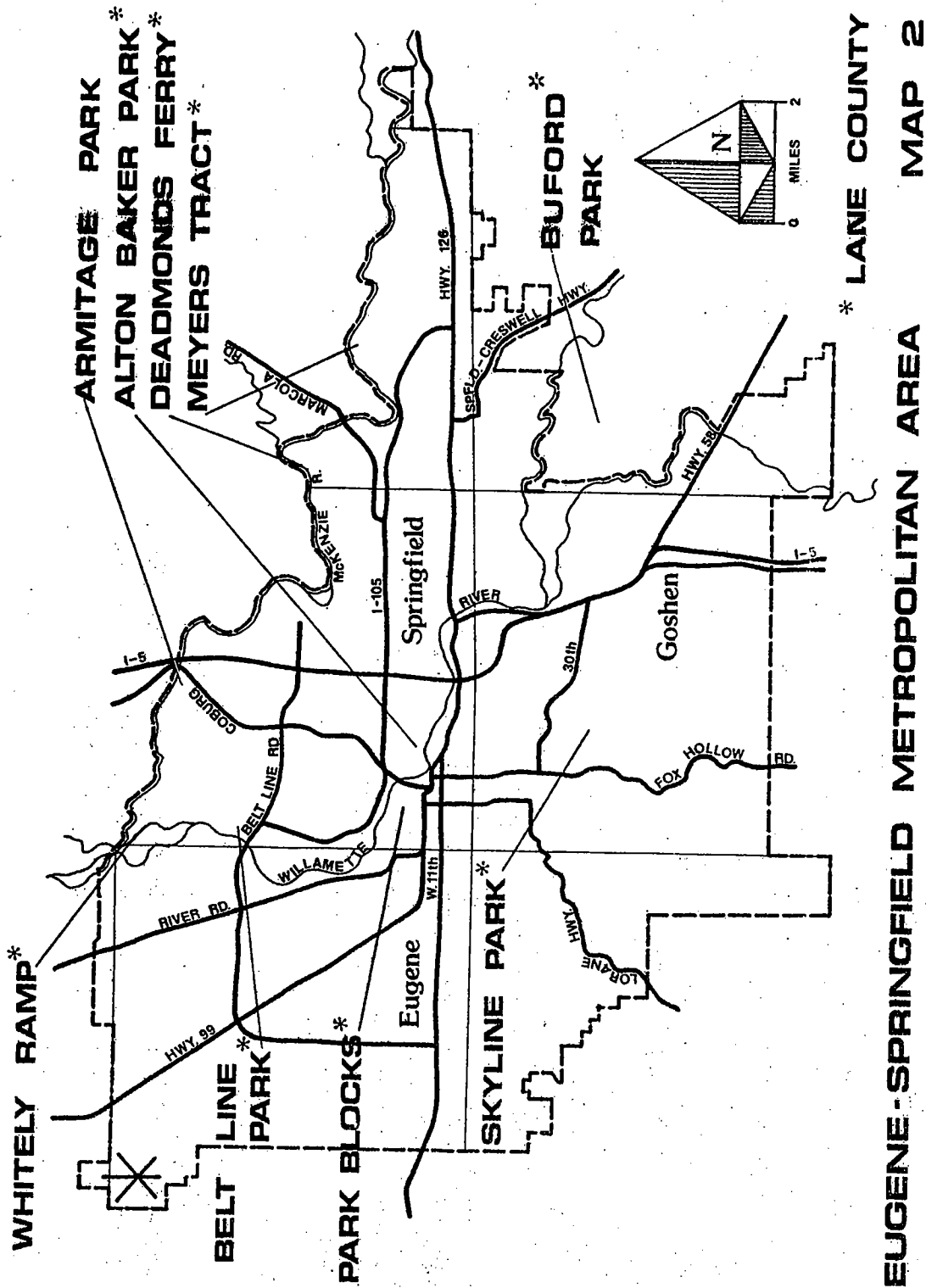
1. Lane County should primarily develop large regional park facilities on the edges of the metropolitan area and assist in the acquisition and maintenance of open space. Local park development is the prime responsibility of local agencies.
2. Encourage more mass transit to existing close-in parks and develop future parks along major mass transportation routes.
3. Lane County should cooperate in developing parks along the riverbanks, at the city's edges, and along points where bike, horse, or foot trails move into County land.
4. Lane County should acquire close-in lands for future park sites which might eventually become city property.
5. Lane County should develop parks along the edge of the urban areas on hill, water, and forest sites of sufficient interest to encourage shorter trips for recreation.
6. Plan for the development of overnight camping areas and recreation in close proximity to the metropolitan area.
7. Continue to cooperate in developing linkages between parks along waterways and roads.
8. Continue to develop Alton Baker Park according to the adopted plan.
9. Develop a system of regional recreation sites along rivers, hills and forests.
10. Encourage private development of needed recreation facilities.
11. The County should aggressively pursue land acquisition to complete the Buford Recreation Area.
12. The master plan for the publicly owned Howard Buford Recreation Area is a high priority project and should be completed.
13. Designate an Aster vialis protection area on Mount Pisgah to prevent endangerment of this species.
14. The County should continue its cooperation with the Friends of Mount Pisgah Arboretum in the development of the Arboretum in the Howard Buford Recreation Area.
15. The Howard Buford Recreation Area should receive high priority for the development of roads, parking and toilet facilities.

d) Projected Needs

In projecting recreation needs to the year 1995, existing facilities were increased by 39 percent consistent with the projected increases in population to the same year. The following increases in

recreation facilities will be needed by 1995 to meet the projected demand or needs of the metropolitan area residents.

<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>EXISTING</u>	<u>PROJECTED NEEDS</u>
			<u>TO 1995</u>
Picnic Units	Willamalane	40	56
	River Road	20	28
	City of Eugene	78	110
	Lane County	36	48*
	State of Oregon	231	231
Tent Sites	State of Oregon	32	32
Boat Ramps	Willamalane	1	2
	City of Eugene	1	2
	Lane County	4	5
	State of Oregon	2	3
Swimming Areas	Willamalane	1	2
	River Road	1	2
	City of Eugene	5	7
Water Sports	City of Eugene	1	2
	Lane County	1	2



EUGENE - SPRINGFIELD METROPOLITAN AREA

*** LANE COUNTY**

MAP 2

EUGENE-SPRINGFIELD
METROPOLITAN AREA

TABLE #1

PARK

PARK	ACRES	AGENCY	WATER	TOILETS	PICNIC	TENT SITES	TRAILER SITES	BOAT RAMP	SHOWERS	SWIMMING	WATER SPORTS	FISHING	HIKING	HUNTING	HANDICAP ACCESS	SPECIAL
ISLAND PARK	7.9	W	X	X	20			X				X				
WILLAMALANE PARK	16	W	X	X	20				X	X					X	Indoor pool, tennis, play ground, soccer, softball
DORRIS TRACT	250	W														Within Greenway Boundary
EMERALD PARK		RR	X	X	20				X	X					X	Community Center, Pool
ACORN PARK	2.2	E	X	X											X	
AMAZON PARK	79.5	E	X	X	16				X	X			X		X	Community Center, pool jogging, tot lot
AMAZON PARKWAY	12.8	E	X													
ASCOT PARK	13.1	E													X	School, ballfield
BERKELEY	2.7	E														
BOND LANE	7.1	E														Play area
BREWER	1.8	E														
CANDLELIGHT	12	E														
COUNTRY LANE	.7	E														Play area
CREST DRIVE	11	E														
CREST HEIGHTS	3.2	E														
DOWNTOWN MALL	7.8	E	X	X	X										X	Fountains
EUGENE HOLLOWAY	4.1	E	X													

TABLE #1

PAGE 2.

PARK

SPECIAL

ACRES

AGENCY

WATER

TOILETS

PICNIC

TENT SITES

TRAILER SITES

BOAT RAMP

SHOWERS

SWIMMING

WATER SPORTS

FISHING

HIKING

HUNTING

HANDICAP ACCESS

EDGEWOOD

2.2 E

FAIRMOUNT

.7 E

1

WADING POOL

FRANKLIN

4.7 E

Nature area

FRIENDLY

1.2 E

X

GARFIELD

3.9 E

X

GILBERT

.5 E

X

Tot lot

25 GILHAM

6.7 E

GOLDEN GARDENS

36.8 E

X

Dog training area

GRANT

.7 E

X

HAWKINS HEIGHTS

7.1 E

HENDRICKS

81.5 E

X

Rhododendron garden

JEFFERSON MEMORIAL POOL

5 E

4

X

KAUFMAN SENIOR CENTER

.75 E

X

1

X

KINCAID

4.5 E

X

School, park, ballfield

KINNEY, FRANK

8.2 E

X

LAUREL HILL

3 E

X

LAUREL WOOD

83.1 E

X

6

Golf course

TABLE # 1

PARK	ACRES	AGENCY	WATER	TOILETS	PICNIC	TENT SITES	TRAILER SITES	BOAT RAMP	SHOWERS	SWIMMING	WATER SPORTS	FISHING	HIKING	HUNTING	HANDICAP ACCESS	SPECIAL
MARCHE CHASE	2.7	E														
MELVIN MILLER	12	E	X													
MILTON	.6	E														
MISSION	1.5	E														
MONROE	3.6	E	X	2											X	Fountain, tot lot playground
MORSE RANCH	25.9	E	X	X	4								X		X	
OAKMONT	5.7	E														
PETERSEN	20	E	X	X											X	Adventure playground community center
RIVER HOUSE	.4	E	X	X				X		X	X	X				Canoe launch
RIVER FRONT, GATEWAY	1.2	E													X	
CAMPBELL	11.4	E	X	X	1										X	Senior community center
SKINNER BUTTE	82.1	E	X	X	30							X	X		X	Playground
OWEN'S ROSE GARDEN	4.9	E	X	X	6							X			X	
NORTH SKINNERS BUTTE	13.1	E										X				
GOODPASTURE ISLAND	14.5	E										X				
WEST BANK	25	E										X	X			
SHELDON POOL	11.6	E	X	X						X					X	Community center, pool

TABLE # 1

PARK

SPECIAL

ACRES

AGENCY

WATER

TOILETS

PICNIC

TENT SITES

TRAILER SITES

BOAT RAMP

SHOWERS

SWIMMING

WATER SPORTS

FISHING

HIKING

HUNTING

HANDICAP ACCESS

SKYLINE

SLADDEN

SORREL WAY

SOUTH AMAZON

SPENCER BUUTE

STATES STREETS

27 TANDY TURN

UNIVERSITY

WASHBURN

WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON-JEFFERSON

WESTMORELAND

WEST UNIVERSITY NEIGHBORHOOD

WILLIS

WHITELY BOAT RAMP

BELTLINE WEST BOAT RAMP

BELTLINE PARK

4.0 E

4.5 E

4.7 E

16.7 E

305 E

5.3 E

1.3 E

2.8 E

4.7 E

5.5 E

21 E

46.8 E

.4 E

.4 E

1.7 C

C

12.5 C

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

C

C

C

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

C

C

C

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

C

C

C

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

C

C

C

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

C

C

C

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

C

C

C

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

C

C

C

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

C

C

C

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

C

C

C

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

C

C

C

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

C

C

C

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

C

C

C

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

C

C

C

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

C

C

C

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

C

C

C

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

X

E

C

C

C

3. UPPER MCKENZIE SUBAREA

a) Introduction

The geographical area covered by the Upper McKenzie Subarea and parks provided by Lane County are indicated on Map 3. The population in the subarea is projected to increase from 1,700 in 1980 to over 1,900 by 1995, a 12 percent increase. Parks and open space facilities are provided by the Willamette National Forest Service, the State of Oregon, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Lane County and the Army Corps of Engineers.

The Willamette National Forest is the largest provider of parks and of recreation facilities in the subarea. The facilities include picnic areas, overnight camping, fishing access and boat ramps. Most of the development is of low intensity consistent with the US Forest Service policy.

The other agencies provide a variety of boat landings, picnic areas and in the case of the Corps of Engineers, two reservoirs (Blue River Reservoir and Cougar Reservoir). Of a total of 700 square miles in the subarea, 500 square miles or 71 percent of the land is owned by the US Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

Table 2 contains the inventory of parks and open space facilities provided by these respective agencies.

Through the Subarea Planning Program and subsequent public meetings held by the Parks Division, a number of concerns of area residents were identified with respect to parks and open space planning. These included the following:

- Lands primarily designated as floodplain along the south bank of the McKenzie River should be established as a natural, public riverbank system from Ben and Kay Dorris Park to the South Fork of the McKenzie River. Lands should not be condemned for this purpose, but voluntarily sold or donated to the County or state.
- The narrow strips of lands between the highway and the river that are unsuitable for private development should be considered for purchase by the County or state.
- All County, state, and federal lands that are visible from the valley floor should be designated Landscape Management Zones and managed as areas of outstanding scenic quality.
- The Forest Service, BLM and State should pursue a land exchange to acquire the private, timber and scenic lands along the valley slopes (i.e., Eagle Rock backdrop, Thor's Hammer, Deathball and north slope of Castle Rock).
- Additional sections of Route 126 should be added to the State Scenic Highway System.

- A study should be undertaken to ensure a continuous corridor of scenically managed forestland, including equitable considerations for owners of private forestland. Such a study should be a joint effort of private landowners of Lane County, BLM and the Willamette National Forest.

b) Findings

1. The population of the subarea has grown 51 percent in the past two decades, with the majority of the residents widely dispersed in strips adjacent to Highway 126 and the McKenzie River.
2. Due to many summer homes and tourist-recreational facilities, the population experiences substantial increases during the summer. Future growth of the subarea will depend on tourism, recreation development and the availability of energy, particularly gasoline.
3. As energy costs continue to increase, recreational activities will occur within closer proximity to residences. For example, instead of traveling across the crest of the Cascades from Eugene-Springfield to Central Oregon, weekend vacationers will travel only to the Blue River/McKenzie Bridge area, a distance that is within the range of a single tank of gas, round trip. Thus, demand for overnight camping in the Upper McKenzie will increase.
4. Due to physiographic constraints, the McKenzie River, the boundaries of the forest land and existing land use activities, the population has been concentrated in strips and clusters along the narrow corridor of the valley floor adjacent to Highway 126 and the McKenzie River. Pressures for future residential, tourist and recreational development will continue within this same general area.
5. There is a need for more access to the McKenzie River, both in terms of boat ramps and unimproved pullouts.
6. The Subarea has a number of dominant and unique rock formations such as Castle Rock, Deathball Rock, Thor's Hammer and Eagle Rock, which contribute to the scenic quality of the subarea.
7. Generally, the unique scenic south bank of the McKenzie River is undeveloped.
8. The Forest Service is currently developing a visual resource management system (VRMS) for managing the visual resources on National Forest Lands.
9. BLM is currently developing scenery management alternatives for their land holdings along the McKenzie River.

10. Driving for pleasure, fishing, hunting and hiking are dispersed types of recreation with the greatest relative annual growth rate of participation within the National Forest.
11. Recreational facilities and scenic areas can increase demands on transportation and other public facilities in the subarea and generate demands for private services for visitors.
12. The acquisition of land for parks or other public uses in the subarea will reduce the tax base of the area in the short run, but in the long run the values of remaining private land (especially that adjacent to the facilities) will be enhanced.
13. Recreation is a major use of the Willamette National Forest that virtually surrounds the upper regions of the subarea, providing numerous recreational activities and facilities such as campgrounds, observation points, geological areas, botanical areas, picnicking, hiking, fishing, hunting and automobile driving for pleasure.
14. The Bureau of Land Management is currently establishing management objectives and goals for recreational development and conservation of their lands along the forested valley slopes of the McKenzie Valley.
15. Rapidly increasing populations create increased demands for natural resources, recreation, open space, wilderness, water, wildlife, wood and other resources.
16. Most of the residents desire to conserve and preserve the existing unique environmental quality of the subarea.
17. Both Blue River Park and Forest Glen Landing are a problem for the County to maintain due to the distance from Eugene to these sites and the limited work force available to do the job.
18. There is an interest on the part of Blue River citizens to develop Blue River Park.
19. Out-of-area users, primarily from Eugene-Springfield, account for a large percentage of those using the facilities in this area.
20. Because of large holdings of federally owned land in the subarea, Lane County has limited direct control over recreation development in much of the subarea.
21. The population of the subarea is not expected to increase significantly by 1995. Recreation use from the Eugene-Springfield area is expected to increase by approximately 25 percent.
22. There is a need for additional pullouts and boat ramps along the McKenzie River.

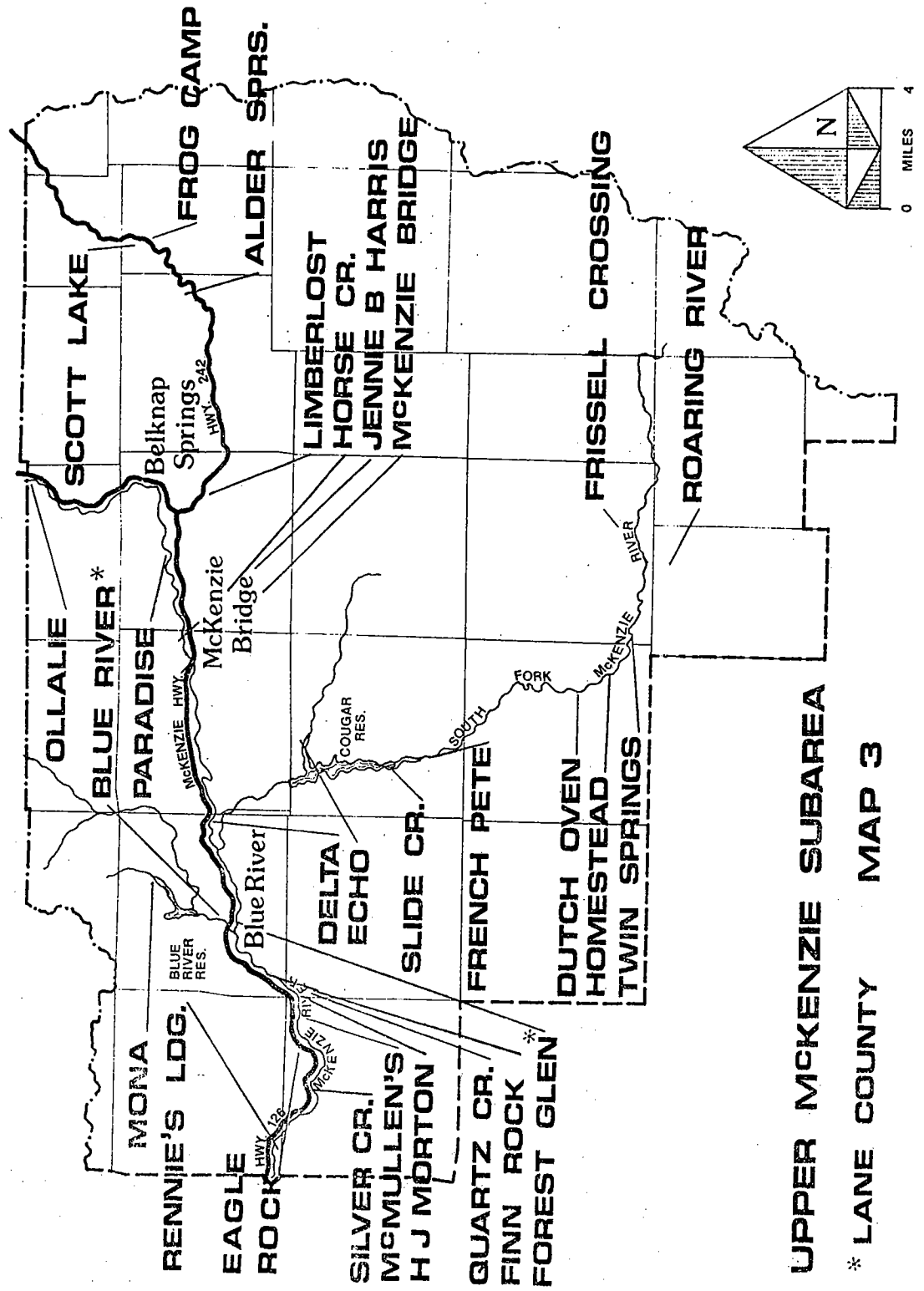
c) Recommendations

1. Castle Rock, Deathball Rock, Thor's Hammer, and Eagle Rock should be protected through visual landscape management programs.
2. The scenic qualities of the McKenzie River Valley should be protected through a variety of programs including property purchase, easement, zoning, land use, subdivision and taxing policies.
3. Lane County should support efforts of the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management to each consolidate their respective ownerships, particularly in areas identified for landscape management practices.
4. Riparian vegetation should be protected and cutting limited when developing new facilities.
5. Continued protection of designated wilderness, botanical, geologic and scenic areas in addition to the existing program of landscape management is needed.
6. Numerous waterfalls and other features of the subarea need protection and should be included in potential reserve areas.
7. Alternative sites for recreational developments should be investigated, especially in areas along the gently sloping foothills.
8. Because of the high public values placed on the McKenzie River, efforts should be made to provide public access to it in locations which protect the river from misuse or degradation.
9. The narrow strips of lands between the highway and the river that are unsuitable for private development should be considered for acquisition by the County.
10. A program to acquire public recreation and open space land from willing sellers along scenic waterways in developed areas, and at significant recreation and scenic points elsewhere should be developed.
11. The County should cooperate with the Forest Service and BLM as they develop their visual resource management systems. An investigation should be made as to whether the County should institute a similar system on its park lands.
12. The County should deed Blue River Park to Blue River when incorporated.
13. Forest Glen Landing should be maintained by the State of Oregon.

d) Projected Needs

While the subarea is not as closely tied to the metropolitan area as the Lower McKenzie is, still it is heavily used by the Eugene-Springfield area. In projecting 1995 needs a conservative demand increase of facilities of 25 percent was used. The following table indicates the projected increases in facilities to the year 2000.

<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1995</u>
Picnic Units	State of Oregon	15	19
	Lane County	11	14
	Federal Agencies	71	89
Tent Sites	Federal Agencies	104	130
Trailer/RV Overnight Camping	Federal Agencies	104	130
Boat Ramp	Fish and Wildlife	3	4
	State of Oregon	1	1
	Federal Agencies	2	3
	Lane County	3	4
Swimming Area	Federal Agencies	2	3
Water Sports	Federal Agencies	2	3
Fishing Access	Fish and Wildlife	3	4
	State of Oregon	3	4
	Federal Agencies	10	13
	Lane County	2	3



PAGE 1

[illegible]

3. LOWER MCKENZIE SUBAREA

a) Introduction

The geographical area covered by the Lower McKenzie Subarea and the parks provided by Lane County are indicated on Map 4. The population in Lower McKenzie Subarea is projected to increase from 2,800 in 1980 to over 3,800 in 1995, a 35 percent increase. Parks and open space facilities are provided by Lane County, the State of Oregon, the Eugene Water and Electric Board and Weyerhaeuser Corporation.

The State maintains two park sites totalling 109 acres. Both sites are river-oriented day camps providing fishing access, swimming, and picnic areas. Their day-use is intensive.

EWEB maintains Waterboard Park, a popular, heavily used park that offers river access, picnic areas, fishing and swimming.

Weyerhaeuser maintains Gate Creek Park, a site that offers picnic areas, recreation vehicle overnight camping, swimming and fishing access. The park is open only during the summer months.

The County maintains 133 acres of recreation sites in the subarea. Most of these sites provide launching ramps on the McKenzie. Development is limited to ramps and some parking.

Of a total of 129 square miles contained in this subarea, the Bureau of Land Management owns 20.6 square miles, or 17 percent of the land. BLM maintains no recreation facilities on their lands.

Table 3 contains the inventory of parks and open space facilities provided by these agencies.

The major concerns expressed by subarea citizens relative to parks and open space planning included the following:

- Protect, preserve and enhance the scenic values of the McKenzie Valley.
- Provide more access to river, through the use of small "vest pocket" parks rather than large recreational development.

b) Findings

1. Population in the Subarea has grown 52 percent in the past two decades, with much of this growth having taken place in the lower section, close to the Eugene-Springfield area. Fifty percent of the area's work force are employed in the metropolitan area.

2. The subarea's proximity to the metropolitan area creates close social and economic ties which will continue to generate pressures for population growth and economic dependence on the metropolitan area.
3. An increase in the amount of park land is necessary in order to meet the needs of the subarea, and to serve people from outside the subarea.
4. Recreational facilities, including scenic drives, can increase demands on transportation and other public facilities, and generate demands for private services to visitors.
5. The acquisition of land for parks or other public uses in the subarea will reduce the tax base of the area in the short run, but in the long run the values of remaining private land in the area will be enhanced.
6. Many of the users of the subarea's recreation facilities are from the Eugene-Springfield area and as energy becomes more expensive and scarce, the demand for parks and open space facilities in the Subarea will increase.
7. There is a need for more access points to the McKenzie River.
8. Weyerhaeuser and EWEB have no plans to expand their facilities or develop other sites.
9. A need exists for additional overnight parking areas for recreation vehicles.
10. Acquisition of future parkland is needed.

c) Recommendations

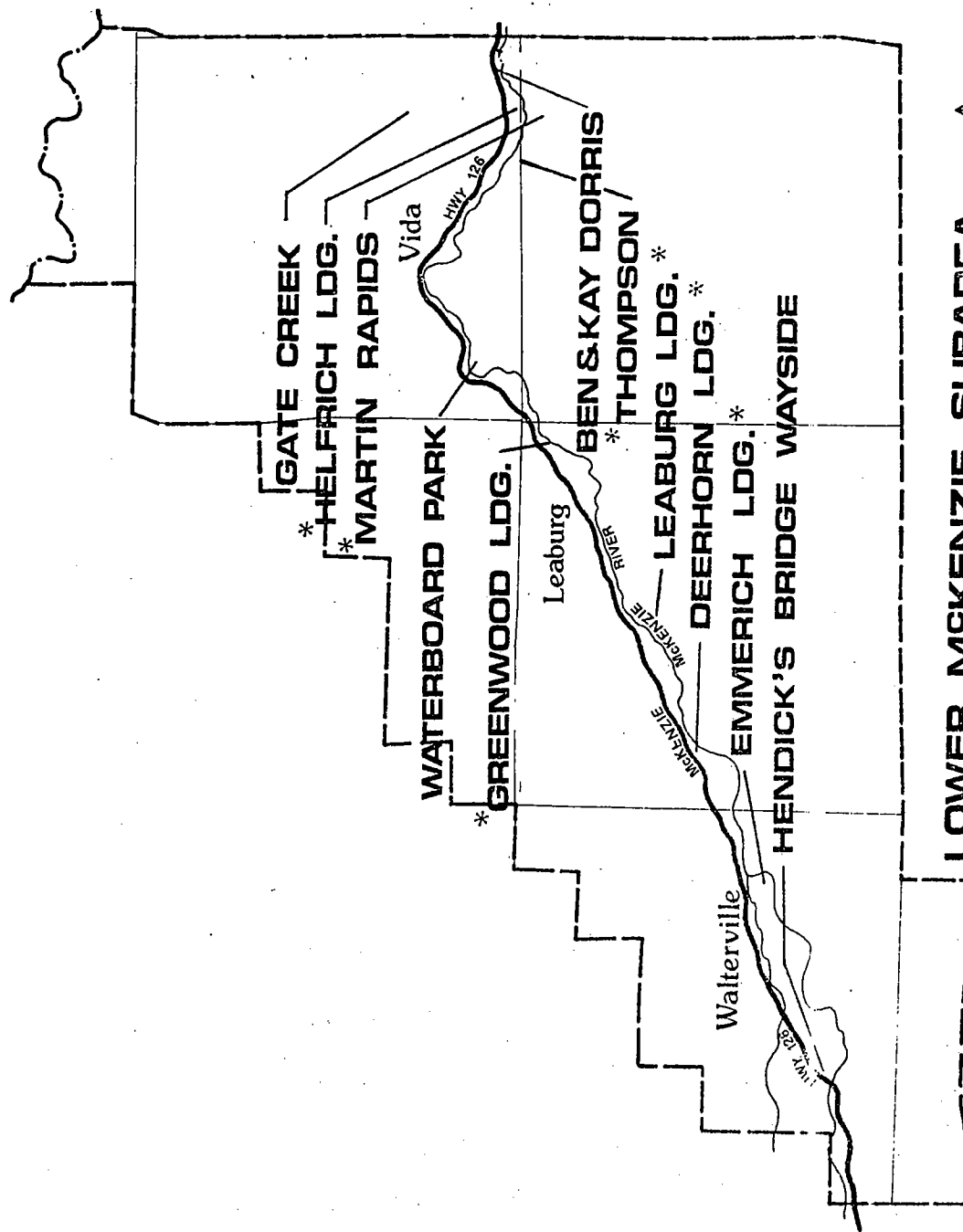
1. Because of the high public values placed on the McKenzie River, efforts should be made to provide public access to it in locations which protect the river from misuse or degradation.
2. A program should be developed to acquire public recreation and open space land from willing sellers along scenic waterways in developed areas, and at significant recreation and scenic points elsewhere.
3. Development of recreation facilities in the Lower McKenzie Subarea should receive a high priority.
4. Overnight camping areas should be developed.

d) Projected Needs

Because of the close ties between the Lower McKenzie Subarea and the metropolitan area, it is necessary to include the future demands of the many users of the subarea's recreation facilities from the

metropolitan area in demand projections. A conservative figure of 40 percent increase in facilities was used in the following chart to predict 1995 needs.

<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1995</u>
Picnic Units	Lane County	15	21
	State of Oregon	65	91
	EWEB	130	130
	Weyerhaeuser	43	43
	Federal Agencies	0	69
Boat Ramps	Lane County	5	7
	State of Oregon	1	2
	EWEB	1	2
Swimming Areas	State of Oregon	2	3
	EWEB	1	2
	Weyerhaeuser	1	2
Fishing Access	Lane County	7	10
	State of Oregon	2	3
	EWEB	1	2
	Weyerhaeuser	1	2



LOWER MCKENZIE SUBAREA

MAP 4

* LANE COUNTY

PAGE 1

SPECIAL

[illegible]

5. MOHAWK-CAMP CREEK SUBAREA

a) Introduction

The geographical area covered by the Mohawk-Camp Creek Subarea and the parks provided by Lane County are indicated on Map 5. The population in the subarea is projected to increase from 4,018 in 1980 to 4,950 by 1995, a 23 percent increase.

Parks and open space facilities in the subarea are provided by Lane County, The Bureau of Land Management and the River Road Park District.

BLM maintains Shotgun Creek Recreation Area, a popular picnic and swimming area with regional appeal. (Of the 208 square miles in the subarea, the Bureau of Land Management owns 37 square miles, or 18 percent.)

Lane County provides three sites for recreation, Bellinger Landing on the McKenzie River, Mabel Park, an unimproved site, and Lower Camp Creek, also unimproved. River Road Park District owns the McGowan Creek Rifle Range.

Table 4 contains the inventory of park and open space facilities provided by these respective agencies.

The major concerns in parks and open space planning relate to the substantial sand and gravel deposits within the subarea, along the McKenzie River. These deposits are a valuable economic resource to the County. It is important that extraction activities recognize the value of residual lakes as well as conform to the County ordinances regulating such operations in order to insure minimal damage to the environment and to create the potential to establish future park sites.

At the present time the subarea parks and open space facilities are limited. It is important to remember the close ties the area has with the metropolitan area and the high usage it receives from metropolitan residents. As the subarea and metropolitan area experience population growth, parks and open space demands will increase. Unfortunately, except for BLM land, there is little public land available for park development. Therefore, acquisition of park land or development of BLM land is essential.

b) Findings

1. The Mohawk-Camp Creek Subarea is and will continue to experience strong population growth because of its proximity to the Eugene-Springfield Metropolitan Area and the unique environmental quality and attractive living environment provided in the subarea.

2. The subarea population could grow between 40 and 50 percent within the next 20 years. The forthcoming 1980 census should help to more accurately project future growth and needs.
3. The population is concentrated in strips along the valley bottom lands adjacent to major transportation routes.
4. Shotgun Creek is the only developed recreation site in the subarea.
5. Demand for recreation facilities will increase from residents and out-of-area users.
6. Lane County Parks owns only 5.8 acres of park in this subarea.
7. There are no overnight camping facilities in the subarea.
8. The subarea's proximity to the metropolitan area makes it ideal for the development of close-in day use areas.

c) Recommendations

1. Acquisition of riverfront land along the Mohawk and Camp Creek Rivers should receive a high priority.
2. Mabel Park should either be closed or developed into an overnight camping area.
3. Park and open space land acquisition and development in the Mohawk-Camp Creek Subarea should be accelerated in order to meet projected increases and user demand.

d) Projected Needs

The Mohawk-Camp Creek Subarea has such limited parks and open space facilities that it is not possible to project demand based on current facilities. In general, it can be said that the current and projected population increase of the subarea and metropolitan area, combined with the subarea's proximity to the metropolitan area insure that the subarea will experience significant demand for parks and open space facilities.

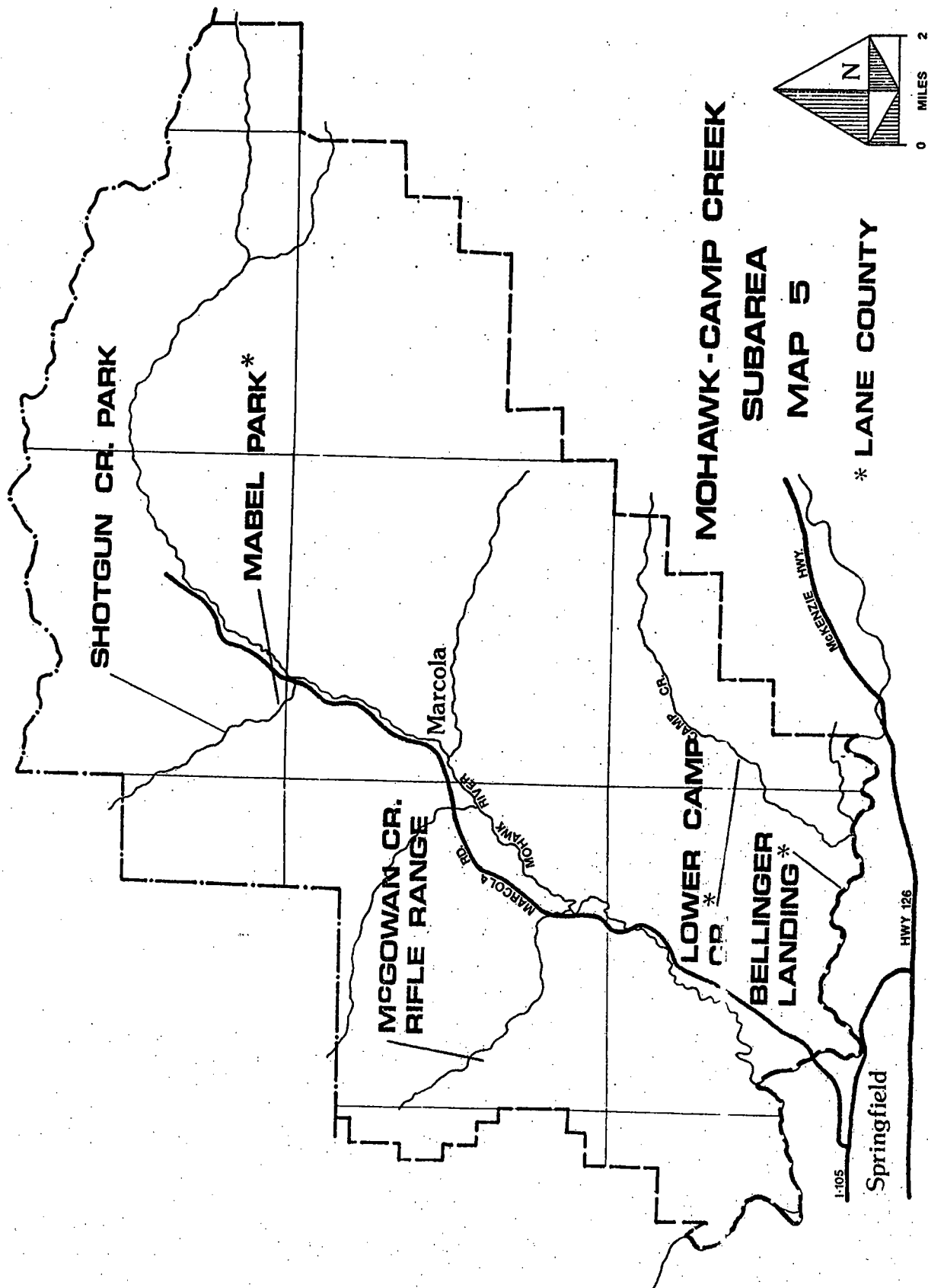


TABLE # 4

SPECIAL

45

6. UPPER MIDDLE FORK SUBAREA

a) Introduction

The geographical area covered by the Upper Middle Fork Subarea and the parks provided by Lane County are indicated on Map 6. This is one of the few subareas which is not projected to experience any significant population increases in the next 20 years.

Parks and Open Space facilities are provided by Lane County, the US Army Corps of Engineers, the Willamette National Forest and the City of Oakridge. The Willamette National Forest provides the greatest number of facilities in the area, followed by Lane County and the Army Corps of Engineers.

In addition to managing most of the land in this area, the Willamette National Forest provides 520 acres of recreation sites, at 34 sites. The facilities are of a low intensity and include picnic areas, overnight camping, boat ramps, fishing and water sports in a wilderness setting.

The Corps operates and maintains Lookout Point, Fall Creek and Hills Creek Reservoirs within the subarea, with a variety of parks and campsites around each reservoir.

Lane County maintains 33 acres in two parks on Fall Creek Reservoir, under lease from the Army Corps of Engineers. These parks offer picnic areas and a boat ramp at each site.

The City of Oakridge maintains Greenwaters Park, a 14-acre facility which offers a picnic area, boat ramp and fishing access. The city is also in the process of developing Osprey and Diamond View Parks and a jogging and bike trail along the Salmon Creek revetment, as well as improving the Willamette Activity Center.

Of the 1,170 square miles of land in the Subarea, 1,020 square miles are owned by the Willamette National Forest and 17 square miles by the Bureau of Land Management. This totals 88.5 percent federal ownership of the Subarea.

Table 5 contains the inventory of parks and open space facilities provided by these respective agencies.

Of particular concern is the fact that, while the overall population of the subarea is not projected to increase significantly, the subarea parks and open space facilities, particularly the public forests, will continue to experience increased use from visitors and tourists.

The forestlands must fulfill multiple-use, sometimes conflicting roles, providing timber resources and recreation opportunities at the same time. Increasing demands for recreation may interfere with timber harvest activities. Similarly, increased use will place additional burdens on the subarea's roads and existing facilities,

and will affect local environmental quality and the quality of the recreational experience.

b) Findings

1. The majority of the residents in the subarea live in Oakridge and work within the subarea.
2. Population growth within the subarea is expected to be slight in the next 25 years.
3. Most of the land in the subarea (88 percent) is federally owned.
4. There are conflicts between management of the forest for timber resources and other multiple land use activities.
5. Overnight camping areas for recreation vehicles are insufficient, especially along Highway 58.
6. There are insufficient and inadequately developed pullouts along Highway 58.
7. Forestlands, in addition to their timber resources, provide recreational potential, valuable watershed and wildlife habitat and an aesthetic quality for both the subarea and the County.
8. There is an insufficient number of boat slips on the subarea's reservoirs.
9. Development is limited on both Fall Creek and Lookout Point Reservoirs due to steep slopes, perimeter roads, and the early drawdown schedule.
10. Federal agencies provide 92 percent of the recreation facilities in the subarea.
11. County influence on recreation planning in this area is minimal, due to the large amount of federally owned land.
12. Recreation facilities are used by local residents, people from the Eugene-Springfield area, and out-of-County tourists.
13. Lane County maintains Ivan Oaks and Landax Landings on Lookout Point Reservoir. Both of these facilities are difficult to maintain due to their distance from other County facilities.

c) Recommendations

1. Major new developments should be required to assist in the provision of recreational facilities necessary to serve the population they will draw to the area.

2. The Willamette National Forest Administration should work closely with the County and the local citizens in the planning of future facilities in the area.
3. Recreational resources should be carefully managed so that other uses, such as timber harvesting and multiple use of reservoirs, will not be preempted. Accordingly, recreational development proposals should be reviewed for potential impacts on environmental quality, local character and community services.
4. Tourist activity in the subarea should be promoted.
5. Modification of existing recreational facilities and government policies affecting those resources could help to increase their use. Specific improvements should include:
 - increasing the mount of free parking along Highway 58;
 - construct more boat docks on the reservoirs; and
 - construct more overnight camping areas.
6. Because of the difficulties in maintaining Landax and Ivan Oaks, these facilities should be returned to the Army Corps of Engineers to be placed under their maintenance program.
7. The County should not acquire leases or further develop any land on Corps reservoirs until a definitive statement by the Corps is made concerning reservoir drawdown schedules.

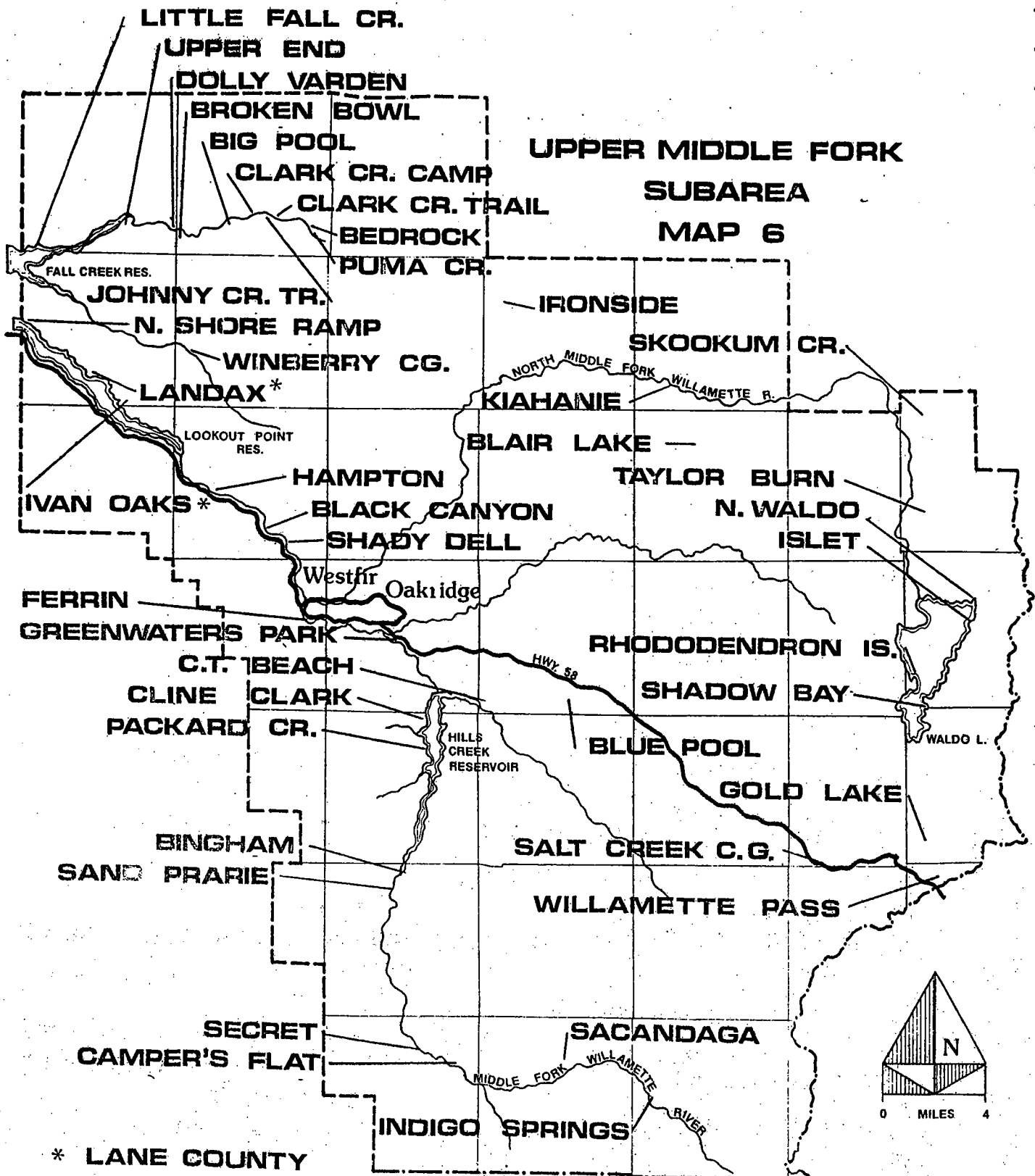
d) Projected Needs

As noted, population within the subarea is not expected to increase significantly over the next 25 years. However, the recreation facilities of the area are heavily used by residents of the Eugene-Springfield area, and therefore increased demands for facilities should be calculated using a growth factor based on the metropolitan area's expected population increase. In addition, increased tourism in Lane County will bring more travelers to Highway 58. The "Eugene-Springfield Metropolitan Area General Plan" update estimates population growth to be 39 percent from 1980 to 1995. Therefore, a conservative figure of 40 percent increase in demand for recreation facilities has been used in demand projections.

SUPPLY

<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1995</u>
Picnic Units	Lane County	19	27
	Federal	11	15
	Agencies	86	120
	Oakridge	35	35
Tent Sites	Federal Agencies	266	372
Trailer Sites	Federal	15	21
	Agencies	245	343

Boat Ramps	Lane County	2	3
	Federal Agencies	10	14
Swimming Areas	Federal Agencies	13	18
Water Sport Areas	Lane County	2	3
	Federal Agencies	5	7
Fishing Access	Lane County	2	3
	Federal Agencies	32	45



UPPER MIDDLE FORK SUBAREA

TABLE #5

PARK

PARK	ACRES	AGENCY	WATER	TOILETS	PICNIC	TENT SITES	TRAILER SITES	BOAT RAMP	SHOWERS	SWIMMING	WATER SPORTS	FISHING	HIKING	HUNTING	HANDICAP ACCESS	SPECIAL	PAGE 1
IVAN OAKS	30	C		X	14			X			X	X					
LANDAX	3	C	X	X	5			X			X	X	X				
NORTH SHORE RAMP (LOOKOUT PT.)	25	CE			3			X			X	X					
UPPER END (FALL CREEK)	110	CE		X	8	15						X					
BROKEN BOWL	10	WNF	X	X	19					X		X	X		X		
DOLLY VARDEN	1	WNF	X	X	4					X		X	X				
CLARK CREEK ORGANIZATION CAMP	8	WNF															Group only
BIG POOL CAMPGROUND	1	WNF	X	X	5					X		X	X				
BEDROCK CAMPGROUND	18	WNF	X	X	6	3	14			X		X	X				
WINBERRY CAMPGROUND	5	WNF		X	3	6						X	X				
HAMPTON	1	WNF		X	2			X			X	X	X	X			
BLACK CANYON	40	WNF	X	X	10	46	15				2	X	X				
SHADY DELL	4	WNF	X	X	3	8						X	X	X			
FERRIN	3	WNF		X	7							X					
JOHNNY CREEK NATURE TRAIL	16	WNF														X	
PUMA CREEK	6	WNF	X	X	10					X		X	X	X			
SALMON CREEK FALLS	9	WNF		X	3	6	6					X	X	X			

TABLE #5

PARK

SPECIAL

	ACRES	AGENCY	WATER	TOILETS	PICNIC	TENT SITES	TRAILER SITES	BOAT RAMP	SHOWERS	SWIMMING	WATER SPORTS	FISHING	HIKING	HUNTING	HANDICAP ACCESS	
C.T. BEACH PICNIC GROUND	2	WNF	X	X	8			X				X				
CLINE CLARK PICNIC AREA	2	WNF		X	3							X				
PACKARD CREEK CAMPGROUND	35	WNF		X	4		34			X		X				
BINGHAM BOATING SITE	2	WNF		X				X			X	X				
SAND PRAIRIE	8	WNF	X	X	10		20	X		X		X				
SECRET CMAPGROUND	5	WNF		X			6					X				
52 CAMPER'S FLAT	2	WNF	X	X			5					X				
KIAHANIE CAMPGROUND	15	WNF	X	X		18	3					X				
BLUE POOL CAMPGROUND	9	WNF	X	X	5	10	9					X				Group picnic
INDIGO SPRINGS CAMPGROUND	3	WNF	X	X	X		3									
SACANDAGA	8	WNF	X	X	X		18					X				
BLAIR LAKE CAMPGROUND	3	WNF	X	X		5				X		X				No motor drive craft
TAYLOF BURN	6	WNF	X	X	X	10	5					X				
RHODODENDRON ISLAND	2	WNF		X		3		X		X		X				Access by boat only
SALT CREEK FALLS	7	WNF		X	2	3	2					X				
SKOOKUM CREEK	2	WNF	X	X			8					X				
NORTH WALDO	45	WNF	X	X	X	35	23	X		X		X				

TABLE #5

PAGE 3

PARK

SPECIAL

ACRES

AGENCY

WATER

TOILETS

PICNIC

TENT SITES

TRAILER SITES

BOAT RAMP

SHOWERS

SWIMMING

WATER SPORTS

FISHING

HIKING

HUNTING

HANDICAP ACCESS

ISLET

SHADOW BAY

GOLD LAKE

WILLAMETTE PASS

GREENWATERS PARK

Winter Sports

7. LOWER MIDDLE FORK SUBAREA

a) Introduction

The geographical area covered by the Lower Middle Fork Subarea and the parks provided by Lane County are indicated on Map 7.

The population of the Subarea is projected to increase from 5,500 in 1980 to over 6,800 by 1995, a 24 percent increase. The City of Lowell is projected to undergo modest population growth from approximately 600 in 1975 to over 900 by 1995.

Parks and open space facilities are provided by City of Lowell, Lane County, State of Oregon and the Corps of Engineers.

The State of Oregon owns 1,065 acres of land in the Subarea. The majority of this land includes Greenway Corridor lands which are planned and managed under the Lane County Greenway Plan.

In addition to the Greenway, the State of Oregon is developing an 800-acre regional park along both banks of the Middle Fork of the Willamette River, just below Dexter Dam. Dexter State Park will be one of the five Willamette River State Parks incorporated into the Greenway System and is intended to primarily serve the population of the Eugene-Springfield Metropolitan Area.

The Army Corps of Engineers maintains Dexter Reservoir and Fall Creek Reservoir located 19 miles east of Eugene in this Subarea. These reservoirs are for the purpose of flood control, irrigation, navigation, water supply, power production and recreation. The Corps has encouraged recreation development on the reservoirs by leasing lands to local agencies, creating 50/50 funding arrangements for development with local agencies and by developing their own recreation sites.

Lane County maintains 442 acres of parkland in this Subarea. Many of the parks are leased from the Army Corps of Engineers (Lowell, Dexter, North Shore, Winberry). Others are on County lands (Clearwater, Jasper, Unity).

Table 6 contains the inventory of parks and open space facilities provided by these agencies.

Concerns of Subarea residents with respect to parks and open space planning include the following:

- The existing quality of the natural environment should be maintained at its existing level or greater.
- Land along rivers should be preserved perpetually for public use.
- A sewage collection and treatment system should be provided to serve Lowell, Dexter and the proposed state park.

- Sand and gravel is an important nonrenewable natural resource essential to the economic well-being of the community. Extraction of sand and gravel resources can create desirable recreation sites.

b) Findings

1. Population has grown markedly in the past 20 years, with an overall increase of 24 percent. Most of this growth has occurred in that part of the subarea closest to Eugene-Springfield. An additional 24 percent increase is projected by 1995.
2. Over half of the employed labor force commutes to the metropolitan area to work.
3. Enhanced recreational opportunities will make the area a more attractive place to live and therefore pressures for immigration and residential development will grow; pressures for tourist commercial development will also grow as the unserved market increases.
4. Certain public facilities, especially transportation facilities, will be subjected to greater loads than before and will have to be upgraded accordingly.
5. The integration of neighborhood and community park facilities with school facilities serves to expand the recreational opportunities for the entire community.
6. Pressures for private residential and commercial development immediately adjacent to major recreational lands will increase.
7. Recreational-based employment for both development and operation of the facilities will increase somewhat, providing improved local job opportunities for local residents.
8. The area contains some of the County's most intensely developed parks.
9. Recreation facilities are extensively used by residents of the subarea and the Eugene-Springfield Metropolitan Area.
10. Seventy-five percent of the visitors to Dexter Reservoir and Fall Creek Reservoir are from Eugene and Springfield.
11. The most popular activities at Dexter Park are:
(1) sightseeing, (2) picnicking, (3) swimming, and
(4) boating/water skiing.
12. The most popular activities at Lowell Park are:
(1) sightseeing, (2) swimming, (3) picnicking, and
(4) boating/water skiing.

13. If the State of Oregon assumes responsibility for Dexter County Park, Lowell Park will be the County's only facility on Dexter Lake.
14. Minimal pool fluctuation at Dexter presents an opportunity for year-around recreation.
15. Mass transit to Dexter Park presents an excellent opportunity for energy savings to recreationalists.
16. Demand for overnight camping areas in the Subarea is high.
17. The early drawdown schedule at Fall Creek Reservoir severely curtails the recreation season.
18. The proposed "Eugene to Pacific Crest Trail," as proposed by the Oregon Recreation Trails Advisory Council in its statewide "Trails System Plan" and as included in the Willamette National Forest "Trail Management Plan," will create a link from Eugene to the Pacific Crest Trail.
19. The Corps has recently undertaken a study of the Willamette Basin to determine the feasibility of concentrating recreational development at several basin projects with revised pool drawdown schedules to maintain full pool during the recreation season.
20. Analysis shows that there is little suitable area for expansion at Fall Creek Reservoir without damaging scenic or natural features.
21. Proposed campground facilities at Dexter State Park will help to meet current demands for overnight camping in this area.

c) Recommendations

1. Local and state officials must work in concert to develop a program which will allow for the extraction of sand and gravel resources in a manner that is orderly, not detrimental to the natural environment or business and provides for the reuse of extraction sites for public recreational purposes. Studies of the resource should be conducted to determine the depth and extent of it and appropriate plans should be made to protect and utilize the resources.
2. New concepts in recreation, including scenic corridors, should be further studied and applied to the subarea.
3. Careful consideration will have to be given to the indirect effects of recreational land use in the Subarea, including effects on the tax base, transportation facilities and the private land economy.
4. Because of the area's proximity to the large population located in the Eugene-Springfield Metropolitan Area, the subarea should

receive a high priority for acquisition and development of recreation sites.

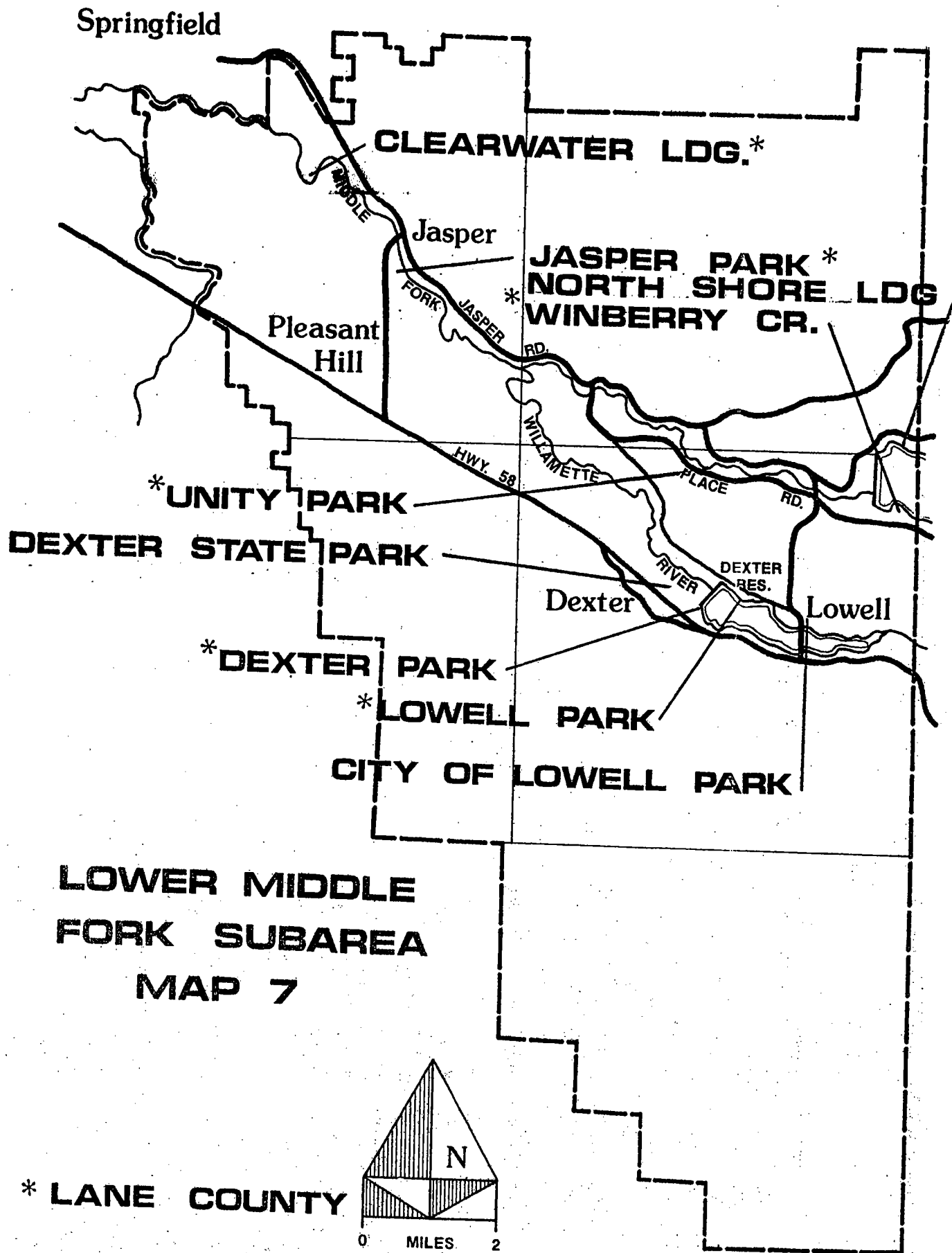
5. The County should encourage the State of Oregon to assume maintenance of Dexter County Park.
6. Dexter Lake should be second only to Fern Ridge Reservoir in priority for development in Lane County.
7. Eugene-Springfield parks should receive increased mass transit service.
8. Lowell Park should receive a high priority for the development of additional swimming, picnicking and boating opportunities as well as overnight camping areas.
9. Fall Creek Reservoir should limit future development to low or moderate intensity in order to maintain the high visual quality of the area.
10. Until the Army Corps of Engineers releases its study of drawdown schedules for the Willamette Basin, Lane County should not participate in the construction of park facilities at Fall Creek. At that time, the County may wish to reevaluate its policy.
11. The County should continue its cooperation with the state in the development of Dexter State Park. This will include updates of recreation demands for this area.

d) Projected Needs

At this time Lane County supplies the majority of developed recreational sites in the Subarea. The following is a list of facilities and quantity of each now in existence and a projection of facilities needed by 1995, according to population growth projections. When interpreting the following data, it is important to remember the high use this area receives from the Eugene-Springfield area. Thus, any unanticipated increase in population in the metropolitan area may significantly affect these projections. A conservative estimate of a 25 percent increase was used in these projections.

<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>PROJECTED NEEDS TO 1995</u>
Picnic Units	Lane County	239	306
Boat Ramps	Lane County	5	6
	State of Oregon	1	1
Swimming	Lane County	2	3
Fishing Access	Lane County	8	10
Docks	Lane County	60 slips	75
Trails	Lane County	7.1 mi.	8.8 mi.

The state is completing the construction of 45 primitive overnight campsites at Dexter State Park. There will also be a demand for overnight parking for campers and additional tent sites in the subarea.



LOWER MIDDLE FORK SUBAREA

TABLE #6

PAGE 1

PARK

SPECIAL

PARK	ACRES	AGENCY	WATER	TOILETS	PICNIC	TENT SITES	TRAILER SITES	BOAT RAMP	SHOWERS	SWIMMING	WATER SPORTS	FISHING	HIKING	HUNTING	HANDICAP ACCESS	SPECIAL
CLEARWATER LANDING	77.8	C						X				X				
JASPER PARK	66.3	C	X	X	130							X			X	
UNITY PARK	8.6	C		X	6							X				
LOWELL PARK	45	C	X	X	20			X		X	X	X				
HOWARD BUFORD REC. AREA	2363	C			6							X	X			
DEXTER PARK	97.8	C	X	X	18			X			X	X				
NORTH SHORE ACCESS (FALL CREEK)	75.7	C		X	5			X				X				
WINBERRY CREEK	70	C	X	X	60			X		X	X	X				
DEXTER STATE PARK	797	S														
UNNAMED	20.6	S														Greenway
LOG JAM ACCESS	80	S														"
JASPER BRIDGE	13.8	S														"
UNNAMED		S														"
UNNAMED	7.2	S														"
UNNAMED	52	S														"
PENGRA ACCESS	94	S														"
HATCHERY HAND LAUNCH	160	CE														"

8. LOWER COAST FORK SUBAREA

a) Introduction

The geographical area covered by the Lower Coast Fork Subarea and the parks provided by Lane County are indicated on Map 8. The population in the rural areas is projected to increase from 3,250 in 1975 to over 4,700 in 1995, a 45 percent increase. In addition, the two cities in the Subarea, Creswell and Cottage Grove, are undergoing consistent growth and are projected to have a combined population of 22,000 by the year 2000, an 83 percent increase over a combined 1975 population of 12,000.

Park and open space facilities are provided by Lane County, the State of Oregon and Georgia Pacific Corporation.

Georgia Pacific operates Julian Cheatham Park, a 5.5-acre park located on Mosby Creek.

The state operates 305.8 acres of parkland in the Subarea, most of which is State Greenway Corridor lands (see complete inventory and DOT classifications in the appendix "Greenway"). The sites are either accessible only by boat or have unimproved boat launching areas. Gettings Creek is a wayside stop located on both sides of I-5, near Saginaw.

The County operates 642.5 acres of land in the Subarea, which include three large landfills; Short Mountain, Creswell and Cottage Grove. These landfills will become County parks when their usefulness as landfills is completed.

Table 7 contains the inventory of parks and open space facilities provided by these respective agencies.

Major concerns of Subarea residents relative to parks and open space planning include the following:

- Maintain the Subarea's individuality, scenic values and rural atmosphere.
- Greenway planning along the Coast Fork of the Willamette should emphasize maintaining the scenic open space and natural character of the river and its bank; should not include the conversion of farmlands to park or Greenway use; should keep most land in private ownership.
- Upon completion of the Creswell and Cottage Grove landfills, these sites should be converted to public parks.
- Maintain and improve the plant and animal habitat and the visual appearance of the area.

b) Findings

1. Residents desire the Short Mountain, Creswell and Cottage Grove landfills to be converted to public parks when they are no longer useful as landfill facilities.
2. Most population is centered near Creswell and Cottage Grove.
3. Enhanced recreational opportunities will increase the attractiveness of the area as a place to live and pressures for residential development will probably increase. Pressures for tourist commercial services will probably increase within the respective communities.
4. The integration of neighborhood and community park facilities with school facilities can result in savings to park and school district taxpayers as well as encourage mixed group activities.
5. A sightseeing steam locomotive train is operated out of Cottage Grove by a commercial firm. This acts as an attraction to County and out-of-area residents.
6. The need for recreation services for persons traveling I-5 will increase as the tourist industry in Lane County grows.
7. Present County facilities in the area consist of a boat launching site on the Coast Fork.
8. Nearby reservoirs supply many of the recreation opportunities for this area.
9. Existing sand and gravel sites may present opportunities for future park sites.
10. Residents have expressed the desire to upgrade the plant and animal habitat and the visual appearance of the area.
11. It is unlikely that Georgia Pacific will expand its Julian Cheatham Park.

c) Recommendations

1. Support efforts to develop the Short Mountain, Creswell and Cottage Grove landfill sites. Design of the proposed Short Mountain site should protect adjacent residents from noise pollution.
2. Encourage the integration of neighborhood and community park facilities with school facilities.
3. Work with local and state officials and industry to develop plans for extracting sand and gravel resources in a manner which is compatible with future recreation development. These plans should include programs to acquire sites upon exhaustion of the resource.

4. Develop plans for an overnight camping area close to I-5.
5. Support efforts by Cottage Grove and Creswell to develop "neighborhood" parks.

d) Projected Needs

It is important to note that this subarea is adjacent to Cottage Grove Reservoir and Dorena Reservoir, and with additional developed recreation facilities, it is anticipated that both these lakes will continue to supply many of the future recreation needs.

It is the preference of the Subarea residents to maintain the rural atmosphere and emphasize the maintenance of open space instead of public acquisition and development of additional private land for active park purposes.

The recreational needs of the subarea are provided by low-intensity activities along the Greenway or by the parkland owned by Georgia Pacific Corporation. The development of the two landfill sites will provide additional recreational opportunities in the future. At the present time, opportunities are available in adjacent subareas, most notably in the Lower Middle Fork and Row River-London Subarea.

Because of the desire of area residents to maintain most future land in private ownership, including the balance of the Greenway lands, the availability of parks elsewhere, and given the future park potential of two landfill sites, no additional park acquisitions are projected at this time, but added development will occur on already existing parkland.

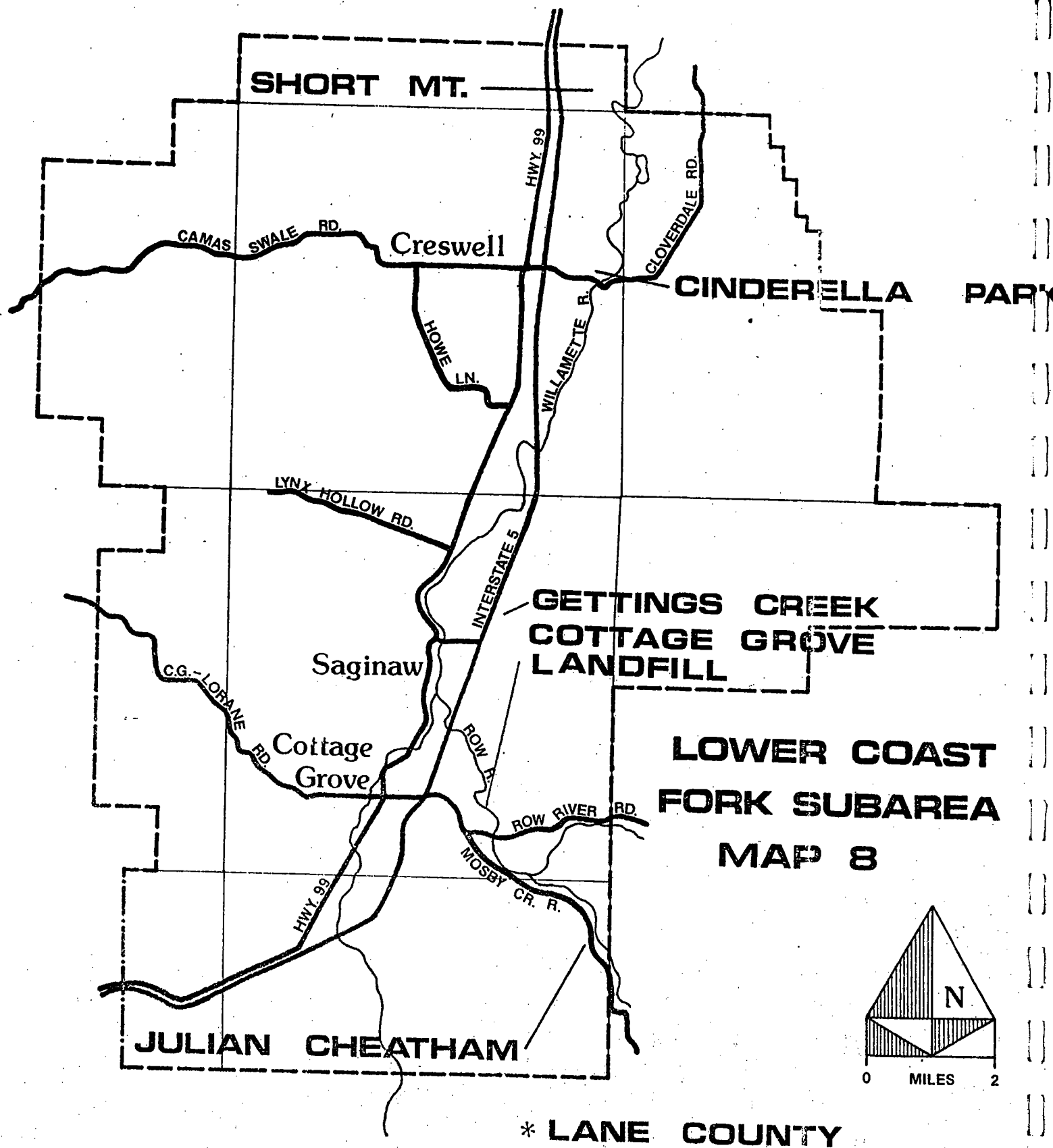


TABLE #7

[illegible]

8. ROW RIVER-LONDON SUBAREA

a) Introduction

The geographical area covered by the Row River-London Subarea and the parks provided by Lane County are indicated on Map 9.

The population of the Subarea is projected to undergo a very modest increase over the current 1,800 residents in the next 20 years. Parks and open space facilities in the Subarea are provided by Lane County, the Umpqua National Forest and the US Army Corps of Engineers. Lane County is the largest supplier of recreation facilities.

The Umpqua National Forest maintains two parks totaling 14 acres. Both parks are located in the National Forest in areas that offer a wilderness-type experience.

The Corps maintains and operates both Dorena and Cottage Grove Reservoirs in the Subarea. Dorena Reservoir is located six miles east of Cottage Grove. Other than Schwarz Park, located just below the dam, all recreation facilities on Dorena Reservoir are leased to and maintained by Lane County. Development on the lake is limited by an early drawdown schedule and the lack of developable land caused by steep slopes, unstable soil and barriers presented by roads and railway lines. The majority of users of the lake are from the Eugene-Springfield area.

Development is also limited at Cottage Grove Reservoir because of limited land available, poor soils, and barriers presented by perimeter roads and an early drawdown schedule.

Lane County maintains 517.2 acres of park in the Subarea, most of which is located on Dorena Reservoir and on Sharps Creek. (Bohemia Saddle Park is located in the Umpqua National Forest.) The parks on Dorena Lake are operated under a lease agreement from the Corps and part of Bohemia Park is leased from the National Forest. Other than Row Point, which may be developed as a small marina and catamaran launch area, the County has no immediate plans for expansion of any of these reservoir parks, primarily because of the limited recreation season caused by the early drawdown. This question must be resolved before any further development on the lake is planned.

Table 8 contains the inventory of parks and open space facilities provided by these respective agencies.

b) Findings

1. Developable land around Dorena Reservoir is limited.
2. The drawdown schedule at Dorena Reservoir limits the length of the recreation season.

3. The Subarea has several features which contribute to recreational activity including large acreages of forested land (much of which is publicly owned), a variety of water features, a number of developed sites, two unique commercial tours, several historic points of interest and rural scenic quality and open space.
4. Recreational development and activity may inherently come into conflict with, and have impact on, other uses in the Subarea. For example, recreational activity may conflict with industrial mining (especially in the Bohemia area), timber harvesting and/or other uses of the reservoirs; recreational mining may conflict, through its effect on water quality, with other uses downstream; and growth in recreational activity may place a burden on the road system.
5. Cottage Grove and Dorena Reservoirs are highly used by residents of Eugene-Springfield and Cottage Grove.
6. There are circulation and activity location problems at Baker Bay.
7. The large holdings of federal land furnish many recreation opportunities.
8. Over 30 percent of the residents of the Subarea work in Eugene-Springfield, creating strong ties between the metropolitan area and the Subarea.
9. There is an increasing interest in the historical areas, such as the Bohemia mining area, by local residents and tourists.
10. Vaughn, Bake Stewart, Teeters Creek and Row Point parks have no development at the present time. However, preliminary plans have been developed for Row Point to include moorage and a marina for boats and onshore moorage for catamarans. These plans were developed in response to local interest.
11. The Army Corps of Engineers maintains all of the recreation sites on Cottage Grove Reservoir.
12. Additional overnight camping areas are needed.

c) Recommendations

1. Any new residential development in the Subarea should help supply recreational facilities necessary to serve the population increases generated by the development.
2. Historical features, such as the Bohemia mining area, historic roads and trails, archeological sites and the covered bridges, should be maintained, reconstructed and protected for recreational purposes and to maintain contact with the history and heritage of the area.

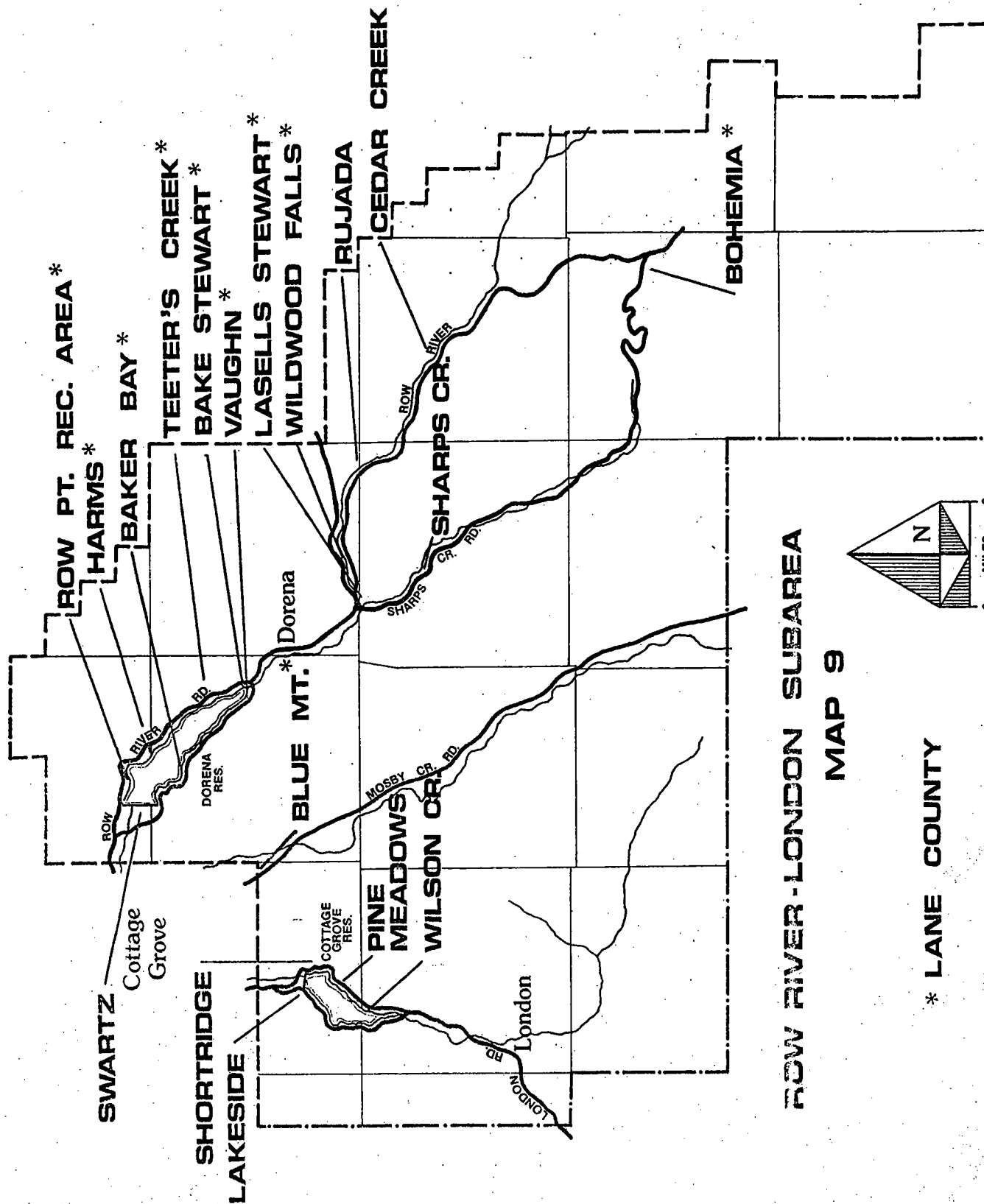
3. Subarea residents should be kept informed and involved in federal, state and/or local recreational planning and development matters.
4. Development of recreational facilities and activities within the Subarea should be coordinated and managed to respect other uses, such as industrial mining, timber harvesting and multiple use of the reservoirs; to maintain services such as the transportation system and to protect amenities such as water and scenic quality.
5. With the exception of the proposed marina at Row Point, no further development should occur at Dorena Reservoir until a more suitable statement concerning drawdown schedules is made by the Army Corps of Engineers.
6. Lane County should encourage and assist in the continuing interest in the historical resources of the area, particularly the Bohemia mining area.
7. Vehicle access should be limited at both Vaughn and Bake Stewart parks until further development.
8. Teeter's Creek, which is now under lease from the Army Corps of Engineers for recreation and grazing purposes, should be returned to the Corps to be used for a wildlife management area, as stated in the Corps' Dorena Reservoir Master Plan.
9. Lane County should identify areas that would be suitable for overnight RV parking and tent camping and develop these facilities.
10. The circulation and activity problems at Baker Bay should be corrected by relocating the entrance road.

d) Projected Needs

The population of the Subarea is not expected to grow significantly by 1995. However, over 75 percent of the visitors to Cottage Grove Reservoir and Dorena Reservoir come from the Eugene-Springfield area. This can be assumed to be true, to some extent, of the other parks in the Subarea. Therefore, the growth projections of the metropolitan area will have a significant impact on demands. Given the projected increases in the Eugene-Springfield Metropolitan Area, a conservative estimate of a 40 percent increase in future demand was used.

<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1995</u>
Picnic Units	Lane County	82	115
	Federal Agencies	148	207
Overnight Camping For RV	Lane County	34	48
	Federal Agencies	143	200

Boat Ramps	Lane County	2	3
	Federal Agencies	2	3
Shower Facilities	Lane County	1	2
	Federal Agencies	1	2
Swimming Areas	Lane County	1	2
	Federal Agencies	3	4
Water Sports	Lane County	2	3
	Federal Agencies	3	4
Fishing Access	Lane County	8	11
	Federal Agencies	7	10



ROW RIVER-LONDON SUBAREA

TABLE #8

PARK

SPECIAL

PARK	ACRES	AGENCY	WATER	TOILETS	PICNIC	TENT SITES	TRAILER SITES	BOAT RAMP	SHOWERS	SWIMMING	WATER SPORTS	FISHING	HIKING	HUNTING	HANDICAP ACCESS	SPECIAL
BOHEMIA SADDLE PARK	12.2	C		X	6								X			
SHARPS CREEK	82.0	BLM	X	X	2	10				X		X	X			
LASELLS-STEWART/WILDWOOD FALLS	16.3	C		X	12							X				
BAKE STEWART	22	C		X								X	X			
VAUGHN PARK	32.5	C										X				
TEETER'S CREEK	34	C														
BAKER BAY	88	C	X	X	30	34		X	X	X	X	X	X			
HARMS	23.2	C		X	3			X			X	X				
ROW POINT	9	C										X				
BLUE MOUNTAIN	280	C	X	X	31							X	X			
CEDAR CREEK	5	UNF		X		8						X		X		
RUJADA	9	UNF	X	X	10	10						X		X		
SCHWARZ PARK	80	CE	X	X	12	32						X				
LAKESIDE PARK	8	CE	X	X	42			X		X	X	X				
SHORTRIDGE PARK	7	CE	X	X	43							X				
PINE MEADOWS	18	CE		X		93			X	X	X	X			X	
WILSON CREEK	10	CE	X	X	41			X		X	X	X				

10. LORANE SUBAREA

a) Introduction

The geographical area covered by the Lorane Subarea is indicated on Map 10. Very little population increase is projected in the Subarea over the next 15 years. Projections indicate an increase from 515 in 1980 to 560 in 1995.

The Subarea has no developed parks. The rural, isolated character of the Subarea and the lack of urban or intensely developed areas creates a quiet, pastoral environment mitigating the need for established parks or open space.

While lacking developed parks in the Subarea, residents are still within a 30-minute drive of some of the County's most intensely developed parks, and these adjacent facilities are furnishing their recreational needs.

b) Findings

1. Area residents consider the rural setting they live in as providing adequate park and open space.
2. The area will not experience a significant population growth by 1995.
3. Adjacent facilities satisfy present recreation demands.
4. Future needs may require some park development.

c) Recommendations

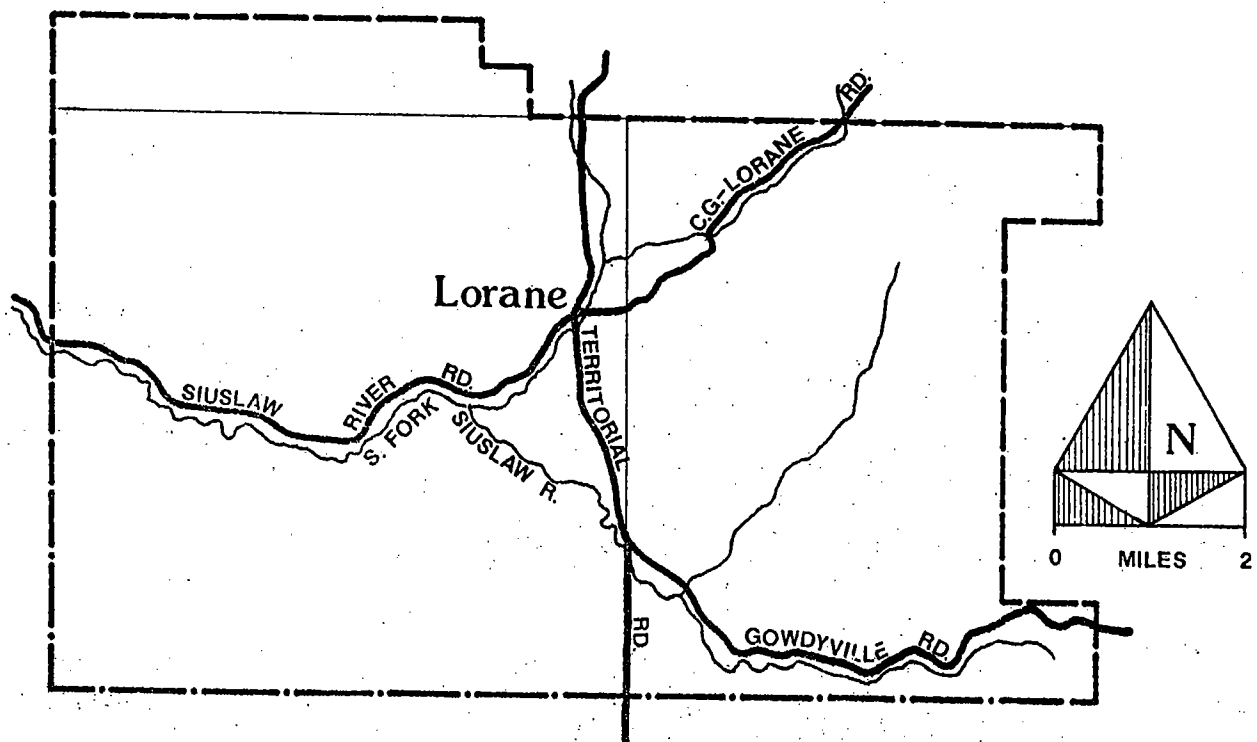
Lane County should periodically monitor the population growth and recreation needs of the Subarea in order to determine demands for park development.

d) Projected Needs

Given the limited population and rural character, no parks and open space facilities will be needed in the planning time frame.

LORANE SUBAREA

MAP 10



11. SPENCER CREEK SUBAREA

a) Introduction

The area covered by the Spencer Creek Subarea is indicated on Map 11.

The population of the Subarea is projected to increase from 2,300 in 1980 to over 3,000 by 1995, a 42 percent increase. At the present time, there are no developed parks in the Subarea. There are playgrounds at the local school and the Izaak Walton Rifle Range, a facility for trap shooting, target practice, and related activities.

In 1956, Frank and Jessie Kinney deeded a 20-acre parcel to Lane County near the intersection of Gimple Hill Road and Modesto Drive. The land was deeded with the restriction that it be used for "playground purposes and the receipts from any timber sold on this property shall be put into a fund for the improvements of park and playgrounds on this particular property only." The County has not yet developed plans for a park, but the possibility remains that development will occur at some point in the future.

Residents of the Subarea have expressed certain concerns, including:

- The area presently offers an open, rural, unpolluted living environment which should be maintained.
- There is a general feeling that the quality of the environment is good and a concern that it remain so.
- Protection of the scenic value and beauty of the Spencer Creek basin area is important.
- There is a need for equestrian and bike trails.
- There is a need for a community center with recreation facilities.

b) Findings

1. Many people who live in the Subarea have moved into the area for the "country," i.e., nonurban, atmosphere. This atmosphere, in and of itself, is an important recreational feature.
2. Area residents live close enough to highly developed recreation areas to easily take advantage of them.
3. There are no developed park sites in the Subarea.
4. A need exists for equestrian/bicycle paths.
5. One 20-acre parcel, located near Gimple Hill Road and Modesto Drive, has been deeded to the County for recreational purposes. This property is currently undeveloped.

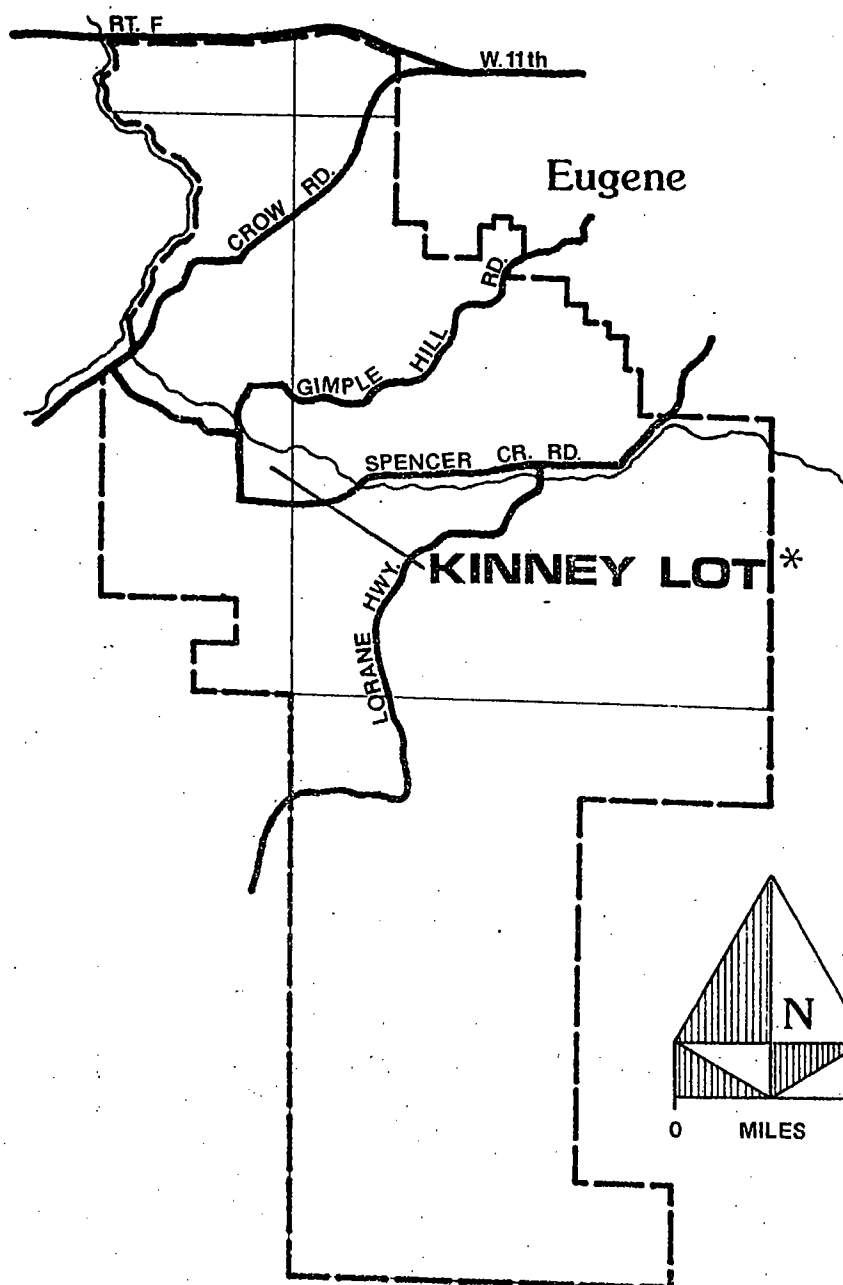
6. The Izaak Walton range provides some specialized recreational opportunities, as well as some public service activities.

c) Recommendations

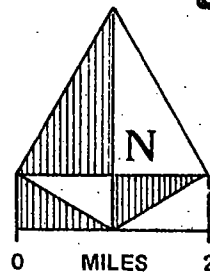
1. Investigate County should investigate the possibility of developing equestrian/bicycle paths in the area.
2. Continue to hold the Kinney property for future park development.
3. Continue to monitor the growth of the Subarea to determine its recreation needs.

d) Projected Needs

No parks and open space facilities will be needed in the planning timeframe.



**SPENCER CREEK
SUBAREA
MAP 11**



*** LANE COUNTY**

12. LONG TOM-FERN RIDGE SUBAREA

a) Introduction

The geographical area covered by the Long Tom-Fern Ridge Subarea and the parks provided by Lane County are indicated in Map 12. For the convenience of this report, County parks located on Fern Ridge Reservoir are included in this subarea (Orchard Point and Richardson).

The population of the Subarea is projected to increase from 6,700 in 1980 to over 9,200 in 1995, a 37 percent increase. The population of Veneta is projected to reach 4,000 by 1995, a 67 percent increase over the 1980 population of 2,400.

Lane County and the US Army Corps of Engineers maintain recreation sites in the Subarea.

Lane County maintains three parks under lease agreements from the Army Corps of Engineers; two of which, Orchard Point and Richardson Park, are among the highest level developed parks in the County system.

Fern Ridge Reservoir, managed by the Corps, is located 12 miles from the center of Eugene. It is unique in its recreation appeal due to its proximity to the Eugene-Springfield area. The lake and surrounding lands are abundant in wildlife and natural resources; utilities are close by; and the site is easily accessible to the public.

Existing recreation features include six parks, four private facilities (totaling 17 acres), and 3,943 acres leased to the Oregon State Game Commission. Fir Butte and Gibson Island offer potential park sites.

Recreational visits to Fern Ridge have increased tremendously in the past 20 years due to: (1) the increase in popularity of boating, sailboating and water skiing; (2) the excellent beaches; (3) year-around fishing; (4) bird hunting and game management; (5) attractive picnic areas; and (6) the potential for interpretive nature facilities.

As with the other Corps' projects in Lane County, 80 to 90 percent of the visitors come from the Eugene-Springfield area. Of the eight reservoirs in Lane County, Fern Ridge attracts 70 percent of the total reservoir visitors. Other visitors come from the Corvallis-Albany area, with the remainder being out-of-area and state visitors. Based on studies done by the Corps, the following activities are those most preferred by the users: (1) swimming; (2) picnicking, boating/sailing; (3) hiking and walking; (4) water skiing and overnight camping; and (5) fishing.

In order to meet the present and projected park and open space needs, the Corps of Engineers has developed a master plan for Fern Ridge Reservoir.

Table 8 contains the inventory of park facilities provided by these respective agencies.

b) Findings

1. Fern Ridge Lake is a unique water-oriented recreation area within easy driving range of the metropolitan area. As a result, 80 to 90 percent of the users of Fern Ridge Reservoir are from the metropolitan area.
2. The potential exists for easy access to Fern Ridge Lake by mass transit.
3. Pool fluctuation on Fern Ridge can restrict the recreation season.
4. The population of the Subarea is expected to increase by 37 percent.
5. Conflicting demands are being placed on the use of Fern Ridge Reservoir by recreationists and agricultural demands for irrigation. By law irrigation uses of the reservoir have priority over recreation uses.
6. Overnight camping facilities are needed in Fern Ridge Reservoir area.
7. There is presently no system of bicycle, equestrian, or pedestrian paths from the metropolitan area to Fern Ridge.
8. There are insufficient moorage slips and picnic areas on the lake.
9. There is a need for pullouts and parking areas on West 11th.
10. Parking and launching areas are needed at river access points in the Subarea.
11. A need exists for a teen park where amplified music is allowed.

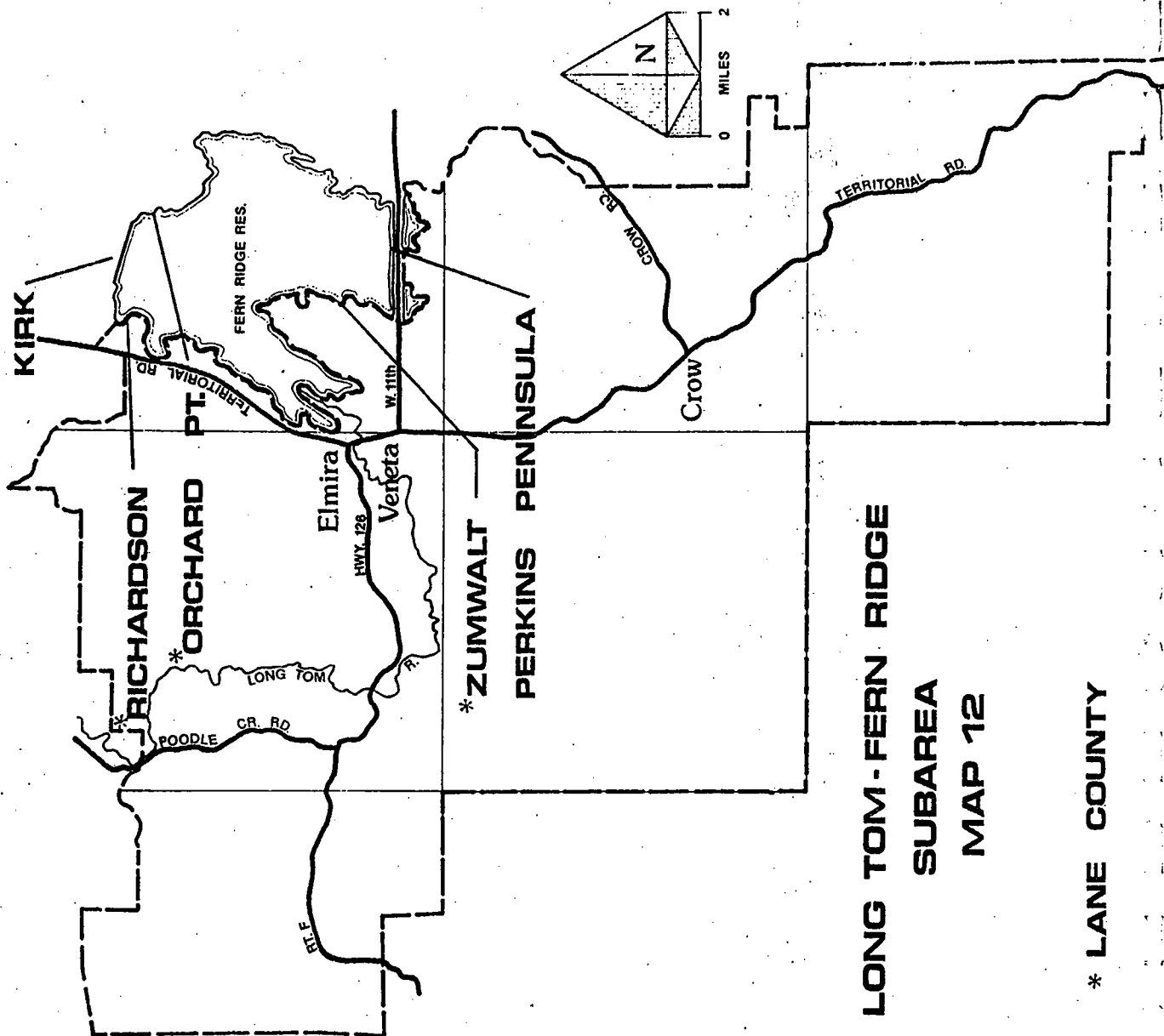
c) Recommendations

1. The feasibility of increasing Lane Transit District's service to Fern Ridge Reservoir on weekends during the summer months should be investigated.
2. Development of Richardson Park should proceed according to the Master Plan as funds become available.

3. Lane County should encourage and help develop the Amazon Canal Trail System.
 4. Pullouts and parking areas should be developed by the State of Oregon on West 11th.
 5. Lane County should encourage the State of Oregon to develop cartop boat launch sites on the Long Tom River.
 6. Development plans should be done for Zumwalt Park.
 7. The Master Plan for Fern Ridge Reservoir developed by the Army Corps of Engineers should be implemented as it pertains to those park lands leased by Lane County, and updated as recreation needs develop.
 8. Development of County facilities in the Subarea should receive the highest priority for development for the next 15 years.
- d) Projected Needs

Because the Subarea is so heavily used as a recreation resource by the metropolitan area, demand predictions for recreation facilities must include growth predictions for the metropolitan area and the subarea's projected growth. Because the Eugene-Springfield area is expected to grow 39 percent by 1995, and the subarea by 37 percent, a conservative figure of 50 percent more recreation facilities was used in estimating 1995 demands.

<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1995</u>
Picnic Units	Lane County	153	230
	Federal Agencies	57	86
Boat Ramps	Lane County	3	5
	Federal Agencies	1	2
Swimming Areas	Lane County	2	3
	Federal Agencies	1	2
Water Sport Areas	Lane County	3	5
	Federal Agencies	2	3
Fishing Access	Lane County	3	5
	Federal Agencies	2	3



**LONG TOM-FERN RIDGE
SUBAREA
MAP 12**

*** LANE COUNTY**

PAGE 1

PARK

81

13. WILLAMETTE-LONG TOM SUBAREA

a) Introduction

The geographical area covered by the Willamette-Long Tom Subarea and the parks provided by Lane County are indicated on Map 13.

The population of the Willamette-Long Tom Subarea is projected to increase from 10,000 in 1980 to 15,000 in 1995, a 50 percent increase.

Junction City had a 1980 population of 2,900 and is projected to experience a 50 percent increase to over 4,400 by 1995. Coburg is projected to experience an increase of 19 percent from 840 in 1980 to 1,000 by 1995.

Lane County and the State of Oregon maintain recreation sites within the Subarea exclusive of Fern Ridge Reservoir which is discussed in the Long Tom-Fern Ridge Subarea.

The State of Oregon operates 393.8 acres of land in the Willamette-Long Tom Subarea. This includes state Greenway Corridor lands, Washburne Wayside and Alderwood Parks.

State Greenway Corridor lands are planned and managed according to the Lane County Greenway Plan.

Lane County operates 51.9 acres of park land in this Subarea. Most of these lands provide river access with improved boat ramps to the main stem of the Willamette River.

Table 10 contains an inventory of parks provided by these respective agencies.

Concerns of the Subarea residents relative to parks and open space planning include the following:

- The Subarea presently offers an open, rural, unpolluted living environment which should be maintained, especially in the face of projected movement into the area and resultant demands on community services, environment, etc.
- Additional land to be developed for recreational purposes should be land of marginal agricultural productivity.
- The Willamette Greenway should be confined to land which is not suitable agricultural land, and it should not be acquired by condemnation.
- There is a need for additional recreational facilities and programs.

b) Findings

1. The Willamette-Long Tom Subarea is and will probably continue to experience increased population growth as will the communities of Coburg and Junction City.
2. The Subarea will continue to have close economic and social ties with the metropolitan area.
3. There is a wide variety of recreational facilities in the Subarea.
4. Recreational facilities, including proposed improvements, appear to be fully adequate to meet the needs of the local population; additional improvements will probably be demanded by pressures from outside the Subarea (e.g., metropolitan area).
5. Most developed recreational facilities are concentrated along the Willamette River.
6. Recreational development can influence surrounding land uses, such as generating additional pressures for development.
7. Besides state Greenway Corridor land, there is no public land set aside for future park sites.
8. The three boat ramps maintained by the County have only minimal facilities.
9. Awbrey Park would make an excellent neighborhood park because it is located in a densely populated residential area.
10. An interest exists between Lane County, the City of Eugene and the Army Corps of Engineers to develop bicycle, pedestrian, and bridle paths along the Amazon Drainage Canal from Eugene to Fern Ridge Reservoir.

c) Recommendations

1. Major new residential development in the Subarea should help supply those recreational facilities required to serve the new population increases it will bring.
2. Planning or development of bikeways in rural areas should not intrude into important farmland.
3. The County should actively pursue acquisitions of future park land in the Subarea to be held in reserve.
4. Brown's and Hileman's Landings should be rebuilt.
5. As park agencies develop County properties within their jurisdiction should be granted to them.

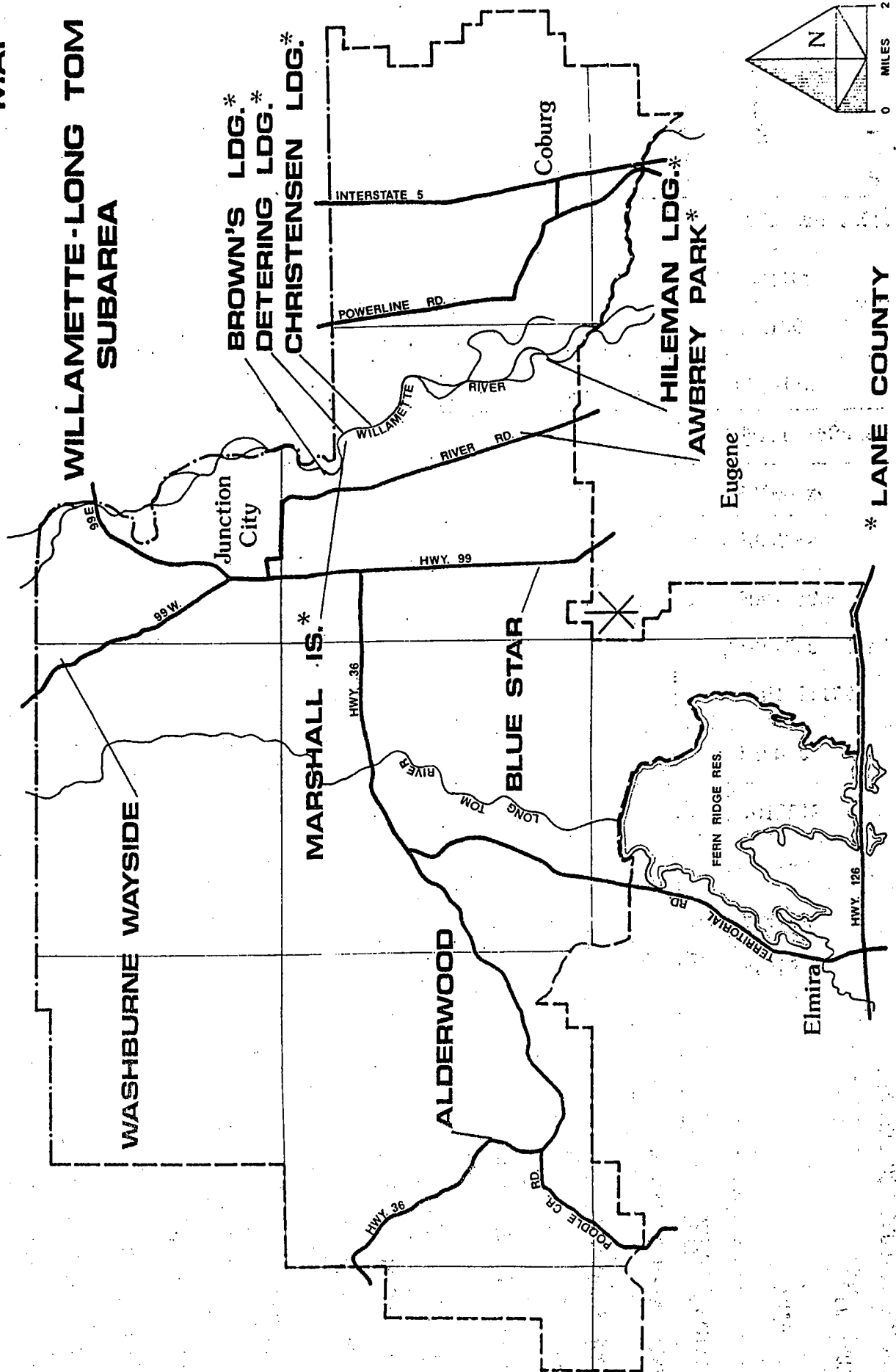
6. The County should develop a plan for hiking trails in the Subarea including the Fern Ridge to Eugene trail and the Bethel District to Alvadore Trail.
7. Overnight camping sites in the Subarea will be needed for Subarea residents, metropolitan area users, and tourists traveling through the County.

d) Projected Needs

At this time the County and the State supply the recreation sites in the Subarea. The following is a list of facilities and quantity of each now in existence and a projection of facilities needed by 1995, according to population growth projections. When interpreting this data it is important to remember that demand in this Subarea is highly influenced by growth in the metropolitan area. An increase of 40 percent was used in projected needs to 1995.

<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>EXISTING</u>	<u>PROJECTED NEEDS TO 1995</u>
Picnic Units	Lane County	4	6
	State of Oregon	25	27
Boat Ramps	Lane County	3	4
Camp Sites	Lane County	0	0
	State of Oregon	0	0
Swimming	State/County	0	0
Fishing Access	Lane County	3	4
Trails	Lane County	0	0
	State of Oregon	0	0

MAP 13



HILLAMETTE-LONG TOM SUBAREA

TABLE #10

PARK

PAGE 1

SPECIAL

PARK	ACRES	AGENCY	WATER	TOILETS	PICNIC	TENT SITES	TRAILER SITES	BOAT RAMP	SHOWERS	SWIMMING	WATER SPORTS	FISHING	HIKING	HUNTING	HANDICAP ACCESS	SPECIAL
HILEMAN LANDING	31.6	C		X				X				X				Greenway
CHRISTENSEN'S LANDING	2.9	C						X				X				"
BROWN'S LANDINGS	.37	C						X				X				"
AWBREY	5.2	C	X		4											
MARSHALL ISLAND PARK	11	C														"
DETERING LANDING	.9	C														"
BLUE STAR REST AREA	2	S		X								X				
WASHBURNE WAYSIDE	37	S		X	8											
ALDERWOOD	80	S	X	X	17							X				
BLUE STAR LANDING	56	S														Greenway
SCANDIA LANDING	20	S														"
UNNAMED	12.9	S														"
MARSHALL ISLAND ACCESS	39.3	S														"
UNNAMED LAND	70	S														"
HILEMAN LANDING	70	C						X				X				"
UNNAMED LAND	6.6	S														"

14. SIUSLAW-LAKE CREEK SUBAREA

a) Introduction

The geographical area covered by the Siuslaw-Lake Creek Subarea and the parks provided by Lane County are indicated on Map 14. The population of the Subarea is projected to increase from 3,600 in 1980 to 3,800 by 1995, a five percent increase.

Lane County, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Siuslaw National Forest maintain recreation sites in this Subarea.

The BLM maintains 400 acres of park sites. Four out of five sites offer overnight camping areas and all have picnic facilities. Four of the sites are remote, offering a wilderness-type experience.

The Siuslaw National Forest maintains 56 acres of park land in the Subarea at two sites. The North Fork Siuslaw site is quite remote offering picnic and fishing access, while Archie Knowles Campground is located on Route "F".

Lane County maintains 147 acres of park sites in the Subarea, most of which are river-oriented (boat access and picnic facilities) located along Route "F" and Highway 36. Camp Lane is a unique facility for group reservation camping which receives heavy use from May to October.

Table 11 contains the inventory of parks provided by these respective agencies.

Concerns expressed by Subarea residents with respect to parks and open space planning include the following:

- To help preserve a rural atmosphere, open spaces and marginal agricultural lands should be preserved and maintained.
- Potential recreational and park areas should be identified and developed.
- Specific areas for trail bikes should be developed.

b) Findings

1. A small number of Subarea residents work in the metropolitan area.
2. Most of the land in the Subarea is owned by the federal government. This limits Lane County's direct influence on recreation planning in much of the Subarea.
3. The population of the Subarea will not grow significantly by 1995.

4. Most of Lane County's recreation sites are located on either Route "F" or Highway 36 and are river oriented.
5. Existing recreation sites are heavily used by travelers and tourists.
6. The Siuslaw National Forest is currently developing a land use plan for the Mapleton District.
7. The Siuslaw National Forest is developing trails to a primitive campground by Four Water Falls, Smith River and Kentucky Creek.
8. There is a need for overnight camping facilities on Route "F" and Highway 36.
9. There is a need to acquire additional access along the Siuslaw River.
10. There is an interest in developing a special use park for trail bikes.
11. There is an interest in developing a bike path from Eugene to Reedsport via Crow and Smith River.
12. The large land holdings of BLM and Siuslaw National Forest offer many recreation opportunities.
13. The State Department of Fish and Wildlife would like Lane County to purchase land by "the horn" on the Siuslaw River and Collard Lake.

c) Recommendations

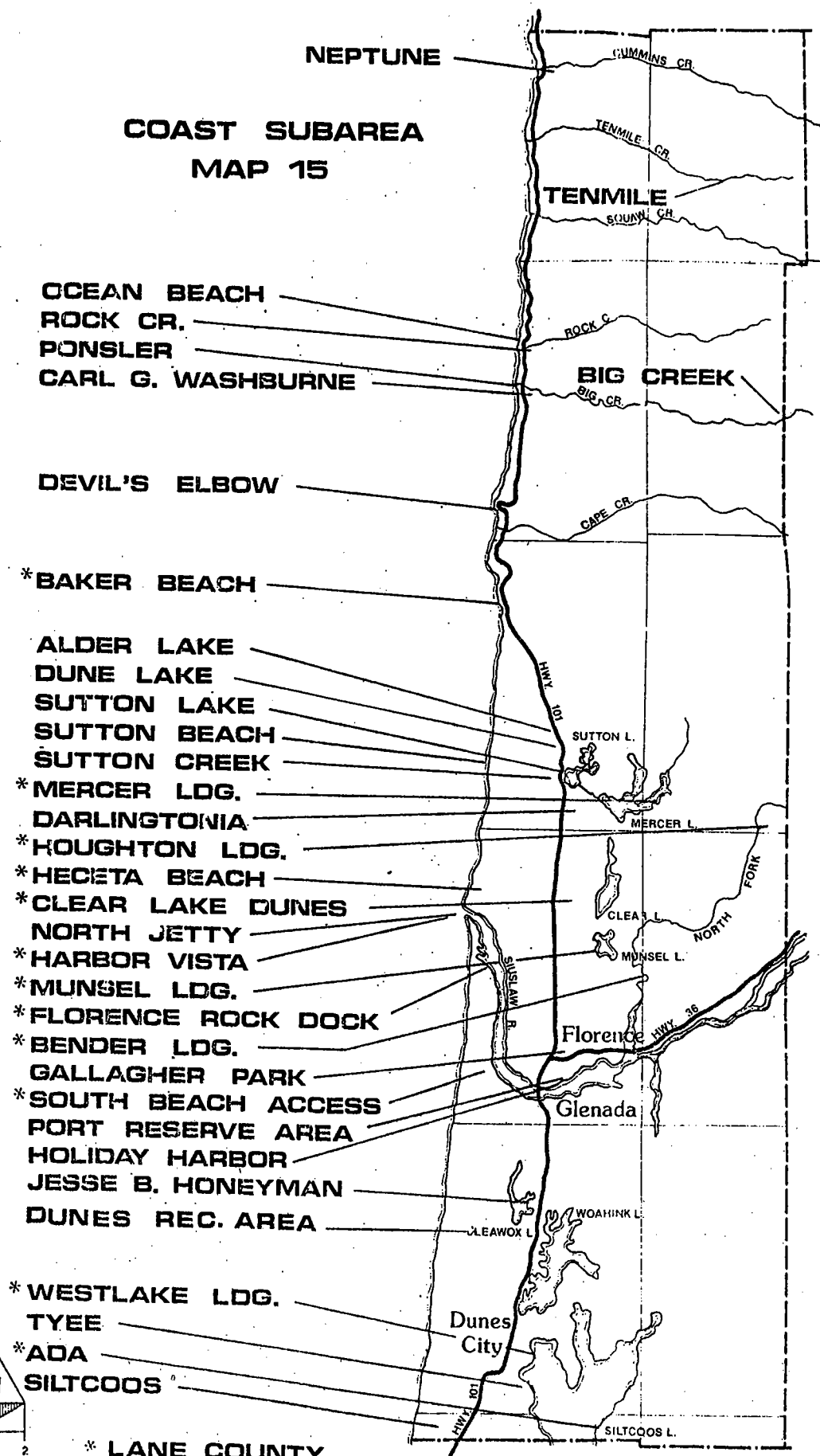
1. Develop overnight camping areas on Route "F" and Highway 36.
2. Pursue additional land purchases on the Siuslaw River.
3. Investigate developing a bike path from Eugene to Reedsport with the State Department of Transportation.
4. Development in and around community development centers or rural service centers should be encouraged to serve the tourist industry stimulated by the Subarea's recreational facilities.
5. County, state and federal governments should continue to coordinate recreational facility development and recreational programs.
6. Lane County should investigate land purchase at "the horn" and Collard Lake.

d) Projected Needs

Based solely on Subarea growth, most existing facilities would appear to be adequate to 1995. However, many of the present facilities on heavily used tourist traveling Routes "F" and Highway 36 are at capacity. With projected growth of the Eugene-Springfield area and tourism, it is reasonable then to anticipate a 30 percent demand increase in projecting needs to 1995.

<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1995</u>
Picnic Units	Federal Agencies	41	53
	Lane County	33	43
Tent Sites	Federal Agencies	26	34
Trailer Sites	Federal Agencies	43	56
Boat Ramps	Federal Agencies	1	2
	Lane County	9	12
Swimming Areas	Federal Agencies	2	3
	Lane County	1	1
Water Sports	Lane County	1	1
Fishing Access	Federal Agencies	5	6
	Lane County	12	16

COAST SUBAREA MAP 15



SIUSLAW-LAKE CREEK SUBAREA

TABLE #11

PARK

PARK	ACRES	AGENCY	WATER	TOILETS	PICNIC	TENT SITES	TRAILER SITES	BOAT RAMP	SHOWERS	SWIMMING	WATER SPORTS	FISHING	HIKING	HUNTING	HANDICAP ACCESS	SPECIAL
HAIGHT CREEK	40	BLM	X	X	5		4					X				
CLAY CREEK	80	BLM	X	X	8	6	14			X		X	X			
WHITTAKER CREEK	120	BLM	X	X	9	16	15	X		X		X	X			
LAKE CREEK	120	BLM	X	X	9							X	X			
TURNER CREEK	40	BLM	X	X	3	4	3									
ARCHIE KNOWLES	31	SNF	X	X	2		7							X		
⁶ NORTH FORK SIUSLAW	25	SNF		X	5							X		X		
WOLF CREEK	1	C						X				X				
FORD'S CROSSING	.5	C						X				X				
LINSLAW	41.5	C	X	X	8							X				
AUSTA	.3	C						X				X				
CAMP LANE	16.3	C	X	X					X			X	X			Group only
TRIANGLE LAKE	.5	C	X	X	3			X			X	X				
SCHINDLER	.5	C			3			X				X				
DEADWOOD	.8	C						X				X				
TIDE WAYSIDE	2	C	X	X	8			X				X				
FARNHAM LANDING	2.5	C			2			X				X				

PAGE 2

92

15. COAST SUBAREA

a) Introduction

The geographical area covered by the Coast Subarea and the parks provided by Lane County are indicated on Map 15. The population of the Coast Subarea is projected to increase from 2,700 in 1980 to over 3,400 by 1995, a 26 percent increase. The population of Florence is projected to reach 8,600 by 2000, a 115 percent increase over the 1980 population of 4,000. Dunes City is projected to grow from 1,150 residents in 1980 to 1,900 in 1995, a 65 percent increase.

The Siuslaw National Forest, Port of Siuslaw, State of Oregon, City of Florence and Lane County maintain recreational sites in the Coast Subarea.

The Siuslaw National Forest maintains 241 acres of park sites at 11 locations in the area. The majority of the sites are inland from the beach, providing tent sites, trailer camping, and fishing access. The National Dunes Recreation Area, administered by the Siuslaw National Forest, has completed a land use plan and is proceeding with additional developments in the South Jetty Beach area. New developments will include more parking areas, a dune buggy area, and some limited overnight camping areas.

The Port of Siuslaw maintains 25 acres of park lands at two sites. Both sites are in the City of Florence. Holiday Harbor offers trailer camping, while the Port Preserve is a picnic area.

The State provides 2,538 acres of park land in six locations, both inland and on the beach. Most of their facilities are day-use picnic areas with the exceptions of the Carl G. Washburne Park and Jessie M. Honeyman Park which provide large tent and trailer camping with hookups.

In addition to these existing facilities there are three pedestrian/equestrian/bicycle trails planned for the coast area within Lane County: the Oregon Coast Trail, the Coast Bicycle Route, and the Coast Range Trail.

The County maintains 565 acres of park land in the area at 11 sites. Most offer picnic areas and boat launching along rivers and inland lakes. Harbor Vista has camping and a view structure overlooking the mouth of the Siuslaw River. A public fishing pier is located on the south jetty of the Siuslaw River.

Table 12 contains the inventory of park facilities provided by these respective agencies.

The Subarea depends heavily on tourism as a major part of its economy. Recreation facilities, therefore, are essential. The

quantity and quality of the facilities has a direct bearing on the livelihood of the Subarea.

Concerns expressed by Subarea residents with respect to parks and open space planning include:

- The expansion of public recreation areas has a critical impact on the region, especially public facilities and services.
- Plan for future growth, particularly recreation and tourism.
- Provide recreation facilities for youth and senior citizens.

b) Findings

1. Tourism is a very important part of the local economy.
2. Traffic volumes have risen by about 30 to 40 percent since 1964 in all areas where counts were taken on Highways 101 and Route "F."
3. Traffic volumes in July and August are almost twice the volumes in December. Summer volumes (especially during weekends) often exceed the design capacity of local highways.
4. A significant amount of the tourist traffic appears to originate within Oregon, especially from the Willamette Valley.
5. A high percentage of the total retail activity is aimed at the summertime tourist trade.
6. Sea Lion Caves, a privately owned and operated facility, is one of the most popular and notable attractions on the Oregon coast.
7. The Oregon State Highway Division is currently working on plans to create both the Pacific Coast Trail, basically for hikers, as well as the Oregon Bicycle Route. Both would follow the Oregon Coast for its entire length.
8. The Subarea has many recreational opportunities, both "formal" recreation areas, as well as forest, ocean and river areas.
9. The Siuslaw Estuary offers a number of opportunities for recreational and selected commercial activities.
10. The Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area has recently completed a preliminary land use plan that will double its capacity to handle visitors.
11. Local residents view public recreation areas as a critical part of the area's tourist facilities.

12. Local growth and increased tourism will put additional pressures on existing recreation facilities.
13. There is a need for more overnight camping areas with hookups, hiking and biking trails.

c) Recommendations

1. Lane County should continue to develop and expand existing and potential recreation facilities to meet the projected demands of the increasing resident population and the growing tourist industry.
2. Lane County should support the Coast area's tourist industry by developing tourist-related recreation facilities, campgrounds and scenic drives.
3. There are several governmental units that are currently providing recreational facilities and activities in the Coastal Subarea. All agencies should continue to coordinate recreational facility development and recreational programs.
4. Lane County should continue to cooperate with the US Forest Service and their plans for the National Dunes Recreational Area.
5. Cooperation by local officials and citizens should be extended to create the Pacific Coast Trail and the Coast Bicycle Route.
6. Sea Lion Caves, an important natural habitat for Stellar and California sea lions, has been in private operation since 1932 and should remain so.
7. Heceta Beach Park is one of the few direct points of access to the beach, and is the only point of access for handicapped individuals. Additionally, it serves a local need. For these reasons, this park shall be maintained as a County facility.

d) Projected Needs

Based only on expected population increases within the Subarea and tourist visits, it would appear that existing recreation facilities would have to be doubled to meet 1995 needs. Therefore, it is assumed that doubling present facilities' capacity by 1995 will be adequate.

<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1995</u>
Picnic Units	Federal Agencies	10	20
	Port of Siuslaw	10	20
	Lane County	42	84
	State of Oregon	216	432
Tent Sites	Federal Agencies	38	76

	State of Oregon	318	636
Trailer Sites	Federal Agencies	212	424
	Port of Siuslaw	70	140
	Lane County	25	50
	State of Oregon	124	248
Boat Ramps	Federal Agencies	2	4
	Port of Siuslaw	1	2
	Lane County	6	12
	State of Oregon	1	2
Swimming Areas	Federal Agencies	2	4
	State of Oregon	2	4
Water Sports	State of Oregon	1	2
Fishing Access	Federal Agencies	10	20
	Port of Siuslaw	2	4
	Lane County	6	12
	State of Oregon		

COAST SUBAREA

TABLE #12

PARK

PAGE 1

	ACRES	AGENCY	WATER	TOILETS	PICNIC	TENT SITES	TRAILER SITES	BOAT RAMP	SHOWERS	SWIMMING	WATER SPORTS	FISHING	HIKING	HUNTING	HANDICAP ACCESS	SPECIAL
SILTC00S	97	SNF	X	X	3	8	94			X		X	X	X		
TYEE	7	SNF	X	X		8	5	X				X	X			
BIG CREEK CAMPGROUND	2	SNF		X		4						X	X	X		
TENMILE CREEK	4	SNF		X		4						X		X		
SUTTON CREEK	21	SNF	X	X		3	60					X	X			
SUTTON LAKE	27	SNF	X	X		6	3	X				X	X	X		
98 SUTTON BEACH	22	SNF	X	X								X	X			
DUNE LAKE	26	SNF	X	X	3		17			X		X	X			
ALDER LAKE	26	SNF	X	X			22					X	X			
ROCK CREEK CAMPGROUND	5	SNF	X	X		5	11					X	X			
OCEAN BEACH	4	SNF		X	4								X		X	
HOLIDAY HARBOR	22	PC					70	X	X			X				
PORT RESERVE AREA	3.5	PC	X	X	10							X				
ADA	91	C	X	X	11			X				X	X			
WESTLAKE-SILTC00S LANDING	1.3	C		X	1			X				X			X	
SOUTH BEACH	289	C											X			
HARBOR VISTA	15	C	X	X	18		25		X						X	

TABLE #12

[illegible]

VI. AREAS OF SPECIAL CONCERN

A. Introduction

The preceding chapters evaluated the current and projected park and open space needs in each of the thirteen subareas and the Eugene-Springfield Metropolitan Area in order to identify where County resources should be applied to the planning and development of park and open space facilities.

Obviously, the County cannot provide an equal level of service to each subarea. By virtue of their location, environmental character and unique resources, the need for park and open space facilities will vary with respect to number, type, level of intensity and variety.

In addition to planning for parks and open space facilities by geographical area, there are several related areas of concern that apply throughout the County or at least to a significant portion of the County.

These broader areas of concern include the Willamette River Greenway and Historic Preservation. The importance of each of these subjects to the County and the state is emphasized by the fact that the Greenway is a separate Statewide Planning Goal (Goal 15), and Historic Preservation is an element in Goal 5.

The purpose of this chapter is to recognize and describe the status of these two areas of concern in the Lane County Parks Plan. As indicated in the following discussion, greater detail in each of these areas is available in other plans and documents.

B. Willamette River Greenway

1. Purpose

The concept of establishing a Willamette River Greenway began in 1967, when the Oregon State Legislature enacted the first Greenway Statute.

The impetus for actually developing and implementing the original concept was provided by the Legislature in 1973, with the enactment of the Greenway Law, ORS 390.310-390.368. The Greenway Law defined the Willamette River Greenway as that portion of the Willamette River including all channels from its confluence with the Columbia River upstream to Dexter Dam and the Coast Fork of the Willamette River to Cottage Grove Reservoir. The law mandated the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) to develop a plan establishing Greenway boundaries, proposing plans for state-owned park lands, and identifying new areas for purchase.

In 1975, the Land Conservation and Development Commission adopted the Willamette Greenway Goal. The intent of the goal is "to protect, conserve, enhance and maintain the natural, scenic, historical, agricultural, economic, and recreational qualities of lands along the Willamette Greenway."

The goal establishes standards for local comprehensive plans and ODOT to meet in developing the Greenway Plan. The Lane County Greenway Plan, summarized here, was developed through a cooperative effort between the County and ODOT.

2. Development of Lane County's Greenway Plan

The Lane County Greenway Plan development began in 1976, with the appointment of 21 citizens by the Board of Commissioners to serve on the Willamette Greenway Advisory Committee. The tasks given to WGAC were threefold:

- a) Advise the Board in conducting a study for the development and management of the Willamette River Greenway;
- b) Advise the Board regarding ODOT's Greenway Plan, and;
- c) Involve other citizens and interest groups in the planning process.

Utilizing extensive inventories, WGAC began a program to develop a Willamette River Greenway Plan consistent with Goal 15.

The draft plan was completed in 1979 and consisted of Findings, Goals, Policies and Recommendations; a land use plan for each of the three sections of the Willamette River and implementing ordinances.

Public involvement was provided throughout this process and culminated in a public forum which provided review and input from the citizens of Lane County.

From June to November of 1979, the Lane County Planning Commission conducted public hearings, reviewed and revised the plan and forwarded their recommendations to the Board of Commissioners. After a number of public hearings, the Board adopted the Willamette River Greenway Plan and implementing ordinances in February, 1980.

Important principles contained in the Lane County Greenway Plan include the following:

- * Public use of private land is not authorized by the Greenway Law, ODOT's plan or Lane County's Greenway Plan.
- * The right of any person to float a boat on the Willamette River does not include: the right to trespass on private property by foot or by vehicle to get to the Willamette River.
- * The Greenway boundary defines a planning area; it does not authorize public use of private land.
- * Not all lands within the boundary are to be acquired for park areas.

- * Existing uses may continue, however, Goal #15 and Lane County's plan limit intensification and change of use on these lands in order to preserve primarily the natural, scenic, historical and recreational qualities of lands within the Greenway.
- * Lane County's boundary has generally been reduced to the minimum of 150' from the ordinary low waterline in areas subject to farm use.
- * The Greenway Law, Goal #15 and Lane County's Greenway Plan recognize the importance of protecting and continuing farm use along the river.
- * Scenic easements cannot be acquired through condemnation on lands in farm use.
- * The majority of lands within the boundary are susceptible to inundation by either the 20-year and 100-year floodplains or annual flooding.
- * The Greenway is not a continuous corridor of public ownership. Due to physical limitations (erosion, flooding, etc.) and maintenance costs involved, a continuous transportation corridor along the river is not practical or economically feasible.
- * The majority of lands within the boundary consist of alluvial bottomlands and river bed.
- * A scenic easement does not include public access to private property. The primary purpose of the easement is to protect the natural and scenic values along the river. Lands subject to scenic easement shall be assessed on the basis of the true cash value of the land less any reduction in value caused by the easement.
- * Intensive development (i.e., construction of roads, subsurface sewage disposal system, dwelling units) is generally restricted within the Greenway because of the following physical limitations: severe soil limitations for development; the majority of lands are susceptible to inundation by 20-year and 100-year floodplains and annual flooding; and a significant amount of lands are susceptible to annual changes caused by river meandering.
- * Although the majority of upper terraced soils have an agricultural capability classification of I through IV, the majority of lands within the boundary have an agricultural capability classification of VIII, indicating they cannot support intensive agricultural activity.

The Willamette River Greenway plan is a separate component of the Lane County Comprehensive Plan and stands independent of this plan. It is described here in recognition of its importance to and relationship to this Parks and Open Space Plan.

The complete Greenway Plan and implementing ordinances are available from the Lane County Planning Division. Maps 16, 17 and 18 indicate the Greenway boundaries for the Main Stem, Middle Fork and Coast Fork Rivers respectively.

The final portion of this section consists of the adopted Willamette River Greenway Goals for Lane County.

3. Lane County Willamette River Greenway Goals

a) *Overall Greenway Goal

"PROTECT, CONSERVE, ENHANCE AND MAINTAIN THE NATURAL, SCENIC, HISTORICAL, AGRICULTURAL, ECONOMIC AND RECREATIONAL QUALITIES OF LANDS ALONG THE WILLAMETTE RIVER AS THE WILLAMETTE RIVER GREENWAY."

b) *Socio-Economic Environment

"MAINTAIN OR SUSTAIN POPULATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH THAT IS COMPATIBLE WITH THE GREENWAY GOAL."

c) *Natural Environment

"RESPECT THE PHYSICAL LIMITATIONS OF LANDS WITHIN THE GREENWAY."

"MAINTAIN, CONSERVE AND PRESERVE THE FLOODPLAIN WITHIN THE GREENWAY FOR OPEN SPACE."

"MAINTAIN SUFFICIENT WATER FLOWS TO SUPPORT WATER USERS WITHIN THE GREENWAY."

"SUSTAIN AND ENHANCE WATER QUALITY IN THE GREENWAY."

"MANAGE AND CONTROL WATER POLLUTION SOURCES IN THE GREENWAY."

"CONTROL AND MANAGE URBAN STORM RUNOFF IN THE GREENWAY."

d) *Natural Resources

"MAINTAIN FARM USE AS AN ESSENTIAL ACTIVITY WITHIN THE GREENWAY BOUNDARY."

"MAINTAIN SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCE LAND, EXTRACTION AND PROCESSING AS AN ESSENTIAL ACTIVITY WITHIN THE GREENWAY."

"PROTECT, CONSERVE AND PRESERVE RIPARIAN AND OTHER IMPORTANT VEGETATION AS AN ESSENTIAL RESOURCE WITHIN THE GREENWAY."

"PROTECT, PRESERVE OR CONSERVE IMPORTANT FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITATS AND NATURAL AREAS WITHIN THE GREENWAY."

e) *Manmade Environment

"PERMIT THE CONTINUATION OF EXISTING USES, HOWEVER, LIMIT THE INTENSIFICATION AND CHANGE OF SUCH USES TO INSURE COMPATIBILITY WITH THE GREENWAY GOAL."

"INSURE THAT LAND USE PROPOSALS AND DECISIONS FOR RIPARIAN PROPERTIES ARE COMPATIBLE WITH THE GREENWAY."

"REVISE SECURITY AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS PRIMARILY TO CONTROL VANDALISM AND TRESPASS WITHIN THE GREENWAY."

MAINTAIN RECREATION AS AN ESSENTIAL ACTIVITY AND RESOURCE WITHIN THE GREENWAY."

"PROTECT SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC RESOURCES WITHIN THE GREENWAY."

C. Historic Preservation

1. Introduction

In 1977 Lane County received a grant from the LCDC to develop a program for the protection, preservation, rehabilitation, reconstruction and restoration of historic sites, structures and objects and cultural and natural sites and areas in unincorporated portions (excluding National Forest lands) of Lane County.

The program began with an extensive survey and recording of historic sites in the County. The survey* identified over 500 historic sites and/or resources of which 150 acres are on federal land and/or in federal ownership and the remaining 350 are in private ownership or on private land. The information was mapped, recorded and cataloged in binders according to themes and is on file in the Lane County Planning Division.

Included in the inventory were the following major historic sites and/or resources: archeological sites; transportation routes (i.e., covered bridges); settlement features such as houses, log cabins, country stores, schools, churches, cemeteries; agriculture; mining; logging; marine industry; historic sites, and natural features.

Pertinent information from the preliminary survey such as historic themes, location of resources and programs for protecting resources were abstracted and placed in Lane County's brochure, A Sense of Place: How Do We Preserve It?

2. Program Accomplishments

*The results of the survey are presented in an historic public awareness brochure developed by Lane County entitled A Sense of Place: How Do We Preserve It? Copies are available for review only at both the Lane County Parks and Open Space Division and Planning Division.

Lane County's overall accomplishments in the historic preservation program included:

- * A preliminary historic survey of all site information and other resources recorded and cataloged in binders according to themes. The binders are part of the historic file.
- * A map at scale 1" = 1 mile with information on the 550 sites gathered for the unincorporated portions of Lane County. The maps are also part of the historic file.
- * Abstracts of pertinent information from preliminary surveys (e.g., historic themes, important characteristics derived from analyzing the information gathered; location of resources; etc.) and development of Lane County's historic public awareness brochure entitled, A Sense of Place: How Do We Preserve It?
- * Coordination with the following public agencies and individuals in gathering preliminary historic resource information: State Historic Preservation Office, National Register, Nature Conservancy Organizations, Bureau of Land Management, Oregon Geological Society, University of Oregon, US Forest Service, Lane County Museum, Oregon Agricultural Department, Land Conservation and Development Commission, Lane County Assessor, County Historic Societies, The State Natural Area Preserves Advisory Committee and County residents.
- * The recording and acknowledgment of all federal and state laws dealing with historic preservation.
- * The adoption of a Countywide policy document in December (updated in August 1980) containing goals and policies pertaining to protection of historic resources. Additional County direction was established when the Board adopted the Order pertaining to protection of historic resources in the unincorporated portions of Lane County. The Order directs that additional public policies relating to historic protection and preservation eventually be developed.
- * The development of over 20 alternative programs for implementing a historic preservation program. The Lane County Board of Commissioners established a review and inform program (see below).

3. Areas of Special Concern to Historic Preservation

In development of the Greenway Plan, the Historic Plan and other County plans, Lane County has taken the position that archeological sites should not be exposed to the public because of the threat of degradation by the public and public agencies if site locations are acknowledged, and the legal implications involved in identifying sites on private property.

Therefore, the preliminary mapping work identifying existing historic resources and archeological sites is generalized. Efforts have been

made to make the actual location as vague as possible, in order to protect the site from public intrusion.

At the same time that it is desirable to protect the sites from public intrusion, it has been suggested that Lane County needs an "overview" study to identify further the County's archaeological resource potential in order to protect them from development. Preservation priorities have been suggested that set on a 10-mile radius surrounding the metropolitan area and one mile back along the coastline.

4. Current Programs

Over 20 programs for implementing a historic preservation program were considered by the Board. The Board adopted a review and informational program located in the Community Health and Social Services Department and under the direction of the Director of the Lane County Museum.

The Review and Information Program includes the following components:

- a) *A review of County projects and land use decisions for their impact on Historic Preservation.
- b) *Providing a source for citizen information relative to existing historic preservation programs.
- c) *Studying existing County policies, regulations, directives, programs, etc., to determine their effects on preservation.
- d) *Effectuating changes beneficial to preservation where conflicts exist.
- e) *Support for the expansion of Lane County's public awareness program relative to historic preservation.

VII. IMPLEMENTATION

A. Introduction

The value of a Parks and Open Space Plan is that it provides guidance and direction to decision-makers in the development and provision of parks and open space services. However, the Plan itself does not insure that such services will be provided. The next step is implementation of the Plan through a series of programs, projects and land acquisitions.

This chapter outlines the program that will be necessary to implement the Plan and supply the predicted park and open space needs for Lane County in the next 15 years. The emphasis at this time is the development of new facilities rather than land acquisition, because, as indicated by the data and findings of this Plan, there is an immediate need to increase facilities close to the dense population areas. This is not to say that acquisition should not continue. Lane County should pursue acquisition of strategically located parks and open space and unique areas based on this Plan.

B. Implementation criteria

The implementation strategy proposed in this Plan was based on the following criteria and considerations:

1. *Energy

Increased facilities must be provided close to population centers, and on major transportation routes with access by public transportation. The facilities should encourage energy-efficient recreation and be designed and operate to conserve fossil fuels.

2. *Population and Urbanization

Because development, maintenance and acquisition funds are scarce, Lane County must concentrate its park and open space facilities where they will serve the greatest number of County residents. This means park locations must be close to the large population centers.

3. *Resource Conservation

Acquisition programs must preserve unique open space and protect these resources from encroachment from industry, commercial and housing developments. Further studies should be completed to identify the unique and strategic open space areas in Lane County.

4. *Upgrade Existing Facilities

Outdated, misused and environmentally unsound facilities must be rehabilitated to insure the health and safety of County residents and provide attractive, functional parks facilities and opportunities.

5. *Role of Private Sector

The private sector must be encouraged to supply recreational needs. The County can encourage private sector participation through sharing its information with the public, requests for proposals of commercial ventures on County land, low rent on County land to concessionaries, and other incentives.

6. *Tourism

The first obligation of the County is to insure that the needs of its residents are being met, but the County should also develop facilities that are attractive to tourists, in an effort to promote economic opportunities for local residents.

7. *Financing

Increased emphasis must be placed on local funds rather than state and federal grants for park and open space acquisition and development. The County must inform the public of the tax advantages of gifts and donations, encourage volunteer help, and encourage the private sector to participate in developing County parks. The techniques and strategies are too numerous to detail here, but several publications by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service give many excellent suggestions on this matter.

C. Plan Implementation: Development and Acquisition Objectives

The following are specific objectives for development and acquisition programs for Lane County. They are broken down into five-year plans to reflect current priorities. However, these goals should be reviewed annually with other agencies to insure that the implementation schedule reflects contemporary needs.

1. 1980-1985 Construction Projects

*Baker Bay Park: Picnic Facilities

*Row Point Park: (14 acres) - 100 boat slip marina, parking, vault toilets, walks, trailer pad, well.

*Camp Lane: New sleeping shelters, parking, improve swim area, vault toilets.

*Alton Baker Park: Amphitheater/island - lights, 2,500 seat capacity, two bridges, island landscape, irrigation (one acre).

Tree garden (40 acres) - grading, irrigation, lawn, restroom, walks, lights, parking, planter beds, third shelter, fireplace.

Picnic area (10 acres) Autzen - lawn, grading, irrigation, plantings, walks, comfort station,

picnic shelter, lights, parking.

Restroom-Museum area - tree planting parkwide.

Aquatic center - parking, curbs, walks, lawns (six acres), irrigation, lights, reshaping lake, concession, marina.

Horticulture center (five acres) - grading, greenhouse, meeting building, walks, lawn, planters, plantings, lights.

Maintenance center.

Buford Recreation Area: Golf course and horseman's facility.

*Alton Baker Park - East End: Picnic area (20 acres) - parking, lawn, restroom, walks, utilities, lights, irrigation, curbs, picnic facilities.

*Triangle Park: Lawn (1/4 acre) - Irrigation, parking, curbs, lights.

*Eagle Rock Park: (12 acres) - picnic facilities, restroom, parking, trails, viewpoint.

*Blue River Park: Pave parking and entrance road, water, restroom.

*Richardson Park: Expansion (40 acres) - lawn, lights, grading, irrigation, picnic facilities, camping, water ski dock, marina expansion.

*Zumwalt Park: Comfort station, lawn (10 acres), roads, irrigation, curbs, parking, picnic facilities, boat ramp, swimming, revetment, trailer pad.

2. 1980-1985 Trail Development

Eugene/Orchard Point (bike/pedestrian)

3. 1980-1985 Acquisitions

Alton Baker - East End
Coburg Caves

4. 1985-1990 Construction Projects AREA

*Jasper Park: Reserve area parking, curbs.

*Swartz Park: Major overnight campground, restroom, laundromat, concession, parking.

*Unity Park: Vault toilet.

*Deerhorn Park: Vault toilet.

Thompson Park: Vault toilet.

Martin Rapids Park: Vault toilet.

Helfrich Landing: Vault toilet.

Greenwood Landing: Vault toilet.

*Winberry Park: Lawn (15 acres), irrigation, picnic facilities, trailer pad.

*Lowell Park: RV overnight camping, picnic facilities, area expansion.

*Ivan Oakes Park: Primitive overnight camping, vault toilets, well.

*Landax Park: Primitive overnight camping, vault toilets, well.

*Buford Recreation Area: Horse and hiking trails, equestrian arena, parking, lights, well, vault toilets, boat landing, roads, parking.

*Heceta Beach Park: Vault toilet.

*Westlake Landing: Expansion.

*Harbor Vista Park: New beach parking, overnight campground, roads, restroom, water, North Jetty vault toilet (2).
(Note: Any plans to add improvements to Harbor Vista Park shall be subject to a public hearing before the West Lane Planning Commission. This requirement shall apply to proposed improvements either above or below the bluff. The Commission shall be afforded an opportunity to hold the public hearing during the formative stages of such planned improvements, and not after plans are essentially finalized and County resources committed to any such project.)

*Tide Wayside: Renovate park, vault toilet.

*Beltline Park: River access, vault toilet.

*Vaughn Park: Vault toilet.

*Lasells D. Stewart Park: Vault toilet.

*Harms Park: Vault toilet.

*Blue Mountain Park: Vault toilets (six).

*Bake-Stewart Park: Vault toilet.

Gibson Island: Construct lake, parking, trails, youth camp, viewpoints.

Richardson Park: Picnic facilities.

Marshall Island: Fishing access, vault toilet.

5. 1985-1990 Boating/Fishing Access Areas: Siuslaw River (Horn area)
Coast Fork Willamette River
Middle Fork Willamette River

6. 1990 to 1995 Construction Projects

*Cinderella Park: Lawn (10 acres), boat ramp, lights, restroom, picnic facilities, irrigation.

*Alton Baker Park: Landfill (90 acres) - irrigation, tree planting, trails, parking, topsoil, lawn (20 acres).

*Whitely Landing: Vault toilet.

VIII. LCDC GOAL COMPLIANCE

A. Introduction

This Parks and Open Space Plan contributes to Lane County's efforts to comply with Statewide Planning Goal #5 (Open Spaces, Scenic and Historic Areas and Natural Resources) and Goal #8 (Recreational Needs).

Clearly, no one planning document can address all of the issues, concerns and requirements of these two goals. In the case of Lane County, goal compliance is achieved through a number of interrelated plans, including the Lane County Goals and Policies; the Subarea Plans; the community plans for each city and certain rural service centers; the Eugene-Springfield Metropolitan General Plan and its update currently underway; park plans for Lane County parks developed by state and federal agencies, such as the State Parks Division, Corps of Engineers; resource and recreation management plans of the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management; historic preservation policies of federal and state agencies as well as Lane County; the Willamette River Greenway Plan for Lane County; and respective policies and programs of federal and state natural resource agencies.

Through the efforts of all of these plans, programs and policies, Lane County is able to comply with Goals #5 and #8.

The contribution this Plan makes in achieving compliance is found in the following components:

B. Goal #5 - Open Space, Scenic and Historic Areas and Natural Resources

This Parks and Open Space Plan addresses primarily Objective 2 of Goal #5 to "protect scenic and historic areas and natural resources for future generations," Objective (3) to promote healthy and visually attractive environments in harmony with the natural landscape character; and a number of the required inventories. The following discussion addresses these issues with respect to this Parks and Open Space Plan.

1. Objective 2: "Protect scenic and historic areas and natural resources for future generations."

A review of comments by staffs of the LCDC and State Historic Preservation Office in 1978 resulted in identification of five major concerns that Lane County should respond to relative to Goal #5. They include: (1) Inventory, (2) Policies, (3) Implementation, (4) Historic Law, and (5) Archaeological Concerns. Lane County has responded to these concerns and fulfilled their requirements.

a) Inventory

As indicated in Chapter VI, Areas of Special Concern, Lane County conducted a preliminary historic survey. Information was recorded and cataloged in binders according to themes, and over 500 sites were mapped.

The County then published an historic public awareness brochure entitled A Sense of Place: How Do We Preserve It?"

The historic preservation program was coordinated with a number of public agencies and individuals for purposes of gathering preliminary historic resource information on site locations. These included State Historic Preservation Office; National Register, Nature Conservancy Organizations, Bureau of Land Management; Oregon Geological Society; University of Oregon; US Forest Service; Lane County Museum; Oregon Agricultural Department; Land Conservation and Development Commission; Lane County Assessor; County Historic Societies; the State Natural Area Preserves Advisory Committee; and County residents. The inventory and mapping process also included identification of 200 Nature Conservancy sites in Lane County and assisted the Board in recommending Lane County's 19 covered bridges be placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Lane County's brochure, A Sense of Place: How Do We Preserve It?," evaluated the following: (1) What is historic preservation? (2) What are Lane County's historic resources? (3) Why do we need an historic preservation program? and (4) What methods are available for preserving historic resources?

b) Policies

Recognition of the importance of historic preservation and Lane County's commitment to it is reflected in the Countywide policy document adopted December 1976, which contains goals and policies pertaining to protection of historic resources and in the Board Order (78-2-21-2) pertaining to protection of historic resources in the unincorporated portions of Lane County.

The Order directs that additional public policies relating to historic protection and preservation be developed; that the County provide consideration and utilization of historic implementation and preservation techniques; insure an adequate citizen involvement program; and delineate other matters necessary to carry out the intent and purposes of Lane County's historic program.

In Lane County's public awareness brochure, the following comments are noted under the section, Why Do We Need An Historic Preservation Program?

"A preservation program could recycle older structures to preserve their quality craftsmanship, make rural residential and commercial property more valuable, create new jobs to support tourist activity and preserve these natural areas important to our ecosystem."

Lane County's current historic program emphasizes an awareness and information program for recycling of older structures for other uses. The County's current program gives consideration to recycling of historic resources in recognition of diminishing resources such as energy. Adoption of an ordinance addressing this issue would

provide the County with a legal mechanism to support recycling of older structures.

Additional Historic Goals and Policies are being developed for Lane County's new Rural Resource and Development Program.

c) Implementation

The Lane County Board of Commissioners established a Review and Information Program to be the responsibility of the Department of Community Health and Social Services under the direction of the Director of the Lane County Museum. The Review and Information Program requires review of County projects and land use decision for Historic Preservation considerations.

The program also provides a source for citizen information on existing historic preservation programs, includes the evaluation of existing County policies, regulations, directives and programs to determine their effects on historic preservation; works to effect changes beneficial to historic preservation; and requires additional support for the expansion of Lane County's public awareness program.

The Board indicated the Historic Program should be reviewed at a later date to establish a more intensive on-going program such as an Historic Commission.

d) Existing Laws

The legal file of Historic Preservation is continually updated to reflect federal and state laws and directives, local orders and other governmental directives pertaining to historic preservation. All laws identified by SHPO are on file and available to the public at the Lane County Museum.

The Board's Order on Historic Preservation references pertinent federal and state laws and directives, including existing County policies and other objectives and specific laws have been referenced in the various historic implementation alternatives.

e) Archaeological Concerns

Lane County addressed archaeological concerns in the Greenway Plan, the Historic Plan and other County plans and, as indicated in the following Section 6, determined that archaeological sites should not be exposed to the public.

As indicated in Chapter VI, Lane County needs a study to identify further the County's archaeological resource potential and establish preservation priorities within a 10-mile radius surrounding the metropolitan area and one mile back along the coastline.

2. Objective 3: "promote healthy and visually attractive environments in harmony with the natural landscape character"

The key to accomplishing this objective in the process of developing public parks and open space lies in balancing the physical and environmental capabilities of a site with the recreational potential the site offers. This process of evaluation and planning determines the "carrying capacity" of the site and provides the basis for park and open space development that protects the integrity of the site and maintains a balance between the natural character and limitations and the parks and open space facilities that are provided.

The concept can assist park administrators, planners, designers and decision-makers in developing recreational sites and activities that provide meaningful recreation experiences to the users, while protecting the resource base. The Lane County Parks Division intends to develop a carrying capacity model which would evaluate and save historic resources.

At the present time, design review is coordinated with various local, state and federal agencies and citizens advisory committees to insure adequate review and comment.

3. Required inventories. Goal #5 requires inventories of a number of resources. Those inventories included in this Plan and other supporting plans and documents include the following:

- a) Land needed or desirable for open space:

Lane County has inventoried all of the formally set aside lands for parks and open space in the County and evaluated the more important sites.

Criteria for designating land needed for open space have been identified (see Chapter V) with particular importance given to the perimeter of population centers. Future study is needed to identify these sites specifically. [It should be noted here that the subarea plans also designate certain rural land for CONSERVATION/RECREATION/OPEN SPACE] and the Metropolitan Plan Update has a scenic area inventory for the metropolitan area.

- b) "Mineral and Aggregate Resources": See respective Subarea Plans, Metropolitan Plan Update and Willamette River Greenway Inventories.
- c) "Energy Sources": See respective Subarea plans and federal and state energy inventories for Lane County.
- d) Fish and Wildlife Areas and Habitats: See Willamette River Greenway Inventories; Metropolitan Plan Update working papers on Vegetation/Wildlife/Wildlife Habitat; State Fish and Wildlife Commission inventories for the Subarea Plans and the Lane County Coastal Resource Inventories.

In addition, Lane County has signed an intergovernmental agreement with the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission to cooperate with development, maintenance and acquisition of angler access areas. The Fish and Wildlife Commission has access to the County's proposed

plans and reviews them prior to any construction. The agency is represented on our wildlife task force and have given input to this Master Plan.

- e) "Ecologically and scientifically significant natural areas, including desert areas:" This is an area that will require additional inventory. Relatively complete information is available for coastal Lane County in the "Lane County Coastal Resource Inventories, the Environmental Geology of Coastal Lane County and various technical reports of the former Oregon Coastal Conservation and Development Commission.

Lane County has conducted a survey of over 500 historic resources in the County. For details see Section V.

Also over 200 natural areas (i.e., nature conservancy sites) have been identified.

Although the survey is considered preliminary, it is strongly felt that a substantial number of sites have been identified to perpetuate an ongoing, more intensive program.

- f) "Outstanding Scenic Views and Sites:" See the respective Subarea Plans and Metropolitan General Plan working paper on Scenic Areas.
- g) "Water areas, wetlands and watersheds and groundwater resources:" See the respective Subarea Plans, Lane County Coastal Resources Inventories, State and Federal Natural Resource Agency Reports, the Report of the Willamette Basin Task Force, Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission and River Road/Santa Clara Groundwater Study.
- h) "Wilderness Areas:" See the respective Subarea plans and Federal and State Natural Resource Agency reports.
- i) "Historic areas, sites, structures and objects": This area is discussed extensively in Chapter VI and has been the object of special study by Lane County under a LCDC grant. See Chapter VI.
- j) "Cultural Areas": See Chapter VI.
- k) "Potential and approved Oregon recreation trails:" Lane County has inventoried and recognized the following plans and the trails mentioned within those plans that pass through Lane County:
 - * Oregon State Parks and Recreation's "Trails for Oregon," a plan for recreation trails system, 1979.
 - * The Cities of Eugene and Springfield "Metropolitan Bikeway Master Plan," 1975.
 - * "Lane County Transportation Plan" (preliminary draft, 1979)
 - * The Willamette National Forest's "Trail Management Plan," 1978.

* The Army Corps of Engineers' Reservoir Master Plans.

- 1) "Potential and approved federal wild and scenic waterways and state scenic waterways:"

The preceding evaluation represents the current status of the Lane County Parks and Open Space Plan with respect to compliance with Goal 5.

As noted previously, compliance with this or any other goal involves more than one document or plan. The Lane County Parks and Open Space Plan contributes a significant amount to this compliance effort.

C. Goal #8 - Recreational Needs

The assessment the Lane County Parks and Open Space Plan with Goal #8 is presented in two parts: First, the three major concerns of Goal #8; and second, assessment of compliance with the guidelines for planning and implementation.

1. Major Concerns of Goal #8

Goal: To satisfy the recreational needs of the citizens of the state and visitors.

"The requirements for meeting such needs, now and in the future shall be planned for by governmental agencies having responsibility for recreation areas, facilities and opportunities: (1) in cooperation with private industry . . ."

Lane County has a history of cooperating with and involving private industry in efforts to develop facilities on County park lands. Most notably these efforts include the following:

- a) Proposals for a golf course at Buford Recreation Area.
- b) Construction of Pre's Trail which was accomplished with a great deal of donated labor and materials from local wood product firms.
- c) Private concessionaires running moorage leasing facilities, snack shops, and assuming caretaker responsibilities in a number of parks.
- d) Service clubs actively involved in developing sections of Alton Baker Park, providing funds from the clubs and material and labor from individual members.

In addition, private industry supplies recreation facilities in tourist and recreational areas as a natural result of a free enterprise system. While this is not coordinated with overall parks and open space planning, it does fill many of the County's needs for facilities, equipment, and other recreation services.

"(2) In Appropriate Proportions . . ."

The locations, types and amounts of facilities needed for 1995 are based on data collected for this plan, see Chapter V.

"(3) In such quantity, quality and location as is consistent with the availability of the resources to meet such requirements. State and federal agency recreation plans shall be coordinated with local and regional recreational needs and plans."

Lane County's inventory of parklands and facilities, its needs projections and commitment to quality as required by this goal and item 3 of Goal #5, insure that the quantity, quality, and location of the County's facilities will be consistent with the physical resources of the County to meet recreational requirements.

In order to coordinate County plans with local, state and federal agencies, Lane County processes its development/acquisition plans according to the review program found in the "Oregon's Recreation Resource System," developed by the State Parks Branch.

2. Assessment of compliance with the guidelines for planning and implementation of Goal #8.

- a) An inventory of recreation needs in the planning area should be made based upon adequate research and analysis of public wants and desires.

Parks and open space needs were developed through questionnaires sent to local, state and federal suppliers of recreation areas in the County, to special interest groups, Chambers of Commerce, schools, etc. All 17 public and private suppliers of recreation were interviewed and public hearings were held throughout the County for citizen input. The projected expansion of existing facilities was based on population projections to 1995 and the results of the needs assessment.

- "b) An inventory of recreation opportunities should be made based upon adequate research and analysis of the resources in the planning area which are available to meet recreation needs."

This inventory has been completed and is found in Chapter V.

- "c) Recreation land use to meet recreational needs and development standards, roles and responsibilities should be developed by all agencies in coordination with each other and with the private interests. Long-range plans and action programs to meet recreational needs should be developed by each agency responsible for developing comprehensive plans."

This plan and the subarea plans developed by Lane County accomplish this objective.

- "d) The planning for lands and resources capable of accommodating multiple uses should include provision for appropriate recreation opportunities."

Lane County has identified landfill areas under its control, and some sand and gravel deposit areas under private ownership that have potential for future park development and/or acquisition. In addition, the large amounts of federally owned forestland in Lane County offer significant opportunities for multiple use and are being planned for by the responsible state and federal agencies.

- "e) The State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan could be used as a guide when planning, acquiring and developing recreation resources, areas and facilities."

The SCORP plan was relied upon extensively in the development of this plan. Questionnaires were sent to SCORP planners and interviews were conducted with the State Park Division between these planners and Lane County's staff.

- "f) When developing recreation plans, energy consequences should be considered, and to the greatest extent possible non-motorized types of recreational activities should be preferred over motorized activities."

See response to Goal #5 "C. Implementation, page 113."

- "g) Planning and provision for recreation facilities and opportunities should give priority to areas, facilities and uses that (a) meet recreational need requirements for high-density population centers, (b) meet recreational needs of persons of limited mobility and finances, (c) meet recreational needs requirements while providing the maximum conservation of energy both in the transportation of persons to the facility or area and in the recreational use itself, (d) minimize environmental deterioration, (e) are available to the public at nominal cost, and (f) meet needs of visitors to the state."

Refer to Chapters II and III and IV.

- "h) Unique areas or resources capable of meeting one or more specific recreational needs requirements should be inventoried and protected or acquired."

Refer to Chapters V and VI.

- "i) All state and federal agencies developing recreation plans should allow for review of recreation plans by affected local agencies."

Refer to "Major Concerns of Goal #8 (3), above."

- "j) Comprehensive plans should be designed to give a higher priority to enhancing recreation opportunities on the public waters and shorelands of the state, especially on existing and potential state and federal wild and scenic waterways and Oregon recreational trails."

A review of the existing facilities in Lane County in Chapter V of this plan, indicates that Lane County has given high priority to enhancing opportunities on public waters and shorelands and intends to do so in the future. In reference to Oregon recreational trails, see response to Goal #5, "Inventory: 11. Potential and Approved Oregon Recreation Trails."

- "k) Plans which provide for satisfying the recreation needs of persons in the planning area should consider as a major determinant, the carrying capacity of the air, land and water resources of the planning area. The land conservation and development actions provided for by such plans should not exceed the carrying capacity of such resources."

Refer to the study on "Carrying Capacity" in the technical appendix. Lane County intends to develop a model for Carrying Capacity that will further define the process the County is now following in development and acquisition program decisions.

IX. FUTURE AREAS OF STUDY

This plan is the first parks and open space plan for Lane County. In conjunction with a number of other plans, reports and studies by the County, other local jurisdictions and state and federal agencies, it contributes significantly to bringing Lane County into compliance with the relevant LCDC goals.

However, as the first plan, it has by virtue of the plan development process, indicated a number of areas where future efforts should be made to improve and refine the parks and open space planning program in Lane County. The following is a brief list of projects or general areas where planning efforts can be directed in the future. Public review and comment on this plan will undoubtedly reveal additional areas.

1. Establish geographical priorities for providing additional parks and open space facilities based on the criteria established in Chapter III and the assessment of needs indicated in Chapter V.
2. Continue to improve and upgrade the inventory data on parks and open space facilities provided by all public and private agencies and firms.
3. Continue to improve the level of coordination and cooperation between the County and other providers of parks and open space facilities with particular emphasis on maximizing the resources and talents of each service provider and where appropriate sharing in the development of facilities.
4. Work with the other agencies to establish common standards for evaluating parks and open space needs and services.
5. Develop a carrying capacity model for determining the type and level of parks and open space facilities to be provided given the particular physical and environmental character of an area.

X. TECHNICAL APPENDIX

As indicated previously, the development of this parks and open space plan relied extensively on surveys, reports, studies and other plans.

The length of these documents precludes their inclusion in this document. However, it is important to recognize them in this plan and provide the interested reader with a resource bibliography for reference and evaluation.

A. Local Plans/Reports/Studies

1. Central Lane Regional Parks, 1970.
2. Coastal Goals and Compliance Report for Lane County, Lane County Planning Division.
3. Eugene Bikeways Master Plan, Delevw, Cather and Company, November 1974.
4. Eugene to Pacific Crest Trail, Debra Jacobson, Intern, Oregon State Parks and Recreation Branch, 1978.
5. Eugene-Springfield 1990 General Plan adopted March 1972.
6. Historic Preservation Study and Inventory by Lane County, 1978-1979.
7. Land Preservation Training Program, Heritage Conservation and recreation Service and The Nature Conservancy, 1973.
8. "Lane County Coastal Resource Inventories" by Wilsey and Ham, Planning Consultants.
9. Lane County Goals and Policies document adopted December 1976.
10. Lane County Parks and Open Space Survey of special interest groups.
11. Lane County Park and Recreation Study, Survey and Methodology, Lane Council of Governments, March 1973.
12. Lane County Subarea Plans and Technical Reports: Upper McKenzie Subarea; Lower McKenzie Subarea; Mohawk-Camp Creek Subarea; Upper Middle Fork Subarea; Lower Middle Fork Subarea; Lower Coast Fork Subarea; Row River-London Subarea, Willamette-Long Tom Subarea; Long Tom-Fern Ridge Subarea; Spencer Creek Subarea; Lorane Subarea; Siuslaw-Lake Creek Subarea; and the Coastal Subarea.
13. Lane County Transportation Plan (Preliminary Draft, 1979).
14. Metropolitan General Plan Update draft, September 1979.
15. Metropolitan General Plan Update Working Papers: PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES; VEGETATION/WILDLIFE/WILDLIFE HABITAT; SCENIC AREAS; ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES; WILLAMETTE RIVER GREENWAY.

16. Population, Households and Employment, Lane Council of Governments, February 1978.
17. "Reasons Supporting Carrying Capacity as a Growth Management Strategy and Tactic for Managing Socio-Economic Growth," by Michael Nagler, Technical Project for the Department of Landscape Architecture, University of Oregon, 1979.

B. State Plans/Reports/Studies

1. Dexter State Park Master Plan.
2. Environmental Geology of Coastal Lane County, Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, 1974.
3. Oregon's Recreation Resource System, by James M. Montgomery, Consulting Engineers, Inc., October 1978.
4. State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, State Parks Branch.
5. 1978 Statewide Boating Survey, Oregon State Marine Board, February 1979.
6. Trails for Oregon, a Plan for a Recreation Trails System, Oregon State Parks and Recreation Branch, 1979.

C. Federal Plans/Reports/Studies

1. Alsea Planning Unit, Forest Service USDA, Pacific Northwest Region, Siuslaw National Forest, November 21, 1979.
2. Blue River Master Plan, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Portland District, January 1974.
3. Cottage Grove Lake Master Plan, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Portland District, August 1972.
4. Cougar Lake Master Plan, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Portland District, January 1974.
5. Dexter Lake Master Plan, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Portland District, April 1975.
6. Dorena Lake Master Plan, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Portland District, June 1975.
7. Draft Environmental Statement, Willamette National Forest, USDA - Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region 6.
8. Fall Creek Lake Master Plan, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Portland District, April 1977.
9. Fern Ridge Lake Master Plan, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Portland District, 1973.

10. Hills Creek Reservoir Master Plan, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Portland District.
11. Lookout Point Master Plan, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Portland District.
12. Recreational Travel Impacts, US Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, August 1978.
13. Trail Management Plan, Willamette National Forest, January 1980.