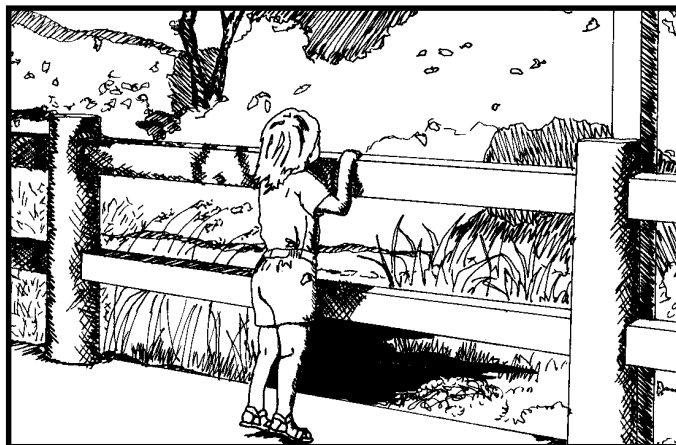


McKenzie Watershed Council



Action Plan for
Recreation and Human Habitat



March 1997

Prepared by

Lane Council of Governments and
Lane County Land Management Division



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Chapter One



Introduction Purpose

This document is the McKenzie Watershed Council Action Plan for Recreation and Human Habitat (Action Plan). The Action Plan contains the council's proposed goals and priority actions relating to water-based recreation issues and human habitat issues linked to the land base. The council aims to achieve its long-term vision in the McKenzie watershed through the implementation of the Action Plan. Implementation of the Action Plan will involve various council partner organizations and other private and public stakeholders.

The Action Plan strives to integrate existing plans and efforts. Whenever possible, the Action Plan includes actions that address several of the council's goals and objectives. It is also considered a *living document* that can be readily updated as new information becomes available.

This Action Plan only addresses the recreation and human habitat portions of the council's work program. The *McKenzie Watershed Council Action Plan for Water Quality and Fish and Wildlife* was completed in March 1997.

Document Organization

This document is organized into five chapters and is supplemented by appendices:

Chapter One, *Introduction*, describes the purpose of the Action Plan and the council's role in its implementation. In addition, this chapter outlines the Action Plan's organization and describes the process of its development.

Chapter Two, *Goals for Recreation*, articulates the council's vision for water-based recreation in the watershed. The chapter contains the council's four goals for recreation: access and facilities, minimize recreational impacts, maintain balance with non-recreational uses, and educate users to safety and river ethics. This chapter also summarizes current conditions and trends in the watershed for these goals.

Chapter Three, *Priority Actions for Recreation*, describes the council's four priority recreation action clusters. These actions strive to bring current water-based recreation conditions in line with the council's vision for the watershed.

Chapter Four, *Goals for Human Habitat*, describes the council's overall approach and four goals for human habitat: manage growth and development, maintain rural character, maintain ecological function, and increase safety.

Chapter Five, *Goals, Objectives, and Action Items for Human Habitat*, describes the council's objectives and possible actions for the human habitat topic.

The *Appendices* include: the scope of work for the recreation and human habitat topics; task group lists; a map and inventory of park and recreation facilities; additional Recreation Task Group recommendations; rural themes developed by the Human Habitat Task Group; zoning map, tables describing the amount of developed, vacant, and underutilized acres and the amount of buildable residential land in the watershed; a map of existing development; and acronyms used in this action plan.

Background

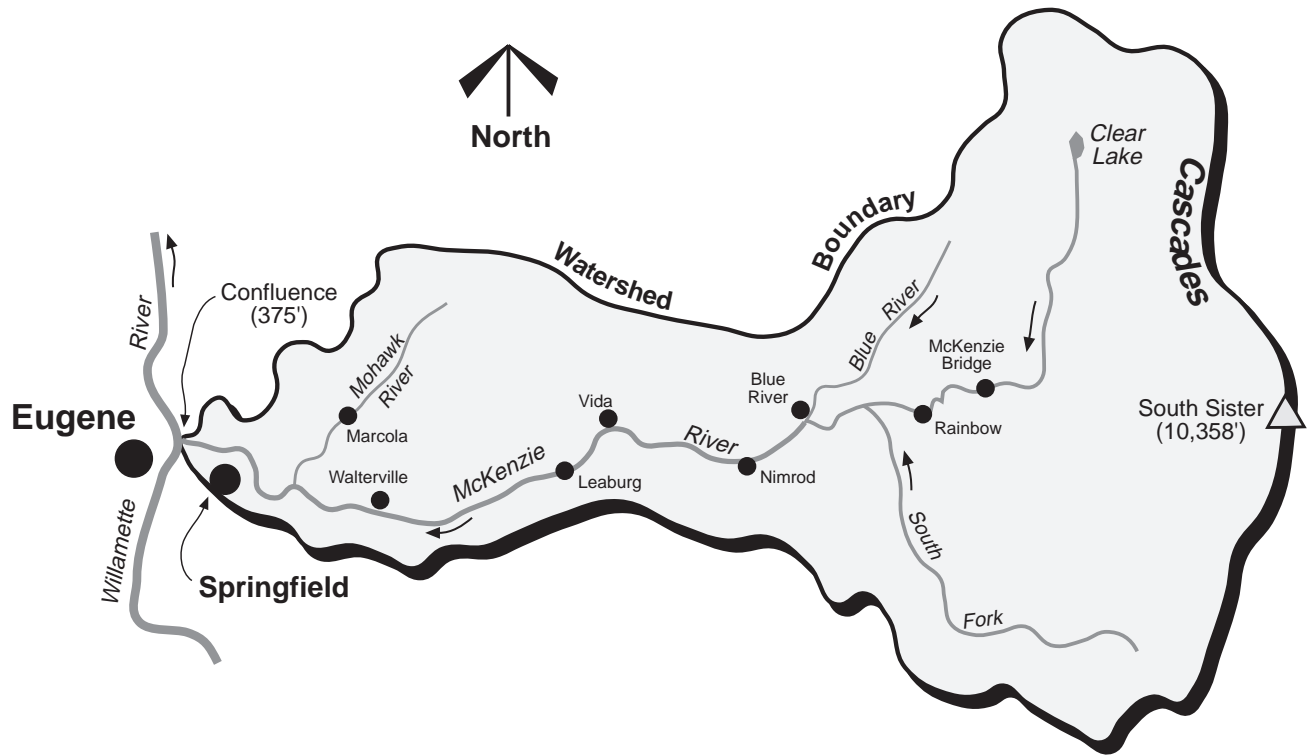
The McKenzie watershed encompasses an area of approximately 1,300 square miles. More than 80 percent of the watershed lies within Lane County with the remaining portion in Linn County. Bounded on the east by the crest of the Cascade Mountains, the McKenzie watershed generally drains westward, joining the Willamette River just north of the Eugene-Springfield metropolitan area (*Figure 1 and Map 1*).

Figure 1
McKenzie Watershed Context Map



Map 1

McKenzie Watershed Vicinity Map



The McKenzie Watershed Council was established in 1993 as an advisory body with the purpose of bringing residents, organizations, and governments together to take a pro-active approach in addressing watershed management issues in the McKenzie River watershed. The mission of the council as contained in its charter is “to foster better stewardship of the McKenzie River watershed resources, deal with issues in advance of resource degradation, and ensure sustainable watershed health, functions, and uses.”

The council strives to provide a framework for coordination and cooperation and uses consensus as its decision-making process. The 20-partner council, shown in *Figure 2*, represents key interests and stakeholders in the watershed, ensuring a comprehensive look at watershed issues. Council partners also regularly communicate with other groups and individuals forming an even broader network of watershed stakeholders.

Figure 2
McKenzie Watershed Council Partners

Local Citizens (15)

Private Interests (8)

Large Water User, vacant
McKenzie Fisheries Restoration Project, Member
McKenzie Residents Association (2), Members
Mohawk Community Council, Board Member
Pacific Rivers Council, watershed specialist
Rural Resources Development Committee,
Co-Chair Water Resources Subcommittee
Weyerhaeuser Company, Timberland Planning Forester

Elected Officials (7)

City of Eugene, City Councilor
City of Springfield, City Councilor
East Lane Soil & Water Conservation District, Board Member
Eugene Water & Electric Board, Board Member
Lane County, County Commissioner
Springfield Utility Board, Board Member
Willamalane Park & Recreation District, Board Member

Agency Representatives (5)

Federal (3)

Army Corps of Engineers, Project Manager
Bureau of Land Management, Eugene District, Area Manager
USDA-USFS Willamette National Forest, McKenzie District Ranger

State (2)

Division of State Lands, Asst. Director Policy & Planning
Water Resources Department, Administrator

Action Plan Development

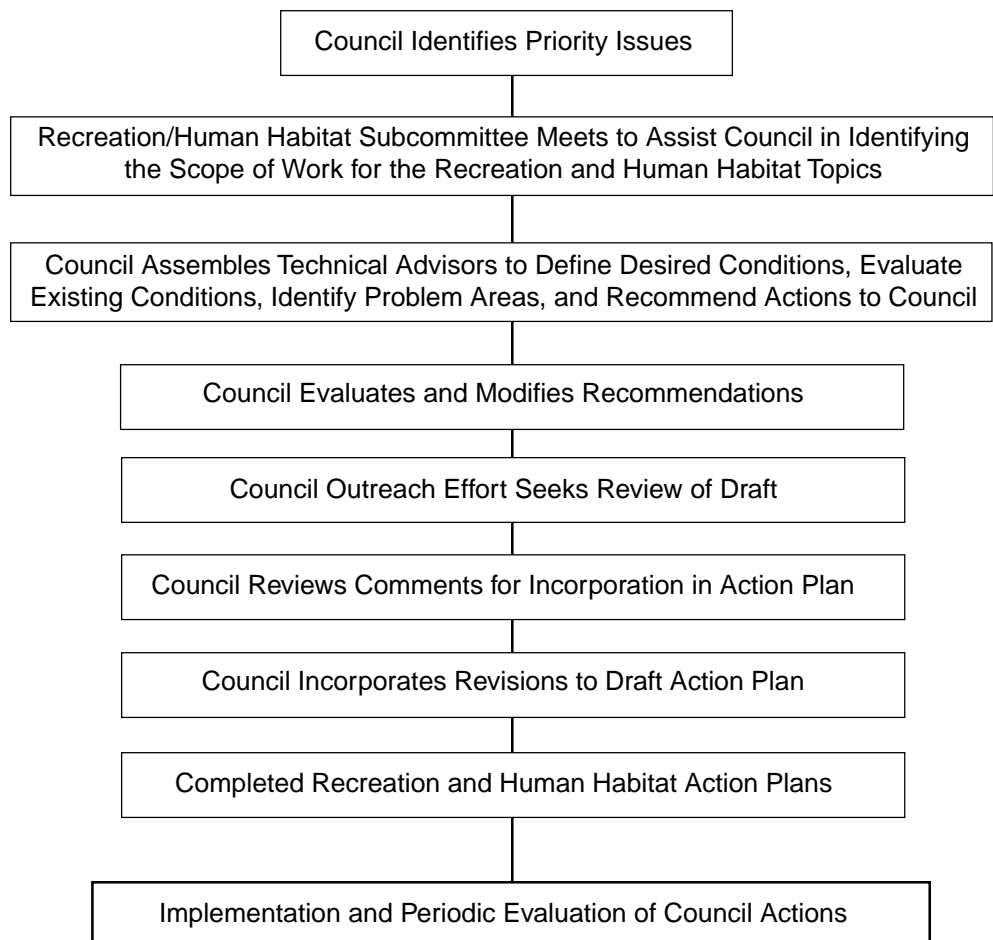
Development of this Action Plan began in April 1994 when the council identified its shared values for the McKenzie watershed and identified four priority issues to be addressed in its work plan. The priority issues are:

- Water Quality
- Fish and Wildlife Habitat
- Recreation
- Human Habitat

This Action Plan only addresses the recreation and human habitat portions of the council's work program. The *McKenzie Watershed Council Action Plan for Water Quality and Fish and Wildlife* was completed in January 1996. The goals, objectives, specific tasks, and responsibilities outlined in the council's charter provided the framework for the Action Plan.

Development and refinement of this Action Plan involved a series of work sessions, meetings, and outreach efforts as shown in *Figure 3*.

Figure 3
Action Plan Development Flowchart



With a multitude of issues falling under the topic of recreation and human habitat, the council recognized the need to frame the topics to provide focus and direction. The council appointed a subcommittee to develop a proposed scope of work for consideration and approval by the council. The scope of work was to be consistent with council objectives and within limitations of budget and schedule. The subcommittee began its work by focusing on issues previously identified by the council and other groups. The issues were then evaluated using several criteria.

During this process, the subcommittee recognized that most or all of the critical issues for recreation were centered on activities directly associated with the river and its tributaries. Upland recreation activities were not thought to be as critical to the health of the watershed at this time. Hence, the subcommittee's recommendation to the council was to focus its initial efforts on river corridors.

For human habitat, the subcommittee considered which issues were being addressed by other organizations and community efforts, and which issues would be critical or timely for the watershed council to address. Based on this analysis, the subcommittee recommended limiting the scope of work to those issues that are linked to the land base of the watershed. The subcommittee recommended that a task group of advisors be assembled to explore issues such as development trends and rural character, as well as issues involving riparian and floodplain areas. The purpose of this group was not to define or resolve these issues, but to make recommendations about the role that the council should play in maintaining a high quality of life while coordinating and balancing diverse demands on the watershed. The purpose of the task group echoes the purpose of the council: "to help address watershed management issues... and provide a framework for coordination and cooperation among key interests in the development and implementation of a watershed action program."

In addition to defining the scope of work, the subcommittee made general recommendations regarding the composition of the groups of advisors assembled to assist the council in developing the Recreation and Human Habitat Action Plan. The council accepted the subcommittee's recommendations and approved the scope of work for the recreation and human habitat topics. The adopted scope of work for each topic is included in *Appendices A and B*.

The scope of work provided direction for the two task groups of technical advisors who were assembled to undertake the recreation and human habitat topics (*Appendices C and D*). The charge of these two groups was to identify existing conditions, define desired conditions, and recommend actions to bring current conditions in line with the desired conditions. Not all of the issues included in the adopted scope of work could be covered by the task group for each topic; the additional remaining topics may be addressed through outreach and implementation of the Action Plans or future actions of the council.

The council reviewed the task groups' recommendations. Additions and revisions to the recommendations were made by the council and incorporated into a draft Action Plan. The council considered the draft a starting point for discussion.

The council then sought public review (citizens, community leaders, agencies, technical advisors, etc.) of the drafts to learn whether the proposals met the objectives of groups and individuals not directly seated on the council. Feedback received during this public outreach effort proved to be invaluable in identifying revisions that were incorporated into the final Action Plan.

The council's aim is to achieve its long-term vision for the McKenzie watershed through the implementation of the Action Plan. The McKenzie Watershed Council understands that its performance will ultimately be judged by the on-the-ground results of its efforts and is excited to be moving into the implementation phase of its work program.

Getting Involved In The McKenzie Watershed Program

The McKenzie Watershed Council understands it will take active involvement of many individuals and organizations for the visions described in this Action Plan to be realized. The council invites all interested parties to become actively involved in the council's work and encourages them to:

- Get on the council's mailing list for agendas, minutes, newsletters, and other materials;
- Attend monthly council meetings;
- Contact council partners about issues that are important to individuals;
- Participate in council-sponsored demonstration projects;
- Inform the council of activities and events that are occurring in the watershed;
- Request information on council activities;
- Invite council partners to make a presentation to clubs or community groups; and
- Volunteer time and expertise to a council event or program.

The council meets on the second Thursday of every month and invites the public to attend. The council welcomes comments from the public and reserves ten minutes at the beginning of each council meeting for public comment. For more information on the McKenzie Watershed Council and its program, contact John Runyon P.O. Box 1025, Corvallis, OR 97333, (541) 758-0947; E-mail: runyon@proaxis.com.



Chapter Two

Goals For Recreation

Introduction

This chapter describes the watershed council's four goals for recreation. A standard format is followed for each goal including: a goal statement, examples of actions to implement the goal, and a discussion of existing conditions and trends.

Goals are broad vision statements describing how the council would like conditions or activities to be in the future. They provide direction for the development of priority actions and implementation. Each goal also contains examples of actions to implement the goal; these examples are meant to help clarify how the council might implement each action. The council's specific actions are contained in *Chapter Three*. The discussion of existing conditions and trends is included to help clarify the goal's purpose and intent, as well as and to provide an overview of existing conditions.

The four goals for recreation are: access and facilities, minimize recreational impacts, maintain balance with non-recreational uses, and safety and river ethics. These goals were selected to address the various recreation issues in the watershed's river corridors and provide direction in identifying priority actions. The recreation goals are interconnected with one another as well as with the council's goals for water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, and human habitat.

Goals

Goal 1. Access and Facilities: Seek a balance to provide adequate river access and support facilities to enhance recreation user experience while protecting the river corridor environment.

Examples of Actions

- Establish landing distribution standards based upon historical use patterns, user preferences, and appropriate physical and environmental siting criteria.
- Provide access for people with disabilities and ensure that facilities comply with the requirements set forth in the *Americans with Disabilities Act*.

Discussion of Existing Conditions and Trends

The purpose of this goal is to ensure that there is adequate river access and support facilities to meet recreational needs without causing excessive damage to either the physical environment or the recreational experience itself.

The McKenzie watershed and its river corridors have received regional and national recognition for their remarkable scenic beauty and outstanding recreational opportunities. A 12.7-mile stretch of the upper McKenzie River is designated as a National Wild and Scenic River. Portions of the upper McKenzie River and the South Fork McKenzie River have received State Scenic Waterway designation as well. The mainstem river corridor also includes the 26-mile-long, nationally recognized McKenzie River Trail and two National Forest Scenic Byways.

Private lodges, resorts, and cabins offer accommodations and services for visitors along the corridor in addition to the many publicly operated facilities. River-related recreational activities include angling, boating, picnicking, wildlife viewing, and hiking. An initial inventory of 83 outdoor recreation sites, conducted by the Recreation Task Group, found that facility amenities and conditions vary widely (*Appendices E and F*). Some sites have extensive recreational amenities, whereas others support more dispersed recreational use and contain few or no permanent facilities. Half of the recreation sites provide boat access, approximately one-third provide picnic facilities, and two-thirds provide year-round toilet facilities.

Surveys indicate that not all Oregonians enjoy equity of opportunity or access to recreational resources (SCORP, 1994). Although equity of opportunity has never been fully realized, recreational opportunities should be reasonably available to all interested participants regardless of income, household status, physical ability, or place of residence.

The *Americans with Disabilities Act* legally recognized the rights of all citizens, including people with disabilities, to have barrier free access, facilities, and services. However, limited resources makes compliance with this law challenging for recreation providers. For example, only seven of the 83 sites inventoried in the watershed provide barrier free access, and none of the landings along the McKenzie River provide access for people with mobility disabilities. This creates challenges for programs such as the City of Eugene Riverhouse Outdoor Program, where increasing numbers of participants with disabilities are taking advantage of City-sponsored float trips.

A complete analysis of recreational use and facilities has not been conducted for the watershed, nor has the level of recreational use that it can support been determined. Comprehensive recreational planning and coordination of management objectives in the watershed is complex since recreation sites and facilities are owned and operated by several different entities, both public and private. Public providers include the Community of Blue River, Bureau of Land Management, Eugene Water & Electric Board, Lane County, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation, Oregon Department of Transportation, and U.S. Forest Service. Private river access is also provided by Rosboro Lumber Company.

Access and facilities for recreational activities are not evenly distributed or based on any kind of siting standards. Long float times between landings

increase the likelihood of recreational trespass on private property as users attempt to find a place to take a lunch or rest break along the river. Although existing recreational access may simply reflect constraints (land ownership, topography, resource management objectives, etc.), uneven distribution patterns result in some areas being underutilized while others experience frequent overcrowding.

The lower portion of the river, with its proximity to the Eugene-Springfield metropolitan area, is seriously lacking in public access. River access in the urban river corridor is very limited with few opportunities for bank fishing, hiking, and picnicking. Fishing access is generally from informal roadside pullouts or small parking areas near the river. Most of these sites are unsigned and without amenities. Boat landings are often used by bank anglers as well. Use at many of the facilities and boat landings sometimes exceed capacity. Even in the middle and upper stretches of the McKenzie where recreational access is considered good, the access is often clustered leaving certain stretches with limited or no river access for certain recreational pursuits.

Goal 2. Minimize Recreational Impacts: Minimize adverse recreational impacts within river corridors.

Examples of Actions

- Inventory sensitive areas (i.e., environmental, historical, cultural, and archeological) and educate users and recreation providers about how to protect these areas.
- Develop and implement programs educating users on environmental ethics and river stewardship.

Discussion of Existing Conditions and Trends

The aim of this goal is to direct recreational activities into areas that can support levels of use that do not cause excessive damage to the physical environment, other non-recreational activities, or the recreation experience itself.

The level of recreational use an area can sustain is based upon many factors such as management objectives, social values, user attitudes, and the resiliency of the physical resources. An area's recreational capacity can vary depending on changes in the weather, operation and maintenance budgets, use patterns, and values. Innovations in recreation gear and management techniques can also alter the amount of use an area can support. With all these factors to consider, determining an area's recreational capacity is extremely complex and, by its very nature, never complete.

Any use of a resource results in some change and recreational uses are no exception. Possible negative impacts include: degradation of water quality, damage to ground cover, soil compaction, erosion, wildlife and habitat

disturbance, garbage and sanitation problems, trespassing on private property, vandalism, and increased traffic. Recreation providers and users are sensitive to these impacts because they also can decrease the quality of the recreation experience.

When use at sites and facilities exceed the designed capacity, several problems can emerge. For example, insufficient parking at launches creates conflicts among users and in some instances with adjacent landowners, whose property may become an overflow parking lot. Inadequate parking also results in damage to vegetation as users create new parking spaces in the brush. Erosion and associated sediment and siltation problems are common at many of the boat landings along the McKenzie River corridor. Boat launches often become conduits for stormwater runoff carrying oil and sediment into the river. Lack of designated river access for hikers and bank anglers often leads to unplanned trails where vegetation is denuded. Many hot springs in the watershed are experiencing degradation from the high intensity of use. Disturbance of archeological sites, both intentional and unintentional, occurs.

Many areas in the McKenzie River corridor do not provide adequate facilities to handle the level of use. For example, in 1994 there were about 380 recorded visits to the Taylor Creek boat launch site, mostly (80 percent) for non-motorized boating. Because this site is not actively managed, it is sustaining visible and growing negative resource impacts. Users are denuding the vegetation by creating non-designated parking areas and continue to use the riparian area without benefit of sanitation facilities (BLM, 1996).

Studies on recreation uses conducted for the Eugene Water & Electric Board (EWEB) and by the Willamette National Forest demonstrate the diversity of recreational activities in the watershed. In the EWEB study, 40 percent of individuals were using the river for fishing, with the majority of those (62 percent) bank angling. About 20 percent of the EWEB respondents were boating, with over half of these people fishing as opposed to just boating (EWEB, 1992). Hiking, wildlife viewing, and camping are also popular activities, especially in the upper McKenzie (USFS, 1995). These diverse types of recreational use sometimes lead to conflicts among user groups. Raft and angler conflicts are reportedly common along the whole length of the river. Below Leaburg Dam common conflicts occur between: salmon anglers with each other; inner tubers and anglers; bank anglers and boaters; and jet boaters and most other users. Due to inadequate parking, picnickers, wildlife viewers, hikers, and bank anglers are often competing for parking space, which in some cases is needed for boaters to maneuver vehicles at landings.

Increased recreational use in the McKenzie watershed is placing stress on the resources upon which the optimal recreational experience in-part depends. A 1990 EWEB recreational use study reported that because of concentrated use at key sites and seasons, capacity is exceeded 15 to 30 days each summer and demand for river access and facilities are increasing substantially within the study area (letter from Richard Winters, Associ-

ate Regional Director, Park Service, Seattle, WA, September 10, 1991). In a 1993 survey conducted for the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), nearly 43 percent of households cited crowded areas and facilities as a barrier to participation in dispersed recreation activities. Dispersed activities are those that occur away from the participant's local area.

Funding shortfalls and lack of comprehensive inventories and analyses make it increasingly difficult to implement techniques designed to accommodate increases in recreational use. Often region-wide planning is necessary to meet the diversity of recreational tastes while providing safeguards for non-recreational values. Local recreation providers are partnering in an attempt to meet some of these challenges. Under a maintenance partnership agreement between several public agencies, Lane County Parks provides routine maintenance two to three times a week at 19 sites along the McKenzie River corridor. The partnership recognizes, however, that it will have to bring in new partners and draw upon additional resources in order to meet the challenges that lie ahead.

Crime and vandalism associated with recreational use is also an increasing problem in the McKenzie corridor, especially at sites where staff attendance is not regular. Although theft from vehicles occurs throughout the corridor, it is especially prevalent at boat ramps in the lower McKenzie. Theft, vandalism, and abuse of public recreation facilities is costly, not only in terms of dollars spent on maintenance, repair, and replacement, but also in terms of lower staff morale and the quality of the recreation experience itself. Unfortunately, decreased funding for law enforcement and park staffing make it increasingly difficult to combat these challenges.

Goal 3. Maintain Balance with Non-recreational Uses: Encourage recognition of the values of recreation while seeking a balance between recreational and non-recreational uses in river corridors.

Examples of Actions

- Develop incentives for private landowners to allow public recreational access on their property consistent with council goals for recreation, water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, and human habitat.
- Broaden education and enforcement of Lane County's riparian ordinance.

Discussion of Existing Conditions and Trends

The purpose of this goal is to reduce the impacts that non-recreation activities have on the recreational experience and emphasize the benefits that recreation provides. The McKenzie Watershed Council recognizes that all uses of watershed resources have the potential to impact one another and that through effective communication, collaboration, and cooperation, partnerships can be fostered and conflicts minimized.

Recreation is recognized by many as an important and fundamental value, not just to the well being of the individual participant, but to the well being and cohesion of society itself. Recreational opportunities provide personal, economic, social, and environmental benefits.

The \$180 billion tourism and recreation sector is the nation's second largest employer. In 1994, local communities enjoyed a \$12 billion economic benefit from fishing, hunting, and wildlife-related recreation on National Forest Lands, according to the American Sportfishing Association. Projections by the U.S. Forest Service estimate by the year 2000, national forests will generate \$130 billion of the U.S. gross national product, of which \$110.7 billion will come from recreation, fish and wildlife. Larry Swisher, a Washington, D.C., columnist, cited these findings in his recent column on how Oregon reaps benefits from its "green economy." Swisher writes, "outdoor recreation and a relatively clean environment provide not only a 'second paycheck' to those lucky enough to live in the Northwest but also in many cases, their first paycheck, too."

Growth in Oregon's tourism industry has shown substantial increases. In 1994, an estimated \$3.6 billion was generated state-wide from visitor expenditures, a 100 percent increase over 1987 (not adjusted for inflation). While out-of-state visitors generated slightly more than half of all visitor expenditures in 1994, they comprised one-third of all visits (Travel Industry Council of Oregon, 1995).

Tourism plays an important role in maintaining the economic viability of McKenzie Valley communities. Travel expenditures in east Lane County rose an average of 5.2 percent annually since 1991 with expenditures exceeding \$233 million in 1995 (Dean Runyan Associates, 1996). Tourist dollars spent on gas, food, lodging, equipment, activities, and support services all contribute to diversification of the region's economy. For example, a 1991 study for the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife estimated that anglers in the Willamette Region contributed \$44.3 million to the local economy in 1991.

Maintaining a high-quality recreation experience in the McKenzie River corridor is partly tied to safeguarding its scenic beauty. The McKenzie River is regionally known for its exceptional clarity and translucent blue color, but other characteristics contributing to the corridor's high aesthetic value include its waterfalls and whitewater, forest and wildflowers, and vibrant autumn colors. Most of the river corridor's exceptional scenic characteristics are associated with the upper reaches of the McKenzie; however, much of the lower McKenzie with its patchwork of forest, agricultural, and residential lands is also quite scenic.

Studies support the need to protect the natural aesthetic qualities in order to maintain recreational values (Moran, 1990; SCORP, 1994). A survey of users of the Upper McKenzie River found that the "natural setting of the river" is the most important item affecting the quality of a boater's experience (Moran, 1990). Safeguarding these scenic qualities is of critical importance along the middle and lower sections of the McKenzie corridor

where development pressures and demand for recreation opportunities are the greatest due to the proximity to a major urban area.

The McKenzie River is known among river users for its relatively consistent year-round flow. This consistent flow is in part due to the presence of dams that hold water back in the winter and release water during the dryer months. However, during certain times of the year, water diversions and low water conditions decrease flows to the point where navigating on certain river segments (e.g., Leaburg dam to Hayden Bridge) is extremely difficult. These low flow conditions tend to concentrate boating users on the remaining navigable segments of the river and pose special challenges for increasing recreational boating opportunities closer to the urban centers of Eugene/Springfield.

As recognized in the council's *Action Plan for Water Quality and Fish and Wildlife Habitat*, maintaining high water quality and fish and wildlife habitat are important from a recreation standpoint also. Beyond aesthetics, maintaining high water quality for sanitation and health reasons is critical for water contact activities such as swimming and boating. With angling among the top recreation pursuits in the watershed, maintaining healthy habitat and fish populations is also critical.

Goal 4. Safety and River Ethics: Create opportunities to learn and practice safe recreation within the river corridor.

Examples of Actions

- Implement volunteer supported landing-host program.
- Encourage guides to teach landing etiquette and water safety on their outings.
- Work with Lane County and state law enforcement agencies to dedicate more time for on-the-water enforcement of existing rules and regulations.

Discussion of Existing Conditions and Trends

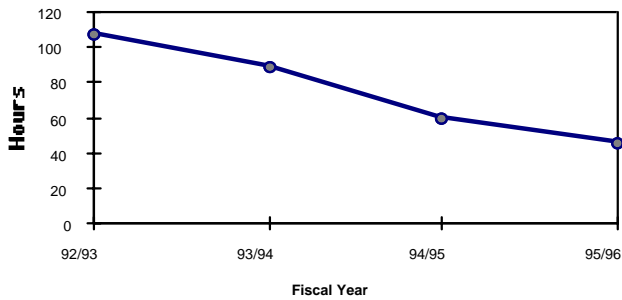
The purpose of this goal is to foster safe recreational activities by providing safe facilities and having informed and responsible recreation users. Deteriorating recreation facilities, increased use, substance abuse, and inexperienced users increases the risk to safety in the river corridor.

An average water rescue costs \$1,000, with some reaching costs up to \$4,000. A number of river users navigate the river without proper skills or safety equipment, resulting in water-related accidents and drownings. This is especially true for the upper McKenzie, which is cold and fast with technically difficult rapids. Changes in river conditions resulting from high flow events and downed trees present additional hazards. While dredging and tree removal may improve navigability and safety, it may have negative repercussions on other values, such as fish habitat.

State-wide regulations have been established by the Oregon State Marine board to help foster safe and enjoyable boating experiences. While many of the regulations apply state-wide, other regulations apply only to specific waterways. For example, restrictions on the McKenzie River include: a five mile-per-hour speed limit for motor boats from Leaburg Dam upstream to Goodpasture Bridge, no motorized watercraft permitted above Goodpasture Bridge, and personal watercraft (e.g., jet skis) prohibited except on reservoir impoundments. Several other restrictions exist for reservoirs and lakes in the watershed.

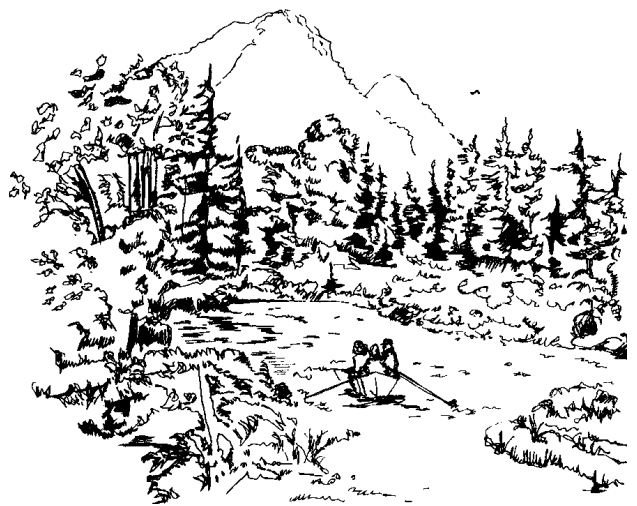
While regulations exist to create a safe boating environment, funding constraints have reduced the number of law enforcement hours spent to enforce boating regulations in the McKenzie watershed in recent years. *Figure 4* shows that on-the river patrol hours have decreased over 56 percent since fiscal year 1992-93. While the number of patrol hours has been steadily decreasing, the number of citations and warnings issued on the McKenzie River has increased.

Figure 4
On-the-water Patrol Hours in the McKenzie Watershed



Source: Oregon State Marine Board

Funding constraints also create challenges for recreation providers in the McKenzie corridor as recreation and support facilities deteriorate as a result of increased use and lack of adequate maintenance. Deferring major repair and maintenance projects increases health and safety risks, creating serious liabilities for facility operators. In light of budget shortfalls, park managers are forced to consider closure of recreation facilities rather than incur the liability risks.



Chapter Three

Priority Actions For Recreation

Introduction

This chapter contains the McKenzie Watershed Council's four priority actions for recreation. The council proposes to focus its initial efforts regarding recreation on the following actions:

Action 1: Improve access along the McKenzie River corridor where appropriate.

Action 2: Improve facility design and maintenance.

Action 3: Develop and implement education programs focusing on river ethics and safety.

Action 4: Promote partnerships and citizen involvement efforts to address maintenance, funding, crime, safety, and recreational access issues.

Implementation of these actions, individually and in combination, will help to achieve the council's four recreation goals: access and facilities, minimize recreational impacts, maintain balance with non-recreational uses, and safety and river ethics.

Each action follows a similar format, including an action statement, a background discussion describing the purpose of the action, and a list of tasks to accomplish the action. The council will work to identify resources to accomplish each task and refine the scope of the actions as it moves into implementation of the Action Plan. Additional Recreation Task Group action recommendations falling outside the task group's scope of work appear in *Appendix G*.

Action 1: Improve access along the McKenzie River corridor where appropriate.

Background

In February 1996, the council assembled a Recreation Task Group made up of technical advisors from federal, state, and local public agency outdoor recreation providers, local residents, private recreation providers, and professional recreation associations. One of the group's charges was to identify the existing conditions for river-based recreational activities, including the identification of areas where recreational use exceeds the capacity of existing facilities and/or resources.

Work by the task group revealed that recreational access is not evenly distributed along the McKenzie River corridor. While some sections of the river have access closely spaced as to be perceived by some as redundant, other stretches contain few or no access points for long stretches. This disparity in river access leads to higher concentrations of recreational

use in certain segments of the river corridor and more occurrences of recreational trespass on private property. Adequate river access is particularly scarce in the lower urban stretches of the river corridor. The task group felt that by assessing existing river access and identifying appropriate distribution standards, additional river access needs can be identified and redundant facilities possibly eliminated.

Providing sufficient river access is only part of the equation because improving access often leads to increased levels of use. Use levels that exceed facility and resource capacity reduce the quality of the recreation experience, increase conflicts among and between user groups, and place stress on the surrounding environment. Many existing river access points are ill-equipped to handle the volume of use they receive. Environmentally sensitive areas, such as riparian zones, are particularly susceptible to degradation near river access points where large numbers of people congregate. Thus, incorporating special facility design features to accommodate use in such areas is critical.

Tasks

1. Work collectively with federal, state, and local recreation managers to analyze the recreational carrying capacity of the river corridors. These analyses would determine the level of recreational use that can be supported without causing excessive damage to the physical environment, damage to the recreational experience, and conflicts with non-recreational uses and values.
2. Work with federal, state, and local recreation providers to develop a systematic approach to validate the suitability of existing landing locations or possible relocation, decommission, or creation of new landing sites.
 - Establish landing distribution standards based upon:
 - Historic use patterns and user preferences
 - Appropriate physical and environmental siting criteria
 - Assess existing landings against distribution standards and evaluate need.
 - Identify river stretches with redundant facilities.
 - Identify river stretches that are not adequately served.
 - Recommend closure of redundant facilities and sites in environmentally sensitive areas
 - Recommend development of new landings for river stretches not meeting distribution standards
3. Work with federal, state, and local recreation providers to reduce parking congestion and crowding at landings by:
 - Improving parking lot and landing designs (including proper signage) to correct ingress/egress problems;
 - Providing adequate alternatives to landing sites for non-boating recreational activities;
 - Developing and implementing a River-Park permit system (similar concept to the Sno-Park permits); and

- Providing park-and-ride shuttle service from remote parking areas to river access points.
4. Work with federal, state, and local recreation providers to provide adequate parking and river access for non-boating recreational activities such as hiking, bank fishing, picnicking, and wildlife viewing.

Action 2: Improve facility design and maintenance.

Background

Most recreational facilities along the McKenzie River are publicly owned, operated, and maintained. However, there are several significant access points along the mainstem that are privately owned (e.g., Finn Rock and Nimrod Landing). There are currently no consistent standards by which to guide facility design and maintenance among the various facility providers. Improving facility design and maintenance can increase the quality of the recreational experience, lower operational costs, reduce adverse impacts on surrounding areas, reduce crime and vandalism, and minimize health and safety risks. However, careful consideration is needed before making these improvements since they can have the unintended effect of increasing recreational use beyond what is considered desirable. New facilities and improvements should be unobtrusive and blend in with the surrounding landscape so they do not detract from the recreation experience.

Facility amenities and maintenance vary widely among the recreation sites. Some areas have extensive recreational amenities, whereas others support more dispersed recreational use and contain few or no permanent facilities. For example, of the 83 recreation sites inventoried by the Recreation Task Group, only two-thirds provided year-round toilet facilities. While some of these recreation sites are highly maintained, others fall short of adequate up-keep. Budget cuts, increased use, and vandalism create mounting challenges for recreation providers in the corridor. For example, in summer 1996, the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department announced that Hendricks Bridge Wayside would be closed if additional funding could not be secured.

The vast majority of recreation facilities in the watershed do not meet standards set forth in the *Americans With Disabilities Act*. Only seven of the 83 sites inventoried by the Recreation Task Group provide facilities for people with disabilities. The 1996 flood made conditions worse by destroying the only landing and wildlife viewing platform (Silver Creek Landing) that provided adequate access on the mainstem for people with mobility disabilities.

Theft and vandalism are problems throughout the entire corridor, but especially in the lower stretches of the river corridor, occurring mostly at boat landings. Incorporating certain facility design features can deter crime and vandalism by improving visibility and making facilities more vandal resistant.

Task

1. Work with federal, state, and local recreation providers to define and categorize facilities into two classes (i.e., primary and secondary facilities) and develop design and maintenance standards for each class. All standards should incorporate elements that:
 - Reduce costs associated with sanitation, facility maintenance, crime, and vandalism;
 - Provide a safe recreation experience;
 - Provide access for people with disabilities;
 - Improve parking lot and landing design to correct ingress/egress problems;
 - Enable facilities to aesthetically blend in with the surroundings;
 - Reduce conflicts between recreation user groups;
 - Reduce conflicts with neighboring non-recreational users; and
 - Protect archeological sites and environmentally sensitive areas.

Action 3: Develop and implement education programs focusing on river ethics and safety.

Background

A quality recreation experience is highly dependent on protecting the very setting where recreational activities take place. Lack of knowledge can lead to environmental degradation, injury, and conflicts among and between users groups. Recreational activities can result in loss of ground cover, erosion, water pollution, and adverse impacts to wildlife. Major water-related safety concerns include: inexperienced floaters, debris obstructions in the river, failure to wear flotation devices, and substance abuse. Trespass occurs in part because users are uninformed about the locations of existing public use areas.

The council recognizes the importance of a well-informed and educated public as contained in part of its charter mission statement: *“To foster better stewardship of the McKenzie River watershed resources...”* The Recreation Task Group also stressed the importance of educating recreation users about activities that degrade the physical resource and user enjoyment.

Educating recreational users and promoting alternatives to harmful behaviors can enhance the overall quality of the recreation experience and serve an important function in reducing adverse impacts. While an array of programs and printed materials exists, assembling and coordinating the dissemination of this information is needed to increase its effectiveness.

Tasks in the council’s Action Plan for Water Quality and Fish and Wildlife Habitat targeted residents and businesses located along or using the river corridor. The following tasks would expand this list to include recreation users.

Tasks

1. Stewardship:

- Work with federal, state, and local recreation providers to produce a brochure/map that identifies public river access and river rest spots. The brochure should include a brief narrative on stewardship (e.g., “tread lightly,” “pack it in pack it out,” avoid environmentally sensitive areas, respect private property, landing etiquette, water safety, etc.).
- Work collectively with federal, state, and local recreation providers to develop and install interpretive kiosks and signs that:
 - Identify public river access points, landings, trailheads, and campgrounds;
 - Educate users on environmental ethics, landing etiquette, and water safety;
 - Provide demarcation between public and private ownership in areas where trespass associated with recreational activity occurs; and
 - Do not intrude nor detract from the recreation experience or natural surroundings.
 - Encourage guides to teach environmental ethics, landing etiquette, and water safety on their outings.
- Work to develop consistency among maps and brochures regarding river access points, river etiquette, and stewardship.

2. Safety

- Work with Eugene Water & Electric Board, enforcement agencies, and federal, state, and local recreation providers to establish a single “call-in” phone number and dedicated radio frequency where river users could find out current river conditions.
- Work with law enforcement agencies and federal, state, and local recreation providers to establish changeable “notice to boaters” signs informing users of hazardous river conditions.
- Encourage guides and outfitters to carry cellular phones (note: cellular phone coverage is not currently available in many portions of the watershed.)
- Encourage Lane County and state law enforcement agencies to dedicate more time for on-the-water enforcement of existing rules and regulations.

3. Broaden avenues for educational information distribution through:

- An accessible clearinghouse that compiles and distributes educational materials and information to:
 - Visitor centers, agency offices, guides, and boat rental establishments;
 - Area festivals and events (e.g., Lane County Fair, Confluence Arts Festival, etc.); and
 - School and youth group programs.
- Public service announcements (radio, TV, newspaper); get newspaper/magazine writers out on river so they write about river etiquette and safety issues.

- Collective agency kiosks and/or interpretive signs at parks, landings, the Fish Hatchery Visitor Center, trailheads, and along trails.

Action 4: Promote partnerships and citizen involvement efforts to address maintenance, funding, crime, safety, and recreational access issues.

Background

The council recognizes the value that partnerships can play in implementing the action plan, addressing the needs and concerns of stakeholders, and promoting stewardship in the watershed. In the process of prioritizing issues, the council identified several objectives it felt were essential to the success of its watershed program. One of those objectives is to improve the coordination of recreation management among all the public and private recreation providers.

The value of partnerships has not gone unrecognized by recreation providers in the watershed. Currently, an intergovernmental maintenance partnership between federal, state, and local public agencies (*McKenzie River Cooperative Maintenance Partnership*) exists to provide routine maintenance services at river access sites along the McKenzie River. Parties of the maintenance partnership also look towards volunteer and non-profit groups to raise additional funds for maintenance, development, and acquisition of additional river access sites.

Expansion of this partnership is critical in order to overcome budget shortfalls and meet the growing recreational demand in the river corridor. While the partnership exists largely to meet maintenance needs in the corridor, it could be expanded to meet acquisition, development, and law enforcement needs. Working together and consolidating efforts can result in a more efficient and effective use of limited financial resources and help identify priorities.

Volunteers and area residents also can play a meaningful role in maintaining and “policing” recreation areas in the corridor by participating in facility maintenance and crime watch programs. Recreational access could be improved in the corridor by providing incentives to willing landowners who allow public river access on their property.

Tasks

1. Work with the McKenzie Maintenance Partnership (a collaborative maintenance agreement in the McKenzie River Corridor) to meet maintenance standards developed through Action Item 2.
2. Encourage expansion of law enforcement contracts/cooperative efforts (USFS, BLM, ACOE, Lane County, state, etc.).

3. Develop multi-partner funding strategies for the acquisition, development, and maintenance of recreation facilities in the corridor. Examples of funding strategies could include:
 - River-Park permits (similar concept to the Sno-Park Permits),
 - Grant application coordination,
 - Donations,
 - Mitigation funds (hydro-project relicensing),
 - One-day event where trip fees are dedicated to facilities development and maintenance,
 - Private and corporate sponsorship, and
 - Merchandising (i.e. stickers, towels, T-shirts, etc.) with proceeds going towards recreation management and maintenance.

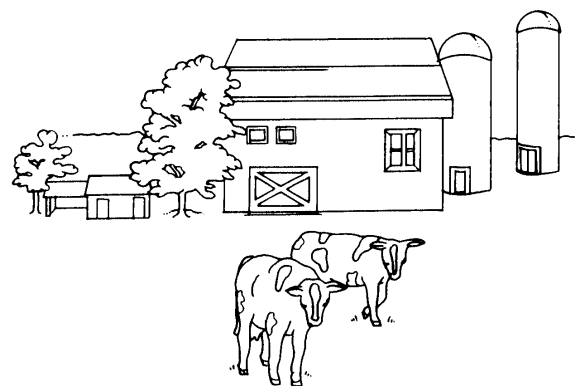
4. Work with local law enforcement agencies and federal, state, and local recreation providers to develop and implement citizen-supported crime watch and facility maintenance programs. Examples of such a program could include:
 - Adopt-a-park, landing, river stretch;
 - Volunteer Landing Host program modeled after Campground Host programs;
 - Citizen Watch program to monitor parks and landings, pick up litter, and provide information (e.g., where to clean fish); and
 - River Watch program to report suspected illegal water withdrawals, Lane County riparian ordinance violations, and septic system failures.

5. Develop incentive program with willing landowners to allow public recreational access on private property. Recreational access on private lands should be consistent with the council goals for recreation, water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, and human habitat.
 - Work with state and/or Lane County to provide tax abatements in exchange for public recreational river access.
 - Work with Lane County to provide density bonuses¹ and transfer development rights² in exchange for public recreational access on private property.
 - Work with private landowners to explore fee parking on private lands.

6. Develop partnerships with land trusts and conservancies to preserve recreational values and/or improve recreation access in the river corridor.

¹ A land use incentive that permits development of a lot at a higher density than it was zoned for in exchange for public recreational access.

² A land use incentive permitting the transfer or selling of *development rights* from one eligible parcel to another eligible parcel in exchange for public recreation access.



Chapter Four

Goals For Human Habitat

Introduction

This chapter describes the watershed council's overall purpose in developing an action plan for the human habitat topic, the overall approach to developing those actions, and the four goals adopted for this topic. A discussion of the goals follows, which includes examples of specific actions and a brief discussion of existing conditions and trends. The purpose of this discussion is to help clarify the development of each goal and its purpose and intent. A complete list of the actions and objectives for each goal are contained in *Chapter Five*.

Overall Purpose

Maintain or improve the quality of life for people who live in or visit the watershed by balancing livability, economic and environmental concerns.

This purpose is a statement of values concerning human habitat in the watershed. It is different from the other three work program topics, water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, and recreation, in that it is not easily measured or quantified. It is supplemented by four goals, each with a menu of relevant objectives and action items. The objectives and action items for each goal provide a means to measure progress and success. The council also adopted an overall approach to follow in addressing the purpose and related goals.

The development of this purpose is a result of the task group process, and the common vision, interests and experiences of members of the task group. As its framework for goal setting, the group relied on a summary of existing conditions, a series of discussions on rural character and the results of the visioning exercise, where each task group member graphically represented his or her desired future conditions in the watershed. This visioning exercise revealed that although there were many diverse interests in the watershed, there were many common elements in the visions of what the watershed should be like in the future. These elements include a list of rural characteristics, or themes, which task group members identified as important positive qualities of life in the McKenzie watershed (see *Appendix H*).

The visioning exercise also demonstrated the need for balance among the diverse interests in the watershed, particularly economic, livability, and environmental concerns. An example identified by the group was the positive and negative aspects of growth and development. The task group members recognized that issues such as these could polarize the task group, as they could the larger McKenzie watershed community. The Human Habitat Task Group agreed to start with common ground, to try to develop consensus among the diverse interests represented by the task group members, and to build upon that consensus to develop an action plan.

The purpose therefore emphasizes the necessity of balancing the diverse issues and interests in the watershed. The purpose also emphasizes the interdependency of these issues, since livability or quality of life issues are by their nature closely tied to environmental and economic concerns. The objectives adopted by the council address this interconnection to ensure that human habitat issues support an overall framework of actions to help tie together all four work program topics of the watershed council.

Overall Approach

Education, incentives and community action should be emphasized over regulation.

This approach provides an important context to the council's adopted purpose for the watershed. The overall approach also provides a framework for the development and implementation of specific goals, objectives, and action items.

Currently, the regulations of many county, state, and federal agencies affect life, work, and the environment in the watershed. These include the Lane County Zoning Ordinance, State-wide Planning Goals, Oregon Administrative Rules, regulations and policies from the Oregon Department of Transportation, the Division of State Lands—the list is a long one. The task group recognized the important role that these agencies and their regulations play in regulating development and providing environmental safeguards for the watershed.

The task group recommended that the watershed council not duplicate the efforts of these regulatory agencies, but utilize the expertise and initiative of council partners to develop a different approach to protecting the watershed. The recommendations of the task force therefore emphasize actions to educate the public about existing regulations and support the development of incentives to maintain the health of the watershed and the quality of life in the area.

The council recognized that in some cases existing regulations may need to be strengthened or studied. Two examples are Lane County's riparian and floodplain ordinances. The council determined that these ordinances need to be reviewed and revised if necessary to make the ordinances both more effective and more easily understood.

In general, however, the council determined that methods such as education, incentives, and community action were more effective in balancing diverse interests in maintaining the quality of life in the watershed. These community-oriented methods also provide a long-term strategy and a more positive approach to making changes in the conditions and trends affecting human habitat in the watershed.

Goals

The task group established four goals for addressing the purpose all within the context of the overall approach. The goals have been reviewed and approved by the council.

The goals are:

- Goal 1:** Manage growth and development within the watershed
- Goal 2:** Maintain the rural character within the watershed
- Goal 3:** Maintain the ecological function within the watershed
- Goal 4:** Increase safety within the watershed

These goals address four different components of human habitat issues in the watershed. The goals are not hierarchical; all are considered critical elements of the stated purpose and the scope of work adopted by the council.

Goals: Background And Discussion

Goal 1: Manage growth and development within the watershed.

Examples of Actions

- Make a video for new homeowners/homebuilders explaining *doing it right vs. doing it wrong* to educate them on stewardship and how their choices can affect the river and their neighbors.
- Make composite zoning maps available to the public showing residential zoned lands in the watershed.

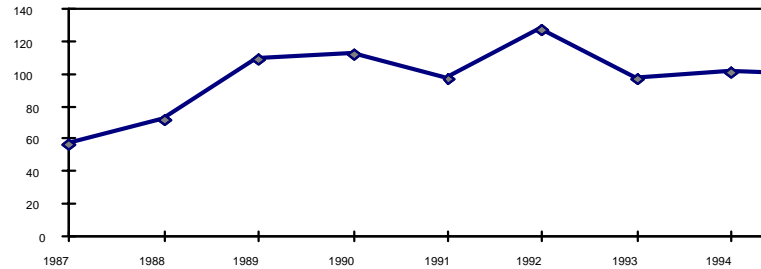
Discussion of Existing Conditions and Trends

The development of this goal is directly related to the initial charge given to the Human Habitat Task Group, which was to determine what actions could be undertaken in terms of growth and development that would maintain or improve the quality of life in the watershed. The choice of words in this goal is critical. The task group developed objectives and actions to *manage* growth, not to limit or encourage it. The task group did not make a judgment on whether growth is good or bad for the watershed, but made the assumption that growth would occur. It focused on ways in which growth could occur without negatively impacting the quality of life or the rural character in the watershed.

Task members discussed the relationship between the quality of life in a rural area and both positive and negative aspects of growth and development. Growth can often bring opportunities such as revitalization of rural communities, increased employment opportunities and increased services and facilities. At the same time, growth can have a negative impact, bringing increased traffic, and wider roads and highways, causing changes in the landscape and creating potential conflicts with natural resources or wildlife habitat.

The issues of growth and development in the watershed can also be characterized in more objective terms. A study of the existing conditions revealed that Lane County issues approximately 100 new residential building permits per year in the watershed, or approximately two per week (see *Figure 5*). This annual rate has nearly doubled within the last 12 years.

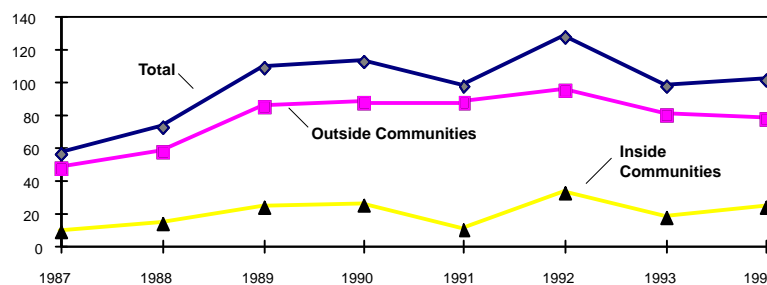
Figure 5
Building Permits Between 1987 and 1995



Source: Lane County Land Management Division

Determining the location of this residential building activity is key to understanding the implications of this growth. The majority of the building activity, approximately 80 percent of the approved building permits, is occurring in the rural areas outside of established communities (i.e., communities acknowledged by Lane County in the Rural Comprehensive Plan) (see *Figure 6*). This trend is a result of the fact that the majority of residential land available for development is outside these communities.

Figure 6
Building Permits Between 1987 and 1995
Outside and Inside Communities



Source: Lane County Land Management Division

Currently, more than half of the residential land outside established communities is vacant, while the residential land vacancy within the communities is relatively low. If the current level of building activity continues, vacant and underutilized residential parcels outside the established communities would be developed in approximately eight years (see *Appendices I, J, and K*).

Even though the actual number of developable parcels is still low compared with the acreage of the total area in the watershed, this level of development may have a noticeable impact on the rural character and quality of life. Most of the residential development occurs in a band one parcel wide along the highway and the river (see *Appendix L*). As this development increases, traffic will increase, the development will become more visible, and the rural landscape will change.

In developing the objectives for this goal, task group members discussed at length the idea of community. Agreeing to allow for different interpretations of this value-laden term, group members made a distinction between established communities, for example, those development nodes acknowledged by Lane County (i.e., Marcola, Walterville, Deerhorn, Nimrod, Finn Rock, Blue River and McKenzie Bridge) and areas more loosely defined as communities, such as community identity. It is in these areas, outside of the established communities, that most of the growth is occurring and the impacts are likely to be more keenly felt.

The objectives adopted by the council encourage new development to be located so that negative aspects of the impact will be minimized. Many of the recommendations support land use regulations that are already in place; the intent is to provide public education and incentives to help make these regulations more effective.

Goal 2: Maintain the rural character within the watershed.

Examples of Actions

- Encourage Lane County to hold community planning workshops and provide a framework for communities to develop their plans.
- Establish a community planning advisory group to work with county policies and decisions.

Discussion of Existing Conditions and Trends

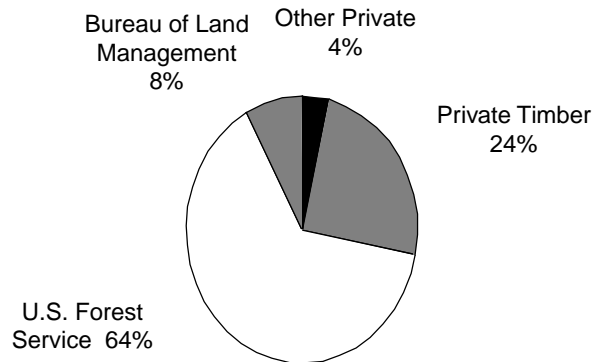
For both the task group and for the council subcommittee that wrote the scope of work for the task group, rural character is the salient, positive aspect of human habitat in the watershed. Recognizing the value-laden, experiential nature of this topic, the task group attempted to set some parameters to determine the desired conditions of rural character in the watershed and how they could be maintained. Task group members developed a list of positive as well as negative aspects of rural living, and then distilled that list into a set of rural characteristics or “themes” (see *Appendix H*).

These rural character themes included the following categories: Social/Cultural Context, Geographic Context, Density/Design Characteristics, Transportation Issues and Land Use Characteristics. The task group’s

discussion revealed that within these categories, there were many values held in common, such as love of nature or sense of community. These characteristics, however, meant different things to different task group members. Rather than attempting to define every characteristic, the group agreed to allow for different interpretations and to work together to build consensus on a list of objectives and action items.

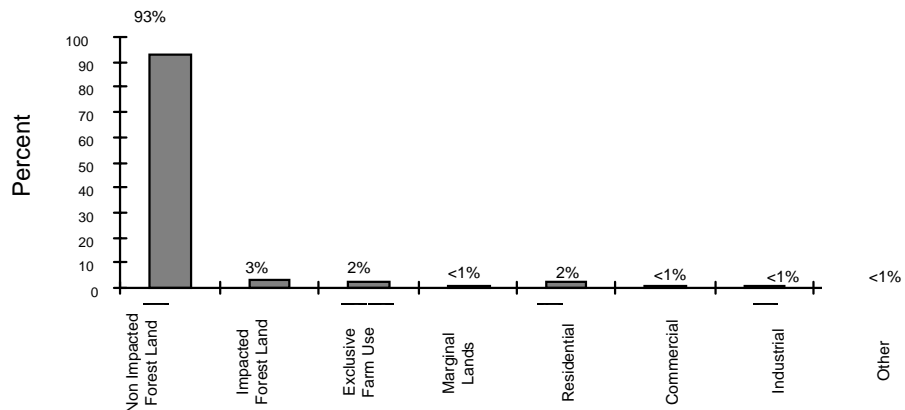
A review of existing conditions provides a more objective overview of characteristics and development patterns associated with rural areas. Currently, the majority of the watershed (72 percent) is in public ownership, primarily the Willamette National Forest. Most private lands are held by timber companies, representing 24 percent of the watershed. It comes as no surprise that forestry is the predominant land use in the watershed. *Figure 7* shows the pattern of land ownership in the watershed; *Figure 8* illustrates the percentage of land zoned for forest use (see *Appendix I*).

Figure 7
Land Ownership in the McKenzie Watershed



Source: Lane Council of Governments

Figure 8
Zoning in the McKenzie Watershed



Source: Lane Council of Governments

Although the land area of the watershed is predominantly rural, most of the 22,650 people who live in the watershed (roughly 58 percent) live in the urban area, in the Eugene/Springfield end of the watershed. The remaining population (42 percent, roughly 9,500) reside in rural areas. The rural population actually decreased in the last census decade, 1980 to 1990. The rural area is far from economically self-sufficient; nearly two-thirds of the individuals living in this area commute to the urban area for work. This trend has increased as farm and forestry occupations in the McKenzie area have dropped in recent years.

In keeping with the purpose and overall approach, objectives identified by the task group to maintain rural character focus on education and design issues, such as community-based design standards. The objectives rely on existing land use regulations, such as current zoning and the implementation of the *Rural Communities Rule*. Within these objectives, communities imply an area of community identity rather than development nodes with defined boundaries.

Goal 3: Maintain the ecological function within the watershed.

Examples of Actions

- Encourage enhancement of riparian vegetation through an incentive program.
- Encourage and support natural resources curriculum at area schools (e.g., existing curriculum at McKenzie High School).

Discussion of Existing Conditions and Trends

The development of this goal is tied closely to the scope of work given to the task group, as well as the purpose of the McKenzie Watershed Council. The Human Habitat Task Group recognized that the other work program topics, particularly water quality and fish and wildlife, have a central role to play in maintaining the ecological health of the watershed, and that coordination among all four work program topics will be critical in addressing this objective.

The river and its banks are a prime attraction for homeowners and developers, and development in the watershed is typically adjacent to the river or the highway. Development close to the river specifically affects riparian setback areas as well as flood hazard areas. Unless the development is sensitively designed and sited, these environmental areas may be threatened. As growth and development increase, the potential impact of threats to the riparian and floodplain areas is enormous.

Currently, the health and condition of the McKenzie River is quite good. Results from the water quality monitoring study prepared by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality released recently by EWEB for the council indicate that the river and its tributaries have some of the highest

water quality in the state. To maintain this level of quality, the specific focus of the task group recommendations is two-fold: to ensure that growth and development activities do not cause damage to the natural environment of the watershed, and to make sure that the regulations that are in place are useful and effective.

Task group members strongly advocated an educational role for the council to play in conveying the need for appropriate development and the importance of environmental protection. This position is strongly supported by the *Action Plan for Water Quality and Fish and Wildlife*. In addition to agencies and community groups, individuals who work, visit, or live in the watershed need to take responsibility for the stewardship of the watershed environment.

While the context for task group recommendations remains education and community action, task group members also recommend reviewing the Lane County riparian and floodplain ordinances to determine what clarification or changes are necessary to make these regulations more effective.

Goal 4: Increase safety within the watershed.

Examples of Actions

- Coordinate efforts with the priority actions for recreation (chapter 3).
- Encourage the installation of mirrors opposite blind driveways.

Discussion of Existing Conditions and Trends

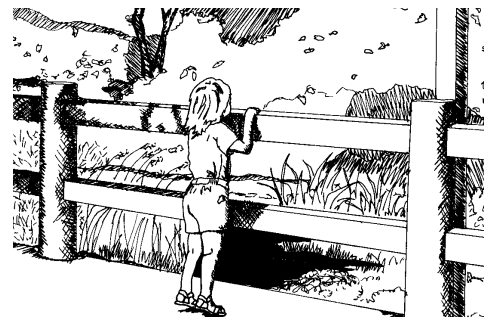
Highway safety affects human habitat issues as well as water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, and recreation along the watershed corridor. The council subcommittee that developed the scope of work for the task group recognized the importance of this topic as well as the efforts of other agencies and organizations working on transportation safety issues. The subcommittee noted in particular the Highway 126 Corridor study by the Oregon Department of Transportation, and the opportunity for council partners to participate in an advisory capacity with this study.

Currently, average daily traffic is approximately 3,500 (daily vehicle counts), an increase of 30 percent from 1985 levels. Most of the vehicle counts are actually in the more urban portion of the watershed, from Interstate 5 to the Springfield urban growth boundary. This traffic is not constant; vehicle counts in the summer months are nearly double those in the winter due to tourists and visitors in the area. Motorists seeking recreational or scenic opportunities account for approximately 70 percent of the traffic along the McKenzie corridor.

Truck traffic through the corridor is actually low compared to the rest of the state, although it is perceived to be a major transportation element. Trucking shipments carry a wide variety of materials, including hazardous materi-

als. Gasoline and diesel are by far the most common hazardous materials. Very few truck accidents reported involve these materials, but the potential is serious and of great concern. Accidents involving automobiles are more numerous and are frequently the result of a collision at an access way or intersection.

Objectives to increase traffic safety in the watershed have a number of quality of life implications in addition to the prevention of accidents and injuries. Working with the Oregon Department of Transportation Highway 126 Corridor study provides a forum for coordination and consideration of community concerns. Providing safer access to river activities increases the safety and quality of the recreational experience, and supports related goals in the recreation portion of this Action Plan.



Chapter Five

Goals, Objectives, And Action Items For Human Habitat

Introduction

This chapter provides a complete list of the actions and objectives for each of the four goals adopted by the council for the human habitat topic. The objectives provide specific examples of addressing each goal; the actions include specific tasks to accomplish each objective.

Goal 1: Manage growth and development within the watershed.

Objectives

A. Encourage future development into existing development nodes (areas not zoned forest and farm use).

Possible Actions

1. Make a video for new homeowners/homebuilders explaining *doing it right* vs. *doing it wrong* to educate them on stewardship and how their choices can affect the river and their neighbors.
2. Make composite zoning maps available to the public showing residential zoned lands in the watershed.
3. Support an increase in density for cluster development.
4. Encourage the clustering of commercial and industrial uses within development nodes.
5. Support a broader list of allowable uses in commercial and industrial zones to encourage cottage industries.
6. Encourage upzoning (rezoning to allow more intensive development) to be limited to average area density.

B. Maintain resource (agricultural/forest) use and open spaces between development nodes.

Possible Actions

1. Award/recognition system for upkeep of open space.
2. Encourage efforts to maintain agricultural and forest uses.
3. Encourage infill of development nodes to lessen pressures for development of agricultural and forest lands.
4. Identify areas in which expansion of development nodes may be appropriate.

C. Encourage clustering of residential development on large residential zoned parcels.

Possible Actions

1. Encourage modifications in the cluster development code to simplify and promote its use.
2. Encourage tax incentive for maintaining open space.

D. Determine if there is a need for change in the floodplain ordinance.

Possible Action

1. Conduct a study on development in the floodplain, results of the 1996 flood, other floodplain ordinances and FEMA requirement.

E. Encourage an analysis of cumulative effect of growth and development on the health of the watershed.

Possible Actions

1. Seek funding and comparable studies to use as research models.
2. Determine the cumulative effect of full buildout on areas such as groundwater, floodplain, and ecosystems. Possible issues to analyze include traffic load, septic system requirements, impervious surfaces, and runoff.
3. Evaluate the cumulative effect of full buildout against the list of rural character themes.

Goal 2: Maintain the rural character within the watershed.

Objectives

A. Encourage communities to set design standards, themes, and community growth boundaries coordinated with Lane County planning regulations.

Possible Actions

1. Encourage Lane County to hold community planning workshops and provide a framework for communities to develop their plans.
2. Establish a community planning advisory group to work with county policies and decisions.
3. Provide community planning groups with adequate resources and information (e.g., local surveys) on which to base decisions.
4. Encourage the development of community plans.
5. Seek resources to conduct a survey of the historic resources of the watershed that could assist the county in complying with its Goal 5 historic resources periodic review requirements.
6. Seek resources to conduct visual preference and rural character surveys.
7. Encourage annual *check-in* with Lane County Board of County Commissioners regarding human habitat issues.

B. Communities should be an opportunity area for aesthetically compatible economic development.

Possible Actions

1. Encourage communities to establish clear design standards.
2. Encourage commercial development to be inconspicuous if in rural residential areas.
3. Encourage limitations on heavy industrial uses.

4. Work with communities to define existing economic base and opportunities for expansion.

C. Encourage but limit the negative impacts of cottage industries and home occupations where appropriate.

Possible Actions

1. Offer community workshops on cottage industries and home occupation code requirements.
2. Assess the ability of existing code provisions to accommodate cottage industries.
3. Inventory number of home occupations, establish base line, and monitor change.

D. Landscaping of existing commercial areas (beautification)

Possible Actions

1. Establish award/recognition system for landscaping and beautification of commercial areas.
2. Promote community beautification contest.
3. Promote use of native vegetation (no scotch broom or blackberries).
4. Landscape community entrances.
5. Provide landscape design assistance.
6. Develop/provide list of native plant vendors.

E. Maintain the quality of viewshed.

Possible Actions

1. Encourage economic incentives for forest land managers to address aesthetics during harvesting operations.
2. Encourage the development and sharing of forest aesthetics management tools.
3. Encourage understanding of and compliance with the Oregon Forest Practices Act.
4. Encourage logging practices to consider aesthetics and have less visible impact.

Goal 3: Maintain the ecological function within the watershed.

Objectives

A. Maintain the health of riparian areas

Possible Actions

1. Encourage enhancement of riparian vegetation through an incentive program.
2. Encourage retention of indigenous vegetation.
3. Encourage property owners, through education, to maximize riparian areas.

4. Encourage Lane County to develop a riparian tax incentive program.
5. Encourage Lane County to revise the riparian ordinance to make it easier to understand.
6. Encourage Lane County to revise the riparian ordinance to allow replacement of non-indigenous species (e.g., blackberries, scotch broom, etc.) with native species.
7. Conduct floodplain study (refer to Objective 1, Strategy 4).

B. Maintain the health of river.

Possible Actions

1. Encourage and support natural resources curricula at area schools (e.g., existing curriculum at McKenzie High School).
2. Request Lane County/DEQ/WRD to determine carrying capacity of underground and surface waters.
3. Encourage updating of septic systems (before they fail) near streams to meet current standards.
4. Encourage the appropriate public agency (Lane County, ODOT, etc.) to survey and improve existing culverts to increase capacity so they do not plug.

C. Increase the public's knowledge of watershed issues, riparian areas, etc.

Possible Actions

1. Make educational materials available throughout the McKenzie watershed.
2. Include McKenzie watershed education in community events and gatherings.
3. Encourage the use of fish hatcheries for educational events.
4. Provide information on bioengineering stabilization for streambank protection.
5. Provide expanded information on native vegetation (use of plant types and maintenance) and create partnerships to increase local availability of native vegetation stock for restoration and enhancement projects.
6. Provide information on healthy rivers in an aesthetically pleasing manner at boat landings.

D. Seek ways to minimize negative impacts from existing and future roads.

Possible Actions

1. Encourage ODOT to improve Highway 126 corridor rather than relocating it.
2. Encourage road builders to develop catch basins and detention systems on roadways to prevent pollution from entering waterways.
3. Encourage road builders (Lane County, ODOT and private landowners) to improve road drainage systems to reduce pollutant runoffs into the McKenzie River (e.g., catch basins, bioswales, and detention systems).

4. When possible, avoid locating roads where they would impact floodways and riparian zones.

E. Promote and support land conservancy measures that preserve and maintain the ecological function of the watershed.

Possible Actions

1. Encourage education about the availability of conservancy measures.
2. Encourage education and use of conservancy measures.
3. Encourage the use of partnerships, conservation easements and tax incentives.

Goal 4: Increase safety within the watershed.

Objectives

A. Work with agencies to address community-based solutions to traffic concerns.

B. Improve access to the river on and around boat ramps.

Possible Actions

1. Coordinate efforts with priority actions for recreation in chapter three of this action plan.

C. Increase visibility (visibility of driveways for vehicles, bikes, signage for safety, etc.).

Possible Actions

1. Encourage the installation of mirrors opposite blind driveways.
2. Encourage a standard addressing signage program.



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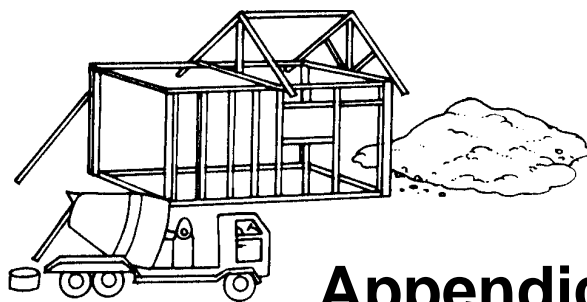
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Appendices

McKenzie Watershed Council Scope Of Work for the Recreation Topic *Approved by Consensus on November 9, 1995*

Overriding Theme

To focus initial efforts on river corridors (within entire watershed, not just mainstem).

Charge Given to the Recreation Task Group

(Emphasis on using existing information and data to identify existing and desired conditions)

Identify Existing Conditions

1. Where are the existing conflicts or constraints for river-based recreation activities?
 - Identify impacts of recreational activity on non-recreation watershed resources and uses (e.g., water quality, trespass, services, and infrastructure, etc.).
 - Identify impacts of recreational use on the quality of the recreational experience itself (e.g., competition among recreation user groups, safety, solitude, visual impacts, noise, litter, vandalism, etc.).
 - Identify impacts of non-recreational activities on recreation experiences and opportunities (e.g., riverside development, timber harvest activities, reservoir management, fish habitat improvement structures, etc.).
 - Identify existing mechanisms for addressing these conflicts.
2. What are the baseline conditions for river-based recreational activities?
 - Identify existing facilities and services.
 - Identify types, intensity, and level of use.
 - Identify areas where recreational use exceeds capacity (facilities and/or resources).
3. What mechanisms exist to assist recreation providers (e.g., River Guides, USFS, BLM, State Parks, County Parks, Willamalane, UO Outdoor Program, etc.) in coordinating the development, operation, and maintenance of river-based recreation facilities and services?

Identify Desired Conditions

1. What recreational activities, facilities, level of services, and experience are desired by river-based recreational users?

- Identify long-term demands.
 - Desired setting.
 - Expectations for various stretches and specific sites along the river.
 - Intensity and level of use.
2. What is the sustainable level (recreational carrying capacity) for river-based recreation in the watershed considering recreation impacts on other resources?
 - To what extent is increasing recreation capacity desirable?
 3. What level of coordination would recreation providers and users like to see in regards to the development, operation, and maintenance of river-based recreation facilities and services?

Recommend Actions

1. What additional information needs to be gathered in order to adequately assess existing or desired conditions for river-based recreation?
2. What actions are needed to bring existing conditions for river-based recreation in-line with the desired conditions?

Appendix B

McKenzie Watershed Council **Scope of Work for the Human Habitat Topic** *Approved by Consensus on December 14, 1995*

Charge Given to the Human Habitat Task Group

1. This inquiry should be limited to those issues that are linked to the land base of the watershed.
2. Determine what actions could be undertaken to maintain or improve the quality of life for the residents and visitors in the watershed considering the following elements?
 - Environmental (e.g., riparian protection and floodplain development)
 - Growth (e.g., rural density, community design, and rural character)
3. Determine what actions could be undertaken to assure that the existing and future development maintains or improves fish and wildlife habitat and water quality in the watershed.
4. In addition, as the task group conducts its work on the human habitat element it should:
 - Seek other resources to conduct a survey of the historic resources of the watershed which could assist the county in complying with its Goal 5 historic resources periodic review requirements;
 - Seek other resources to conduct visual preference and rural character surveys to provide additional information related to the human habitat work tasks;
 - “Ground-truth” the survey results for the McKenzie Corridor Strategic Plan for the Mohawk subbasin and the urban portions of the watershed;
 - Coordinate with the Natural Resources Conservation Service development of the Mohawk subbasin Coordinated Resources Management Plan;
 - Consider developing a link to the county implementation of the LCDC Goal 14 Rural Communities Rule; and
 - Develop a strategy to keep the Board of County Commissioners informed on the McKenzie Watershed Council’s Human Habitat effort.

The task group should conduct analysis of specific issues in order to provide strong recommendations to the jurisdictions responsible for the various issues utilizing the following methodology and tools.

Methodology

- Characterize existing development
- Conduct build-out potential
- Develop desired development scenarios
- Recommend policies and actions to achieve and maintain the desired development scenarios.

Tools

- McKenzie River Corridor Strategic Planning Survey, 1995
- McKenzie Basin Residential Land Use Pilot Analysis: The Mohawk Subbasin (Master's Thesis for Larry Schaffner, University of Oregon, 1994)
- Ecological Assessment of Riparian Land Use Regulation in Lane County (Master's Thesis for Greg Verret, Oregon State University, 1995)
- Geographic Information System

Linkage to Related Projects

The Draft Strategic Plan for the McKenzie Corridor has provided information upon which the Subcommittee has justified its proposed scope of work for the Human Habitat topic. However, the subcommittee notes the limited geographical scope of this planning effort, and recommends some "ground-truthing" of the survey results for the Mohawk subbasin and urban portions of the watershed.

The subcommittee recognizes the importance of the Oregon Department of Transportation Corridor Study project to the Human Habitat issues and believes that the McKenzie Watershed Council needs to be involved in that effort. However, we believe that it is best accomplished by having McKenzie Watershed Council partners participate directly as members of the advisory group for the Corridor Plan. In addition, the Lane Council of Governments will be the project manager for the corridor planning effort which provides an opportunity for further coordination between the two efforts (e.g., staff for the McKenzie Watershed Council human habitat topic will also be working on the Transportation Corridor Study). The list of transportation issues that were identified by the Human Habitat Subcommittee are to be raised and addressed by the Transportation Corridor Study.

We envision that the McKenzie Watershed Council partners who sit on the Transportation Corridor Study advisory committee will regularly report to the McKenzie Watershed Council which will provide the necessary linkage. Furthermore, the Human Habitat Work Program will be completed by September 1996 and recommendations coming out of that process can be forwarded to the Corridor Study for consideration. It is anticipated that the corridor study will be completed by the end of 1996. Refer to attached Overview of the Corridor Planning Process.

In addition, the Subcommittee recommends the McKenzie Watershed Council monitor the Lane County Planning Commissions and Board of County Commissioners in the development of a work program to address the "adequacy" of public service issues for rural Lane County and make comment to the Board of County Commissioners when appropriate.

Logical Development of Proposal

The matrix following this discussion represents the list of issues identified under the human habitat topic and the linkages to other programs with related responsibilities. Following a specific issue across this table and referring to the results of the McKenzie River Corridor Household Survey and Draft Strategic Plan provides the logic for the resulting Human Habitat Subcommittee recommendation for the proposed scope of work the McKenzie Watershed Council should address in the Human Habitat Work Program.

The list of issues in the first column have been categorized by environment, growth, transportation or other. These categories are a subset of the relevant categories used in the Household Survey of the McKenzie River Corridor Strategic Planning effort.

The next column to the right, titled MRCSR, represents the survey statements in the McKenzie River Corridor Survey Results that are relevant to the issue in the first column. The letters and numbers in this column represent the survey categories of Communities (C), Services (S), Recreation (R), Environment (EN), Growth (G), and Economy (EC) followed by the number of the statement that is relevant in that category.

The next column to the right, SP Goals / Rec. Lead Groups are derived from the McKenzie River Corridor Strategic Plan Draft Implementation Schedule. The SP Goals column contains the same letter nomenclature for the Goal categories as the MRCSR column described above. The letters are followed by a number(s) of the goal statements when reading down the Goal column in the Implementation Schedule (i.e., E5 represents the goal category for Healthy streamside areas).

The Rec. Lead Group (Recommended Lead Group) column, also derived from the McKenzie River Corridor Strategic Plan Draft Implementation Schedule identifies the suggested lead group. A key to the acronyms used in this column is attached.

The Priority column, represents the general priority of the issue as determined by the primary criteria for choosing issues developed by the Recreation and Human Habitat Subcommittee, 8/23/95. An issue is considered Critical to the watershed depending upon how frequently the issue is raised, the immediacy of a threat to the watershed, and/or if an opportunity will be lost if the issue is not addressed now. An issue is considered Timely if other agencies are dealing with the issue or if it would negatively affect the Council's ability to respond if the issue were deferred.

The Human Habitat Subcommittee recommends that the Human Habitat Work Program address the riparian and floodplain protection issues identified under the Environment category and the issues regarding development trends, residential density, community development/design standards, rural character, and rural community under the Growth category.

The Human Habitat work program under the Environment category would look at the effectiveness of the Lane County riparian protection ordinance and floodplain development impacts. In addition, while not specifically part of the Human Habitat Work Program, the task group would monitor and provide recommendations to the Council for input to the Periodic Review efforts addressing mineral and aggregate resources for both the Rural Comprehensive Plan and the Eugene/Springfield Metro Plan.

The Human Habitat work program under the Growth category would describe the existing land use patterns in the watershed, look at the development trends within the watershed, and describe the changing landscape. An analysis of future conditions would be provided through possible build-out scenarios from which a desired future would be described. The vision for the future developed landscape would include addressing, to some degree, the subjective issues of aesthetics, design, and rural character. To that end, the task group would provide Action plan recommendations to the McKenzie Watershed Council with preliminary benchmarks that would assist in measuring progress toward the identified preliminary goals.

The Human Habitat Work Program is not envisioned to be conducted in isolation from the other issues listed on the table. The Human Habitat Task Group would have direct linkage to the Corridor Study through staff and a task group members. In addition, the County's efforts in addressing the issue of rural services and the County's Periodic Review efforts involving the implementation of the Goal 14 Communities Rule will be monitored and developed simultaneously with the human habitat task effort providing information on these issues to the Council for specific recommendations to the County.

Categorized List of Human Habitat Issues

Appendix C

McKenzie Watershed Council Recreation Task Group

Liz Aleman
Bureau of Land Management

Katie Anderson
Greenwood Neighbor's Association

Sven Anderson
Armitage State Park

Frank Armendariz
Association of NW Steelheaders

Jim Beal
Army Corps of Engineers

Jim Berl
Oregon Outdoor Association

Philip Farrington
Willamalane Park & Recreation Dist.

Ken Helfrich
McKenzie River Guides Association

Mel Jackson
University of Oregon

Kurt Jahnke
Lane County Sheriff's Department

Marilyn Kalstad
Eugene River House Outdoor Program

Bob Keefer
Lane County Public Works

Mel Mann
Cascade Canoe Club

Phil Raab
Willamette National Forest
McKenzie Ranger District

Wayne Shuyler
Oregon Marine Board

George Stankey
USFS PNW Research

Judith Willig
Greenwood Neighbor's Association

Jeff Ziller
Oregon Department of Fish &
Wildlife

Watershed Council Liason

Bob Bumstead
McKenzie Watershed Council

Appendix D

McKenzie Watershed Council Human Habitat Task Group

Ralph Core

Upper McKenzie Resident

Louise Engleman

McKenzie River Chamber of Commerce

Penny Englert

Mohawk Resident

Mike Evans

Real Estate Industry

Kathy Keable

McKenzie Watershed Strategic Plan Steering Committee

Chris Larson

Urban Resident

Judith Willig

Lower McKenzie Resident

Jeff Ziller

Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife (serves on the other three task groups)

Watershed Council Liason

Pat Thompson

McKenzie Watershed Council

Appendix E

Vertical line

Additional Recreation Task Group Action Recommendations

In November 1995, the council defined the scope of work for the Recreation Task Group directing it to focus its initial efforts on recreation issues within the McKenzie watershed's river corridors. However, the task group quickly recognized the interrelationship and interdependence of its charge with the council's three other priority topic areas (water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, and human habitat). While the following action recommendations could be construed as falling outside the task group's scope of work, they nonetheless play a significant role in affecting the quality of the recreation experience in river corridors.

Sensitive Areas

- Inventory sensitive areas (i.e., cultural, physical, historical, archeological, biological, and aesthetic) in the watershed.
 - Determine what processes are in place to protect these areas.
 - Explore costs/feasibility of purchasing development rights for sensitive areas on private lands.

Development

- Broaden education and enforcement of Lane County's riparian ordinance.
- Develop a list of criteria for elected officials to consider in making land use decisions regarding development in native riparian areas.
- Provide expanded information on native vegetation (use of plant types and maintenance) and create partnerships to increase local availability of native vegetation stock for restoration and enhancement projects.
- Track public notification of land use applications, zoning changes, requests for water rights, fill, and removal permits, etc.
- Review human habitat action recommendations from a recreational standpoint.

Water Quality and Quantity

- Lobby for more stringent enforcement of septic system standards near rivers and standing water bodies.
- Lobby for adequate funding for watermasters. Encourage watermaster to float McKenzie and its tributaries to investigate suspected illegal water withdrawals.

Human Habitat Rural Themes

This list of rural themes was developed by the Human Habitat Task Group through a series of discussions. These discussions revealed that within these categories, there were many values held in common, such as love of nature or sense of community. These characteristics, however, meant different things to different task group members. Rather than attempting to provide a definition of these characteristics, the group agreed to allow for different interpretations and to work together to build consensus on a list of objectives and action items.

Rural Character

Social/Cultural Context

- Community spirit, social interaction
- Diversity in residences
- Privacy
- Individuality
- Sacred spaces (e.g., enjoy quiet and have an experience w/ nature unaffected by unnatural things)
- Knowing your neighbor
- Clusters of houses making up neighborhood communities
- Reality:
 - a. Areas where people do *not* know neighbors at all
 - b. Seasonal residents
 - c. Inappropriate behavior (e.g., shooting guns) in urban fringe areas
- Slow pace of life
- More anonymous feeling certain behaviors feeling or causes; ownership not as obvious/less defined property lines
- Continuity of families through time (land-based, e.g., farmer), historic grounding, permanence of old families
- Core group of long-term residents

Geographic Context

- Upriver
- Integration zone between public facilities and human habitat; can be transition zone or heavy use zone
- Access/orientation to the river

Density/Design Characteristics

- Low population density
- Large land parcels with space between houses
- Open space
- Mixed uses
- Lots of natural vegetation
- Landscape dominated roads (e.g., landscape dictates the road—narrow, winding)

Land Use Characteristics

- Plant and animal resources, (including filberts, blueberries, sheep and resource land—land-based resources)
- Dusty and noisy (e.g., farm machinery, well water spraying, dust from plowing, trucks)
- Land-based economy
- Limited community and industrial use (e.g., stores, gas stations)
- Cottage industries—scattered, hidden
- Recreational opportunities (high recreational use)

Transportation Issues

- High percentage of safe pedestrian traffic
- Unsafe pedestrian and bicycle traffic

Growth Opportunities/Threats

Opportunities

- Unavoidable
- Thoughtfully controllable
- Historic resources restored (e.g. fish hatchery)
- Increased recreational facilities
- Increased services (e.g., stores, schools, etc.)
- Increased employment opportunities
- Increased land values
- Growth brings diversity, (e.g., of people, culture, lifestyle)
- Revitalization of rural communities (e.g., social and economic)
- Topography heightens the impacts and constraints of growth
- Closer spaces
- Shift from landscape dominated roads to human dominated roads. Natural elements start to get outweighed by human elements.

Threats

- Increase in population density
- Decreased natural resources
- Increased traffic (speed)
- Increased conflicts
- Isolation
- Widening of roads and highways
- Utility corridors
- Increased pace of life
- Decreased recreational solitude
- Decreased wildlife habitat

Riparian Protection/Floodplain Development Issues

- The river is a dynamic force that is out of our control,
- The need to educate about riparian values,
- Small changes in river can have big impact,
- Cumulative impacts of development change dynamics of river,
- Riparian vegetation important for fish, wildlife, and for recreation, landowner privacy,
- Existing regulations attempt to control impacts,
- Increased runoff from development affects riparian area, and
- Conflicts exist about riparian and floodplain regulation.

Appendix I

Zoning Map

Lane County
Developed, Vacant, and Underutilized Acres
in McKenzie Watershed

Area/Community	Total Acres	Developed		Vacant		% Rural Underutilized		%	Comm.	Ind.
		Residential	%	Residential	%	Area	WS			
Area Above Blue River	530	312	59	172	32	6	12	2	33	1
Blue River	316	125	40	45	14	1	78	25	4	34
Rainbow	417	174	42	218	52	7	70	17	7	
McKenzie Bridge	369	229	62	102	28	3	13	3	40	
Area Between Vida/Nimrod	675	457	68	173	27	6	31	5	14	
Vida	261	162	62	44	17	1	49	19	3	
Nimrod	237	137	59	69	29	2	19	8	10	1
Area Around Leaburg	1,044	708	68	260	25	8	75	7	1	
Leaburg	91	67	74	14	15	0.5	7	8	3	
Area Around Walterville	3,737	2,739	73	751	20	24	176	5	14	57
Walterville	223	131	59	69	31	2	18	8	3	
Mohawk Basin	3,799	2,382	63	1,124	30	36	284	7	1	8
Marcola	263	132	50	55	21	2		0	2	
Total Rural	11,962	7,755	65	3,096	26	99	832	7	135	101
Springfield UGB		1,909		1,364					101	634

Appendix K

Lane County Buildable* Residential Lands Inventory in McKenzie Watershed

Area/Community	Vacant Parcels **	Additional Parcels ***	Total New Dwellings	Years to Buildout ****
Area Above Blue River	34	2	36	7
Blue River	9	8	24	10
Rainbow	43	14	57	19
McKenzie Bridge	20	2	22	6
Area Between Vida/Nimrod	34	6	40	8
Vida	9	9	18	8
Nimrod	14	3	17	14
Area Around Leaburg	52	5	57	7
Leaburg	3	3	6	8
Area Around Walterville	150	35	185	10
Walterville	14	9	23	10
Mohawk Basin	225	56	281	15
Marcola	11	0	11	3
Total Rural	618	152	777	

* Assumes Buildable with no site development or market constraints

** Total vacant acreage divided by five-acre minimum

*** Assumes vacant and total underutilized acreage divided by five-acre minimum

**** Based on nine-year average building permit trend since 1987 for area/community

Appendix L

Development Map

Appendix M

Acronyms

ACOE	Army Corps of Engineers
BCDC	Blue River Community Development Corporation
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CCAMA	Central Cascade Adaptive Management Area
CCEM	Central Cascade Ecosystem Management
CEM	Center for Ecosystem Management
CG	Campground
CVALC	Convention & Visitors Association of Lane County
EMS	Emergency Medical Service
EWEB	Eugene Water & Electric Board
LCC	Lane Community College
LCES	Lane County Extension Service
LCSD	Lane County School District
MHA	McKenzie River Highway Association
MRCC	McKenzie River Chamber of Commerce
MRVSC	McKenzie River Watershed Council
MSD	McKenzie River School District
MVRA	McKenzie Valley Residents Association
MVRC	McKenzie Valley Recreation Council
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
ODOT	Oregon Department of Transportation
OPRD	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
OSP	Oregon State Police
OSU	Oregon State University
PTA	Parent Teachers Association
SCORP	Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
UO	University of Oregon
USFS	United States Forest Service
WPRD	Willamalane Park and Recreation District