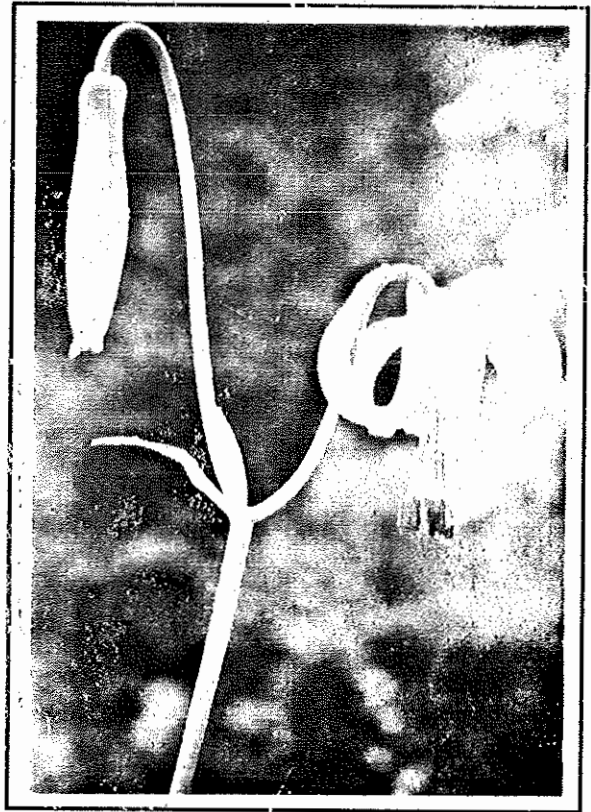


Howard Buford Recreation Area

Master Plan



FILED

BOOK 154 PAGE 1252

JUN 16 1994

IN THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF LANE COUNTY, OREGON

COUNTY CLERK

BY a. Elaine Cole ORDINANCE PA. NO. 1056

-) IN THE MATTER OF ADOPTING THE HOWARD BUFORD
-) RECREATION AREA MASTER PLAN AS A REFINEMENT TO
-) THE EUGENE-SPRINGFIELD METROPOLITAN AREA GEN-
-) ERAL PLAN, AND ADOPTING A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Lane County has received a proposals from the Lane County Parks Division for the adoption of a master plan entitled the "Howard Buford Recreation Area Master Plan" (July 1993), which analyzes the need for new and improved facilities and proposes protection measures within the Howard Buford Recreation Area; and

WHEREAS, the Lane County Parks Advisory Committee reviewed and approved the Howard Buford Recreation Area Master Plan in June 1993 and forwarded the Master Plan to the Lane County Planning Commission for review and recommendation; and

WHEREAS, the Lane County Planning Commission, in regular meeting and public hearing of March and April 1992, did recommend approval of the request; and

WHEREAS, evidence exists within the record indicating that the proposal meets the requirements of Lane Code Chapter 12, and the requirements of applicable state and local law; and

WHEREAS, The Board of County Commissioners has conducted public hearings and is now ready to take action;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Board of County Commissioners of Lane County ordains as follows:

The Howard Buford Recreation Area Master Plan (July 1993), copy attached as Exhibit "A" and incorporated herein by this reference, is adopted as a refinement to the Eugene-Springfield Metropolitan Area General Plan.

Although not a part of this Ordinance, the Board of County Commissioners adopts the Findings set forth in attached Exhibit B, in support of this action.

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or portion of this Ordinance is for any reason held invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, such portion shall be deemed a separate, distinct and independent provision, and such holding shall not effect the validity to the remaining portions hereof.

ENACTED this 15th day of June, 1994.

APPROVED AS TO FORM

Date 5-25-94 Lane county

Stephen Z. Lockyer
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Jerry Rust
Chair, Lane County Board of County Commissioners

Brian McAllister
Recording Secretary for this meeting of the Board

Prepared by:
Lane County Parks Division
3040 Delta Highway North
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and

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July 1993

September 1, 1993



The Howard Buford Recreation Area is a 2,300 acre regional park located within minutes of the Eugene/Springfield Metro area. The recreation area is an outstanding natural and recreational resource for our county. With park attendance now exceeding 40,000 visitors annually, it is evident that many of our Lane County residents have discovered the park. Many of the visitors either visit the Mt. Pisgah Arboretum, hike the summit trail to the top of Mt. Pisgah, or horseback ride throughout the park. As attendance has grown, so has the challenge of protecting the park from overuse. To insure that future generations can enjoy the serenity and beauty of the park, the Lane County Parks Division commissioned the preparation of a Conceptual Master Plan for Howard Buford Recreation Area (HBRA). The enclosed Master Plan is a revision of the Conceptual Master Plan and it will be the first master plan for the park since its acquisition in 1973.

Prior to authorizing the development of the Conceptual Master Plan, the Parks Division completed a Management Plan for the site with the assistance of the HBRA Task Force. The Lane County Parks Advisory Committee has reviewed and approved the Management Plan. The guiding principle for the Management Plan, the Conceptual Master Plan and this Master Plan is the Management Statement for the HBRA which was developed by the Task Force and Parks Division staff. The Management Statement is as follows:

"The purpose of the Howard Buford Recreation Area is to provide varied opportunities for primarily low intensity outdoor recreation and education activities while protecting, conserving, enhancing, and maintaining the natural, scenic, historical, rural and recreational qualities of this large, strategically located regional park."

On November 18, 1992, the Lane County Parks Advisory Committee reviewed and approved the Conceptual Master Plan. The Conceptual Master Plan was further refined and revised after the Parks Division received public comment on the Plan from February 1 through March 31, 1993. As part of that public comment period, Parks Staff and the Parks Advisory Committee held two public input sessions. Both sessions were well attended and comments from those sessions, along with written testimony, were considered in the final draft of the Plan. On June 16, 1993, the Parks Advisory Committee reviewed and approved the Master Plan as submitted within this document.

The HBRA Master Plan will now be submitted to the Lane County Planning Commission as a refinement to the Eugene/Springfield Metropolitan Plan. After review by the Planning Commission, the Plan will be forwarded to the Lane County Board of County Commissioners for their review and approval.

As the Parks Manager for Lane County, I sincerely wish to thank the members of the HBRA Task Force, and the Lane County Parks Advisory Committee for their dedication to this project. In addition, I express my gratitude to Brian McCarthy and Jane Henderson of Cameron and McCarthy, Landscape Architects, for their genuine concern for the park and the special effort they placed on insuring that the Plan was in compliance with the Management Statement. And finally, I wish to thank the Parks Division staff, Jake Risley, Alisa Cobb, Susan Bittle, and University of Oregon intern Emily Carroll, for their support and assistance with the project.

I look forward to completing the Master Plan for the Howard Buford Recreation Area and to working with staff and volunteers in implementing the Plan.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bob Keefer".

Bob Keefer
Parks Manager

Acknowledgments

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Executive Summary

Executive Summary

Introduction

Howard Buford Recreation Area is a regional park of almost four square miles at the southern end of the Willamette Valley in Oregon and is located on and around Mount Pisgah. The park land is bounded on the west and southwest by the Coast Fork of the Willamette River and on the north and east by privately owned lands. It is the only regional park within the Eugene-Springfield Metropolitan Plan boundaries.

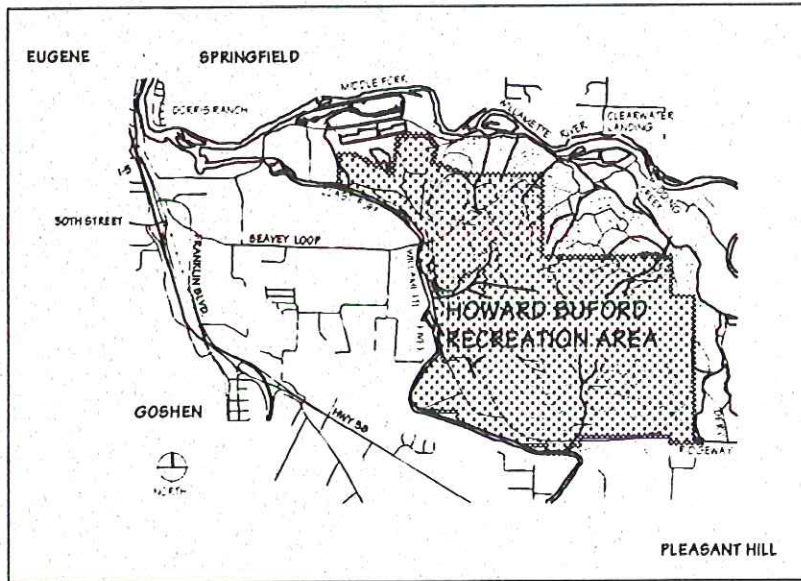


Figure 1: Vicinity Map

Regional parks differ from neighborhood, community or metropolitan parks in their size, character and facilities. They are defined by the National Recreation and Park Association as areas of natural quality for nature oriented outdoor recreation. According to the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, regional parks should provide low density outdoor recreation opportunities in a natural setting; facilities and activities should be compatible with the park environment.

This regional park is used extensively by residents of Eugene and Springfield and to a lesser degree by people from other places in Lane County. They come to hike, to visit the Arboretum, to observe plants and wildlife, to exercise, fish, swim and to ride their horses. In recent years, the Park has become increasingly popular and conflicts have arisen over how the land should be used.

In 1991, in response to citizen concern about overuse of the Park, a decision was made to develop a new master plan for the Howard Buford Recreation Area. A Task Force was formed to develop a Management Plan for the Recreation Area and to monitor and assist in the development of the Master Plan.

In February 1992, the Task Force completed its Management Plan. It contains a management statement which articulates a vision of the Park:

The purpose of the Howard Buford Recreation Area is to provide varied opportunities for primarily low intensity outdoor recreation and education activities while protecting, conserving, enhancing, and maintaining the natural, scenic, historical, rural, and recreational qualities of this large, strategically located regional park.

This Master Plan builds on the Management Plan. It describes new and upgraded facilities that are needed, measures that should be taken to protect the resource, strategies for implementation, and recommendations for further study.

Comments gathered during the development of the Master Plan confirm that the Management Plan is consistent with the attitudes and wishes of the people who use the Park most.

The Process

The process began with Park users being asked to share their knowledge and opinions about the Howard Buford Recreation Area at public meetings and through on-site User Surveys; approximately 180 people participated. Results of an input session and responses to the written user survey were tabulated and analyzed. People with special knowledge about the site were interviewed or asked to document their knowledge on maps about plants, plant communities, wildlife habitat, and historic and prehistoric human uses. Other people offered information they had collected about the location and condition of existing trails, and photos and descriptions of areas in the Park that have suffered damage from cattle or Park users. This information was synthesized on maps showing cultural resources, sensitive and significant natural features, existing trails, and areas on the site where conflicts have been created through overuse or inappropriate use. Information was extrapolated from soils maps and charts to determine the level of difficulty that might be encountered in improving or constructing trails and roads and in developing sanitary facilities. Areas which are potentially jurisdictional wetlands were identified and mapped. And adjacent lands were investigated to learn what activities are allowed under current zoning codes, how those activities might affect the Park and its users, and which of the lands would add the most to the recreational resources of the Howard Buford Recreation Area. Information about the site and Park users was synthesized. Goals, objectives, and a graphic plan were developed.

Drafts of the Conceptual Master Plan were presented to the Howard Buford Recreation Area Task Force for review and comment during the process. In addition, a two-week public comment period resulted in close to an additional 200 written comments. A revised draft was accepted by the Parks Advisory Committee.

The Parks Advisory Committee approved the final draft of the Conceptual Master Plan in December 1992. Public comment on the Conceptual Master Plan was received during February and March 1993. The Parks Advisory Committee held two public input sessions on the Plan during this period. Over 100 individuals attended these sessions. Generally, the public was supportive of the Plan with the following exceptions:

- 1) The trail system needed to be simplified and existing trails needed to be used as much as possible. Maintenance of existing trails needed to be improved. A road system in the park was not needed.

- 2) Acquisition of the Wildish property was considered a high priority by a large number of the users. However, there were members of the public adamantly opposed to the acquisition of additional land.
- 3) Developments within the Park should be minimized. Many individuals expressed concern about the Children's Farm proposal. Their concerns were centered around the feasibility of the farm and its potential duplication of service provided at the Willamalane Park and Recreation District's Dorris Ranch.

The Conceptual Master Plan was revised by Parks Division staff based upon public comment and input from the Parks Advisory Committee. The revised plan, including changes to the Conceptual Site Plan, Trail System, and the Design and Implementation Section, was approved by the Parks Advisory Committee on June 16, 1993.

A number of goals were developed to guide changes in the Park:

The Plan

Goal 1

Accommodate increased use while protecting the resource, minimizing development, and preserving the natural and rural character of the Howard Buford Recreation Area.

Goal 2

Protect sensitive and significant natural resource areas and restore degraded habitat.

Goal 3

Minimize conflicts among Park users.

Goal 4

Improve access to trails and other facilities for people with special needs.

Goal 5

Develop and maintain the Howard Buford Recreation Area in a way which minimizes costs and the need for scarce tax revenues.

Goal 6

Maximize the value of the Park as an educational resource.

Goal 7

Help coordinate efforts and cooperate with groups whose goals are complementary to those of the Howard Buford Recreation Area.

Goal 8

Protect the Park and its users from damage and injury and prepare for emergency needs.

Goal 9

Encourage the use of alternative modes of transportation to minimize increased traffic into the Park.

The plan which was developed for the Howard Buford Recreation Area builds upon these goals.

The entire Recreation Area will continue to be dedicated to low intensity recreational use. The Plan has four main areas: the North Bottom Lands; the Mount Pisgah Arboretum; the South Meadow; and The Mount Pisgah Trail System (see *Figure 2: Recreational Use Zones* and *Figure 3: Conceptual Site Plan*). The most active uses, those which generate the highest amount of traffic and require infrastructure and structures to support them, are concentrated on the west side and on the periphery of the Park.

North Bottom Lands

Some of the highest level of activity will occur on the north bottom lands. Here an expanded equestrian center is proposed which features ample parking for vehicles and horse trailers, a mounting ramp, additional competition courses, watering facilities for horses, and restrooms and drinking water for riders. A park maintenance facility which supports both the Howard Buford Recreation Area and Mount Pisgah Arboretum is sited close by. A multipurpose recreation/interpretive center is also proposed for this portion of the Park. It is envisioned that the existing dairy barn located south of the Kienzle residence could be remodeled to accommodate various recreational, educational, and social activities (i.e. picnics, dances, weddings, educational displays and meetings, and day camps).

Mount Pisgah Arboretum

The activity levels will diminish as you move south into the Mount Pisgah Arboretum. The Arboretum is a museum of living trees and shrubs. The organization, Friends of Mount Pisgah Arboretum, has been in existence for nearly 20 years. They are in the final phases of developing their own master plan which is expected to be completed in the fall of 1993. Work done through Phase II of the Mount Pisgah Arboretum's master planning process is reflected in this Master Plan. Its boundaries are expanded by approximately 90 acres to accommodate the facilities and collection they plan to develop.

South Meadow

New trails in the previously undeveloped south meadow and along the Coast Fork will be accessible to people in wheelchairs. A number of exhibits interpreting the cultural and natural landscape are proposed.

Mount Pisgah Trail System

The hillside is reserved for the use of hikers and horseback riders. A system of trails has been designed to allow them extensive access to the Park. Both hikers and horseback riders can choose among trails that range from steep to gently sloping, and loops that vary in length from one to several miles. At the same time, if the Park is to escape the fate of being loved to death, people need to be encouraged to stay on designated trails; some of the existing trails need to be abandoned and the site repaired. Recommendations are made about phasing in the remodeling and new construction of trails.

Throughout the Park, public use of bicycles and motorized vehicles will be confined to public roads.

Many, many people care deeply about the Howard Buford Recreation Area and are willing to contribute their time and energy to see that it remains a valuable resource for years to come. Efforts to bring different factions together could result in a formidable volunteer force contributing to conservation, construction, maintenance and educational efforts in support of the Park.

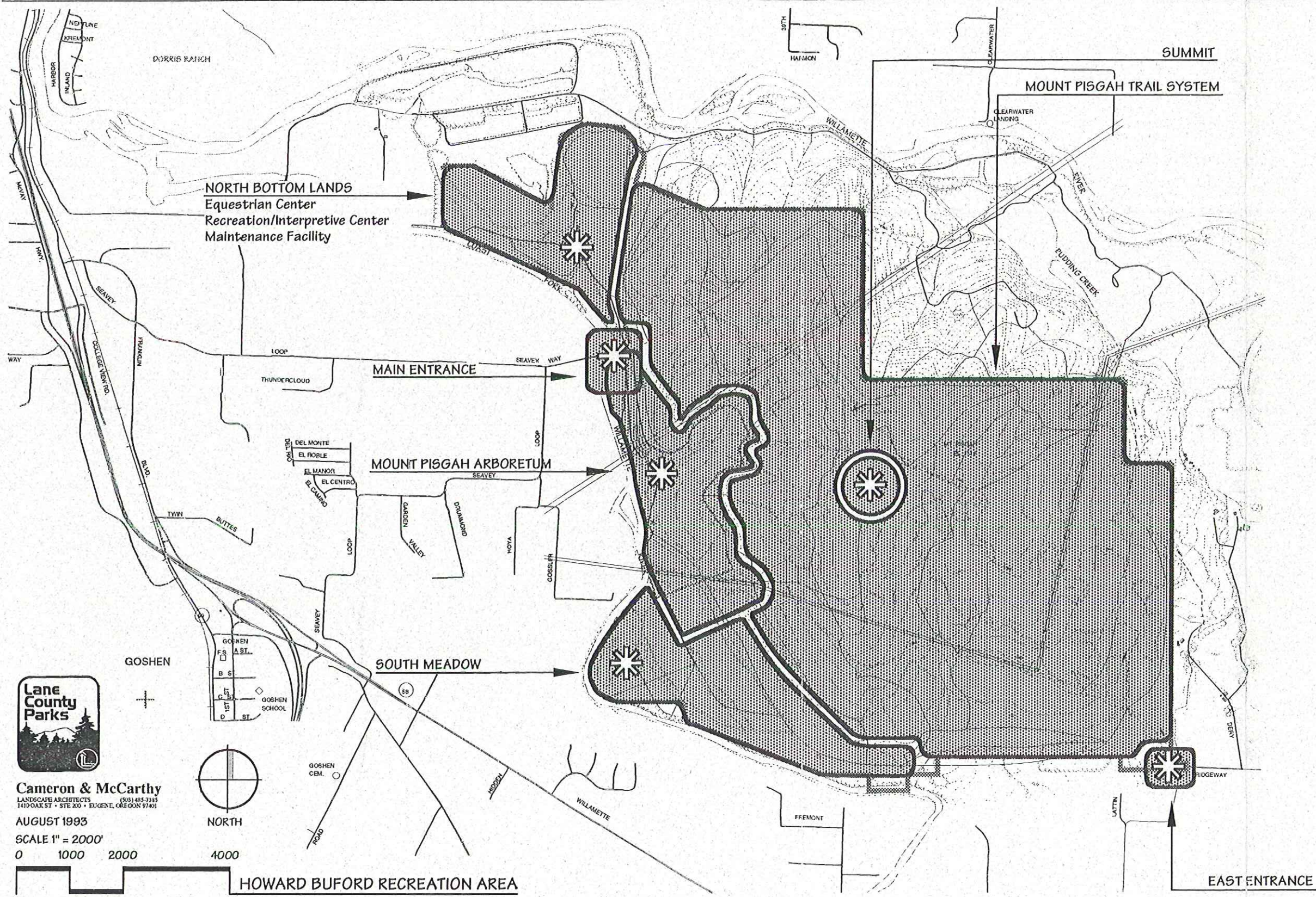




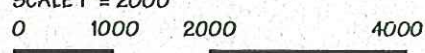
Figure 2:
Recreational Use Zones

- Legend
-  Interpretive / Informational Element
 -  Recreational Use Zones (boundaries are schematic)



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AUGUST 1993
SCALE 1" = 2000'



HOWARD BUFORD RECREATION AREA

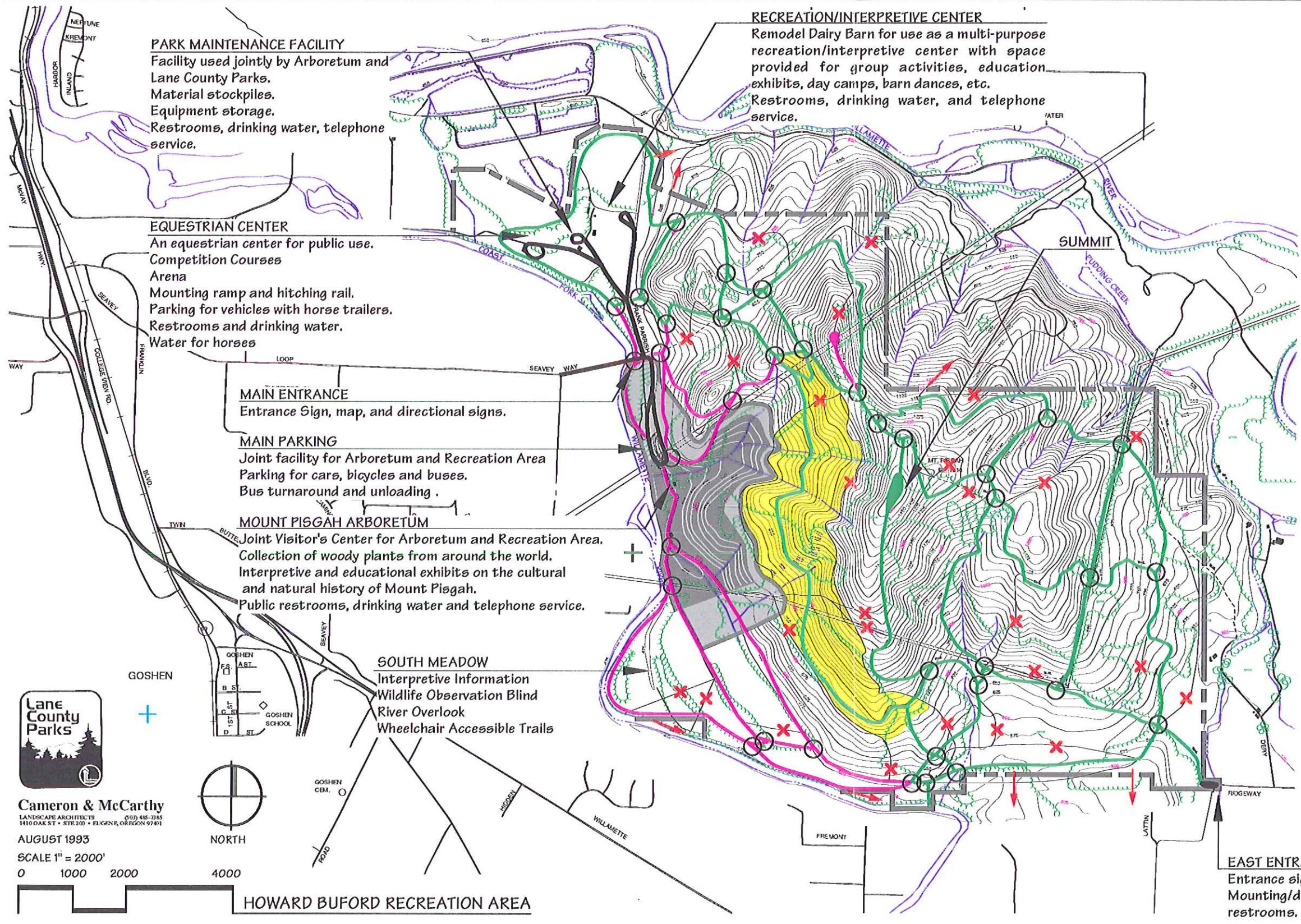












Figure 3:
Conceptual Site Plan

Legend

-  Trails for hikers
-  Trails for horseback riders and hikers
-  Southwest Trail Corridor
Trail location to be determined.
-  Public roads
-  Trail Intersections
Intersections are marked by signs with trail names and information on trail users and trail etiquette.
-  Trails to be abandoned
-  Indicates areas which could be utilized for recreational purposes if they were within Park boundaries.
-  HBRA Boundary
-  Mount Pisgah Arboretum Boundary (proposed)
-  Mount Pisgah Arboretum Boundary (existing)



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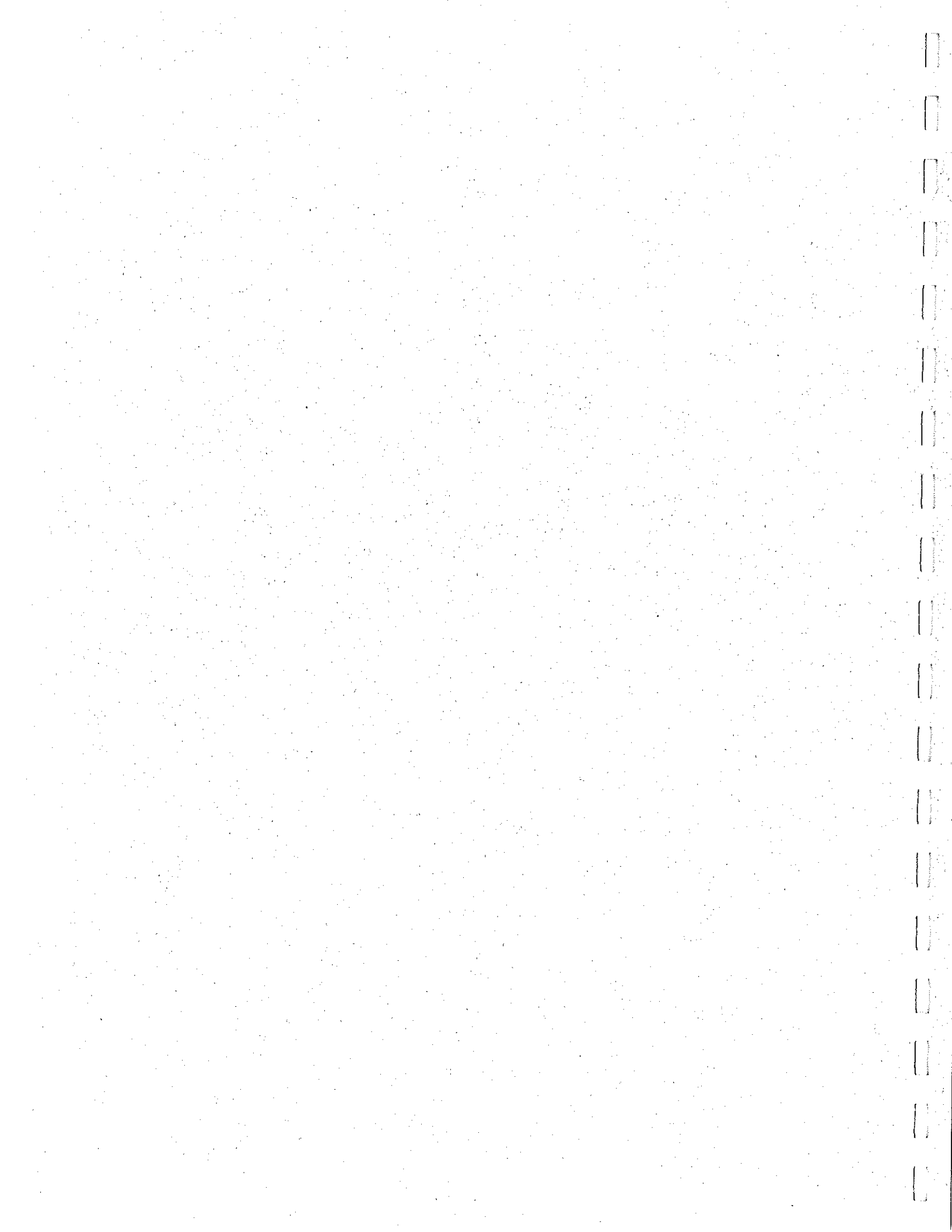


NORTH

HOWARD BUFORD RECREATION AREA



Site and Needs Assessment



Site and Needs Assessment

Mount Pisgah rises between the Coast and Middle Forks of the Willamette River southeast of Springfield, Oregon. It is a place with a long history of human habitation and use.

Cultural History of Mount Pisgah

Mount Pisgah was given its name by early Euro-American settlers who likened their experience of looking from this mountain top across the Willamette Valley to Moses looking from the biblical Mount Pisgah to the promised land of Goshen. Homesteads were established on the lowlands around the mountain in the mid-1850's. Reminders of these early homesteaders and the farmers who followed them can still be found. (see *Figure 5: Cultural Resources*).

It is believed that before these settlers arrived, Calapooya Indians used the mountain and the land around it for seasonal encampments or as a place to stop en route to other destinations.

Hazel Seavey Kienzle, a daughter of John Seavey for whom Seavey Loop was named, still lives on the site her family originally chose for their home in the early 1900's. The farmstead remnants include three houses, an old barn, several out-buildings and an old orchard of walnuts and filberts. Among Mrs. Kienzle's childhood memories are harvesting hops with members of the Warm Springs Tribe who came each year to help, seeing wild pigs in the forest feeding on acorns, and having to walk around the mountain to Pleasant Hill or cross the river in a boat each time floodwaters washed away the Coast Fork Bridge.

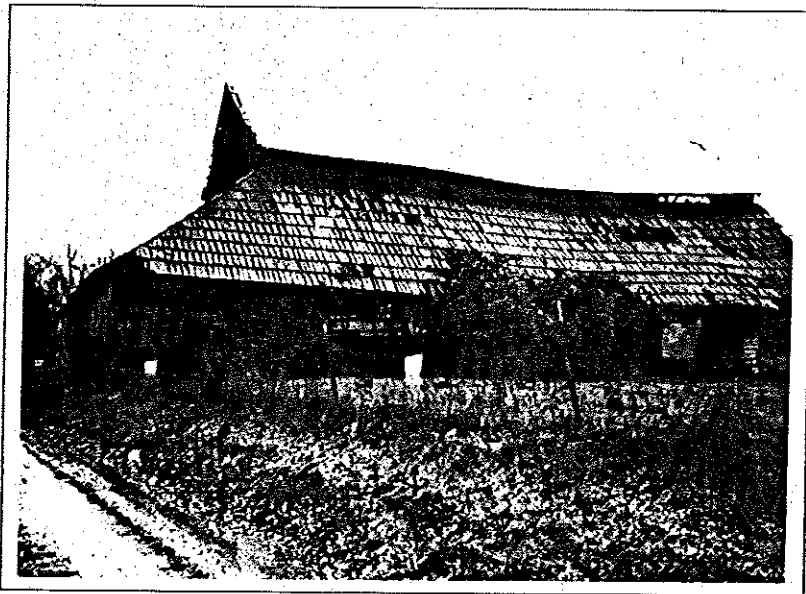


Figure 4: Seavey Family Barn

***A Regional Park for
Lane County***

At the urging of Howard Buford, the planning director for the Central Lane Metropolitan Area, Oregon's Governor Tom McCall approved using 1.5 million dollars of Federal Land and Water Conservation Funds to purchase over 2300 acres of this land for Mount Pisgah State Park in early 1970. The park land was turned over to Lane County Parks through a 99-year lease on May 16, 1972 and was renamed the Howard Buford Recreation Area. Ownership was conveyed to Lane County on April 20, 1982.¹

The Howard Buford Recreation Area is a special park in a number of ways. Less than fifteen minutes by car from Springfield or Eugene it is possible to experience the river's edge, a grassy hillside, meadows with wildflowers, scattered oak trees, forests lush with ferns, vine maples and Douglas Fir, and a view from the summit which encompasses the southern Willamette Valley contained on either side by the Cascade and Coast Ranges. If one were to watch the Park in time-lapse from a bird's-eye view, the day might begin quietly with a lone runner heading for the summit as the sun begins to warm the east side. As the sun moves higher, a school group is being guided through the Arboretum while people in ones, twos and threes begin leisurely hikes. Someone is in the meadow on the south side studying wildflowers. As the day warms, people arrive to swim while others hike through the still-cool evergreen forest of the Arboretum. The day becomes quiet again as a pair of horseback riders cross the skyline at sunset.

Aspect, elevation and the presence of water are woven together in dozens of relationships around the hillside to create distinctly diverse ecosystems. Streams, their riparian edges, wetlands, grasslands, oak savannas, deciduous and mixed woodlands, and coniferous forests include a wide range of dwindling native Willamette Valley plant communities and provide habitat for hundreds of wildlife species.



*Figure 6: Grassy hillside on
the west face of Mount Pisgah*

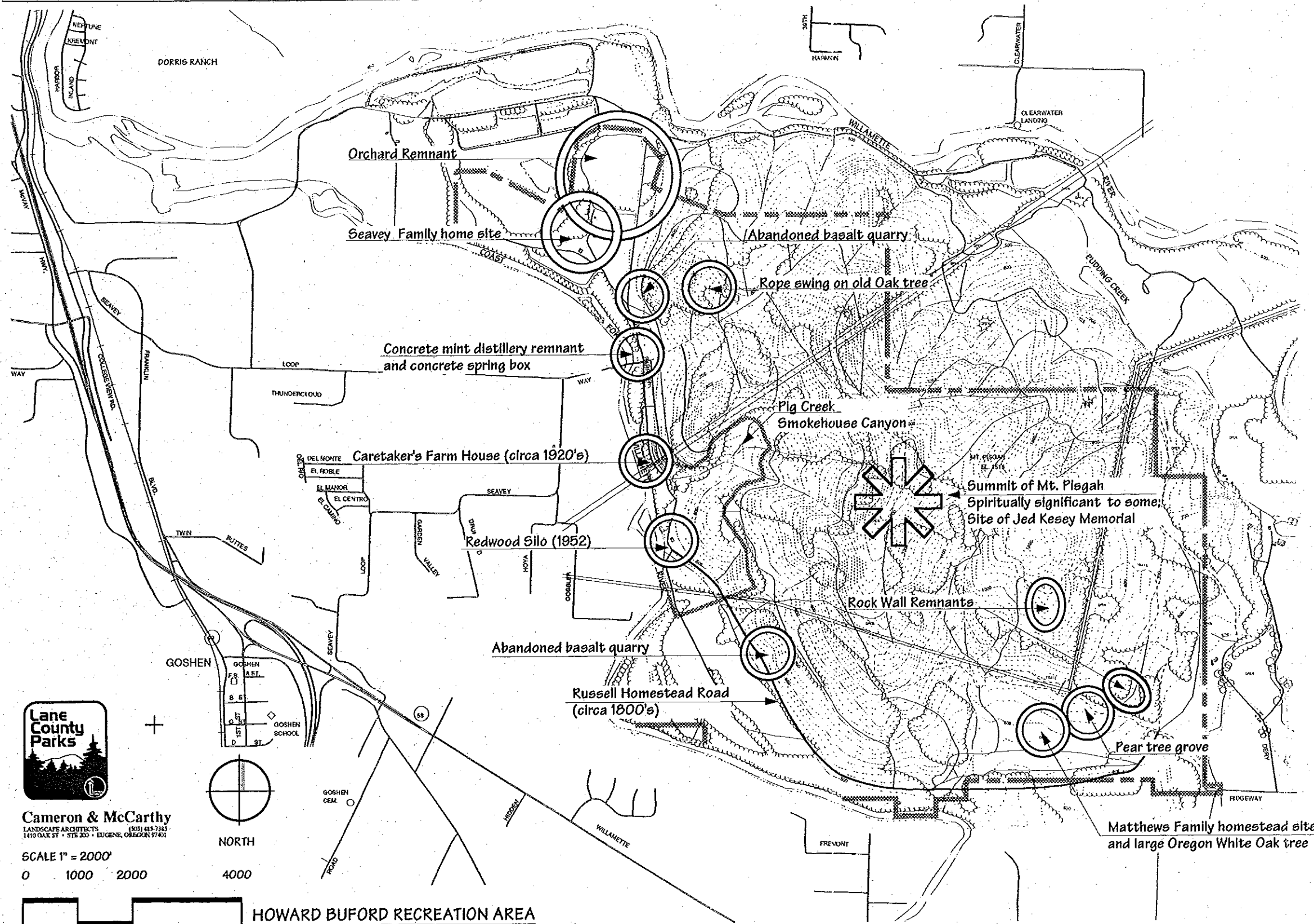


Figure 5:
Cultural Resources

This map shows some of the places that have been important to people over the history of the site. It also shows places where there are remnants of previous uses which tell us something about the human history of Mount Pisgah.

Several places on the site attest to its use by indigenous people either as a seasonal encampment or as a stopping place en route to other places.

Unlike city parks, which function as islands of open space in the midst of urban development, this regional park is connected both by water and by land to other relatively undeveloped areas. Wildlife is able to move in and out of the Park as needs dictate. This results in a higher diversity of wildlife species.

The varied topography, the size of the Park and its accessibility all work together to make this Park a treasure of recreational opportunity.

People who come to Mount Pisgah over and over again do so because it is a place they can reach easily and quickly, a place where they can leave the noises, sights and crowds of the city behind and experience the peacefulness of the rural countryside. They value coming upon a field of wildflowers in bloom, glimpsing a deer in the distance, or listening to the quiet as they hike or ride along. They are protective of the rural and undeveloped character of the Recreation Area.

Today's Users : Who They Are, What They Value, What They Do



Figure 7: Hikers on the west trail to the Summit

People with horses additionally value the Park as one of only two parks in the immediate vicinity where they are allowed to ride; the other is Elijah Bristow State Park which is located approximately 17 miles south of Eugene.



Figure 8: Horseback riders on the west side of Mount Pisgah.

As a part of the master planning process, Park users were asked in a number of ways to share their knowledge and opinions about the Howard Buford Recreation Area. Meetings were held with the Task Force. Two meetings were held for the purpose of listening to and documenting the concerns and wishes of the general public. Over 350 people were contacted on site and asked to complete a written User Survey; 155 people responded. Others submitted written comments, photographs and maps documenting their concerns.

These users' opinions are consistent with the Management Statement for the Howard Buford Recreation Area which says that the Park should be reserved primarily for low intensity outdoor recreation and education. In general, comments reflected the sentiment that improvements should be minimal, low in cost and in keeping with the Recreation Area's rural character. Concern was almost universal regarding the impact of increasing use and the negative effect which would result from over-development of the Recreation Area.

When asked on the User Survey to name the best thing about the Recreation Area, the largest percentage responded with some statement relating to the natural habitats and natural setting. Others mentioned the trails, the closeness to town, the peace and quiet, views, wildflowers, horse facilities, and low level of development.

In a similar question, people were asked to name the factors which contribute most to their enjoyment of the Park. They responded with comments about how the Park feels to them--peaceful, open, remote, uncrowded; the things they see there--the natural beauty, the wildlife, the plants; and the trails that allow them access to those experiences. Many made comments to the effect that the Recreation Area is a place which is easy to reach but which feels as though it is many miles away from the city.

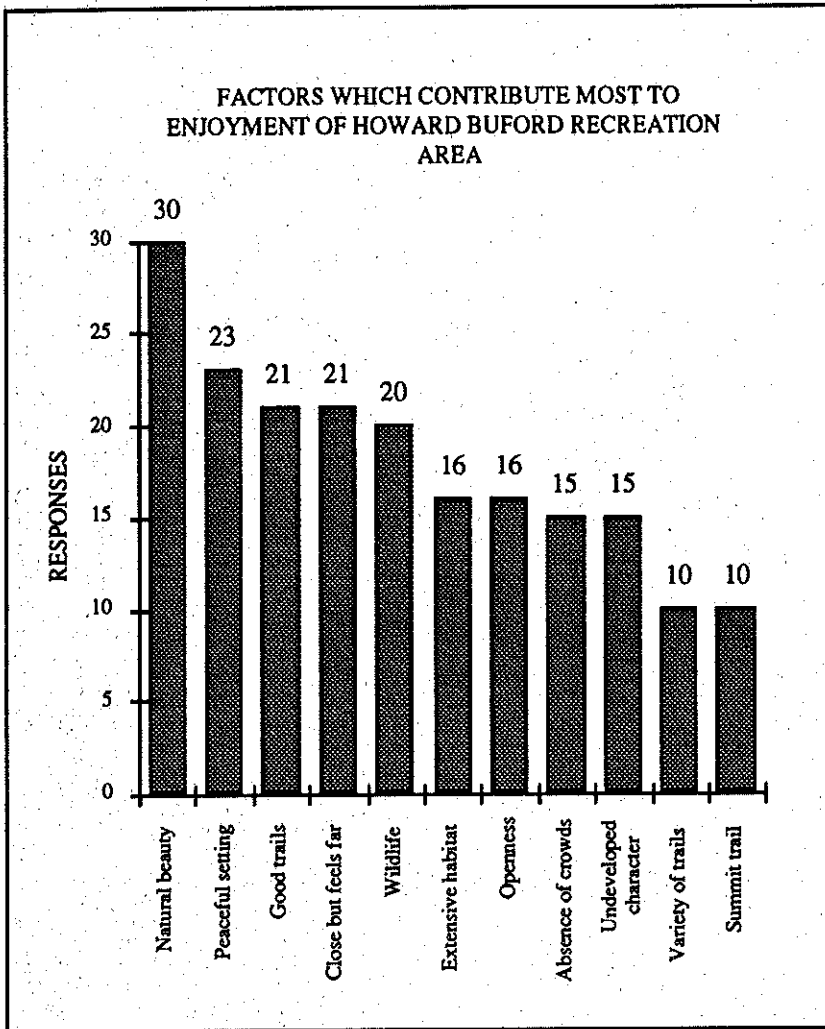


Figure 9: Factors Which Contribute Most to Enjoyment of Howard Buford Recreation Area

According to population forecasts, the Eugene-Springfield area will experience significant growth within the next 50 years. As urbanization spreads around it, one can anticipate that the Park will become even more precious because of these very qualities.

When asked to name their primary activity in the Park, most people (75%) listed hiking or walking. About 10% engage in equestrian activity as their primary activity. Other activities named by 5% or more of the people responding included activities having to do with nature appreciation, swimming, and jogging or other vigorous exercise.

In response to a question about other things they like to do, most people indicated a range of activities that they engage in on visits to the Recreation Area. Many of the frequent users (those who visit over 25 times per year) checked all of the activities listed on the survey as something they do at least occasionally.

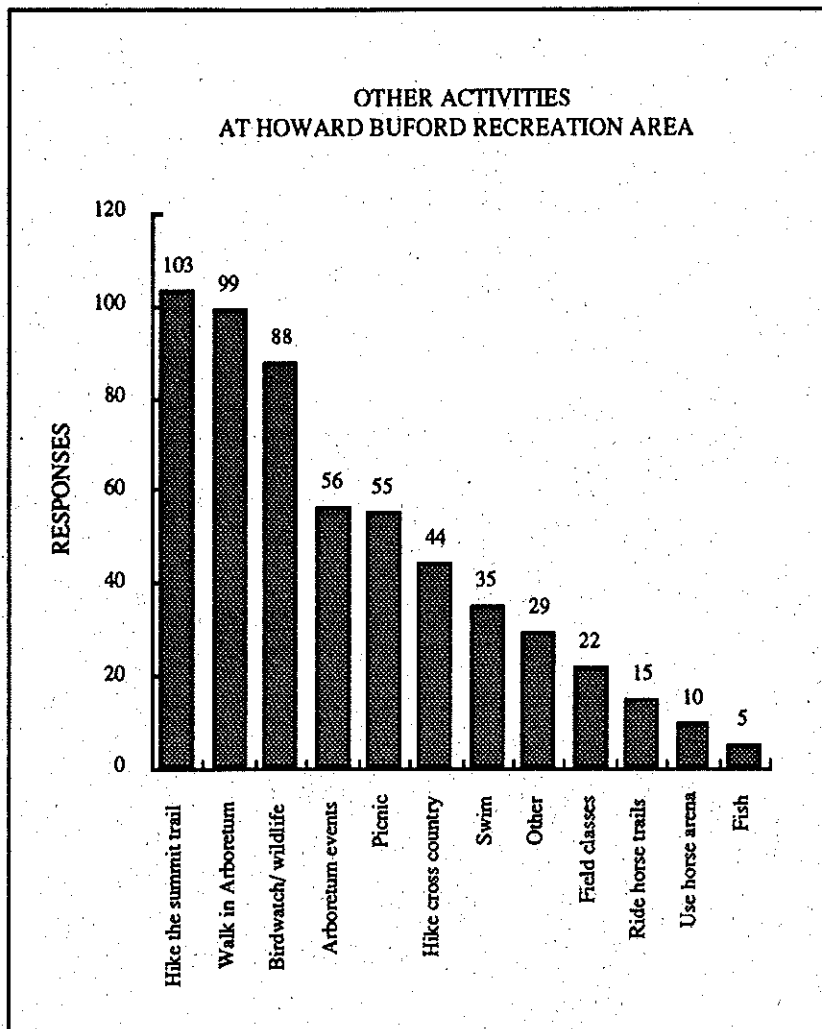


Figure 10: Other Activities at Howard Buford Recreation Area

These responses are consistent with those contained in The Buford Area Recreation Report prepared by the University of Oregon Landscape Architecture Department in 1986. During that study, when people were asked about activities, they listed hiking, picnicking, visiting the Arboretum, bird watching, environmental education and swimming as the activities they most liked to do and as the activities in which they would be most interested in the future.

Of the people completing the User Survey for this report, most live in Eugene (62%). One in five live in Springfield or Glenwood, 5% live in the nearby communities of Goshen or Pleasant Hill, 7% came from other places in Lane County and 6% were from outside Lane County. They are almost equally divided between male and female. Most are between 35 and 55 years of age and come to the Recreation Area both alone or in small groups. Many are frequent users, including a surprising 41% who say they visit the Park more than twice a month on average. Of those, half come to the Park over 100 times per year. As might be expected, the Park is used most

heavily in the summer and least in the winter; but two-thirds of the people say they come to the Park in all seasons.

At the Howard Buford Recreation Area, the improvements which facilitate a visitor's enjoyment of the Park are few and minimally maintained. For many people, this is part of its charm. (see *Figure 13: Existing Facilities*).

The Facilities



Figure 11: Coast Fork Bridge and Park Entrance

Approach to the Park is across a one-lane bridge over the Coast Fork of the Willamette River. Once across the bridge, a battered and bullet-riddled sign announces the Park entrance. Gravel roads offer three confusing choices.

North and west of the main Park entrance are the horse arena and a fenced pasture. This is the only place in the Park that can accommodate several vehicles with horse trailers. Maintenance and management of this area has recently been turned over to the Sheriff's Posse on a two-year trial basis. The Posse has renovated the arena (where some of the fastest barrel racing times in the state have been recorded) and constructed a mounting ramp for riders with physical difficulties. They have built new fencing around the pasture to prevent its use (and subsequent damage) by people driving all-terrain or four-wheel drive vehicles. Fire rings have been established in the grove of trees adjacent to the road to keep campfires localized during special overnight events. Portable restrooms have been placed nearby. People using this area must bring drinking water with them; horses are watered in the river which forms the southern boundary of this portion of the Park.

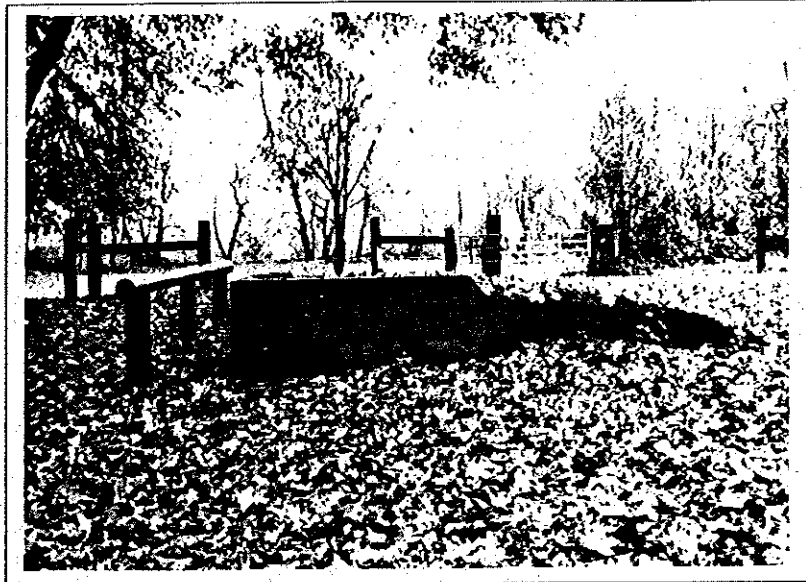


Figure 12: Mounting ramp near the horse arena

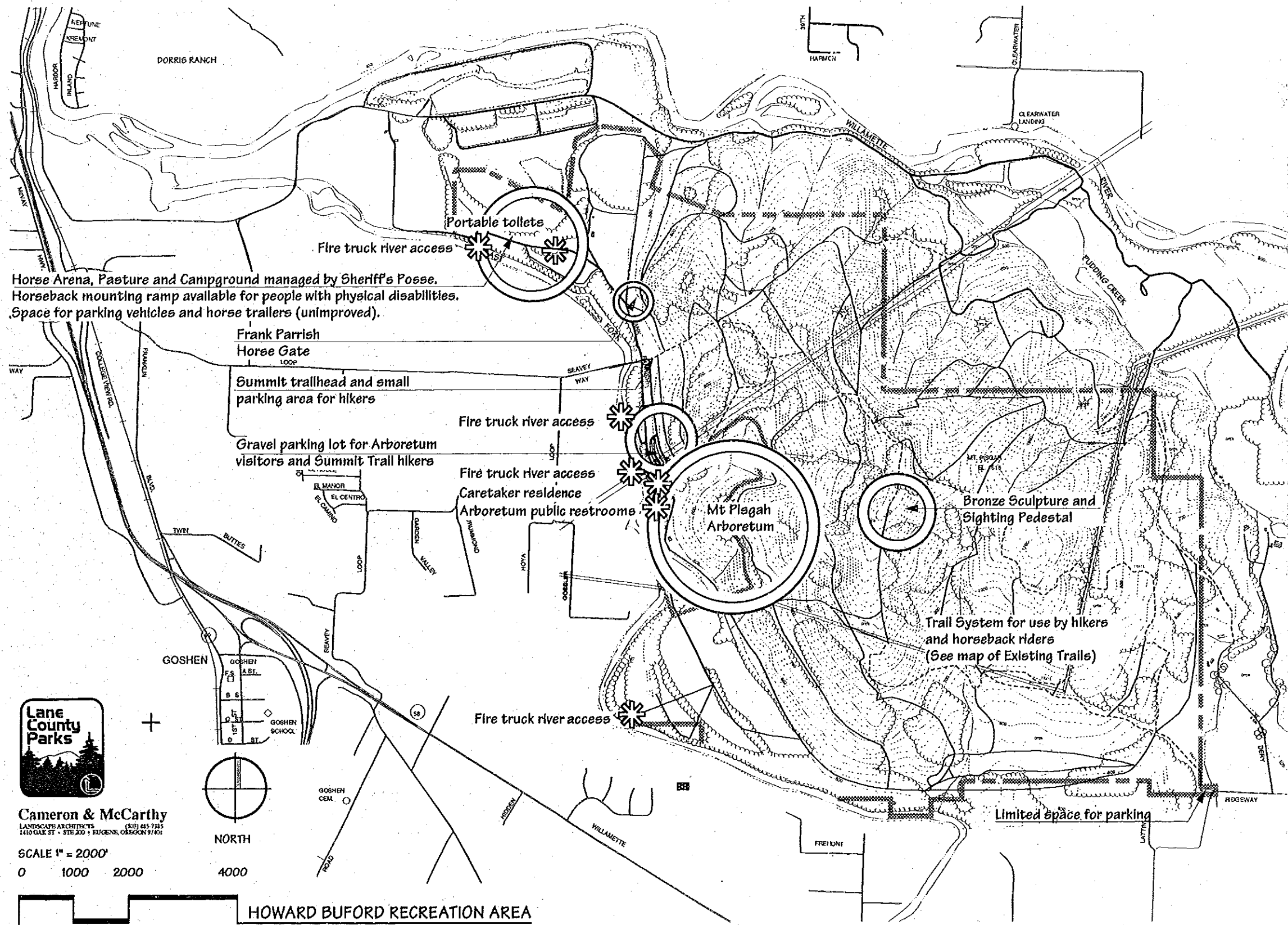
North and east of the Horse Arena are the remnants of a farmstead including three houses, several out-buildings and an old orchard of walnuts and filberts. Hazel Kienzle continues to live in her family home under a month to month lease arrangement. The other house near the Kienzle residence is also leased on a month to month basis.

South of the entrance is the Mount Pisgah Arboretum. Since 1979, the Friends of Mount Pisgah Arboretum have held a 30-year lease with Lane County Parks for 118 acres of the Howard Buford Recreation Area.

The Arboretum has a growing education program which introduces thousands of schoolchildren each year to the plants, animals and natural processes that can be observed within the Arboretum boundaries. A kiosk at the Arboretum entrance has a changing seasonal display which usually focuses on things that might be observed in the Arboretum. A small Visitor's Center with educational exhibits is open on weekends. Currently, the Arboretum holds two festivals each year: the Fall Festival and the Spring Wildflower Show. Each one-day event attracts over 2500 visitors.

Under the terms of their lease, the Friends of Mount Pisgah Arboretum are responsible for all development, operation and maintenance costs arising from their use of this property. They are required to submit an annual development, operation and maintenance plan to the County for review and approval, and to obtain written approval from Lane County prior to any new development.

In the past 13 years, Arboretum volunteers have cleared the area of blackberries and have constructed and maintained over five miles of all-weather trails, causeways and bridges. Picnic tables have been built in an Oak grove near the entrance. A drinking fountain and chemical toilets, which are used by all Park visitors, are within the Arboretum. The main parking lot, which accommodates approximately 150 cars, was constructed primarily through the efforts of Arboretum members, though the largest portion of it lies beyond the Arboretum boundaries.



Horse Arena, Pasture and Campground managed by Sheriff's posse.
 Horseback mounting ramp available for people with physical disabilities.
 Space for parking vehicles and horse trailers (unimproved).

Frank Parrish
 Horse Gate

Summit trailhead and small
 parking area for hikers

Gravel parking lot for Arboretum
 visitors and Summit Trail hikers

Fire truck river access

Fire truck river access

Caretaker residence
 Arboretum public restrooms

Mt Plagah
 Arboretum

Bronze Sculpture and
 Sighting Pedestal

Trail System for use by hikers
 and horseback riders
 (See map of Existing Trails)

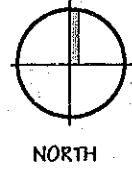
Fire truck river access

Limited space for parking



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HOWARD BUFORD RECREATION AREA

Figure 13 :
 Existing Facilities

This shows facilities that currently exist
 within the Recreation Area. See Also
 Figure 15: Existing Trails.



Figure 14: Mount Pisgah Arboretum during Fall Festival

The Friends of Mount Pisgah Arboretum are beginning the final phases of a master planning process for the Arboretum. The master plan, which will describe the general size, shape, location and character of all major improvements, is expected to be ready within the next year. They envision constructing a visitor's center with administrative offices, a pavilion, facilities for plant propagation, and beginning a well-conceived planting program. Goals and objectives adopted by the Arboretum during Phase II of their master planning process include statements about cooperating with the Lane County Parks Division in the areas of restroom, parking lot and road maintenance, and vegetation management; designing programs which complement existing programs of other organizations and encouraging the development of programs which are complementary to those of the Arboretum; and protecting the Arboretum from conflicting uses in the Howard Buford Recreation Area and from future adjacent land use changes.

Above Mount Pisgah Arboretum on the west slope is a Map and Compass Course which was established by the University of Oregon Outdoor Pursuits Program in the late 1970's under a special use permit from Lane County Parks. The course of 34 marked points is used one weekend each term by students in the U of O Outdoor Pursuit Program. Eugene Mountain Rescue, various military units and Oregon State University also use the course. All in all, approximately 550 people use the course each year. The Outdoor Pursuits Program provides orientation to groups using the course and monitors the condition of the course to prevent overuse.

The Recreation Area's most important facility is the trail system (see *Figure 15: Existing Trails*). Excluding those within the Arboretum, the Park has over 10 miles of trails which criss-cross the hillside. They range from gravel trails that will accommodate a four-wheel drive vehicle to horse trails that are so narrow and faint that the uninitiated would have difficulty finding them.

Boundary fences encircle the hillside prohibiting access of unauthorized traffic and containing grazing cattle. On the west side, horseback riders enter through a gate off Frank Parrish Road opposite an abandoned basalt

quarry. Hikers enter by crossing a stile just inside the main entrance or through a pass-through gate just above the parking.

Unimproved jeep trails that were constructed by utility companies in the process of putting up power lines are unfortunately some of the best trails available in the Recreation Area (see *Figure 30: Utility Plan*). While they are generous in width and have been surfaced with gravel at least once, these trails follow the route of the utility lines very closely regardless of topography or soil conditions. In many places this has resulted in trails that are exceedingly steep and eroded. The west side trail to the summit above the parking lot receives the most concentrated use. This trail is one that was constructed by a utility company and is very steep and rutted in some places. The gravel surface makes it usable as a service road but makes footing difficult for some, especially in the very steep areas.

Other trails have been created through repeated use by hikers, horseback riders or cattle. None of these have been adequately graded, drained or surfaced. In many places, the trails become so muddy in wet weather that parallel trails are created, damaging the vegetation for several feet on either side (see *Figure 23: Conflicts*). When the trails are both muddy and steep, they are also dangerous to hikers and horseback riders.

In short, the system that now exists is not a designed system. To preserve the site while affording users a wide range of hiking and riding experiences, a new system is warranted for improving existing trails and for siting and constructing new trails.

At the summit, a sculpture by Peter Helzer teaches a course in geography and geologic history. Approved by the Board of County Commissioners, it was commissioned by Ken and Fay Kesey in memory of their son Jed and his teammate Lorenzo West who were killed in an automobile accident while traveling to a wrestling meet in 1984. The Keseys, who live near Pleasant Hill within view of the summit, wanted the memorial to be something people, especially children, could use. The sculpture is, in its form, representative of columnar basalt. Images of over 300 fossil specimens are arranged on three bronze columns illustrating the geologic history of Oregon. They are placed so that children can easily take rubbings. Atop the columns is a relief map of the area visible from the summit showing mountains, rivers, towns and other landmarks. Slots formed by the three columns are oriented to frame the first light of summer and winter solstices.

The east entrance has, in the past, been designated for horseback riders. However, the parking lot there is so small that it poses maneuvering and parking problems for more than one or two vehicles with horse trailers. Horseback riders and hikers enter the Park through a swinging gate where there is another battered sign with a map of the Recreation Area. The main trail to the Summit from this side is another utility road. Other east side trails are unsurfaced. They are used primarily by horseback riders, although hikers also use them. In heavily forested areas, trails remain wet and mucky well into the dry season.

Although mountain bikes are not allowed in the Park, tire tracks indicate they have also been using this area.

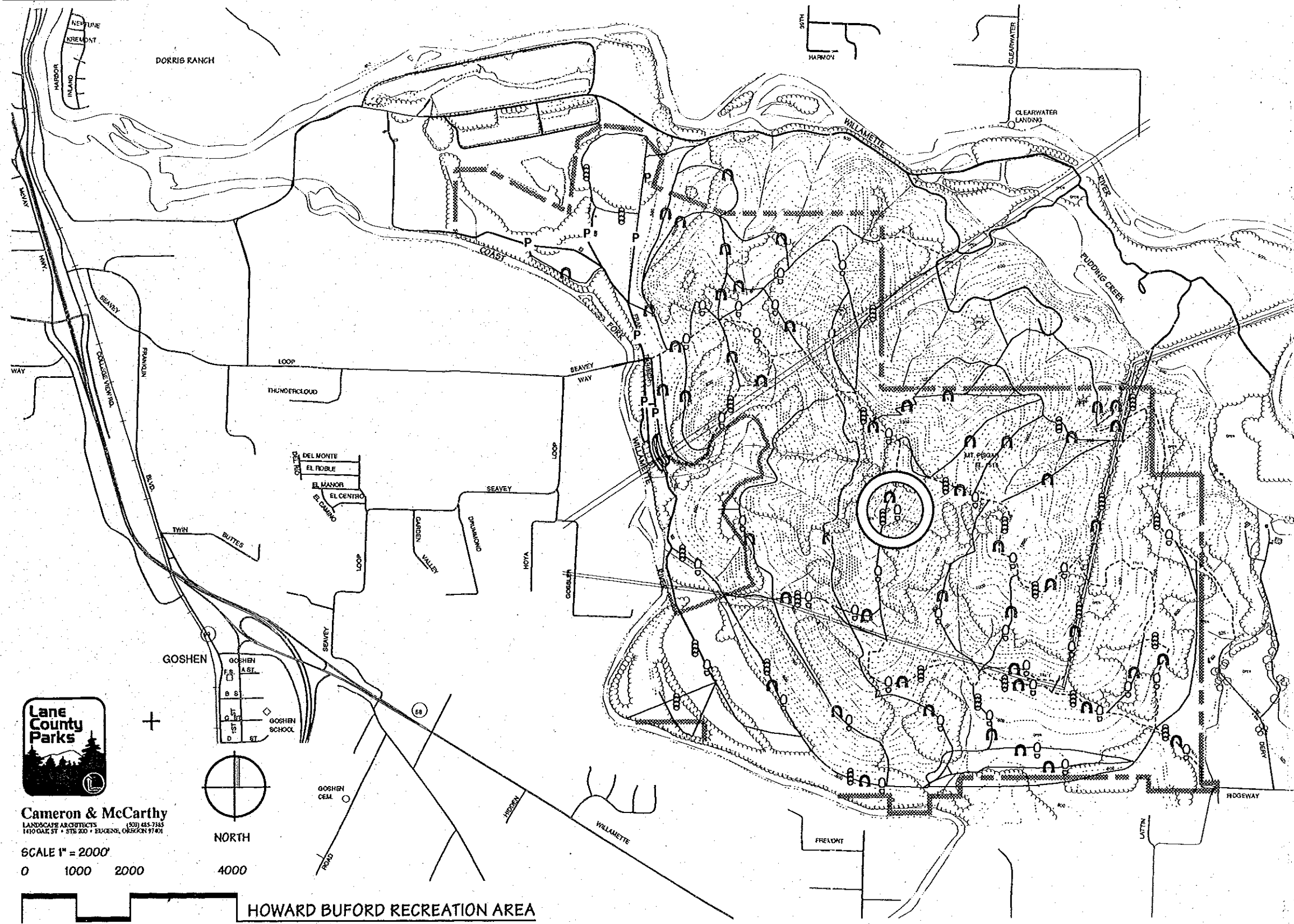


Figure 15:
Existing Trails

This shows trails that currently exist within the Recreation Area. Some trails were documented on the aerial survey prepared by Intermountain Photo. Other trail locations were mapped by people who use the park frequently.

All trail locations are approximate.

Legend.

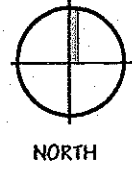
- Hiking Trails
- Horse Trails
- Four-Wheel Drive Jeep Trails
- Public Roads

Trails are not currently designated for horseback riders or hikers except within the Arboretum where only foot traffic is allowed. Symbols indicate the observed or reported uses of each trail.



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HOWARD BUFORD RECREATION AREA

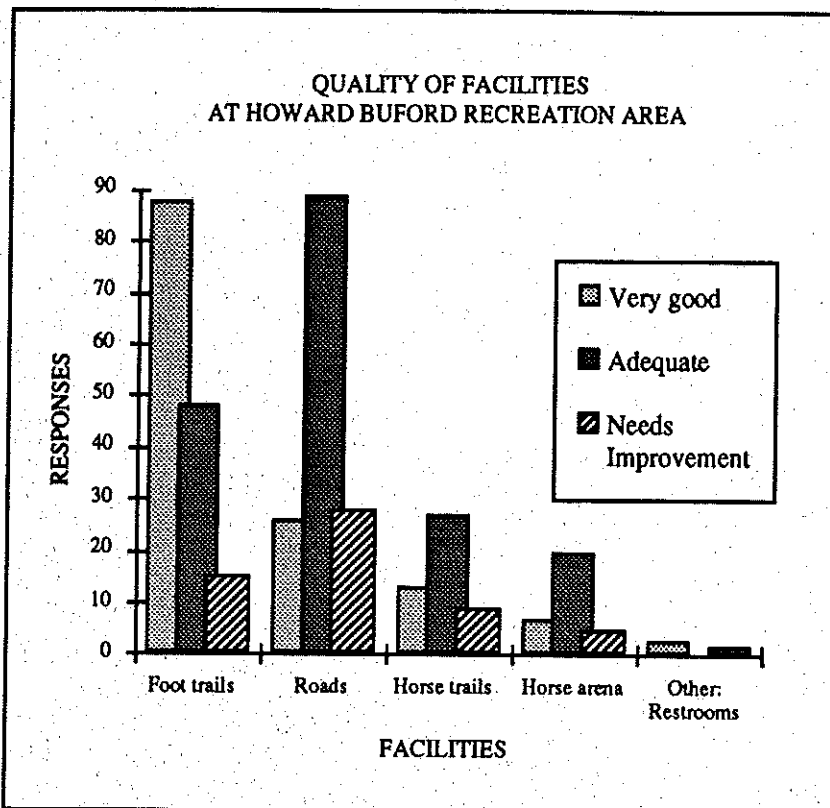


Figure 16: Quality of Facilities at Howard Buford Recreation Area

Despite the problems, most people responding to the User Survey rated the existing foot trails as very good or adequate; horseback riders say the trails are only adequate for their purposes. In terms of new/improved facilities, people particularly support expanded and improved trail systems that are usable during all four seasons. Improvement of the middle summit trail and expanded access to both forks of the river were specifically mentioned. Trails linking this Park to other parks in the area were also suggested. Watering facilities for horses, designated trails for horseback riders, expanded accessibility for handicapped users (mounting/dismounting stands, for example), additional restrooms and drinking fountains, and additional east entrance parking for horse trailers were all requested. Horseback riders requested that all unnecessary interior fencing be removed and that gates which are necessary be repaired. Several expressed concern that emergency vehicles should have access throughout the Recreation Area. Clearer signs were suggested regarding the facilities and allowed uses.

Since the first National Park was established in this country in the early 1900's, people have recognized the need to set aside land for the use and enjoyment of the general public, and as a preserve for species which require undeveloped lands for their survival. As development continues to spread, these parks, whether they be national, state or regional, become both more precious to those who use them and more important for the habitat they provide.

***Sensitive and Significant
Natural Features***

As a whole, the Howard Buford Recreation Area offers a wide range of wildlife and plant habitat. It is very nearly an entire mountain with different things happening on each face. On the hillside, grasslands turn into oak savannas, oak savannas drift into oak woodlands, and oak woodlands fade into mixed forests which disappear into coniferous forests.



Figure 17: Bigleaf Maples near the Coast Fork

Near the river, a thick band of riparian woodland with ash, cottonwoods, bigleaf maples and oaks curves around from the south into the Arboretum.

This collection of ecosystems is rich in plant and animal species. 116 birds, 10 amphibians, 13 reptiles and over 40 mammals have been identified.² A plant list for the entire Park has not been compiled, but in the Arboretum alone hundreds of native plant species have been identified. The Park is prized for its diversity by instructors of ornithology and native plant identification. One would need to travel many miles, stopping at a number of different places, to find public land with the range of habitats present within the boundaries of the Howard Buford Recreation Area. (see Figure 18: Sensitive and Significant Natural Features)

Rare and Protected Species

Among the many species which inhabit Mount Pisgah, several are rare and two have been listed under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. For a species to be listed as endangered it must be in imminent danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. A status of threatened indicates that a species is being reduced in numbers so significantly that it appears to be approaching endangered status.³

Plants

Bradshaw's Desert Parsley (*Lomatium bradshawii*) is known to grow only in the Willamette Valley between Creswell and Salem. It was first collected in 1916 near Salem. There were no sightings of the species for twenty-eight years between 1941 and 1969 when it was collected again at the Finley

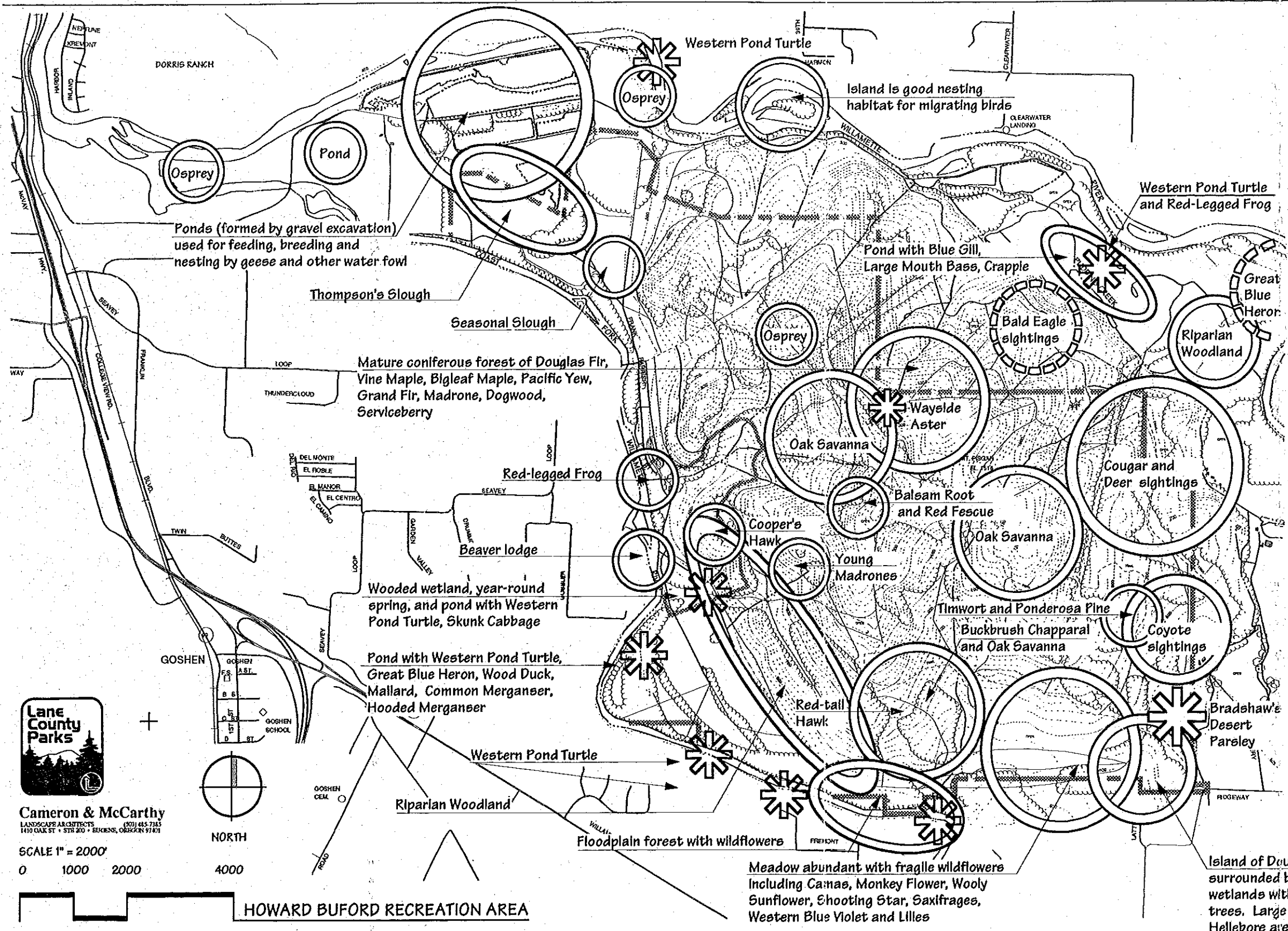


Figure 18:
Sensitive and Significant Natural
Features

This map includes areas which have been identified as sensitive or important by botanists, ecologists, fish & wildlife experts, and other naturalists intimately familiar with the site.

It also includes areas which people have indicated they value for the display of wildflowers or other natural beauty.

In addition to the areas mapped, numerous in-stream gravel beds on both the Coast and Middle Forks of the Willamette River serve as spawning areas for anadromous fish.



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Wildlife Refuge between Eugene and Salem. This single known site was destroyed by fire in 1976. When no plants reappeared the following season, an extensive search was conducted by botanists. Populations were found near Fern Ridge Reservoir, Rickreall and Corvallis. In 1986 the plant was proposed for listing as an Endangered species and was listed two years later in 1988.⁴

A member of the Parsley (Apiaceae) family, Bradshaw's Desert Parsley is found at low elevations in grassy swales, wet meadows and along waterways. It grows in association with Tufted Hair Grass (*Deschampsia caespitosa*), Gumweed (*Grindelia integrifolia*), Foxtail (*Hordeum brachyantherum*), Western Buttercup (*Ranunculus occidentalis*) and Blue grass (*Poa pratensis*).⁵ Once common in the low wet prairies of the Willamette Valley, it has become endangered due to the loss of habitat, often through the draining of wetlands for housing or industrial development and agricultural activities. It is also threatened by invading shrubby species which at one time would have been controlled by fires or flooding. This plant is not showy or particularly attractive to wildflower collectors. It has a small yellow flower which blooms in April or May. Its seeds are dispersed by running water or by wind. Soils in the Bradshaw Desert Parsley habitat are shallow, acidic clay.⁶

Today a sizable population grows in the Howard Buford Recreation Area near the east entrance. A large area has been fenced to protect it from trampling by hikers, horses and cattle. This is a fairly straightforward means of plant protection which allows for continued use of the remainder of the site.

The Wayside Aster (*Aster vialis*) is known to exist only in the southern Willamette Valley in Douglas and Lane Counties and is a candidate for listing under the federal Endangered Species Act. It was first identified on Skinner's Butte in 1918. Prior to 1980, when the plant was rediscovered on Mount Pisgah, the last known specimen had been collected in 1934 on Spencer Butte.⁷ The Wayside Aster grows in association with Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), Madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*), Chinquapin (*Castanopsis chrysophylla*), Vine Maple (*Acer circinatum*), Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), and Poison Oak (*Rhus diversiloba*). Unlike its closest relative which grows along the backbone of the Cascade Mountains, this Aster is adapted to the drier hills and buttes of the Willamette Valley. In general, its primary threats are increasing urbanization and agricultural development, roadside spraying and clearing.

This perennial grows from two to six feet tall and bears yellow flowers which resemble dandelions about to open. The plant is not attractive to the general public and so is not threatened by over-collection.

Two patches of Wayside Aster grow on the northeast side of a ridge on Mount Pisgah where it was rediscovered in 1980. Each patch is approximately 50' x 100' and together they contain around 100 plants. This population has been browsed heavily by deer since the early 1980's when hunting was banned on Mount Pisgah. Although none of the Asters are known to have been destroyed by the deer, all plants are becoming less vigorous. Seeds from the plants have proven to be sterile and no juvenile plants have been observed.⁸

Near the Wayside Aster grows a native Groundsel (probably *Senecio macounii*), which is rare in the Willamette Valley. The Cinnabar moth,

which was introduced to control non-native Tansy Ragwort, is also taking a toll on this native *Senecio* species.⁹

Near the summit on the western and northwestern slopes is a remnant of Red Fescue (*Festuca rubra*) grassland. This was once the dominant native grassland species in the Willamette Valley. Native grasses have, in large part, fallen victim to the more aggressive grasses introduced by farmers up and down the Willamette Valley over the years. This particular patch of Red Fescue is at risk from hikers. Once people reach the summit, they generally spread out and move around over a large area, trampling vegetation and compacting the soils as they do so.¹⁰

Like the Red Fescue, Balsam Root (*Balsamorhiza deltoidea*) is also at risk from hikers wandering around the summit area. This plant is uncommon in the Willamette Valley and can be found on the west-facing slope of Mount Pisgah just below the summit.¹¹

Going down the southern face of the hill, Grass Widow (*Sisyrinchium douglasii*) is found growing near the trail by a seasonal stream. Although this plant is common elsewhere, it is rare in the Willamette Valley. Nearby is a stand of Wedge-leaved Buckbrush (*Ceanothus cuneatus*) chaparral. This shrub community is close to its northern limit here in the Recreation Area. The browse line of deer is apparent on these 6' to 8' tall plants.¹²

Timwort (*Microcala quadrangularis*) grows adjacent to the main trail to the Summit on the east side of the Recreation Area. It is a member of the Gentian family which has small yellow flowers that open only when exposed to light. It is considered to be threatened in Oregon, although it is more common elsewhere.¹³

Animals

The Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) is a threatened species. As a result of the eagle's protected status, their numbers are now increasing in many states, including Oregon. Sightings have been reported near the Recreation Area along the Middle Fork and occasionally along the Coast Fork. At this time, the Department of Fish & Wildlife has not documented a nest on Mount Pisgah. Nests upstream may account for the presence of adult eagles in this area.

The Western Pond Turtle (*Clemmys marmorata*) is a candidate for listing under the federal Endangered Species Act. These turtles, one of only two native turtles, can live to be 40 or 50 years old. They reach maturity at about 12 to 15 years of age. Although they breed in the water, new research shows they travel up to one-quarter of a mile away to lay their eggs. They choose a spot on dry land in the late spring through mid-summer to build their nests. This turtle is being threatened on a number of fronts. Bullfrogs, which were introduced to the northwest about 50 years ago and have few natural predators, feed on the turtle eggs. And increasing development is taking a toll. Eggs are plowed under in agricultural areas. If eggs survive until fall when the baby turtles hatch, the babies are vulnerable to predators due to decreasing vegetation and natural cover. Turtles are often hit by cars during the twice-yearly migration from land to water and back again. Western Pond Turtles inhabit the Arboretum water garden and are found in sloughs off the Middle and Coast Forks of the Willamette River. The number of adult turtles in the entire Willamette Valley today is estimated to be less than 250.¹⁴

Great Blue Herons (*Ardea herodias*) and Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) are protected under the Migratory Bird Act. A heron rookery exists in the vicinity of Pudding Creek on privately owned property. Herons have also been observed on and around a pond on the southwest portion of the site. Numerous Osprey nests are located in the vicinity of the Recreation Area.



Figure 19: Coast Fork of the Willamette River

The Red-legged Frog (*Rana aurora*) and Sharp-tailed Snake (*Acontia tenuis*) are on the Oregon sensitive species list. Red-legged frogs are associated with streams and wetlands in areas wooded with ash and maples. Individuals have been observed near the intermittent stream which runs by the caretaker's house.

There are also a number of reptile and rodent species which are dependent upon the open Willamette Valley grassland for their survival.¹⁵

Red-eyed vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*), common in the eastern United States but unusual here, can sometimes be observed along the River on the west side of Mount Pisgah among the cottonwoods and other tall trees.

Wetlands have become an increasingly important issue in recent years as we have come to understand more about them. Once considered almost worthless, wetlands were filled for agricultural uses and for building developments. Today only about five per cent of our nation's lands remain in wetlands. We now understand that wetlands are important in a number of ways. They are important to water quality, filtering sediments that would otherwise enter lakes and streams. They trap and use organic debris and chemical nutrients that would otherwise pollute ground and surface water. And they play an extremely important role in the food chain. Wetlands are one of the most productive ecological systems in the world; they produce ten tons of food materials per acre. Many bird, mammal, reptile, amphibian, and invertebrate species depend on the wetlands for feeding, breeding, nesting, and other habitat needs. About one third of all plants and animals

Wetlands

on the federal list of threatened and endangered species are located in wetlands or depend upon them for their survival.

Because they are so important to our health and the health of the planet, wetlands are now protected by federal, state and local regulations. It is now necessary to obtain a permit before significantly altering a wetland.

Three indicators are considered when determining whether or not an area is a wetland: the soils (is the soil hydric, one which indicates the periodic or regular presence of water?); the vegetation (are the plants those that grow only under wet conditions?); and the hydrology (is it an area into which water drains and is held?).

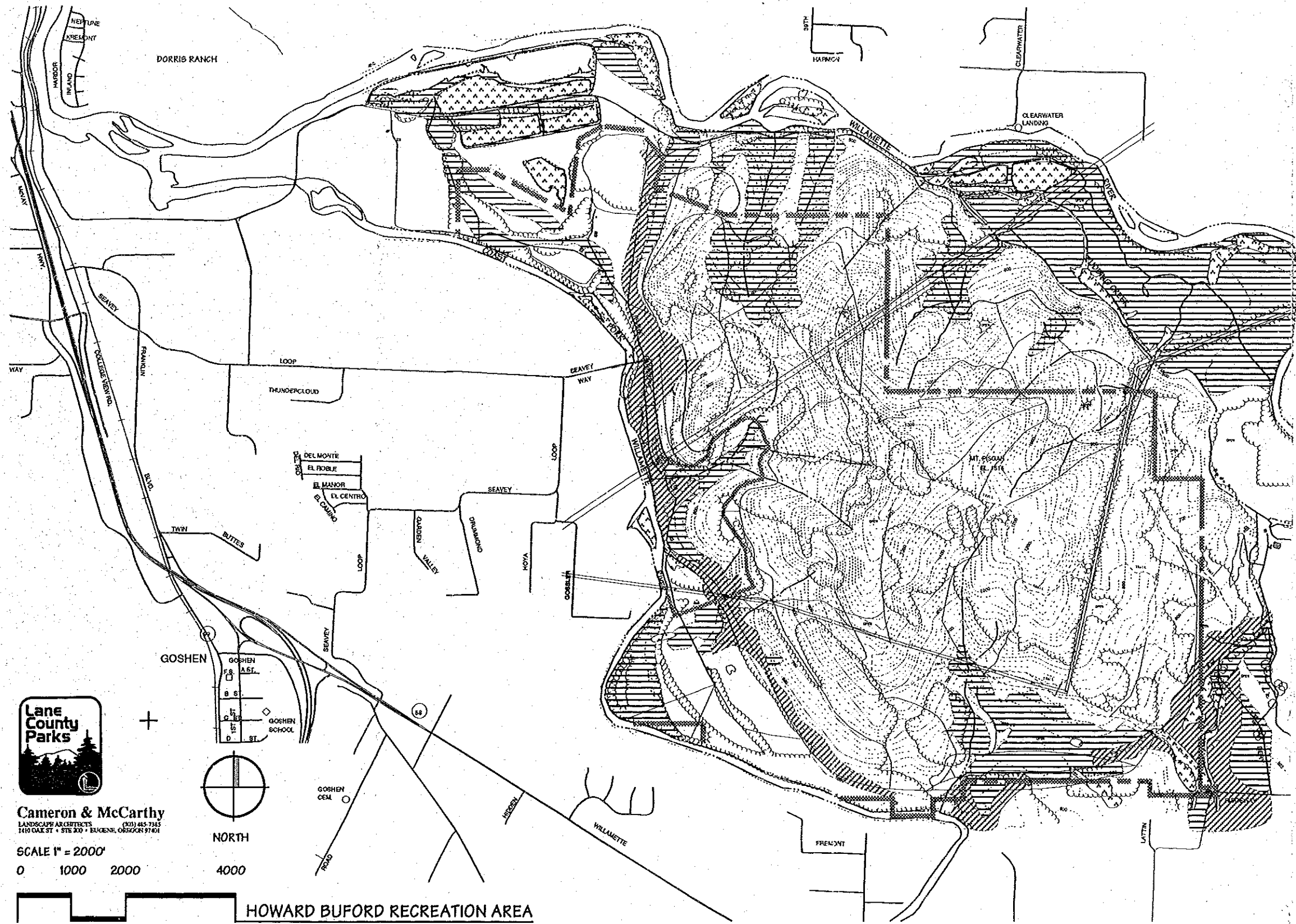
The Howard Buford Recreation Area contains a number of areas with hydric soils. Some areas are also included on the National Wetlands Inventory compiled by the Fish & Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of Interior (see *Figure 20: Potential Wetlands*). Neither the presence of hydric soils nor inclusion on the National Wetlands Inventory means that an area is absolutely a wetland; they are both indicators of potential wetlands. On the other hand, it is possible that an area which is not identified in either place is a wetland. Any area which is suspected of being wetland should be investigated more thoroughly before any construction, filling or dredging takes place.

Compatibilities and Conflicts

Regardless of how each person prefers to experience the Park--on horseback, on foot, alone or with friends, people seem to have a tolerance for other activities provided those activities do not infringe upon the experience they came to the Park to enjoy. People do, however, resent intrusions to the experience they are seeking. For horseback riders, the intrusion may come in the form of an errant mountain bicyclist or a remote control aircraft. For hikers interested in the natural environment, the intrusion may be an off-leash dog which startles a deer or it may be cattle trampling a special patch of wildflowers.



Figure 21: Wildflowers along a trail






**Figure 20 :
Potential Wetlands**

The places shown on this map have either been mapped on the National Wetland Inventory or have hydric soils according to the Soil Survey of Lane County.

Hydric soils are formed under the periodic or regular presence of water. The presence of hydric soils is one of three indicators used to determine whether an area is a wetland which is regulated by state and federal laws.

Further investigation should be conducted prior to filling, dredging or construction in any of the areas shown on this map or on other areas with wetland characteristics.

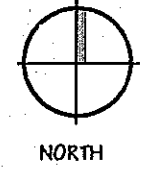
Legend

-  Hydric soils
-  Soils complexes which have hydric components
-  Included on National Wetlands Inventory



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Quiet activities are generally supported. According to responses on the User Survey, hiking is seen as compatible with other activities by almost all users. Horseback riding and hiking are seen as compatible activities within the Park, particularly if they are separated from one another. Non-motorized boating elicits few objections.

Car camping, backpack camping and mountain bike riding were rated by most as activities that should not be allowed. Motorized recreation was not supported in any form; remote controlled aircraft were specifically mentioned as a threat to horses and their riders and as an interruption to the quietude valued by the majority of people who come to the Park. In short, users believe that anything which requires loud motors, bright lights, fire, or that encourages loud, raucous behavior should take place elsewhere.

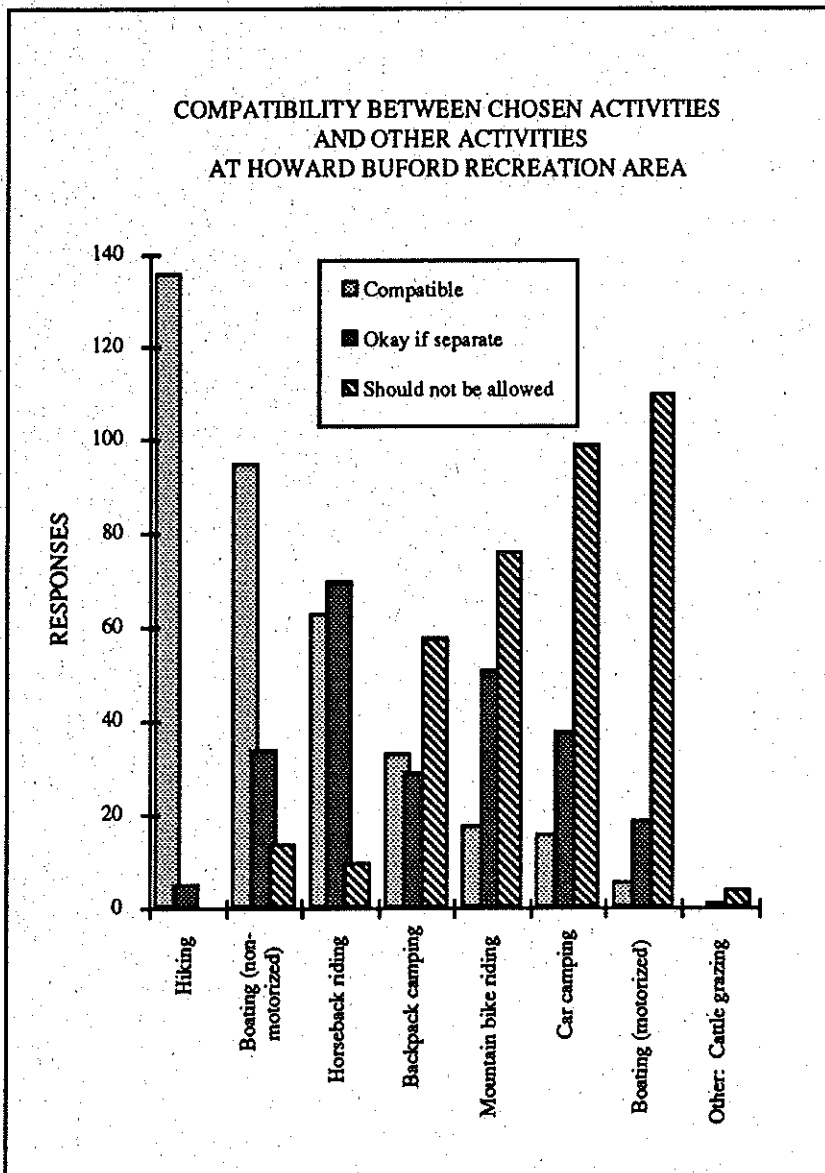


Figure 22: Compatibility Among Activities at Howard Buford Recreation Area

In the User Survey responses, poison oak led the list of the worst things about the Recreation Area. Horseback riders, in particular, are bothered. The trails they ride are often so narrow that surrounding vegetation brushes across them as they pass.

Cattle followed poison oak in the number of times it was mentioned as either the worst or one of the worst things about the Park. Cattle have, for years, been allowed to graze most parts of the Recreation Area. The owner of the cattle compensates Lane County for use of the pastureland through in-kind services. The in-kind services are not clearly defined but provide some benefit to the underfunded Lane County Parks Division. Grazing helps to reduce the amount of fuel which would be available in case of fire.

It is apparent from comments at the public meeting and on User Surveys that cattle grazing is a divisive issue. Apart from the concerns about environmental degradation as a result of cattle grazing (erosion, destruction of native vegetation), many people feel excluded from areas where cattle are grazing. People who have not grown up in a rural environment are often afraid of being charged by cattle. If they have small children with them or for any reason believe they are not capable of outrunning the cattle, they avoid areas where cattle are grazing. They resent the damage to the trails in wet weather and the presence of cattle manure which renders otherwise desirable spots unattractive or unusable. On the other hand, people who favor continuing the grazing lease see it as a necessary source of income during a period of shrinking tax revenues and essential to keeping the fire danger low. To them, grazing cattle is a part of the history of Mount Pisgah and actually enhances the rural feeling of the Recreation Area.

There are some areas on the site that have been obviously damaged by the presence of livestock. At the river's edge in the meadow south of the Arboretum, the ground is trampled and eroded where the cattle go down to the water. Following the road around the south edge of the Recreation Area is an area where the cattle have established a series of paths, which together form about a 10' wide swath through very wet soils. On the south face, camas and buttercups bloom in a beautiful, gently sloping meadow among scattered oak trees. The soils are thin here and cannot tolerate heavy traffic of any kind and are particularly vulnerable to cattle or horses not following trails. (see *Figure 23: Conflicts*)

The third most frequently mentioned problem was dogs off-leash. They can scare wildlife, tear up the vegetation and disrupt the peaceful atmosphere that so many people come to the Park seeking. Regardless of whether dogs are on or off leash, many people object to the feces they leave on the trails.

At one of the public meetings, the issue of predator control was raised. Adjacent land owners feel overburdened by the responsibility of protecting their farm animals from predatory animals that live on Mount Pisgah but leave the mountain to find food. Others are concerned that authorities too easily permit the killing of wild animals that have a place in the ecosystem, without sufficient evidence that those particular animals are causing problems.

Camping and open fires are not allowed uses within the Recreation Area except in case of special equestrian events. A conflict may exist between this camping that has traditionally taken place near the horse arena and the user responses which say that camping and fires should not be allowed. It is also possible that most users equate the Howard Buford Recreation Area

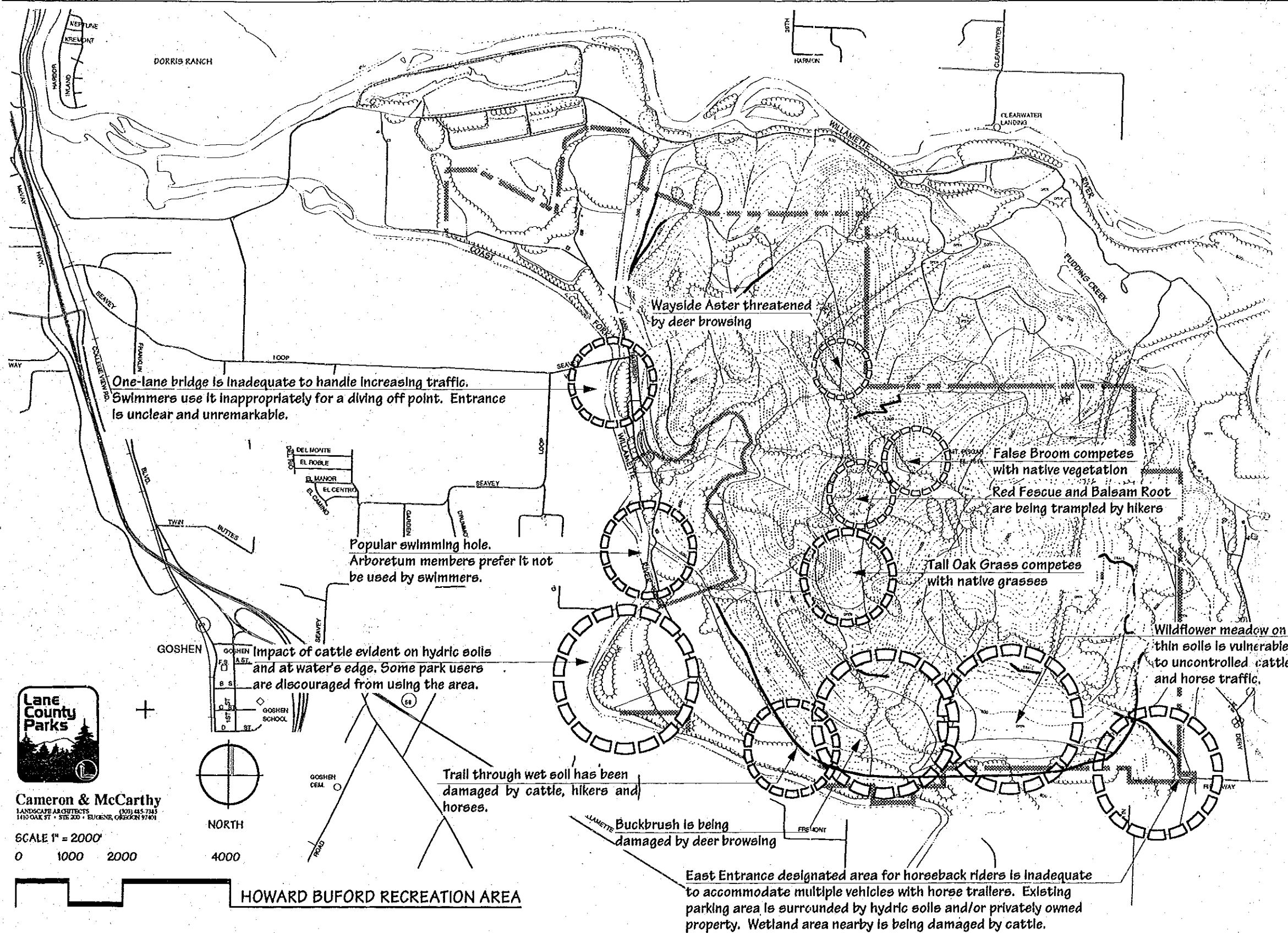


Figure 23:
Conflicts

This map shows where there are problems due to inadequate facilities and where there are conflicts between user groups. It also shows where uses or users are endangering the health or the beauty of the site.

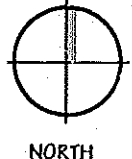
Legend

— Mucky Trails



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HOWARD BUFORD RECREATION AREA

with Mount Pisgah and would not be concerned as long as the camping is not taking place on the butte itself.

In addition to the problems mentioned at the public meetings and on the User Surveys, the site itself is also testimony to conflicts. At the summit, patches of Red Fescue and Balsam Root are being trampled and the soils compacted by hikers. Many other plants found throughout the Park are quite beautiful and seem to invite gathering. Because of their beauty, these special wildflowers are more likely to be destroyed by gathering than by inadvertent habitat destruction.

Many areas of the Park have wet shallow soils over bedrock which provide growing conditions for several fragile plant species. In other places, the soils are high in clay content and drain very poorly. Wherever poor soils exist, the land and the plants that grow there are more susceptible to damage whether it be by heavy foot traffic, mountain bikes, horses or cattle. An area can be devastated by one season of abuse; it may take years or even decades for the same area to recover.

Invasive plant species are causing problems. False Broom (*Brachypodium sylvaticum*) is an invasive introduced species which grows in open forests and open grassland. It spreads by rhizomes and seeds (possibly aided by the deer through their droppings) and is very aggressive. It currently grows on the east side just below the summit. Tall Oak Grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*) grows along the ridge directly south of the summit. It is not as aggressive as False Broom but is a threat to the native vegetation as are the more familiar blackberries and Scotch Broom. As mentioned earlier, the Cinnabar Moth threatens to damage the native Groundsel population.

And even indigenous species are causing problems for each other. Since the cessation of hunting on Mount Pisgah, the deer population has increased significantly. Their browsing threatens the populations of Wayside Aster and Buckbrush.

It is clear that all of the things that make the Howard Buford Recreation Area what it is today are the things people value about it--the rural character, a place to hike, a place to ride horses, a place rich in its diversity of plants and wildlife, a place which has drawn people to it for hundreds of years. These things should, at the least, be preserved; at best, they should be enhanced by any changes which are made in the years to come.

The Park today is a valuable educational resource. In addition to the Arboretum's well-established education program for elementary school-children, the Park is used informally by classes from the University of Oregon, Lane Community College and the Eugene Parks and Recreation Department. It has the potential to become an even more valuable recreational resource. Due to the extent of land included in the Park and its varied topography, it is one of the best areas in the southern Willamette Valley for re-establishing some of the native plant communities. Its long history of human settlement could provide the basis for interpretation of settlement patterns and cultural history.

Assessment of Park Lands for Recreational Needs

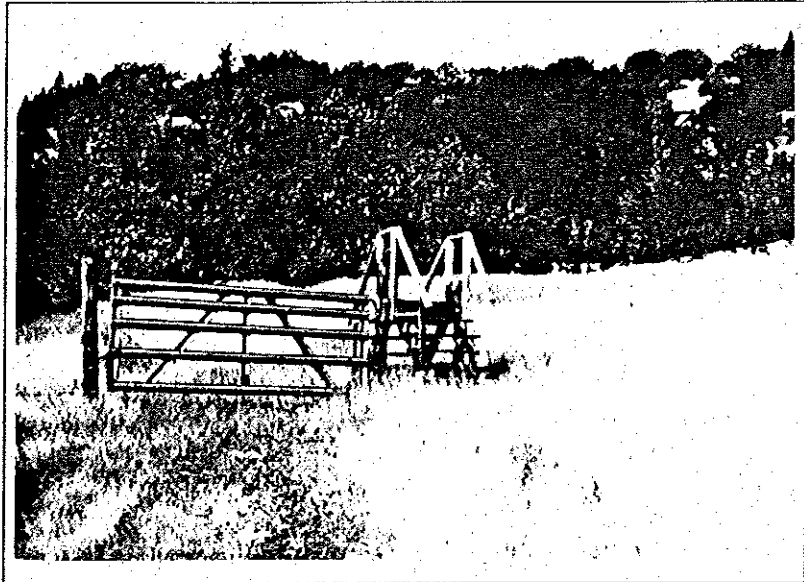


Figure 24: Stile on west side

Use of the Park can be expected to continue to grow in the coming years. As urbanization spreads, people in increasing numbers will feel the need to get away to a place that is wide open, a place that is less complicated, a quieter place. For many people, parks may provide the only opportunity to renew a sense of connection with the countryside.

Even at the current level of use, the site has suffered. Unorganized desire paths created by hikers and horseback riders appear all over the hillside. In addition to the pressure of increased numbers, less land is available to Park users (practically, if not legally) than in the past. Private land on the north side of the mountain was, until recently, widely used because fencing had fallen into disrepair. Although it constituted trespassing, horseback riders especially admit they enjoyed using this part of the mountain. The loss of the use of private trails has resulted in pressure for new trails on the north side within the Recreation Area boundaries.

In face of these pressures, it is important that measures be taken to protect this valuable resource. The primary focus should be the construction and refurbishing of trails that work with the topography of the hillside, are drained properly and surfaced appropriately. A coordinated signage system should indicate which uses are accommodated on each trail, inform users about the hazards of leaving the trails, and educate them about the need for protecting vegetation and wildlife.

On-site analysis and Soil Conservation Service data indicate that natural limitations for trails range from slight to severe with most areas in the Park falling within the moderate and severe categories; limitations for roads are severe (see *Figure 25: Limitations for Trails and Roads*). These ratings are due to a number of different conditions ranging from steep slopes and rocky soils to clay soils with poor drainage. Severe ratings, however, do not mean that the development or upgrading of roads and trails is impossible. It means that the least expensive, most common methods will probably not be adequate and that alternative methods will need to be employed.





Essentially all soils within the Park present complications to developing a traditional low-cost septic drain field. The availability of water is also an



Figure 25 :
Limitations for Trails and Roads

The map and legend show, in general, the degree of limitation based on soil and slope conditions that can be expected when constructing trails. Limitations can be due to a number of variables ranging from mucky soils to severe slopes.

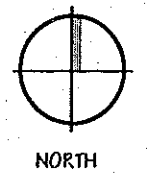
Essentially all soils on the site have severe limitations for roads.

- Legend**
-  Unrated
 -  Slight Limitations
 -  Moderate Limitations
 -  Severe Limitations

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HOWARD BUFORD RECREATION AREA

issue. Both to minimize costs and to concentrate rather than disperse the majority of users, it is advisable that a single visitor's center with restrooms and drinking water be developed to serve both the Arboretum and the larger Howard Buford Recreation Area. The expense of a sand-filtered or other alternative septic filtering system could be limited to this site. Composting toilets could be used for restrooms at dispersed sites and chemical toilets brought in on a seasonal basis.

The lands adjacent to the Park and their related uses have significant existing and potential impact upon the experiences of Park users. At the public meeting, people expressed concerns about preserving the character of the land around the Park. They want the view from the mountain to continue to be one of farm lands and natural areas. They want the sounds they hear to be only those of animals and the river.

There are five land use zones on the properties adjacent to the Howard Buford Recreation Area (see *Figure 26: Ownership and Zoning of Adjacent Lands*). The zones and their allowed uses are as follows:

Zones F1 Non impacted Forest Lands or F2 Impacted Forest Lands

- forest operation or forest practices;
- temporary on-site structure;
- physical alterations to the land auxiliary to forest practices;
- uses to conserve soil, air and water;
- farm uses;
- exploration for mineral and aggregate resources;
- tower and fire station for forest fire protection.

Zone SG Sand Gravel and Rock Products Zone

- Sand and Gravel operations
- Sand and gravel related ventures (offices, mix plant, concrete batching plant)

Zones E25 and E30 Exclusive Farm Use

- Farm Use
- Propagation or harvest of a forest product
- Public or private schools
- Churches

Zones RR and R5 Rural Residential

- Single family dwelling
- Bed and breakfast accommodation
- Farm use
- Rock, sand, gravel excavation
- Family day care facility

The allowed activities on adjacent lands in land use zones F1, F2 and SG could have obvious, severe negative effects upon the experiences of some Park users in the future. Uses in zone E25, E30, RR and R5 would probably have little or no negative impact upon the Park.

Given these desires and conditions, consideration should be given to some acquisition, trade and/or cooperative zone change application arrangements with adjacent land owners. Acquisition or trade would bring land of recreational value into the Park. Appropriate recreation-oriented zone

***Assessment of Adjacent
Lands for Recreational
Needs***

changes (along with creative trades) might provide new opportunities for public and private development of recreation facilities and opportunities appropriate for the area's twenty-first century needs.

Several parcels of adjoining land are worth consideration by Lane County Parks for acquisition in the future (see *Figure 27: Adjacent Lands with Recreational Potential and Habitat Value*).

Beginning at the southwest corner of the Park, a small piece of land is still owned by the Staffordshire subdivision. Further east is an even smaller parcel also in private ownership. This is land that, if acquired, would allow an uninterrupted river walk along the Coast Fork.

Just east of the point where the river bends to the south, there are two roads which come within about one-quarter mile of the current Park boundary. Although a more thorough investigation of the area is necessary, it appears the soils would be suitable for engineering a road and parking lot. A new south entrance and parking area at this point might provide ample room for a number of vehicles or several vehicles with horse trailers. Use of the current parking area and related impacts to the adjoining wetland areas could be decreased, or the area might be closed and allowed to regenerate.

Members of the public seem to be nearly unanimous in wanting to see the Wildish land in public ownership. Hikers and horseback riders have both expressed a desire for access to the Middle Fork of the Willamette River to the north of the Park. At the northernmost section of the Park, the river is very close, yet lands are not within public ownership. Access to this section of the river would increase the range of experiences to Park users in general, and would open up opportunities for fishing, swimming and boat launching that are not possible now given the current boundaries of the Park. If outright acquisition is not possible, applying for easements through the land should be considered.

Adding the northeast corner of the mountain to Park land would offer people the total range of experiences the mountain offers. It would increase the value of the Park both from an experiential and an educational point of view.

The Pudding Creek area on the east is known for its particularly rich habitat. Several people have suggested acquiring the land for a wildlife sanctuary. While that use is not a recreational use and does not fall within the purpose of the Lane County Parks Division, it would be worthwhile to approach other agencies or organizations about acquiring the land.

Although the land north of the horse arena is valuable in its potential for recreational activities and revenue production, having the entire mountain within the Park is more critical to the recreational needs of Park users. If any lands were to be negotiated, the Park land north of the horse arena would be the most logical land to be considered for trade.

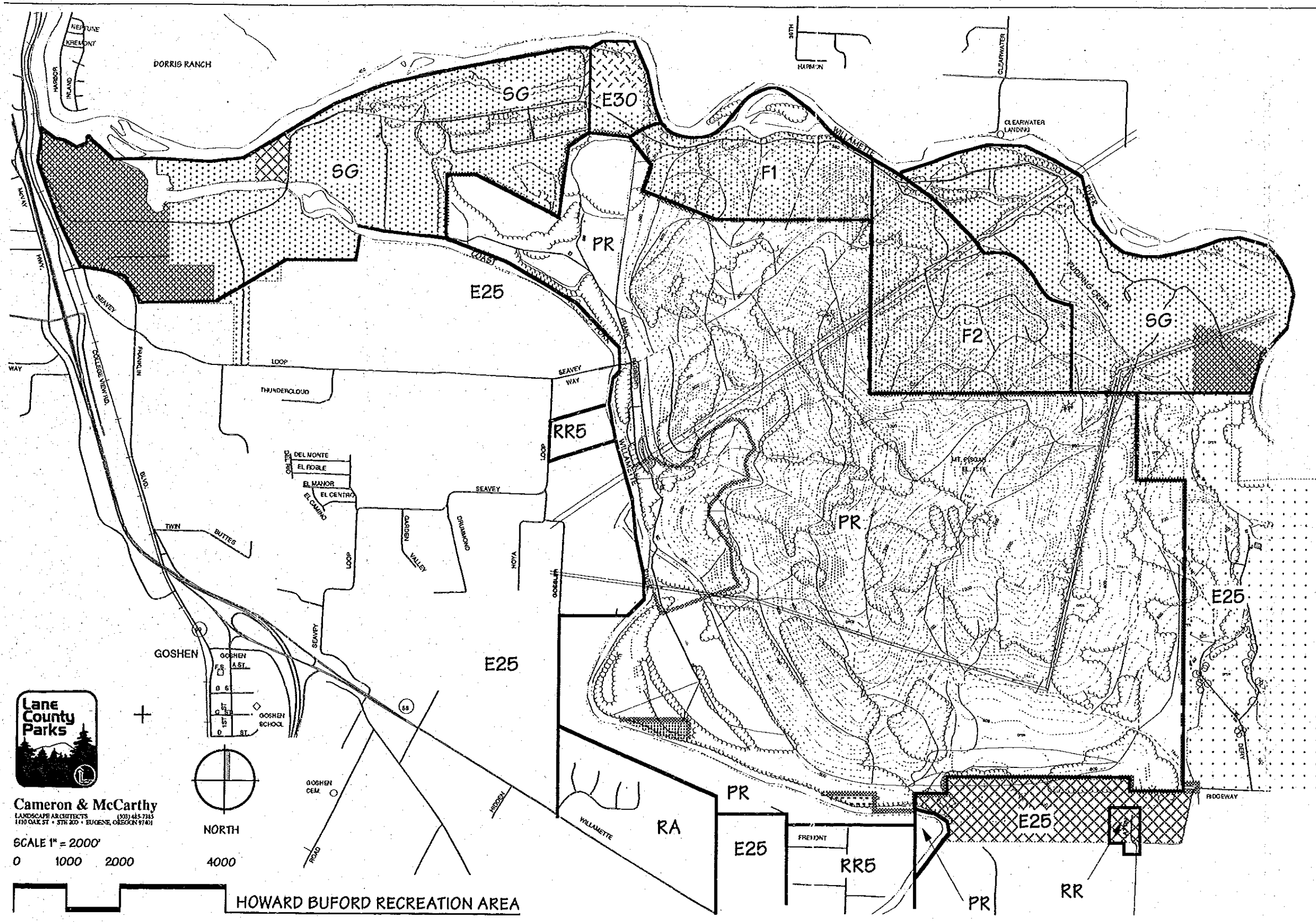


Figure 26:
Ownership and Zoning of Adjacent
Lands

This shows ownership and zoning of lands adjacent to the Recreation Area.

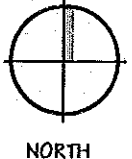
- Key**
- E25, E30 Exclusive Farm Use
 - F1 Non-Impacted Forest Lands
 - F2 Impacted Forest Lands
 - PR Parks and Recreation
 - RA Suburban Residential
 - RR, RR5 Rural Residential
 - SG Sand and Gravel

- Legend**
- Chambers Property
 - EWEB Property
 - Wildish Property
 - Staffordshire Property
 - Prichard Property
 - Other Privately-Owned Property
 - Other Publicly-Owned Property



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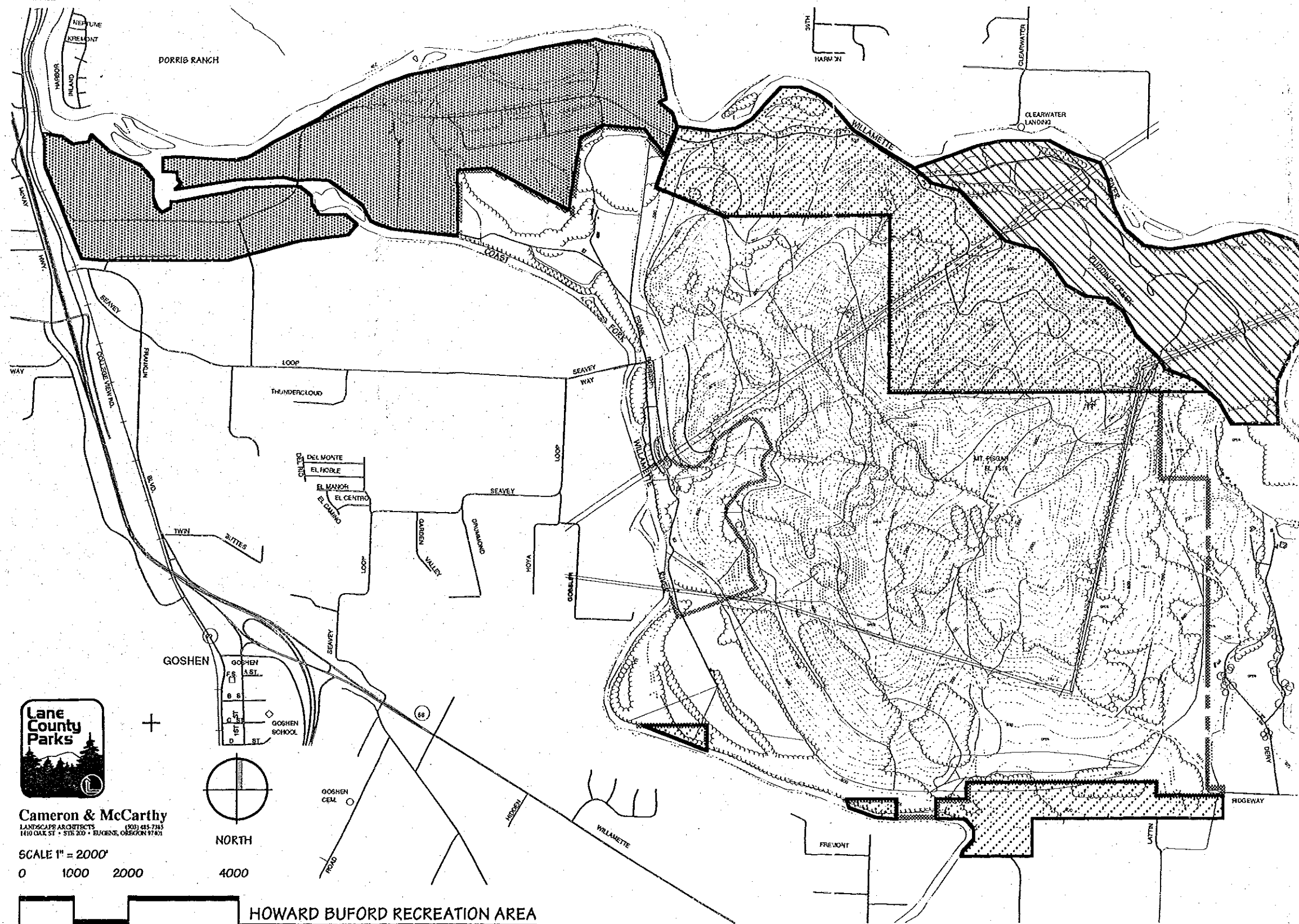





Figure 27:
Adjacent Lands with Recreational
Potential and Habitat Value

Legend

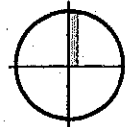
-  Adjacent Lands with Recreational Use Potential (explore acquisition for Howard Buford Recreation Area expansion)
-  Adjacent Lands with Habitat Value (recommended for public acquisition and management)
-  Adjacent Lands with Recreational and/or Habitat Value



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NORTH

HOWARD BUFORD RECREATION AREA



Design and Implementation

The Site Assessment and User Needs Assessment have been synthesized to develop the following set of Goals and Objectives for the Master Plan. Goals provide the overall, general direction for the Recreation Area, and the objectives are actions which contribute to achieving those goals. Design Objectives most often address physical changes while Management Objectives deal primarily with administrative changes. Some objectives are repeated when they support more than one goal. The listing order is not intended to indicate priority.

Design and Implementation

Goals & Objectives

Goal 1

Accommodate increased use while protecting the resource, minimizing development, and preserving the natural and rural character of the Howard Buford Recreation Area.

Design Objectives

- A Realign, regrade, drain, and surface existing trails to be retained as necessary to withstand existing and increased traffic and to minimize future erosion.
- B Design and construct new trails which are aligned, graded, drained and surfaced to withstand increased user traffic.
- C Design and develop new trails along the river and through the meadow south of the Arboretum.
- D Through signage and other educational efforts, foster a Park ethic which encourages users to remain on trails and to respect the Park's varied and sensitive natural habitats.
- E Create a surfaced area around the memorial sculpture at the summit which is designed to withstand increased volumes of user traffic.
- F Develop a palette of materials for site furnishings, signage, trail surfacing, and for use in the construction of structures, which is in keeping with the rustic character of the Park.
- G Coordinate efforts with the Mount Pisgah Arboretum to build a visitor's center which serves both the Mount Pisgah Arboretum and the larger Howard Buford Recreation Area.
- H Develop restroom facilities utilizing sand-filtered or other appropriate septic systems for visitor's center and composting or vault toilets at dispersed sites; utilize chemical toilets on a seasonal basis as necessary.
- I With the exception of emergency and service vehicles, restrict bicycles and motorized vehicles to existing public roadways.
- J Increase efficiency of east entrance parking through signage and other permanent markings.

Management Objectives

- A Review proposals for the development of new trails or other facilities for compliance with this Master Plan and with the Howard Buford Recreation Area Management Plan.

- B Approve the development of new trails and other facilities only after thorough on-site investigation has been completed.
- C Establish seasonal trail designations for foot and equestrian trails based upon trail conditions and the capability of each to support traffic in wet weather.
- D Advocate the expansion of Seavey Loop Bridge to two lanes to safely accommodate increased traffic.
- E Limit festivals and large gatherings to avoid disturbing visitors who are seeking a peaceful experience.
- F Explore the acquisition of additional land adjacent to the Buford Recreation Area which would significantly enhance the recreational potential of the property. Pursue funding for those parcels deemed appropriate for acquisition.

Goal 2

Protect sensitive and significant natural resource areas and restore degraded habitat.

Design Objectives

- A Abandon and revegetate trails which are redundant or which cannot be renovated to carry heavy user traffic.
- B To the extent possible, support volunteer efforts in restoring habitat which has been degraded by grazing or overuse.
- C Through signage and other educational efforts, foster a Park ethic which encourages users to remain on trails and to respect the Park's varied and sensitive natural habitats.
- D Restrict use in sensitive areas to light traffic.
- E Use signs to remind people that they are required to keep their dogs on leash and to explain the importance of following the rule in terms of habitat protection and respecting the rights of other Park users.
- F Develop healthy watering facilities away from the river for horses in order to minimize impacts to riparian areas.

Management Objectives

- A Limit the location and type of festivals and large gatherings to those which do not damage sensitive botanical resources or wildlife habitat.
- B So long as cattle remain on site, require their owner to develop watering facilities away from the river to minimize impacts to riparian areas.
- C Approve the development of new trails and other facilities only after a thorough on-site investigation has been completed.

- D Facilitate explorations into using federal, state and local funds to acquire adjacent land with significant natural resource values. Encourage federal and state agencies to manage these lands in cooperation with Lane County.
- E Work with the Native Plant Society, the Nature Conservancy, Division of State Lands and others to develop a vegetation management plan.

Goal 3

Minimize conflicts among Park users.

Design Objectives

- A To the degree possible, provide separate recreational opportunities for horseback riders and people on foot.
- B So long as cattle remain on site, manage grazing in such a way as to allow Park users more complete use of valuable recreational area.
- C Restrict bicyclists to public roads to avoid conflict with horseback riders and hikers.
- D Develop a signage system which designates trail uses and indicates right of way etiquette when trails are used by more than one group.

Management Objectives

- A Work with The Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife and the Audubon Society to develop a wildlife management plan for the Howard Buford Recreation Area to reduce conflicts between deer and fragile vegetation and between adjacent landowners and predators living on Mount Pisgah.

Goal 4

Improve access to trails and other facilities for people with special needs.

Design Objectives

- A Provide mounting stands for horseback riders.
- B Provide fully accessible restrooms and drinking fountains.
- C Provide trails which are accessible to wheelchairs on land that is flat to gently sloping.
- D Allow horseback access to the summit for people of all abilities.
- E Provide Braille signs for people with sight impairments.

Goal 5

Develop and maintain HBRA in a way which minimizes costs and the need for scarce tax revenues.

Design Objectives

- A Concentrate major development, including the visitor's center, interpretive and educational facilities, a maintenance facility and parking areas, near the west entrance.
- B Coordinate the development of a visitor's center and maintenance facilities with the Mount Pisgah Arboretum.

Management Objectives

- A Explore the creation of a private, non-profit, advisory organization(s) which would function under the guidance of the Parks Division and provide support to HBRA in terms of fundraising, coordination of volunteer efforts, and development and maintenance of trails.
- B Whenever possible, utilize work parties, individual volunteers, and volunteer groups for construction, maintenance and research.
- C As practical, provide support for volunteers and volunteer groups in the form of access to information, tools and equipment.
- D Where necessary and appropriate, charge fees to offset the cost of developing and maintaining facilities.
- E Explore the feasibility of leasing the filbert orchard located on the north bottom land.

Goal 6

Maximize the value of the Park as an educational resource. (See also Goal 2.)

Design Objectives

- A Develop educational and interpretive programs and information about the history and natural history of the Park and the surrounding area.
- B Coordinate efforts with the Mount Pisgah Arboretum to offer educational programs and design interpretive exhibits about the plants, animals and natural processes of Mount Pisgah and the surrounding areas.
- C Use soft surfacing on foot trails where possible to reduce noise and facilitate listening for birds and other animals.

Management Objectives

- A Explore the creation of a private, non-profit, advisory organization(s) which would function under the guidance of the Parks Division and provide support to HBRA in terms of fundraising, coordination of volunteer efforts, and development and maintenance of trails.

- B Utilize student interns or volunteers to establish a system for storing data collected by volunteers and volunteer groups about the site and to document and interpret cultural resources.
- C Encourage groups such as the Audubon Society, the Native Plant Society and others to systematically sample the Recreation Area and record their findings for others to use.

Goal 7

Help coordinate efforts and cooperate with groups whose goals are complementary to those of the Howard Buford Recreation Area.

Design Objectives

- A Design facilities and programs which are complementary to the neighboring Dorris Ranch Living History Farm and Mount Pisgah Arboretum.

Management Objectives

- A Cooperate with other organizations and agencies in providing a bike trail connection from the Eugene-Springfield System to the Howard Buford Recreation Area.
- B Allow trails within the Park to be used as part of the Pacific Crest Trail System so long as Pacific Crest Trail users comply with all Park regulations.

Goal 8

Protect the Park and its users from damage and injury and prepare for emergency needs.

Design Objectives

- A Identify existing roads and trails that can accommodate emergency and service vehicles.
- B Develop trails wide enough that hikers and horseback riders can avoid poison oak and blackberries.
- C Develop signage to warn Park users of the dangers of poison oak and other hazards when leaving trails.
- D Set up test areas to study the impact of no grazing and alternatives for fire suppression including mowing and small prescribed burns, tethered and/or herded animals.

Management Objectives

- A Restrict overnight camping to organized group events and require a special permit for each event.
- B Restrict overnight camping to areas which are easily accessible by emergency vehicles.
- C Formalize agreements for Park lands fire protection .
- D Formulate emergency response plans for the Park.

- E Explore alternatives to grazing such as mowing, prescribed burns, tethered and/or herded animals.
- F Remove unnecessary fencing; repair and improve gates where fencing remains necessary.

Goal 9

Encourage the use of alternative modes of transportation to minimize increased traffic into the Park.

Design Objectives

- A Provide secure bicycle parking facilities.
- B Provide convenient turnaround for transit bus.

Management Objectives

- A Advocate the expansion of Seavey Loop Bridge to two lanes to accommodate transit buses, horseback riders and bicycle riders safely.
- B Work with Lane County Public Works to provide safer access to the Park for those entering on horseback.
- C Pursue getting early, mid-day and late Lane Transit District bus service to the Park.
- D Cooperate with other organizations and agencies in providing a bike trail connection from the Eugene-Springfield System to the Howard Buford Recreation Area.

The following descriptions are proposals for the Howard Buford Recreation Area. The entire Recreation Area will continue to be dedicated to low intensity recreational use. (see *Figure 2: Recreational Use Zones.*) The most active uses, those which generate the highest amount of traffic and require infrastructure and structures to support them, will be concentrated on the west side near the main entrance. The highest level of activity will occur on the north bottom lands and diminish as you move south through the Mount Pisgah Arboretum and into the south meadow. The hillside will continue to be reserved for the use of hikers and horseback riders.

Park Zones and Elements

An expanded equestrian center could be located near the current horse arena. The almost level topography, fairly well-drained soils, and the proximity to existing roads and equestrian facilities make this an excellent area for expansion. Adequate parking can be made available for vehicles with horse trailers. In addition to the horse arena, the equestrian center can include other competition courses for western and English style riding. Proposed new trails would originate from this area and make a loop to the summit and back.

North Bottom Lands

Equestrian Center

The dairy barn, located south of the Kienzle residence, could be remodeled for use as a multipurpose recreation/interpretive center. It is envisioned that this facility and surrounding grounds could be used as an area for social events such as picnics, parties, dances, meetings, weddings, and family reunions. The facility could also be used as the base for day camps sponsored by local parks and recreation agencies, the YMCA, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts. The facility could house interpretive information about the Park and the local natural areas and could provide space for weekly or monthly exhibits and how to demonstrations. The Kienzle residence would be utilized as a park caretaker residence.

Recreation/ Interpretive Center

Additional improvements may be necessary to accommodate future uses in this area.

A maintenance facility could be located near the existing barns and other farm buildings. Existing roads, plenty of level ground, and buildings which might be converted all make this area well-suited for a maintenance facility which can be used jointly by the Mount Pisgah Arboretum and the Howard Buford Recreation Area. The new maintenance facility would include storage space for maintenance equipment and tools, and space for material stockpiles such as gravel and bark. The maintenance facility should be designed and constructed with the same palette of materials used for other Park improvements, and in a style that harmonizes with the rural character of the area.

Park and Arboretum Maintenance Facility

The main entrance proposal includes a widened bridge across the Coast Fork at Seavey Way and a redesigned entrance to the Park. Signs would provide clear directions to the equestrian center, the recreation/interpretive center, the Mount Pisgah Arboretum, trailheads, and to parking facilities for bicycles, cars, buses, and vehicles with horse trailers. The road to the main parking area could be surfaced with asphalt to reduce dust and more easily accommodate buses and bicycles.

Main Entrance

Main Parking Area

The main parking area would continue to be located south of the main entrance and adjacent to the Mount Pisgah Arboretum, serving both the Mount Pisgah Arboretum and the larger Howard Buford Recreation Area. Asphalt surfacing, striping and signage would allow for more efficient use of the space and easier access for transit buses. The parking area could be reconfigured to include parking for additional vehicles and a turnaround for buses.

Mount Pisgah Arboretum

The boundaries of the Mount Pisgah Arboretum are shown to include approximately 90 additional acres. The new boundaries are an outgrowth of the Arboretum's master planning process. On the north or entrance edge, the expanded boundary would bring a grassy hillside into the Arboretum. The proposed boundary along the north and northeast is beyond the edge of an oak woodland so the entire area of a grassy bowl can be included within the Arboretum boundaries. On the east side, the boundary would be moved to include a plateau which has its edges defined on three sides by a coniferous forest. The boundary to the south would include an entire wetland area and a section of meadow which is defined by the pattern of vegetation.

According to its plan at this stage, the Arboretum Collection will be organized by seven major ecosystems. Woody plants from around the world will be introduced into the area of the Arboretum which is most similar to the ecosystem in which the introduced plant or plant grouping naturally occurs. A visitor's center, administrative offices, nursery, propagation facilities and a maintenance facility are proposed to support the Arboretum's collection and its educational programs. The Friends of Mount Pisgah Arboretum would continue to have primary responsibility for the development and maintenance of the Mount Pisgah Arboretum.

South Meadow

New trails are proposed for the meadow south of the Arboretum and along the Coast Fork. The almost flat terrain is excellent for trails which are accessible to people in wheelchairs, to elderly people and to people with other mobility difficulties. Wildlife observation blinds could offer opportunities to observe the birds and animals which use the pond and wetland area in the midst of a riparian woodland. Interpretive information at the blinds could change seasonally and show some of the things to look and listen for. An overlook at the water's edge would allow people to get close to the river without causing erosion and unnecessary damage to the vegetation. These important additions would expand the amount of Park area usable by hikers and offer opportunities to people whose access to such experiences are limited.

An educational exhibit which provides an historical perspective on the cultural and natural history of the pasture could be developed along the quarry road (the old Russell Homestead Road) overlooking the meadow. Information about historic uses of the pasture for growing hops, growing beans and pasturing cattle could tie into other educational exhibits or programs at the recreation/interpretive center and the Mount Pisgah Arboretum.

Mount Pisgah Trail System

A system of trails has been designed which would allow extensive access to the Park for both hikers and horseback riders, while at the same time protecting the Park from overuse. The trails identified on the site plan are sited in their approximate location. Final siting of trails will be based upon field inspection. Existing trails would be utilized wherever feasible. In some cases, rerouting is proposed to allow badly eroded or damaged areas to be restored, to reduce erosion in the future and to minimize redundant trails (see *Figure 3: Site Plan* and *Figure 15: Existing Trails*). New trail developments would be minimized. Horseback riders and hikers would share most of the hillside trails and access to the summit. Both hikers and horseback riders could choose among trails that range from steep to gently sloping, and loops that vary in length from one to several miles.

The Lane County Parks Division will be responsible for the overall management, maintenance, and development of the trail system. The Division has the authority to change trail design, location, construction specifications and practices, and trail use designations based upon site conditions, visitor use, environmental impacts, and other factors of a management nature.

Bicyclists are restricted from using the Park trails because of the severe impacts they can create on soft-surfaced trails on sloping terrain and because of the potential conflicts between users. It is possible that at some point in the future, a bicycle bridge will be constructed across the Middle Fork. At that time, a multi-use trail which includes bicyclists might be developed around the north and east base of the mountain to connect to other regional bicycle paths.

A new ethic about how to use the Park should be fostered through education--an ethic which says that the site and other users are to be respected. Interpretive information about the plants, animals and natural processes of the area should be available at major trailheads. Signs at trailheads could provide information about the location of drinking water and restrooms and discuss trail etiquette for the different users. Through signs and other interpretive information, park users should be encouraged to stay on designated trails and to refrain from shortcutting, creating new trails or following livestock or deer paths. They should be reminded to keep dogs on leash at all times to avoid poison oak, to minimize damage to native plants and habitat, and to avoid disrupting the experience of others. Every trail intersection should have a sign which shows visitors where they are, where they're headed, and what other Park users they will encounter on that particular trail.

For more information about the trail system, please see pages 39-40.

Signs just below the summit should alert people that they are approaching a sensitive area which suffers from compaction and trampling. At the summit, the area that has shown the heaviest use would be surfaced with stepping stones to define the area and to encourage hikers and riders to minimize their wanderings.

Summit

The east entrance will remain much smaller and quieter than the main entrance. A sign would inform visitors that the main entrance, with ample parking, is located on the west side of the Park. A sign could also provide a

East Entrance

diagram for parking cars and vehicles with trailers to promote the most efficient use of the small space.

A mounting/dismounting stand and accessible composting toilet would be located away from the entrance, but in this general area of the Park.

Financing Improvements and Maintenance

Financing even very modest improvements and maintaining trails and facilities at the Howard Buford Recreation Area present problems for the Parks Division in a time of shrinking revenues. Comments from many Park users indicated a general lack of understanding about the level of funding and the sources of funding for Lane County Parks. Some stated that, by paying their County taxes, they believe they have already contributed enough to the operation and maintenance of the Park. In fact, a very small portion of the budget for Lane County Parks currently comes from the General Fund and the amount will continue to decrease. This was not always the case.

County Parks Funding 1950's through 1980's

From the 1950's through the 1970's, the Lane County Parks Division was financially solvent with financial support coming from the General Fund, gasoline tax, and state and federal grants. By the mid-1970's, the Parks Division had the equivalent of 35 full-time employees. They had developed recreational facilities at Fern Ridge, Dorena and Dexter Reservoirs, and in a large portion of Alton Baker Park. And they had acquired the Howard Buford Recreation Area.

But in the early 1980's, the situation changed dramatically. An amendment to the Oregon Constitution specified that gasoline taxes could no longer be used for parks. That eliminated one major funding source entirely. In addition, a severe economic recession decimated the County General Fund. In 1982, what had been a staff of 35 was reduced to zero and all County Parks were closed.

In 1983, Lane County enacted a 5% car rental tax (a large share of which is paid by visitors to the area) and dedicated the funds to the park system. This allowed the County to reopen a few of the most highly used parks. In 1987, the County raised the car rental tax to 9%, raised many of the user fees, and received a small amount of funding from the General Fund which allowed the Division to reopen approximately 50% of its parks. In 1989, solid waste funds were made available to the Parks Division on a temporary basis for capital improvements and renovations; this funding is scheduled to end with the fiscal year 1993-94.

County Parks Funding in the 1990's

In 1991, the General Fund was again in trouble. The response of the Parks Division was to develop a financial plan which minimized its reliance on General Funds. Today the Parks Division receives only 14% of its operating budget from the General Fund.

Over the next three years, support from the General Fund will be completely phased out. In other words, by fiscal year 1994-95 none of the money people pay in Lane County property taxes will go to Lane County Parks.

1992-93 Operating Budget for Lane County Parks

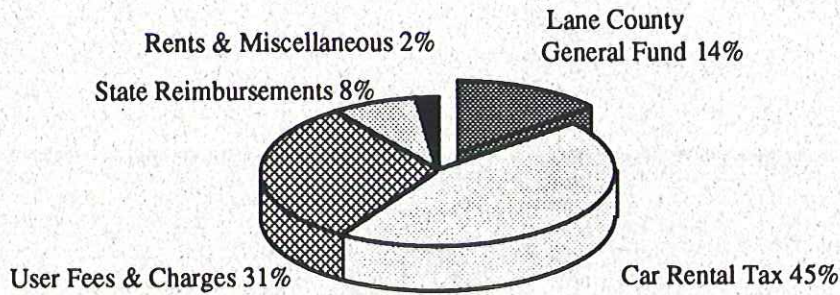


Figure 28: Current Operating Budget

Today the Parks staff is still operating at a level drastically reduced from that in the 1970's. With only 14.5 full-time equivalent staff people, an operating budget of approximately \$1 million and a capital improvement budget that is limited to grants and solid waste funds, there are many limitations to what can be accomplished without charging fees of people who use the County Parks, including the Howard Buford Recreation Area.

Over the last three years, the County has spent approximately \$15,000 per year to minimally operate, manage, and maintain the HBRA. The County has not allocated staff to the Park and does not perform routine maintenance at the site. The County has contracted with the Mt. Pisgah Arboretum to perform minor maintenance and surveillance at the site. Additional work on the site will require additional financial, labor, and volunteer resources.

Without being given any background information, about half of the people responding to the User Survey said they would pay a nominal fee to visit the Park each time; 45% said they would not. Only one-third of frequent users (over 25 visits per year) said they would be willing to pay a \$1 to \$3 fee per visit. Several of them commented that because they visit so often they would not be able to afford such a fee and suggested an annual permit as an alternative to a daily fee. In response to an open-ended question about funding sources for improvements, user fees were mentioned the most often, followed by County taxes.

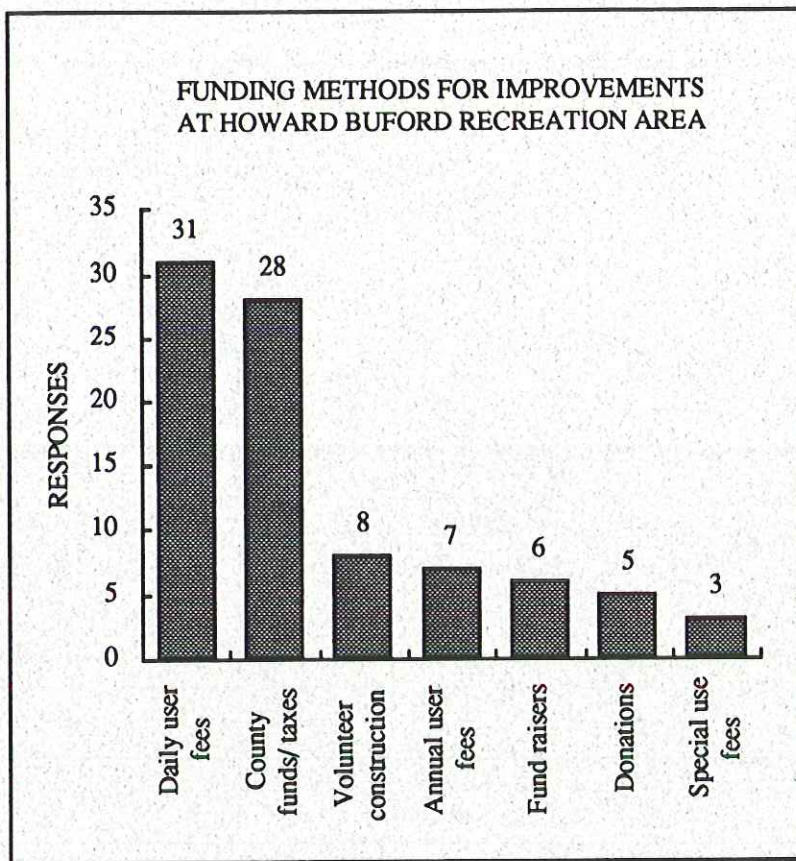


Figure 29: Funding Methods for Improvements

In several other County Parks (Richardson, Orchard Point, Jasper, Winberry, Baker Bay) between Memorial Day and Labor Day, users are required to buy an annual or daily pass. As improvements are made to trails and parking areas at the Howard Buford Recreation Area, fees are likely to become necessary. Special use fees could reasonably be required for group events.

Any type of fee structure will need to be coordinated with the Mount Pisgah Arboretum, since some facilities, existing and proposed, are shared. People who visit the Park use both the Arboretum and the Park trails, sometimes without distinguishing between the two.

At public meetings, in User Survey responses, and increasingly at Task Force meetings, people suggested organizing volunteer efforts to help with the maintenance of trails, fencing and other facilities.

Recommendations for Implementation and Further Investigation

This plan is a general plan and is not intended to be site specific. Various maps show general locations of potential wetlands, sensitive natural areas, cultural resources and soil types. However, when alteration of a specific area is planned, a closer look is warranted. In many parts of the Park, botanists, ecologists and archaeologists should be involved. Specific proposals will need to be examined more thoroughly and additional design work completed. The expertise of an engineer will be needed, for example,

to determine exactly what type of septic system will work for the visitor's center. Water rights will need to be explored prior to pumping water from the river for irrigation and watering horses and other livestock. The recreation/interpretive center will require development of a program and site plan, and an investigation into its economic feasibility. Trail construction and surfacing options will need to be explored more thoroughly for each stretch of trail.

Municipal water and sewer services are not available in the Park and are not expected to become available. In almost all parts of the Park, the soil types pose problems for the development of traditional septic systems. For that reason, a septic system designed for the site by an engineer is recommended only for the visitor's center and caretaker's residence (see *Figure 30: Utility Plan*). Composting toilets have been used successfully in other parks and should be seriously considered for the equestrian center and the east entrance. Chemical toilets can be used if seasonal demand exceeds the capability of permanent restrooms.

Utilities

Domestic wells currently serve the caretaker's residence and the three existing residences on the north bottom land. Additional wells will be needed to provide drinking water to the visitor's center, the recreation/interpretive center, the maintenance facility, the equestrian center and for watering horses near the east entrance.

Water rights should be clarified and/or secured for irrigation at the recreation/interpretive center and Mount Pisgah Arboretum, and for watering horses and other livestock at the equestrian center.

Telephone and electric service will need to be extended to the visitor's center, the recreation/interpretive center, the equestrian center and the maintenance facility.

The trail system is the most highly valued facility in the Park and is currently under the most pressure from users. Upgrading existing trails and constructing new ones should be the first priority for the Park.

Trail Renovation and Construction

In upgrading the trail system, we recommend phasing the work as follows:

1. Upgrade existing trails to remain.
2. Close trails marked for abandonment beginning with those in the worst condition.
3. Construct new trail sections as necessary and as budget and labor levels allow.
4. Develop plans for expanding the trail system beyond what is recommended in the Master Plan only after improving the trails shown and when use patterns and volumes indicate a need for park trail expansion, or when additional lands are acquired.

Before beginning work on the trails, a more detailed on-site inventory and analysis of existing trails to remain should be undertaken. Trail conditions should be documented on a reach by reach basis (from intersection to intersection) including width, slopes, adjacent vegetation, soil types and existing drainage characteristics.

Whether an existing trail is being upgraded or a new trail is being constructed, the design of each trail needs to respond to the number and

type of users anticipated, the terrain, drainage, vegetation and soils encountered in any given area. Trails need to be wide enough to handle the types of uses specified for that trail, and the slope of the trail needs to be appropriate to the use and the site conditions. Slopes and soil types on Mount Pisgah make trail and trail-side drainage critically important. Trail surfacing, again depending upon the type of uses and the site conditions, should be incorporated to further improve trail accessibility and durability.

Federal and state agencies, as well as private organizations, have established standards for the design and construction of trails. These standards should be reviewed for their applicability to the conditions on Mount Pisgah. By building upon the experience of other agencies and organizations, a high quality trail system can be developed here that will be in keeping with the character of the Park, handle increased traffic and help protect the rest of the site.

Following an analysis of existing trail conditions and a review of existing standards for trail construction, it will be possible to determine which trails should be developed to what standards. Time frames for renovation and new trail construction can be developed based on capital, material, labor and other resources available.

The following information identifies and describes the proposed trail system for HBRA (see *Figure 31: Trail Map*). The exact location of the trails will be determined after on-site investigation and review. Existing trails should be used when practical and feasible.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| Trail 120 | This trail will be a new trail that will provide an essentially flat surface for walkers and horses. It is envisioned that the trail will be utilized by novice horseback riders for training and learning purposes. |
| Trail 180 | This trail is the main summit trail. The trail currently exists and is heavily used. The lower one half of the trail will be restricted to walkers only. Many of the other trails in the Park intersect this trail. |
| Trail 190 | This riverside trail will be primarily new. The trail will be hard surfaced and will be able to accommodate wheelchairs. The trail could also be used for environmental interpretation. Special consideration should be given to the location, design, and engineering of this trail to minimize the impacts to the riparian areas and specifically the western pond turtle. |
| Trail 200 | This trail is located along the south boundary of the Park. It will be a major link between the west and east sides of the Park. Two other trails in the vicinity will be abandoned. |
| Trail 210 | This trail is the main east side trail to the summit of Mt. Pisgah. Most of the trail is in place and it originates at the east parking lot. Portions of the trail will need to be redeveloped to provide safer access to the summit. |
| Trail 700 | This trail is the longest of all the trails and follows primarily the northern boundary of the park. It originates at the Frank Parish Road and Campground Road |

intersection and terminates at Trail 210 on the east side of Mt. Pisgah. Most of the trail is in place. Approximately 3600 feet of additional trail will need to be developed to complete the trail.

- Trail 1801 This trail will be located along the southwest side of Mt. Pisgah. Two other trails currently exist in this area, but both are considered inadequate. The exact location of this trail will be determined after a close examination of the area, discussions with park users, and consultations with professional trail developers. Portions of the existing trails may be used.
- Trail 1802 This short trail is located north of Trail 180 and leads to the summit of a small hill with vistas to the north and west. The trail terminates at the hilltop and will be for walkers only.
- Trail 1901 This trail is located along the old quarry road at the base of Mt. Pisgah. It begins at the Arboretum and runs generally southeasterly to the south boundary trail - Trail 200. The trail will be limited to walkers only and may be surfaced to accommodate wheelchairs. Hard surfacing the trail in conjunction with Trail 190 would allow for the development of a loop trail for the physically disabled.
- Trail 1902 This trail is currently a service road through the middle of the South Meadow. The road primarily serves the grazing contractor as access to the meadow and barn. The trail will provide an alternate route for walkers who do not want to use Trails 190 or 1901. Trail 1902 will also provide a link between Trails 190 and 1901.
- Trail 1903 This trail will link Trails 190 and 1901 to Trail 2101. A portion of the trail may need to be redeveloped.
- Trail 2001 This trail will provide a link between Trails 200, 2101 and 1801. A portion of the trail may need to be redeveloped.
- Trail 2101 This trail primarily follows the south power lines and links the southeast portion of the Park with the rest of the Park. Most of the trail is in place.
- Trail 2102 This trail connects the southern portion of the Park to the summit of Mt. Pisgah along the east ridge of the mountain. The trail also intersects with Trails 180 and 210, thereby forming a west and east side loop trail.
- Trail 2103 This is an old trail that has been underutilized. Currently, the trail looks abandoned. Based on future user input, it could be reopened. If the trail is reopened, it is recommended that Trail 2102 be utilized for walkers only.
- Trail 7001 This trail will provide a low level loop trail for walkers by connecting with Trail 180. The trail also provides a

low level link between Trails 180 and 700. Most of the trail is currently built. However, approximately 1000 ft. of trail will need to be constructed to replace a section of trail to be closed due to erosion problems.

- Trail 7002 This short, northwest trail provides a link between Trails 7001 and 700. The trail currently exists.
- Trail 7003 This trail links Trail 180 with Trails 7001 and 700. The trail currently exists.
- Trail 7004 This short trail links Trail 700 to Trail 210. The trail currently exists.
- Trail 7005 This trail links Trail 700 to Trails 210 and 2101. The trail follows the east power lines and currently exists.

Volunteers and the Park

It is clear that there are many things people are willing and eager to do for the good of the Park on a voluntary basis. Just within the time frame of this project, people have spent significant time, energy and resources documenting trail locations and conditions. They have shared, on maps, in conversations, and through written comments, their knowledge about the rare, the unusual and the special things they have seen in the Park. They have expressed a desire to help make the Park better--to build trails, maintain fences, and participate in habitat restoration--and have suggested many areas where volunteers or students could be involved. For example, to increase the value of the Howard Buford Recreation Area as an educational resource, students and special interest groups could be encouraged to study the Park and share their findings. The Native Plant Society and the Audubon Society might be willing to spend a year systematically sampling the mountain. A student intern could be used to establish a computer-aided geographic information system database to record the information and make it usable by others. The University of Oregon departments of Archaeology and Historic Preservation could very well be interested in doing a thorough survey of the site. The ideas are very exciting and one good idea seems to generate several others.

At this point in time, individuals and various groups are working separately to achieve their own goals for the Park. Sometimes they are at odds with each other. The HBRA Task Force demonstrated that people from diverse backgrounds and with very different interests in the Park can find common ground. The contributions people made during the course of this process reinforce that notion. An organization which includes in its membership people from all the different groups that use and care about the Park, which works in cooperation with and under the guidance of the Parks Manager, could be amazingly effective. It could coordinate and help focus the efforts of various volunteer individuals and groups, establish a repository for data collected and studies done about Mount Pisgah, and support the improvement of trails and other facilities with labor and with funds collected through memberships or donations. If all the different people who care about this Park worked together in an organized effort, their energy could be a formidable force in shaping new and enhanced recreational opportunities for area residents and visitors while protecting the valuable resource that is Mount Pisgah.

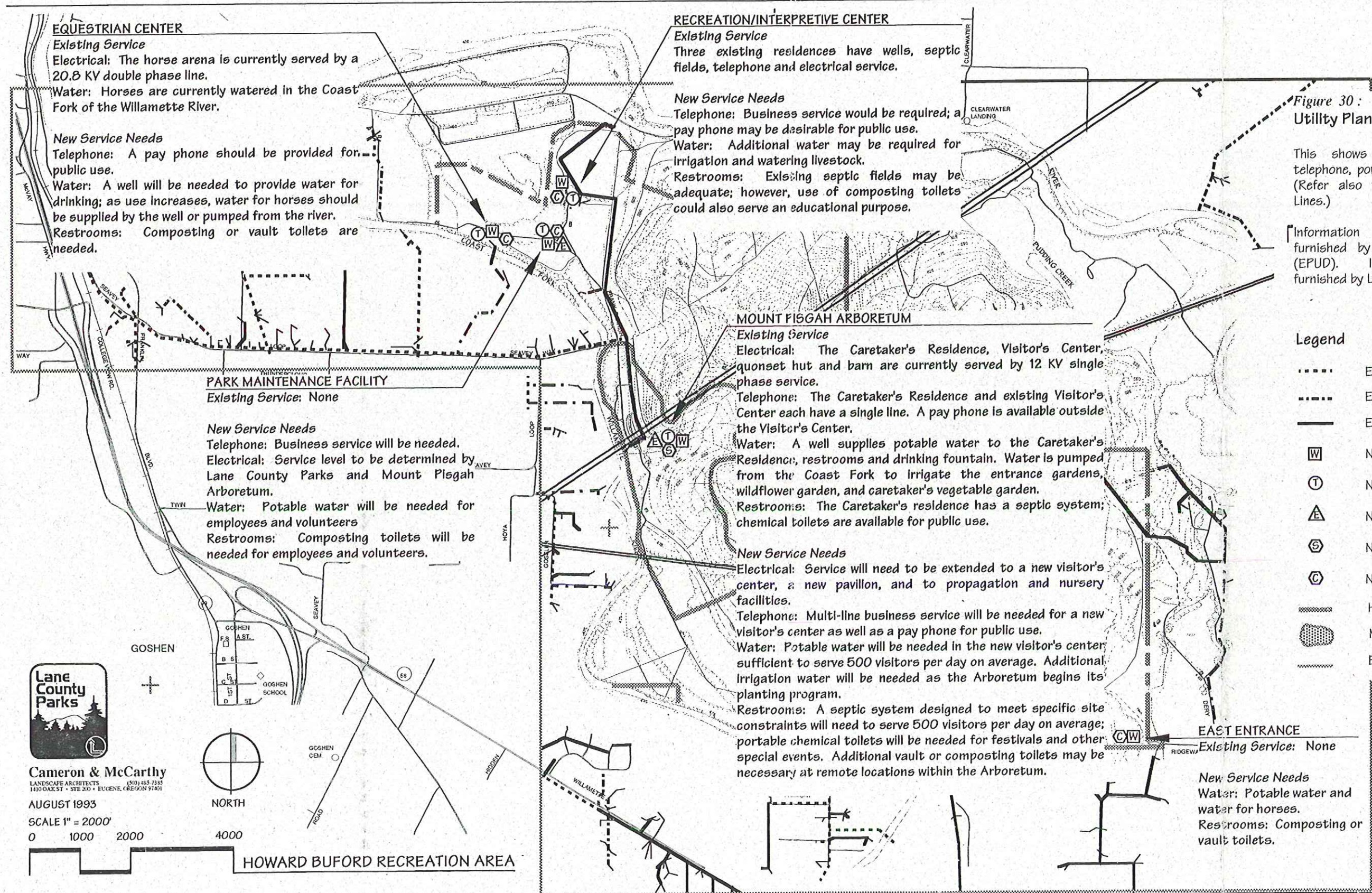


Figure 30 :
Utility Plan

This shows proposed additions for water, telephone, power and sewage treatment/disposal. (Refer also to Appendix D, Existing Electrical Lines.)

Information on existing electrical lines was furnished by Emerald People's Utility District (EPUD). Information on other utilities was furnished by Lane County Parks.

Legend

- EPUD 20.8 KV Single Phase (existing)
- EPUD 20.8 KV Double Phase (existing)
- EPUD 12 KV Single Phase (existing)
- [W] New Water Service
- [T] New Telephone Service
- [E] New/Upgraded Electrical Service
- [S] New Septic System
- [C] New Composting or Vault Toilets
- HBRA Boundary
- ⊙ Mount Pisgah Arboretum
- EPUD map boundary

EQUESTRIAN CENTER

Existing Service
Electrical: The horse arena is currently served by a 20.8 KV double phase line.
Water: Horses are currently watered in the Coast Fork of the Willamette River.

New Service Needs
Telephone: A pay phone should be provided for public use.
Water: A well will be needed to provide water for drinking; as use increases, water for horses should be supplied by the well or pumped from the river.
Restrooms: Composting or vault toilets are needed.

RECREATION/INTERPRETIVE CENTER

Existing Service
Three existing residences have wells, septic fields, telephone and electrical service.

New Service Needs
Telephone: Business service would be required; a pay phone may be desirable for public use.
Water: Additional water may be required for irrigation and watering livestock.
Restrooms: Existing septic fields may be adequate; however, use of composting toilets could also serve an educational purpose.

MOUNT PISGAH ARBORETUM

Existing Service
Electrical: The Caretaker's Residence, Visitor's Center, quonset hut and barn are currently served by 12 KV single phase service.
Telephone: The Caretaker's Residence and existing Visitor's Center each have a single line. A pay phone is available outside the Visitor's Center.
Water: A well supplies potable water to the Caretaker's Residence, restrooms and drinking fountain. Water is pumped from the Coast Fork to irrigate the entrance gardens, wildflower garden, and caretaker's vegetable garden.
Restrooms: The Caretaker's residence has a septic system; chemical toilets are available for public use.

New Service Needs
Electrical: Service will need to be extended to a new visitor's center, a new pavilion, and to propagation and nursery facilities.
Telephone: Multi-line business service will be needed for a new visitor's center as well as a pay phone for public use.
Water: Potable water will be needed in the new visitor's center, sufficient to serve 500 visitors per day on average. Additional irrigation water will be needed as the Arboretum begins its planting program.
Restrooms: A septic system designed to meet specific site constraints will need to serve 500 visitors per day on average; portable chemical toilets will be needed for festivals and other special events. Additional vault or composting toilets may be necessary at remote locations within the Arboretum.

PARK MAINTENANCE FACILITY

Existing Service: None

New Service Needs
Telephone: Business service will be needed.
Electrical: Service level to be determined by Lane County Parks and Mount Pisgah Arboretum.
Water: Potable water will be needed for employees and volunteers
Restrooms: Composting toilets will be needed for employees and volunteers.

EAST ENTRANCE

Existing Service: None

New Service Needs
Water: Potable water and water for horses.
Restrooms: Composting or vault toilets.



Cameron & McCarthy
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
1410 OAK ST. • STE 300 • EUGENE, OREGON 97401
(503) 585-7335

AUGUST 1993

SCALE 1" = 2000'

0 1000 2000 4000



HOWARD BUFORD RECREATION AREA

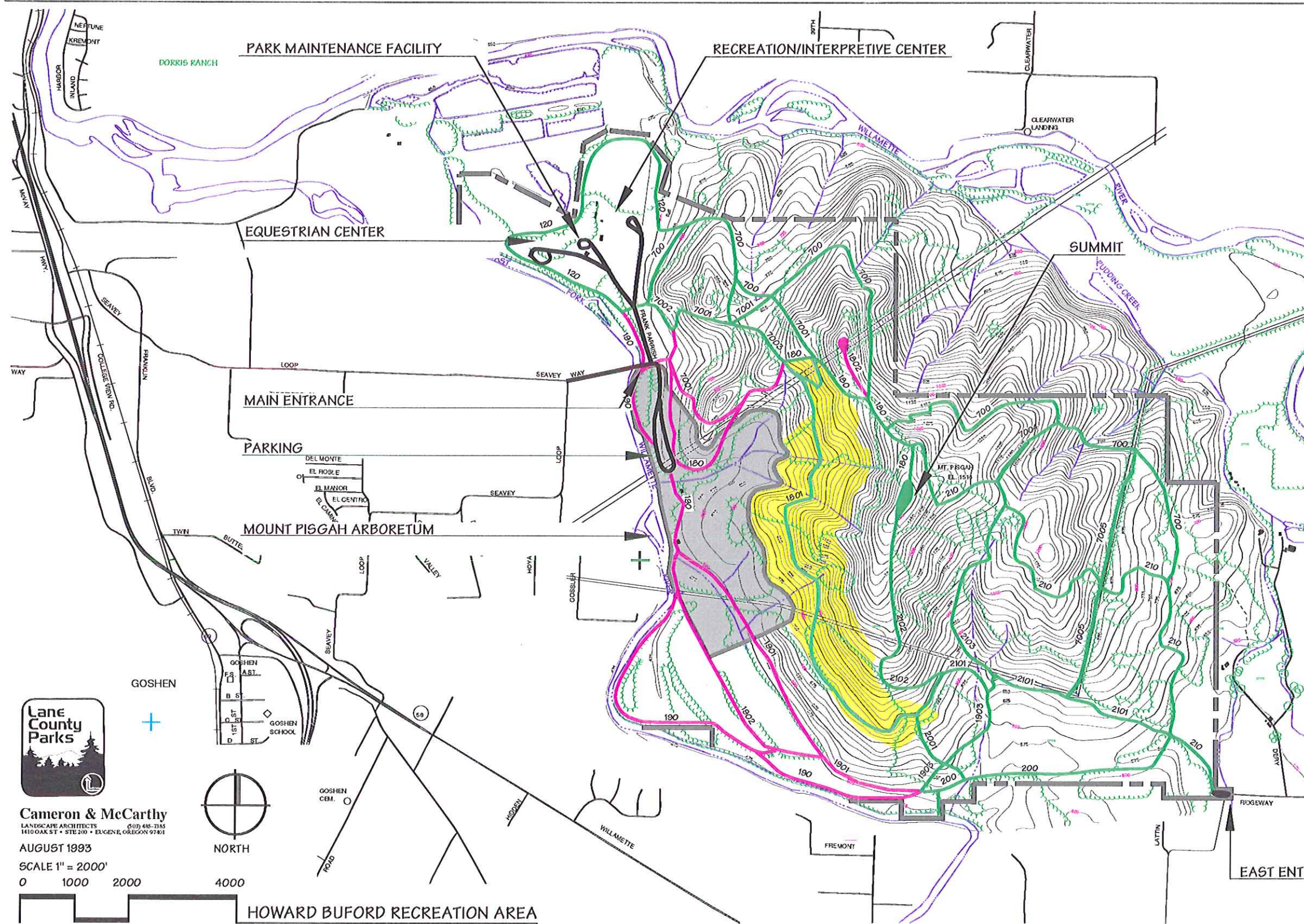


Figure 31 :
Trail Map

Legend

-  Trail Number
-  Trails for hikers and horseback riders
-  Southwest Trail Corridor
Trail location to be determined.
-  Public roads
-  HBRA Boundary
-  Mount Pisgah Arboretum
Boundary (Proposed)



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LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
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AUGUST 1993

SCALE 1" = 2000'

0 1000 2000 4000



NORTH

HOWARD BUFORD RECREATION AREA



Notes and References

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¹⁰Alverson.

¹¹Alverson.

¹²Alverson

¹³David Wagner, Personal Interview.

¹⁴Harry Esteve, "Pond turtle in trouble, group says". Register-Guard. 2 September 1992. Page 1, Section 3.

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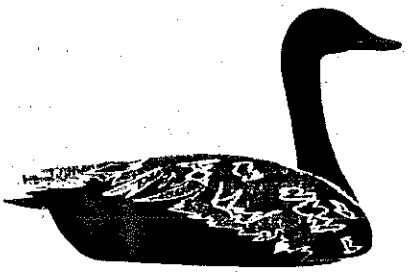
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Appendixes

Appendix A

Public Meetings and Public Comments

Two public meetings were held. The first on June 3, 1992 at 7:00 p.m. in the Community Room of the Eugene Water & Electric Board was only sparsely attended and an input session was not conducted.

The second meeting on June 24, 1992 at 7:00 p.m. in the McNutt Room of the Eugene City Hall was attended by about 25 people. At this meeting, after an introduction to the process and the site, five topics were suggested. People were asked to make a positive statement about things they would support for the Howard Buford Recreation Area regarding any of the topics. A card was written for each idea and placed under the appropriate topic. At the end of almost two hours, people were given a strip of seven adhesive dots and were told to place one or more dots on the cards they felt were most important. The numbers alongside comments are the number of dots each suggestion received.

A preliminary draft of the Conceptual Master Plan was made available for public comment in early October, 1992. A summary of the comments received during this two-week period follows the Public Meeting Comments.

Cameron & McCarthy

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

June 24, 1992

Howard Buford Recreation Area

Public Meeting - Group Input

PLACES / FACILITIES THAT YOU VALUE

- 13 Park free of grazing cattle
 - 5 Minimal improvements for rural park
 - 2 Special protection for all intermittent streams
 - 1 Protect scenic view shed from Park
- Protect Ceanothus community around the base of south drainage

USES COMPATIBLE WITH MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Uses Listed in Management Plan

- 8 Horseback riding
 - 4 Native plant and wildlife sanctuary
 - 1 Wildlife observation
 - Bird watching
 - Camping
 - Cultural Events
 - Educational Activities: archaeological interpretive areas, compass orientation classes, conservation/research programs, living farm/forest, natural environment
- Festivals
Hiking
Jogging
Meditation
Mountain biking
Photography
Picnicking
Running
Scenic viewing

Additional Uses Suggested by Public

- 1 Arboretum
 - Develop emergency strategy plan for whole Park
 - Develop swimming safety plan
 - Passive/historic approach to living farm
 - Use interpretive signs to recognize historical uses

NEW / IMPROVED FACILITIES NEEDED TO SUPPORT USES

Facilities Listed in Management Plan

- 3 Expanded trail system
- 2 Remove unnecessary interior fencing
 - Additional toilets near east and west entrances
 - Bicycle trails (possibly)
 - Expand east entrance parking
 - Improve south perimeter road for emergency access
 - Park entrance signs
 - Repair fencing and gates
 - Signs: trails, dangers (poison oak, swift water)
 - Widen Seavey Loop Bridge

Additional Facilities Suggested by Public

- 3 Improve trails for winter use
- 3 Watering facilities for horses (particularly at southeast entrance)
- 2 Designated trails for bikes
- 1 Designated trail for horseback riders
- 1 Expanded accessibility for handicapped park wide
- 1 Hiking trail on north bank of coast fork
- 1 Reroute/improve middle summit trail
- 1 Use parking on east side more efficiently (culvert, stripe)
 - Explore other swimming areas
 - Look at access alternatives for security purposes
 - Reclaim south meadow (river frontage) for hiking/riding
 - Right of way signs on trails
 - Self-composting toilets
 - Trails linking to those outside Park

ADJACENT LANDS NEEDED TO SUPPORT USES

- 11 acquire all Wildish lands
- 4 Prioritize values of pieces of adjoining lands
- 2 Acquire Pudding Creek area for wildlife sanctuary
- 2 Lands to allow linking trails
- 1 Acquire north slope of mountain through trade
 - Acquire confluence for wildlife sanctuary

FUNDING STRATEGIES

FOR FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS AND LAND ACQUISITION

- 10 Continuation of grazing leases
- 8 Develop alternative use plans, i.e., no grazing, existing costs and benefits, interim compromise
- 6 Low cost/minimal improvements
- 1 Consider other funding sources/ownership for wildlife sanctuary lands
- 1 Volunteers: construction, maintenance, group/organization/individual
 - Periodic work parties

OTHER (MANAGEMENT ISSUES)

- 3 No developed camping facilities
- 2 Aircraft-free Park (remote control)
- 2 Develop strategy for maintaining trails
- 2 Prohibit motorized recreation within Park
- 1 Document predator problem prior to control
- 1 Leave wildlife management to God
- 1 Park for day use only
 - Charge user fees for large groups
 - Document security problems/issues
 - Full access to all Park lands for all human users
 - Have cattle owners pay for watering facilities (for people, horses, cows)
 - Limit development of night lighting
 - Made shady hillside areas available for informal picnicking (free of cattle manure)
 - Monitor adjacent land uses
 - No fees - free park use
 - No festivals (outside arboretum)
 - Predator control (coyotes, dogs)
 - Prevent noise pollution
 - Restrict vehicular access to existing public roads
 - Work with ODFW to develop overall wildlife management plan

**HBRA Conceptual Master Plan
Public Comments
October 1 - 16, 1992
Evaluation of Initial Draft**

General Consensus of Response:

- Leave the park as it is.
- Acquire the Wildish property.
- There was approximately a 50% split as to whether or not fees should be charged. However, if a decision is made to charge fees, they should be dedicated to trail and park improvements.
- Most respondents felt that camping should be allowed during special events and in a designated area (such as the horse arena). A fee for camping was considered acceptable, although there was some opposition. The fees should be dedicated to the park.
- The east entrance is too small and parking along Ridgeway Road is unsafe. It was suggested that the current lot be enlarged.
- Most of the horseback riders did not feel there was a conflict between horses and hikers. There is no need to separate the trail usages because of a user conflict.
- Horses should not be excluded from the summit. Tying up the horses below the summit is not a good idea.
- Water for horses must be running water, since stagnant water is unhealthy for them.
- Most respondents felt that mountain bikes should be prohibited. A few responses indicated that mountain bikes could use the park in designated areas.
- Rental stables are not necessary.
- No burning should be allowed.
- Contradictory statement: Both horses and hikers are compatible if they are on separate trails.
- Horses should be allowed throughout the park and not be limited to one side. Limiting the trails could cause erosion problems through overuse of the remaining trails.
- Many respondents expressed that the planning process should be more open, and that the survey did not reach enough people.
- Grazing was an issue, with the equestrian people approving of continued grazing and the other groups expressing concern about its impact on the site.

Appendix B

User Surveys

155 park users participated in our User Survey by completing written questionnaire forms. Volunteers were stationed on-site on Saturday, June 13, Sunday, June 28, and weekdays on a random basis throughout the months of July and August to hand out User Survey Forms. In addition, the forms were available at public meetings held on June 3 and June 24, and could be picked up at the office of Cameron & McCarthy.

People were asked to either complete the first page of the survey on the spot and hand it back to a volunteer or to take the survey home to complete and mail at their convenience.

LOCATION: 80 West Entrance 12 Summit Trail 23 Arboretum Entrance 10 East Entrance
 7 Horse Arena 0 Frank Parrish Horse Gate 23 Other/Unknown

HOWARD BUFORD RECREATION AREA

USER SURVEY

The Lane County Parks Department has begun the process of developing a new Master Plan for the Howard Buford Recreation Area (Mount Pisgah). Learning what you think about the park is an important part of that process.

1. Is this your first visit to the Howard Buford Recreation Area? 9 yes 146 no
2. About how many times a year do you come to this park?
 24 1-4 24 5-12 33 13-24 63 25-99 31
 100-199 22
 200-365 10
3. When do you come?
 102 winter 135 spring 144 summer 126 fall
4. Are you alone on this visit? 53 yes 97 no If no, how many are in your group?
 2 66
 3 13
 4 7
 5 2
 6 4
group of 10 or more 5

5. What is the best thing about Howard Buford Recreation Area? see Survey Comments
6. What is the worst thing about Howard Buford Recreation Area? see Survey Comments
7. What is usually your primary activity at Mount Pisgah? see Survey Comments

8. What other things do you like to do here?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p><input type="checkbox"/> 103
a <input type="checkbox"/> hike the summit trail</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 99
b <input type="checkbox"/> walk through the Arboretum</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 44
c <input type="checkbox"/> hike cross country</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 15
d <input type="checkbox"/> ride the horse trails</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 10
e <input type="checkbox"/> use the horse arena</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 55
f <input type="checkbox"/> picnic</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 35
g <input type="checkbox"/> swim</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5
h <input type="checkbox"/> fish</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> 88
i <input type="checkbox"/> birdwatch/observe wildlife</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 56
j <input type="checkbox"/> attend special Arboretum events</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 22
k <input type="checkbox"/> participate in field experience for academic or recreational classes. Who sponsors the class and what is the subject?
<u>See Survey Comments</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 29
l <input type="checkbox"/> other <u>See Survey Comments</u></p> |
|--|--|

9. Which activities are compatible with the things you like to do? Which activities do you believe should be separated from those you like to do? Which activities do you believe should not be allowed?

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| a. horseback riding | 63
1 <input type="checkbox"/> compatible | 70
2 <input type="checkbox"/> okay if separate | 10
3 <input type="checkbox"/> should not be allowed |
| b. mountain bike riding | 18
1 <input type="checkbox"/> compatible | 51
2 <input type="checkbox"/> okay if separate | 76
3 <input type="checkbox"/> should not be allowed |
| c. car camping | 16
1 <input type="checkbox"/> compatible | 38
2 <input type="checkbox"/> okay if separate | 99
3 <input type="checkbox"/> should not be allowed |
| d. backpack camping | 39
1 <input type="checkbox"/> compatible | 32
2 <input type="checkbox"/> okay if separate | 68
3 <input type="checkbox"/> should not be allowed |
| e. boating (non-motorized) | 95
1 <input type="checkbox"/> compatible | 34
2 <input type="checkbox"/> okay if separate | 14
3 <input type="checkbox"/> should not be allowed |
| f. boating (motorized) | 6
1 <input type="checkbox"/> compatible | 19
2 <input type="checkbox"/> okay if separate | 110
3 <input type="checkbox"/> should not be allowed |
| g. hiking | 136
1 <input type="checkbox"/> compatible | 5
2 <input type="checkbox"/> okay if separate | 0
3 <input type="checkbox"/> should not be allowed |
| h. other <u>see Survey Comments</u> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> compatible | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> okay if separate | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> should not be allowed |

10. How would you rate the facilities you use?

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| a. roads | 26
1 <input type="checkbox"/> very good | 89
2 <input type="checkbox"/> adequate | 28
3 <input type="checkbox"/> need improvement |
| b. foot trails | 88
1 <input type="checkbox"/> very good | 48
2 <input type="checkbox"/> adequate | 15
3 <input type="checkbox"/> need improvement |
| c. horse trails | 13
1 <input type="checkbox"/> very good | 27
2 <input type="checkbox"/> adequate | 9
3 <input type="checkbox"/> need improvement |
| d. horse arena | 7
1 <input type="checkbox"/> very good | 20
2 <input type="checkbox"/> adequate | 5
3 <input type="checkbox"/> needs improvement |
| e. other <u>see Survey Comments</u> | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> very good | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> adequate | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> need improvement |

11. What other facilities would you like to have available within the Howard Buford Recreation Area?
see Survey Comments

12. Would you pay a nominal fee (\$1 to \$3 per visit) to help offset improvements to trails, signage, trash collection, restrooms and parking?

76 70
a yes b no

13. Please circle the range below which includes your age; if you are with others, please indicate how many in your group fit each age range.

1/11 1/12 12/13 19/17 56/29 32/29 16/10 16/15
b 1-12 c 13-18 d 19-24 e 25-34 f 35-44 g 45-54 h 55-64 i 65+

14. Please indicate your sex. 76 77
a female b male

15. Do you feel safe at Mount Pisgah? 144 7
a yes b no Why or why not? See Survey Comments

16. In what town, county and state do you live?

Eugene 96
Springfield/Glenwood 31
Pleasant Hill/Goshen 8
Other Lane County 11
Other Oregon 4
Other USA 5

To have your response included in our official tabulation, please sign your name and print your name and address. Thank you!

Signature _____ Name _____

Address _____

If you have time, please answer additional questions on the back.

17. What factors contribute most to your enjoyment of the park and why?

See Survey Comments

18. What factors detract most from your enjoyment of the park and why?

See Survey Comments

19. Who should pay for improvements to the park (specific users, all county residents) and how (permits, use fees, taxes)?

See Survey Comments

20. What areas of the park do you value most highly and for what reason? Please use the map attached to mark the areas. Use the space below to write your comments.

See Survey Comments

Survey Comments

5	native habitats/natural setting /natural beauty	46
5	hiking trails	28
5	close to town	25
5	peacefulness/solitude	17
5	low development	13
5	horse trails/facilities	8
5	lack of use	7
5	wildflowers	7
5	view	7
5	summit trail	7
5	availability/accessibility	6
5	Arboretum	5
5	good place to work out	5
5	openness	5
5	river	3
5	relatively safe	3
5	birding is great	2
5	size	2
5	easy trails	1
5	nice place to walk dogs	1
5	can walk dog off leash	1
5	picnicking	1
5	existence of park	1
5	mountain	1
5	variety of people	1
5	dry south facing slope	1
5	soft walking trails	1
5	no admission fee	1
5	cattle	1
6	poison oak	19
6	cattle	11
6	too many people/increasing use/abuse	11
6	dogs running free	11
6	animal feces	9
6	litter	6
6	gravel road/dust	5
6	powerlines	4
6	possibility of development	3
6	mud in winter/spring	3
6	nursery stock, exotic trees	2
6	rocky trails	2
6	mountain bikers	2
6	lack of restrooms	2
6	Arboretum plants poorly marked	1
6	freeway noise	1
6	incompatible uses	1
6	lack of mountain bike trails	1
6	small	1
6	lack of signage	1
6	tall grass in picnic area	1
6	parking	1
6	snakes	1
6	maintainance	1

Survey Comments

6	ticks	1
6	poor river access	1
6	Arboretum	1
6	well at Arboretum and access roads	1
6	horses	1
6	closure during fire season	1
6	water shortage for pond life	1
6	closure of drinking fountain in winter	1
6	closure/development of Wildish lands	1
6	increasing rules and regulations	1
6	low summer stream flows	1
6	lack of benches to sit on	1
6	rocks in river	1
6	lack of drinking water	1
6	no backs on benches	1
6	not enough trails	1
6	smokers	1
6	monument at summit	1
6	machine noise	1
7	hiking/walking	98
7	hiking summit trail	19
7	nature appreciation	14
7	equestrian	15
7	swimming	9
7	jogging/workout	7
7	bird-watching/birding	5
7	meditation	4
7	botanizing	3
7	picnicking	3
7	sitting/relaxing	4
7	volunteering at Arboretum	3
7	walking /running dogs	3
7	area expert (daughter of John Seavey)	1
7	photography	1
7	viewing from Mt. Pisgah	1
7	volunteering-general	1
7	sketching	1
8 K	guide work	8
8 K	Arboretum	3
8 K	University of Oregon	3
8 K	various	2
8 K	Lane County Sheriff's Posse	1
8 K	ornithology	1
8 K	ROTC	1
8 K	LCC	3
8 K	elementary schools	1
8 K	Eugene Mtn Rescue	2
8 K	Native Plant Society	1
8 K	hike up Pleasant Hill side	1
8 L	observe plants	3
8 L	run my dog (off leash)	3
8 L	lead nature walks	2

Survey Comments

8 L	write	2
8 L	orienteering	2
8 L	jog up the back side	1
8 L	mountain bike	1
8 L	to be alone in nature	1
8 L	trespass on wildish property	1
8 L	observe wildlife	1
8 L	run	1
8 L	sex	1
8 L	walk dog	2
8 L	equestrian events	1
8 L	training for mtn rescue and back country first aid	1
8 L	pick blackberries	1
9 H2	cattle grazing	1
9 H3	cattle grazing	4
9 H2	celebrations, weddings, etc	2
9 H1	dogs off leash	1
9 H1	dogs off leash-enclosed area	1
9 H2	dogs off leash-enclosed area	1
9 H3	exercising dogs	1
9 H3	fairs/festivals	1
9 H3	golfing	1
9 H1	hangliding	1
9 H2	hangliding	2
9 H3	hangliding	1
9 H1	jogging	1
9 H2	jogging	1
9 H3	large concerts	1
9 H3	motorcycling/ATV's/Dirtbikes	2
9 H1	nature study	2
9 H1	picnicking	1
9 H1	swimming	2
9 H3	toy airplanes	3
9 H3	war games	1
9 H1	wildlife viewing	2
9 H3	work with loud machine tools	1
10 E3	water availability	2
10 E3	beach access	1
10 E1	bathrooms	3
10 E3	bathrooms	2
10 E3	parking	1
10 E2	bicycle access	1
10 E3	gate at arena entrance	1
10 B3	need water blocks to prevent trail erosion	1
11	perfect as is/none	27
11	more restrooms	9
11	more foot trails	8
11	more drinking fountains (one at summit)/water	5
11	more complete trail maps	2
11	improve, widen trails	2

Survey Comments

11	further development of Arboretum	2
11	Wildish property added to park	2
11	small snack and juice bar	2
11	better swimming/cleaner water	1
11	mountain biking	1
11	more parking	1
11	improved day use horse facilities for 10+ trailers	1
11	more picnic tables by river	1
11	storm shelter at top of Pisgah	1
11	more trash cans	1
11	playground for children	1
11	signage for dog owners about poop	1
11	improve arena	1
11	more access to river	1
11	foot wash trough at base, exit or Arboretum.	1
11	wheelchair accessible trail	1
11	Arboretum pavilion	1
11	alternate routes to summit	1
11	better nature trails	1
11	small observatory	1
11	small bookstore	1
11	larger educational facility	1
15 A	people are pretty good here	4
15 A	hike in pairs/don't hike alone	4
15 A	cattle sometimes intimidating	3
15 A	never been bothered	2
15 A	don't see sleazy/weird people there	2
15 A	lots of same people/regulars	2
15 A	not many people in daytime	2
15 A	always on horseback	1
15 A	know it well	1
15 A	meet/see friends/acquaintances	1
15 A	people here to do the same thing-exercise	1
15 A	good management	1
15 A	walk with dog	1
15 A	see young people/families mostly	1
15 B	cattle intimidating	2
15 B	except in groups	1
15 B	weird scary people	1
15 B	park intimidating with few people around	1
17	natural beauty	30
17	peaceful, serene setting	23
17	good trails	21
17	close to town but feels far from town	21
17	wildlife	20
17	extensive habitat	16
17	openness	16
17	absence of crowds	15
17	undeveloped character	15
17	variety/number of trails	10
17	summit trail	10

Survey Comments

17	absence of noise	5
17	size	5
17	able to let dog run free	5
17	Arboretum	5
17	view from summit	5
17	diversity	4
17	good educational outreach	4
17	horse arena area/horse facilities	3
17	convenient location for good workout	3
17	accessibility	3
17	minimal use regulations	3
17	ease of hiking trails	2
17	free--no admission	2
17	absence of motorized vehicles	1
17	taking part in volunteer activities	1
17	cleanliness	1
17	recent improvements to visitor's center	1
17	diversity of activities	1
17	friendly people	1
17	sculpture at summit	1
17	open to horses	1
17	absence of camping	1
17	blackberries	1
17	changing colors of scenery througout the year	1
17	sense of safety	1
18	dogs off leash	18
18	cattle and the damage they cause	17
18	dog/other animal doo-doo on trails	11
18	large number of people	7
18	poison oak/blackberries	7
18	power lines	6
18	noise of others	4
18	gravel roads/road dust	4
18	litter	4
18	careless/disrespectful users	4
18	monument at summit	3
18	overuse	3
18	horses	3
18	mountain bikers	3
18	bikes on Arboretum trails	2
18	motors	2
18	isolation/unsafeness	2
18	closure of Wildish lands	2
18	potential for development	2
18	gravel paths distract when listening for birdsong	1
18	horses on Arboretum trails	1
18	freeway noise	1
18	inaccessibility of middle fork due to Wildish	1
18	trail erosion/disrepair	1
18	alterations of ecosystems by introduced species	1
18	weeds taking over trails	1
18	trails not well marked	1
18	interior fences/T-posts	1

Survey Comments

18	high speed traffic on gravel roads	1
18	limited parking on east side	1
18	overgrowth in water garden in summer	1
18	caretaker and family	1
18	leash law	1
18	limited number of trails	1
18	lack of picnic accessibility	1
19	County funds/County taxes	50
19	user fees	49
19	annual/monthly/seasonal fee	17
19	permits	10
19	volunteer help	8
19	fund raisers	6
19	donations	6
19	state funds/taxes	1
19	Arboretum funds	1
19	concession stand	1
19	severance tax on cattle grazers	1
19	finances for unleashed dog owners	1
19	individual/group/family permits	1
19	pragmatic mix depending on use	1
19	economic devo. funds--state lottery	1
20	Arboretum	24
20	the entire park	21
20	summit trail	18
20	nature walk trails	9
20	summit	8
20	river side trail	7
20	hiking trails	7
20	all trails	5
20	native prairies	3
20	Eastern half/east side from Ridge Top Road	3
20	Western Half	1
20	water gardens	4
20	spring wildflowers	3
20	picnic areas	3
20	wetlands	2
20	all trails open to horses	2
20	river edge/beach	2
20	oak savannahs	1
20	sunrise/sunsets/star-gazing at summit	1
20	restrooms, water fountain	1
20	southern half of park-S of Arboretum	1
20	special events	1
20	horse trails/arena	1
20	coast fork of river	2
20	back side-fairy creek	1
20	the quarry	1
20	swimming holes	1
OTHER COMMENTS		
	Wetlands need to be protected from increasing	1

Survey Comments

crowds

Cattle grazing necessitates fencing which discourages public access to a public area. 1

Development to site should be minimal. Don't ruin a good thing. 5

Cattle grazing in the woodlands by the river have seriously damaged that sensitive area. 1

I value the Arboretum most highly because of the well-maintained trail system. 2

Value the Arboretum for its peaceful, wilderness orientation. 1

Cattle block trails, cause erosion and cow piles detract from serenity 1

Responsible mountain bike riding along with proper signing and regulations makes mountain biking and other activities compatible. I have ridden in many other recreation areas where this has been accomplished and it is enjoyable for all. 1

respect and try to work with volunteer availability better 1

would discontinue use if user fees were imposed 2

leave as is-unimproved. natural 8

Current summit trails are very inadequate, park needs to be expanded to include areas around middle fork and confluence. 1

The gardens at the entrance to the arboretum are rather uninspired 1

I would hate to see too many rules put up for the use of this park--also only one of two equestrian parks in the county (one in Cottage Grove.) 1

Mt. Pisgah's summit may well have been a sacred area for the Kalapooia Indians, according to Bill Burwell. I feel it is a very special place...the Kesey memorial at the summit is a sore intrusion of arrogance by men in an area I consider sacred. The caretaker is also a real caring and capable asset for us all. Dogs off leash not a problem

Low impact human use should be the guiding principle with opportunities for both handicapped and off-the 1

Survey Comments

beaten-path types.

Cattle damage trails, get in my way, compact soils, pollute water, eat and trample wildflowers, spread noxious weeds, compete with deer for forage, eliminate hiding cover for small mammals, reptiles, amphibians, look stupid, don't belong in natural area, benefit only one person (the permittee), distract my dog, damage riparian areas, alter hydrology.

Services and funds from cattle grazing could be replaced by volunteers. Make Arboretum pay for improved water supply.

SE corner of park along Coast Fork particularly damaged by cattle- often wet-trails ruined by grazing in this area. See map and comments

Likes that trail has gravel-doesn't get muddy in winter.

1

Dislike horseman's attitude

1

Tax money should go only for absolute necessities--cut administrative salaries and benefits for more park funding.

1

Goats would be good for poison oak control

1

Dislike gravel on summit trail--makes walking difficult.

1

Dislike dead fish in water

1

Improve arena and have shows, playdays for \$\$

1

I prefer the wilder sections as opposed to the groomed areas, so for my money, other than the roads, it doesn't need much improvement/maintenance.

1

The wildlife preserved is invaluable

1

Every effort should be made to obtain Wildish property. Also, park should have more wildlife--might support Elk if cattle removed.

1

South side often becomes impassible due to cattle damage--mud knee deep which you can't walk through until late summer.. Areas of small streams or seeps are nothing but mudholes. A park is no place for cattle.

1

Cost of fee collection would exceed income except in special events. Organized volunteerism is the best hope for the immediate future.

1

Survey Comments

- Dislike congestion around Arboretum entrance area. Also use by uneducated users and vehicular traffic by non-users cruising the area. Fence around horse parking area results in limited horse parking by groups not involved in specific events by trying to ride and visit with each other. 1
- Let cattle and horsemen maintain long distance trails to their specifications. Charge users of any fancy landscaped picnic areas day use fees for those specific areas. Minimize improvements--leave primarily a rural rustic park--utilize rural type solutions i.e. grazing management--do not compete with metro-parks or actively encourage use by city residents. 1
- Arboretum is valued--I just wish it was at Wayne Morse Ranch or some city park. Alton Baker would be good. 1
- Only feels unsafe on flatland areas near road and Arboretum 1
- At this time it is difficult to reach the summit from either side without using portions of the road/hiking trail. At the same time, we should not be taking off cross country and damaging new territory. Rules should be more clear as to where horses are allowed. 1
- The diversity of landscape types accommodates a wide range of uses--from the isolated hike to the social event. This range of options in one tract so close to Eugene/Spfd. is, I believe, the single most valuable feature of Pisgah. 1
- The more the park is developed, the more use it will get. The more accessible it becomes, the more people will come. It's inevitable that it be managed, but I would like the development/management to proceed slowly as use increases rather than have it develop rapidly and thus increase or stimulate use. 1
- SW rocky landscape allows for year-round visitation. The park is large enough as it now exists. We don't need more if only a small fraction of it is being used by a small number of people. 1
- Mt. Pisgah is an essential resource for Outdoor Pursuits program at U of O. We would not be able to afford entry fees as a result of Ballot Measure 5. Would enjoy being able to access the area at night but understand the security issue. Improvements should be limited to elimination of elements that de- 1

Survey Comments

grade the area--i.e. degradation of trails. Limits on mtn hiking, horse use, and CATTLE GRAZING and continued prohibitions of camping should allow the area to retain its character.

Use west half of hill especially for Wilderness.

Survival training, other areas for first aid training

for rescue, personnel, ski patrol, and outdoor leaders.

Also use area for environmental studies/interpretation courses.

Per generation of funds--possibly subcontract the process to Friends of the Arboretum and split the revenue between the Parks Dept. and the Arboretum. The park should absolutely remain a day use area. Mr. Downing should either withdraw his cows (preferred), pay a reasonable grazing fee, or be required to document his "improvements". Consider using inmate work crews for simple maintenance work. Mostly it's a nice park as it is. Fine tuning is probably all it needs.

1

Cattle grazing a concern

1

There is more horse use recently and there probably should be special trails for horse people...What really disturbs me is cattle grazing, especially during the rainy season. Mt. Pisgah is fragile re its soil and the springs that become active during the winter and spring. The cattle people like Downing etc. think it is their right to graze cattle because they have done it for generations. Nothing stays the same and I believe cattle grazing should be prohibited!! These guys have had a 'free ride' all these years. The park belongs to everyone.

1

Also enjoy seeing coyote and other wildlife.

I would recommend to the park committee that they recommend to the County Commissioners that Tom (LoCascio) be hired as a County employee to head up any changes and improvements that will come from this study.

Please don't "landscape" this park out of existence! Its current makeup is what makes the park so attractive. There's enough "English Garden" landscape to go around now. Leave this one a bit wild.

1

We should acquire the remaining private land on the map--that was the legislative decree and the original plan--Addition would make the best park in Oregon

1

Please remove memorial sculpture from the summit.

1

As usage increases, the horseback riding will have to be separated from the hikers who often have dogs.

1

Survey Comments

Dogs will have to be leashed in the future due to increased usage. 20 ft flexi-leashes are a great idea. Trails will also need improvements to prevent erosion. I only want to pay for maintenance of existing facilities. I don't want "improvements." Most "improvements" detract from natural values.

I feel safe because activities are not available to attract persons that make our other parks and trails so unsafe. This area cannot support "improvements" that would attract more people. Dog owners should have to carry scoops.

It's a place where any adjustment that is made could make it a magnet for large groups (faculty picnics & Hells Angels) or turn it into an outdoor farm I like it just the way it is. Its like a well worn pair of jeans. I like the dust, the poison oak, the cows and the power lines. What detracts most from my enjoyment is the presentiment that it will become one more playground for Eugene's favorite tribal rite--squabbling over land-use issues.

If a fee per visit were the only option...I would probably just go elsewhere most of the time.

The entire park is part of a system of habitat where wildlife is protected from the encroachment of development. The watershed spills all around the mountain and no bridge yet exists below those at Jasper and the one below Pleasant Hill on Hwy 58. Wildlife needs this corridor to migrate between the river systems. Develop parks down the greenway from Springfield and Eugene for bicycle and scenic river travel. Leave Buford Park alone!

I make a point of getting to the park very early in the morning, before the crowds--especially on a weekend. We are very fortunate to have the park.

Good general use park--well maintained and a pleasure to use.

Manage the park different and make it pay its own way--you have some good farm ground that could be put to work and not hamper the hikers, boaters swimmers, horseback riders or mountain bikers

Would like to see a trail around all of Mt. Pisgah at it's base. More footpaths near the rivers for bird watching.

Dogs off leashes: I have been snipped at and charged by dogs. I also dread having them rub against me after

Survey Comments

they have coursed thru the myriad of poison oak bushes. I try to come hike Mt. Pisgah at least 5 times a week using the Summit Trail. I do so for exercise but as importantly for emotional/spiritual composure. We picnic with friends around 6 times a year and I love showing visiting friends both the hike and the Arboretum.

A user fee would significantly add to my budget at the rate I use the park. It would become inaffordable and inaccessible. The noise of power tools and machinery detract from my enjoyment of the park. Hand tools might create more jobs. Or noise making tools could be used at certain times and the times would be posted so folks could avoid them. Dogs at swimming holes are a nuisance.

1

Use a permit system similar to the sno-park system. My friends and I generally use the Arboretum. We explore farther each visit. I would like to know more about the events that occur at the park. Publicity in local papers may make people more aware of your facilities.

1

If you're thinking of charging a user fee at Mt. Pisgah then there should be user fees at all parks located in Lane County. I personally would be willing to pay a minimal annual use fee, however I think all park users should be able to vote and participate in ALL decisions made for Mt Pisgah. PLEASE KEEP ME INFORMED.

1

Lack of bathroom facilities limits time use here as well as picnic accessibility. I do not see myself coming here if I had to pay a dollar every time I wanted to hike.

1

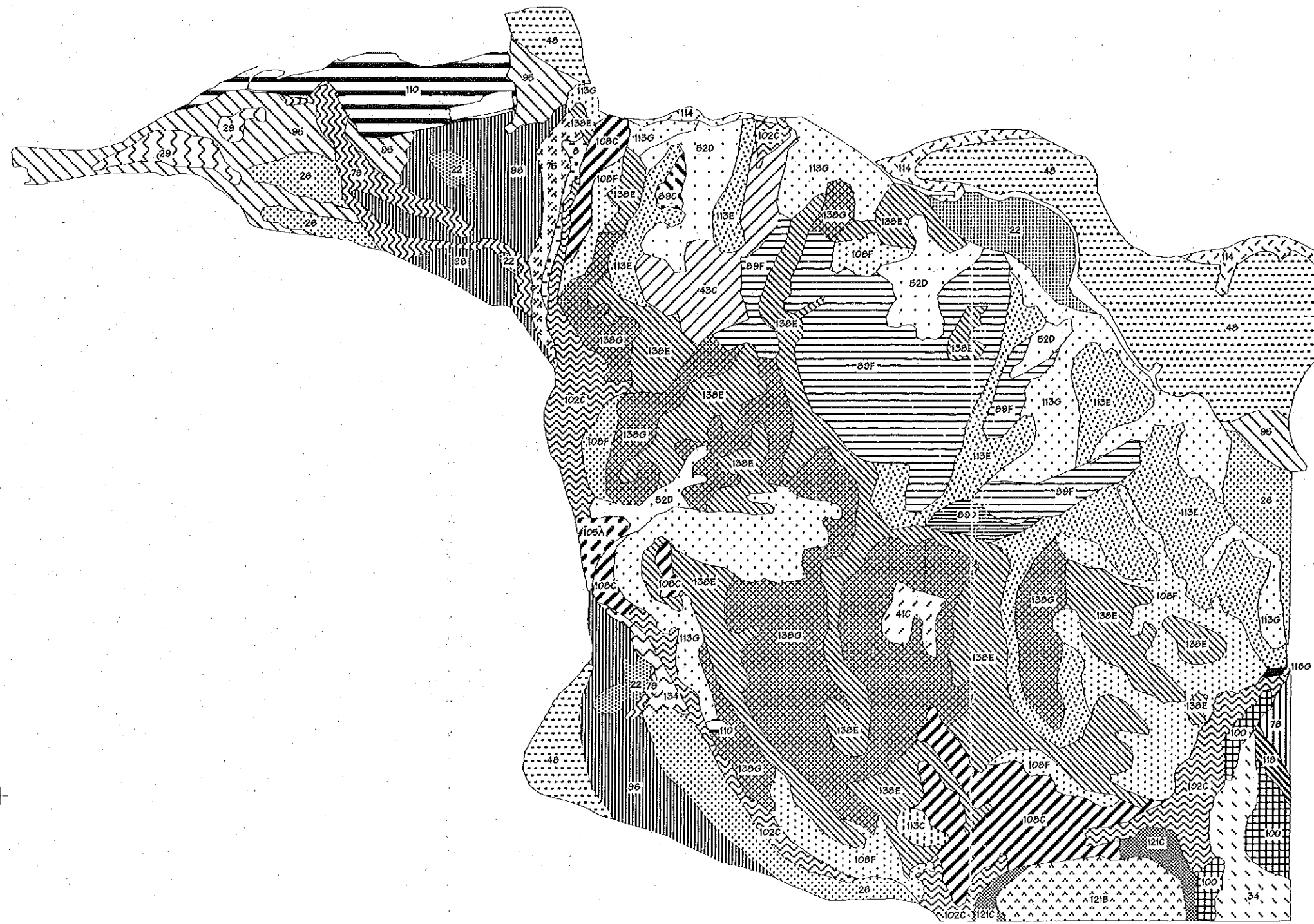
Appendix C

Soils

**Appendix C :
Soils of Mount Plegah**

This shows soil types within the park as well as those of privately owned lands adjacent to the park.

Source: Soil Survey of Lane County Area, Oregon



Legend

- | | | |
|--|------|---|
| | 8 | Bashaw Clay |
| | 22 | Camas gravelly sandy loam, occasionally flooded |
| | 26 | Chehalis silty clay loam, occasionally flooded |
| | 29 | Cloquato silt loam |
| | 34 | Courtney gravelly silty clay loam |
| | 41C | Dixonville silty clay loam, 3-12% slopes |
| | 43C | Dixonville-Philomath-Hazelair complex, 3-12% slopes |
| | 48 | Fluvents |
| | 52D | Hazelair silty clay loam, 7-20% slopes |
| | 75 | Malabon silty clay loam |
| | 78 | McAlpin silty clay loam |
| | 79 | McBee silty clay loam |
| | 89C | Nekla silty clay loam, 2-12% slopes |
| | 89D | Nekla silty clay loam, 12-20% slopes |
| | 89F | Nekla silty clay loam, 30 to 50% slopes |
| | 95 | Newberg fine sandy loam |
| | 96 | Newberg loam |
| | 100 | Oxley gravelly silt loam |
| | 102C | Panther silty clay loam, 2-12% slopes |
| | 105A | Pengra silt loam, 1-4% slopes |
| | 108C | Philomath cobbly silty clay, 3-12% slopes |
| | 108F | Philomath cobbly silty clay, 12-45% slopes |
| | 110 | Pits |
| | 113C | Ritner cobbly silty clay loam, 2-12% slopes |
| | 113E | Ritner cobbly silty clay loam, 12-30% slopes |
| | 113G | Ritner cobbly silty clay loam, 30-60% slopes |
| | 114 | Riverwash |
| | 118 | Salem gravelly silt loam |
| | 121B | Salkum silty clay loam, 2-8% slopes |
| | 121C | Salkum silty clay loam, 8-16% slopes |
| | 134 | Wapato silty clay loam. |
| | 138E | Witzel very cobbly loam, 3-30% slopes |
| | 138G | Witzel very cobbly loam, 30-75% slopes |

Appendix D

**Existing Electrical
Service**

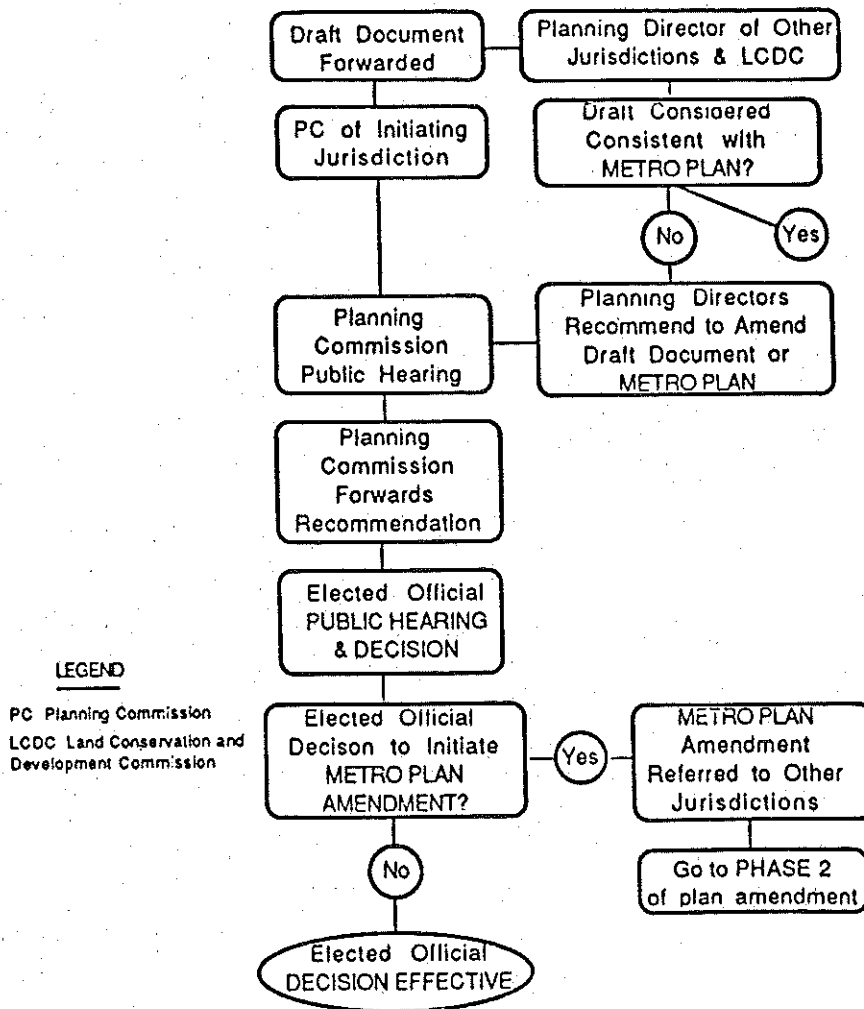
Appendix E

***Master Plan Approval
Process and Calendar***

**HOWARD BUFORD RECREATION AREA
MASTER PLAN APPROVAL PROCESS AND CALENDAR
October 1, 1992**

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| October 27, 1992 | HBRA Task Force Meeting to review Draft Conceptual Master Plan with Cameron and McCarthy. Task Force to recommend changes and clarifications in the Plan. |
| Oct. 28 - Oct. 30, 1992 | Staff and Consultants (Cameron and McCarthy) discuss Task Force recommendations and determine what revisions should be made in the Plan. |
| Nov. 5 - Nov. 11, 1992 | Revisions are made in the Plan as agreed upon. |
| November 12, 1992 | Revised Plan sent to Parks Advisory Committee. |
| November 18, 1992 | Parks Advisory Committee (PAC) to review revised draft of the Conceptual Plan with consultants and staff. The PAC will consider approving the Plan with possible changes and clarifications in the Plan. |
| Nov. 19 - Nov. 25, 1992 | Staff and Consultants to discuss PAC action and make final revisions in the Plan as necessary. |
| Nov. 26 - Dec. 4, 1992 | Final revisions are made in Conceptual Master Plan. |
| Dec. 7 - Dec. 18, 1992 | Final Conceptual Master Plan printed. |
| Feb. 1 - Mar. 31, 1993 | Conceptual Master Plan public comment period open. Staff and PAC hold 2 public open houses (workshops) to review the Plan and take written comments. |
| Apr. 1 - May 15, 1993 | Revise Conceptual Master Plan and update the plan to the General Master Plan. |
| May 19, 1993 | PAC meeting to review the General Master Plan. |
| June 16, 1993 | PAC meeting to further review and approve the General Master Plan. |
| Oct. 1, 1993 | Send General Master Plan to Lane County Land Management Division for submission as a refinement to the Lane County Metro Plan. Follow Metro Plan process for adopting refinements as shown on the back of this calendar. |

PROCESS for ADOPTING METRO PLAN REFINEMENTS & REGULATORY MEASURES



This special process is established for referral and review of refinements to the Metro Plan (neighborhood plans, special area studies, etc.) and regulatory measures (zoning measures, etc.) initiated by one or more of the local jurisdictions. In most circumstances, refinements and regulatory measures are consistent with the Metro Plan and do not require a Plan amendment. All newly adopted policy documents will be reflected in Chapter 1 of the Metro Plan at the earliest possible opportunity. The Plan amendment process applies only when Metro Plan refinements or regulatory measures result in specific Metro Plan amendments being initiated.

IV-7 Forward any adopted Metro Plan refinements or regulatory measures to Planning Directors of other jurisdictions and the Land Conservation and Development Commission.

