



GOAL 5 RESOURCES

BACKGROUND DOCUMENT 1990

(OPEN SPACES, SCENIC AND NATURAL AREAS,
AND HISTORIC RESOURCES)



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**GOAL 5 RESOURCES BACKGROUND DOCUMENT 1990 FOR OPEN SPACES,
SCENIC AND NATURAL AREAS, AND HISTORIC RESOURCES**

General Introduction/Overview

Statewide Planning Goal 5 requires that the county develop and adopt programs that would ensure open space, protect scenic and historic areas and natural resources, and promote a healthy and visually attractive environment in harmony with the natural landscape character. The goal specifically requires an inventory of the location, quality, and quantity of scenic, historic and natural resources. With regard to these inventories, the goal provides that "where no conflicting uses for such resources have been identified, such resources shall be managed so as to preserve their original character. Where conflicting uses for such resources have been identified, the economic, social, environmental, and energy consequences of the conflicting uses shall be determined and programs developed to achieve the goal."

Statewide Planning Goal 5 identifies twelve resources to which the goal is applied:

- 1) open space,
- 2) mineral and aggregate resource,
- 3) energy sources,
- 4) fish and wildlife areas and habitats,
- 5) ecologically and scientifically significant natural areas,
- 6) outstanding scenic views and sites,
- 7) water resources,
- 8) wilderness,
- 9) historic resources,
- 10) cultural areas,
- 11) potential and approved Oregon recreation trails,
- 12) potential and approved federal wild and scenic waterways and state scenic waterways.

Goal 5 is implemented and interpreted through Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) Chapter 660, Division 16. At the time of plan and ordinance acknowledgement by LCDC, Jackson County had completed its work on only a few Goal 5 resources. Most Goal 5 resources are addressed in the Natural and Historic Resources Element of the Comprehensive Plan. Policies 1, 8, and 9 commit the county to completion of the Goal 5 process. Other elements of the plan which address Goal 5 resources include the Aggregate and Mineral Resources Element; Forest Lands Element; Air, Land, and Water Quality; and Energy Resources.

Much of the county's Goal 5 compliance package submitted to LCDC in 1982 was contained in the "Goal 5 Resources Background Document in Support of the Natural and Historic Resources Element", as revised on April 11, 1983, and henceforth referred to as the

(Periodic Updates) — — — — — → 1 COLLECT, DEVELOP DATA ON GOAL 5 RESOURCES ← — — — — (Plan Amendments)

ANALYZE, REFINE DATA; DETERMINE SUFFICIENCY, SIGNIFICANCE, ETC.

1A AVAILABLE INFORMATION ON LOCATION, QUALITY AND QUANTITY INDICATES RESOURCE SITE NOT IMPORTANT:

NOT INCLUDED ON PLAN INVENTORY; NO FURTHER ACTION REQUIRED OR APPROPRIATE FOR GOAL 5 COMPLIANCE

1B SOME INFORMATION AVAILABLE BUT INADEQUATE TO IDENTIFY THE RESOURCE SITE:

INCLUDE ON PLAN INVENTORY AS A SPECIAL CATEGORY;

ADOPT PLAN STATEMENT TO ADDRESS THE RESOURCE SITE AND GOAL 5 PROCESS IN FUTURE, STATING TIME FRAME;

1C INFORMATION AVAILABLE:

PROVIDE INFORMATION ON LOCATION, QUALITY, AND QUANTITY AND INCLUDE ON PLAN INVENTORY

NO SPECIAL RESTRICTING PLAN POLICIES, ZONING ORDINANCE PROVISIONS, OR INTERIM REVIEW MECHANISMS REQUIRED OR APPROPRIATE FOR GOAL 5 COMPLIANCE

2 IDENTIFY CONFLICTING USES

2A NO CONFLICTING USES IDENTIFIED:

MANAGE RESOURCE SITE SO AS TO PRESERVE ORIGINAL CHARACTER

2B CONFLICTING USES IDENTIFIED: DETERMINE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL, ENERGY CONSEQUENCES OF CONFLICTING USES

3 DEVELOP A PROGRAM TO ACHIEVE THE GOAL:

RESOLVE CONFLICTS BASED ON PRESENTLY AVAILABLE INFORMATION AND DETERMINATION OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL, ENERGY CONSEQUENCES:

- 3A PRESERVE THE RESOURCE SITE;
- 3B ALLOW CONFLICTING USE; OR
- 3C SPECIFICALLY LIMIT CONFLICTING USE

(Pre-acknowledgment)

(Post-acknowledgment)

PERIODIC UPDATES THROUGH PLAN AMENDMENTS

ADDRESS AS STATED IN THE PLAN AS A PLAN AMENDMENT

Background Document. It will be necessary to amend the Comprehensive Plan, replace the Goal 5 Background Document, and modify the Land Development Ordinance, in order to comply with Goal 5 requirements. Consistent with the spirit and intent of Statewide Planning Goal 1 (Citizen Involvement) and Goal 2 (Land Use Planning), the Planning Commission's draft, Goal 5 Resources Background Document was reviewed by affected agencies and interested citizens. Comments received from these sources were considered by the Board of Commissioners and when determined appropriate, the text of the document was revised accordingly.

As an introductory note, Goal 5 issues are fraught with jargon. The following explanation of the attached flowchart may be helpful. Level 1 work under Goal 5 refers to the collection and refinement of data on Goal 5 resources (the inventory phase). Although these categories and the chart are technically no longer in use in the OARs, the terms "1A", "1C", etc., have assumed some commonly understood meaning within planning agencies in Oregon and are used throughout the various sections of the Goal 5 document. "1A" sites are considered to be unimportant. "1B" sites are considered to be potentially important, but inadequate information is available to complete the Goal 5 process. "1C" sites have adequate quantity, quality, and locational information to complete the Goal 5 responsibilities. Level 2 review consists of identification of conflicting uses. If such exist, the "ESEE" review must be completed. "ESEE" means economic, social, environmental, and energy consequence analysis. The "2A" designation indicates that no conflicting uses have been identified and that the resource will be managed to preserve its original character. Level 3 review is a stage at which plan and ordinance amendments may be needed to achieve the goal. "3A" strategies would preserve a resource site and not allow for conflicting uses. "3B" strategies would simply allow the conflicting use to occur. "3C" strategies specifically limit conflicting uses.

The Goal 5 Background Document 1990 consists of eight sections and related attachments or appendices. These eight sections overlap to some degree, for example, Section 2--Fish and Wildlife Resources; and Section 8--Natural Areas. Each section is separately organized with its own inventory/references, background statement, discussion of conflicting uses and "ESEE" analysis, conclusions, and where appropriate, policy recommendations for amendments to the Jackson County Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Ordinance.

A summary of each resource topic is discussed below.

Section 1. Potential and Approved Oregon Recreation Trails

The requirements of Goal 5 and OAR 660-16-000 concerning trails have been satisfied by Jackson County in the trails element of the

Background Document, first prepared and submitted to DLCD in 1982, and updated in 1986.

The trails element addresses the Potential and Approved Oregon Recreation Trails in Jackson County by means of:

- an inventory providing reference to the data sources, locations of trails on the Major Oregon Recreation Trails Map, and quality and quantity information in the Major Oregon Recreation Trails Table;
- identifying conflicting uses;
- determining the economic, social, environmental, and energy consequences of each of the conflicting uses; and,
- presenting conclusions, established policy, and policy needs concerning trails.

Trails identified on private lands are classified "3B" or "3C" for the purpose of OAR 660-16-000. The Goal 5 process is complete for these trails, except for one portion of the Bear Creek Greenway situated along the Rogue River and Little Butte Creek between Gold Ray Dam and Eagle Point. This portion is classified "1B" with the necessary requirements to be met in the future when specific locational information becomes available. No conflicting uses are identified for trails on public and semi-public lands: these are classified as "2A". Each of the federal agencies, the Nature Conservancy, and the Jackson County Parks and Recreation Department manage these existing trails so as to preserve their intended purpose including the recreation and scenic values.

Section 2. Fish and Wildlife Resources

The Fish and Wildlife Element for Goal 5 has been substantially revised by Jackson County. After the first review by DLCD of the Background Document in March of 1982, the county addressed DLCD comments and revised the Comprehensive Plan policies. These revisions included implementation measures regarding the resolution of conflicts between human development and sensitive wildlife habitat.

In essence, the county partially satisfied Goal 5 with respect to fish and wildlife by adoption (in the Land Development Ordinance) of an Area of Special Concern (ASC-82-3), and special setback requirements (Section 280.060). These standards for development minimize conflicts of use with sensitive wildlife habitat through the following methods:

- Overlay zoning of critical deer/elk winter ranges (overlay zoning has not occurred for other sensitive habitats in the county)
- Lower density standards (minimum parcel sizes in deer and elk winter range)
- Clustering of dwellings in deer/elk winter range

- 50 foot setback requirement from Class 1 streams
- 25 foot setback requirement from Class 2 water courses

In addition to those standards, large lot zoning of resource lands was established pursuant to Statewide Planning Goals 3 and 4 encompassing farmlands, woodlands, forest lands, and open space lands in the county. This large lot zoning has preserved habitat for wildlife while also allowing compatible uses.

A partial list of habitat areas characteristically used by wildlife for food, cover, and water and generally found on these resource lands includes:

- Winter range
- Pond and streamside vegetation
- Wet and dry meadows
- Bogs and swamps
- Wooded edges
- Rocky rimrocks or crags
- Nest trees/snags
- Old and second growth forest

It should be noted, that uses conflicting with habitat preservation can also occur on these lands. However, the standards listed above, in concert with site plan review, guide residential development and help preserve sensitive wildlife habitat to the extent possible.

According to the response received from DLCD, April 22, 1983, to the county's acknowledgement request, the "1B approach" for completion of the remainder of the fish and wildlife habitat inventory by October of 1984, was to include threatened and endangered (T & E) species and refinement of the deer and elk winter range maps. This inventory work was to be coordinated with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW). The refinement was deemed necessary to offset concerns over the general nature of both inventory maps and implementing policies and procedures. The Fish and Wildlife Resources Section addresses:

- A) Black-tailed Deer and Roosevelt Elk;
- B) Upland Game and Waterfowl;
- C) Threatened and Endangered Species;
- D) All Other Game and Nongame Wildlife; and,
- E) Fisheries.

Section 3. Energy Resources

Renewable energy resources, includes solar, forestry and agricultural residues (biomass), water power (hydro) and wind. The nature of renewable/solar energy makes it readily useable, inexhaustible, dependable, ubiquitous, free and available with current technology. Use of these renewable energy resources does

not require exotic or expensive techniques, nor does it require the massive amounts of capital necessary to build large, centralized generation and transmission facilities. Numerous studies have concluded that the effects of a transition to reliance on such renewable energy resources is highly beneficial for employment and the environment. Widespread adoption of the various renewable energy technologies would create an enormous number of jobs of many types. Capital investment in such alternative power systems will generate between two and eight times as many jobs as the same expenditure for central station power plants which use diminishing supplies of conventional fuels.

Both the state and Jackson County have abundant renewable energy resource attributes in the form of solar energy, residues from forest and agricultural activities, numerous stream and river segments with low-head hydroelectric potentials, and areas with potentials for capturing power from the wind.

On the other hand, Jackson County is notably deficient in commercially feasible sources of fossil fuels, although some local geologic formations are indicative of such resources. Section 3 discusses these energy reserves as they apply to the county.

The primary energy resources addressed in Section 3 are listed below. While their order does not generally serve to rate their level of significance in the county, it should be established that solar, hydropower, and biomass do offer the greater potential.

- A) Solar
- B) Hydropower
- C) Biomass
- D) Wind
- E) Geothermal
- F) Coal
- G) Uranium
- H) Oil and Natural Gas

Section 4. Historic and Prehistoric Resources

An extensive survey of historic resources was conducted during 1978/1979 and the general information compiled by the county. It identifies, in terms of quantity, quality, and site specific location, over 400 resource types throughout the county. Consistent with direction provided by DLCD in 1982, the Department developed its conflicting use analysis and ESEE evaluation of the effect of conflicting uses on historic resources.

Historic resources are classified in the Background Document as "3C" for the purposes of OAR 660-16-000. The implementation measure for achievement of the Goal 5 objective to specifically limit conflicting uses is found in part in Chapter 266 of the Jackson County Land Development Ordinance. This document proposes

to amend Chapter 266 to provide for a comprehensive treatment of historic resources.

According to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), approximately 201 prehistoric and 7 historic archaeological sites are known to exist in Jackson County. The principal source of archaeological data is the federal government. The National Environmental Policy Act prescribes archaeological review of sites proposed for disturbance by a federal agency, be it for installation of a new dam, timber sale, or other land use action proposed on federal land. According to SHPO, there is a relatively low number of recorded sites in Jackson County as a result of a lack of systematic surveying. SHPO estimates the likelihood of archaeological sites to be approximately two to three sites per square mile throughout Jackson County. Since archaeological surveys are labor intensive, it will undoubtedly take hundreds of years for full survey of federal lands alone. The best available procedure for complying with Goal 5 requirements then, is to develop methodology for dealing with archaeological sites when found, and to defer to SHPO's inventory of archaeological sites, since it is the one central location in Oregon for federal and state agencies to file information on archaeological sites in the state. A legitimate complication arises out of the locational information for these resources however, because of their fragile nature. Once discovered, archaeological resources are in jeopardy of being looted by the general public because a high price may be exacted for certain archaeological finds. In short, a degree of confidentiality is necessary to ensure protection of certain resources until such time as adequate protection measures can be put into place.

Section 5. Designated and Potential Federal Wild and Scenic and Oregon Scenic Waterways

Natural and Historic Resources Element, Policy 9 addresses the potential designation of certain areas of the Upper Rogue River as "wild and scenic", a classification developed by Congress in 1968 to establish a National Wild and Scenic River System. In response to DLCD directives in 1983, the Background Document was amended to include all lands within one-quarter mile of the Rogue River from the Lost Creek Reservoir to its source upstream as potentially being wild and scenic. The nationwide rivers inventory prepared by the National Parks Service and U.S. Department of Interior, the source of the potential designation for the Upper Rogue describes that portion of the Rogue River as having "outstanding, remarkable values" in terms of its scenic, geologic, fish, and wildlife resources. Most of the area in question involves federal or timber company ownership. In the general election during November 1988, the voters supported including the Upper Rogue River from Crater Lake National Park to the Rogue River National Forest boundary in

the Oregon Scenic Waterways Program. The federal designation has also been applied to this section of the river.

Section 6. Water Areas, Wetlands, Watersheds and Groundwater Resources

Water resources are a major component of the economy and livability in Jackson County. Statewide Planning Goal 5 enumerates four aspects of water resources to be addressed: water areas, wetlands, water sheds, and groundwater resources. In general, water resources include surface and subsurface sources. The county has stated in findings in support of Comprehensive Plan Policy 5 (Natural Historic Resources Element) that "IT IS IMPORTANT TO ENSURE THAT THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF RESOURCES IS RETAINED AND WHERE NECESSARY IMPROVED." Policy 5 actually states that "THE COUNTY SHALL ENSURE PROPER MANAGEMENT OF WATER AREAS, WETLANDS, WATERSHEDS AND GROUNDWATER RESOURCES IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THEIR CONSERVATION, PRODUCTIVITY AND WISE UTILIZATION."

The above policy on water resources incorporates the requirements of the Statewide Planning Goals 5 and 6 (Air, Land, Water Resources Quality). Goal 5 requires that natural resources be protected for future generations in addition to promoting healthy and visually attractive environments. This protection is extended to fish and wildlife areas and habitats as well as water areas, wetlands, watersheds, groundwater resources, scenic and Class 1 waterways.

Goal 6 requires that future development, in conjunction with existing development, not violate state or federal water quality statutes, rules and standards.

The Water Resources Section of this report addresses the following:

A) Wetlands: Analysis is still dependent upon a yet-to-be-completed inventory of all wetlands in the county by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This remains "1B" per Goal 5 requirements.

B) Watersheds: The three watersheds in the county managed for municipal water supply are considered "2A" resources.

C) Groundwater: The principal source of domestic water supply in rural Jackson County is well water. Lack of countywide well/groundwater studies prevents evaluation of the resources under Goal 5 at this time (Classified "1B").

D) Streams: The Rogue River basin covers a majority of Jackson County and portions of seven other counties in California and Oregon. Approximately 2,500 streams comprise the drainage system for the basin, with over 1,100 miles of Class 1 quality streams. The Background Document classifies streamways as "3C" for the purposes of Goal 5.

E) Lakes and Reservoirs: The Jackson County Watermaster's records indicate that the county contains 320 reservoirs under permits, most of which are in public ownership. According to criteria listed below, the vast majority of the reservoirs are classified "1A", and most are smaller than the Oregon Water Resources Department standard of 9.2 acre-feet (af), which is three million gallons. Only nine of these larger reservoirs have storage capacity in excess of 1,000 af, a standard chosen by Jackson County as generally being the threshold between public and private significance, whatever the ownership. The Land Development Ordinance requires an exception from applicable state resource goals be taken for creation of new or augmentation of existing reservoirs over 1,000 acre-feet. In fact, all nine of the reservoirs are in public ownership.

Federally owned or managed lakes and reservoirs are classified as "2A" for the purpose of Goal 5 and OAR 660-16-000.

Section 7. Scenic Views and Sites

According to Statewide Planning Goals and Guidelines, scenic areas are lands that are valued for their aesthetic appearance. Goal 7 requires the location, quality and quantity of outstanding scenic views and sites be inventoried and conflicts of use with these sites be resolved. In order to achieve these goals, five questions should be answered.

- 1) What and where are the visual resources in the county?
- 2) Which of these visual resources are outstanding?
- 3) What components of the landscape create the outstanding qualities?
- 4) What could contribute to the loss of these outstanding qualities?
- 5) How can these outstanding qualities be protected?

These questions were used to direct the development of tasks for the completion of the Scenic Resources Element. Whenever possible, existing data, studies, and literature are used rather than initiating primary research. However, public scrutiny and possible criticism in dealing with the question of scenic resource preservation should be met with objective information and well reasoned explanations based on existing data, as well as direct field evidence. This combination of effort to assess scenic resources for their outstanding qualities is a part of the methodology designed for compliance with Goal 5 and OAR 660-16-000.

With respect to stated Comprehensive Plan policy, the county's significant scenic resources shall be preserved through proper management. The Comprehensive Plan presents a map showing the locations of scenic highways and viewpoints. At this time, compliance with the Scenic Resource Element of Goal 5 is unresolved

for outstanding scenic resources. The submittal of the Background Document to LCDC included only an inventory of the state designated scenic highways, classing these as "1C" resources. Conflicting uses and an ESEE analysis were not presented in the Background Document.

A complicating factor introduced by the Legislature in 1987 specifically limited the impact of Goal 5, particularly scenic resource issues, on forest lands. Chapter 919 of Oregon Laws 1987 essentially excluded forest practices and the Department of Forestry (DOF) from the state agency coordination requirements of state planning enabling legislation (ORS Chapter 197). As a result, counties are precluded from adopting measures to protect scenic resources through regulation of forest practices. Jackson County's early draft of Section 7 relied on scenic resource protection measures established within the Forest Practices Act itself (OAR 629, Division 24), but the scenic guidelines have been eliminated by DOF.

This section addresses outstanding scenic road corridors, viewpoints and sites. Scenic river corridors are addressed in Section 5 of the 1990 Background Document.

Section 8. Ecologically and Scientifically Significant Natural Areas

In 1973, the State of Oregon established the Statewide Planning Goals. Goal 5 was broadly constructed "to conserve open space and protect natural and scenic resources" in the state. Ecologically and scientifically significant natural areas were to be inventoried. The state defined natural area to include "land and water that has substantially retained its natural character and land and water that, although altered in character, is as important as habitats for plant, animal or marine life, for the study of its natural historical, scientific, or paleontological features, or for the appreciation of its natural feature".

In the mid-1970s the Oregon chapter of the Nature Conservancy, a national private nonprofit membership organization dedicated to inventory and protection of significant natural areas, established the "Oregon Natural Heritage Program (ONHP)" data base under contract with the State of Oregon. The ONHP initiated inventories of natural areas throughout Oregon to identify those units of land which represent the state's natural heritage, as stated in the Heritage Program data summary for Jackson County.

Natural areas in southern Oregon can be broadly categorized as geologically or biologically significant. Biologically significant areas may be further categorized as botanical areas where either special plants and communities are present or where natural succession is exemplified. Significant wildlife natural areas include critical breeding areas, areas where a specie is endemic

(e.g., localized within a small area of the county or state) or a specific specie is protected under state or federal law. The overlap of natural area type has resulted in an overlap of programs designed to achieve the goal. Additionally, natural areas can overlap by virtue of land ownership. Incidental protection of one natural feature can result in the actual protection of another unrelated natural feature. For example, designated spotted owl habitat protection measures by the federal government have resulted in incidental protection of old growth timber, and in one instance an identified site of the endemic Siskiyou salamander, and in another case incidental protection is provided for a stretch of Jenny Creek which is habitat for the endemic dwarf Jenny Creek sucker.

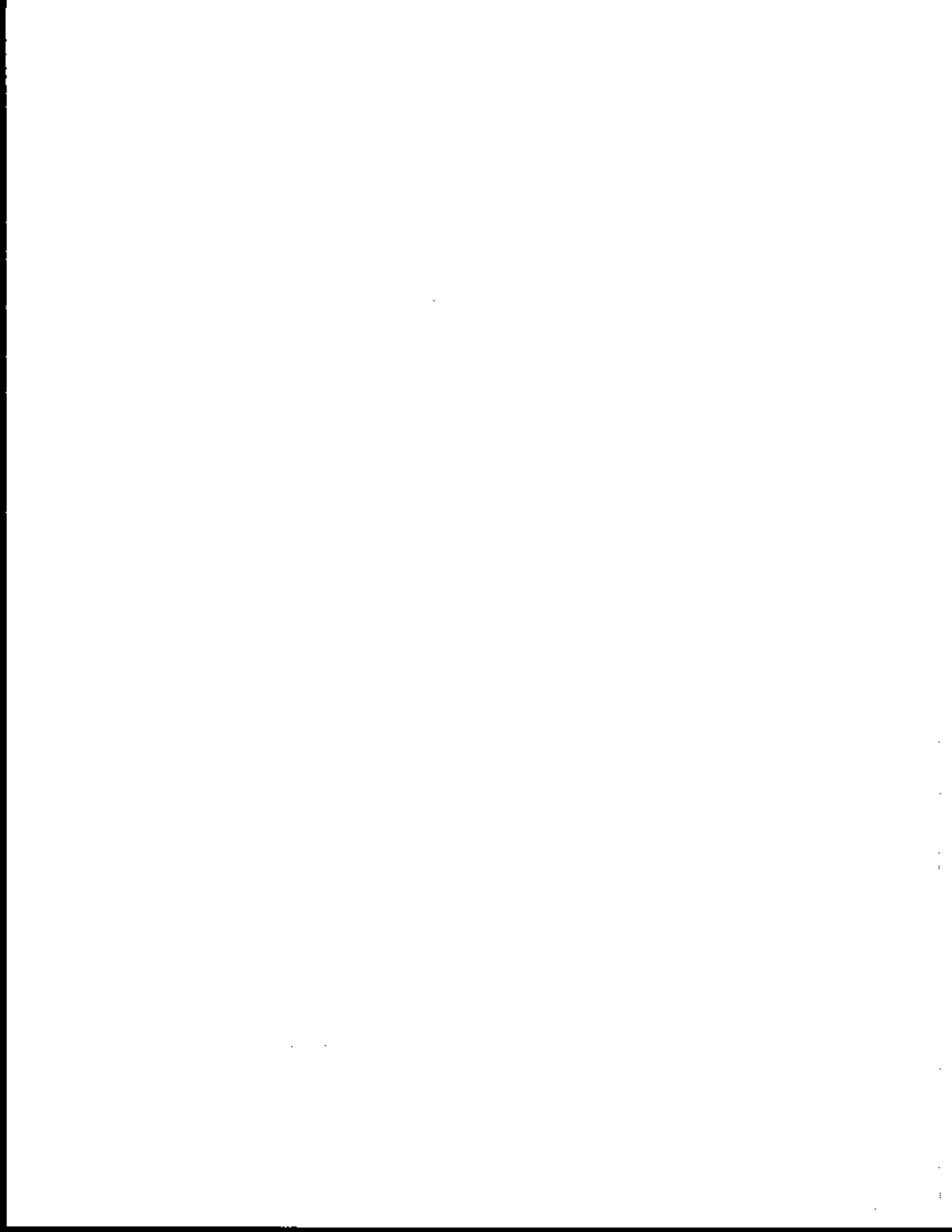
This subsection is developed differently than the previous seven sections which dealt with a specific category of Goal 5 resource, e.g., outstanding scenic views and sites, historic and archaeological resources, etc. The 65 identified candidate natural areas within the Jackson County portion of the Oregon Natural Heritage data base have been categorized into seven distinct groups. The first four consist of sites that can be thought of as more traditional natural areas, that is if the site itself consists of habitat for protected species, it may also consist of a representative ecosystem (e.g., old growth, savannah grassland, an undisturbed representative of plant communities). The first set of natural areas is classified according to the Goal 5 protection measures afforded each candidate site. These include:

- A) Protected Natural Areas
- B) Natural Areas--Conflicting Uses Limited
- C) Unimportant or Unprotected Natural Areas
- D) Unverified Natural Areas--Quantity, Quality, or Locational Data Lacking to Complete Goal 5 Process

The second set of Goal 5 resources are categorized by type:

- E) Endemic Jenny Creek Sucker Sites
- F) Significant Raptor/Colony Nesting Sites
- G) Siskiyou Mountain Salamander Sites

The key aspects of the inventory information for each site and the relative significance of it is described for each. The reader should refer to inventories listed above for greater specificity.



SECTION 1. POTENTIAL AND APPROVED OREGON RECREATION TRAILS

1.1 SUMMARY

The requirements of Goal 5 and OAR 660-16-000 concerning trails have been satisfied by Jackson County in the trails element of the Background Document first prepared and submitted to DLCD in 1982, and updated in 1986.

The trails element addresses the potential and approved Oregon recreation trails in Jackson County by means of:

- an inventory providing references to the data sources, locations of trails on the Major Oregon Recreation Trails Map, and quality and quantity information in the Major Oregon Recreation Trails Table;
- identifying conflicting uses;
- determining the economic, social, environmental, and energy consequences of each of the conflicting uses; and,
- presenting conclusions, established policy, and policy needs concerning trails.

Trails identified on private lands are classified "3B" or "3C" for the purposes of OAR 660-16-000. The Goal 5 process is complete for these trails, except for one portion of the Bear Creek Greenway situated along the Rogue River and Little Butte Creek between Gold Ray Dam and Eagle Point. This portion is classified "1B" with the necessary requirements to be met in the future when specific locational information becomes available. No conflicting uses are identified for trails on public and semi-public lands: These are classified as "2A". Each of the federal agencies, the Nature Conservancy and the Jackson County Parks and Recreation Department, manage these existing trails so as to preserve their intended purpose including the recreation and scenic values.

1.2 INVENTORY

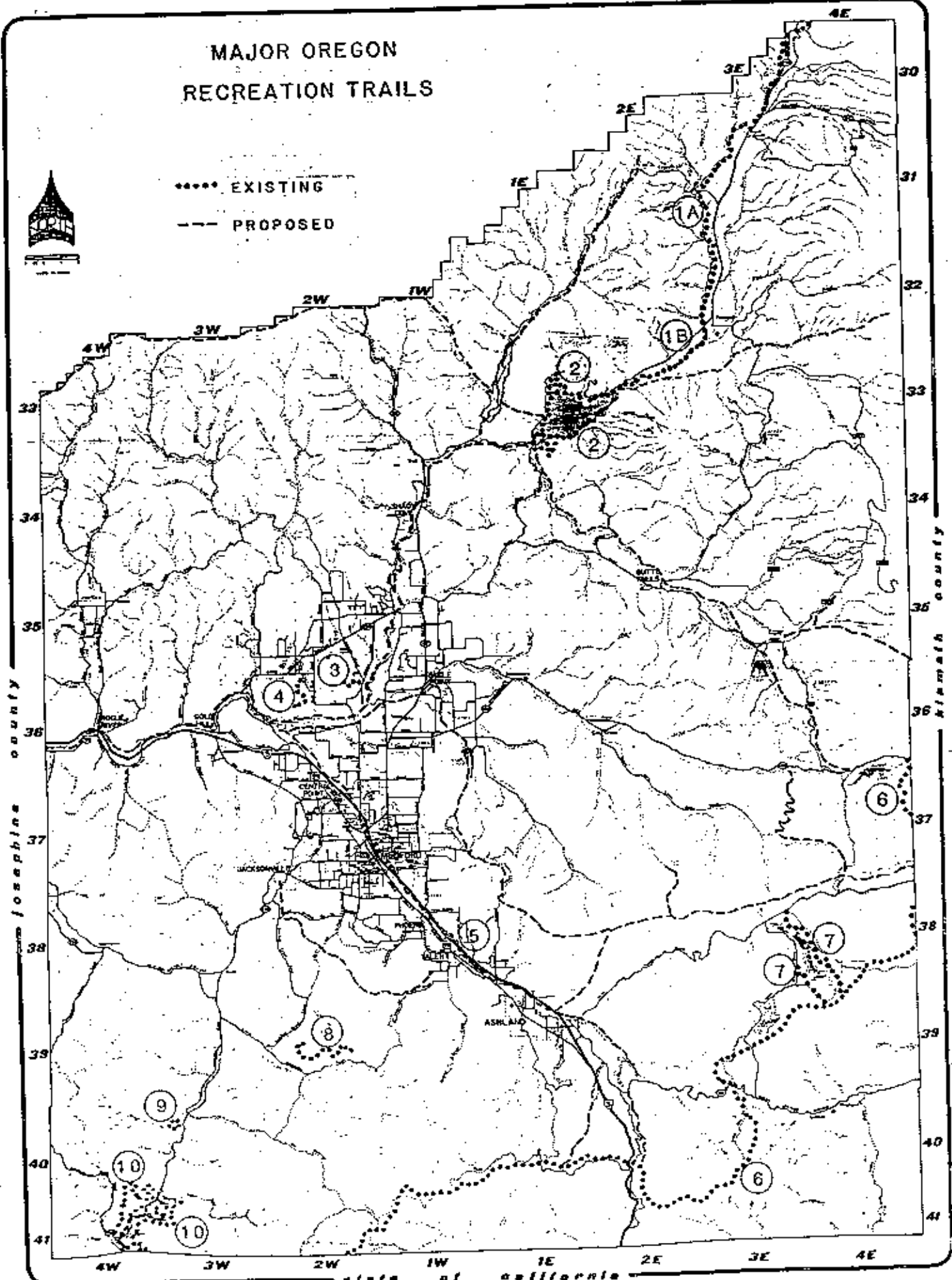
A) Reference:

- 1) Major Oregon Recreation Trails Map, a composite map prepared by the Jackson County Department of Planning and Development.
- 2) Major Oregon Recreation Trails Table 1.1.

MAJOR OREGON RECREATION TRAILS



..... EXISTING
- - - PROPOSED



Josephine county

Klamath county

state of oregon

TABLE 1.1: MAJOR OREGON RECREATION TRAILS

Map #	Trail Name	Managing Agency	Goal 5 Class	Length of Reach	Status/Type	Ownership
1A	Upper Rogue Trail	USFS*	2A	36 mi.	Complete/hiking & equestrian	USFS
1B	Lost Creek to Prospect Rogue Trail	State/BLM*	3C	22.5 mi.	Complete/hiking	BLM/private easements
2	Lost Creek Lake Trail	COE*	2A	22 mi.	Complete/hiking	COE
3	Upper Table Rock Trail	BLM	2A	2 mi.	Complete/hiking	BLM
4	Lower Table Rock Trail	NC*	2A	4 mi.	Complete/hiking	NC
5	Bear Creek Greenway (Emigrant Lake to Gold Ray Dam)	JC*	3C	3 mi.	Incomplete/hiking, bicycling, equestrian	JC
	Bear Creek Greenway (Gold Ray to Eagle Point)	JC				
6A	Pacific Crest Trail	USFS	2A	28 mi.	Complete/hiking	USFS
6B	Pacific Crest Trail	BLM	2A	22 mi.	Complete/hiking	BLM/private easements
7	Howard Prairie Loop Trail	JC		7.5 mi.	Complete/hiking	Public/private easements
8	Sterling Creek Ditch Trail	BLM	2A	10 mi.	Complete/hiking	BLM
9	Gin Lin Trail	USFS	2A	.75 mi.	Complete/interpretive	USFS
10	Stringtown, Dagelma, Seattle Bar, Manzanita (Applegate Lake Trails)	USFS	2A	33 mi.	Complete/hiking & equestrian	Public/private easements

* USFS: USDA, Forest Service
 BLM: Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Dept. of Interior
 COE: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
 NC: Nature Conservancy
 JC: Jackson County

B) Sources of Reference:

- 1) Bear Creek Greenway Plan (1982); Jackson County Parks and Recreation Department.
- 2) A Plan for Parks and Recreation (1968); Jackson County Parks and Recreation Department.
- 3) Comprehensive Five-Year Plan (1981); Jackson County Parks and Recreation Department.
- 4) Rogue River National Forest Recreation Opportunity Guide: Trails Numbers 1034 and 1034 including the Rogue Gorge, Union Creek, and the Upper Rogue River; U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.
- 5) Rogue River National Forest Recreation Opportunity Guide: Applegate Lake Trails including Numbers 070, 943, 940, 941, 920, 949, and the viewpoint and outdoor study trails; U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.
- 6) Rogue River National Forest Gin Lin Trail Guide, a National Recreation Trail; U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.
- 7) Table Rock Hiking Trails Map; Medford District, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior.
- 8) Lost Creek Lake Recreation Map; Oregon State Parks Recreation Division.
- 9) Prospect to Lost Creek Lake Trails Map, Upper Rogue River Trail; Oregon State Parks Recreation Division.
- 10) Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail--Southern Oregon Portion Map; Pacific Northwest Region, U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.
- 11) Howard Prairie Recreation Area Map; Jackson County Parks and Recreation Department.

1.3 CONFLICTING USES

A) Bear Creek Greenway

- 1) Aggregate resource extraction
- 2) Agricultural land development
- 3) Urbanization

- 4) Flood control projects
 - 5) Wildlife habitat preservation
 - 6) Dam construction
- B) Lost Creek to Prospect Rogue Trail
- 1) Timber harvesting
 - 2) Agricultural uses
 - 3) Utility facilities
 - 4) Residential uses
 - 5) Aggregate resource extraction

1.4 ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY CONSEQUENCES

A) Bear Creek Greenway

1) Aggregate Resource Extraction:

a) Economic:

i) Approximately 60 million yards of gravel and sand is available at six key aggregate sites adjacent to the proposed trail location. (Note: One key aggregate site is adjacent to a completed portion of the Greenway.) The amount of aggregate available in these sites is estimated to account for 68 percent of the total aggregate available for identified "key aggregate resources sites." Thirty-eight (38) million yards of sand and gravel is needed during the 1980 to 2000 period (Key Aggregate Resource Lands, 1980). Gravel and sand is principally used in concrete. This is a key material in community development, particularly economic development.

ii) The existence of aggregate sites adjacent to the trail will lessen the quality of the recreational or natural experience but will not have significant economic impacts.

b) Social:

i) The loss of lands containing aggregate could adversely affect the communities' abilities to grow and thereby limit development. This would

have an adverse impact on the quality of life within the community.

ii) Aggregate sites which are not reclaimed are aesthetically offensive especially when the site is adjacent to natural or recreational trail areas.

c) Environmental:

Aggregate operations create noise, dust and result in some deterioration of water quality. All have adverse impacts on the quality of the trail.

d) Energy:

The existence of aggregate sites adjacent to Bear Creek will have positive energy impacts. The loss of these resource sites would require the establishment of sites further away from the urban center and thereby increase the energy costs in the hauling of aggregate.

2) Agricultural Land Development:

a) Economic:

i) The use of lands within the proposed acquisition line for agricultural use is limited. There are approximately 20 acres currently in crop production which would eventually be included within the project.

ii) Lands which are subject to annual flooding are infrequently developed for crop production.

iii) Agricultural land development could increase the cost of land subject to acquisition.

b) Social:

Development of the lands for agricultural use would preclude the use of the area for nature trails and other activities and uses that require a natural setting and habitat.

c) Energy:

None noted.

3) Urbanization:

a) Economic:

The development of the Greenway lands for residential, commercial or industrial uses would significantly increase the value of and improvements located on these lands subject to inclusion within the system. This could adversely impact the ability of the public to complete the trail in a timely fashion.

b) Social:

i) Development of lands for urban uses will preclude the development of a natural area and trail system in close proximity to the urban populations. This would also affect the development of facilities for the handicapped (braille trails, wheelchair fishing access, etc.).

ii) The lands would no longer be able to serve as an educational area for science, geology, geography and other related natural science subject classes.

c) Environmental:

i) The water quality of Bear Creek is poor due in part to urban lands run-off. Increased levels of urban development adjacent to the creek will deteriorate the existing condition.

ii) The area will serve as a natural area within a developed urban corridor providing open space and habitats which would be lost if developed to urban uses.

d) Energy:

The development of the area would probably preclude the construction of a continuous trail along the length of the Bear Creek Valley. The trail will provide opportunities and facilities for alternative transportation modes (walking, bicycling and horse riding).

4) Flood Control Project Development:

a) Economic:

The development of a flood control project (such as channelization) would significantly reduce the quality of the facility and thereby limit its use for a tourist or visitor recreation facility. While the loss of the facility would not reduce existing tourist expenditures, its potential to enhance the community's recreational facility offerings would be foregone.

b) Social:

i) The loss of the natural environment would adversely effect the community's sense of identity and quality of life.

ii) Educational opportunities would be significantly reduced.

c) Environmental:

i) Alteration of the natural environment to this degree would cause the loss of significant fish and wildlife habitat along the entire length of the valley floor.

ii) The development of a flood control project would dramatically alter the hydrologic characteristics of the drainage.

d) Energy:

None noted.

5) Wildlife Habitat preservation:

a) Economic:

i) The preservation of the area exclusively for wildlife habitat would preclude its use, to a great degree, as a tourist facility. This would reduce the level of economic activity within the region with an unknown impact on employment and income.

ii) Wildlife viewing, hunting, and fishing do contribute to the level of economic activity

within the region. With the exception of lands near Gold Ray Dam, the lands proposed for inclusion within the Greenway do not significantly contribute to this activity.

b) Social:

Fewer residents and visitors would be expected to utilize the area if it were maintained exclusively for wildlife use. Further, the accessibility to the wildlife resource would be severely limited and thus inhibit its use for fish and wildlife viewing purposes.

c) Environmental:

Maintenance of wildlife and fish habitats is a dual goal of the Greenway program. The major difference in these two programs would be the development of trails and other passive recreational facilities.

d) Energy:

The use of the area exclusively for fish and wildlife habitat would preclude the development of alternative transportation facilities within the corridor. The loss of these facilities would lessen the potential for the actual use of these alternatives.

6) Dam Construction:

a) Economic:

The entire length of Bear Creek from Emigrant Lake to its confluence with the Rogue River is identified as having hydro potential. The developments would probably be considered low-head hydro facilities. The extent of this type of development would determine the extent of economic loss to the Greenway. Provided the sites were distributed fairly widely along the length of the trail, the impact would be negligible.

b) Social:

The extent of impact is again determined by the frequency of hydro site development. The uses are sufficiently compatible that if the developments were widely distributed, there

would be little impact. If the development flooded large amounts of the riparian vegetation, the loss would be significant.

c) Environmental:

i) The construction of low-head hydro facilities on Bear Creek would elevate stream temperatures and adversely affect cold water fish species.

ii) There would be a loss of riparian habitat due to flooding of those lands closest to the existing river channel.

iii) The facilities would increase noise levels near the development.

iv) The flooding of stream gravels would reduce anadromous fish species spawning area.

d) Energy:

The development of hydro facilities would have a positive impact on local energy supply.

B) Lost Creek to Prospect Trail

1) Timber Harvesting:

a) Economic:

i) Any loss of timber revenue or actions inhibiting free access to commercial stands of timber would have a negative economic impact on the area's economy, and, more specifically, would limit the property owner from using the property for the purpose of timber harvest. The extent of the impact would depend on the amount of timber revenue lost due to the trail's development.

For the most part, the trail is located in a Woodland Resource zone with much of the trail crossing land, by way of an easement and right-of-way agreement, owned by Boise Cascade and the Pacific Power and Light Company. The amount of land actually reserved for trail development is approximately 6.4 acres of Boise Cascade lands and 2.5 acres of PP&L lands. Neither company currently uses the area for commercial logging operations.

The easement agreement between the State of Oregon and Boise Cascade allows for right of access for trail users, and the clearing of brush and timber for construction and maintenance of the trail and hazard tree cutting within 30 feet of the centerline of the easement. Fair market value for any timber cut by the state shall be paid to the property owner. Title to all timber in the right-of-way is held by the property owner. For these reasons, the economic impact of the trail on timber harvesting would be negligible.

ii) The harvesting of timber within view of the trail would lessen the quality of the recreational experience, but would not have significant economic impacts.

b) Social:

i) Existing timber would not be lost for community development because any cut for trail construction or maintenance would be available for use. New growth of timber would be limited by trail development; however, the amount of new growth timber lost would not have significant impacts.

ii) Timber harvesting in view of the trail, and crossing of the trail by lumber related vehicles (allowed in the easement agreement) would be aesthetically displeasing. Crossing of the trail by vehicles would also create a safety hazard to trail users.

c) Environmental:

Timber harvest operations in the vicinity of the trail would create noise and dust while also resulting in increased erosion. Erosion would negatively affect the trail, with the consequence of increased maintenance responsibilities for the state.

d) Energy:

None noted.

2) Agricultural Uses:

a) Economic:

i) Limiting the use of trail right-of-way lands from livestock grazing would negatively impact the area's use as open range, affecting leasing income of the land by the property owner for such purposes. The easement agreement entered into by both Boise Cascade and PP&L with the state, does not prohibit using the area for grazing; however, discussions with Boise Cascade reveal the area is not used for grazing purposes.

ii) Maintenance costs for the state would increase due to damage of the trail if used by livestock.

b) Social:

The open range policy for livestock grazing and livestock use of the trail would conflict with trail use by recreationists.

c) Environmental:

Livestock use of the trail right-of-way would cause degradation of the trail.

d) Energy:

None noted.

3) Utility Facilities:

a) Economic:

The trail could interfere with free use of the property for the construction of utility facilities by PP&L; however, the easement agreement between the state and PP&L addresses this negative impact by stating that any interference the trail has with utility facilities would require the state to relocate the trail. This would increase costs to the state for new trail construction.