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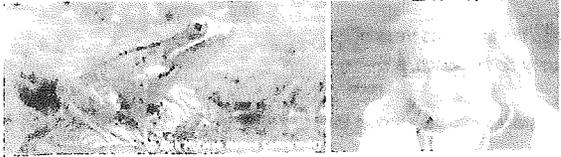
Lane County Commissioners' Meeting, Tuesday July 14, 2015 Ellen Otani

Good Morning. I'm Ellen Otani from the Ferry Street Bridge area of Eugene. I would like to discuss with you the importance of the Howard Buford Recreation Area Habitat Management Plan as a tool for making decisions about the highest and best use of the North Bottomlands, a charge I heard you give to Lane County Parks at the September 17, 2013 Commissioners' meeting. The Habitat Plan, under development since 2008 with a grant from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife with a panel of outside experts was presented to the Parks Advisory Committee in summary form ready to be finalized and implemented December 20, 2010. The full document has yet to be seen. Mr. Russell promised it would be funded in calendar 2015 and completed by December, but now, the Large Event Task Force's term has been extended and the Habitat Plan's estimated completion date pushed back to June 2016. The only document available for HBRA that considers the North Bottomlands' place in the Willamette Confluence and the fact that it includes rare wetland prairie, has been denied to the LETF, the general public, and you, the Commissioners for four, going on five years.

Surveys don't cut it. I feel the Lane Parks' mailed survey was biased. It lumped together the North Bottomlands with a non-profit's leasehold where the county can't even run events but which has the only potable water and toilets. Instead of the more objective seven-page Lane County summary of the OSU SCORP demand analysis the LETF has actually been using, Mike Russell posted a ringer, the 145-page, unmanageable statewide equivalent. But even under the best of circumstances, surveys only ask peoples' personal opinions. The LETF has been expected to make decisions with no objective site-based data. I would ask that you defer making any irrevocable decisions about what should happen to the North Bottomlands until you and the public examine the only document developed for HBRA that may let the land speak for itself.

FRIENDS

of Buford Park & Mt. Pisgah



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CALENDAR

Habitat Management Plan

How can we help assure the diverse wildlife, plants and natural beauty of the park thrive even as the climate changes, exotic weeds invade, park visitors increase, and hotter summers increase the chance of a destructive wildfire?

Big questions like these were contemplated in a habitat management planning process initiated in 2008. Buford Park's 1994 Master Plan called for Lane County to develop plans to manage the park's unique vegetation types and wildlife that depend on these ecosystems. Until recently, a lack of funding delayed development of a habitat plan.

In 2008, Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife (ODFW) designated the Mt. Pisgah area as an important "conservation opportunity area" in its statewide *Oregon Conservation Strategy*. In 2008, ODFW awarded the Friends a \$40,000 grant to assist Lane County with developing a habitat management plan. The Friends matched the grant with non-federal dollars and volunteer contributions. The planning effort was launched in late 2008 with the formation of an inter-agency "Technical Advisory Group" of experts to help develop the plan.

In 2009, Lane County held public workshops and took public comment on the draft conservation goals and objectives for the HBRA. The planning process paused in 2010, and since 2011, Lane County Parks and the Friends have collaborated to draft a comprehensive plan, which is currently undergoing staff review. When that step is complete, the plan will be reviewed by the Technical Advisory Group, stakeholders, and the Lane County Parks Advisory Committee, which will solicit public comments on the final draft. Eventually the plan will be recognized by the Lane County Board of Commissioners.

Purpose of the Plan

The purpose of the *Howard Buford Recreation Area Habitat Management Plan* is for Lane County and its partner agencies to identify goals, strategies and projects to effectively conserve a diversity of native habitats and species in the Howard Buford Recreation Area (HBRA or Buford Park) while effectively meeting demand for recreational use of the park. The *Habitat Management Plan* seeks to address identified threats to conservation targets, effectively manage habitat areas, reduce wildfire risk, and increase public safety within the park. The Plan will guide efforts by Lane County and its partners to secure sufficient resources for habitat conservation throughout Buford Park.

Conservation Vision

The planning process produced the following conservation vision:

The Howard Buford Recreation Area shall be managed to conserve and restore prairie, savanna and river systems in ways that support compatible recreational and educational uses described in the HBRA Master Plan (1994). The uplands shall sustain a dominance of increasingly rare Willamette Valley habitat types including a mosaic of oak savanna, oak woodland, and upland prairie with inclusions of wet prairie. The lowlands shall sustain healthy riparian (streamside) and aquatic habitats and processes. Together, upland and lowland native habitats shall support stable, diverse communities of rare plants and animals, including federally and state-listed threatened and endangered species.

Conservation Targets

The TAG examined available data on the vegetation trends, wildlife and plant populations, and defined eight key "conservation targets" on the park:

- **Creeks & Streams**
 - Riparian areas with intermittent flows typically running from October through early June.
 - Plant communities common within this system include oak woodland and wet prairie.
 - Conservation species:* Cutthroat trout
- **Willamette Riparian System & Associated Floodplains**

The riparian area is a dynamic biological and physical system that acts as the interface between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. This area encompasses the land and vegetation adjacent to Willamette river channels, oxbow lakes, alcoves, backwater areas, and sloughs that are influenced by perennial or intermittent water and the influence of hydric and fluvent soils.

Plant communities common within this system include ash-maple gallery forest, cottonwood bottomland forest, and willow shrub thickets.

Conservation species: Upper Willamette spring Chinook, Western pond turtle, northern red-legged frog, cutthroat trout, Oregon chub, and Bald eagle.

- **Oak Woodland**

A sparsely treed community dominated by oaks with tree density intermediate between the scattered trees of an oak savanna and the interlocking crowns of a closed canopy forest. Tree crowns usually do not touch, allowing sunlight to penetrate to the ground.

Oak woodland is frequently located on hillslopes of small buttes and valley foothills. It grades into savanna at the lower end of tree density and into closed canopy forest on the upper end.

Conservation species: Western gray squirrel, White-breasted nuthatch, Acorn woodpecker, Wayside aster, Oregon aster.

- **Buckbrush Chaparral**

Shrub dominated community with few to no trees located on excessively drained to shallow soils on hot, dry hillside exposures and upon gravel bars within the floodplain. The principle shrub species is buckbrush, *Ceanothus cuneatus*, with associations of snowberry, tall Oregon grape, and the occasional Oregon white oak tree.

A population Hedgerow hairstreak, *Satyrium saepium*, butterflies, uncommon at low elevations (below 1000'), utilize the buckbrush as its sole host plant at Mt. Pisgah.

Conservation species: Hedgerow hairstreak, Vesper sparrow, Blue-gray gnatcatcher

- **Wetland Prairie**

Grass and forb dominated communities with few to no trees or shrubs located on hydric soils that are saturated to the surface during the rainy season and dry during the summer.

Overall topographic relief is minimal but variable, and includes pedestals and hummocks emerging above water level as well as vernal pools.

Conservation species: Western Meadowlark, Yellow-Breasted chat, Willow flycatcher, Seeps and swales

- **Bradshaw's Lomatium**

Bradshaw's Lomatium, (*Lomatium bradshawii*), is a conservation target species at Buford Park because it is federally and state listed as an Endangered species. It occurs in the southeast corner of Buford Park and may be an important population because it is in the southeast corner of its range.

Bradshaw's Lomatium occurs only in wet prairie habitat.

- **Upland Prairie and Savanna**

Grass and forb dominated communities on non-hydric soils with few to no trees or shrubs (prairie), or with scattered open-grown trees that are not so dense as to break up the continuous grassland groundlayer (savanna). Principle tree species are Oregon white oak, California black oak, ponderosa pine, and less frequently, Douglas fir.

These grassland habitats were historically maintained by fire, which prevented succession to forest.

Conservation species: Western Meadowlark, Yellow-breasted chat, Wayside aster, Oregon aster, Gumweed/Willow dock/Great copper butterfly, Roemer's Fescue/Mardon butterfly, Camas pocket gopher, seeps and swales, herbaceous balds and rock outcrops.

- **Public Use**

Sustain compatible recreation within the Howard Buford Recreation Area. This includes all uses and activities identified within the 1994 Master Plan. The habitat management plan should provide guidance to ensure that recreation and public use does not jeopardize the significant natural values and conservation opportunities in the Mt. Pisgah area as noted in the Master Plan.

Conservation Threats

The TAG also identified activities that directly cause stress to the conservation targets, known as conservation threats.

Threats of greatest concern are:

- Invasion of non-native vegetation
- Invasion of non-native terrestrial animals
- Encroachment of native trees and shrubs
- Altered ecological fire regime
- Impacts from management
- Impacts from recreation

Looking ahead

The final plan will be define a ten-year scope of projects designed to enhance the conservation targets and improve park management to reduce threats (such as invasive species) to the park. In general, the plan will sustain recreational access (through improved trail design and management) while enhancing rare habitats.

Thank you, Technical Advisory Group!

We appreciate the expert contributions of the Habitat Management Plan "Technical Advisory Group" (TAG), which Lane County convened in 2008 and 2009 to assist with the habitat planning process. The members of the TAG included:

- Todd Winter, Lane County Parks Division (former manager)
- Paul Hoobyar, Watershed Initiatives
- Jason Blazar, Friends of Buford Park & Mt. Pisgah
- Bruce Newhouse, Ecologist and Friends of Buford Park & Mt. Pisgah Stewardship Technical Advisory Committee
- Ed Alverson, The Nature Conservancy
- Glenn Miller, Oregon Department of Agriculture
- Ben Tilley, Bonneville Power Administration
- Greg Wagenblast, Oregon Department of Forestry
- Brad Van Appel, Mount Pisgah Arboretum
- Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife Springfield Office staff
- Robert Swift, US Army Corps of Engineers



Check Our Calendar

Today	Week	Mon
Monday, September 8		
9:00am	Morning Regul	
Tuesday, September 9		
9:00am	Nursery Work I	
Thursday, September 11		
9:00am	Nursery Work I	
Monday, September 15		
9:00am	Morning Regul	
Tuesday, September 16		
9:00am	Morning Regul	

Stay Informed

To learn more about Friends of Buford Park & Mt. Pisgah, and how you can help conserve Mt. Pisgah's natural splendors, [subscribe](#) for our email list.

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Like Share +1

11/20/2014 10:00 AM

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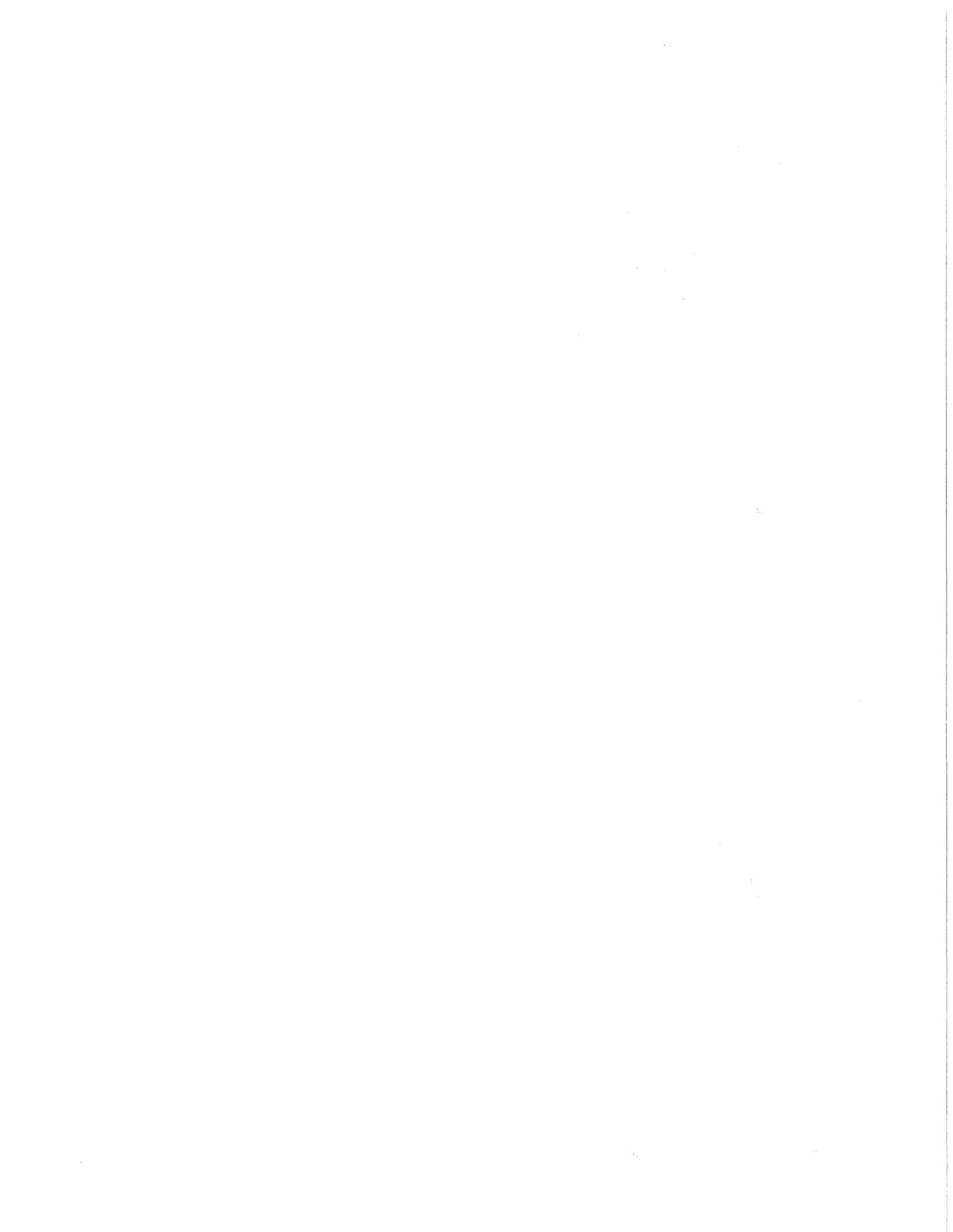
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**Parks Advisory Committee
December 20, 2010**

Members Present: Cat Koehn, Damien Gilbert, Pat Hoover, Jenny Oberst, Emily Schue, Carl Stiefbold and Les Weinstein

Members Absent:

Staff Present: Todd Winter, Phil Guyette and Judy Ferrell

Guests Present: Howard Schussler

Cat Koehn, Chair, called the meeting to order at 5:38 p.m.

I. Announcements/Agenda Modifications

No announcements/agenda modifications.

II. Review and Approve November Minutes

November minutes were approved as written. Jenny Oberst moved, Damien Gilbert seconded, motion passed.

III. Public Comment (Maximum of 20 Minutes)

No public comment.

IV. Action Item: Parks Five Year CIP-2010

1. Armitage Park Campground Hilltop Bathroom
2. Harbor Vista Park- Construct Bathroom
3. Richardson Park Marina
4. Camp Lane Lodge Winterization
5. Richardson Park Day Use Restroom #3 Rebuild
6. Eagle Rock- Renovation
7. Camp Lane – New Shelters
8. Perkins Peninsula – Picnic Shelter
9. Armitage Park – Play Structure
10. Perkins Peninsula Campground Construction
11. Kienzle Barn Picnic Area at HBRA
12. FBP Native Plant Nursery & Maintenance Facilities
13. HBRA- Horse Arena in North Meadow Area
14. Three- Mile Prairie Passive Recreation and Natural Space Area development

Motion to approve the 5 Year CIP as listed. Cat moved and Wes seconded. Motion passes.

V. Discussion Items:

HBRA Habitat Plan- The Habitat Management Planning for Mt. Pisgah and the Howard Buford Recreation Area handout was provided to all of the Parks Advisory Committee members. Howard Schussler recommended that all PAC members read the handout before making any recommendations. The long term vision for Mt. Pisgah and the Howard Buford Recreation Area is the conservation and restoration of a dynamically functioning prairie-savanna complex, as well as river systems with healthy riparian and aquatic processes and communities in ways that support compatible recreational and educational uses. The upland systems should sustain a mosaic of oak savanna, oak woodland, and upland prairie with inclusions of wet prairie. This prairie-savanna complex and riparian/aquatic systems should support a stable and diverse community of rare plants and animals including federally and state listed threatened or endangered species and the habitats that support them. FBP has come in front of the Parks Advisory Committee before regarding the Habitat Management Plan. We have a staff biologist and arborist that will review this plan as well. Once staff (biologist and arborist) has reviewed this plan they will report to the Parks Advisory Committee before any determination has been made. Once we come back to you (the Parks Advisory Committee) we (Parks) will invite Public Comment once the Parks Advisory Committee receives all Public Comment either written or in person the Parks Advisory Committee will take a vote on the Habitat Management Plan.

VI. Division Manager's Report – Todd Winter, Division Manager

PAC Vacancy Position- Due to Emily Schue vacating her position on the Parks Advisory Committee there will be one position available for Commissioner Sorenson to appoint. The Lane County Parks office has notified Commissioner Sorenson and is waiting to hear who has been appointed.

Hilltop Bathroom Project Armitage Park- The Lane County Parks department has applied for a grant to construct the Hilltop Bathroom project at Armitage Park. The Lane County Parks department will be notified in January 2011 with regards to the grant. If awarded the grant Lane County Parks department can start construction as early as April of 2011 with construction being completed around August of 2011.

Richardson Marina Bond- The Lane County Parks Department has been authorized to apply for a Marina Bond to replace the marina at Richardson Campground. Once the bond is approved a new marina will be floated in before the 2011 Camping Season starts.

VII. Good of the Order/Concerns of the Committee

Next PAC meeting is on February 14, 2011 at 5:30 pm.

IX. Adjournment

As there was no further business, the meeting adjourned at 7:10 pm.

Submitted by Judy Ferrell

SUMMARY of Draft Habitat Management Plan For Lane County's Howard Buford Recreation Area

CONSERVATION VISION

The long term vision for Mt. Pisgah and the Howard Buford Recreation Area is the conservation and restoration of a dynamically functioning prairie-savanna complex, as well as river systems with healthy riparian and aquatic processes and communities in ways that support compatible recreational and educational uses. The upland systems should sustain a mosaic of oak savanna, oak woodland, and upland prairie with inclusions of wet prairie. This prairie-savanna complex and riparian aquatic systems should support a stable and diverse community of rare plants and animals including federally and state listed threatened or endangered species and the habitats that support them.

CONSERVATION TARGETS & PROPOSED OBJECTIVES/ACTIONS

The Technical Advisory Group (TAG) identified eight "conservation targets" to protect under the umbrella of the Habitat Management Plan. Key objectives or actions to sustain the targets are summarized below each.

Public Use

Sustaining compatible recreation and enjoyment of the park is a conservation target. Public use will benefit from management actions that increase safety, interpret park habitats and reduce potential harm to the conservation targets.

- ❖ Manage vegetation to improve public safety and enjoyment of the park.
- ❖ Control poison oak along designated trails.
- ❖ Identify, establish, and manage "fire safe zones" for use in the event of major wildfire. Post signage about fire evacuation routes and safe zones at trailhead kiosks.
- ❖ Develop signage and interpretive programs to increase public appreciation of the park's habitats.
- ❖ Encourage or require all park users and their animals (horses, dogs) to stay on trails.
- ❖ Manage trail system to reduce impacts from recreation. Design and build trail with consideration of adjacent habitats and hydrology. Install seed removal kiosks at each trailhead for use by hikers, dog-owners and equestrians.

Willamette Riparian System & Floodplain

- ❖ Remove earthen fill and artificial barriers to allow the river to interact with its floodplain.
- ❖ Restore side channels, back water sloughs and alcoves that historically connected to the river.
- ❖ Restore floodplain habitat diversity by planting native plants.

Creeks & Streams

- ❖ Remove barriers to fish passage up to one mile upstream on streams that flow into the Willamette River.

Oak Woodland

- ❖ Use prescribed fire every 7 to 13 years to sustain much of the park's oak woodlands.
- ❖ Sow seed or plant native grass and wildflowers to increase native coverage in oak woodlands.

Buckbrush Chaparral

- ❖ Use prescribed fire every 50 to 75 years to expand and sustain about 40 acres of rare chaparral.
- ❖ Sow seed or plant buckbrush and associated native grasses and wildflowers to increase native coverage in areas designated within the future conditions plan as chaparral.

Summary of Draft Habitat Management Plan for Lane County's Howard Buford Recreation Area

June 2, 2009

conservation registry.org

Prairie and Savanna

- ❖ Identify accessible, high-priority areas to manage for prairie and savanna habitat. Reduce the cover of encroaching native trees and shrubs on priority areas.
- ❖ Use prescribed fire to every 3 to 7 years to sustain much of the park's prairie and savanna.
- ❖ Sow seed or plant native grass and wildflowers to increase native coverage in prairie and savanna.

Wetland Prairie

- ❖ Maintain and expand rare wet prairies.
- ❖ Use prescribed fire every 3 to 5 years to sustain the habitat.
- ❖ Expand wetland prairie by girdling or removing encroaching trees and shrubs.

Bradshaw's lomatium

Bradshaw's lomatium (Lomatium bradshawii) is a federally endangered wildflower found at Buford Park.

- ❖ Actions to maintain and expand wetland prairie habitat will help sustain this conservation target.

THREATS & PROPOSED OBJECTIVES/ACTIONS

The Technical Advisory Group identified 22 "threats" to the long term viability of the conservation targets. Six of the threats were characterized as high or very high and, if not addressed, will harm many or all conservation targets. Proposed objectives and actions to alleviate the three threats that pose the greatest potential harm are described below.

Habitat-modifying Invasive Vegetation

- ❖ Maintain an Early Detection Rapid Response program for "new" invasive weeds. Utilize trained volunteers to report new weed sightings, and follow up quickly to confirm report and control the weed.
- ❖ Prioritize control of invasive plants first along vectors of distribution, then on outlier populations, and finally control main populations.
- ❖ Invasive plants proposed for control include false brome, Maltese starthistle, spotted knapweed, cotoneaster, English ivy, Japanese knotweed, shining geranium, reed canary grass, and tansy ragwort.
- ❖ Following control activities, plant suitable native species.
- ❖ Encourage or require all park users and their animals (horses, dogs) to stay on trails. (Hikers, horses and dogs spread the seed of invasive plants.)

Habitat Modifying Invasive, non-native terrestrial animals

- ❖ Identify problem species and areas of occupation and work with agencies and landowners to reduce their populations in the Mt. Pisgah area.
- ❖ Develop inter-agency "Early Detection Rapid Response" program to report problem animals in Mt. Pisgah area.
- ❖ Discourage the release of domestic animals into natural areas.

Impacts/Trampling from management

- ❖ Define "best management practices" to reduce impacts on public use and habitats.
- ❖ Foster inter-agency partnership to develop an equipment-cleaning facility and/or to secure equipment designated for use in Mt. Pisgah area (to reduce spread of weeds from other sites).

OUR CONSERVATION VISION:

The long term vision for Mt. Pisgah and the Howard Buford Recreation Area is the conservation and restoration of a dynamically functioning prairie-savanna complex, as well as river systems with healthy riparian and aquatic processes and communities in ways that support compatible recreational and educational uses. The upland systems should sustain a mosaic of oak savanna, oak woodland, and upland prairie with inclusions of wet prairie. This prairie-savanna complex and riparian/aquatic systems should support a stable and diverse community of rare plants and animals including federally and state listed threatened or endangered species and the habitats that support them.

CONSERVATION TARGETS:

Upland prairie and savanna

Grass and forb dominated communities on non-hydric soils with few to no trees or shrubs (prairie), or with scattered open-grown trees that are not so dense as to break up the continuous grassland groundlayer (savanna). Principal tree species are Oregon white oak, California black oak, ponderosa pine and, less frequently, Douglas-fir. Locations vary from productive soils on the valley floor to shallow soils on hot, dry exposures in the valley foothills. These grassland habitats were historically maintained by fire, which prevented succession to forest. Upland prairie often grades continuously into savanna which in turn may grade into oak woodland.

Nested targets include:

- Western Meadowlark
- Yellow-breasted chat
- Wayside aster
- Oregon aster
- Gumweed / willow dock/ great copper butterfly
- Festuca roemerii / Mardon butterfly
- Camas pocket gopher
- Seeps and swales
- Herbaceous balds and rock outcrops

Oak woodland

A sparsely treed community dominated by oaks with tree density intermediate between the scattered trees of an oak savanna and the interlocking crowns of a closed canopy forest. Tree crowns usually do not touch, allowing sunlight to penetrate to the ground. Tree architecture is a mixture of open-grown oaks and more vase-shaped oaks whose canopies are constrained by nearby trees. The groundlayer of grasses and forb is broken up by tree shade and/or by the presence of dispersed or dense shrubs. Oak woodland is located on non-hydric soils with varied topography, frequently on hillslopes of small buttes and valley foothills. It grades into savanna at the lower end of tree density and into closed canopy forest on the upper end.

Nested targets include:

- Western gray squirrel
- White-breasted nuthatch
- Acorn woodpecker
- Wayside aster
- Oregon aster

Wetland Prairie

Grass and forb dominated communities with few to no trees or shrubs located on hydric soils that are saturated to the surface during the rainy season and dry during the summer. Perched water tables and relatively impermeable clay soils are characteristic of this wetland type. Overall topographic relief is minimal but variable, and includes pedestals and hummocks emerging above water level as well as vernal pools. Wetland prairie typically is found intermixed with associated communities of shrub-scrub wetland, forested wetlands, and swales.

Nested targets include:

- Western Meadowlark
- Yellow-Breasted Chat
- Willow flycatcher
- Seeps and swales

Bradshaw's Lomatium

Bradshaw's Lomatium (*Lomatium bradshawii*) is a conservation target species at the HBRA because it is federally and state listed as an Endangered species, it occurs in the southeast corner of the HBRA and may be an important population because it is in the southeast corner of its range.

Bradshaw's Lomatium occurs only in wet prairie habitat. Wet prairies that comprise suitable habitat have heavy clay soil and a seasonally high water table (water perched usually at or just above the surface) through the early part of the growing season, and often are dominated by Tufted Hairgrass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*). Historically, these sites were disturbed by fire (from indigenous peoples' burning practices), and/or flooding from rivers and/or high water tables.

Buckbrush chaparral

Shrub dominated community with few to no trees located on excessively drained to shallow soils on hot, dry hillside exposures and upon gravel bars within the floodplain. The principal shrub species is buckbrush, *Ceanothus cuneatus*, with associations of snowberry, tall Oregon grape, poison oak, and the occasional Oregon white oak tree. Lane County is the northern limit in the range of Buckbrush chaparral and Mt. Pisgah is the largest remaining patch of this habitat in the area. A population Hedgerow hairstreak (*Satyrium saepium*) butterflies, uncommon at low elevations (below 1000'), utilize the buckbrush as its sole host plant at Mt. Pisgah.

Nested targets include:

- Hedgerow hairstreak
- Vesper sparrow
- Blue-gray gnatcatcher

Willamette Riparian Systems and associated floodplain

The riparian area is a dynamic biological and physical system that acts as the interface between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. This area encompasses the land and vegetation adjacent to Willamette River channels, oxbow lakes, alcoves, backwater areas, and sloughs that are influenced by perennial or intermittent water and the influence of hydric and fluvial soils. The frequency and aerial extent of seasonal flooding, an integral disturbance regime, determines the form and ecosystem function of the floodplain. Plant communities common within this system include ash-maple gallery forest, cottonwood bottomland forest, and willow shrub thickets.

Nested targets include:

- Upper Willamette spring Chinook
- Western pond turtle
- Northern red-legged frog
- Cutthroat trout
- Oregon chub
- Bald Eagle

Creeks & Streams

Riparian areas with intermittent flows typically running from October through early June that originate from the slopes of Mt. Pisgah. These areas are characterized as first and second order streams. Those first order headwater streams are closely associated with seeps fed by ground water discharge. Plant communities common within this system include oak woodland and wet prairie.

Nested targets include:

- Cutthroat trout

Public Use

Sustain compatible recreation within the Howard Buford Recreation Area. This include all uses and activities identified within the 1994 Master Plan. The habitat management plan should provide guidance to ensure that recreation and public use does not jeopardize the significant natural values and conservation opportunities in the Mt. Pisgah area as noted in the master plan.

Summary of Threats
HRBA - Mt. Pisgah

Click the page-down icon to the right to view more summary tables.

Threats conservation targets		Wet prairie	Upland prairie	savanna	Oak woodland	Creeks and Streams	Willamette Riparian System and floodplain	Buckbrush Chaparral	Bradshaw's Iomatium (Lomatium bradshawii)	public use	Overall Threat Rank
Project-specific threats		1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	loss of ability to interact with floodplain - channelization	low	NA	NA	NA	high	high	low	low	low	
2	loss of ability to interact with floodplain - altered flow regime	low	NA	NA	NA	high	high	low	low	low	
3	lack of riparian vegetation for shade, wood recruitment, bank stabilization, habitat for insects (fish food supply)	low	NA	NA	NA	low	medium	low	NA	NA	
4	artificial blockages to fish passage (culverts)	medium	NA	NA	NA	high	high	NA	NA	NA	
5	upstream nonpoint source - chemical pollution	low	NA	NA	NA	low	high	low	low	medium	
6	upstream nonpoint source - temperature pollution	low	NA	NA	NA	low	high	low	low	low	
7	changing water flow patterns from natural range of variation - upstream	low	NA	NA	NA	low	high	NA	low	low	
8	changing water flow patterns from natural range of variation - within the HBRA	high	medium	low	low	high	high	low	high	low	
9	encroachment of native trees	high	high	medium	medium	low	low	high	high	low	
10	expansion of native shrubs	high	high	medium	medium	low	low	low	high	high	
11	expansion of non-native shrubs and small trees	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	medium	
12	livestock farming and ranching	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	
13	altered ecological fire regime	low	high	high	high	high	low	high	high	high	
14	invasive non native terrestrial animals (feral pigs, turkeys, E fox squirrel, opossum)	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	medium	
15	invasive non-native aquatic animals	medium	low	low	low	high	high	low	high	high	
16	invasive non native herbaceous plants	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	
17	invasive fungal or microbial species	low	low	high	high	medium	medium	high	high	medium	
18	problematic native animal species (elk)	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium	high	medium	
19	trampling from recreation	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	NA	
20	trampling from management	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	low	
21	roads and trails	medium	low	low	low	medium	high	low	high	low	
22	utility and service lines	medium	medium	medium	medium	low	medium	low	medium	low	
Threat Status for Targets and Site											

OBJECTIVE 1: By 2020, Improve signage and manage vegetation to improve public safety and enjoyment of the park. (objective seeks to alleviate threats to Public Use)

- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: By 2010, minimize adverse impacts of management activities upon Public Use.
 - action step: Maintain a permanent 'notice' board at trail head to inform park users of area closures.
 - action step: utilize trailside temporary signage ("sandwich board or equivalent) to inform trail users of nearby hazards associated with land management practices.
 - action step: limit the installation of permanent signage along trails.
 - action step: limit the use of flagging tape and the period it is posted in the field.
- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: By 2011, manage vegetation within designated parking areas to enhance visibility and deter crime.
- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: By 2012, collaborate with ODF to identify and establish a system of "fire safe zones" within the park and incorporate fire evacuation information within signage posted at the trailhead.
- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: By 2014, all hazard trees have been removed within 30' of the edge of designated trail corridors.
- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: By 2020, Populations of poison oak are controlled along all designated recreational trail corridors.
 - action step: Inventory patches of poison oak growing within 5' of the edge of all recreational trails.
 - action step: Remove poison oak growing within 5' of recreational trail edge.
 - action step: Maintain trail edges with annual mowing.

OBJECTIVE 2: By 2014 >50% of park patrons understand and appreciate the unique qualities that make the HBRA and the broader Mt. Pisgah area a priority for conservation. (objective seeks to enhance viability of Public Use with consideration of this key attribute and alleviate impacts from recreation upon conservation targets)

- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: By 2010, Collaborate with Friends of Buford Park, Mt Pisgah Arboretum, and other stakeholders to educate park patrons about concern regarding off trail activity and cultivate trail ethic.
 - action step: Develop signage and associated educational materials and post at trailhead.
 - action step: Maintain and update trail map to clearly indicate segments of closed trail.
- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: By 2014, partner with Friends of Buford Park, Lane County tourism board, Mt. Pisgah Arboretum, the University of Oregon, and watershed councils to develop an interpretation program including media outreach, guided tours, self guided tours (using digital media), and informational displays. The program should enhance appreciation for Mt. Pisgah's natural capital, elevate understanding of conservation issues, and cultivate a "leave no trace ethic".

OBJECTIVE 3: By 2020, improve designated trails and associated trail management program to support compatible recreation within the HBRA for all park patrons. (objective seeks to alleviate impacts of recreation upon conservation targets)

- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: By 2010, Conservation objectives help guide and influence levels of public use.
- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: By 2010, amend park rules to encourage or require all park users, including equestrians and dogs, to stay on trail.
 - action step: consult with Parks Advisory Committee for guidance and policy direction.
- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: By 2012, collaborate with Friends of Buford Park and Mt. Pisgah Arboretum among other partners to initiate a volunteer program to manage vegetation to preserve and enhance viewpoints.
- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: By 2012, collaborate with Friends of Buford Park, Mt. Pisgah Arboretum, Northwest Youth Corps, and Oregon Equestrian Trails to develop an updated trail management plan with input from diverse group of stakeholders. Plan should include Best Operating Practices and trail standards to guide development of all season trail system. Trail standards should seek to minimize the impact of trail infrastructure upon adjacent landscape. Plan should consider actions to address management of high use areas including assorted viewpoints and focal points such as the summit and the swing hill. Furthermore, it will address seasonal closure of trail segments that traverse sensitive regions of the park (with regards to habitat usage, ie nesting seasons, hydrology, soils, slope, etc).
 - action step: inventory condition of all trails.

Habitat Management Planning for Mt. Pisgah and the Howard Buford Recreation Area

- action step: evaluate trail proximity and minimum patch size of target habitats to identify areas where trails are undermining viability of conservation targets.
- action step: construct seed removal stations at each trail head including capacity to accommodate equestrians (horse trailers, horses, etc).
- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: By 2012, initiate a forage production program to produce "Pisgah" hay with consultation from area ranchers and equestrian groups.
 - note: Distribute forage with preference for those individuals who bring animals into the HBRA.

OBJECTIVE 4: By 2014, All activities and practices associated with management of natural areas, recreational facilities (including but not limited to trails and parking areas), and utility corridors follow best management practices identified within the "Stewardship Tool Box" of the Habitat Management Plan. (objective seeks to alleviate impacts from management)

- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: By 2010, Conservation objectives help guide and influence land management practices.
- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: By 2011, partner with confluence area land management agencies to develop an equipment cleaning facility.
- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: By 2014, collaborate with agency partners to secure designated equipment for use specifically within natural areas in the Mt. Pisgah area.

OBJECTIVE 5: By 2020, >50% of all prairie and savanna, oak woodland, and wet prairie is under the threshold for woody cover and by 2030, >75%. (objective seeks to enhance viability of prairie and savanna, oak woodland, and wet prairie and abate the threat of encroachment of native woody vegetation with consideration of this key ecological attribute)

- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: By 2010, Collaborate with Bonneville Power Administration, Friends of Buford Park, Oregon Department of Forestry, amongst other partners to initiate a program to remove native woody vegetation.
 - action step: Prioritize removal of Douglas fir and other native trees (including but not limited to big leaf maple, incense cedar, Oregon ash, and Oregon white oak) within patches of target habitat where existing infrastructure facilitates access to expedite project implementation consistent with best management practices delineated within the Stewardship Tool Box section of the habitat management plan.
 - action step: Identify areas where legacy trees (per definition) are under immediate threat and prioritize action to abate threat.

OBJECTIVE 6: By 2020, restore fire regime to achieve a fire return interval of 3-13 years over at least 1500 acres spanning prairie and savanna, oak woodland, and wet prairie. (objective seeks to enhance viability of prairie and savanna, oak woodland, and wet prairie and abate the threat of an altered ecological fire regime within the HBRA with consideration of this key ecological attribute)

- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: collaborate with Oregon Department of Forestry East Lane District and other fire management agencies to implement annual prescribed burns.
- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: By 2011, collaborate with Oregon Department of Forestry East Lane District to revise fire suppression plan.
- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: By 2014, manage fuels along the edge of patches of target habitat to reduce potential for fire escape and catastrophic fire conditions.

OBJECTIVE 7: By 2020, 10 or more 10+ acre patches of prairie, savanna, oak woodland, and wet prairie have 5 or more high fidelity native herbaceous species with 75% frequency and 10 or more additional native herbaceous species occurring with at least 25% frequency. (objective seeks to enhance viability of prairie, savanna, and wet prairie with consideration of this key ecological attribute)

- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: enhance low quality patches of existing habitat
- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: By 2010 expand Friends of Buford Park nursery program capacity to support projected need of native plant materials (seeds and plants) to re-vegetate areas following completion of enhancement activities.

OBJECTIVE 8: By 2020, more than 75% of potential acres of wet prairie are in patches of 10 acres or more. (objective seeks to enhance viability of Bradshaw's lomatium and wet prairie with consideration of this key ecological attribute)

- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: restore areas of wet prairie that have been filled, drained, adversely affected by adjacent land management (such as modification of upslope/upslope hydrology in conjunction with trail infrastructure) or otherwise modified.
- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: identify intact wet prairie on adjacent properties and seek opportunities to collaborate with neighboring landowners to manage wetland prairie.

OBJECTIVE 9: By 2025, restore fire regime to achieve a fire return interval of 50-75 years over at least 40 acres. (objective seeks to enhance viability of buckbrush chaparral with consideration of this key ecological attribute)

- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: By 2010 expand Friends of Buford Park nursery program capacity to support projected need of native plant materials (seeds and plants) to re-vegetate areas following completion of prescribed burns.
- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: collaborate with Oregon Department of Forestry East Lane District and other fire management agencies to implement prescribed burns within at least 4 distinct units. Units should be at least 5 acres and no larger than 13 acres in size. The size and form of unit will be determined with consideration of slope, aspect, and proximity to established control features such as Buckbrush creek, trail 3, trail 5, or trail 6.

OBJECTIVE 10: For all habitat modifying non-native aquatic and terrestrial species found within patches of each conservation target, by 2012 all problem species have been identified and areas of occupation delineated, by 2020 all populations are reduced to less than 5% of 2012 levels. (objective seeks to abate the threat of invasion of non native terrestrial animals)

- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: Initiate an Early Detection Rapid Response program in partnership with LCARA, ODA, and ODFW to report observations of problem species within the Mt. Pisgah area.
- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: Collaborate with LCARA, Feral Cat Coalition, Oregon Humane Society, and related groups to initiate education campaign to discourage people from releasing domestic animals into natural areas.
- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: Trap and remove problem species from the HBRA.
- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: Collaborate with neighboring landowners (public and private), stakeholders, and watershed councils to control problem species on adjoining lands and in the broader confluence/Mt. Pisgah area.

OBJECTIVE 11: For all habitat modifying non-native plant species found within patches of each conservation target, by 2012 all secondary invaders are controlled along vectors of distribution, by 2015 all outlier populations are being treated and main populations are being contained, By 2020 the main populations have been managed. (objective seeks to abate threat of invasion of non native vegetation (herbaceous and woody plants))

- A complete list and profile of "habitat modifying non-native plant species" will be included within the habitat management plan.
- "habitat modifying non-native plant species" were identified through screening all non-native species known to occur within the HBRA with standardized assessment tool created by NPS and USGS.
- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: By 2010 initiate an Early Detection Rapid Response program in collaboration with WEEDIN
- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: By 2010 expand Friends of Buford Park nursery program capacity to support projected need of native plant materials (seeds and plants) to re-vegetate areas following completion of control activities.
- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: By 2012 remove all "secondary invaders" (ie. nipplewort, wall lettuce...) from edges of roads, recreational trails, and wildlife trails.
- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: By 2012 partner with Friends of Buford Park, Mt. Pisgah Arboretum amongst other partners to establish a stewardship endowment to support on-going annual invasive species control activities.
- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: By 2020 populations of false brome, Maltese starthistle, spotted knapweed, cotoneaster, English ivy, knotweed, amongst other species have been controlled to less than 5% of 2009 area of occupation.

- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: control populations of shining geranium, Reed canary grass, tansy ragwort amongst other species growing within vicinity of rare, sensitive, and listed plants and animals.
 - NOTE: Action steps will identify areas of control and denote priorities.
- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: By 2015 remove individual trees and patches of English hawthorn, common pear, Myrobalan plum, sweet cherry...
 - NOTE: Action steps will identify areas of control and denote priorities.
- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: By 2020 remove patches of Armenian blackberry and Scot's broom.
 - NOTE: Action steps will identify areas of control and denote priorities.
- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: Collaborate with neighboring landowners (public and private), stakeholders, and watershed councils to control invasive species on adjoining lands and in the broader confluence/Mt. Pisgah area.

OBJECTIVE 12: >75% of 1 mile stream segments from confluence with either Coast Fork or Middle Fork of Willamette River (correlates with watershed) are free of aquatic passage barriers by 2020. (objective seeks to enhance viability for creeks and streams with consideration of this key ecological attribute)

- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: Initiate a volunteer assessment program in cooperation with Friends of Buford Park, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, CF and MF watershed councils to identify and remove aquatic passage barriers.
- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: Partner with regulatory agencies including LC Land Management, watershed councils, and neighboring landowners to prevent creation of future aquatic passage barriers.

OBJECTIVE 13: By 2020, 50% of stream miles rated poor in 2009 are in good condition for macro-invertebrates. (objective seeks to enhance viability for creeks and streams with consideration of this key ecological attribute)

- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: restore stream reaches that have been straightened, channelized, or dewatered.
- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: Modify grazing practices by lessee near streams on HBRA.
- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: By 2010 expand Friends of Buford Park nursery program capacity to support projected need of native plant materials (seeds and plants) to re-vegetate areas following completion of restoration activities.

OBJECTIVE 14: By 2025, 75% of the historic floodplain is reconnected and functioning within the contemporary floodplain. (objective seeks to enhance viability for Willamette Riparian system and its floodplain with consideration of this key ecological attribute)

- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: By 2010 expand Friends of Buford Park nursery program capacity to support projected need of native plant materials (seeds and plants) to re-vegetate areas following completion of restoration activities.
- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: remove plugs and constructed barriers that obstruct connectivity with the river for flows equal to or greater than bank full events.
- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: restore historic alcoves, side channels, back water sloughs and connect to the river.
- ❖ STRATEGIC ACTION: Collaborate with neighboring landowners (public and private), stakeholders, and watershed councils to restore historic alcoves, side channels, back water sloughs and connect to the river on adjoining lands and in the broader confluence/Mt. Pisgah area.

Oregon Resident Outdoor Recreation Demand Analysis – Lane County Summary

2013-2017 Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan Supporting Documentation

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12 November, 2012



Background

In preparation for the 2013-2017 Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) contracted with Oregon State University (OSU) to conduct a statewide survey of Oregon residents regarding their 2011 outdoor recreation participation in Oregon, as well as their opinions about parks and recreation management. This report summarizes key findings of the survey for Lane County. For review of statewide survey results, please see the full survey report, Oregon Resident Outdoor

Recreation Demand Analysis, online at: <http://www.oregon.gov/oprd/PLANS/docs/scorp/2013->

[2018_SCORP/Demand_Analysis.pdf](http://www.oregon.gov/oprd/PLANS/docs/scorp/2013-2018_SCORP/Demand_Analysis.pdf)
Lane.pdf

Survey Methodology

The survey was conducted using a random sample of Oregon households. In order to generate sufficient responses for each county, the sample was stratified by county. Separate random samples were drawn from each county. Surveying Oregonians consisted of 50,150 mail outs, with 46,348 of the surveys deliverable (92%). Of those delivered, 8,860 completed surveys were obtained, for an overall response rate of 19%. This response rate is typical of statewide, general population surveys that are long and do not include token financial incentives. Sample data were weighted to represent county-level population proportions and statewide age-related proportions. For a detailed description of the survey methodology, please see the full survey report at the web link provided above.

Activity	User Occasions	% Population Participating
Golf	668,138	9.3
Disc golf	338,262	4.9
Skateboarding, inline skating, roller skating, roller skiing	378,518	4.2
Rock climbing, bouldering, mountaineering	97,632	4.0
Orienteering, geocaching	204,769	3.9
Hang gliding, sky diving, paragliding	8,038	<1.0
Visiting historic sites / history-themed parks (history-oriented museums, outdoor displays, visitor centers, etc.)	681,560	43.5
Nature Study Activities		
Bird watching	3,168,767	13.3
Whale watching	76,607	13.9
Exploring tidepools	518,988	31.1
Other nature / wildlife / forest / wildflower observation	2,849,965	30.3
Visiting botanical gardens	92,394	13.2
Visiting nature centers	149,608	16.2
Outdoor photography, painting, drawing	1,469,722	17.3
Collecting (rocks, plants, mushrooms, berries)	1,524,568	26.6
Vehicle-based Camping Activities		
RV / motorhome / trailer camping	528,398	18.1
Car camping with a tent	894,358	34.6
Motorcycle camping with a tent	21,969	1.7
Yurts / camper cabins	22,838	5.8
Fishing, Hunting, Shooting Activities		
Fly fishing	313,805	6.9
Fishing from a boat (other than fly fishing)	726,471	19.6
Fishing from a bank or shore (other than fly fishing)	933,174	21.9
Crabbing	236,906	19.4
Shellfishing / clamming	112,012	3.3
Big game hunting with a gun	508,931	9.8
Big game hunting with a bow	97,064	2.8
Waterfowl hunting	24,632	2.7
Upland bird or small game hunting	114,741	3.9
Target / skeet shooting / archery	334,557	11.5
Non-motorized Water-based and Beach Activities		
White-water canoeing, kayaking, rafting	130,095	13.1
Flat-water canoeing, sea kayaking, rowing, stand-up paddling, tubing / floating	359,911	13.1
Surfing / ocean stand-up paddling	3,951	1.0
Windsurfing / kiteboarding	<1,000	<1.0
Sailing	149,874	1.8
Beach activities -- ocean	1,425,211	52.5
Beach activities -- lakes, reservoirs, rivers	2,561,091	39.6
Swimming / playing in outdoor pools / spray parks	1,386,065	16.8
Snorkeling / SCUBA diving	150,901	1.3

*Bicycle touring was asked as a separate question regarding participation only.

Camping Likelihood and Priority Needs

This set of questions asked people to rate various camping types using 5-point Likert scales according to the likelihood of using a type of camping when or if the individual went camping at an Oregon State Park campground (1 = Not at all likely to 5 = Very likely), and to rate their perceived need for more of each type of camping near the individual's community (1 = Lowest priority need to 5 = Highest priority need).

For Lane County residents, drive-in tent sites had the highest likelihood of use, while hiker-biker sites had the lowest likelihood of use (Table 3). Drive-in tent sites had the highest priority need, while RV sites had the lowest priority need.

Table 3. Likelihood and Priority Need for Camping Type, Lane County

Camping Type	How likely to use camping type in state park*	Level of priority need for camping type near your community*
RV sites	2.2	2.1
Cabins or yurts w/ heat, lights	2.9	2.8
Cabins or yurts w/ heat, lights, bathroom, kitchen	2.9	2.7
Drive-in tent sites	3.7	3.2
Hike-in tent sites	2.5	2.8
Hiker-biker sites	1.9	2.3
Other type	2.9	3.0

* Means scores for 5-point Likert Scale (1 = "Not at all likely" or "Lowest priority need" to 5 = "Very likely" or "Highest priority need")

Priorities for the Future

Survey participants were asked about their opinions on priorities for the future in and near their community. Respondents were asked to rate several items for investment by park and forest agencies using a 5-point Likert scale (1 = Lowest priority need to 5 = Highest priority need). Items were developed by the steering committee, representing several municipal-type areas and beyond.

Table 4 reports Lane County results, with items listed in descending order by mean priority ratings. The top priority needs for Lane County residents are soft surface walking trails, access to waterways and playgrounds with natural materials (Natural Play Areas). Nature and wildlife viewing areas, picnic areas for small groups and off-street bicycle trails rated high as well. Outdoor tennis and basketball courts, off-highway vehicle trails / areas and baseball / softball fields rated the lowest on priority investments.

Table 4. Priorities for the Future, What Park and Forest Agencies Should Invest In, Lane County—Mean For 5-Point Likert (1 = “Lowest priority need” to 5 = “Highest priority need”)

Item	Mean
Dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths	3.7
Public access sites to waterways	3.6
Children’s playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	3.3
Nature and wildlife viewing areas	3.3
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>small</u> visitor groups	3.2
Off-street bicycle trails and pathways	3.1
Children’s playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swing sets, slides, and climbing apparatuses	2.9
Paved / hard surface walking trails and paths	2.9
Community gardens	2.9
Off-leash dog areas	2.9
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>large</u> visitor groups	2.8
Designated paddling routes for canoes, kayaks, rafts, driftboats	2.8
Multi-use fields for soccer, football, lacrosse, etc.	2.5
Baseball / softball fields	2.4
Off-highway vehicle trails / areas	2.4
Basketball courts	2.3
Outdoor tennis courts	2.1

Value and Delivery for Benefits of Parks and Recreation Services

Lane County residents that participated in outdoor recreation activities were also asked their opinions related to the benefits provided by park and recreation agencies. First, respondents were asked to rate each benefit type based on how valued it is using a 5-point Likert scale (1 = Least valued to 5 = Most valued). Next, they were asked to rate how well park and recreation agencies are currently delivering each benefit type using a similar scale (1 = Currently does not deliver at all to 5 = Currently delivers extremely well).

Ranging from a mean score of 3.1 to 4.3 on the 5-point scale, preserve open space, improve physical health, community desirability and improve mental health rated the highest valued in Lane County. Lowest valued benefits in Lane County included help attract new residents / businesses, promote tourism and increase property values. Delivery of benefits ranged from a mean score of 2.8 to 3.5, with improving physical health, preserve open space and community desirability rated the highest delivered in Lane County. Lowest delivered benefits in Lane County included help attract new residents / businesses, help reduce crime and increase property values.

Table 5. Value and Delivery for Benefits of Parks and Recreation Services, Lane County

Value For Benefits of Parks and Recreation Services—Mean for 5-point Likert (1 = "Least valued" to 5 = "Most valued")		Delivery of Benefits of Parks and Recreation Services—Mean for 5-point Likert (1 = "Currently does not deliver at all" to 5 = "Currently delivers extremely well")	
Benefit	Value Mean	Benefit	Delivery Mean
Preserve open space and the environment	4.3	Improve physical health and fitness	3.5
Improve physical health and fitness	4.2	Preserve open space and the environment	3.5
Make your community a more desirable place to live	4.0	Make your community a more desirable place to live	3.4
Improve mental health and reduce stress	4.0	Provide opportunities for social interaction	3.3
Help reduce crime	3.9	Improve mental health and reduce stress	3.2
Preserve historical features in your community	3.8	Enhance a sense of place and community	3.2
Enhance a sense of place and community	3.8	Preserve historical features in your community	3.1
Provide opportunities for social interaction	3.5	Promote tourism	3.1
Increase property values in your community	3.2	Increase property values in your community	2.9
Promote tourism	3.2	Help reduce crime	2.8
Help attract new residents and businesses	3.1	Help attract new residents and businesses	2.8

LETF: For full report see: Large Events Survey Final Report

Next, we would like to ask you some questions about large events at Lane County Parks.

Lane County Parks has regularly hosted large events—events with 1,000 or more attendees—at selected parks since 1997. Lane County allows these events at its largest parks, which are listed by name in Question 6 and shown on the Lane County Parks Map on the County's website at: <http://www.lanecounty.org/DEPARTMENTS/PW/PARKS/Documents/ParksMap.pdf>

Over the last few years, Lane County Parks has partnered with vendors and the community to host about 15 large events per year. Some examples of the events held in Lane County Parks over the last few years include single-day musical festivals (such as the Cascadia Music Festival), multi-day musical festivals (such as Faerieworlds), community celebrations, sporting events (such as Triathlon Eugene, the Dirty Dash, or the McKenzie River Half Marathon), botanical events (such as the Mushroom Festival or Wildflower Festival), classic car shows, cultural arts events, historical reenactments (such as the Civil War reenactment), and youth camping events (such as the Boy Scout Camporee). *① Not county events*

Rental and other fees from large events have the potential to contribute gross revenues of up to \$100,000 to Lane County Parks each year. The portion of revenue from these fees remaining after expenses support the Parks Division in providing maintenance at existing parks and support habitat restoration and other activities in Parks. Large events also provide opportunities for community enrichment and outdoor activities. However, large events can have negative impacts such as impacts on neighbors, environmental impacts, impacts on other park visitors, or traffic. *② Gross not net which was running*

The following questions ask your opinions about allowing large events in Lane County Parks. *20% of gross averaging \$50,000/year or \$10,000/year net*

Q-8 In the last year, how many large events have you attended?

How many large events have you attended at any location?	How many of these large events were held at a Lane County park?
32% 0 (none)	38% 0 (none)
37% 1-2 large events	42% 1-2 large events
19% 3-4 large events	10% 3-4 large events
12% 5 or more large events	2% 5 or more large events
1% Do not know	9% Do not know

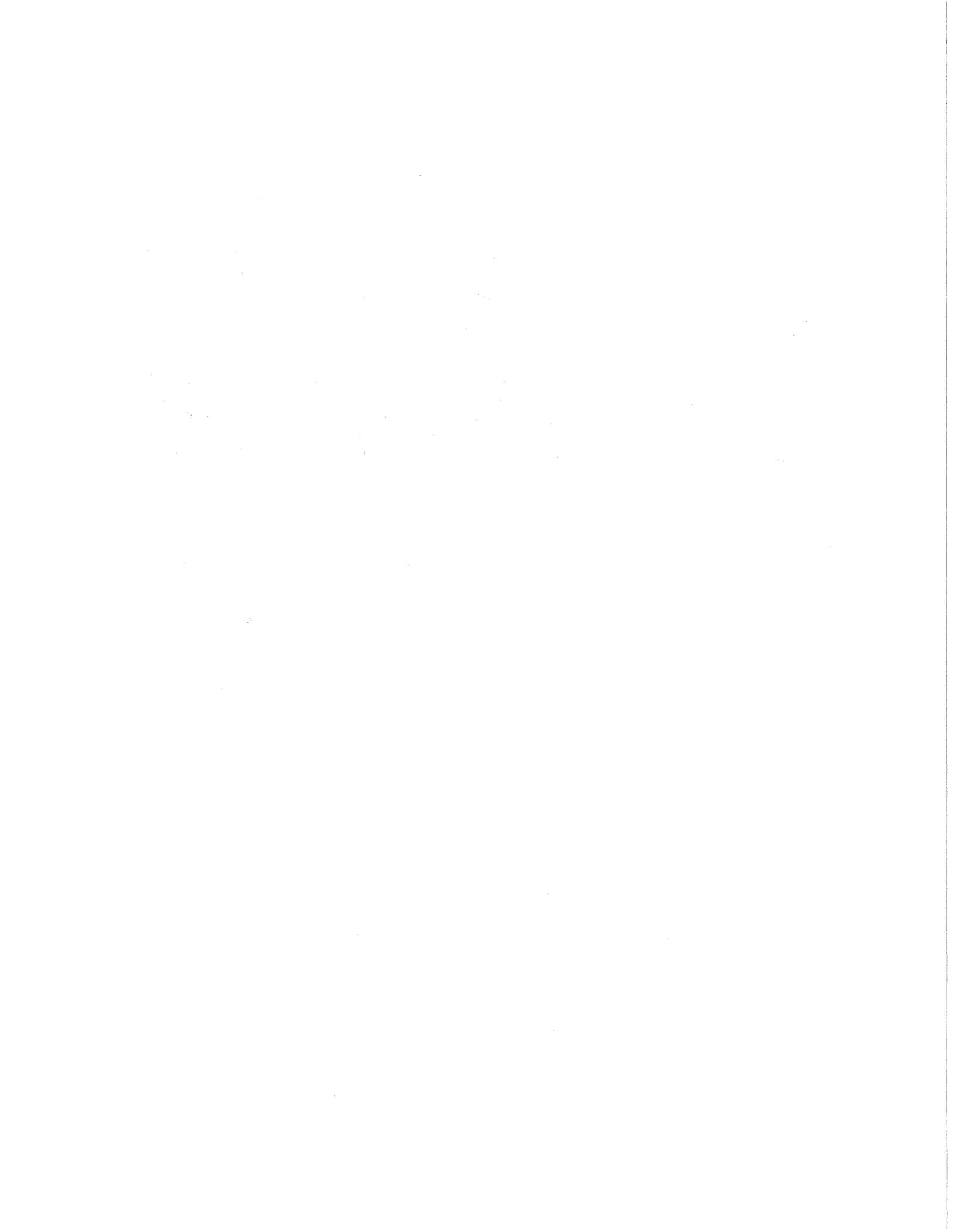
Q-9 Do you think that Lane County should allow large events at some or all of the County's large parks?

- 21% Allow all large events
- 71% Allow large events under some circumstances
- 5% Not sure
- 3% Do not allow any large events

Voucher for \$40 park pass to all surveyed.

→ If you do think that large events should not be allowed, what are the main reasons? (Check all that apply.)

- n=32 Cumulative impacts from multiple events
- n=37 Environmental impacts
- n=25 Fire safety
- n=49 Impact on neighbors
- n=37 Impact on other park visitors
- n=25 Large events are incompatible with other park uses
- n=34 Late event hours
- n=46 Noise from amplified performances
- n=25 Noise from other event activities
- n=34 Parking
- n=28 Public safety
- n=41 Drunkenness and controlled substance abuse
- n=35 Traffic
- Other (Explain) _____



WETF



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Lane County, Oregon Departments PW Parks

Tinyurl link for online survey prior to June 3 public meeting. Emerald Meadows at Buford Park

- Water: **Yes** **no**
- Toilets: **Yes** **no**
- Picnic Tables: **Yes** **no**
- Tent Sites: **No**
- Trailer Sites: **No**
- Boat Ramp: **No**
- Showers: **No**
- Water Sports: **No**
- Fishing: **Yes**
- Hiking: **Yes**
- Hunting: **No**
- Disabled Access: **Yes** **no**

(one portapotty by the horse corral.)

Location: Take I-5 south to the 30th Avenue/LCC exit. At the second light turn left over I-5 and at the stop sign turn left and proceed down the hill to the Texaco Station, then turn right. Turn left onto Seavey Loop Road and drive about 2 miles to the park.

Park Agency: Lane County Parks
Watershed: Middle Fork Willamette
Latitude/Longitude: 44.00474 / -122.966438

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