



Eugene City Council

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EUGENE CITY COUNCIL AGENDA

May 16, 2022

7:30 p.m. EUGENE CITY COUNCIL PUBLIC HEARING

As the state and community recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, City Council meetings will continue to be held using virtual meeting technology. Information regarding options for access and participation will be available at <https://www.eugene-or.gov/3360/Webcasts-and-Meeting-Materials>

**Meeting of May 16, 2022;
Her Honor Mayor Lucy Vinis Presiding**

Councilors

Claire Syrett, President
Mike Clark
Randy Groves
Emily Semple

Matt Keating, Vice President
Greg Evans
Jennifer Yeh
Alan Zelenka

7:30 p.m. EUGENE CITY COUNCIL PUBLIC HEARING

1. PUBLIC HEARING: An Ordinance Concerning the Use of Electric Micromobility Devices in the Whilamut Natural Area of Alton Baker Park; Amending the East Alton Baker Park Plan; and Amending Section 5.160 of the Eugene Code, 1971.

The Eugene City Council welcomes your interest in these agenda items. This meeting location is wheelchair-accessible. For the hearing impaired, an interpreter can be provided with 48 hours' notice prior to the meeting. Spanish-language interpretation will also be provided with 48 hours' notice. To arrange for these services, contact the receptionist at 541-682-5010. City Council meetings are telecast live on Metro Television, Comcast channel 21, and rebroadcast later in the week.

El consejo de la Ciudad de Eugene agradece su interés en estos asuntos de la agenda. El lugar de la reunión tiene acceso para sillas de ruedas. Se puede proveer a un intérprete para las personas con discapacidad auditiva si avisa con 48 horas de anticipación. También se puede proveer interpretación para español si avisa con 48 horas de anticipación. Para reservar estos servicios llame al 541-682-5010. Las reuniones del consejo de la ciudad se transmiten en vivo por Metro Television, Canal 21 de Comcast y son retransmitidas durante la semana.

For more information, contact the Council Coordinator at 541-682-5010,
or visit us online at www.eugene-or.gov.

EUGENE CITY COUNCIL AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY



Public Hearing: An Ordinance Concerning the Use of Electric Micromobility
Devices in the Whilamut Natural Area of Alton Baker Park;
Amending the East Alton Baker Park Plan; and Amending Section
5.160 of the Eugene Code, 1971.

Meeting Date: May 16, 2022
Department: Public Works
www.eugene-or.gov

Agenda Item Number: 1
Staff Contact: Rob Inerfeld
Contact Telephone Number: 541-682-5343

ISSUE STATEMENT

The City Council will hold a public hearing on proposed amendments to the East Alton Baker Park Plan and the Eugene Code to allow the use of electric micromobility devices on select shared use paths in the Whilamut Natural Area of Alton Baker Park.¹

BACKGROUND

On April 20, 2022, the City Council held a work session to consider the use of electric micromobility devices on shared use paths in the Whilamut Natural Area. Council directed the City Manager to bring back for Council consideration an ordinance to amend the East Alton Baker Park Plan and city code to allow electric micromobility devices on select shared use paths within the Whilamut Natural Area.

This public hearing is to consider an ordinance that would: (1) amend the East Alton Baker Park Plan to exempt electric micromobility devices from the Plan's general prohibition on motor vehicles within the Plan area (the Whilamut Natural Area) and to allow electric micromobility devices only on the select shared use paths; and (2) amend the city code to remove the corresponding text that prohibits micromobility devices in the Whilamut Natural Area. The map included with the Ordinance at Attachment B shows the select shared use paths within the Whilamut Natural area where electric micromobility devices would be allowed. The map at Attachment A shows where electric micromobility devices would be allowed in the context of the larger path system.

At the April 20 work session, staff presented a map that mistakenly mislabeled two segments of Day Island Road near the northwest boundary of the Whilamut Natural Area, implying that Council action would be needed to allow electric micromobility devices on these two segments.

¹ In 2002, the area formerly referred to as "East Alton Baker Park" was officially named the "Whilamut Natural Area of Alton Baker Park." The City has not yet updated the "East Alton Baker Park Plan" or the reference in EC 5.160 to reflect the 2002 naming. This AIS uses "Whilamut Natural Area" wherever appropriate.

{00407840;2}

Upon closer review, these street segments are located *outside* of the East Alton Baker Park Plan/Whilamut Natural Area boundary and, therefore, not subject to its prohibition. The contextual map included at Attachment A to this AIS correctly identifies the two segments as streets located outside of the Whilamut Natural Area.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL DIRECTION

[On April 20, 2022, the City Council held a work session on whether to allow use of electric micromobility devices on shared use paths in East Alton Baker Park.](#) Council directed the City Manager to bring back for Council consideration an ordinance to amend the East Alton Baker Park Plan and city code to allow electric micromobility devices on select shared use paths within the Whilamut Natural Area.

[On July 13, 2020, the City Council adopted Ordinance No. 20635,](#) “An Ordinance Concerning the Use of Micromobility Devices and Amending Sections 5.010 and 5.160 of Eugene Code, 1971.” The amendment allows electric micromobility devices on shared-use paths, with the exception of paths located in the Whilamut Natural Area. Councilor Zelenka put forth a motion, approved by City Council, to “direct the City Manager to seek input from the Whilamut Citizen Planning Committee about the allowance of electric powered micromobility devices on all, or a limited number, of shared-use paths within East Alton Baker Park, then to schedule a City Council work session to discuss the possibility.”

COUNCIL OPTIONS

This item is scheduled for public hearing only.

ATTACHMENTS

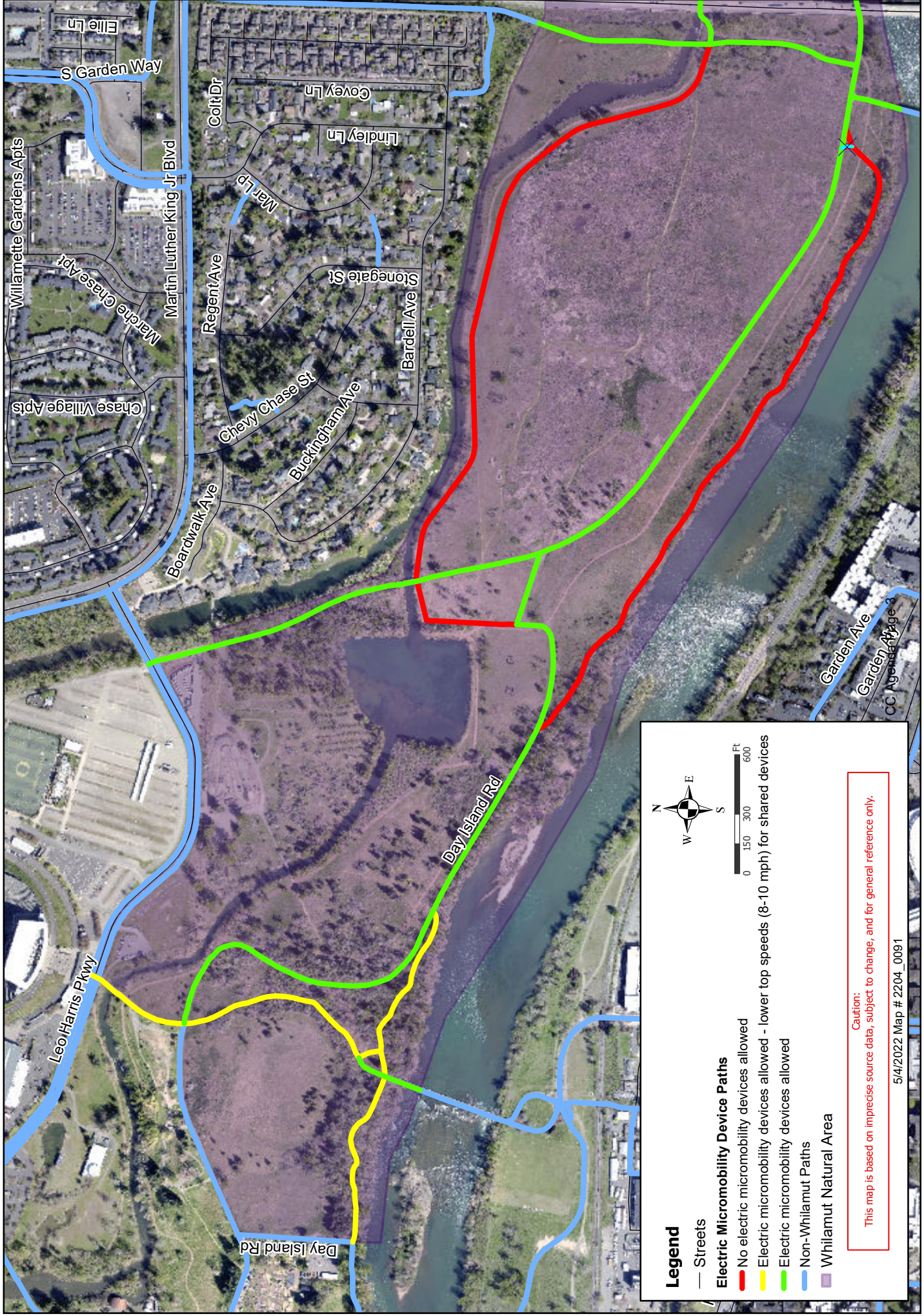
- A. Map showing where electric micromobility devices would be allowed by the proposed ordinance in the context of the existing micromobility path system.
- B. Proposed Ordinance, including Ordinance Exhibit A (map showing the paths within the Whilamut Natural Area on which electric micromobility devices would be allowed if the ordinance is adopted).
- C. East Alton Baker Park Plan.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Staff Contact: Rob Inerfeld
Telephone: 541-556-6124
Staff E-Mail: rinerfeld@eugene-or.gov

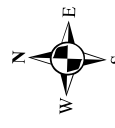



Proposed Electric Micromobility Device Areas in Whilamut Natural Area



Legend

- Streets
- Electric Micromobility Device Paths**
 - No electric micromobility devices allowed
 - Electric micromobility devices allowed - lower top speeds (8-10 mph) for shared devices
 - Electric micromobility devices allowed
 - Non-Whilamut Paths
 - Whilamut Natural Area

Caution:
This map is based on imprecise source data, subject to change, and for general reference only.

5/4/2022 Map # 2204_0091

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING THE USE OF ELECTRIC MICROMOBILITY DEVICES IN THE WHILAMUT NATURAL AREA OF ALTON BAKER PARK; AMENDING THE EAST ALTON BAKER PLAN; AND AMENDING SECTION 5.160 OF THE EUGENE CODE, 1971.**The City Council of the City of Eugene finds as follows:**

A. On January 22, 1996, the Eugene City Council passed a motion to adopt the East Alton Baker Park Plan (“1996 Plan”).

B. On February 28, 2002, the Eugene City Manager took administrative action to designate the eastern portion of Alton Baker Park, the portion in Eugene to which the 1996 Plan applies, as the “Whilamut Natural Area of Alton Baker Park.”

C. The 1996 Plan’s “vision” statement specifies that the area “will remain free of motorized vehicles” and Design Principle No. 14 of the 1996 Plan states: “[w]ith the exception of the I-5 overpass, establish an environment free of motorized vehicles that will enhance the use of pedestrian and bicycle corridors and serve the needs of park users. Locate any driveways, parking areas, restrooms, or any other facilities requiring access by motorized vehicles at the periphery of or outside the boundaries of East Alton Baker Park” but “motorized vehicles” is not included in the Plan’s glossary.

D. In addition to “educational and passive recreational activities,” the 1996 Plan recognized that the Whilamut Natural Area of Alton Baker Park includes important transportation corridors for those using alternative forms of transportation and the importance of “providing safe, efficient and accessible corridors for non-motorized transportation,” including one implementation strategy proposing to differentiate between paths designed for “high-speed bike traffic and bike paths designed for walking and low-speed pleasure cycling,” and another strategy that proposed that the City offer electric scooters for people with limited walking ability to use within the Park area.

E. The Whilamut Natural Area of Alton Baker Park includes paved shared use paths that are important connectors for those using alternative forms of transportation to travel between the University of Oregon, the Chase Gardens/Duck Village area, the Harlow neighborhood, and the Autzen Stadium complex.

F. In recent years, the City has taken an active role to promote the use of transportation modes that are not reliant on fossil fuels, including promoting the use of electric micromobility by adopting an ordinance to allow electric micromobility devices on all shared use paths throughout the rest of the City in Eugene, piloting a licensure program for the shared use of electric micromobility devices, developing an e-bike web page, and holding “Shift to E-Bikes” workshops.

G. It is consistent with the City’s climate action goals to explicitly allow electric micromobility devices on some shared use paths within the Whilamut Natural Area.

H. There are no immediate plans to conduct a comprehensive review and update of the 1996 Plan and the Plan is not a land use regulation; therefore, it is appropriate for the City Council to amend the 1996 Plan only to specify where electric micro-mobility devices may be operated within the Whilamut Natural Area of Alton Baker Park where

NOW, THEREFORE,

THE CITY OF EUGENE DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The East Alton Baker Park Plan is amended by:

(a) Adding a new footnote number 21 at the end of Design Principle 14.0 on page 23 of the East Alton Baker Park Plan and renumbering existing footnotes 21 and 22 accordingly, to provide:

²¹ Limit the use of electric micromobility devices, as defined in the Glossary in the Plan Appendix, to the areas and speeds shown on the map entitled “Electric Micromobility Devices in the Whilamut Natural Area” that follows the Conceptual Plan.

(b) Adding to the end of the Plan (following the Plan’s “Conceptual Plan” map) the map attached as Exhibit A to this ordinance entitled “Electric Micromobility Devices in the Whilamut Natural Area.”

(c) Adding the following definitions to the “Plan Glossary” on page 2 of the Plan Appendix in alphabetical order:

Micromobility device – A lightweight, human or electric-powered vehicle that is no more than 3-feet wide and that, when operating with electric propulsion, is capable of traveling at no more than 20 miles per hour, including but not limited to bicycles, electric bicycles, scooters, e-scooters, skateboards, e-skateboards.

Motorized Vehicle / Motor Vehicle – Any vehicle that is not propelled exclusively by human power and that is not a micromobility device, including but not limited to an electric mobility device that is more than three-feet wide and a gas-powered moped, motor assisted scooter, motor vehicle, motorcycle, or motorized skateboard.

Section 2. The heading of Section 5.160 of the Eugene Code, 1971, is amended, and subsection (3) is deleted, to provide as follows:

5.160 Unlawful Use of Motorized Transportation Device ~~or Micromobility Device.~~

(1) No motorized transportation device may be operated on any city owned off-street bicycle or pedestrian path or trail, unless exempt. A motorized transportation device is exempt from this provision if it is used as a mobility aid by a person with a mobility

impairment, used by a person with express permission from the city, or used by a city employee or agent in the course of city business.

(2) No person shall operate a motorized transportation device in a manner causing excessive, unnecessary, or offensive noise which disturbs the peace and quiet of any neighborhood or which causes discomfort or annoyance to a reasonable person of normal sensitivity.

~~(3) No person may operate a micromobility device (when not being operated by human propulsion) on any city owned off-street bicycle or pedestrian path or trail located within the East Alton Baker Plan boundary.~~

Passed by the City Council this

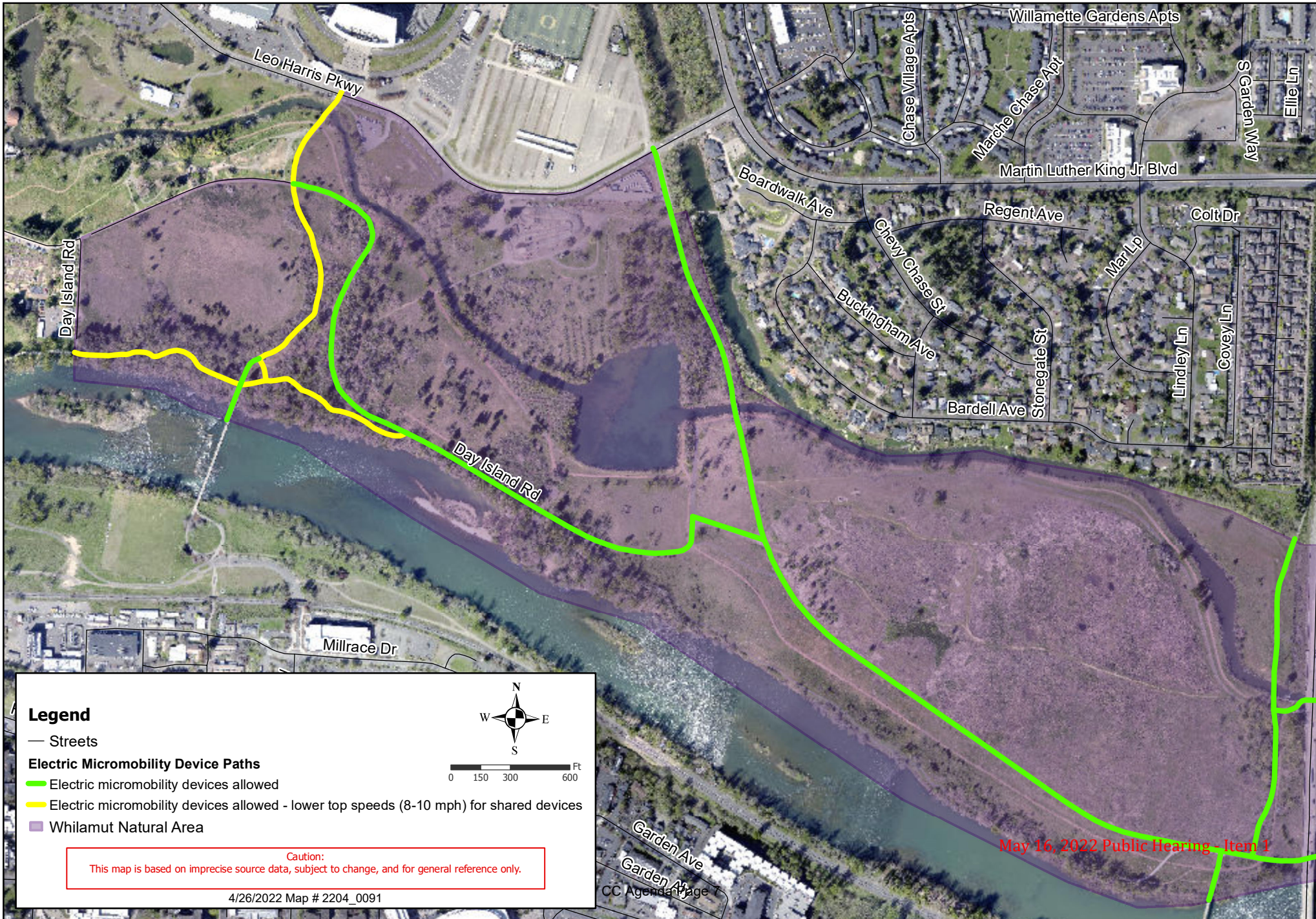
_____ day of _____, 2022.

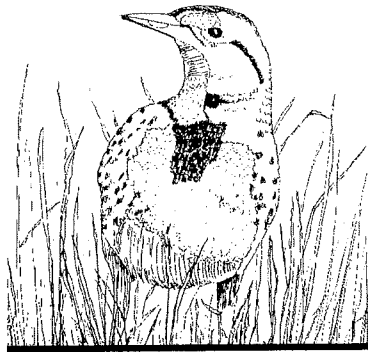
City Recorder

Approved by the Mayor this

_____ day of _____, 2022.

Mayor





EAST
ALTON
BAKER
PARK
PLAN
MARCH 1996



Cover Design by Cindee Lee • Illustrations by Hal Gausman

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



City of Eugene Mayor and Council (*As of plan adoption*)

Mayor, RUTH BASCOM

City Council

Ward 1 - TIM LAUE

Ward 5 - JIM TORREY

Ward 2 - BARBARA KELLER

Ward 6 - PAT FARR

Ward 3 - KEVIN HORNBuckle

Ward 7 - SHAWN BOLES

Ward 4 - LAURIE SWANSON GRIBSKOV

Ward 8 - NANCY NATHANSON



Willamalane
Park & Recreation District

Willamalane Park and Recreation District Board of Directors

(*As of plan adoption*)

WAYNE HILL, Chair

TOM ATKINSON, Vice Chair

ROB ADAMS

JANICE MORRISSETTE

ELYSE MYERS

PREFACE

The plan you are about to read is different from most plans. Most plans are about humans having dominion over the land. They frequently identify an organizing theme and decide what the land is to be used for and what people will do there. Then they describe how the earth should be moved and reconfigured, what should grow there, and what man-made structures should be built so that people can do those things. Our plan is not like this.

We started with the direction from the people of Lane County, who passed the East Alton Baker Park Charter Amendment overwhelmingly in 1992. The Charter amendment states that this park is to be used for *passive* recreation. Passive means that we are acted upon; we are receiving the action. If we are passive, then the land is active. By approving this Charter Amendment, the people of Lane County have chosen the passive role. This doesn't mean that we sit back and do nothing. It means that we are here to serve this land, not the other way around. We recognize that the land has its own integrity, its own inherent design and organization, and we see ourselves as being here to learn from the land and let it shape us.

It is time to learn how to live in harmony with the land – to see ourselves, as Aldo Leopold once said, “*As members rather than rulers of the land community.*”

This plan was written – with a lot of help – by 15 volunteers who love this park. The Citizen Planning Committee recommended by the Eugene City Council and Willamalane Board approval of our plan unanimously (with the exception of strategy 14.1).

We welcome your comments and suggestions for improving our plan.

EAST ALTON BAKER PARK CITIZEN PLANNING COMMITTEE

As of November, 1995

Wayne Hill, Chair	Barbara Hazen	Gary Ross
Art Mancl, Vice Chair	Mary Kolego	Linda Saltmarsh
Charles Biggs	Catherine Larson	Susan Wolling
Dale Deason	Joseph Minato	Eric Zemper
Barbara Hasek	Bruce Newhouse	

Special thanks to Sharon Teague for serving on the East Alton Baker Park Citizen Planning Committee since initially established in April 1993 through July 1995 and for Alan Dickman for serving from April 1993 through December 1994.

Alton Baker Park and Relationship to Natural Areas and Willamette Greenway

This map is a schematic representation of the area. The sizes of parks, open space, wetlands, city boundaries, and their locations are approximate.

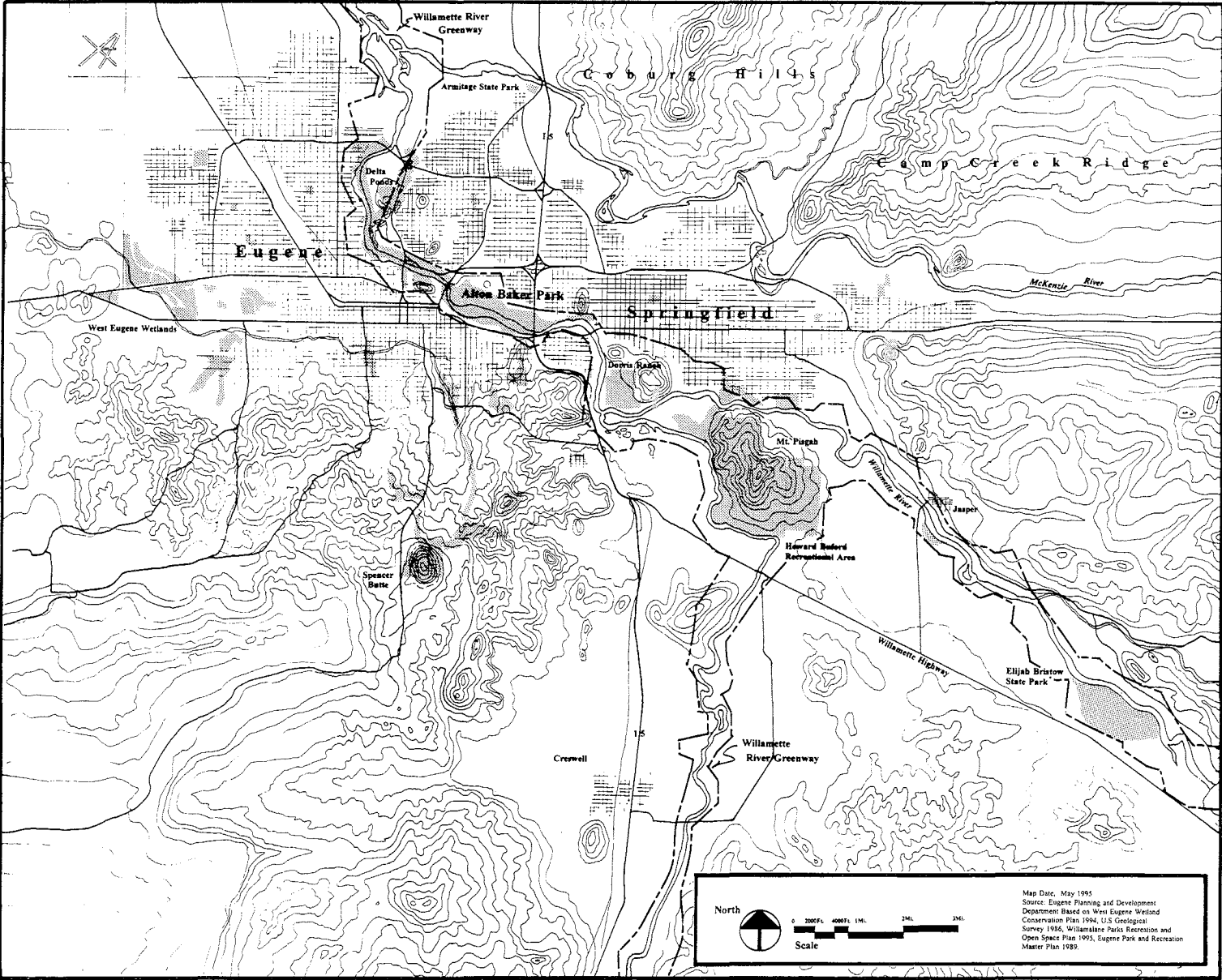


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Introduction

PURPOSE & SCOPE OF PLAN

The *East Alton Baker Park Plan* presents key concepts and ideas to shape the park that visitors will explore in the coming decades. The plan provides a way to evaluate decisions affecting the park and progress made to achieve the vision in the plan. The plan encompasses the eastern 237 acres of Alton Baker Park as described in the conceptual plan.

PLAN ORGANIZATION & TERMS

The Plan **vision, goals and design** principles are the most important statements in the plan. These statements are adopted by the elected officials and will guide both public and private actions affecting the park. They will provide direction concerning park improvements, restoration activities, and on-going maintenance. The **implementation strategies** provide a set of ideas on possible actions that could be taken to carry out the park vision. The strategies are not adopted but serve to illustrate how the park vision can be achieved.¹

PARK HISTORY & PREVIOUS PARK PLANS

The Early Park Movement - 1945 to 1970

Most of Alton Baker Park was used for agricultural purposes through the late 19th and early 20th centuries.² It is this agricultural use that helped preserve the open space and the natural features along the riverbank, until the park movement of the 1950s identified the acreage as being desirable for metropolitan park use.

Howard Buford arrived in Eugene in 1945 and was the first planning consultant for the former Central Lane Planning Council. He received his degree in landscape architecture from Oregon State College in 1933. He came to Eugene after working for the National Park Service, the State of California and the Army Corps of Engineers. Sometime after his arrival he came to envision a “Central Park” for Eugene. Buford arrived at a propitious time because the community was badly in need of planning.

One of the areas that concerned Buford was the north bank of the Willamette River between the Ferry Street Bridge and Springfield. He considered the site perfect for a large metropolitan park and believed that the only way to save the land for park purposes was to remove it from private hands. To accomplish this he helped interest

¹ Refer to the Plan Appendix for a definition of terms used in the plan.

² Refer to the Plan Appendix for more information about park history prior to 1945.

the State Highway Department in acquiring more than 100 acres of land as a source of gravel for construction of Interstate 5 during the late 1950s. At a later date the state agreed to sell 92 acres of the Patterson tract to the University of Oregon for part of its stadium site. In 1951 the *Eugene Park Study* identified the recreational potential of the site for the Central Lane Planning Council.

The 1950s was an era of massive highway, water supply, and power development projects. The metropolitan area had a strong economic base in lumber and wood products industries. A movement was established to also make the area a cultural and recreational center. The creation of a metropolitan park would be in keeping with the community's goals.

As new roads and subdivisions were built in the late 1950s, a concern developed that subdivisions would engulf the farm land on the north shore of the river if it was not put into public ownership. Tex Matsler, director of Eugene's Bureau of Parks and Recreation, stated that the site had long been envisioned as ideal for serving the entire Eugene-Springfield metropolitan area as the first "truly regional" park.

On April 22, 1959 key government officials, and others, organized a meeting to discuss the creation of the North Bank Park. The officials anticipated that the metropolitan population would grow to 250,000. At this meeting the University of Oregon announced its intention to build a new football stadium on the 92 acre Patterson tract.

In 1959, 350 acres of the proposed park site were privately owned with acquisition speculated to cost a half million dollars. Feeling that the land located between the Ferry Street Bridge and Judkins Point was a "now or never" opportunity, Lane County, Eugene, and Springfield public officials formed a park planning committee.

The mood is aptly described in a 1959 *Register Guard* editorial:

*"Like West Potomac Park in Washington, D.C., this park of ours will be stretched out along two miles or more of river frontage. But it will be on a more beautiful river, and it will be much less formal. It will retain the basic character of this sector's natural beauty. Future generations, especially, will applaud this fact. Due to the foresight of elected public officials and community leaders living today, those later residents will live in a major metropolitan area with almost a square mile of assorted park land, picnic grounds and native "wilderness" in its very center."*³

By the close of 1959 the populace and government officials were committed to acquiring the land that would be needed to create the North Bank Park. Buford

³ River Park Plan Moving Ahead," Register Guard, April 23, 1959, 10A.

would retire in 1973 as Planning Director of the Lane Council of Governments, after 28 years of service. Almost fifty years after his arrival in Eugene his vision for the metropolitan park is still appreciated by citizens of Eugene, Springfield and Lane County.

By 1963 over 500 acres had been acquired to create the North Bank Park, at a cost exceeding \$1.1 million. In the same year the federal government contributed \$167,341 to help with park land acquisition. By 1969 land ownership was distributed as follows:

Lane County	260 acres
Univ. of Oregon	87 acres
City of Eugene	109 acres
EWEB	17 acres
Private	17 acres
TOTAL	480 acres

On Tuesday, August 29, 1967, the North Bank Park was renamed and dedicated in memory of the late Alton F. Baker, former editor and publisher of the Register-Guard newspaper. Baker was involved in park and recreation projects from the time he came to Eugene in 1927, until his death in 1961. He helped save Spencer Butte as a public park and prevent the cutting of its timber. He also encouraged the establishment of Amazon Park. Alton Baker helped acquire land for expanding Skinner Butte Park and reserving uninterrupted river frontage from Ferry Street Bridge to Sladden Park. He personally donated 10 acres to the project. He was the catalytic personality in setting the North Bank Park project in motion.⁴

Park Developments and Plans - 1970s to early 1990s

In the spring of 1971 a \$230,000 beautification program began on a tract of land near the Ferry Street Bridge in the western section of Alton Baker Park. A citizen advisory committee recommended the development as a “showcase” example of what the park could be. Work included the construction of a small man-made lake controlled by a dam. The existing parking lots and rest rooms were not included in this phase of the project. There was a proposal to construct a new pioneer museum.

In March of 1972 properties owned by the City of Eugene, Lane County, the University of Oregon and the Eugene Water & Electric Board were consolidated under county ownership. On April 5, 1972 the Board of Lane County Commissioners established the Alton Baker Park Citizens’ Advisory Committee to prepare a master plan for the park, determine compatible park development, and seek both private and public funding for the park.

⁴ “Central Park in Lane County,” Register Guard, Sunday, August 27, 1993, 12A.

1972 marked a significant turning point for the park in terms of physical park development. Most of the land was acquired, the park received the official name of “Alton Baker,” and the Ken Nielsen Garden was established and dedicated. County Commissioners Ralph Peterson and Kenneth Nielsen were instrumental in the promotion of the park scheme. The University of Oregon land eventually became the site of Autzen Stadium, and Lane County acquired the land owned by EWEB and the City of Eugene.

On December 19, 1973 the County Commissioners adopted the *1973 Alton Baker Park Land Use Plan* forwarded by the Alton Baker Park Citizens’ Advisory Committee. Fred Cuthbert was the chair of the citizens’ committee when the plan was prepared and helped to promote the theme of a “water-oriented” park.

The foreword of the, 1973 Alton Baker Park Land Use Plan stated:

“Because of the river and the obvious opportunity for inland waterways made feasible by existing channels, an early criterion was adopted that the park be water-oriented. Also, the concept was developed that the dominant land usage be for passive recreation.”

The *1973 Alton Baker Park Land Use Plan* reserved a significant portion of the park for passive and informal recreation. Special park developments were also envisioned such as the Ken Neilsen Gardens, an aquatic center including a Boat Basin Recreation Center and a major swimming facility immediately east of the I-5 overpass, and a nine-hole public golf course. Ruth Bascom, City of Eugene Mayor while the East Alton Baker Park Plan was prepared, formerly served as chair of the Alton Baker Park Citizens’ Advisory Committee. She emphasized that the park was always meant to be “water oriented,” and that the dominant land use was to be for passive recreation with regional appeal.

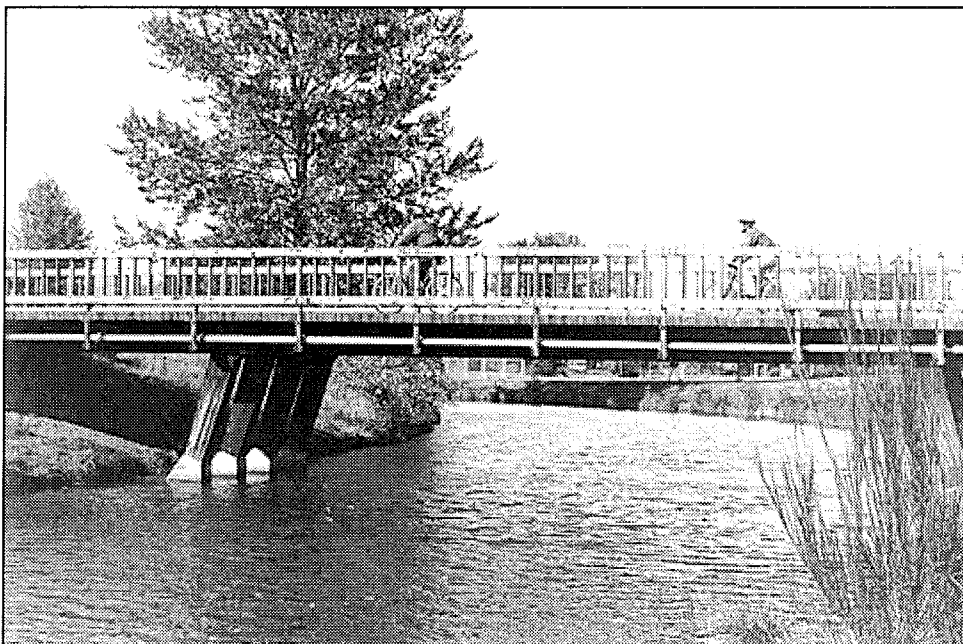
In 1973, Paul Beistel, Lane County Superintendent for the Parks and Recreation Division, helped acquire a Federal economic development grant and Lane County funds to construct the canoe canal and pond. The \$1 million public investment for the project was a significant boost to the park’s development. The canoe canal and pond were constructed in 1975.

Additional park construction in the 1970s included the Autzen Footbridge (1970), the bike path system along the riverbank (1973), Eastgate Boat Landing (by 1975), the six mile loop of trails called the Prefontaine Running Trail (1975), and the Willie Knickerbocker Bike Bridge (1979). Development located in the western section of Alton Baker Park also included the Ken Nielsen Gardens, Cuthbert Amphitheater, WISTEC, and the picnic shelters. For many years there were 277 public garden plots in the park, but as interest waned the number of plots was reduced. In the central section of the park there was a large meadow bordered by clusters of oaks, maples, conifers, and other varieties of trees.

The park helped to create the vision for Oregon's Statewide Planning Goal 15-Willamette River Greenway: "To protect, conserve, enhance, and maintain the natural, scenic, historical, agricultural, economic and recreational qualities of lands along the Willamette River as the Willamette River Greenway." The goal was adopted in 1975.

Five years after the adoption of the *1973 Alton Baker Park Land Use Plan*, the document was revised. The 1978 plan retained the vision of a water-oriented regional park for passive recreation. The 1978 plan dropped the proposed golf course and the major swimming facility east of I-5. The area identified in the 1973 plan for a nine-hole golf course was changed in the 1978 plan to a lawn and meadow area. The area east of I-5 that was identified in the 1973 plan as a major swimming facility was shown in the 1978 plan as an "East Show Case" that would be similar to the Ken Neilsen Gardens in the western edge of the park.

In March 1986, the 1978 plan was updated and a new master plan was adopted by Lane County and the City of Eugene. The *1986 Alton Baker Park Master Plan* included an "opportunity area" in the central section of the park that was proposed for a golf course or an alternative land use that would meet certain criteria. Unlike the 1973 plan, neither the 1978 or 1986 park plans contained a conceptual plan for the park nor a general drawing showing proposed future park improvements. Instead, both planning documents contained a map that identified zones or areas for appropriate park uses without providing clear detail.



Bicyclists enjoy the many opportunities to recreate in the park as shown on the bike/pedestrian bridge across the canoe canal.



Bicyclists take advantage of a sunny winter day in East Alton Baker Park's many bike paths.

East Alton Baker Park Planning Process

In November 1992, the voters of Lane County passed Ballot Measure 20-01, a citizen initiative entitled the East Alton Baker Park Charter Amendment. The charter amendment prohibited development of a golf course in the eastern 237 acres of Alton Baker Park, in favor of passive recreation uses, and directed that Lane County establish a 15 member citizen planning committee to design a plan for passive uses for the park. The charter amendment also directed that the committee monitor and evaluate the plan's implementation.⁵

Prior to the ballot measure taking effect, the three local jurisdictions initiated a transfer of ownership. As of March 2, 1993 the Lane County Board of Commissioners completed transferring ownership of Alton Baker Park to the cities of Eugene and Springfield. Springfield, in turn, transferred ownership to the Willamalane Park and Recreation District. An intergovernmental agreement was signed authorizing the Willamalane Board and the Eugene City Council to appoint a 15 member citizen planning committee that would be charged with carrying out the provisions of Ballot Measure 20-01. The intergovernmental agreement honors the spirit and intent of Ballot Measure 20-01.

⁵ A copy of the intergovernmental agreement, including Ballot Measure 20-01, is in the Plan Appendix.

The East Alton Baker Park Citizen Planning Committee (CPC) was jointly appointed by the Willamalane Board and Eugene City Council in April 1993. A core staff team for the committee was formed including staff from Willamalane and Eugene. The CPC began meeting in June of 1993. The CPC saw the need to foster community excitement about the park's potential and strengthen the commitment to realize the vision for the park.

The East Alton Baker Park Citizen Planning Committee developed the May 1995 Draft East Alton Baker Park Plan through a series of major planning steps outlined below:

- **Work Program Adoption** – In July 1993 the CPC approved a work program for the project including a citizen involvement component.
- **Status Reports to Elected Officials & Planning Commissions** – Throughout the planning process the CPC provided status reports to the Willamalane Board of Directors, Eugene City Council and local Planning Commissions.
- **Citizen Survey** – In the fall of 1993, the CPC prepared a citizen survey designed to obtain public comments on a wide variety of park issues and possible future park uses and maintenance practices.⁶
- **Issues Identification** – In the fall of 1993, the CPC began to create a list of key park issues based on field tours and other information about the park.
- **Information Session & Public Workshop** – In October 1993, the CPC sponsored a public information session concerning the history of the park and existing park conditions. The information session provided citizens an opportunity to learn more about the park. Following the drop-in information session, the CPC sponsored a public workshop where participants discussed key park issues and opportunities.
- **Park Design Charette** – In November 1993, the CPC reviewed comments from the public workshop and citizen survey and conducted a design charette where specific ideas for park improvements were shown on a map and the creation of the park plan began to take shape.
- **Data Collection and Analysis** – Special reports were prepared for a number of park issues, such as the history and condition of the former Lane County landfill and the number of bicyclists traveling in the park. The CPC also prepared

⁶ Refer to the Plan Appendix for a copy of the East Alton Baker Park survey responses.

background information about existing park conditions and trends that could affect the park.

- **Plan Preparation** – The CPC spent several meetings discussing the key park issues and crafting a vision and set of goals for the park. Based on the draft park goals, the CPC created a set of design principles and implementation strategies to guide public and private decisions made affecting the park. The CPC also prepared a conceptual plan that graphically illustrated the types of park improvements that would help achieve the overall park goals.
- **Public Forum on Draft Plan** – On March 7, 1995 the CPC conducted a public forum on the February 1995 draft East Alton Baker Park Plan.
- **Plan Recommendation Forwarded** – The CPC spent several meetings discussing public comments submitted on the February 1995 draft Plan. In May 1995 the CPC completed preparation of a revised plan and it was forwarded to the Eugene City Council and Willamalane Board of Directors in the summer of 1995.

In September 1995, the Eugene City Council and Willamalane Board conducted a joint public hearing on the *May 1995 Draft East Alton Baker Park Plan*. After considering the public testimony, the elected officials referred the draft plan back to the East Alton Baker Park Citizen Planning Committee due to the objections from the University about the prohibition of motorized vehicles in the park. The University testified that due to parking shortages, they wanted to continue to use East Alton Baker Park for parking during Autzen Stadium events.

The committee met with University representatives in October and November to resolve this issue, but never reached consensus. Although the May 1995 draft plan was approved unanimously by the committee, the committee remained divided over the revised draft plan (8:6), which allows Autzen Stadium event parking in East Alton Baker Park at least until the year 2007 (see Strategy 14.1). The six dissenting members voted for a sunset clause to end University parking in East Alton Baker Park by the year 2002.

The Eugene City Council approved the CPC's revised draft plan in January 1996, and the Willamalane Board took the same action in March 1996.

RELATIONSHIP TO STATEWIDE GOALS & LOCAL PLANS

Oregon Statewide Planning Goals provide the framework for local plans. Applicable goals include: Goal 5– Open Spaces, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Natural Resources; Goal 8– Recreational Needs; Goal 12– Transportation; and Goal 15– Willamette River Greenway. The *Eugene-Springfield Metropolitan Area General Plan* (Metro Plan) provides the broad public policy direction for the entire metropolitan area. It covers a range of topics such as land use, the economy, environmental resources, transportation, urban design, historic preservation and

citizen involvement. It focuses on issues that are important to address at the metropolitan level. The Land Conservation and Development Commission acknowledged that the Metro Plan is consistent with the Oregon Statewide Planning Goals.

There are also local planning documents that address a specific function such as the *Eugene Parks and Recreation Plan* or the *Willamalane Park, Recreation, and Open Space (PROS) Plan*. Plans for specific parks in the community are often prepared by staff with the involvement of nearby residents and primarily contain a map or schematic park design showing the types of physical improvements desired for the park. In the case of Alton Baker Park, a plan was adopted by the elected officials in March of 1986 that contains policies governing the park use. The *1986 Alton Baker Park Master Plan* is a refinement of the *Metro Plan*. It provides a more detailed set of policies guiding public and private actions affecting the park.

The primary focus of the *East Alton Baker Park Plan* is to identify the appropriate mix of passive recreational uses for the eastern 237 acres of Alton Baker Park. It also provides direction concerning park improvements, restoration activities, and on-going maintenance. The *East Alton Baker Park Plan* triggers the need to initiate a set of amendments to the *1986 Alton Baker Park Master Plan*. Any amendments to 1986 Master Plan will need to occur prior to implementation of any elements in the *East Alton Baker Park Plan* that conflict with the *1986 Alton Baker Park Master Plan*.⁷

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION, REVIEW & UPDATES

Implementation of the *East Alton Baker Park Plan* will require the energy, financial resources, and commitment of numerous individuals, community organizations, and groups. The City of Eugene and Willamalane Park and Recreation District will use the plan as a guide for allocating public funds and resources towards park improvements and maintenance.

The *East Alton Baker Park Plan* should be reviewed periodically to evaluate the implementation of the plan and to consider ways of achieving the overall vision for the park. The need to conduct a comprehensive update to the plan will be based on a number of factors such as changes in community trends, new information concerning park management and the protection of natural areas in cities, and the degree to which the plan is implemented. Updates to the plan should be reviewed publicly and approved by the Eugene City Council and the Willamalane Park and Recreation District Board of Directors. Upon adoption of the *East Alton Baker Park Plan* the Eugene City Council and Willamalane Board of Directors will identify future responsibilities and tasks of the East Alton Baker Park Citizen Planning Committee.

⁷ Further information about applicable plans is contained in the Plan Appendix.

Park Profile & Trends

BACKGROUND

This section of the plan contains findings or background information about existing park conditions and general trends that could affect the park. It presents information concerning park constraints and opportunities. It is also designed to help the reader understand park issues.

PHYSICAL SETTING

Geomorphology

Alton Baker Park contains about 375 acres along the north bank of the Willamette River. The eastern section of Alton Baker Park, which is the focus of this plan and is referred to as East Alton Baker Park, contains about 237 acres. All of Alton Baker Park is within the Willamette River Greenway and contains diverse habitats for numerous wildlife species. The park includes about 3 miles of frontage along the river and serves as part of a major greenway corridor.

Alton Baker Park is located on the Willamette River terraces. Although the variation in topography is not extreme, the two areas that offer particular opportunities to view dominant landforms are in East Alton Baker Park. A portion of the former landfill area has an elevation of 442 feet above sea level. The highest natural elevation in the park is a remnant of the platform of sandstone bedrock located near the Autzen footbridge at an elevation of 443. These areas enhance the recreational potential of the site. The reflective pond is the lowest elevation at the west end of the park at 405 feet above sea level. There are a variety of soil types found within the park, some of which pose limitations for recreational facility development.⁸

Vegetation and Wildlife

Compared with other local urban parks, East Alton Baker Park is a relatively natural landscape with high biodiversity. At least 35 mammal species, 117 bird species, 12 reptile species, nine amphibian species, eight fish species, 17 butterfly species, 46 other invertebrate species, 21 tree species, 24 shrub species, 172 species of wildflowers, 43 species of grasses, sedges, and rushes, two fern species and six mushroom species live in this park.⁹

⁸ Further information about soils and floodplain is contained in the Plan Appendix.

⁹ Additional information regarding plants and wildlife is contained in the Plan Appendix.



Illustration by Hal Gausman

Willamette Valley Native Wildflower: Trillium ovatum Western Trillium

Along the river is a riparian forest dominated by black cottonwoods, Oregon ash, white alder, and bigleaf maple. Fire and flood suppression in recent decades have allowed forest succession to continue without disruption, resulting in increasing understory growth of Douglas fir and incense cedar. In some places these conifers have overtopped and replaced the broadleaf trees. Invasive growth of English ivy has caused the death of native trees, shrubs, and wildflowers in these woods. For at least seven years, volunteers from the Eugene Natural History Society have been pulling ivy and planting native plants in the Nature Sanctuary, resulting in a great increase in plant diversity. From 1992-94, volunteers from Nearby Nature and members of the County Sheriff's Work Crew have succeeded in cutting the ivy off most of the trees in the Eastgate Woodlands, but extensive removal of ivy on the ground remains to be done.

Further inland, the park has large areas of meadow with a few Oregon white oaks and other scattered trees. The largest meadow is the site of a former landfill and the smaller meadows were probably former pastures. Many of the meadow plants are not native. Fire suppression is allowing succession to occur; many shrubs and small trees are filling in the meadows. Soil disruption in places has enabled non-native Himalaya blackberry and Scotch broom to invade some of the habitats at the expense of native plants.

The Lane County Board of Commissioners officially designated the woodland area north of the Autzen footbridge as a Nature Sanctuary. The Eastgate Woodlands has the highest habitat and wildlife rating of all Springfield natural resource areas and includes a high quality wetland and heron rookery. State-of-the-art open space management practices will be necessary to preserve the existing resource values in the park.

LAND USES

Bike Bridges and Paths

The bike path system along the riverbank was constructed in 1973 with the remaining sections of the bike path constructed along with the canoe canal and pond by 1975. The Prefontaine Running Trail was constructed in 1976.

The Autzen Footbridge was completed in 1970 after EWEB offered to make a conduit to carry steam across the river usable by bicyclists and pedestrians if the University of Oregon and Lane County assumed the extra costs. The three agencies reached agreement and Autzen Footbridge was built. In addition, an agreement was made to construct a bike path from Franklin Boulevard to Autzen Stadium with the County and University agreeing that this connection would always remain open. In November 1991, the University of Oregon entered an agreement with Lane County to install a lighting system adjacent to the bicycle/pedestrian path that links the Autzen Footbridge with Autzen Stadium. The UO continues to maintain the lights but is interested in transferring the responsibility of on-going maintenance to the City of Eugene.



Jogger along former road which will be converted to a 16 foot path.

The Willie Knickerbocker bridge was constructed in 1979 under a similar arrangement when EWEB needed a new water main to cross the river a mile up stream from the Autzen Bridge. The dedication of the bridge was in honor of an early Eugene bicycle enthusiast. The City of Eugene and the State of Oregon joined EWEB and Lane County in providing funding for the project.

Former Landfill

About 70 acres in East Alton Baker Park served as Lane County's Day Island Land fill from 1963 to 1974. This area, historically pasture land for livestock, was excavated for gravel mining beginning in the mid-1940s principally for material needed for the construction of I-5. Lane County purchased the site in the late 1950s and in August, 1963 the mining pits began to be filled with solid waste material. The landfill was closed in 1974 and was capped with about two feet of soil, although some areas received as little as six inches. The thin soil cap combined with release of methane gas from the decomposing garbage has prevented the growth of trees over the former landfill.

An accidental unearthing of some of the garbage in 1991 revealed that decomposition is far from complete. As the garbage decomposes, it settles, creating hollows on the surface which collect rainwater. As the rainwater drains down through the garbage, it produces leachate or garbage juice which mixes with the ground water, dispersing to the surrounding area, primarily towards the Willamette River. The most obvious component of the leachate looks like "orange rust", but it has only been tested once for pollutants. This landfill is on the secondary list of Superfund sites because of toxic materials it contains. An additional soil cap of about 18" is needed on the landfill to address the drainage and allow a wider variety of plants.¹⁰

Boat Landings on Willamette River

Prior to July 1993, there were two unofficial boat landings in East Alton Baker Park and one in West Alton Baker Park by the picnic shelters. By 1975, the unimproved Eastgate boat landing and nearby gravel parking area was established. In 1994, as a result of sanitary sewer construction, improvements were made to minimize conflicts between users of the bike path and the Eastgate boat landing. The second unofficial boat landing in East Alton Baker Park was located a short distance upriver from the Autzen footbridge generally south of the former radio station site. This boat landing was not improved. North Walnut Road provided motor vehicle access to the boat landing until a gate was placed across the road in July 1993 to prevent off-road vehicles from damaging the park and dumping debris, especially in and around the former landfill. The gate also prevented conflicts between motor vehicles and park users.

¹⁰Further information concerning the former landfill is included in the Plan Appendix.

Emerald Valley BMX Track

In 1983, the Emerald Valley BMX, an Oregon non-profit organization, began leasing five acres in East Alton Baker Park for a bicycle motocross facility. Changes to the site include construction of small buildings, a drainage system, lighting system, landscaping and irrigation, picnic tables, improved access, portable rest rooms, pneumatic gate system for race start, and electronic burglary/vandalism detection equipment. The track area was expanded slightly in the summer of 1994.

Hammer Throw Area

Based on an intergovernmental agreement signed in November 1986, the University of Oregon developed and used land in East Alton Baker Park for a hammer throw practice field.

Public Utilities/Easements

Since a significant portion of East Alton Baker Park lacks water or sanitary sewers, there are no drinking fountains or rest rooms for park users and no fire hydrants for wildfire suppression. The lack of public utilities inhibits the ability to provide additional amenities for park users or to respond to fires.

In the early 1970s a steam line was installed linking the EWEB steam plant with the former Chase Gardens greenhouses north of Centennial across from Autzen Stadium. The steam line is now abandoned.

In July 1963, the City of Eugene granted a 30' wide easement to Northwest Pipeline Corporation running north-south on the west side of I-5 through the park. The corporation used the easement for a natural gas pipeline. In 1993, an extension of the natural gas pipeline and construction of a meter station was proposed by the Northwest Pipeline Corporation on behalf of the Springfield Utility Board (SUB). The East Alton Baker Park Citizens' Planning Committee reviewed preliminary proposals regarding the potential location of the pipeline and meter station and provided comments to SUB and the Northwest Pipeline Corporation. Based on comments from the CPC and further research regarding project costs and environmental impacts, the Northwest Pipeline Corporation and SUB changed the proposed location of the meter station to a site outside the park boundary. The project will still have an impact on the park and future review will be needed. There is a Metro Wastewater sewer line from the old Springfield sewer plant to the River Avenue plant. (Refer to the Plan Appendix for a map of utilities.)

PARK LIGHTING

Lights were installed along all of Prefontaine's Trail in 1978. These lights have all been vandalized and no longer operate. In 1992, the City of Eugene installed new lights along Pre's Trail but only in West Alton Baker Park. The lights are on a timer which turns them off at 11:00 p.m. when the park is closed. The Eugene Park Maintenance Yard on the border of East Alton Baker Park has security lights which

stay on all night and shine into East Alton Baker Park. Other lights shining into East Alton Baker Park are located on Autzen Stadium, along Leo Harris Parkway, at the bike path railroad underpass, in the Riverfront Research Park, at EWEB, and on residential properties along the north side of the canoe canal. Nonfunctional lights along Pre's Trail have been removed by the Willamalane Park and Recreation District east of I-5.

Within East Alton Baker Park itself, lights are located on the private inholding owned by the radio station, on the park property leased by Emerald Valley BMX, and along the Autzen Footbridge and bike path. In 1991, the University of Oregon installed bright lights along the Autzen footbridge and bike path which remain on all night. These lights have been periodically vandalized. The University is seeking to turn over maintenance for these lights to the City of Eugene.

East Alton Baker Park is one of the largest reserves of darkness left in the metropolitan area and as such provides habitat for many nocturnal wildlife species. But the glare from lights both within and surrounding the park is excessive and needs to be shielded for plants and wildlife to thrive. In addition, WISTEC and the Lane ESD Planetarium (located on the edge of East Alton Baker Park) often hold stargazing events in the area, which also require darkness. The glare from the lights also presents a safety hazard for park visitors.

TRENDS

Integral to planning for East Alton Baker Park is consideration of the park's relationship to the Willamette River, its role in the Willamette River Greenway, and the long tradition of the greenways movement.

The greenways movement is indicative of trends that link natural systems and open spaces close to where people work and live, binding rural and urban spaces, and providing recreational opportunities that are in harmony with native and naturalized landscapes.

Planning for the future of East Alton Baker Park must respect changes in recreation and leisure. Generally, there is increased demand for simpler, closer-to-home recreational opportunities that reflect an aging society, time constraints, economic conditions, housing patterns, and energy supply and costs.¹¹ As the demand increases for places to walk, bike, sightsee, and participate in nature study, greenways become increasingly, as termed by the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors, the "recreation resources of the future."¹²

¹¹ Willamalane Park and Recreation District, Trends Report, June 1990, p. 46.

¹² Ibid.

Low impact exercise activities are increasingly becoming the leading forms of recreation. In 1988, exercise walking drew the most new participants among 44 activities nationally, and is now the second most popular sporting activity (behind swimming) in the country; third most popular is bicycling.¹³ Meanwhile, participation in high-impact sports, such as racquetball, aerobics, and almost all team sports, has declined over the last decade.¹⁴

Low-impact recreational activities such as jogging and wildlife viewing are also increasing in popularity. In 1990, 8.8 million people nationally jogged at least twice a week throughout the year, an increase from 8.1 million in 1987.¹⁵ Eugene is nationally renowned as “Track Town” and the establishment of Pre’s Trail is further evidence of local interest in jogging and running for fitness.

Wildlife viewing has been a rapidly growing activity throughout the 1980s and 1990s. Such activity is not without community economic benefit. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service reports that over one fourth of the total national wildlife related expenditures (\$55.7 billion nationally in 1985) is related to bird watching and wildlife photography.¹⁶

Given these trends in recreation and leisure activities, East Alton Baker Park provides a forum for affordable and accessible recreational opportunities in the heart of the metropolitan area. A 1994 survey of Lane County households revealed that nearly one third were unable to afford recreational activities.¹⁷ Therefore, the need to provide this forum for recreational opportunity is vitally important to the community’s social and physical health.

Trends in the fields of landscape ecology and psychology increasingly link the physical health of communities and individuals with the amount and quality of open and natural spaces.

Greenways, as significant open spaces themselves, have provided substantial economic, as well as aesthetic, value to communities and adjacent properties. Numerous studies across the nation have demonstrated the positive economic effect greenways and open spaces have on land and property values.

¹³ American Sports Data, Inc. and National Sporting Goods Association, as cited in Future Vision: The 189 Most Important Trends of the 1990s, by Eric Miller, Sourcebooks Trade, Naperville, IL, 1991, pp. 166, 178.

¹⁴ National Sporting Goods Association, *ibid.*, p 178.

¹⁵ U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program, Economic Impacts of Protecting Rivers, Trails and Greenway Corridors, 1992, p. 2-3.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 2-7.

Throughout the nation, efforts to preserve significant open spaces have enhanced natural communities and systems within urban areas to provide educational opportunities for school children and the general population. The greenways movement has also allowed communities to meet growing recreational needs and to increase livability and the quality of life enjoyed by residents and visitors.

Based upon the existing park profile and trends analysis, the park vision and goals were developed for East Alton Baker Park.



Park Vision & Goals

BROAD PARK VISION

East Alton Baker Park will be a riverside haven at the center of the Eugene-Springfield metropolitan area, where urban dwellers can experience a variety of habitats for native plants and wildlife and enjoy nature. East Alton Baker Park will also provide opportunities for educational and passive recreational activities that require or are greatly enhanced by the park's natural setting. In addition, East Alton Baker Park is a natural connection between the Eugene and Springfield communities and will remain free of motorized vehicles.

SPECIFIC GOALS

Natural Resources

East Alton Baker Park will provide valuable habitats in which a diversity of native plant and wildlife species can prosper.

Recreation, Cultural and Environmental Education

East Alton Baker Park will be a place for passive recreation¹⁸ and nature study and a place within the urban area where people can find quiet and solitude in nature.

Access and Circulation

East Alton Baker Park will link the Eugene and Springfield communities and the areas north and south of the Willamette River by providing safe, efficient and accessible corridors for non-motorized transportation.¹⁹

Park Stewardship and Public Safety

The management of East Alton Baker Park will engage interested citizens and groups in successful park stewardship including planning, restoration, and maintenance.

¹⁸ Passive recreation is defined in this plan as those pastimes, diversions, or forms of exercise in which the relaxation and/or enjoyment experienced by the participant is dependent on or greatly enhanced by the surrounding natural landscape. Examples include, but are not limited to, hiking, boating, jogging, biking, plant study, picnicking, kite flying, frisbee throwing, bird watching, nature photography, swimming, nature classes, model boating, fishing, dog walking, feeding of water fowl, sun bathing, stargazing and astronomy, and those group activities that are respectful of the natural environment, including fun runs and competitive races for runners, walkers, and wheelchair participants on officially designated bike paths and trails. (Refer to the Plan Appendix for a copy of the definition of passive recreation in the Intergovernmental Agreement.)

¹⁹This is not meant to restrict access by authorized maintenance and emergency vehicles.

Design Principles & Implementation Strategies

Design Principles are listed in bold following the related goal. Design principles are adopted by the elected officials but are not considered land use policies. The use of the term design principles is meant to provide a framework for public and private decisions affecting the park but is not meant to serve as a policy basis for refinements to the 1986 Alton Baker Park Master Plan. In many cases, ideas or suggested strategies for implementing the design principles are graphically shown on the Conceptual Plan. In some cases, suggested strategies are listed below a design principle.

NATURAL RESOURCES

GOAL: East Alton Baker Park will provide valuable habitats in which a diversity of native plant and wildlife species can prosper.

1.0 Identify, maintain, restore, create and protect a wide variety of natural habitats within the park, including meadows, wetlands, riparian areas, waterways and woodlands. (Refer to the Conceptual Plan for identification of existing and proposed natural areas.)

1.1 Simulate natural disturbances that set back biological succession, such as removing shrubs from a meadow or removing conifer trees from the riparian forest.

2.0 Retain large tracts of land in which the cycles of nature can proceed and native plant and wildlife populations can flourish.

3.0 Establish East Alton Baker Park as an integral link in a natural resource corridor along the Willamette River Greenway.

3.1 Initiate a professional habitat evaluation study of East Alton Baker Park to determine: a) the identity of species currently inhabiting the park; b) the biological values of specific habitats in the park; and c) the potential and opportunities for restoring and enhancing the habitats for native species.

3.2 Identify native plant and wildlife species, previously or currently native to the park, that need special encouragement for establishing, maintaining or increasing their populations.

RECREATION, CULTURAL & ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

GOAL: East Alton Baker Park will be a place for passive recreation and nature study, and a place within the urban area where people can find quiet and solitude in nature.

- 4.0 Encourage environmental education by fostering structured group presentations and by providing opportunities for self-guided exploration.**
- 5.0 Provide amenities and opportunities for low-impact passive recreation uses that are: a) dependent on or enhanced by the park's natural setting; b) compatible with other park activities and surrounding urban and natural areas; and c) do not conflict with other design principles of the park plan.**

5.1 Appropriate group activities are those that are dispersed in character, minimize the negative impact on the park, and locate any support services related to the activities, including pre-staging, outside the boundaries of East Alton Baker Park. Group activities that involve large concentrations of people in one area are not an appropriate use of East Alton Baker Park.

- 6.0 Locate any new support facilities that could disturb or detract from the park's natural environment, such as rest rooms, at the periphery of the park.**

- 7.0 Recognize the river and its edge as important elements of the park design, providing opportunities for park visitors to pursue water-oriented passive recreational activities, including boating, fishing, swimming, and nature study.**

7.1 Improve the Eastgate Boat Launch into the Willamette River and maintain its accessibility by motorized vehicles.

7.2 Provide short benches at appropriate locations along the Willamette River to enable park visitors to sit down and rest or enjoy the scenery.

- 8.0 Establish the park as an oasis of darkness at night, where park visitors can engage in passive recreational activities, such as star gazing and astronomy. In selected areas of the park, provide limited, lowintensity lighting for public safety that is shielded to eliminate glare and that has minimal impact on wildlife.**

8.1 Negotiate with property owners within and outside the boundaries of the park to reduce glare problems.

8.2 Limit lighting in the park to the Autzen bike path, and to the kiosks at park entrances at North Walnut and Leo Harris Parkway, the Eastgate Woodlands, and the north end of the Autzen Footbridge. Lighting fixtures should be shielded to eliminate glare and have minimal or no impact on wildlife.

8.3 Determine what hours lights should be turned on and regulate them to meet the needs of both park users and wildlife.

9.0 Protect, maintain, and enhance the pond and canoe canal.

9.1 Provide opportunities for water-oriented recreational activities that have a low negative impact on the pond and canal.

9.2 In selected locations, enhance the native riparian vegetation along the edges of the canoe canal to improve wildlife habitat, water quality, nature appreciation and the aesthetic qualities of the canal.

9.3 Maintain the canoe canal for navigability.

9.4 Cultivate recreational uses of the northeast and east pond bank that are compatible with the improvement of a riparian buffer and wildlife habitat.

10.0 Maintain and enhance Prefontaine's Trail (Pre's Trail).

10.1 Continue to involve volunteer groups in the maintenance of Pre's Trail, such as the work currently being done by the Oregon Track Club Masters.

11.0 Recognize the hammer throw area as a land use that is not compatible with the vision and goals for East Alton Baker Park and the hammer throw activity as not consistent with the definition of passive recreation, but allow the existing agreement between the City of Eugene and the University to be extended until the year 2005. If a good faith effort by the University has not succeeded in finding a suitable location for a hammer throw area outside the park, extend the existing agreement until 2010.

11.1 If the agreement for the hammer throw area is extended, negotiate some concessions from the University that are compatible with the vision and goals for the park.

12.0 Recognize that while bicycling uses at the BMX facility are not consistent with the plan's definition of passive recreation, it is an existing use that provides beneficial youth recreation. To minimize the negative impacts of the facility on the passive recreational and natural qualities of East Alton Baker Park, expansion of the facility should be limited to the developed portion (as of November 1994) of the site. Also, methods of buffering the facility from the park and mitigating negative impacts, such as noise, lighting, and off-trail usage, should be implemented.

12.1 Define a park boundary south of the BMX facility with signs and landscaping to clarify for BMX users where facility-related path use is prohibited.

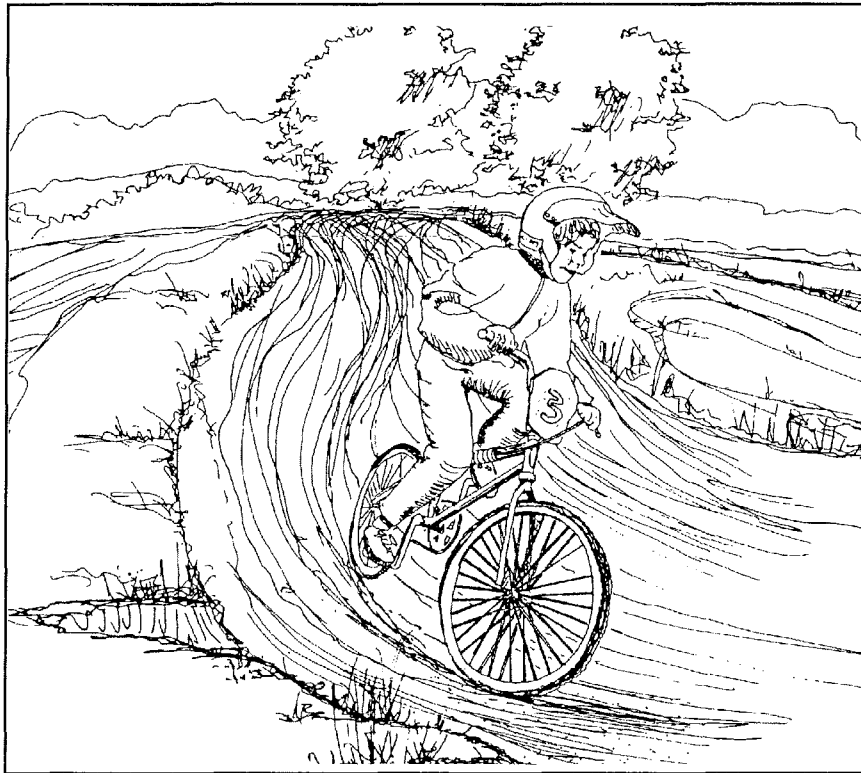


Illustration by Hal Gausman

ACCESS & CIRCULATION

GOAL: East Alton Baker Park will link the Eugene and Springfield communities and the areas north and south of the Willamette River by providing safe, efficient and accessible corridors for non-motorized transportation.

13.0 Recognize the bike path between the Autzen Footbridge and Autzen

stadium as an essential traffic corridor for non-motorized transportation, to be lighted at night.

13.1 Provide down-lighting on the Autzen bike path that lights up the surface of the bike path only.

14.0 **With the exception of the I-5 overpass, establish an environment free of motorized vehicles that will enhance the use of pedestrian and bicycle corridors and serve the needs of park users. Locate any driveways, parking areas, rest rooms, or any other facilities requiring access by motorized vehicles at the periphery of or outside the boundaries of East Alton Baker Park.**

14.1 Recognize the University of Oregon parking south of Leo Harris Parkway as a land use that is not compatible with the vision and goals for East Alton Baker Park, but allow the University to park in the existing two parking areas on Autzen Stadium event days through at least January 2007, provided that the 1992 Intergovernmental Agreement between the County and the University of Oregon is revised as follows.

- A.** The University agrees to the items below in exchange for the use of two unpaved parking areas in East Alton Baker Park, which border Leo Harris Parkway, for Autzen Stadium event parking:
- 1.** The University will allow the City of Eugene to use Autzen Stadium parking spaces for events in Alton Baker Park, except on Autzen Stadium event days, provided a 14 day notice is given to the University.
 - 2.** The University will modify the two parking areas south of Leo Harris Parkway by January 1997 to:
 - a.** Limit ingress and egress to and from lots at constructed driveways;
 - b.** Keep motor vehicles in designated parking areas; and
 - c.** Create a 50 foot buffer between the canoe canal and west parking lot, consisting of a low berm landscaped with native plants commonly found in the park, to keep motor vehicles and trash away from the canoe canal.
 - 3.** The University will clean up the parking lots and a 50 foot wide strip of land around the parking lots following Autzen Stadium events.
 - 4.** The University will encourage Autzen Stadium users to use transit, bicycles, or other alternative modes of transportation.
 - 5.** The University will make a good faith effort to find parking areas outside of the park to reduce or eliminate the need for parking in East Alton Baker Park.

- 6. The University will pay the City of Eugene \$300 for each day of use of the parking areas south of Leo Harris Parkway after January 1997.
- 7. The University will limit litter and the erosion of East Alton Baker Park by reserving the parking lots for staff and media personnel associated with Autzen Stadium events. Six parking spaces will be reserved for park visitors with limited mobility at no charge to the visitors.
- B. The City of Eugene will maintain the two parking areas and their landscaped buffers except on Autzen Stadium event days when the lots are used by the University.
- C. Before January 2007, the University and City of Eugene will evaluate the above agreements for their effectiveness, and revise, extend, or discontinue the revised 1992 Intergovernmental Agreement.

14.2 Install bike racks at appropriate sites throughout the park.

14.3 Improve the surface and the design of the bike paths to enhance their safety and accessibility.²¹

15.0 Minimize conflicts between different forms of non-motorized transportation both within and traveling through the park.

15.1 Redesign the existing path system and create new trail portions to reduce conflicts between varied uses of paths.

- A. Recognize areas of conflict in the mixed use of paths in any path system redesign.
- B. Use planned amenities to encourage differentiated use where appropriate and the blending of uses elsewhere.
- C. Define incorporated roads as true paths by narrowing or removing portions of existing roadbed, and creating better links to the rest of the path system.

15.2 Create a new trail that connects the Autzen Stadium area with the Autzen Footbridge so that pedestrians and bicyclists can avoid potential traffic conflicts.

²¹ Refer to a list and map of bike path problems and solutions in the Plan Appendix.



The lack of a landscape buffer between the canoe canal and nearby parking can result in motor vehicles being parked close to the canal.

15.3 Install signs to identify bike paths designed for high-speed bike traffic and bike paths designed for walking and low-speed pleasure cycling.

16.0 Provide directions and information about the park by installing descriptive signs at appropriate locations.

16.1 Install signs at major park entrances to inform park visitors about the various features of the park, including the location of the bike paths and trails, the diversity of plant and wildlife species, and the location of the pond and canoe canal system.

16.2 Create park brochures for self-guided tours and make them available at major park entrances.

16.3 Make brochures and major park signs legible to people with visual impairments (i.e., sharp contrasts and large lettering). Indicate that brochures in braille and cassette tapes are available at the Willamalane Park and Recreation District and City of Eugene for people who are blind.

17.0 **If need arises, determine if existing easements could improve access to the park, such as the easement at the east end of Bardell Avenue (on property owned by the Northwest Pipeline Corporation) to the park and the easement extending south of Anderson Lane to the park.**

18.0 **Design park improvements to provide accessibility. (Refer to 16.3 for sign requirements.)**

18.1 Eliminate side-to-side tilt on bike paths.

18.2 Provide benches at appropriate distances for people with limited walking ability between the parking lot south of Leo Harris Parkway and the pond along North Walnut, and between the Eastgate parking lot and the central meadow along the Riverside Trail.

18.3 Install accessible drinking fountains at park entrances.

18.4 Provide accessible rest rooms at both the Eastgate and the Leo Harris parking lots.

18.5 Provide accessible telephones at both the Eastgate and Leo Harris parking lots.

18.6 Use the official wheelchair logo to indicate that trails and bike paths are wheelchair accessible.

18.7 Establish a door-to-park van service on summer weekends for people with severe physical disabilities, including a door-to-park service for special events.

18.8 Acquire scooters (three wheeled electric carts, which are easy to operate and maintain) for people with limited walking ability, to be available at the Leo Harris parking lot on summer weekends.

PARK STEWARDSHIP & PUBLIC SAFETY

GOAL: The management of East Alton Baker Park will engage interested citizens and groups in successful park stewardship, including maintenance, planning and restoration.

19.0 **Help coordinate efforts and assist groups that make efforts to further the goals of the park plan.**

19.1 Provide ways to recognize the importance of volunteers in maintenance, planning and restoration of the park.²²

20.0 **Recognize the radio transmitter building and radio tower structures as land uses that are not compatible with the vision and goals of the park.**

20.1 Continue to pursue ways for the City of Eugene to acquire the five acre parcel of private property at the interior of the park. (Site of radio transmitter building and radio towers.)



Site of Radio Transmitter Building and Tower, acquired by the City of Eugene-January 1996.

²²A list of the different groups actively working in the park is in the Plan Appendix.



Blowing leaves off the bike trail in East Alton Baker Park-Eugene Public Works Parks Maintenance employee.

21.0 Promote the use of ecologically sustainable park management practices.

21.1 Use integrated pest management strategies to minimize the use of pesticides and herbicides.

21.2 Restore native plant species by selectively removing invasive non-native species, such as Himalaya blackberry, English ivy and Scotch broom, while leaving native plant species intact or planting native species if not present.

21.3 Keep mowing to a minimum and only mow at times when it is least harmful to native plants and wildlife.

21.4 Consider prescribed burns for ecological purposes.

22.0 Consider public safety factors when determining park uses and designing park facilities, and examine ways to increase the park visitors' adherence to park rules.

22.1 Determine the design of and location for geocode markers along bike paths to enable park visitors to identify their location in the park in case of accidents or public safety violations.

22.2 Make water readily available, particularly around the perimeter of the park, for fighting or controlling fires. Examine how landscaping may impact the start or spread of fires.

- 23.0 Prepare and implement specific site plans for different areas of the park. (For example, a site plan could include greater detail on habitat restoration areas or the exact location of a nature trail.)**
- 24.0 Monitor and attempt to remedy environmental hazards resulting from the former landfill.**
- 24.1** Institute periodic chemical testing of groundwater around the landfill and of leachate going into the river
- 24.2** Undertake a risk assessment of the site that includes an assessment of health risks to humans and wildlife.
- 24.3** Pursue acquisition of Superfund or other funds to contain or clean-up toxic materials in the landfill.
- 24.4** Develop a plan for adding clean fill to the soil cap as it becomes available.
- 25.0 Investigate and experiment with methods to reduce vandalism.**
- 25.1** Quickly remove or repair structures that are vandalized.
- 25.2** Get young people involved in park stewardship through schools and community groups.
- 25.3** Organize a volunteer park patrol.



Photo by Nearby Nature

Energetic volunteers work hard to control invasive, non-native plants, such as this English Ivy, and restore native vegetation to East Alton Baker Park.

26.0 Identify suitable locations for recycling and trash cans.

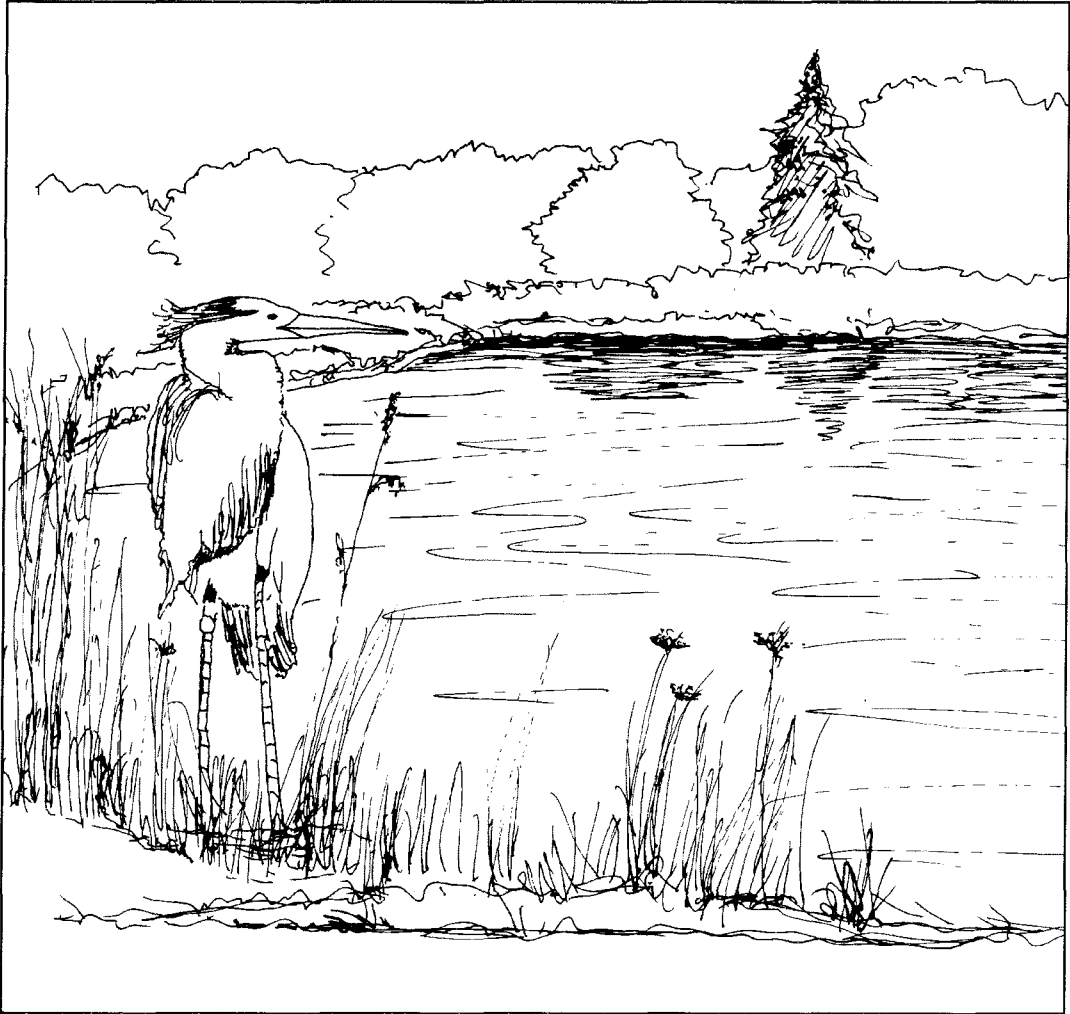


Illustration by Hal Gausman

Conceptual Plan

BACKGROUND

The Conceptual Plan identifies recommended improvements to help achieve the overall vision for East Alton Baker Park. These improvements are consistent with the design principles of the park plan. As funding and community resources become available, many of the recommended improvements will require further investigation concerning specific construction details, impacts on the natural landscape, and other factors. Listed below are brief descriptions of the numbers on the legend of the Conceptual Plan.

1. Meadow Areas

The open areas in East Alton Baker Park were created by previous floods and fires. They are to be retained and managed as meadow areas, offering critical habitat for native plants and wildlife that need this type of environment. Maintenance of the meadow areas may include tree and shrub removal in order to retain their open character. These areas should remain as informal natural landscapes.

2. Woodland Areas

These areas are to be retained and managed as woodlands, offering critical habitat for native plants and wildlife that need this type of environment.

3. Switchback Walking Trail

Create a new trail for pedestrians that connects the Autzen Stadium area with the Autzen Footbridge. This trail will control soil erosion and enable pedestrians and bicyclists to avoid potential traffic conflicts.

4. Bike Path Improvement Near North End of Autzen Footbridge

This section of the bike path is one of the major entrances to East Alton Baker Park. Reconstruct the bike paths to improve their safety, visibility, and wheelchair accessibility. Install signs at the entrance that identify the park features and the location of destinations along the bike path system, such as Autzen Stadium, WISTEC, the Ken Nielsen Gardens, Valley River Center, and the Willamalane Senior Center.

5. Riverside Area

Protect and manage the riparian forest along the Willamette River. Maintain the native broadleaf trees and prevent the take over by conifer trees. Wherever appropriate, increase the width of the riparian area, and maintain the scenic views of the river at selected spots along the Riverside Trail. Restore river access points to the river, similar to those created by local high school students in 1973.

6. Improve Canoe Canal Access

The canoe canal is difficult to get to in many places. Improved access will increase the use of the canoe canal and foster greater appreciation for the waterway and natural habitats in the area.

7. Landscaped Park Entrances and Parking Lots

These entrances to East Alton Baker Park need to be clearly identified with signs. Information displays or kiosks will inform visitors about park regulations, plants and wildlife commonly found in the park, and ways for visitors to contribute to the care of the park. Small paved parking lot(s) will be built south of Leo Harris Parkway. These lots will be appropriately landscaped and marked. Additional Autzen Stadium event parking will be permitted for the University beyond these paved lots on unimproved surfaces according to Implementation Strategy 14.1.

8. Convert Former Road to 16' Bike Path

Prior to acquisition as a public park, East Alton Baker Park was the site for non-park uses such as the Day Island Landfill, accessed by North Walnut and Day Island Road. Motorized vehicles are now prohibited in the park with the exception of authorized maintenance and emergency vehicles. Narrowing Day Island Road to 16' will create a bike path more in scale with the bike traffic that needs to be accommodated.

9. Old Filbert Orchards

The old filbert orchards serve as a reminder of the former agricultural uses of the area. The orchards do not produce revenue for the park and would be costly to maintain. As the filbert trees die, allow the orchard to revert to native woodland, but retain the canopy effect along Prefontaine's Trail.

10. Canoe Canal

The canoe canal provides habitat for a variety of plants and wildlife. Enhance this habitat, foster greater appreciation for this unique feature of the park, and maintain its navigability.

11. Rest Rooms

There are no public rest rooms in East Alton Baker Park. Portable rest rooms on the BMX site are maintained by the Emerald Valley Bicycle Moto Cross organization. Construct accessible rest rooms that will serve both the BMX track and East Alton Baker Park. Remove the portable rest rooms.

12. BMX Track

Since 1983, the Emerald Valley Bicycle Moto Cross has had a lease agreement first with Lane County, then with the City of Eugene to use about five acres of East Alton Baker Park for their BMX facility. Allow the BMX organization to continue using the present site, but limit further expansion of the facility to the portion of the

site that is already developed (as of November 1994) and reduce the negative impacts of the BMX activity – noise and lighting – on nearby private properties and East Alton Baker Park.

13. Create New Bike Path Connections

East Alton Baker Park has an extensive system of official bike paths and former roads that serve as bike paths. Connections are needed to: a) facilitate east–west bike traffic along Day Island Road (east of the radio station property); b) facilitate bike traffic along the west side of I–5 traveling to and from the Willie Knickerbocker Footbridge; c) connect Anderson Lane with the bike path that enters East Alton Baker Park at North Walnut; and d) improve access to the pond by those going south on North Walnut.

14. Wetland Area

Enhance the wetland habitat and enable park visitors to experience and learn about wetlands, the pond, and river. Improve the wetland north of the pond by restoring native vegetation and prohibiting mountain bikes.

15. Existing Hammerthrow Area

Allow the existing agreement between the City of Eugene and University to be extended. Once the hammerthrow area is relocated, this area may be suited as an extension of nearby meadows or woodlands, or as a recreational area that does not have an adverse impact on nearby natural areas.

16. Central Pond

The central pond provides a unique habitat for wildlife. For example, western pond turtles were seen for a number of years both in and around the pond. Enhance the natural qualities of the pond and maintain the surrounding wetlands in ways that improve the habitat for the turtles and other wildlife that depend on the pond, wetland, and river ecosystem. If the City of Eugene acquires the private land south of the pond for park purposes, relocate Pre's Trail farther south from the pond, thus increasing the width of the riparian edge on the south side of the pond. If Pre's Trail is relocated, the underground French drain which was installed immediately south of the trail to control run–off will probably need to be moved.

17. Potential Park Expansion

The five acre parcel of private property, currently used as the site for a radio transmitter building and radio towers, is the only land in private ownership in East Alton Baker Park. Continue to pursue ways for the City of Eugene to acquire the five acre site and incorporate the acreage into the park design.

18. Central Meadow Area

The Central Meadow, previously the Day Island Landfill, is the largest area of open space in East Alton Baker Park. The meadow is currently the home of numerous plants and wildlife, including the western meadowlark – Oregon's state bird.

Enhance the habitat for plants and wildlife that need large, open meadows, and increase the soil cap over the old landfill as leaves, clean soils, and other appropriate material become available. Establish native wildflowers and other native plants in the meadow, including small clusters of trees in selected spots along the edge.

19. Riverside Trail

The existing Riverside Trail has dips, curves and cracks in the asphalt surface which make it unsafe and inaccessible to wheelchairs. Redesign the trail to make it safe and accessible, and establish direct access points to the river so that park visitors can get down to the water. Limit the use of the trail to low-speed pleasure cycling and pedestrians. Direct high-speed bike traffic to the North Walnut commuter bike path.

20. East Meadow

Access to this area is currently very limited. Create a bike path to improve access to this area. The area is suitable for picnicking, letting dogs-off leash, and throwing frisbees. Discontinue sheep grazing. Note: Dogs are prohibited off-leash except in designated areas.

21. Eastgate Woodlands

The Eastgate Woodlands are considered to be one of the most ecologically significant sites in the metropolitan area. Continue to remove the English ivy to restore and enhance the natural habitat. Prohibit the use of mountain bikes off paved paths in the wetland area.

22. Eastgate Boat Launch

Following the construction of the Glenwood sewer line in the fall of 1994, the Eastgate Boat Launch was redesigned to address problems identified by the Willamalane staff, the East Alton Baker Park Citizen Planning Committee, and the Springfield Bicycle Committee.

23. Remove Sections of Former Roads

There are sections of former roads that are not needed to provide access for authorized maintenance and emergency vehicles. Remove these sections and restore the land.

24. Possible Pedestrian, Bicycle, and Disability Access Point

Consider possible access point for pedestrians, bicyclists, and people with physical disabilities along the easement south of Anderson Lane. (Refer also to item 25.)

25. Possible Canoe Canal Access Point

Following a habitat evaluation study, consider a new access point for pedestrians, bicyclists, and people with physical disabilities from Bardell Avenue. Consider use of an easement across property owned by the Northwest Pipeline Corporation on the south side of Bardell Avenue.

STAFF ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The City of Eugene and the Willamalane Park and Recreation District jointly provided the project management and main staff support for the East Alton Baker Park Plan. The plan was approved by the Eugene City Council in January, 1996 and the Willamalane Board of Directors in March, 1996.

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

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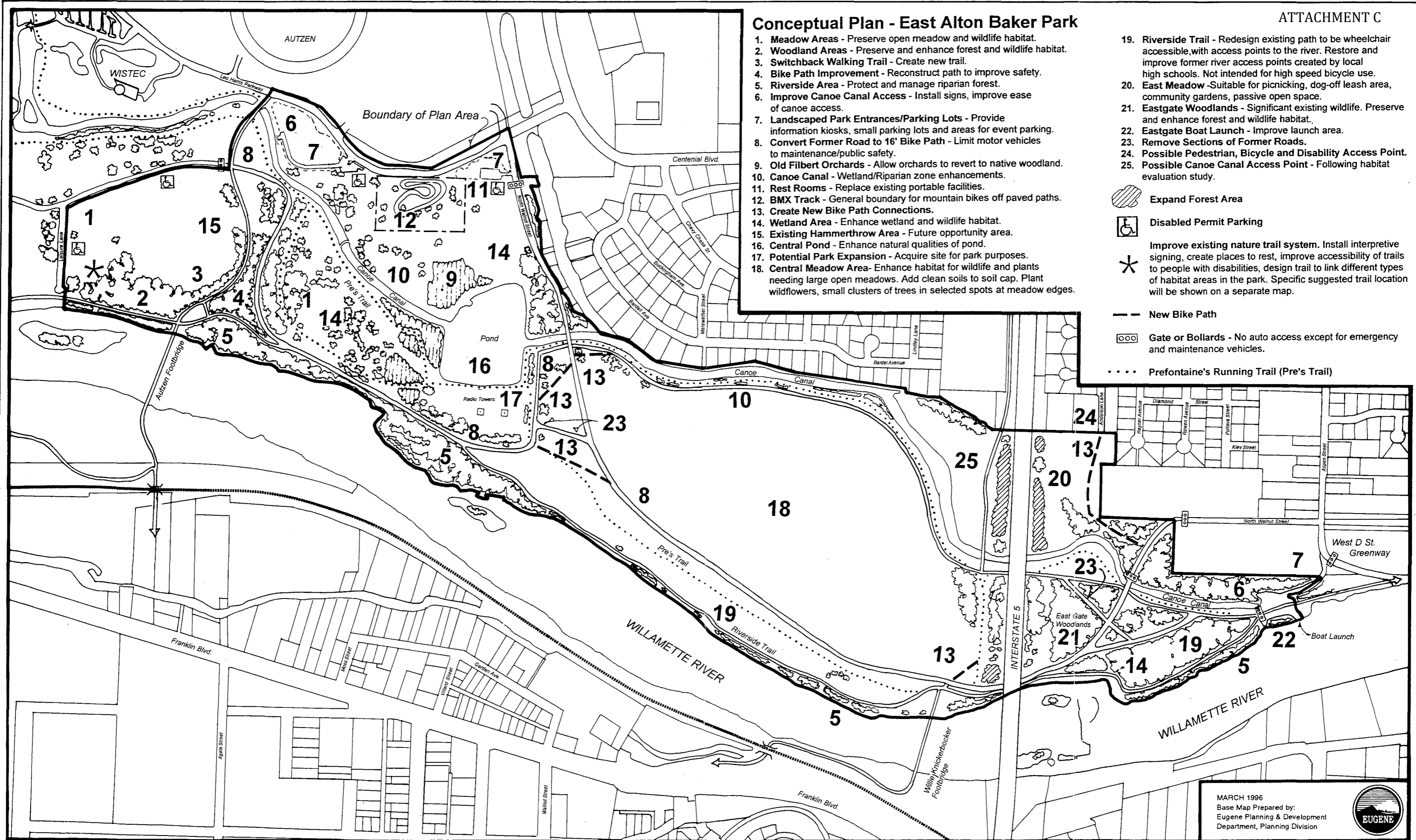
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Conceptual Plan - East Alton Baker Park

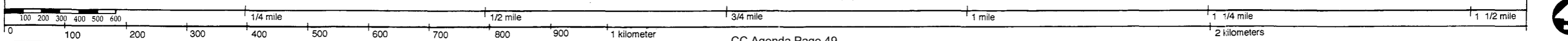
1. Meadow Areas - Preserve open meadow and wildlife habitat.
2. Woodland Areas - Preserve and enhance forest and wildlife habitat.
3. Switchback Walking Trail - Create new trail.
4. Bike Path Improvement - Reconstruct path to improve safety.
5. Riverside Area - Protect and manage riparian forest.
6. Improve Canoe Canal Access - Install signs, improve ease of canoe access.
7. Landscaped Park Entrances/Parking Lots - Provide information kiosks, small parking lots and areas for event parking.
8. Convert Former Road to 16' Bike Path - Limit motor vehicles to maintenance/public safety.
9. Old Filbert Orchards - Allow orchards to revert to native woodland.
10. Canoe Canal - Wetland/Riparian zone enhancements.
11. Rest Rooms - Replace existing portable facilities.
12. BMX Track - General boundary for mountain bikes off paved paths.
13. Create New Bike Path Connections.
14. Wetland Area - Enhance wetland and wildlife habitat.
15. Existing Hammerthrow Area - Future opportunity area.
16. Central Pond - Enhance natural qualities of pond.
17. Potential Park Expansion - Acquire site for park purposes.
18. Central Meadow Area - Enhance habitat for wildlife and plants needing large open meadows. Add clean soils to soil cap. Plant wildflowers, small clusters of trees in selected spots at meadow edges.

19. Riverside Trail - Redesign existing path to be wheelchair accessible, with access points to the river. Restore and improve former river access points created by local high schools. Not intended for high speed bicycle use.
20. East Meadow - Suitable for picnicking, dog-off leash area, community gardens, passive open space.
21. Eastgate Woodlands - Significant existing wildlife. Preserve and enhance forest and wildlife habitat.
22. Eastgate Boat Launch - Improve launch area.
23. Remove Sections of Former Roads.
24. Possible Pedestrian, Bicycle and Disability Access Point.
25. Possible Canoe Canal Access Point - Following habitat evaluation study.

-  Expand Forest Area
-  Disabled Permit Parking
-  Improve existing nature trail system. Install interpretive signing, create places to rest, improve accessibility of trails to people with disabilities, design trail to link different types of habitat areas in the park. Specific suggested trail location will be shown on a separate map.
-  New Bike Path
-  Gate or Bollards - No auto access except for emergency and maintenance vehicles.
-  Prefontaine's Running Trail (Pre's Trail)

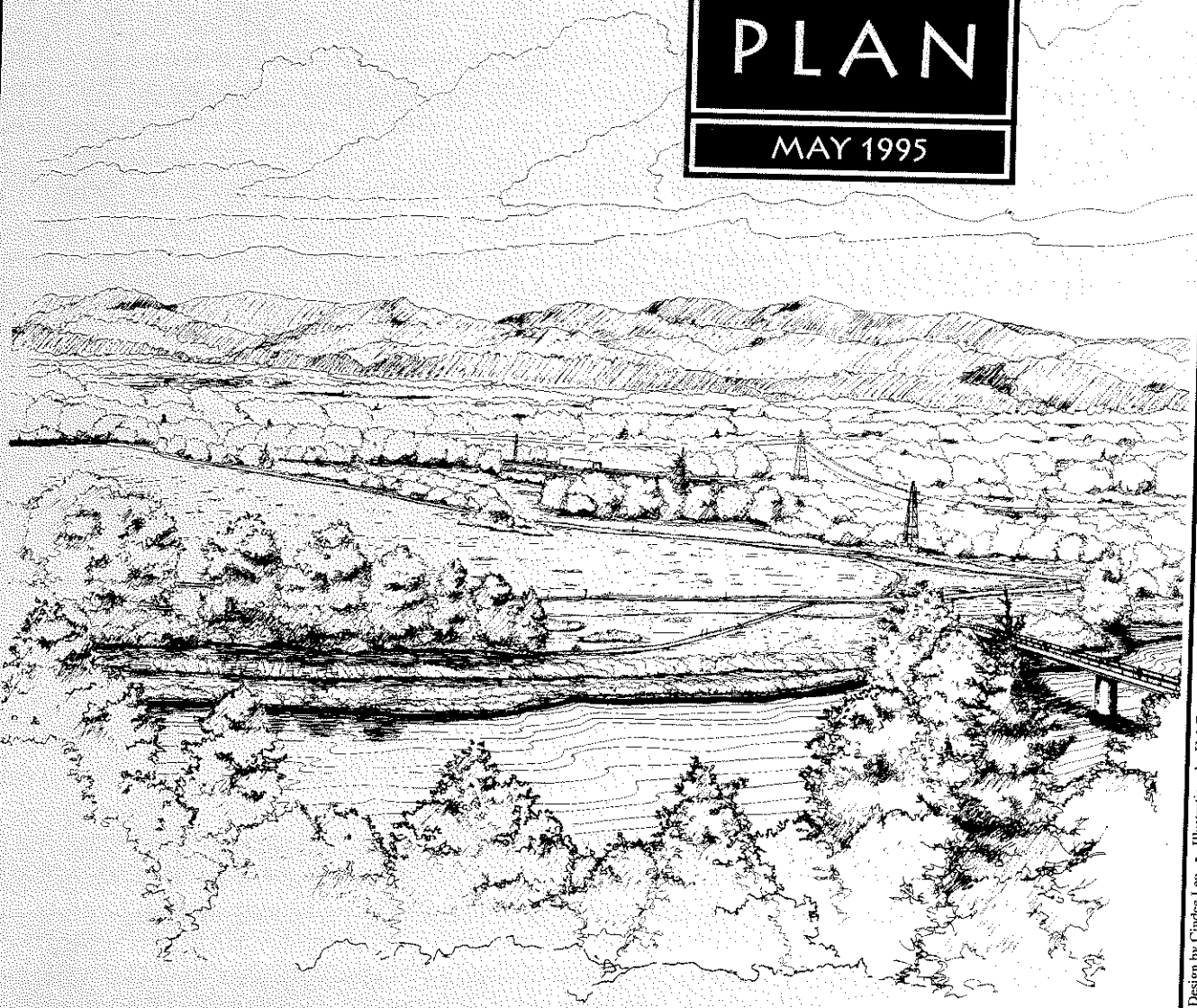


MARCH 1996
 Base Map Prepared by:
 Eugene Planning & Development
 Department, Planning Division



APPENDIX

EAST
ALTON
BAKER
PARK
PLAN
MAY 1995



Cover Design by Chiddee Lee • Illustrations by Hal Graustman



For more information about the East Alton Baker Plan Appendix or
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INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Appendix

This document contains supplemental material to the East Alton Baker Park Plan. It consists of reports and analyses specifically referred to in the plan as well as information that does not appear in the plan but was gathered and used in its development. The appendix allows the plan to be presented in a manageable size which makes it easier to read and less expensive to print.

PLAN GLOSSARY

Conceptual Plan: The conceptual plan provides a graphic image of the types of improvements that would help achieve the overall vision for the park. The conceptual plan illustrates suggested improvements that are consistent with the overall design principles. As funding or community resources become available, the exact way the improvements are implemented may vary somewhat from the graphic representation. In addition, many of the suggested improvements will require further investigation concerning specific construction details, impacts on the natural landscape, and other factors.

Design Principles: A set of statements clearly defining parameters to be followed in site and/or building design and development.

Goals: Broad statements that are adopted and describe the community's vision for the future of the park.

Implementation Strategy: A possible action to promote or fulfill the plan's goals and design principles. Strategies are not officially adopted but serve to illustrate how the park vision can be achieved. In general, they will be further reviewed and studied and may not be implemented exactly as stated in the plan. Specific strategies will be evaluated according to their ability to effectively implement design principles and to address park goals, taking into account community aspirations, fiscal resources, and legal concerns.

Passive Recreation: In the East Alton Baker Park Plan is defined as those pastimes, diversions, or forms of exercise in which the relaxation and/or enjoyment experienced by the participant is dependent or greatly enhanced by the surrounding natural landscape. Examples include, but are not limited to, hiking, boating, jogging, biking, plant study, picnicking, kite flying, frisbee throwing, bird watching, nature photography, swimming, nature classes, model boating, fishing, dog walking, feeding of water fowl, sun bathing, stargazing and astronomy, and those group activities that are respectful of the natural environment, including fun runs and competitive races for runners, walkers, and wheelchair participants on officially designated bikepaths and trails. (The term passive recreation is also defined in the Intergovernmental Agreement contained in this appendix.)

Vision: A broad statement that provides the overall framework for the goals, design principles, and implementation strategies. Through the implementation of specific goals and design principles the vision will be achieved.

PARK HISTORY PRIOR TO 1945

Native American History

The first residents of the area were the Kalapuya Indians who inhabited this section of the Willamette Valley for an undetermined amount of time before the arrival of white settlers. These natives utilized the Willamette River for transportation, recreation and food gathering.

Native populations in the Willamette Valley are estimated at 23 people per 100 square miles.¹ Kalapuya culture depended entirely on wild products for all food, shelter, and clothing. The tribe patterned its movements and activities closely with the various seasons and times at which various foods became available or ripened. Roots and tubers were exceptionally important, particularly the camas bulbs. In addition to the expected vegetable foods and animals, plants like the thistle and cattail were important seasonal foodstuffs.

Seasonal plants were gathered, and hunting and fishing took place throughout this unsettled section of the valley. The territory now known as Alton Baker Park was part of the range area of the Kalapuya tribe. Its proximity to the river would have been ideal for fishing and food gathering. As might be expected, intense activities associated with food acquisition dominated the summer, requiring population movements. Seasonally the Kalapuya's burned the valley floor to control vegetation and facilitate grazing, and subsequently hunting, of wild animals.

With the arrival of the Euro-Americans in the 1840s the Kalapuya landscape became sectioned, quartered, and subdivided. Alton Baker Park is a reminder of the open space that existed prior to white settlement.

Pioneer Settlement

The destination of the early settlers was the "Garden of Oregon," the wonderfully fertile Willamette Valley. Here they found farming conditions that were similar to what they knew in the East. Rainfall was ample, timber readily available, and wheat, fruit, and vegetables grew well. The Willamette River provided adequate access until the railroads could be built, beginning in 1871.

¹Thomas Vaughn, et. al., Space, Style and Structure Vol. I, (Portland, Oregon: Oregon Historical Society, 1974.), p. 7. Thomas Newman discusses in "Native Peoples and Shelters," the seasonal habits and dwelling types of the Plateau Culture Areas, of which the Kalapuya tribe was a part of.

The men who first saw the valley said that it was filled with beauty; that it would surely grow anything.¹

Early settlers divided the land and shaped their claims so as to maximize the advantages in relation to terrain, water, soil types and vegetation. The United States Donation Land Claim Act of 1850 provided 320 free acres of land to single men, and double that for a married couple. The incentive was high to settle the Willamette Valley with its choice riverbottom land that is well suited for agriculture.

Historic maps illustrate that Mahlon Harlow, Robert Campbell, Joseph Haden and John Day were the principle donation land claim holders of the fertile riverfront property that eventually became Alton Baker Park. The average size of each claim was about 320 acres, extending northward from the river in rectangular and irregular shaped bands.

John Day's donation land claim of 1852 was located along the western section of present day Alton Baker Park (see DLC map of 1890). John Day's house was the first settlement structure built in the park. This house was later purchased by John and Ella Thramer.

Mahlon H. Harlow was born in Barren County, Kentucky in 1811. After stopping in Yamhill County he came to the Willamette Valley in 1851, establishing his claim west of John Day's. He was elected the first county clerk of Lane County in 1852.

Lane County acquired about 20 acres of land along the extreme western edge of the present day park around 1881. This land was east and partially below the present day Ferry Street Bridge access ramp. In the same year the City of Eugene purchased a 40 acre parcel to the east of the county's land. By the early part of the 20th century ownership of this 60 acres was passed between the City of Eugene, Lane County, and the State Highway Commission.

Sometime in 1904 John and Ella May Thramer arrived in Eugene, Oregon intent on farming. They purchased fifty-five acres of land from John Day. A.G. Walling describes the Thramer property in 1884:

"The place was badly run down, much of the land being covered with stumps and brush, while a part of it was planted to cherries. He [Thramer] set to work clearing the land and planting it to fruit, and in the course of time developed it into one of the best fruit farms in Lane county, practically all the land being planted to fruit and nut trees."²

¹Moore, McCornack & McCready, The Story of Eugene (New York: Stratford House, 1949), p.2.

²A.G. Walling, Illustrated History of Lane County, (Portland, 1884), 172. The lithographs used in this publication are invaluable for understanding the architecture and landscapes of early Lane County.

The Thramers eventually added on to Day's house, producing a fine modern house with barns, garage and outbuildings, making it one of the more attractive ranch properties in the valley. John Thramer devoted himself to his farming until his death on February 20, 1925. Ella Thramer and her son, Allan J., continued farming operations. Two other children, Lulu and Ruby, and an adopted daughter, Edith May, made up the rest of the family.

Thramer was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a large stockholder and director of the Eugene Fruit Growers Association. He was regarded as one of the most worthy and substantial citizens of the Eugene community. The deteriorated Thramer house was demolished in 1988.

By 1941 the original donation land claims were subdivided into smaller parcels. Lane County, Ella Thramer, John Day, J.H. Bray, M. & R. Properties Co., Cora Shafer, F.K. Chase, L.C. Glick, Frank S. Patterson, Harry Wolter, the Federal Land Bank, Mary Evans, and F. Keeney were all property owners of land that was eventually acquired for park use. The parceling of land occurred between 1900 and the 1930s.¹

A Changing Landscape

Until the flood control programs and dam construction of the Depression Era, the Willamette River regularly flooded. In the winter of 1861-2 flooding was so severe that Eugenicians traveled about in boats. Twenty years later the nearly complete covered bridge (the original Ferry Street Bridge) was almost washed out by the melting snows and insistent rains of that year. 1890 and 1902 were also flood years that cumulatively resulted in the reshaping and shifting of the river. The final major flooding of the river occurred in 1964.

Because of the close proximity to the river, portions of Alton Baker Park were subject to seasonal floods. A view of the area from Eugene around 1890 shows much of the land below water with the Ferry Street Bridge marooned, as if in the midst of a lake. By the late 19th century the interior of the land was becoming cleared and cultivated, but was rimmed by stands of native trees and understory plants in close proximity to the waterways. By 1915 the native landscape had matured to create a forested environment along sections of the north shore of the Willamette River.

Once the farms and orchards were established during the 1920s and 1930s, the land use of the area changed very little. Aerial photographs of 1936 illustrate that no more than eight homesteads existed within the area of the park boundaries. Agricultural pursuits continued into the 1950s with the interior land planted in orchards and grain fields, as well as pasture. The land was circumnavigated by a stream, and at least one pond existed near the Thramer homestead as a result of damming.

¹The Metsker Maps, 1941, 1951

From the 1930s to the 1960s quarries were operating on both banks of the Willamette River, extracting sand and gravel. This work modified the look and terrain of the islands and sections of the riverbanks, which was affected by natural revegetation.¹

As the north bank of the Willamette River established itself as a pastoral landscape, the south bank of the river developed for industrial and commercial uses. It is the agricultural use of the land that prevented development until the park movement of the 1950s identified the acreage as being desirable for metropolitan park use.

Additional information concerning park history from 1945 to the present is contained in the East Alton Baker Park Plan.

¹Henry Lawrence, The Green Guide: Eugene's Natural Landscape, (1982), p.51 The section on Alton Baker Park provides a fine overview of how flooding changed the route of the Willamette River. A quantity of information is provided on the plant material that is common to the park.

COPY

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT

COPY

THIS AGREEMENT is entered into by and between LANE COUNTY, a political subdivision of the State of Oregon, hereinafter referred to as COUNTY, and the CITY OF EUGENE, a municipal corporation, hereinafter referred to as EUGENE, and the CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, a municipal corporation, hereinafter referred to as SPRINGFIELD, and the WILLAMALANE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT, a district duly formed under the laws of the State of Oregon, hereinafter referred to as DISTRICT.

RECITALS

A. ORS 190.010 and the Lane County Home Rule Charter provide that units of local government may enter into agreements for the performance of any or all functions and activities that a party to the agreements, its officers or agents, have authority to perform.

B. COUNTY, EUGENE, SPRINGFIELD, and DISTRICT recognize that public service is more efficiently and less expensively delivered when the metropolitan jurisdictions provide the services and facilities in the urban areas and the COUNTY provides them in the rural areas. The parties have therefore cooperated over the past decade to transfer facilities amongst each other to implement this urban transition program.

C. DISTRICT is a Park and Recreation Special District as defined in ORS 198.010 et seq. and ORS 266.010 et seq. organized to provide park and recreation facilities and programs in the Springfield Metropolitan Area.

D. COUNTY, EUGENE, SPRINGFIELD, and DISTRICT have determined that EUGENE should be responsible for public park and recreation services in the Eugene Metropolitan area, that DISTRICT should be responsible for public park and recreation services in the Springfield Metropolitan area, and that the COUNTY should be responsible for public park and recreation services in the rural areas.

E. COUNTY is the owner of East Alton Baker Park, which is that area of land within Alton Baker Park that is owned by Lane County, comprising the approximately 237 acres east of the City of Eugene Equipment yard and Bike Path to the eastern border of Alton Baker Park. The Central Section of East Alton Baker Park is located within the jurisdiction of EUGENE, and the Eastgate Section of East Alton Baker Park is located within the jurisdiction of DISTRICT. Both sections are within the Eugene/Springfield Metropolitan Area and are identified in Exhibit 'A' attached hereto. Given the determination that the DISTRICT and EUGENE are the appropriate providers of park and recreation services in the Eugene/Springfield Metropolitan Area, COUNTY no longer has a public need for these properties.

2.19.93

F. East Alton Baker Park is subject to Section 6(f)(3) provisions of the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

G. East Alton Baker Park is dedicated as park property and therefore, the Sections can be transferred to EUGENE and SPRINGFIELD and by SPRINGFIELD to DISTRICT without compensation pursuant to ORS 275.330.

H. It would be in the best interest of all parties for COUNTY to convey ownership of the Central Section of East Alton Baker Park to EUGENE and for COUNTY to convey ownership of the Eastgate Section of East Alton Baker Park to SPRINGFIELD and SPRINGFIELD to convey ownership of the Eastgate Section of Alton Baker Park to the DISTRICT.

I. COUNTY, EUGENE, SPRINGFIELD, and DISTRICT acknowledge that the voters approved Ballot Measure 20-01 (Exhibit 'B') which has an effective date of March 3, 1993. The Measure's purpose was four-fold: first to preclude the use of East Alton Baker Park as a public or private golf course; second, to convene a Citizens Planning Committee to develop a plan for East Alton Baker Park which would contain an appropriate mix of passive recreational uses and be consistent with the Alton Baker Park Master Plan; third, to restrict the use of any fees charged for use of the park to activities consistent with the Alton Baker Park Master Plan; and four, to insure that if the property was transferred, that the property would be used in a manner consistent with the goals of the Measure and the Alton Baker Park Master Plan. By entering into this Intergovernmental Agreement, the parties intend to act consistent with these goals.

J. In Measure 20-01, the voters adopted a finding that East Alton Baker Park, which contains open public land in a relatively natural state and is easily accessible by County residents, should continue to be a place where diverse passive recreational activities can occur and no single use dominates others.

AGREEMENTS

IN CONSIDERATION of the mutual agreement of the parties hereto, the parties hereby agree as follows:

1. CENTRAL SECTION OF EAST ALTON BAKER PARK. COUNTY agrees to convey ownership of the Central Section of East Alton Baker Park to EUGENE as soon as a conveyance instrument is ready for signing. EUGENE agrees to assume ownership of this property upon recording of the deed. Except as provided below in Sections 18 and 19 of this Agreement, this property is conveyed "as is" and COUNTY has no obligation nor liabilities concerning its condition arising after the time the transfer document is filed. EUGENE assumes no liability for any claims, known or unknown, which arose, or will arise, prior to the date that the transfer documents is filed with Lane County Records.
2. EASTGATE SECTION OF EAST ALTON BAKER PARK TO SPRINGFIELD. COUNTY agrees to convey ownership of the Eastgate Section of East Alton Baker

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Park to SPRINGFIELD as soon as a conveyance instrument is ready for signing. SPRINGFIELD agrees to assume ownership of this property upon recording of the deed. This property is conveyed "as is" and COUNTY has no obligation nor liabilities concerning its condition arising after the time the transfer document is filed. SPRINGFIELD assumes no liability for any claims, known or unknown, which arose, or will arise, prior to the date that the transfer documents is filed with Lane County Records.

3. EASTGATE SECTION OF EAST ALTON BAKER PARK TO DISTRICT. SPRINGFIELD agrees to convey ownership of the Eastgate Section of East Alton Baker Park to the DISTRICT as soon as a conveyance instrument is ready for signing. DISTRICT agrees to assume ownership of this property upon recording of the deed. This property is conveyed "as is" and SPRINGFIELD has no obligation nor liabilities concerning its condition arising after the time the transfer document is filed. DISTRICT assumes no liability for any claims, known or unknown, which arose, or will arise, prior to the date that the transfer documents is filed with Lane County Records. DISTRICT shall defend, indemnify, and hold harmless SPRINGFIELD for all claims, damages, and liabilities arising from SPRINGFIELD's participation in this agreement and the conveyance of the Eastgate Section of East Alton Baker Park to DISTRICT. Further, in the event any hazardous materials are found to be present in the Eastgate Section of East Alton Baker Park, SPRINGFIELD assumes no liability for such materials, and DISTRICT shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless SPRINGFIELD for any and all claims, damages, liability and environmental requirements arising from the presence of such materials upon, beneath or about the property.
4. USE CONDITIONS. The parties agree that East Alton Baker Park shall be used subject to the following conditions:
 - a. EUGENE and DISTRICT shall not sell, alienate, lease or in any other way convey any real or personal property interest in the East Alton Baker Park to any private or public entity for the purpose of developing a golf course, nor shall any of the parties expend any funds to study, promote, develop, construct, approve or in any way aid any private or public development of a golf course in East Alton Baker Park. A "golf course" means any facility of any type that uses any portion of land for the purpose of activity of golf.
 - b. Prior to completion the East Alton Baker Park Plan (EABP) pursuant to Section 7 of this Agreement, the parties shall not reduce in size or alter in configuration the watercourses, bike paths and running trails in East Alton Baker Park, except that the parties may take any action deemed necessary to protect the public health or safety or to comply with state standards.
 - c. EUGENE and DISTRICT shall not transfer ownership of their respective sections of East Alton Baker Park prior to the adoption of the East Alton Baker Park Plan. If EUGENE or DISTRICT subsequently transfer ownership, the transfer shall include appropriate conditions or

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covenants to insure consistency with this Agreement and with the goals set forth in the Alton Baker Park Master Plan.

d. EUGENE and DISTRICT shall use any fees they charge for use of East Alton Baker Park solely for Alton Baker Park consistent with the Alton Baker Park Master Plan

5. RESTRICTIONS. East Alton Baker Park is dedicated park property, and is subject to the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (the "Act"). Consequently, the conveyance instruments must contain certain restrictions. The parties agree that the conveyance instruments shall contain all restrictions required by the Act.

6. TIMING. COUNTY agrees to convey ownership of East Alton Baker Park to EUGENE and SPRINGFIELD prior to March 3, 1993.

7. EAST ALTON BAKER PARK PLAN.

a. The EUGENE City Council and the DISTRICT Board of Directions shall jointly appoint a 15 member citizens Planning Committee (hereinafter "CPC") as soon as practicable. The members shall be individuals who the Council and Board determines have demonstrated an interest in maintaining and enhancing the passive recreational qualities of East Alton Baker Park. COUNTY has advertised for applicants interested in serving on a CPC, with an application deadline of February 16, 1993. COUNTY shall deliver those applications to EUGENE and DISTRICT.

b. EUGENE and DISTRICT shall charge the CPC with developing a plan to determine an appropriate mix of passive recreational uses for East Alton Baker Park. The CPC shall hold at least one public hearing. "Passive recreation" means those pastimes, diversions, or forms of exercise in which the relaxation and/or enjoyment experienced by the participant is dependent on the natural landscape in which the activity occurs. Examples include, but are not limited to hiking, boating, jogging, biking, plant study, picnicking, kite flying, frisbee throwing, bird watching, nature photography, swimming, nature classes, model boating, wheelchair racing, fishing, dog walking, feeding of water fowl, sun bathing, and those group activities deemed appropriate.

c. The CPC shall adopt a plan which is consistent with this Agreement, the general and specific criteria for the area set forth in the Alton Baker Park Master Plan, and any direction from the EUGENE City Council and the DISTRICT Board of Directors. The CPC shall provide, as part of its plan, that the water courses, bike paths and running trails in existence as of the effective date of this Agreement shall be maintained or improved and shall not be reduced in size or altered in configuration, except EUGENE and DISTRICT may take any action deemed necessary to protect the public health or safety or to comply with state standards.

d. Upon the CPC's completion of the East Alton Baker Park Plan, it shall be submitted to the appropriate governmental agencies for all

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appropriate action, including, amendment or refinement of the Alton Baker Park Master Plan or the Metropolitan Area General Plan. If EUGENE or DISTRICT have concerns with elements of the East Alton Baker Park Plan, they shall identify those elements and reasons, and refer them to the CPC for modifications consistent with EUGENE's or DISTRICT's concerns.

e. Following the CPC's completion of the East Alton Baker Park Plan, the CPC shall continue to meet to monitor its implementation, in consultation with EUGENE and DISTRICT staff. EUGENE and DISTRICT shall also meet and determine further work assignments for the CPC.

8. FUNDS. All parties agree to cooperatively pursue and apply for grant or other funds for improvements to the infrastructure or existing bike path system and watercourses within Alton Baker Park including the extension of the bike path to Island Park in Springfield. The improvements shall be consistent with the East Alton Baker Park Plan.
9. RELATIONSHIPS WITH UNIVERSITY. COUNTY and EUGENE agree to work together to amend or revise current Intergovernmental Agreements with the University of Oregon to reflect changes in ownership of Alton Baker Park, consistent with this Agreement. These agreements include Maintenance and Lighting of the Pedestrian Path from the Autzen Footbridge to Autzen Stadium, and reciprocal use of parking lots along the north side of East Alton Baker Park. In addition, the COUNTY shall revoke the Facility Permit that allows the University to use the meadow area for a hammer, discus, and shot put practice area. A new permit for this activity and facility will be granted to the University of Oregon at the sole discretion of EUGENE. COUNTY hereby assigns and transfers and EUGENE accepts all of the rights, duties and responsibilities of COUNTY under said agreements and permit, effective the date the transfer document transferring the Central Section of East Alton Baker Park is filed with Lane County Records. COUNTY retains all of its liability for actions under these agreements which took place, or should have taken place, prior to the date the transfer document is filed with Lane County Records.
10. BMX. COUNTY hereby assigns and transfers and EUGENE accepts all of the rights, duties and responsibilities of COUNTY under the terms of the COUNTY's lease agreement with Emerald Valley BMX (hereinafter "BMX Lease") for use of approximately 5 acres of Alton Baker Park for bicycle motocross racing, effective the date the transfer document transferring the Properties is filed with Lane County Records. The County Administrator signed the BMX Lease on June 18, 1992 and the COUNTY recorded a Memorandum of Lease on December 10, 1992 (Recording Number 9269905). COUNTY retains all of its liability for actions under the BMX lease which took place, or should have taken place, prior to the date the transfer document is filed with Lane County Records. COUNTY will cooperate with EUGENE to amend the lease.
11. WATER RIGHTS. COUNTY agrees to transfer water rights perfected under Permits Number 20637, 14770, and 14883 to EUGENE. Permit Number 49552

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was previously transferred to EUGENE in 1990. COUNTY will notify the Oregon Department of Water Resources of this transfer.

12. FURTHER PROPERTY TRANSFER TO EUGENE. Upon approval of the National Park Service and the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department, COUNTY will transfer and EUGENE will accept 1.67 acres of State of Oregon property (Autzen Stadium Parking Lot) adjacent to Alton Baker Park as replacement park land associated with the conversion of park land to road right of way (Leo Harris Parkway). This property shall be subject to all conditions of this agreement, as if included in the original deeds to EUGENE.
13. FURTHER PROPERTY TRANSFER TO SPRINGFIELD AND DISTRICT. Upon approval of the National Park Service and the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department, COUNTY will transfer and SPRINGFIELD and DISTRICT will accept .92 acres of Lane County Road Fund property adjacent to the West 'D' Street Park property as replacement park land associated with the conversion of Alton Baker Park property to road right of way (Leo Harris Parkway).
14. BERTHA COMINGS TRUST. COUNTY agrees to transfer the balance of the Bertha Comings Trust Fund to EUGENE upon conveyance of the Central Section of East Alton Baker Park. This fund can only be used for the development and maintenance of Alton Baker Park, as described in the judgment in United States National Bank of Oregon v. James A. Redden, Lane County Circuit Court Case No. 78-4983, Exhibit 'C'.
15. FOREST WORK CREW. Upon request by EUGENE and/or DISTRICT, subject to the Sheriff's determination of availability, consistent with this Agreement and, to the extent that action is taken after adoption of the East Alton Baker Park Plan, with that Plan, COUNTY agrees to provide the Sheriff's Forest Work Crew to assist with labor intensive maintenance projects such as removal of unwanted vegetation and safety hazards, minor repair of running trails, sweeping of bike paths, and removal of the non-functional lighting system.
16. WATERWAY EASEMENT. DISTRICT will prepare and grant EUGENE an easement through that portion of the waterway in the Eastgate Section of East Alton Baker Park. The easement will grant EUGENE the right to have all the water it is entitled to under Permit Number 49552 flow from the point of diversion to the Central Section of East Alton Baker Park and the right to enter the Eastgate Section of East Alton Baker Park to maintain, repair, replace, or operate the water diversion equipment. DISTRICT shall have the right to relocate, at DISTRICT'S sole expense, the DISTRICT'S portion of the waterway, provided that the water is delivered to Central Section of East Alton Baker Park and such relocation is consistent with the East Alton Baker Park Plan.
17. DISPUTE RESOLUTION AND AMENDMENTS.
 - a. In the event any dispute or problem arises under any of the terms of this agreement, the parties to this Agreement whose interests are

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directly affected shall meet and negotiate an appropriate resolution. If the resolution involves an amendment to the terms of this Agreement, the Agreement may be amended upon execution of a written amendment by less than all the parties hereto, so long as it is executed by those parties whose interests are affected, and so long as those parties have held a public hearing on the proposed amendment. However, amendments to Sections 4 or 7 may only be adopted which are substantially consistent with Ballot Measure 20-01, attached hereto as Exhibit 'B', as adopted or later amended by the voters.

b. In the event that one of the parties fails or refuses to perform its duties specified in Sections 18 or 19 of this Agreement, any party who is directly affected by such nonperformance may file suit in a court of competent jurisdiction to compel the delinquent party to perform.

18. INDEMNITY. Except as provided in Section 1 or Section 19 of this Agreement and only to the extent permitted by the Oregon Constitution and ORS 30.260 through 30.300, each party agrees to indemnify and save the others harmless from any claim, liability or damage resulting from any error, omission or act of negligence on the part of the indemnifying party, its officers, employees, or agents in the performance of its responsibilities under this agreement.

19. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION. The Central Section of East Alton Baker Park previously was used as a landfill, and hazardous materials are present within the area. COUNTY acknowledges that the landfill and hazardous materials are the responsibility of COUNTY. It is the intent of COUNTY and EUGENE that all such responsibility remain with COUNTY, except as provided below with respect to damages caused by the negligence of EUGENE officers, employees or agents.

a. Definitions.

(i) "Hazardous material" means any substance the presence of which requires investigation or remediation under any federal or state law or regulation, or any other substance which is or becomes regulated by any federal or state law or regulation.

(ii) "Environmental requirements" means all requirements related to hazardous materials, including all present and future federal, and state laws and regulations, all permits, orders, notices and similar actions of any federal or state agency, and all judicial orders, judgments or decrees.

(iii) "Environmental damages" means all claims, judgments, damages, losses, penalties, liabilities, and reasonable costs and expenses of investigation, remediation and defense of any claim (including attorneys' fees and consultants' fees), any of which are incurred at any time as a result of the existence of hazardous materials upon, about, or beneath the property or migrating or threatening to migrate from the property, or the existence of a

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violation of environmental requirements pertaining to the property. Environmental damages include, but are not limited to:

(a) Damages for personal injury, or injury to property or natural resources upon or off of the property; and

(b) Fees incurred for the services of attorneys, consultants, contractors, experts, laboratories and all other costs reasonably incurred in connection with the investigation or remediation of such hazardous materials, responding to allegations of violations of environmental requirements, or complying with any environmental requirement. Such fees and costs include, but are not limited to, the preparation of feasibility studies or reports or the performance of cleanup, remediation, removal, response, abatement, containment, closure, restoration or monitoring work required by any environmental requirement.

b. COUNTY shall, at its sole cost and expense, promptly take all actions to comply with every environmental requirement applicable to the Central Section of East Alton Baker Park or to remediate the property where remediation is due to the presence of hazardous materials upon, about or beneath, or migrating from the Central Section of East Alton Baker Park. Such actions shall include, but not be limited to: (1) the investigation of the environmental condition of the property; (2) the preparation of any feasibility studies, reports or remedial plans; and (3) the performance of any remediation or compliance with any environmental requirement, including cleanup, containment, operation, maintenance, monitoring or restoration work, whether on or off the Central Section of East Alton Baker Park.

(i) Where any proposed action by COUNTY could affect the public's access to, or use and enjoyment of, any portion of the Central Section of East Alton Baker Park, COUNTY shall consult with EUGENE about the action COUNTY will implement. The proposed action to be implemented shall be (1) the least costly alternative consistent with all applicable environmental requirements, and (2) which minimizes the disruption to the public's use and enjoyment of the property. COUNTY and EUGENE recognize that the dual goals of least cost and minimum public disruption may conflict at times. If COUNTY and EUGENE are unable to agree on an acceptable alternative, then the governing bodies of COUNTY and EUGENE shall meet to jointly choose an alternative. If the governing bodies are unable to agree on an alternative, then COUNTY shall implement an alternative which is consistent with all applicable environmental requirements.

(ii) Where EUGENE concludes that investigation of a possible or threatened release of hazardous materials is warranted, EUGENE shall notify COUNTY of that conclusion. If the investigation is not necessary to comply with an environmental requirement, then

COUNTY may decline to undertake the investigation. COUNTY's failure to act within 30 days, or a shorter but reasonable time specified by EUGENE in its notice due to an immediate threat, shall be deemed a decision by COUNTY not to act. Where COUNTY declines to act, EUGENE may undertake the investigation and recover from COUNTY all reasonable costs and expenses of EUGENE's investigation if the investigation demonstrates that action is necessary to comply with an environmental requirement. If the results of EUGENE's investigation demonstrate that no further action is required to comply with environmental requirements, then COUNTY is not required to pay EUGENE for any of EUGENE's costs and expenses of EUGENE's investigation.

(iii) If a release of a hazardous material is caused by the negligence of EUGENE's officers, employees or agents, then COUNTY and EUGENE shall meet and confer about the proper allocation of remediation costs between EUGENE and COUNTY. The allocation of remediation costs shall take into account factors including but not limited to: (1) the COUNTY's general responsibility for the presence of the hazardous materials at the site arising from its having operated a COUNTY landfill there; (2) the necessity of undertaking the remediation as a result of the negligence of the EUGENE officer, employee or agent and the relative degree of negligence; (3) whether the release would have occurred in the near future even without the negligence of the EUGENE officer, employee or agent; and (4) the extent to which the negligence would have caused damage had that same act of negligence occurred other than on the landfill.

(iv) If EUGENE desires to undertake development in the Central Section of East Alton Baker Park which is inconsistent with the Alton Baker Park Master Plan in effect as of the date of execution of this Agreement, then any remediation necessary in order for development to occur shall be the responsibility of EUGENE.

c. COUNTY agrees to indemnify, defend and hold harmless EUGENE from and against any and all environmental damages arising from the presence of hazardous materials upon, about or beneath the Central Section of East Alton Baker Park (the property) or migrating from the property, or arising in any manner whatsoever out of the violation of any environmental requirements pertaining to the property, except to the extent that investigation costs are the responsibility of EUGENE under subparagraph (ii) of this paragraph b. of this Section, or the environmental damages are caused by the negligence of EUGENE officers, employees or agents and the liabilities for the damages are allocated to EUGENE under subparagraph (iii) of paragraph b. of this Section, or EUGENE bears the responsibility under subparagraph (iv) of paragraph b. of this Section.

d. COUNTY agrees to indemnify, defend and hold harmless SPRINGFIELD and DISTRICT from and against any and all environmental damages arising

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from the presence of hazardous materials identified in environmental assessments conducted by DISTRICT in 1993.

e. If COUNTY, EUGENE, or DISTRICT become aware of or receive notice or other communication concerning any actual, alleged, suspected or threatened violation of environmental requirements, or liability for environmental damages in connection with East Alton Baker Park, within 10 days of the receipt of such notice, that party shall give written notification to the other parties.

f. In order to allow COUNTY to fulfill its responsibilities under this Section, EUGENE and DISTRICT agree to refrain from any actions which interfere with the COUNTY's management or monitoring of the land-fill, and further agree to permit COUNTY or its agents to have access to any monitoring wells or stations, or as necessary to investigate any suspected or threatened release of hazardous materials.

20. SEVERANCE. If any section, portion, clause or phrase of this agreement is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining sections, portions, clauses or phrases shall be unaffected and shall remain in full force and effect, and to this end the provisions of this agreement are severable.

WILLAMALANE PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT

LANE COUNTY, OREGON

By: *Daniel R. Plaza*
Title: *Sup 4*
Date: *2-25-93*

By: *Russell*
Title: *Acting County Administrator*
Date: *Feb. 25, 1993*

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, OREGON

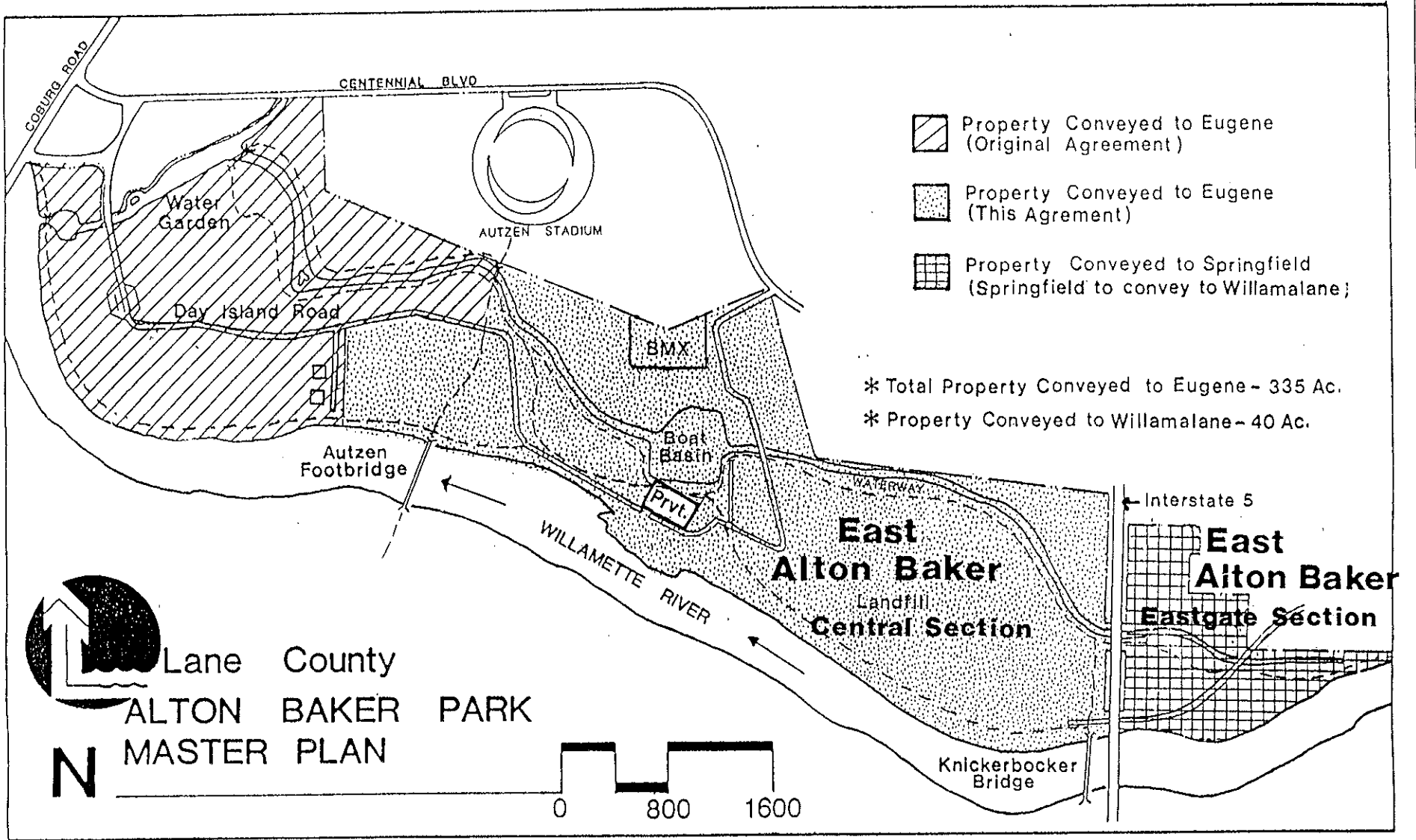
CITY OF EUGENE, OREGON

By: *Michael A. Keen*
Title: *CITY MANAGER*
Date: *2/25/93*

By: *Michelle*
Title: *City Manager*
Date: *3/2/93*

APPROVED AS TO FORM
Date *2-25-93* of County
Jessie White
CLERK OF COUNTY

2.19.93



-17-

EXHIBIT A

Measure No. 20-01 LANE COUNTY

EXHIBIT 'B

M

An initiative measure submitted by petition of the people to the electorate of Lane County to be voted at the General Election, November 3, 1992.

BALLOT TITLE

20-01 EAST ALTON BAKER PARK CHARTER AMENDMENT

QUESTION—Shall County Charter provide for a Plan which involves passive recreation with no golf course in East Alton Baker Park?

YES

SUMMARY—This measure prevents the County Board from conveying East Alton Baker Park or spending funds to develop a golf course. The Board shall appoint a Citizens Planning Committee to determine a mix of passive recreational uses for East Alton Baker Park Plan. The Plan must preserve existing watercourses, bike paths and running trails. Fees charged for use in East Alton Baker could only be spent for Alton Baker Park. Transfers of East Alton Baker after Plan adoption are restricted. Measure effective 120 days after adoption.

NO

Be It Enacted By The People Of Lane County

- Section 1. CHARTER AMENDMENT.
- Section 2. FINDINGS.
- Section 3. DEFINITIONS.
- Section 4. CONDITIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF EAST ALTON BAKER PARK.
- Section 5. EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS ACT.
- Section 6. SEVERANCE CLAUSE.

Section 1. CHARTER AMENDMENT.

The Lane County Charter is hereby amended by the following provisions.

Section 2. FINDINGS.

The people find that East Alton Baker Park, which contains open public land in a relatively natural state and is easily accessible by county residents, should continue to be a place where diverse passive recreational activities can occur and no single use dominates others.

Section 3. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act,

(a) "East Alton Baker Park" means that area of land within Alton Baker Park that is owned by Lane County. It comprises the approximately 237 acres east of the City of Eugene, Equipment yard and Bike Path to the eastern border of Alton Baker Park.

(b) "Board" means the Board of Lane County Commissioners.

(c) "Golf Course" means any facility of any type that uses any portion of land for the purpose of activity of golf.

(d) "Passive recreation" means those pastimes, diversions, or forms of exercise in which the relaxation and/or enjoyment experienced by the participant is dependent on the natural landscape in which the activity occurs. Examples include, but are not limited to hiking, boating, jogging, biking, plant study, picnicking, kit flying, frisbee throwing, bird watching, nature photography, swimming, nature classes, model boating, wheelchair racing, fishing, dog walking, feeding of water fowl, sun bathing and those group activities deemed appropriate.

Section 4. CONDITIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF EAST ALTON BAKER PARK.

(a) The Board shall not sell, alienate, lease or in any other way convey any real or personal property interest in East Alton Baker Park to any private or public entity for the purpose of developing a golf course.

(b) The Board shall not expend any funds to study, promote, develop, construct, approve or in any way aid any private or public development of a golf course in East Alton Baker Park.

(c) By March 1, 1993, the Board shall appoint a Citizens Planning Committee, (CPC), composed of fifteen individuals who have demonstrated an interest in maintaining and enhancing the passive recreational qualities of East Alton Baker Park. At least 45 days prior to making appointments to the CPC, the Board shall advertise and provide applications for the CPC positions to park user groups, community organizations, and any concerned citizens who have submitted letters or testimony regarding Alton Baker Park. The CPC members shall be chosen from the applications the Board receives.

The CPC shall initiate a public hearing process to determine the appropriate mix of passive recreational uses of East Alton Baker Park. The CPC shall then develop and adopt a final Plan for East Alton Baker Park, (EABP) which is consistent with this Act and with the general and specific criteria for the area set forth in the Alton Baker Park Master Plan. In the EABP Plan, the watercourses, bike paths and running trails that existed in East Alton Baker Park on September 1, 1991 shall be maintained or improved and shall not be reduced in size or altered in configuration. Following the adoption of the EABP Plan, the CPC shall continue to meet as needed to monitor its implementation.

(d) Any user fees charged for the use of East Alton Baker Park shall be used solely for Alton Baker Park consistent with the Alton Baker Park Master Plan.

(e) Ownership of East Alton Baker Park shall not be transferred until the plan described in Section 4, Paragraph C is adopted. If ownership of East Alton Baker Park is transferred to a public or private entity, the transfer shall include appropriate conditions or covenants to insure consistency with this act, and the goals set forth in the Alton Baker Park Master Plan.

Section 5. EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS ACT

The effective date of this act shall be 120 days after its passage.

Section 6. SEVERANCE CLAUSE

If any section, portion, clause or phrase of this act is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining sections, portions, clauses and phrases shall be unaffected and shall remain in full force and effect, and to this end the provisions of this act are severable.

NO ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION OF THIS BALLOT MEASURE WERE FILED WITH LANE COUNTY

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IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR LANE COUNTY

Case No. 78 4983

UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK)
OF OREGON, Trustee under the)
Last Will and Testament of)
BERTHA F. COMINGS, deceased,)
Plaintiff,)

(17)

vs.

ORDER, JUDGMENT AND DECREE

JAMES A. REDDEN, Attorney)
General of Oregon; LANE COUNTY,)
OREGON; AND KATHERINE LIVINGSTON,)
JUNE ARLINE LIVINGSTON, HAMMOND)
LIVINGSTON and DAVID LIVINGSTON,)
only Heirs of BERTHA F. COMINGS,)
deceased, and also ALL OTHER)
PERSONS AND PARTIES UNKNOWN CLAIM-)
ING ANY RIGHT, TITLE, ESTATE,)
LIEN OR INTEREST IN SAID ESTATE,)
Defendants.)

FILED
AT ... O'CLOCK ... M
APR 30 1979

Court Administrator
Grand Court for Lane County Oregon
[Signature]
DEPUTY

This case came on to be heard before this court on the record on April 23, 1979, on the Motion for Summary Judgment filed by defendant Lane County, plaintiff appearing by its attorney, David A. Ramstead; defendant appearing by its attorney, Teresa J. Wilson, Assistant County Counsel, and defendant James A. Redden, Attorney General of Oregon, appearing by his attorney, Raymond P. Underwood, Assistant Attorney General. Evidence having been received by this court, the arguments of counsel for the parties having been considered, and there appearing to be no material issue of fact in dispute, and

IT APPEARING to the court from the record and file herein that defendant Katherine Livingston was duly and regularly served with a Summons and copy of the Complaint in the above-entitled case by mailing to her last known address, and that defendants June Arline Livingston, Hammond Livingston and David Livingston were duly served by publication of Summons on October 3, 10, 17 and 24, 1978, and

IT FURTHER APPEARING that more than 90 days have elapsed since the service of Summons and Complaint, and said defendants having failed to answer or otherwise appear in these proceedings, and that they are wholly in default and that their default should be entered of record herein.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED as follows

I. That defendants Katherine Livingston, June Arline Livingston, Hammond Livingston and David Livingston, the only Heirs of Bertha F. Comings, be and hereby are declared to be in default and that their default be entered of record herein.

OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
COURTHOUSE/PUBLIC SERVICE BUILDING
126 E. 6TH AVE., EUGENE, OR 97401
PHONE 687-4442

2. That defendant Lane County's Motion for Summary Judgment be granted.

3. That defendant Lane County is entitled to receive and is hereby awarded and given judgment for the remaining assets of the trust under the Will and Codicils of Bertha E. Comings, Deceased, designated for the ~~Ceanary Progress Fund, said Fund having been dissolved and the assets directed~~ to be used for the development and maintenance of Alton Baker Park.

4. That no party recover costs and disbursements.

Dated this 30 day of April, 1979.


CIRCUIT JUDGE

OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
COURTHOUSE/PUBLIC SERVICE BUILDING
125 E. 8TH AVE., EUGENE, OR 97401
PHONE 682-4442

EAST ALTON BAKER PARK SURVEY

Introduction

In the fall of 1993, the CPC prepared a citizen survey designed to obtain public comments on a wide variety of park issues and possible future park uses and maintenance practices.

The following survey was prepared by Sue Wolling and Sharon Teague, EABP Citizen Planning Committee.

Tabulated Survey Responses

USES

- 3% EABP should accommodate as large a variety of uses as possible.
 - 9% EABP should seek to accommodate a variety of uses, favoring those that do not currently exist in other area parks.
 - 88% EABP should limit uses, to ensure that it retains an environment distinctive from other area parks.
-

AUTO ACCESS

- 0% Automobiles should be allowed to circulate freely through EABP to ensure easy access to all features of the park.
 - 12% Automobile access should be limited to a few main roads through the park to provide access while limiting automobile impact.
 - 88% Automobiles are incompatible with EABP's natural environment and tranquil atmosphere, and should be parked at the park entrances.
-

SAFETY

- 50% I feel safe in EABP by myself at any time.
 - 42% I feel safe enough in EABP by myself during the day, but I wouldn't go there after dark.
 - 8% I don't feel safe by myself in EABP - - I always go with another person or my dog for security.
-

FAMILIARITY WITH PARK

- 82% I know my way around EABP quite well and am familiar with all of it.
 - 12% I know my way through EABP, but sometimes get confused if I get off the main paths.
 - 6% I often don't know exactly where I am in EABP, and I really don't know what all is in the park.
-

SIGNAGE

- 27% I would appreciate a few signs/maps in EABP for directions, as well as some educational signs about natural features.
- 16% A few directional signs would be helpful, but educational signs detract from the natural setting, and would probably be vandalized anyway.
- 57% EABP doesn't need any signs - - keep it natural.
-

FERRY STREET BRIDGE

- 76% A Ferry Street Bridge proposal that includes a new bridge through EABP is completely unacceptable.
- 12% If a new bridge is necessary, we should choose the plan that disrupts the park least, and insist on strong mitigation measures.
- 12% A well-designed bridge through the park could meet our transportation needs without undue disruption of the park.
-

REVENUE PRODUCING USES

- 0% Eugene and Willamalane should seek a use for EABP that generates revenue to pay for park maintenance and upkeep.
- 35% If there is a revenue-producing use for the park that is consistent with other park goals, it should be pursued - - but revenue should not be a major objective for the park.
- 65% Raising revenue is not an appropriate objective for EABP, and would inevitably either degrade the resource or limit access to the park.
-

MOWING

- 6% Mowing the tall grass in EABP's open areas would reduce fire danger and allow me to explore these areas instead of just going around their edges.
- 46% Some mowing is necessary and desirable, but it should be done at times when it is least harmful to native plants and wildlife.
- 48% Mowing is very disruptive to natural habitats in the park. It should be kept to an absolute minimum.
-

TOURISM

- 48% EABP is a special oasis in Eugene. I always take friends there when they come to visit.
- 52% EABP is a nice natural area. When I have visitors who are nature lovers, I often take them there, or at least pass through it.
- 0% EABP is nice, but my friends prefer to visit the more traditional groomed parks.
-

SOLITUDE

- 23% For my enjoyment of EABP, it's important that I encounter very few other people.
- 71% I enjoy the peace and quiet of EABP, but I don't mind encountering other people, maybe up to 20 people in an hour. I'm glad they appreciate the park the way I do.
- 6% EABP is underused - - and in fact, it would feel safer if there were more people there.
-

WATERWAYS

- 26% I use the waterways of EABP frequently, and like them just the way they are.
- 23% I use the EABP waterways now, but I wish they would be improved (by _____)
- 52% Paddling around EABP waterways looks pleasant. I ought to try it. I do not expect to use EABP waterways.
-

LIGHTS

- 13% Lights are detrimental to nocturnal wildlife and darkness is a disappearing resource. I would like existing lights removed from EABP.
- 77% Only a few paths should have lights. They should be low intensity, short, and directed at the ground. They should be turned on only by park users (like tennis court lights) and stay off after park closure (11 pm).
- 10% Lights are vital for safety of park users. All paths in EABP should be well lit all night, every night.
-

THICK VEGETATION

- 48% Thick vegetation is important wildlife habitat. It should be removed only where necessary (when obstructing paths, etc.) and only under supervision of a trained biologist.
- 48% Vegetation should be managed both for wildlife habitat and for the safety of park users.
- 4% Thick vegetation encourages transient camping and crimes against people. It should be cleared away throughout the park on a regular basis.
-

NON-NATIVE PLANT INVASION

- 48% The loss of native plants/wildflowers due to smothering by invasive non-native plants (ivy, blackberry, scotch broom) is a serious problem. Stopping it should be a high priority.
- 52% Other problems are more serious. These plants should only be controlled in certain areas. Besides, people like to eat blackberries and it makes good wildlife habitat.
- 0% We will never be able to get rid of these non-native invasive plants so why waste time trying. Most people can't tell the difference anyway.
-

VOLUNTEER LABOR

- 65% We should increase the use of volunteer labor for park restoration projects such as ivy pulling and litter pick up. Such efforts build a stronger community.
- 35% It is unrealistic to think we can get enough volunteers to do these mundane tasks. Eugene and Willamalane staff will have to help out.
- 0% Eugene and Willamalane staff should be doing all the work that needs to be done in the park.
-

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

- 41% EABP is a perfect location for environmental education programs. We should expand current programs and add interpretive facilities.
- 53% The environmental education programs at EABP are fine but should not be expanded to the point where they might interfere with other uses.
- 6% There are other local places better suited to environmental education. This should not be a high priority for EABP.
-

BIKE/PEDESTRIAN TRAILS

- 28% Adding new bike & walking trails with more direct access from Autzen parking lot to the footbridge would encourage people to park to ride a bike or walk to work at UO or to football games, thus reducing traffic on the Ferry Street Bridge.
- 72% The current bike path from Autzen parking lot to the footbridge is adequate.
-

	In Favor	Oppose	No Response
Dogs off-leash	41%	47%	12%
Loud music	3%	97%	0%
Picnic tables	21%	64%	15%
Organized sports activities (e.g., volleyball)	15%	70%	15%
Archery	9%	82%	9%
Rest rooms	35%	50%	15%
Mountain biking off the bike paths	30%	67%	3%
Trash cans	41%	41%	18%
Lights	21%	64%	15%
Frisbee Disc/Golf Course	15%	76%	9%
Additional bike path	21%	61%	18%
Additional walking/running paths	24%	55%	21%
Nature trail	50%	33%	17%
Nature center	33%	46%	21%
Environmental education programs	65%	20%	15%
Interpretive signs	36%	49%	15%
Directional signs	36%	49%	15%
Drinking fountains	28%	62%	10%
Boat Landing(s) to Willamette	26%	68%	6%

Other Written Survey Comments

USES

1. Large middle part of EABP could be better utilized than it is now, but don't over due it.
2. Additional walking/Running paths as an alternative to bridge.
3. Cross country races.
4. Boat landing(s) to Willamette in Springfield end of EABP; Close areas of radio station.
5. One or two spots with restrooms, trash cans, and fountains. Leave the rest of the park alone.
6. I (citizen) don't want noise and crowd-attracting facilities and activities across the road from N. Walnut Road homes. They keep us from sleep and rest. Some of the language used has been pretty raunchy, and boom boxes and yapping dogs disturb rather often. Cars rev motors and spin on parking off W.D Street, noisy and dangerous.

AUTO ACCESS

1. Provide access to wild area for handicapped/wheelchairs.
2. Please don't have vehicles park on Walnut Road. Parking should be away from homes (far away).
3. Automobiles should not be allowed to circulate freely through EABP to ensure easy access to all features of the park.
4. Should be allowed to use boat landing only.

SAFETY

1. Wouldn't advocate females using park without extreme caution.
2. Use common sense!
3. There are times in the daytime that I (citizen) don't feel safe.
4. I (citizen) feel safe in EABP by myself at any time, but have not gone there after sundown.

FAMILIARITY WITH PARK

1. No Comments

SIGNAGE

1. In the best of possible worlds, vandalization will cease because no one will feel astringed from their planet, no one will feel a need to blindly lash out at the world.
2. I think educational and directional signs are good ideas, but their implementation should be unobtrusive and carefully done so as to disrupt nature as little as possible.

FERRY STREET BRIDGE

1. I would prefer an "alternate model" to a high volume auto bridge, for now.
2. Expand on bridge option should only be used as a last alternative.
3. Need to hear more from experts.

REVENUE PRODUCING USES

1. I am not quite sure what activities you may have in mind here.

MOWING

1. Fire may be a legitimate management tool in some areas.

TOURISM

1. No comments

SOLITUDE

1. Distribution is such that you wouldn't notice.
2. Potential for nature and river access for boats is great.

WATERWAYS

1. I especially used the river, but unless the boat landing is reopened, boating will be curtailed.
2. The raising and lowering of the water way causes erosion of the banks. This should be kept at a minimum, once a year.
3. Improve waterway by widening all or part 10 to 15 feet.
4. People should be able to unload boats into the canal. I have not seen any good designs; certainly another "I-5 bridge" is unacceptable.
5. Improve waterways by keeping canal clean - keep people clutter out of canal and park. Be more responsive to those living across, near park. Put 15 mph speed limit, especially on N. Walnut Road and parking off W.D. and Aspen. Police more frequently and aggressively. I am almost sure drug-dealing goes on. Don't allow golfers and attack dog trainers or groups detract from family use.
6. Improve waterway by access and repairing improvements.
7. Don't really have enough of an idea to base opinion on. I've kayaked once or twice through the canal, and I think that only non-disruptive things should be done.
8. Improve waterway by access to boat ramp.
9. Improve waterway by quit manicuring lawns on N. side.

LIGHTS

1. I like street lights on Walnut Road.
2. Lighting should only remain in the developed westerly end of the park. These should be on photo cells.

THICK VEGETATION

1. Who would pay for trained Biologists?
2. Convert to native species.

NON-NATIVE PLANT INVASION

1. How much of a problem is it? How much does it cost? I have no clue.
2. Removal of non-native plants is not natural. No.

VOLUNTEER LABOR

1. Worth a try.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

1. I doubt if there will be enough money in education for this to happen.

BIKE/PEDESTRIAN TRAILS

1. No comments

GENERAL COMMENTS

1. There should be no changes to the park for at least the next 10-15 years. Then there should be a re-evaluation of the park use. Originally the park was to be unusable for 50 years because of landfill recovery.

APPLICABLE GOALS AND POLICIES

Relationship to Other Plans

In developing a plan for East Alton Baker Park the East Alton Baker Park Citizen Planning Committee (CPC) considered the relationship the plan would have with other adopted plans and with statewide planning goals. According to the intergovernmental agreement signed between Lane County, Eugene, Willamalane and Springfield the East Alton Baker Park Plan needed to be consistent with the agreement, the 1986 Alton Baker Park Master Plan and any direction from the Eugene City Council and Willamalane Board of Directors.

The East Alton Baker Park Plan contains a broad vision and set of goals that are generally consistent with the 1986 Alton Baker Park Master Plan. It also contains a set of design principles to guide park improvements and a conceptual plan showing proposed site enhancements. The East Alton Baker Park Plan is not a refinement plan to the Eugene-Springfield Metropolitan Area General Plan nor is it meant to replace the 1986 Alton Baker Park Master Plan.

This section of the Appendix includes goals and policies applicable to the East Alton Baker Park Plan.

Statewide Planning Goals

Goal 1-Citizen Involvement

To develop a citizen involvement program that insures the opportunity for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process.

Goal 2-Land Use Planning

To establish a land use planning process and policy framework as a basis for all decisions and actions related to use of land and to assure an adequate factual base for such decisions and actions.

Goal 5-Open Spaces, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Natural Resources

To conserve open space and protect natural and scenic resources.

Goal 6-Air, Water and Land Resources Quality

To maintain and improve the quality of the air, water and land resources of the state.

Goal 8-Recreational Needs

To satisfy the recreational needs of the citizens of the state and visitors and, where appropriate, to provide for the siting of necessary recreational facilities including destination resorts.

Goal 9-Economic Development

To provide adequate opportunities throughout the state for a variety of economic activities vital to the health, welfare, and prosperity of Oregon's citizens.

Goal 11-Public Facilities and Services

To plan and develop a timely, orderly and efficient arrangement of public facilities and services to serve as a framework for urban and rural development.

Goal 12-Transportation

To provide and encourage a safe, convenient and economic transportation system.

Goal 13-Energy Conservation

To conserve energy.

Goal 15-Willamette River Greenway

To protect, conserve, enhance and maintain the natural, scenic, historical, agricultural, economic and recreational qualities of lands along the Willamette River as the Willamette River Greenway.

Metro Area General Plan**C. Environmental Resources Element****Goals:**

Maintain a variety of open spaces within and on the fringe of the developing area. (Goal #2)

Provide a healthy and attractive environment, including clean air and water, for the metropolitan population. (Goal #4)

Objectives:

- Maintain the benefits associated with environmental resources in an urban setting. Those resources include agricultural lands, clean air and water, forest lands, sand and gravel deposits, scenic areas, wildlife and wildlife habitat, and vegetation. Policies directed toward these resources may differ, depending upon whether they are located on urban rural, or urbanizable land. (Obj. 1)
- Maintain the livability of the metropolitan area by integrating open spaces and urban development by planning for a variety of public and private open spaces and by considering the natural environment when making planning decisions. (Obj. 2)
- Improve and maintain air and water quality to meet federal, state, and local standards. (Obj. 3)
- Manage open space areas for their diverse and multiple values. (Obj. 5)

Policies:

- Springfield, Lane County, and Eugene shall consider downstream impacts when planning for urbanization, flood control, urban storm runoff, recreation, and water quality along the Willamette and McKenzie Rivers. (Policy 1)
- Local governments shall continue to monitor, to plan for, and to enforce applicable air and water quality standards and shall cooperate in meeting applicable federal, state, and local air and water quality standards. (Policy 22)
- When planning for and regulating development, local governments shall each continue to consider the need for protection of open spaces, including those characterized by significant vegetation and wildlife. Means of protecting open space include by are not limited to outright acquisition, conservation easements, planned unit development ordinances, streamside protection ordinances, open space tax deferrals, donations to the public, and performance zoning. (Policy 25)
- Design of new street, highway, and transit facilities shall consider noise mitigation measures where appropriate. (Policy 26)

D. Willamette River Greenway, River Corridors, and Waterway Element*Goal:*

Protect, conserve, and enhance the natural, scenic, environmental, and economic qualities of river and waterway corridors.

Objectives:

- Encourage use of river and waterway corridors to fulfill open space, recreation, and resource protection needs. (Obj. 1)
- Ensure that development occurring within river and waterway corridors is responsive to and provides protection of these valuable natural assets. (Obj. 2)
- Encourage, where appropriate and in keeping with Greenway goals, development that respects the quality of rivers and waterways and provides a variety of opportunities for enjoyment of those resources by the public. (Obj. 3)
- Encourage coordinated water planning and the development of the area's waterways, where appropriate, as part of the area's open space and park system. (Obj. 4)

Policies:

- Land use regulation and acquisition programs along river corridors and waterways shall take into account all the concerns and needs of the community, including recreation, resource, and wildlife protection; enhancement of river corridor and waterway environments; potential for supporting non-automobile transportation; opportunities for residential development; and other compatible uses. (Policy 2)
- Eugene, Springfield, and Lane County shall continue to cooperate in expanding water-related parks and other facilities, where appropriate, that allow access to and enjoyment of river and waterway corridors. (Policy 3)

- New development that locates along river corridors and waterways shall be limited to uses that are compatible with the natural, scenic, and environmental qualities of those water features. (Policy 5)
- Within the framework of mandatory statewide planning goals, local Willamette River Greenway plans shall allow a variety of means for public enjoyment of the river, including public acquisition areas, residential areas, and commercial areas. (Policy 8)
- The specific use management considerations and requirements of statewide Goal 15, "Willamette River Greenway," shall be applied where they are not specifically addressed in policy or land use designations elsewhere in this Plan, in local refinement plans and local implementing ordinances. (Policy 9)
- Local and state governments shall continue to provide adequate public access to the Willamette River Greenway. (Policy 10)
- Eugene and Springfield shall continue to use the conditional use permit system to address the setback and vegetative fringe requirements of statewide Planning Goal 15. (Policy 11)
- The taking of an exception shall be required if a non-water-dependent transportation facility requires placing of fill within the Willamette River Greenway setback. (Policy 13)

E. Environmental Design Element

Goals:

Secure a safe, clean, and comfortable environment which is satisfying to the mind and senses.

Encourage the development of the natural, social, and economic environment in a manner that is harmonious with our natural setting and maintains and enhances our quality of life.

Objectives:

- Provide the facilities and services needed to maintain our quality of life. Examples include educational, housing, medical, public transportation, and recreational facilities. (Obj. 1)
- Shape development to suit natural conditions as much as possible. (Obj. 4)
- Enhance views and public use of river corridors, drainageways, and prominent topographic features, such as ridgelines and buttes, within the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Plan, when consistent with other planning policies. (Obj. 5)

Policies:

- Natural vegetation, natural water features, and drainageways shall be protected and retained to the maximum extent practicable, considering the economic, social, environmental, and energy consequences in the design and construction of urban developments and landscaping shall be utilized to enhance those natural features. (Policies 2)

- The development of urban design elements as part of local and refinement plans shall be encouraged. (Policies 7)

F. Transportation Element

Goals:

Provide for a more balanced transportation system to give mobility to all segments of the community.

Serve the existing and future arrangement of land uses with efficient, safe, convenient, and economic transportation systems for the movement of people and goods.

Objectives:

- Maximize the benefits and minimize the direct and indirect negative effects of transportation upon the social, economic, and natural environment. (Obj. 1)
- Maximize the efficiency and safety of existing transportation facilities and services for the movement of people and goods. (Obj. 3)
- Promote the use of alternative modes such as bicycle, pedestrian, and paratransit to meet some of the trip needs of metropolitan residents. (Obj. 4)

Policies:

- The following recommendations are, from a transportation standpoint, geared toward reducing transportation energy demand and improving opportunities for using alternative modes, such as urban public transit, bicycle, pedestrian, and paratransit... g. An active program to develop pedestrian pathways; e.g., sidewalks shall be encouraged, especially in proximity to major activity centers or in conjunction with other modes of travel.
- Encourage the development of auto-free urban areas and transportation corridors. (Policy 4)

H. Parks and Recreation Facilities Element

Goal:

Provide a variety of parks and recreation facilities to serve the diverse needs of the community's citizens.

Objectives:

- Ensure that regional-metropolitan parks planning provides a balanced variety of park and recreation opportunities. (Obj. 2)
- Develop park sites and recreation facilities in the manner best suited to serve the diverse interests of local residents and in areas of greatest need. (Obj. 4)
- Close the gap between the current supply of park and recreation facilities and the projected demand. (Obj. 5)

Policies:

- Local parks and recreation plans and analyses shall be prepared by each jurisdiction and coordinated on a metropolitan level. (Policy 2)
- All metropolitan area parks and recreation programs and districts shall cooperate to the greatest possible extent in the acquisition of public and private funds to support their operations. (Policy 6)

K. Citizen Involvement Element*Goal:*

Continue to develop, maintain, and refine programs and procedures that maximize the opportunity for meaningful, ongoing citizen involvement in the community's planning and planning implementation processes consistent with mandatory statewide planning standards.

Objectives:

- Insure adequate opportunities and provide adequate support for citizen involvement in metropolitan planning and related issues. (Obj. 2)
- Insure that the roles and responsibilities of the various citizen advisory committees remain effective and responsive vehicles for citizen involvement. (Obj. 3)

Eugene Parks and Recreation Plan

Vision Statements:

Conserved, protected, and enhanced open space, scenic, and natural resources for recreational use and enjoyment by all of the community's citizens and visitors. (#5)

General Goals and Policies

A. Planning Implementation and Evaluation*Goal:*

Meet the existing and future recreational needs of the community through an orderly and systematic planning, implementation, and evaluation program.

Policies:

- Insofar as possible, acquire park land in configurations that (a) minimize conflicts with surrounding land uses and (b) maximize accessibility. (Policy 6)

B. Facilities, Programs, and Services*Goals:*

Make available a wide range of parks, programs, and facilities for citizens and visitors of various ages, cultural backgrounds, abilities, interests, incomes, and participation levels.

Ensure safety for all park users.

Policies:

- Provide natural areas, cultural amenities, and unique open spaces for educational and passive leisure use. (Policy 4)
- Insofar as funds are available for maintenance, provide parks from the neighborhood level to the metropolitan level as well as special purpose recreational facilities such as, but not limited to, bicycle paths, jogging trails, botanical gardens, and sports field complexes. (Policy 7)
- Coordinate parks and recreational planning and improvements with construction of bicycle facilities as described in the Eugene Bikeways Master Plan and the Bicycle Element in TransPlan. (Policy 10)
- When developing park sites, include picnic and recreational facilities as appropriate. (Policy 13)

D. Physical Access*Goal:*

Ensure safe and convenient access to recreational lands and facilities.

Policies:

- Provide safe and convenient access to parks and recreational facilities for persons with disabilities. (Policy 5)

H. Urban Design*Goal:*

Enhance the environmental quality and visual character of the community.

Policies:

- Treat environmental enhancement as a component of recreational development. (Policy 5)

I. Economic Diversification*Goal:*

Strengthen the role of recreational and cultural services in order to improve the community's marketability and economic base.

Policies:

- Enhance the community's attractiveness for new and existing businesses by: c. Promoting the City's commitment to parks as a community resource needed to protect the area's unique natural amenities through protection, conservation, and enhancement of natural open spaces and scenic resources. (Policy 2)
- Include aesthetic amenities in parks and cultural event sites that create a memorable positive image. (Policy 5)

J. Facility Redevelopment and Change**Goal:**

Maintain, remodel, and upgrade park, recreational, and cultural facilities in order to respond to changing uses as well as attain and preserve operational efficiency.

Policies:

- Design, maintain, and modify parks, recreational, and cultural facilities in a manner that ensures the public's safety, allows year round use, and reduces maintenance costs. (Policy 3)
- Identify areas that are attractive and suitable for mountain bicycling. As needed, develop trails designed and dedicated primarily to that form of recreation in those areas. (Policy 4)
- Design maintenance and improvement programs that support natural resources and minimize damage to natural vegetation and critical wildlife habitats. (Policy 5)

Communitywide ResourcesWillamette and McKenzie Rivers**Policies:**

- Use the January, 1985, Willamette River Greenway Management Proposal as a source for identifying natural vegetation and wildlife areas as well as possible management techniques and specific land use actions and decisions that will provide a balance among physical access areas, visual access areas, and areas where access should be limited or discouraged. (Policy 1)
- Provide a variety and number of recreational opportunities along the rivers. (Policy 2)
- Promote access to and use of the rivers with a range of recreational facilities. (Policy 3)
- Coordinate the development and operation of recreational facilities along the rivers with other public agencies and private landowners. (Policy 4)
- Preserve and enhance natural habitats and scenic corridors that deserve special merit along the rivers. (Policy 6)

Willamalane 1980 Comprehensive Plan

Metro Area

Goal:

Provide a variety of parks and recreation facilities to serve the diverse needs of the community's citizens.

Objectives:

- Ensure that regional-metropolitan parks planning provides a balanced variety of park and recreational opportunities. (Obj. 2)

Springfield

Goal:

To conserve, protect and enhance open space, fish and wildlife habitats and scenic views and sites.

Willamette River Greenway

Goal:

To protect, conserve, enhance, and maintain the scenic, historical, agricultural, economic and recreational land along the Willamette River and within the city of Springfield.

Willamalane

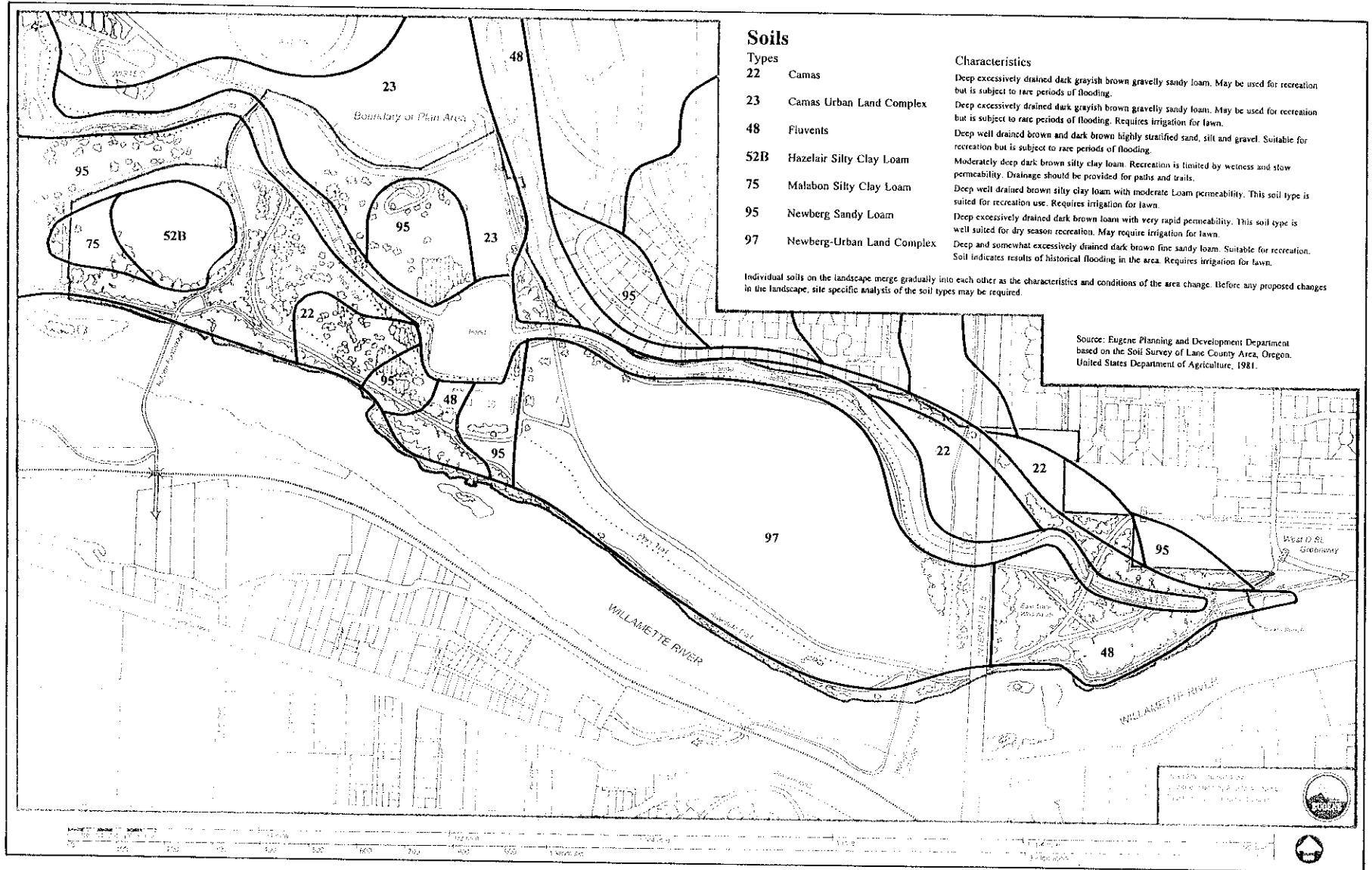
Goal:

Provide a variety of park and recreation facilities and services that meet the diverse needs of, and creates a positive leisure environment for the residents and visitors of the District.

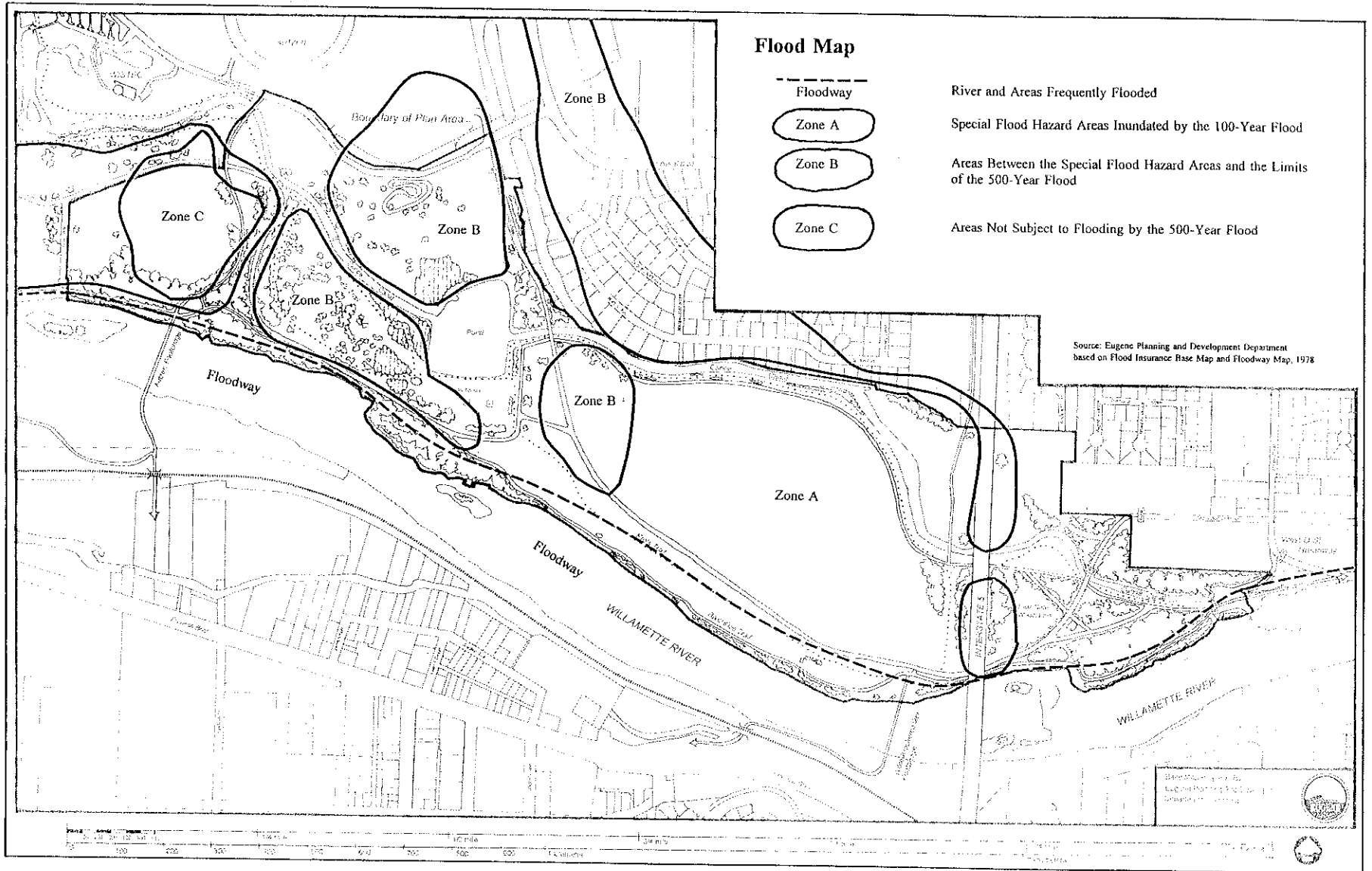
Objectives:

6. Environmental Enhancement

- Willamalane shall strive for the conservation, protection and enhancement of open spaces, scenic and historic areas, and natural resources affecting the positive leisure environment and the provision of park and recreation facilities and services for the citizens of the District.



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ANIMALS OF EAST ALTON BAKER PARK

Introduction

This list is based on observations by Nearby Nature, the Lane County Audubon Society's Christmas Bird Counts, the bird list in the 1986 Alton Baker Park Master Plan, and the observations and lists provided by Dan Gleason, University of Oregon ornithology instructor. If you see an animal which is not on this list, please report your sighting to Nearby Nature, P.O. Box 3678, Eugene, OR 97403. Please include your name and phone number, the species of animal, how many there were, the date and time, and where in the park you saw them. Underlined animal names are non-native species.

Mammals (35)

bat (or myotis), California
 bat (or myotis), little brown
 bat (or myotis), long-legged
 bat (or myotis), Yuma
 bat big brown or barn or house
 bat, hoary
 bat, silver-haired
 beaver
 fox, gray
 fox, red
 gopher, giant, western, or camas pocket
 gopher, Mazama
 mole, coast or Pacific
 mole, Townsend
 mouse (or vole), Oregon meadow
 mouse (or vole), Townsend meadow
 mouse, deer
mouse, house
 mouse, Pacific jumping
 muskrat
nutria
opossum, Virginia
 otter, river
 rabbit, brush
 raccoon
 rat, bushy-tailed wood
 rat, dusky-footed wood
rat, Norway
 shrew, vagrant
 shrew-mole
 skunk, spotted

skunk, striped
 squirrel, California or beechy ground
 squirrel, eastern fox
 squirrel, western gray

Birds (117)

Found Year-Round (54)

blackbird, Brewer's
 blackbird, red-winged
 bushtit
 chickadee, black-capped
 coot, American
 creeper, brown
 crow, American
dove (or pigeon), rock
 dove, mourning
 duck, mallard
 eagle, bald
 falcon, peregrine
 finch, house
 finch, purple
 flicker, northern
 goldfinch, American
 goldfinch, lesser
 goose, Canada
 grebe, pied-billed
 hawk, red-tailed
 hawk, sharp-shinned
 hawk, sparrow or kestrel
 heron, great blue
 heron, green-backed
 jay, scrub

Birds (cont.)

jay, Stellar's
 killdeer
 kingfisher, belted
 meadowlark, western
 merganser, common
 nuthatch, red-breasted
 nuthatch, white-breasted
 owl, barn
 owl, great horned
 owl, western screech
pheasant, ring-necked
 pigeon, band-tailed
 quail, California
 robin, American
 sandpiper, spotted
 sapsucker, red-breasted
 snipe
sparrow, house
 sparrow, song
starling, European
 towhee, rufous-sided
 vireo, Hutton's
 warbler, Townsend's
 warbler, yellow-rumped
 waxwing, cedar
 woodpecker, downy
 woodpecker, hairy
 woodpecker, pileated
 wren, Bewick's

Found in Summer (34)

bluebird, western
 bunting, lazuli
 chat, yellow breasted
 cowbird, brown-headed
 flycatcher, olive-sided
 flycatcher, Pacific-slope
 flycatcher, willow
 grosbeak, black-headed
 hummingbird, Anna's
 hummingbird, rufous
 oriole, northern
 osprey (or fish hawk)
 pewee, western wood

sparrow, chipping
 sparrow, savannah
 swallow, barn
 swallow, cliff
 swallow, northern rough-winged
 swallow, tree
 swallow, violet-green
 swift, Vaux's
 tanager, western
 thrush, Swainson's
 vireo, solitary
 vireo, warbling
 vulture, turkey
 warbler, black-throated gray
 warbler, MacGillivray's
 warbler, Nashville
 warbler, orange-crowned
 warbler, Wilson's
 warbler, yellow
 wren, house
 yellowthroat, common

Found in Winter (29)

duck, gadwall
 duck, lesser scaup
 duck, ring-neck
 duck, widgeon
 grosbeak, evening
 gull, California
 gull, glaucous-winged
 gull, herring
 gull, mew
 gull, ring-bill
 gull, Thayer's
 gull, western
 hawk, merlin
 junco, darkeyed
 kinglet, golden-crowned
 kinglet, ruby-crowned
 merganser, hooded
 merganser, red breasted
 ouzel or dipper, American
 sandpiper, least
 sandpiper, western
 siskin, pine

Birds (cont.)

sparrow, fox
 sparrow, golden-crowned
 sparrow, Lincoln's
 sparrow, white-crowned
 thrush, hermit
 thrush, varied
 wren, winter

Reptiles (12)

boa, rubber
 lizard, northern alligator
 lizard, southern alligator
 lizard, western fence
 skink, western
 snake, common garter
 snake, gopher or bull
 snake, northwestern garter
 snake, ringneck
 snake, sharp-tailed
 snake, western terrestrial garter
 turtle, western pond

Amphibians (9)

bullfrog
 newt, rough-skinned
 salamander, clouded
 salamander, Dunn's
 salamander, long-toed
 salamander, northwestern
 salamander, Oregon
 salamander, western red-backed
 treefrog, Pacific

Fish (8)

carp
 lamprey
mosquito fish
 salmon
 sculpin
 squawfish
 stickleback, three-spined
 sucker

Butterflies and Moths (18)

admiral, Lorquin's
 admiral, red
 buckeye
 crescent, melitta
 lady, painted
 lady, western
 monarch
 moth, cinnabar
 mourning cloak
 ringlet, ochre
 sister, California
 skipper, woodland
 sulfur, alfalfa
 swallowtail, anise
 swallowtail, pale
 swallowtail, western tiger
white, cabbage
 woodnymph, large

Other Insects (33)**Terrestrial (23)**

ant, carpenter
 bee, bumble
 bee, honey
 beetle, cucumber
 beetle, ground
 beetle, ladybird
 cicada
 cricket, field
 cricket, tree
 fly, crane
 grasshopper, band-winged
 grasshopper, long-horned
 grasshopper, short-horned
 lacewing, green
 leafhopper
 mosquito
 praying mantis
 spittlebug or frogopper
 stinkbug
 wasp (or hornet), bald-faced
 wasp, gall
 wasp, yellow jacket

Aquatic (10)

backswimmer
beetle, water scavenger
caddisfly
damselfly
dragonfly, skimmer
dragonfly, darner
mayfly
stonefly
water boatman
water strider

Other Invertebrates (12)

Terrestrial (10)

centipede
daddy-long-legs
millipede
pillbug
slug
snail
sowbug
spider, crab
spider, funnel-web
spider, orb-web

Aquatic (2)

crayfish
water snail

PLANTS AND FUNGI OF EAST ALTON BAKER PARK

Introduction

For 17 years (from 1977 to 1993) Dave Wagner, curator of the University of Oregon Herbarium, led spring plant walks in East Alton Baker Park and compiled a list of blooming plants. For almost as many years he compiled a list of blooming plants during his fall plant walks along the same route, which includes Stations 4 through 10. Robin and Ken Lodewick walked the same route in the summers of 1990 and 1991 and compiled a list of blooming plants. The following list is a compilation of those three lists plus flowering plants that grow along the rest of the nature trail as well as plants and fungi that do not flower. In the table, season means when it blooms (or releases pollen , or forms a fruiting body), sp=spring (March - early June), su=summer (mid June - September), f=fall (October - December), nat=native, x=exotic, u=unknown.

Trees (21)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SEASON	NATIVE?
alder, red	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	sp	nat
alder, white	<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	sp	nat
ash, Oregon	<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	sp	nat
cascara buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	sp	nat
cedar, incense	<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	sp	nat
chokecherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	sp	nat
cottonwood, black	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	sp	nat
dogwood, Pacific	<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	sp	nat
filbert	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	f	x
fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	sp	nat
fir, grand	<i>Abies grandis</i>	sp	nat
hawthorn, Douglas	<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	sp,su	nat
hawthorn, English	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	sp	x
hazel, California	<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	f	nat
maple, bigleaf	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	sp	nat
maple, Norway	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	sp	x
maple, vine	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	sp	nat
oak, Oregon white	<i>Quercus garryana</i>	sp	nat
pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	sp	x
plum, ornamental	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	sp	x
willow, Pacific or yellow	<i>Salix lasiandra</i>	sp	nat

Shrubs (24)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SEASON	NATIVE?
blackberry, Himalaya	Rubus discolor	sp, su, f	x
buckbrush, common	Ceanothus cuneatus	sp	nat
currant, blood	Ribes sanguineum	sp	nat
dewberry	Rubus ursinus	sp	nat
dogwood, redstem	Cornus stolonifera	sp, su	nat
elderberry, red	Sambucus racemosa	sp	nat
gooseberry, straggly	Ribes divaricatum	sp	nat
Indian plum or osoberry	Oemleria cerasiformis	sp	nat
lilac, common	Syringa vulgaris	sp	x
mock-orange	Philadelphus lewisii	sp,su	nat
ninebark	Physocarpus capitatus	sp	nat
ocean spray	Holodiscus discolor	su	nat
Oregon grape	Berberis aquifolium	sp	nat
poison oak	Rhus diversiloba	sp	nat
rose, nootka	Rosa nutkana	u	nat
rose, Sitka	Rosa sitchensis	sp,su	nat
salmon berry	Rubus spectabilis	sp	nat
scotch broom	Cytisus scoparius	sp, su, f	x
serviceberry	Amelanchier alnifolia	sp	nat
snowberry	Symphoricarpos albus	sp, su, f	nat
sumac	Rhus glabra	su	x
thimbleberry	Rubus parviflorus	sp	nat
willow, hybrid	Salix sp.(rigidaXsitch.?)	sp	nat
willow, Sitka	Salix sitchensis	sp	nat

Wildflowers (172)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SEASON	NATIVE?
alfilaria, musky	Erodium moschatum	sp	x
asparagus	Asparagus officinalis	sp, su	x
aster, Chilean	Aster chileinsis	su	u
aster, Douglas'	Aster subspicatus	f	u
aster, Hall's	Aster hallii	f	nat
aster, willow	Aster hesperius	f	u
baby-blue-eyes	Nemophila menziesii	sp	nat
bachelor's button	Centaurea cyanus	sp, su, f	x
bedstraw	Galium aparine	sp, su	nat
beggars-tick, leafy	Bidens frondosa	su, f	x
beggars-tick, nodding	Bidens cernua	su, f	u
bindweed or lady's nightcap	Convolvulus sepium	sp, su	x

Wildflowers (cont.)

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>SEASON</u>	<u>NATIVE?</u>
bittercress, western little	Cardamine oligosperma	sp	nat
bleeding heart	Dicentra formosa	sp, su	nat
blue flag	Iris germanica	sp	x
bluebell, scotch	Campanula rotundifolia	su	u
bluebell, western	Mertensia platyphylla	sp	nat
bouncing bet	Saponaria officinalis	su, f	u
buttercup, disappointing	Ranunculus uncinatus	sp	nat
buttercup, water	Ranunculus aquaticus	su	u
buttercup, western	Ranunculus occidentalis	sp	nat
buttercup, white water	Ranunculus aquatilis	sp	nat
camas	Camassia leichtlinii	sp	nat
campion, rose	Lychnis coronaria	sp, su, f	x
candy flower	Claytonia sibirica	sp, su	nat
centaury, European or common		Centaurium erythraea	
sp, su, f	x		
chervil, bur	Anthriscus scandicina	sp	x
chickweed, common	Stellaria media	sp, su, f	x
chickweed, no-name	Cerastium semidecandrum	sp	x
chickweed, sticky	Cerastium viscosum	sp	x
chinese houses	Collinsia heterophylla?	sp	x
claytonia, aquatic	Claytonia linearis	sp	nat
claytonia, small-flowered	Claytonia parviflora	sp	nat
clematis	Clematis ligustifolia	su	u
clematis	Clematis vitalba	su	u
clover, alsike	Trifolium hybridum	sp, f	x
clover, bur	Medicago hispida	sp	x
clover, dutch or white	Trifolium repens	sp, su, f	x
clover, dwarf owl	Orthocarpus pusillus	sp	nat
clover, least hop	Trifolium dubium	sp, su, f	x
clover, red	Trifolium pratense	sp, su, f	x
clover, small-head	Trifolium microcephalum	sp	x
clover, subterranean	Trifolium subterraneum	sp, f	x
clover, white sweet	Melilotus alba	sp, su	x
cluster-lily	Brodiaea congesta	sp	nat
corn-salad, European	Valerianella locusta	sp	x
cow parsnip	Heracleum lanatum	sp, su	nat
cress, thale	Arabidopsis thaliana	sp	x
cucumber, wild or bigroot	Marah oregana	sp, su	nat
cudweed, lowland	Gnaphalium palustre	sp, su, f	nat
daffodil	Narcissus psuedo-narcissus	sp	x
daisy, English	Bellis perennis	sp	x

Wildflowers (cont.)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SEASON	NATIVE?
daisy, ox-eye	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>		sp, su
x			
dandelion, Calif. or false	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	sp, su, f	x
dandelion, common	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	sp, su, f	x
deadnettle, common	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	sp	x
deadnettle, red or henbit	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	sp, su	x
deervetch, small-flowered	<i>Lotus micranthus</i>	sp	x
dock, curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	sp	x
dock, willow	<i>Rumex salicifolius</i>	sp	nat
dog's tail, hedgehog	<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	sp	x
duckweed	<i>Lemna</i> sp.	u	x
fairy bells	<i>Disporum hookeri</i>	sp	x
fennel, sweet	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	su, f	u
flax, pale	<i>Linum angustifolium</i>	sp, su, f	x
forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	sp	x
forget-me-not, small	<i>Myosotis laxa</i>	sp, su, f	nat
fringecup	<i>Tellima grandiflora</i>	sp	nat
geranium, cut-leaf	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	sp, su	x
geranium, soft or dove foot	<i>Geranium molle</i>	sp, su, f	x
goatsbeard, yellow	<i>Tragopogon dubius</i>	sp, su, f	x
groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	sp, f	x
grovelover, small-flower	<i>Nemophila parviflora</i>	sp	nat
hawkbit, hairy	<i>Leontodon nudicaulis</i>	sp	x
hawksbeard, rough	<i>Crepis setosa</i>	sp, su, f	x
hawksbeard, smooth	<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	sp, f	x
heal-all or self-heal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	f	nat
hemlock, poison	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	sp, su	x
horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	su, f	u
hyacinth, grape	<i>Muscari armeniacum</i>	sp	x
hyacinth, wood	<i>Scilla campanulata</i>	sp	x
knotweed or doorweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	sp, su, f	x
knotweed, water pepper or smartweed	<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i>	su, f	x
lady's mantle, western	<i>Alchemilla occidentalis</i>	sp	nat
larkspur, tall	<i>Delphinium troliifolium</i>	sp	nat
lemon balm	<i>Mentha citrata</i>	su	x
lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	su, f	u
lettuce, tall blue	<i>Lactuca biennis</i>	f	u
lettuce, wall	<i>Lactuca muralis</i>	sp, su, f	x
lily, chocolate	<i>Fritillaria lanceolata</i>	sp	nat
lily, fawn	<i>Erythronium oregonum</i>	sp	nat
lily, tiger	<i>Lilium columbianum</i>	sp	nat

Wildflowers (cont.)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SEASON	NATIVE?
lupine, field or annual	<i>Lupinus micranthus</i>	sp, su	nat
lupine, riverbank	<i>Lupinus rivularis</i>	sp, su	nat
meadowrue, tall western	<i>Thalictrum polycarpum</i>	sp	nat
medic, spotted	<i>Medicago arabica</i>	sp	x
miner's lettuce, common	<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i>	sp	nat
moenchia	<i>Moenchia erecta</i>	sp	x
money plant or honesty	<i>Lunaria annua</i>	sp, su	x
mugwort	<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	su, f	u
mullein, moth	<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>	sp, su, f	x
mullein, wooly	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	sp, su, f	x
mustard, field	<i>Brassica campestris</i>	sp, su, f	x
mustard, hedge	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	sp, su, f	x
nettle, stinging	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	sp, su	nat
nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	f	u
nightshade, deadly	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	sp, su	x
nipplewort	<i>Lapsana communis</i>	sp, su, f	x
parentucellia, sticky	<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	sp, su, f	x
parsley, hedge	<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	sp, su	x
pearlwort, common	<i>Sagina apetala</i>	sp	x
peas, cat	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	sp, su, f	x
peavine, grass	<i>Lathyrus sphaericus</i>	sp, su	x
peppermint	<i>Mentha piperita</i>	f	u
pig-a-back plant	<i>Tolmiea menziesii</i>	sp	nat
pigmy-weed, moss	<i>Tillaea muscosa</i>	sp	x
pigweed or red root	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	su, f	u
pimpernel, scarlet	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	sp, su, f	x
pineapple weed	<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>	sp, su	nat
pink, Deptford	<i>Dianthus armeria</i>	sp, su, f	x
pondweed, curly	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	sp	nat
poppy, California	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	sp, su, f	nat
prairie-star	<i>Lithophragma parviflora</i>	sp	nat
Queen Anne's lace or wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>	sp, su, f	x
radish, wild	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	sp, su, f	x
redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>	sp	nat
redtop	<i>Agrostis alba</i>	sp	x
salsify	<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i>	sp, su, f	x
sanicle, pacific	<i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i>	sp	nat
shepherd's purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	sp, f	x
shooting star	<i>Dodecatheon hendersonii</i>	sp	nat
skunk cabbage	<i>Lysichitum americanum</i>	sp	nat

Wildflowers (cont.)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SEASON	NATIVE?
smilacina, big	<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>	sp	nat
smilacina, little	<i>Smilacina stellata</i>	sp	nat
sorrel, sheep	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	sp, f	x
sorrel, w. yellow wood	<i>Oxalis suksdorfii</i>	sp, su	nat
sowthistle, common	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	sp, su, f	x
sowthistle, prickly	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	sp, su, f	x
speedwell, common	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	sp	x
speedwell, thread-stalk	<i>Veronica filiformis</i>	sp	x
speedwell, thyme-leaved	<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	sp	x
speedwell, water	<i>Veronica becca-bunga</i>	sp, su, f	nat
spring beauty	<i>Cardamine pulcherrima</i>	sp	nat
spurry, corn	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	sp	x
spurry, red sand	<i>Spergularia rubra</i>	sp, su, f	x
St. John's-wort or Klamath weed	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	sp, su, f	x
stork's bill	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	sp, su, f	x
sweet cicely	<i>Osmorhiza chilense</i>	sp	nat
sweet cicely, purplish	<i>Osmorhiza pupurea</i>	sp	nat
sweet rockets	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	sp, su	x
tansy ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	sp, su, f	x
tarweed, Chile	<i>Madia sativa</i>	f	u
tarweed, clustered	<i>Madia glomerata</i>	f	nat
teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	f	u
teasel	<i>Dipsacus sylvestris</i>	su	x
thistle, bull	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	su, f	u
thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	f	x
trefoil, birdsfoot	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	sp, su, f	x
trillium	<i>Trillium albidum</i>	sp	nat
vetch, American	<i>Vicia americana</i>	sp	nat
vetch, common	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	sp	x
vetch, hairy	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	sp	x
vetchling, yellow	<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>	sp	x
violet, woodland	<i>Viola glabella</i>	sp	nat
water-parsley	<i>Oenanthe sarmentosa</i>	sp	nat
waterleaf, Pacific	<i>Hydrophyllum tenuipes</i>	sp	nat
whitlowgrass, spring	<i>Draba verna</i>	sp	nat
willow-herb, diffuse	<i>Epilobium paniculatum</i>	f	u
willow-herb, little	<i>Epilobium minutum</i>	su, f	u
wintercress, American	<i>Barbarea orthoceras</i>	sp	nat
yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	sp, su	nat
yerba buena or Oregon tea	<i>Satureja douglasii</i>	sp, su	nat

Grasses, Sedges, and Rushes (43)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SEASON	NATIVE?
barley, charming	<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>	sp	x
barley, foxtail	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	sp	x
barley, mediterranean	<i>Hordeum geniculatum</i>	sp	x
barley, mouse	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	sp	x
bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>	sp	x
bluegrass, bulbous	<i>Poa bulbosa</i>	sp	x
bluegrass, Kentucky	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	sp	nat
bluegrass, roughstalk	<i>Poa trivialis</i>	sp	x
brome, barren	<i>Bromus sterilis</i>	sp	x
brome, Sitka	<i>Bromus sitchensis</i>	sp	nat
brome, soft	<i>Bromus mollis</i>	sp	x
fescue, alta	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	sp, f	x
fescue, foxtail	<i>Festuca megalura</i>	sp	x
fescue, red	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	sp	nat
foxtail, meadow	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	sp	x
grass, cheat	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	sp	x
grass, hair	<i>Aira caryophylla</i>	sp	x
grass, onion	<i>Melica subulata</i>	sp	nat
grass, orchard	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	sp	x
grass, reed canary	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	sp, su, f	x
grass, tall manna	<i>Glyceria elata</i>	sp	nat
grass, velvet	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	sp, f	x
oatgrass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	sp	x
oatgrass, California	<i>Danthonia californica</i>	sp	nat
oats, wild	<i>Avena fatua</i>	sp	x
plantain or ribgrass	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	sp, su, f	x
plantain	<i>Plantago aristata</i>	su	u
ripgut	<i>Bromus rigidus</i>	sp	x
rush, common	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	sp	nat
rush, field wood	<i>Luzula campestris</i>	sp	nat
rush, jointed	<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	sp, f	nat
rush, spreading	<i>Juncus patens</i>	sp	x
rush, toad	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	sp	nat
ryegrass, Canadian	<i>Elymus canadensis?</i>	sp	nat
ryegrass, English	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	sp, f	x
ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	sp, f	x
sedge	<i>Carex arcta</i>	sp	nat
sedge, Dewey's	<i>Carex deweyana</i>	sp	nat

Grasses, Sedges, and Rushes (cont.)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SEASON	NATIVE?
sedge, Henderson's	Carex hendersonii	sp	nat
sedge, lovely flat	Cyperus eragrostis	f	u
sedge, sawbeak	Carex stipata	sp	nat
sedge, slough	Carex obnupta	sp	nat
sedge, water	Carex aquatilis	sp	nat

Ferns (2)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SEASON	NATIVE?
licorice fern	Polypodium glycyrrhiza	-	nat
western sword fern	Polystichum munitum	-	nat

Mushrooms (6)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SEASON	NATIVE?
deadly galerina	Galerina autumnalis	f	u
early morel	Verpa bohemica	f	nat
fly amanita	Amanita muscaria	f	u
fried chicken mushroom	Lyophyllum decastes	f	nat
giant puffball	unknown	sp, f	nat
questionable stropharia	Stropharia ambigua	f	u

OVERVIEW OF FORMER DAY ISLAND LANDFILL

Report Prepared 1992 By Kevin Finney

Day Island lies northeast of downtown Eugene Oregon at the eastern end of Alton Baker Park. The island is bounded on the north by a canal and on the south by the Willamette River. Located in one of the first large low areas in the course of the Willamette, its geology, geomorphology and ecology have been shaped by the river and its processes. In its cycles of flooding and erosion, the river has laid down and then carved its alluvial deposits, largely weakly consolidated gravel and sand. The Willamette has meandered across the flood plain, creating a system of changing channels and landforms.

When farmer John G. Day settled near the Willamette River in the middle of the last century the river flowed north of the land which would bear his name. A series of major floods between 1860 and 1900 rerouted the main channel of the river to its present location and created Day Island. The old northern channel filled with sediment and is now known as Patterson Slough. In the 1970's the eastern part of the slough was dredged to create the canoe canal which now borders the island on the north.

Day and other settlers cleared the higher elevations near the center and the western edge of the island and planted pastures and orchards of filberts and walnuts. Map B illustrates the vegetation patterns and landuse in 1936 when roughly one half of Day Island had been cleared of its original vegetation.

Urban growth and highway development in the Eugene area created an increased demand for sand and gravel and beginning in the 1930's, extraction pits were dug in the large alluvial deposits on the southern edge-of Day Island. By the 50's the pits had expanded to cover over ten acres of the island. When the area was acquired by the county for use as a sanitary landfill in 1962, most of the island south of Day Island road and west of I-5 had been devegetated. Map C illustrates the extent of the gravel mining. Native riparian vegetation remained in a strip along the banks of the Willamette, along the slough to the north and on the eastern end of the island.

The southwestern part -of the island, the area which had been mined for gravel was the first to be filled with garbage. From 1964 to 1970, waste was dumped onto the site and compacted into layers six to eight feet deep which were covered with six to 12 inches of sand, loam or wood waste at the end of each day. Landfill activities moved east in 1970 and for the next two years the southeastern quarter of the island was filled. By 1971, a total of 1.4 million cubic yards of waste was being delivered to the site each year.

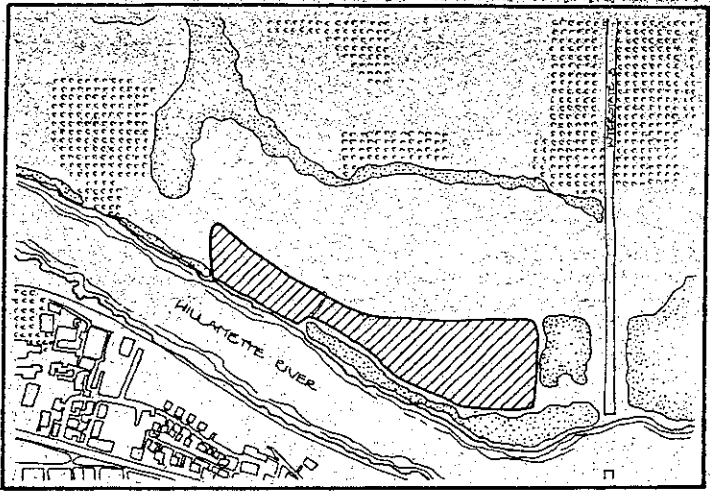
Smaller areas to the north of the previously filled areas were used during the last two years of the landfill's operation. In 1974 when the Day Island landfill was dosed about 55% of the waste delivered to the site was from residential sources, 20% was generated by industry, 17% was commercial waste, and the remaining 8% came from recreation lands, demolition projects and city service departments. Eventually about 18 acres of the island were covered with garbage in a layer from two to thirty feet thick. Map D shows the extent of the filled areas and the dates that they were filled.

The Boat Basin shown in Map D was created during the excavation of material for the final capping of the landfill. The landfill was covered with a layer of silty clay which varies in thickness from about two feet to as little as six inches.

Drawings of the landfill prepared for a Lane County pollution study in 1973 show an area in the southwest quadrant which was designated the chemical disposal pit. The pit contains several types of toxic wastes from unidentified sources. The study also documented one of the major environmental problems associated with the Day Island landfill, the movement of leachates, water-borne pollutants, from the landfill into the Willamette River and the canoe canal. The geologic and hydrologic section through the island illustrates the problem. The landfill was developed before the current solid waste regulations were developed and it lacks a barrier or collection system to capture leachates. The refuse was laid down on deposits of sandy gravel, relatively pervious materials which allow the rapid movement of water and leachates from the landfill into the adjoining soils and eventually into the Willamette. In addition, the water table beneath the landfill has been effectively raised by the mounding of the earth and garbage with the result that it periodically rises into the layers of garbage; dramatically increasing the flow of leachates from the landfill. The County's leachate study of 1973 determined that these pollutants move directly from the landfill south into the Willamette and north into the canoe canal. The characteristics of the capping soils, the generation of gasses within the landfill and the hydrologic regime of the landfill have had a serious impact on the natural revegetation processes. The site is currently covered with a mixture of invasive and opportunistic grasses and forbs with some low shrubs.

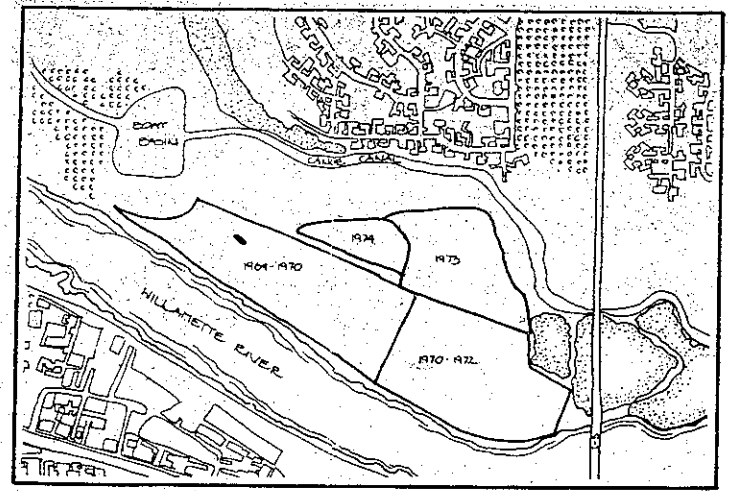
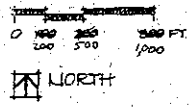
The Day Island Landfill site is presently part of Alton Baker Park and walking and running trails have been developed. There has been considerable debate in the community about the best use of the land, with some citizens advocating golf course development and others preferring to maintain the current public recreation use.

Overview of Former Day Island Landfill Maps



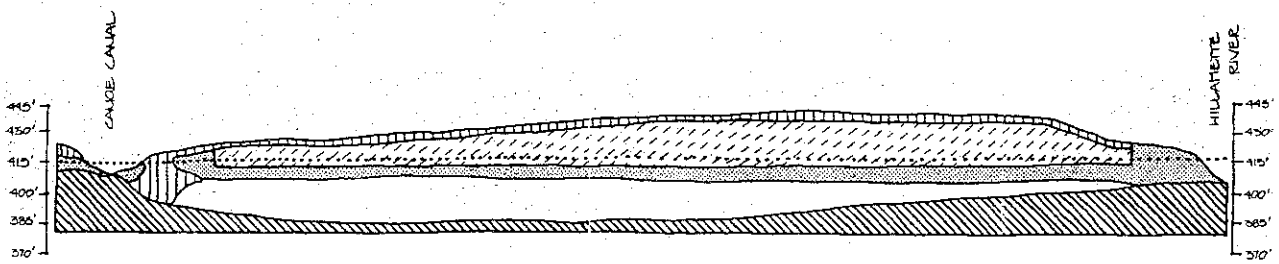
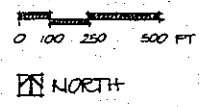
DAY ISLAND - 1961

- ORCHARDS
- NATIVE VEGETATION
- GRAVEL PITS

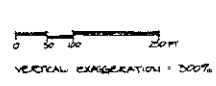


DAY ISLAND - 1976 - FILL HISTORY

- ORCHARDS
- NATIVE VEGETATION
- CHEMICAL DISPOSAL PIT

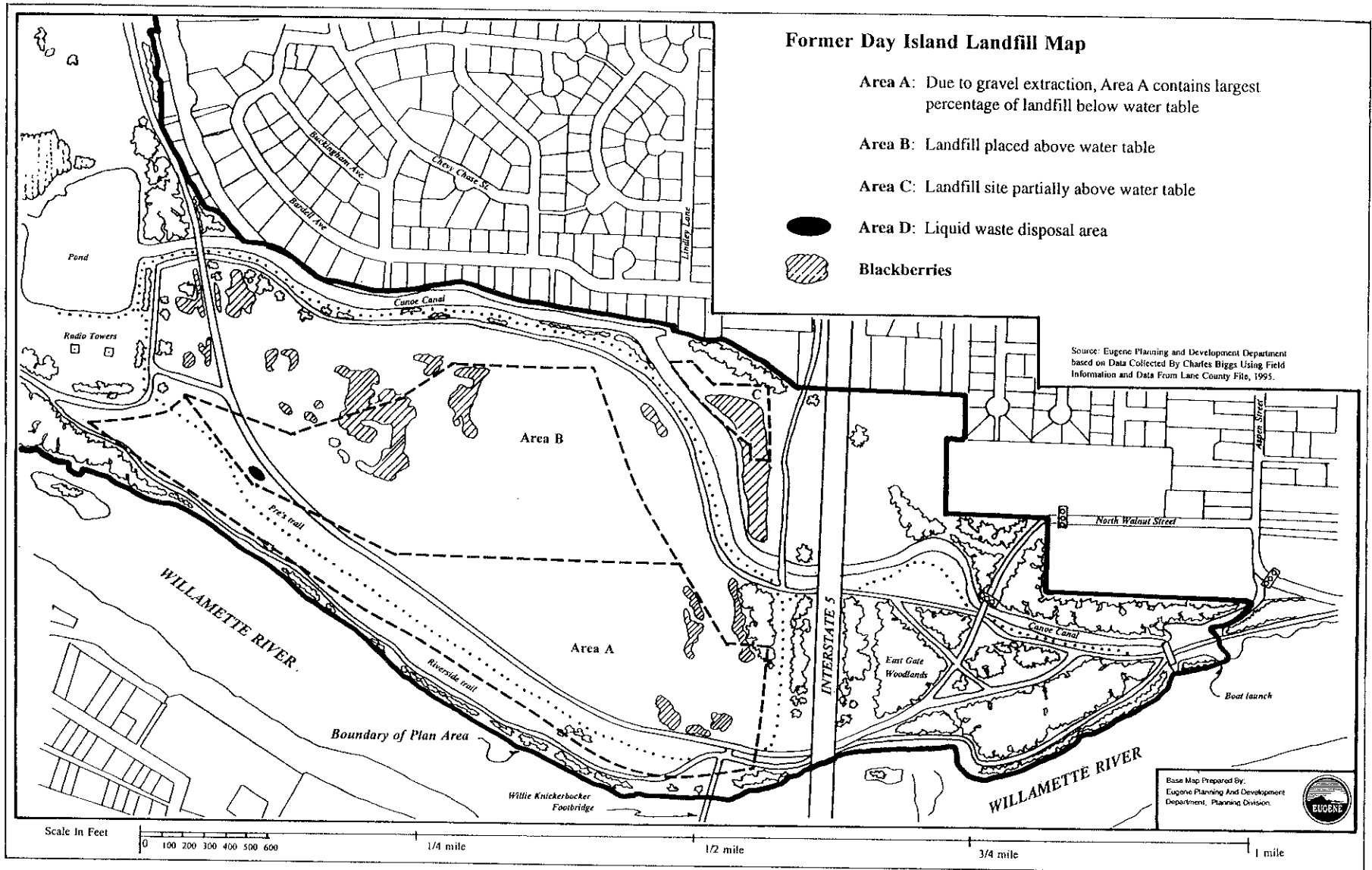


GEOLOGIC AND HYDROLOGIC SECTION



- SILTY CLAY
- SANDY GRAVEL
- MAXIMUM WATER TABLE
- CLAY
- SANDSTONE BEDROCK
- REFUSE

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FORMER LANE COUNTY DAY ISLAND LANDFILL

Report Prepared September 7, 1993 by Willamalane Parks and Recreation

Location

The former Lane County Day Island Landfill is located within the eastern boundary of Alton Baker Park. The site is 70 acres; boarded by the Willamette River on the south, the former KEED radio station on the west, the canoe canal and the Chevy Chase subdivision on the north, and by the canoe canal and Interstate 5 on the east (see map 1). The site is within the Willamette River's 100-year floodplain

Soils, Geology, and Groundwater

The area is underlain by Quaternary younger alluvium (Qyal), a unit composed of coarse sand, gravel, and cobbles interspersed with some silt. This unit is generally permeable and yields moderate to large quantities of groundwater. The Qyal unit is underlain by the Eugene Formation some 10-40 feet below ground surface (bgs). The formation consists of marine deposited sediments (sandstone, mudstone, and siltstone) and is not considered a good water-bearing formation. Upturned beds of the formation are exposed at ground surface in some areas of the river bank, but deposits of up to 10 feet of silty clay are often found overlying the formation's bedrock. Underlying the Eugene Formation is the Fisher formation, which is formed of tuff and breccia and yields small quantities of low quality groundwater.

Depth to groundwater varies based upon soil type and geology, but the regional water table lies from 5 to 12 feet bgs. Previous reports on the landfill indicate that groundwater can be reached from 5-16 feet bgs, with depth varying seasonally. Deeper aquifers can be reached regionally at depths of approximately 120-150 feet, 200 feet, and 300 feet bgs.

Regionally, groundwater generally flows to the west-northwest, parallel to and beneath the flow of the Willamette River. Previous investigations at the landfill site indicate that groundwater moves generally to the west, with "a slight southerly component of flow close to the Willamette River." (Omnicon, pg. 4). It is believed that the slough or canoe canal serve as both points of discharge and recharge, depending upon the river level.

History

The area was used as livestock pasture prior to the mid-1940's; gravel mining operations began in the area in the mid-1940's, principally for extractive material needed for I-5 construction. Across most of the gravel pit, excavation was to bedrock, with the exception of a 30 foot-wide dike which was maintained as a levee from Willamette River encroachment (LCOG, pg. 7). While the area later occupied by the landfill represented the majority of area disturbed for mining activities, excavation also took place on or near the

western portion of the Eastgate Alton Baker Park area, now east of I-5 and owned by Willamalane.

The county purchased roughly 70 acres of the site and most of the gravel pit in the late 1950's, and in August 1963, the mining pits began to be filled with solid waste material and served as the Lane County Day Island Landfill until it was closed in 1974. Disposal began in the northeast corner of the 70 acre site, moving to the south as filling progressed. (Tetra Tech, pg. 3)

During operation, daily tonnage of waste disposal at the landfill gradually increased from 150-200 tons/day during the early years to roughly 500 tons/day; this represented 50-70 percent of Lane County's municipal solid waste generated at that time. (Ibid., pg. 14) Total excavation depth was approximately 15-20 ft bgs; the landfill site is mounded and now rises to a maximum height of approximately 30-40 feet above the Willamette River. (Ibid, pg. 3) Total tonnage in the landfill is estimated at more than 950,000 tons (1.6 million cubic yards), and was capped upon closure with a 2 foot thick layer of sandy/silty loam; however, some areas have been identified with a thinner cap. (Ibid, pg. 14)

Apart from the formal landfill, household dumping has been occurring along the north bank of the river since at least the early 1960's (sites range from just east of the Highway 126 bridge to what is now West Alton Baker Park). Waste was sometimes burned and "the prevailing attitude of the time seemed to be that the frequent flooding of the area would wash away accumulated refuse and/or refuse-derived ash." (Omnicon, pg. 12) Anecdotal information suggests that dumping was also performed in East Alton Baker Park (east of I-5) by those avoiding landfill dumping fees.

A conditional use permit was issued in 1970 by the City of Eugene to extend landfill capacity by mounding. A waste disposal permit (#95) was issued by the DEQ in 1973.

Investigations

The history of monitoring the landfill site began in 1970 when Lane County established a series of 23 monitoring wells on and around the landfill to evaluate the impact of reported leachate discharges.

A 1972 evaluation by the Oregon Water Resources Department (WRD) indicated that highly permeable soils on the site and saturation of the base of waste areas, particularly during the winter months when the water table is high, contribute to leachate generation.

Public concerns about leachate prompted an LCOG monitoring program in 1973 and 1974. The program monitored groundwater quality at 24 sites and surface water quality at 12 sites. (LCOG, pg 1)

A preliminary assessment (PA) of the landfill site was conducted in July 1984 by Ecology and Environment, Inc. under contract from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Reports that the landfill had received hazardous waste material from Monsanto and from Borden prompted the investigation.

The PA was followed up in September 1984 by a preliminary site inspection of the landfill, focusing on potential groundwater contamination and methane gas produced from the degradation of municipal wastes. The EPA consultant conducted a field investigation of the landfill site in June 1985 to characterize the chemical composition of leachate emanating from the landfill and evaluate its impact on surface water and groundwater quality (see map 2). The field work also included sediment and surface soil sampling and analysis for PCBs, pesticides, and polyaromatic hydrocarbon compounds (see map 3).

Water quality samples were taken in August 1990 by Lane County from the KEED radio station well and analyzed for total dissolved solids, chemical oxygen demand (COD), total metals, semi-volatile organics, and volatile organic compounds.

Through the consulting firm of Omnicron Environmental Management, Lane County also performed water quality assessment in February 1992 for an area of ponded water between the river and the southwest corner of the landfill. The pond and its drainage had been exhibiting an orange film on the surface and contained reddish-brown sediment. The assessment was to determine if landfill leachate was responsible for discharges to the pond (and hence the river), and whether any leachate adversely impacted water quality in the pond.

In April 1992, the DEQ conducted a preliminary site assessment to determine its priority status. The priority level is based upon the threat a site poses to the environment and to the surrounding population.

Findings

The 1975 LCOG leachate study described the county's 1970 monitoring effort as rather crude and ineffective, citing poor well construction and sampling methodologies to properly delineate the ecological impact of landfill leachate discharges.

The 1972 WRD report recommended additional hydrogeologic evaluation and identification of operational changes which would minimize leachate production. (Tetra Tech, pg 6)

LCOG's subsequent monitoring program analyzed water samples for alkalinity, biological oxygen demand (BOD), COD, hardness, nitrates, dissolved oxygen, chlorides, iron, temperature, and conductivity. The results produced in the 1975 leachate report concluded that:

- Willamette River quality--both up-gradient and down-gradient--was generally good;
- water quality in the canoe canal (Patterson Slough) was marginal, even upstream of the landfill, and was characterized by elevated concentrations of COD, chlorides, iron, hardness, alkalinity, and conductivity;

- boat basin water quality was poor--with high concentrations of COD, conductivity, and alkalinity--and that it was likely that groundwater discharges from the landfill accounted for the diminished water quality; and

- groundwater quality was "variable and inconsistent," that groundwater up-gradient was marginal, but that wells west and south of the landfill had elevated concentrations for most parameters. Wells north of landfill also were affected, but to a lesser degree than wells on the western and southern perimeter of the landfill. (LCOG, pp. 27-29)

EPA investigations found that 20 of the 24 monitoring wells on site were damaged and largely unusable. The studies concluded that:

- hazardous chemical compounds were not included in the analytical parameters of previous investigations;

- little is known of the types and quantities of materials landfilled;

- there was evidence that facilities known to produce hazardous wastes disposed liquid wastes at the landfill;

- leachate was observed discharging from the landfill cover in the winter of 1972, and that buried landfill wastes are sometimes saturated by high groundwater tables;

- no significant levels of organic or inorganic compounds (PCBs or other pesticides) were detected in sediment samples taken in 1985 from the canoe canal east of the freeway. However, groundwater samples under the site exceeded "normal values" for pH, alkalinity, BOD, and COD. Furthermore, down-gradient groundwater samples exceeded federal drinking water standards for chromium, cadmium and lead concentrations. (Tetra Tech, pp. 6-7)

The 1990 Lane County groundwater samples detected volatile organics (acetone, methylene chloride, and trichlorofluoromethane) and semi-volatile organics, but those detected are common laboratory contaminants and could not necessarily be attributable to the landfill. COD and all eight metals sampled were not detected and total dissolved solids were relatively low. (Ibid., pg. 11)

The county's 1992 surface water sampling program analyzed volatile aromatic hydrocarbons, volatile halogenated hydrocarbons, semi-volatile organic compounds, RCRA metals, and pH. The assessment detected two RCRA metals (arsenic and barium) at low concentrations within the pond. (Ibid, pg. 11)

The report acknowledged the results of previous studies which found that

- groundwater "in, and down-gradient from (to west of), the landfill site has been impacted by leachate. Significant concentrations of a number of organic and inorganic contaminants have been detected in groundwater samples;" (Omnicon, pg 1A)

- groundwater mounding has been documented within the landfill, and under unusually high rainfall conditions, it appears possible for leachate to flow toward the northeast, southeast, and possibly east. In the opinion of the investigators, "the overall impact of this type of flow ... is expected to be both low, and transient." (Ibid, pg 14)

- a groundwater monitoring well in East Alton Baker Park was sampled in 1985, and analysis indicated "the presence of 4 ppb Chloroform, and 4 ppb Benzene. The current

action/cleanup levels for these compounds are 5.7 ppb and 5.0 ppb, respectively." (Omnicon, pg. 14) Sampling on March 8, 1993 was analyzed for hazardous waste metals (under RCRA requirements) and volatile organic compounds (aromatic and halogenated; constituents of petroleum products and solvents). Neither benzene nor chloroform were detected in these samples; the metals Cadmium, Chromium, Mercury, Selenium, and Silver were also not detected. Metals detected were at concentrations well within drinking water standards. (Omnicon Phase II, pg. 7)

While some metals were detected in the 1992 study, the location of the Eastgate monitoring well perhaps is better suited to detect impacts from the former sewage treatment plant or activities on other adjacent parcels to the east and northeast, rather than impacts from the Day Island landfill or former sand and gravel operations. (Omnicon, Phase II, pg. 6)

Among the 1992 DEQ investigation findings were conclusions that:

- during operation, waste in the landfill ranged from household and commercial waste to industrial refuse but "information regarding waste identification, waste quantities, and specific waste generators contributing to the landfill is almost nonexistent;" (Tetra Tech, pg. 14)

- there are three potential hazardous substance areas within the landfill area: a 10 x 20 ft. chemical disposal area (see map 4), an area along the southeast bank of the boat basin where drums were reportedly disposed, and the surface generation of methane gas from the landfill. There were four steel pipes driven some 8-10 ft through the cap at various locations of the landfill to vent the gas, but only one vent was observable during a site visit, and it was thought to be inoperable; (Ibid., pp. 14-15)

- disposal records for a period from September, 1973 to May, 1974 identified solvents, paints, and waste oils among liquid wastes disposed at the landfill.

Concern was registered at the lack of a proper gas venting system and recommended that "future use of the Day Landfill (sic) site should include consideration of potential landfill gas release." The report also acknowledged that adjacent surface waters have been impacted by leachate discharge from the landfill site but that "due to unrestricted public access, identification of thin cap areas within the landfill, and information regarding disposal of hazardous substances, a potential direct contact pathway exists." (Tetra Tech, pg. 23)

The landfill site is not currently on the DEQ priority list, meaning that the presumed level of threat to the environment and general public is not so great that the site warrants allocation of funds to commence additional investigation and/or cleanup. The DEQ does offer its services to assist communities in voluntary cleanup of sites not on the priority list. The site is still a listed DEQ site (#849).

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Lane Council of Governments. 1975. *Day Island Landfill Leachate Report*.

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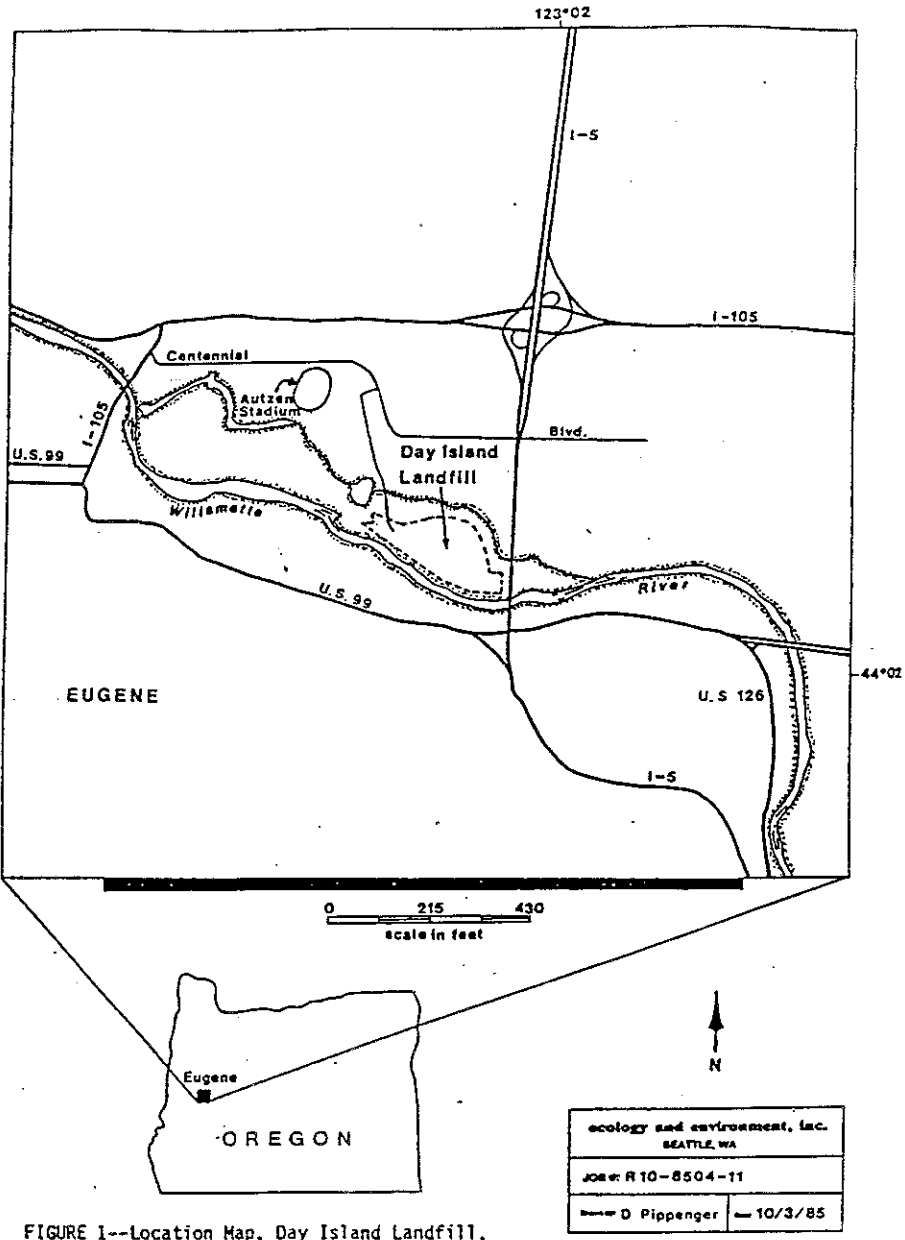
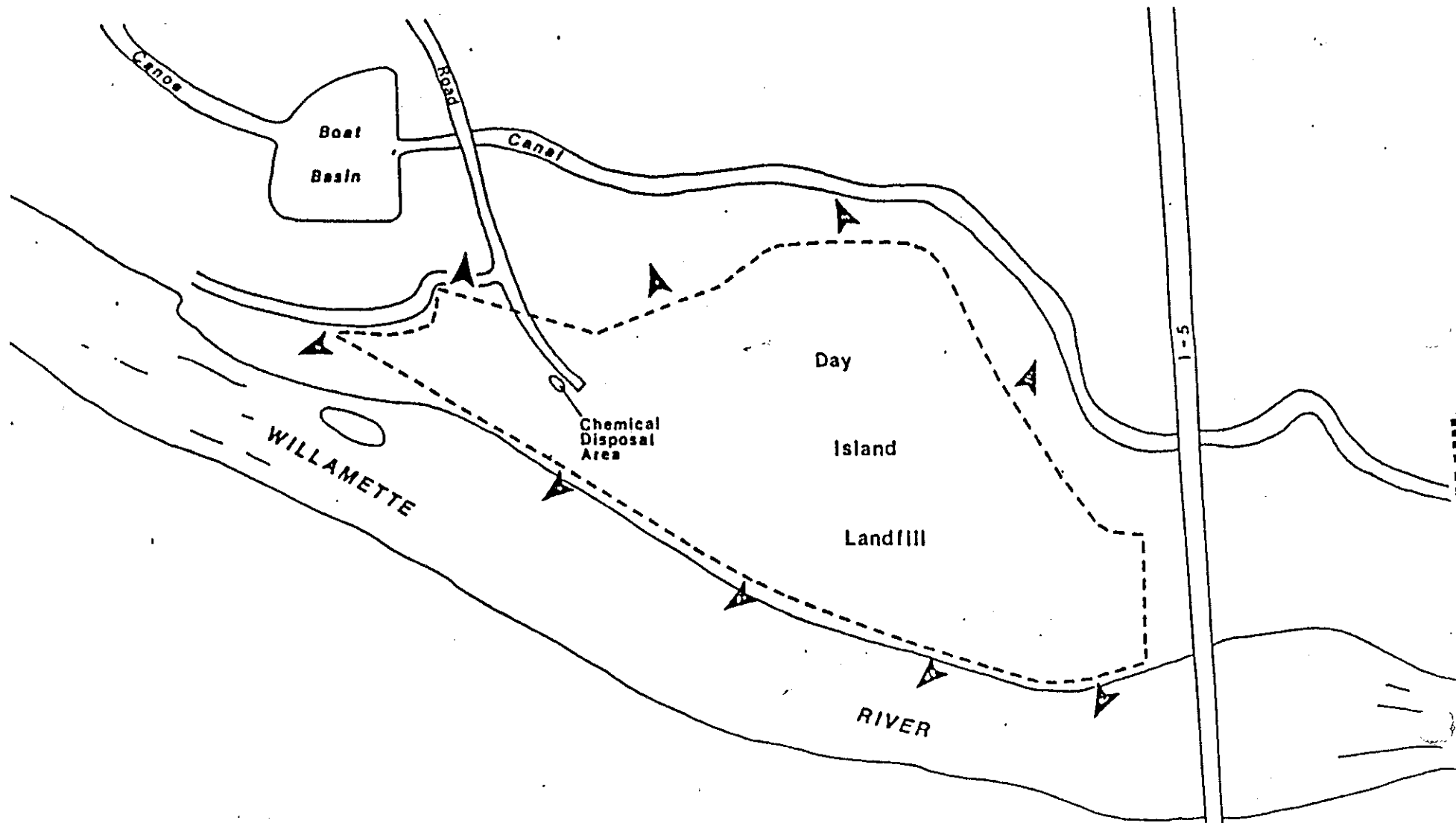


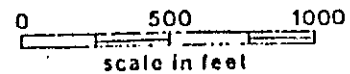
FIGURE 1--Location Map, Day Island Landfill, Eugene, Oregon



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LEGEND

▲ Anticipated Directions of Leachate Flow



ecology and environment, Inc. SEATTLE, WA	
JOB #: R 10 - 8604 - 11	
—▲— D. Pippenger	—▲— 8/26/85

FIGURE 5--Anticipated Direction of Leachate Flow from Day Island Landfill. (from Day Island Leachate Report (3))

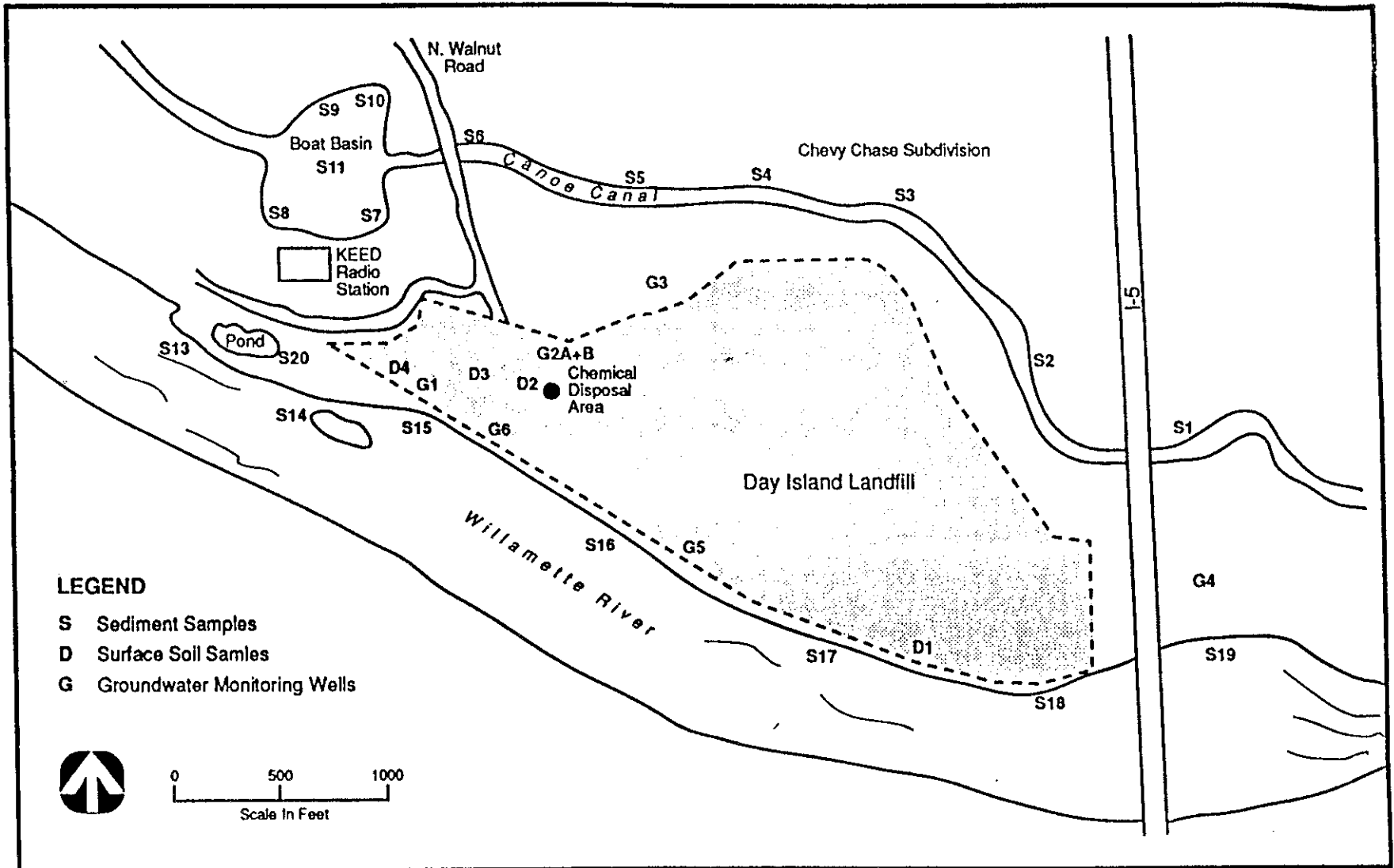
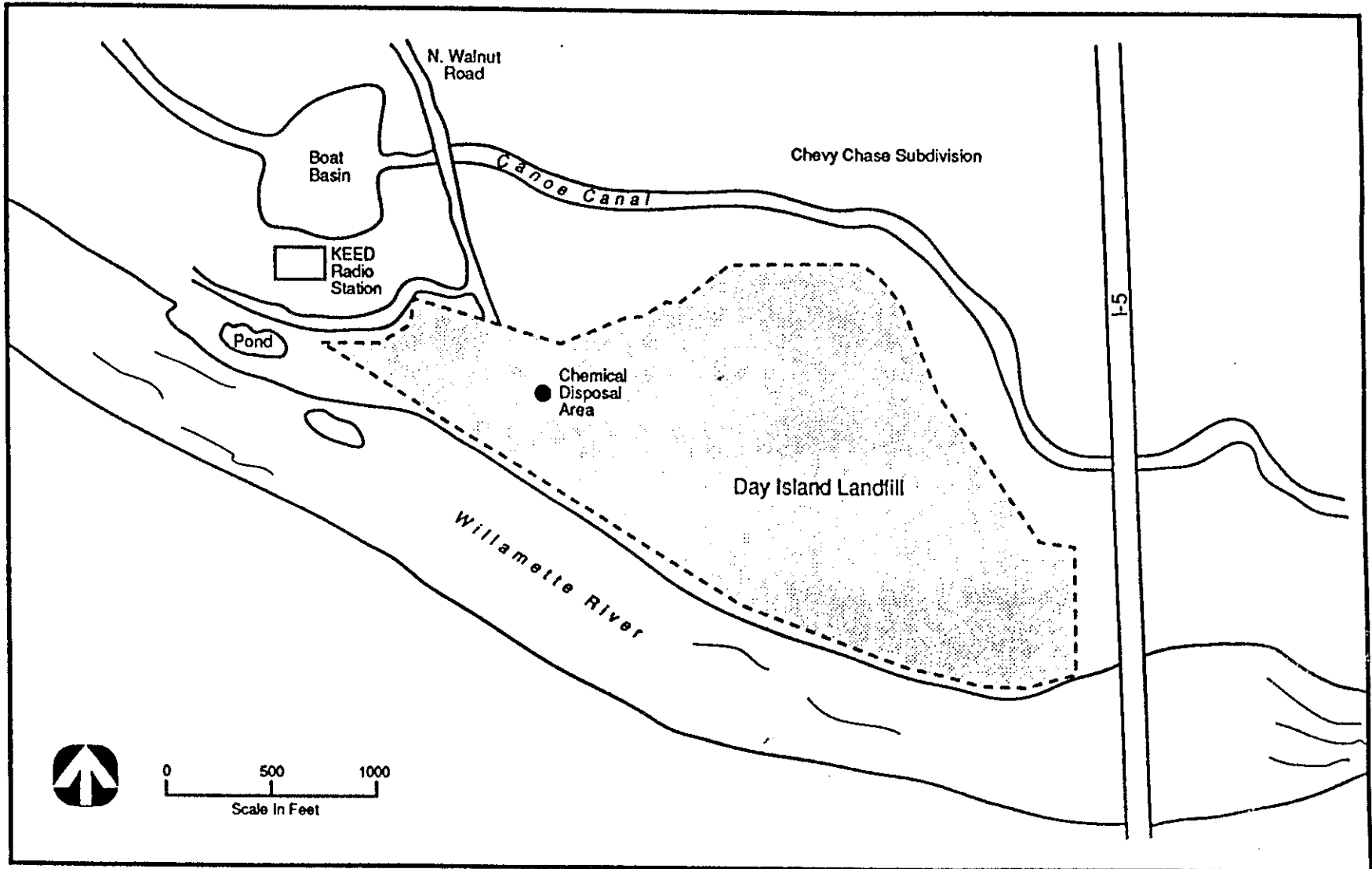


Figure 3. Summary of Ecology and Environment Inc. 1985 - Site Investigation Sample Locations. Day Island Landfill, Eugene, Oregon

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MAP 4

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Figure 2. Day Island Landfill Site Map

BIKE PATH PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

Introduction

A special bike subcommittee of the East Alton Baker Park Citizen Planning Committee considered bike path problems and solutions. Some problem areas require maintenance attention, such as correction of asphalt degradation or tree root encroachment, other areas require redesign, enhancement, or relocation of paths.

After reviewing the subcommittee recommendations, the full CPC decided to document that the present path system generates some conflict between users at identifiable points. The East Alton Baker Park Plan directs any path system design or redesign to consider these precedented conflict areas, with the aim of differentiating uses where appropriate and blending uses where possible in other areas without creating new conflicts. Ultimately, high volumes of bicycle commuters traveling at high speeds through the park are incompatible with passive recreation and the main purposes of the park.

Rather than making strict use differentiations, the CPC recommended the use of "planned amenities" such as the location of benches or an additional chip path adjacent to the paths designated for slower or mixed use traffic, or the streamlined and sign-designated reconfiguration of a commuter-identified path as ways to encourage users to separate themselves. With improved directional signage at major path hubs and park entrances indicating alternate routes, differentiated use can be encouraged.

There are a number of specific problems with bike paths in the park. The list of problems along with potential solutions is below. Refer also to the map titled, "Bike Path Problems and Solutions".

1. East-west path between Autzen Footbridge and Day Island Road.

Problem: Unsafe, too narrow for fast traffic or mixed traffic, blind curves, not wheelchair accessible.

Solutions: Rebuild at present site; build new connector just to the north to connect to Day Island Road (paving one of two user-established path over the steamline, for example.)

2. Blind curve on Autzen Path.

Problem: Mixed traffic area merging with commuter traffic.

Solutions: Encourage detour for fast bike traffic to north-south portion of Day Island Road (enhanced by new connector, see item 1). Detour foot traffic to top of embankment via new switchback trail.

3. Embankment along Autzen Path.

Problem: Mountain bike use on near-vertical embankment damages park, puts users at risk.

Solutions: Prohibit, sign, install blockades.

4. Woodlands between Autzen Path and Day Island Road.

Problem: Several heavily used informal paths, new paths appropriated by off-path cyclists.

Solution: Encourage recreational use of orchard, wetland, and north pond bank to contain path encroachment. Prohibit use.

5. North-south portion of Day Island Road.

Problem: Under-utilized.

Solution: Narrow to 16 feet. Pave a "new" connection to Autzen Path at streamline/user-established path.

6. East-west portion of Day Island Road.

Problem: From merge point of river path to the radio station, mixed use blend with fast commuter traffic. Present width serves a purpose: All of several different uses are accommodated until they reconnect with the river path just east of the radio station. Splitting the paths- perhaps continuing the river path independent of the road, while narrowing the roadbed- would negatively impact the riparian, and create more of the same maintenance headaches the current river paths lend.

The broader surface under the tree canopy has its own aesthetic which encourages a "boardwalk"-kind of community use perception; however, there is a need for some continuity between the portion of Day Island Road just to the west of this river path spur, and the continuation of the Day Island commuter-intended path through the prairie- both of which are still recommended to be narrowed to 16 feet.

Users of this wide roadbed often perceive no need to merge, follow road/right-side rules or watch for faster moving traffic, just because it seems ample room is available. This laissez-faire can be just as dangerous as a narrow path.

Solutions: Defining Day Island sections as true paths by narrowing their width could help users maintain their level of traffic awareness. Other options are to narrow the roadbed just enough to increase the riparian buffer, and offer planned amenities such as benches and perhaps a chip trail to encourage slower traffic to separate itself from the through traffic.

7. Immediately southeast of pond.

Problem: Path intersections, lack of logical connections, redundancies.

Solution: Redesign to streamline/feed into incorporated Day Island commuter-intended path and other feeder paths.

8. North end of Willie Knickerbocker bike bridge.

Problems: User-established paths and conflicting traffic.

Solution: Redesign; directional signage area as well, as this is a path "hub" where traffic from commuter paths, Pre's Trail, the south bank river trail, and the east-west river trail all connect.

9. Underneath I-5, just east of Willie Knickerbocker bike bridge.

Problem: Redundant/confusing confluence of full-sized road, cement barriers, and bikepath.

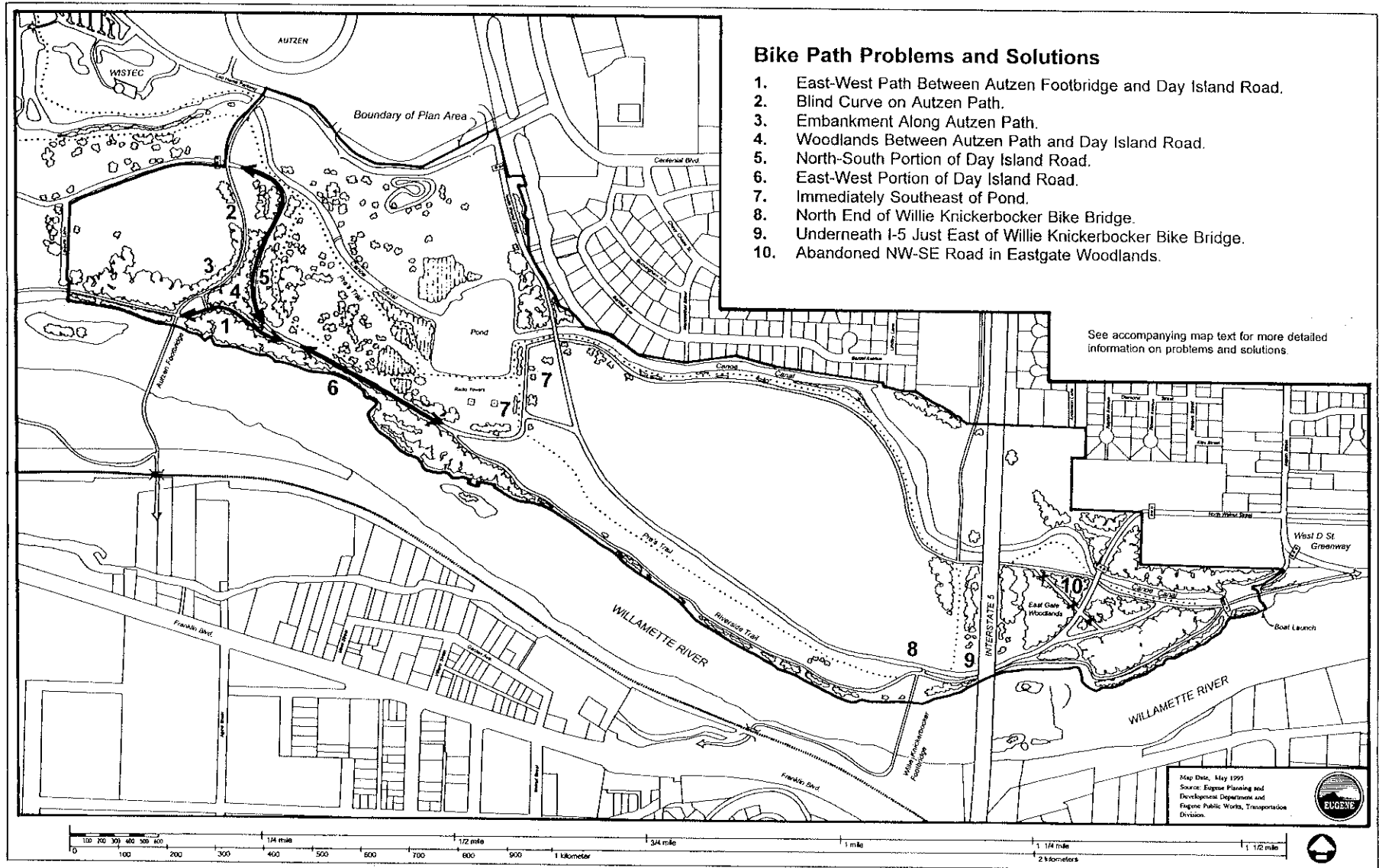
Solution: Redesign.

10. Abandoned NW-SE road in Eastgate Woodlands.

Problem: Serves no purpose.

Solution: Remove blacktop.

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GROUPS WORKING IN THE PARK

The following groups are known by the City of Eugene to be involved with volunteer efforts in the park.

Eugene Natural History Society

Natural History Society is involved with vegetation removal and habitat restoration.
Contact person: Evelyn McConnaughey 345-0227

Hardy Plant Society

The Hardy Plant Society maintains a 3,000 square foot perennial planting bed. This group performs all maintenance, planning and planting.

McKenzie Fly Fishing Club

The Fly Fishing Club has been involved with improving fish habitat and providing a safe environment by removing trash from the Canoe Canal.
Contact person: Daryl Jameson 484-5279

Native Plant Society

Native Plant Society helps maintain natural areas by removing Ivy from the park. The group also leads plant walks in the park.
Contact person: Bruce Newhouse 343-2364

Nearby Nature

Nearby Nature organizes environmental restoration and invasive plant material removal work parties four times a year. The group leads nature walks that emphasize restoration of the park and development of a sense of park stewardship. Nearby Nature has a 70 page natural history information booklet available.
Contact person: Joseph Minato 687-9699

Northwest Botanical Institute

The Institute leads plant walks in the park
Contact person: Dave Wagner 342-4169

Oregon Track Masters

Track Masters spreads bark on the Pre's Trail six times a year.
Contact person: Eric Zemper 485-4360

University Of Oregon Knight Library Catalog Department

The Catalog Department has adopted a section of the bike path. This group picks up trash along the path four times a year.
Contact person: Jean Murphy 346-1851

U.S. West Pioneers

The Pioneers have adopted, pick up trash and clean a section of the bike path.
Contact person: Max Wilbur 687-8207 TB app52295.eab