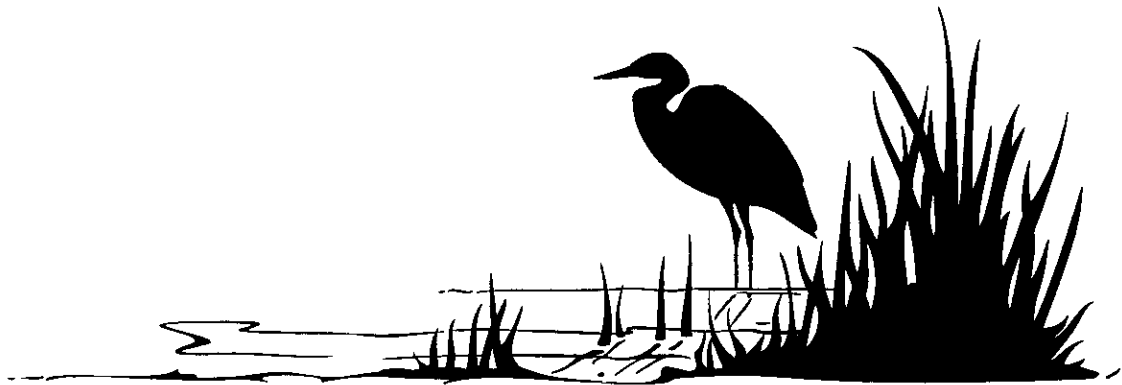


Grants Pass Wetland Resource Plan



Adopted: January 7, 1998

Prepared by:

In association with:

City of
**Grants
Pass**

 DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

Errata

The Wetland designated as AL17 in this plan has been excluded from the Plan's adoption by City of Grants Pass Ordinance #4919 signed on January 7, 1998.

On April 7, 1999 the Grants Pass City Council again considered inclusion of Wetland AL17 in the Grants Pass Wetland Resource Plan, but the earlier decision was upheld.

Therefore, please disregard information in this Plan regarding Wetland AL17.

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Chapter One: Summary and Acknowledgements

Wetlands can perform many functions in the environment. They provide fish and wildlife habitat, control storm and flood water, improve water quality, provide open space and aesthetics, and give opportunities for education and recreation.

This plan includes an inventory of wetlands within the Grants Pass Urban Area. The inventory was prepared by David Evans and Associates, and has been tentatively approved by the Oregon Division of State Lands. That inventory identified 48 wetlands totaling 116.29 acres within the urban area. This total does not include, nor does this plan cover, the several creeks within the urban area. Each wetland was identified with a code sequentially number the wetlands per drainage basin (i.e. SK2 is the second wetland in the Skunk Creek Basin).

The plan study area includes approximately 11 square miles of area within the urban area that is north of the Rogue River or within the Fruitdale/Harbeck area. There are 34 wetlands in the study area totaling 56.03 acres.

This plan was prepared for several purposes.

First, the plan was prepared to meet a portion of the Oregon's Statewide Planning Goal 5: To conserve open space and protect natural resources. Under the Goal 5 rules, local governments must inventory wetlands, determine which wetlands are significant, weigh the consequences of either protecting significant wetlands or allowing development on that land, and adopt a program to conserve wetlands that merit protection.

Second, the plan was developed to meet specific goals of the Grants Pass community. The overall goal of this plan is "To conserve wetlands resources and to balance needs for wetland conservation and needs for urban development." A detailed list of the goals of this plan are listed in Chapter Two.

Third, the plan was prepared as a data base for future decision making. Without knowing what natural resources are in an area, and without knowing their values, no comprehensive management decisions can be made. Opportunities could be lost.

The plan evaluates the wetlands within the study area. Two wetlands were determined to be high value, nineteen moderate value, and thirteen low value.

Based on this valuation, the plan then determines which wetlands are "ecologically and scientifically significant." Out of 34 wetlands in the study area, 9 were determined to be significant and 25 not-significant.

The plan then analyzes the Economic, Social, Environmental, and Energy (ESEE) consequences of either protecting the significant wetland or allowing development.

Those wetlands where the need to protect the wetland outweighs the need to allow development were classified "Protection." Those wetlands where the need to protect the wetland balances with the need to allow development are classified "Conservation." Those wetlands where the need to develop the wetland outweighs the need to protect the wetland are classified "Development." Two significant wetlands within the study area were classified Protection, six Conservation, and one Development.

The plan includes an ordinance to specify the activities allowed in each class wetland. In Protection class wetlands, development, grading, and removal of vegetation are prohibited. A 25-foot wide buffer is generally required around the perimeter of the wetland. Disturbance within conservation class wetlands must be minimized, and cannot exceed one acre total. A 25-foot buffer is required for the area not disturbed. There are no restrictions on Development Class wetlands. State and Federal permit processes still apply to development in any wetland.

This plan was developed by the City of Grants Pass in conjunction with David Evans and Associates, Inc. The plan and inventory were funded in part from a grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Special thanks goes to the Oregon Division of State Lands, who reviewed the inventory and preliminary planning documents. Also, thanks goes to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, who all participated in development of the plan.

Chapter Two: Goals and Policies

This plan will seek to achieve the following goals by implementing the following policies.

Goal 1: To conserve wetlands resources and to balance needs for wetland conservation and needs for urban development.

- Policy 1.1 The City shall maintain an inventory of wetlands within the Grants Pass Urban Area. This inventory shall be amended as necessary to reflect changes in environmental conditions, regulations, and available information.
- Policy 1.2 Where a consideration of the economic, social, environmental, and energy consequences shows that the need for wetland conservation outweighs the need for urban development, the City shall adopt and enforce regulations that conserve the wetland. These regulations shall provide for preservation of wetland vegetation, buffers surrounding the wetland, and prevention of wetland contamination.
- Policy 1.3 Where a wetland is not ecologically and scientifically significant, or where a consideration of the economic, social, environmental, and energy consequences shows that the need for urban development outweighs the need for wetland conservation, the City shall allow the development. The City shall assist the public in securing necessary state and federal permits to proceed with those developments.
- Policy 1.4 Where a wetland is ecologically and scientifically significant, and where a consideration of the economic, social, environmental, and energy consequences shows that the need for urban development is equally as important as the need for wetland conservation, the City shall provide methods to balance both needs. For example, development of a portion of the wetland might be allowed, but the remainder of the wetland might be required to be enhanced or expanded to improve its natural functions.

Goal 2: To minimize storm and flood hazards by taking advantage of the storm water control values of wetlands.

- Policy 2.1 The City shall conserve wetlands that provide significant storm water detention and conveyance values.
- Policy 2.2 The City shall conserve significant areas of wetlands within the flood plain that can act as storage areas for floodwaters.

- Policy 2.3 The City shall improve water quality by conserving wetlands that provide treatment of storm water and by requiring pre-treatment of storm water that enters wetlands or waterways.
- Policy 2.4 The City shall encourage the creation of new wetlands with storm and flood water detention, storm water conveyance, and storm water treatment values.
- Policy 2.5 The City shall minimize the hazards due to flooding and subsidence by discouraging or disallowing development within wetlands. The City shall help developers seek alternatives to locating homes and other developments in wetlands.

Goal 3: To preserve and enhance fish habitat.

- Policy 3.1 The City shall encourage the conservation and enhancement of wetlands with direct ties to creeks and the Rogue River, and those that provide habitat or food supplies for fish.
- Policy 3.3 The City shall encourage the enhancement of and the creation of new wetlands adjacent to or with ties to fish habitat.

Goal 4: To conserve the educational and recreational values of wetlands.

- Policy 4.1: The City shall conserve those wetlands with significant education or recreational values.

Chapter Three: Findings

Based on the research and information contained in this plan, the City of Grants Pass finds that:

Planning Area Description

1. The 1990 population of the Grants Pass Urban Area was approximately 25,069. This population is expected to grow to approximately 36,373 by 2015. This growth will bring a need to resolve conflicts between resource protection and urban development.
2. The entire Grants Pass Urban Area is within the Rogue River watershed. Portions of eight smaller tributary basins are also located within the urban area. These tributary creeks are: Gilbert Creek, Skunk Creek, Jones Creek, Sand Creek, Allen Creek, Fruitdale Creek, Vannoy Creek, and the Applegate River.
3. Approximately one percent of Josephine County is contained with urban areas. The Grants Pass urban area has a specific role in the landscape of providing for urban development in order to preserve rural resource land. Maintaining some open space for recreation, wildlife habitat, and other resource values has a purpose within the Grants Pass Urban Area. But it would frustrate the purpose of having the urban area in the natural landscape if too much open space were preserved within the boundary.
4. There were 34 wetlands inventoried within the study area totalling 56.03 acres. The median size was 0.55 acres. Two wetlands were high value, nineteen wetlands were moderate value, and thirteen wetlands were low value.

Wetland Values

5. The wetlands in the plan area provide habitat for many species of wildlife. Some critical species may inhabit some of the wetlands, though no occurrences have been documented.
6. The Rogue River provides habitat for fish, including anadromous fish. Gilbert Creek, Jones Creek, Sand Creek, Allen Creek, and Fruitdale Creek all provide spawning grounds for fish. The ponds at the All Sports Park and in Rogue Lea Estates provide some habitat for primarily stocked fish species.
7. Wetlands can and do play an important role in the urban area's storm drainage system. Wetlands can serve as detention basins to hold storm waters during peak storm times. They can also serve as channels for storm water flow.

8. Wetlands can improve water quality by filtering sediments and pollutants from runoff.
9. Wetlands can serve as holding areas from floodwaters. Approximately 14.7 acres of wetlands in the plan area, excluding wetlands within the banks of rivers or creeks, lie within the floodplain.
10. The wetlands at the All Sports Park (VN13) and within Rogue Lea Estates Mobile Home Park (VN11) are used for recreation.

Historical Wetlands

11. Significant areas of wetlands in the Grants Pass urban area have been lost due to agriculture, ditching and storm drain installation, placement of obstructions, and flood reductions.
12. Wetlands have been created within the Grants Pass Urban area from irrigation, obstructions of drainages, creation of agricultural ponds, creation of detention basins, and creation of wetland mitigation sites.

Wetland Conflicts

13. Not all wetlands under state and federal jurisdiction are ecologically and scientifically significant.
14. Development of an urban area is not compatible with total preservation of wetlands. If no urban development had occurred within wetland areas, Grants Pass would not exist.
15. While urban development has resulted in loss of wetlands, it has also resulted in the creation of effective wetlands.
16. Uses that may negatively impact wetlands include agriculture, residential development, commercial development, industrial development, recreational use, transportation facilities and utilities, vegetation removal, and storm water systems.
17. Negative impacts from the above listed uses can occur when:
 - ▶ Developments are physically sited in the wetland area.
 - ▶ Site improvements related to the development, such as grading, parking lots, and landscaping are sited in the wetland area.
 - ▶ Items related to uses are stored in the wetland area.

- ▶ The development isolates the wetland from the natural area the wetland supports.
 - ▶ Untreated runoff or other pollutants from the use enter the wetland.
18. If a wetland is preserved, but development is allowed to proceed around the entire perimeter of the wetland, then the value of the wetland for wildlife habitat is greatly reduced. If wetland wildlife habitat is to be preserved, then consideration should be given to preserving adjacent buffer and upland habitat areas, and to providing wildlife corridors from other habitat areas.
19. Just because development might be allowed in a wetland does not mean that area is suitable for construction. Homes built in a former wetland area are subject to flooding.

Wetland Opportunities

20. Some wetland systems have been divided by artificial features such as canals and roadways. There may be opportunities to restore these systems.
21. Large amounts of hydric soils exist in the urban area. This provides an opportunity for wetland creation or restoration.
22. Vegetation within and near a wetland can perform many valuable functions. These include:
- ▶ Vegetation can provided habitat, nesting ground, and cover for wildlife.
 - ▶ Vegetation can supply food for wildlife.
 - ▶ The vegetation slows runoff through the wetland and helps the wetland perform storm water detention.
 - ▶ The vegetation holds soil to prevent erosion.
 - ▶ The vegetation covers and cools the water and ground. This prevents evaporation of the water and destruction of the wetland. It also prevents overheating of the water, which is lethal to many fish and wildlife species.
 - ▶ The plants can detain, absorb, and process pollutants in the water. This helps improve water quality in the environment.
 - ▶ The plants themselves may have scientific value. Many rare plant species are found only in wetlands.
 - ▶ The vegetation has an aesthetic value. Trees, shrubs, aquatic flowers, and many other plants contribute to the aesthetic enjoyment of the natural area.

Wetland Consequences

23. Agriculture: The negative environmental consequences of allowing new agricultural uses in wetlands outweigh the negative economic consequences.

Agricultural use can destroy wetland functions and values. There are few economically viable agricultural uses of wetlands in the study area. Existing pasture uses should be allowed to continue.

24. Residential: Based on the analysis of Environmental, Social, Economic, and Energy (ESEE) consequences, the City determines that both protecting wetlands and allowing residential development in wetland areas are important relative to each other. The ESEE consequences should be balanced so as to allow residential development in some lesser quality wetland areas, but to preserve the overall functions of those wetlands and higher quality wetlands.
25. Commercial: Based on the analysis of ESEE consequences, the City determines that both protecting the wetlands and allowing commercial development in the west Grants Pass area are important relative to each other. The ESEE consequences should be balanced so as to allow some commercial development, but to preserve the overall area and functions of the wetlands in that area.
26. Industrial: Based on the analysis of ESEE consequences, the City determines that both protecting wetlands and allowing industrial development in the east Grants Pass area are important relative to each other. The ESEE consequences should be balanced so as to allow some industrial development in that area, but to preserve the overall area and functions of the wetlands in that area.
27. Recreation: The positive ESEE consequences of allowing recreation trails within wetlands outweigh negative impacts. The trails have positive social impacts of allowing recreation, education, and scientific study. Recreation can also have positive economic impacts as other lands are not needed to fulfill recreational needs. The environmental impacts can be minimized by proper regulations. Therefore, limited recreational use should be allowed in wetlands.
28. Transportation: The positive ESEE consequences of allowing construction of the roadways planned through AL14, SK12, and VN5 outweigh the negative impacts, and the roads should be allowed. The negative impacts of allowing roadways through AL17 and JN1 outweigh the positive consequences, and the street network plan should be amended to reflect those changes.
29. Utilities: The positive ESEE consequences of allowing limited utility crossings in wetlands outweigh the negative impacts. Utilities can often be installed crossing a wetland with small impacts. The wetland can normally be almost fully restored after the initial installation. On the other hand, the impacts of not allowing the crossing can have significant negative economic and energy impacts.
30. Storm water: The positive environmental consequences of prohibiting untreated storm water from entering wetland areas outweighs the negative economic

impacts. Pretreatment of storm water should be required for all conservation and protection class wetlands.

31. **Vegetation Removal:** Except for removal of specific hazardous vegetation, such as a tree in danger of falling, the positive ESEE consequences of allowing vegetation removal within wetlands do not outweigh the negative impacts. Vegetation removal within protection class wetlands should be generally prohibited. Vegetation removal within conservation class wetlands should be limited to removal of hazardous vegetation, and removal of vegetation as part of and necessary to an otherwise permitted use.

Chapter Four: Planning Area Description

Location

Grants Pass is located in Josephine County in southwestern Oregon. Grants Pass is the larger of only two incorporated cities in the county. Grants Pass is the second largest city in the region, Medford being the largest. It is located along the I-5 corridor, which includes Medford, Roseburg, Eugene, Salem, and Portland.

The City lies in the Rogue River Valley. The Rogue River extends from its headwaters near Crater Lake, through Grants Pass, through a wild and scenic section, and eventually to the Pacific Ocean at Gold Beach.

Population

The 1990 Census showed a population of 62,649 in Josephine County, and a population of 17,488 in the Grants Pass City limits. The Grants Pass Comprehensive Plan estimates the 1990 urban area population to be 25,069.

Table 4-1 shows population projections for the urban area. As shown in that table, the population of the Grants Pass urban area is expected to grow by over one-third in the next twenty years. This growth will bring a demand for new residential, commercial, and industrial development. This growth will also bring a need to resolve conflicts between resource protection and development.

Table 4-1: Population Projections

Year	Grants Pass City Limits	Grants Pass Urban Area
1990*	17,488	25,069
1995	18,747	27,006
2000	20,096	29,094
2005	21,543	31,342
2010	23,094	33,764
2015**	24,757	36,373

Source: *Grants Pass and Urbanizing Area Comprehensive Community Development Plan*, pages 6-47 to 6-48

*Actual Population calculated from the 1990 Census

**Extrapolated to 2015 based on data in the *Grants Pass and Urbanizing Area Comprehensive Community Development Plan*

Topography

The Grants Pass urban area is largely surrounded by mountains. Some development has occurred on these hilly slopes, but most of the urban area is on the low lying valley floor. The wide valley floor mostly has slopes less than five percent.

The Rogue River runs east to west through Grants Pass, bisecting the urban area. Most of the land slopes toward the river. East of Caveman Bridge, the river's floodplain is mostly within the river banks. West of the Bridge there is a large area of floodplain on the south side of the river. The river then turns, and the floodplain stretches wide over the low-lying landscape north of the river in the Lincoln Road area.

Watersheds

The entire Grants Pass Urban Area is within the Rogue River watershed. Portions of eight smaller tributary basins are also located within the urban area. These tributary creeks are: Gilbert Creek, Skunk Creek, Jones Creek, Sand Creek, Allen Creek, Fruitdale Creek, Vannoy Creek, and the Applegate River. See Figure 4-1. Table 4-2 lists the area of these tributary creeks.

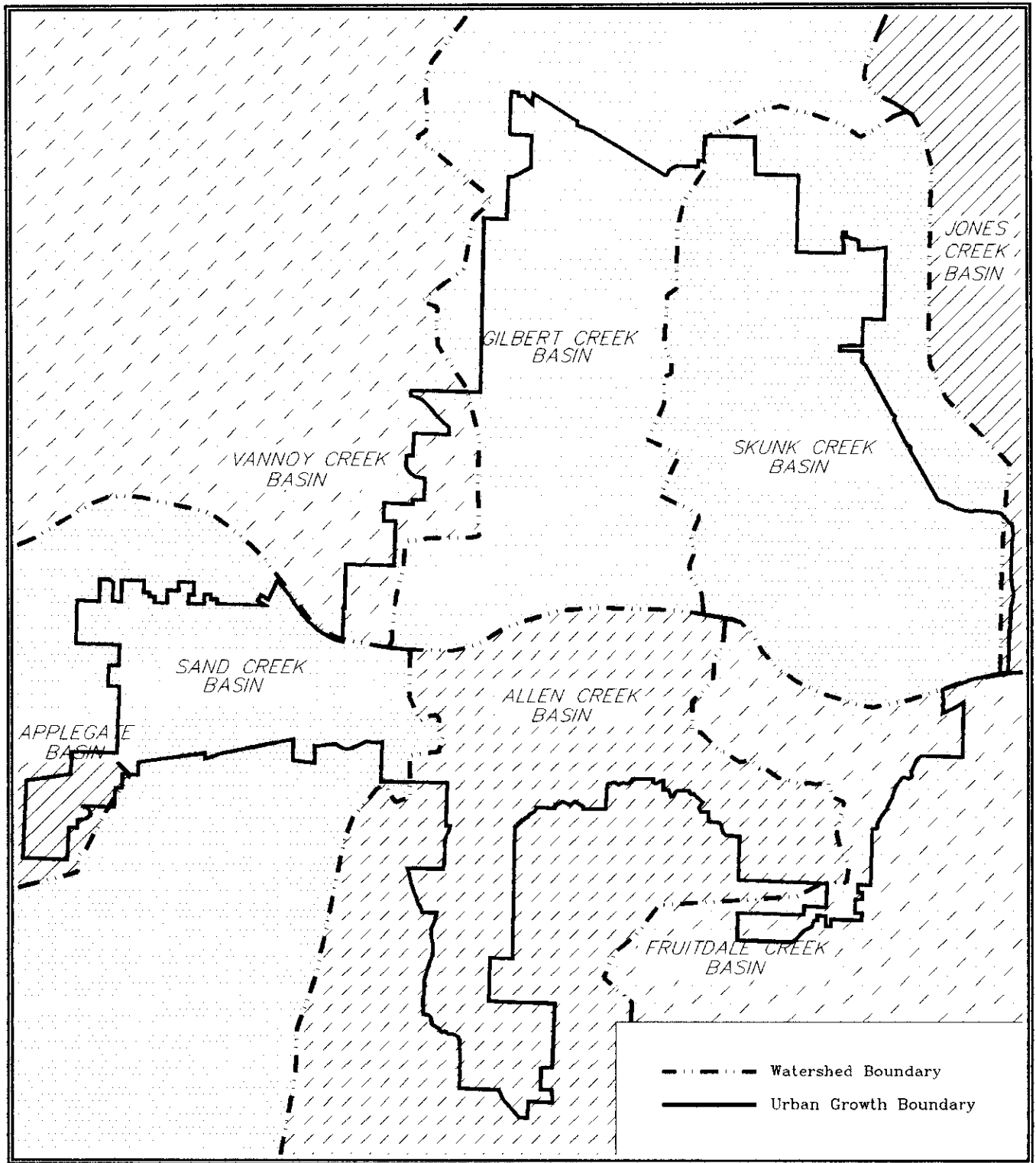


Figure 4-1: Watersheds

Table 4-2: Approximate Area of Tributary Basins

Basin	Approximate Area of Basin	Approximate Area Within Urban Growth Boundary
Lathrop Creek (part of Vannoy Creek basin)	4,500 acres	361 acres
Gilbert Creek	5,950 acres	2,689 acres
Skunk Creek	3,940 acres	1,423 acres
Jones Creek	5,300 acres	65 acres
Applegate River (portion of basin drained by South Main Canal)	2,400 acres	135 acres
Sand Creek	4,240 acres	825 acres
Allen Creek	4,450 acres	1,989 acres
Fruitdale Creek	4,800 acres	415 acres

Source: Master Storm Drainage Facilities and Management Plan for the Grants Pass Urban Growth Boundary Area, May 1982, HGE, Inc., and measurements made from watershed maps obtained from the Josephine County Water Resources Department

Vannoy Creek:

The Vannoy Creek basin encompasses the bottomlands west of the City. The Lincoln Road area is within this basin. Surface water flows westerly through channelized ditches and eventually flows into Lathrop Creek, which flows to Vannoy Creek and eventually to the Rogue River. The Lathrop Creek basin is 4,500 acres. Some surface flow in this basin drains to the Rogue River through other minor surface drainages or through storm drains.

Gilbert Creek:

The Gilbert Creek basin encompasses approximately 5,950 acres. The headwaters are in the hills north of the City. The basin includes much of the land in the northwest area of the city. The drainage goes to Gilbert Creek, which goes south through the northwest part of the City. Gilbert Creek drains directly to the Rogue River. Some surface flow in this basin drains to the Rogue River through other minor surface drainages or through storm drains.

Skunk Creek:

The Skunk Creek basin encompasses approximately 3,940 acres. The headwaters are in the hills northeast of Grants Pass. The basin includes much of the land in the northeast part of the City. The drainage goes to Skunk Creek, which goes south through the northeast part of the City. Skunk Creek drains directly to the Rogue River. Some surface flow in this basin drains to the Rogue River through other minor surface drainages or through storm drains.

Jones Creek:

The Jones Creek basin is located primarily northeast of the Grants Pass urban area. The headwaters are in the hills northeast of the UGB. Jones Creek itself lies near the eastern border of the UGB. Although the basin is 5,300 acres, only about 65 acres of it is within the UGB.

Applegate River:

A small portion of the urban area is effectively in the Applegate River Basin. There are wetlands and natural drainages flowing south near Rogue Community College. Much of the overland flow in this area is captured by the Main Canal. This canal flows westerly through a series of irrigation canals and eventually enters the Rogue River near its confluence with the Applegate River. The canal drains an area of about 2,400 acres. Some surface flow in this basin drains to the Rogue River through other minor surface drainages or through storm drains.

Sand Creek: The Sand Creek basin encompasses approximately 4,240 acres. The headwaters are in the hills south of the Grants Pass urban area. The basin encompasses much of the land within the Redwood area. Not all of the drainage in the basin actually flows to Sand Creek: much of it flows to various smaller drainages through the area. Some of these minor drainages flow directly to the Rogue River.

Allen Creek:

The Allen Creek basin encompasses approximately 4,450 acres. The headwaters are in the hills south of Grants Pass. The basin includes the land along Williams Highway and the Union Avenue area. South Main Canal diverts some surface runoff that would normally flow into the Fruitdale Creek basin. Some of this flow enters the Allen Creek basin. The drainage enters Allen Creek, which goes north through the urban area, and drains directly to the Rogue River. Some surface flow in this basin drains to the Rogue River through other minor surface drainages or through storm drains.

Fruitdale Creek:

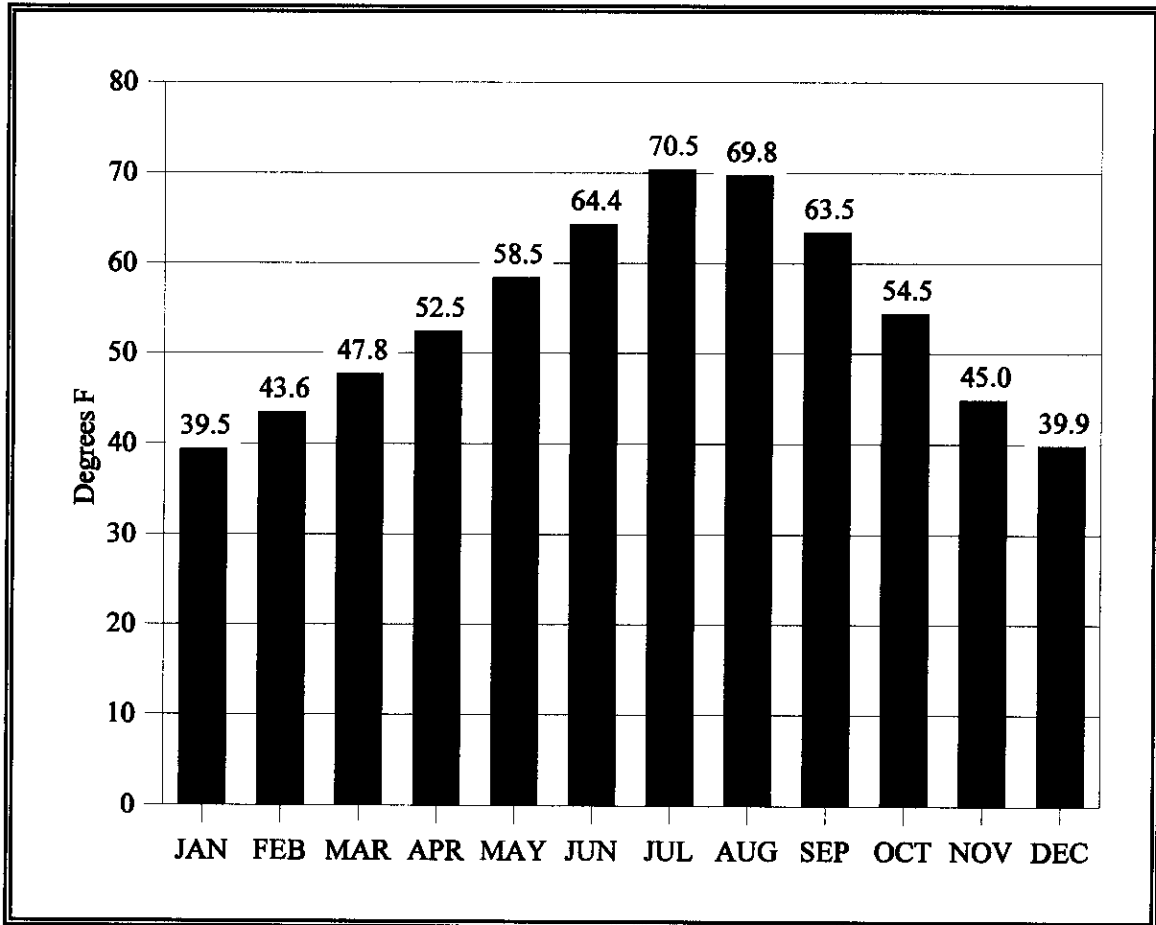
The Fruitdale Creek basin encompasses approximately 4,800 acres. The headwaters are in the hills southeast of Grants Pass. The basin includes land in the southeast part of the urban area near Cloverlawn Drive, Hamilton Lane, and Fruitdale Drive. The drainage goes to Fruitdale Creek, which flows north and drains directly to the Rogue River. Some surface flow in this basin drains to the Rogue River through other minor surface drainages or through storm drains.

Climate

Grants Pass is known for its favorable climate. The winters are fairly mild. The average winter temperature is 41 degrees. The summers are also fairly temperate. Average summer temperature is 68 degrees. See Figure 4-2.

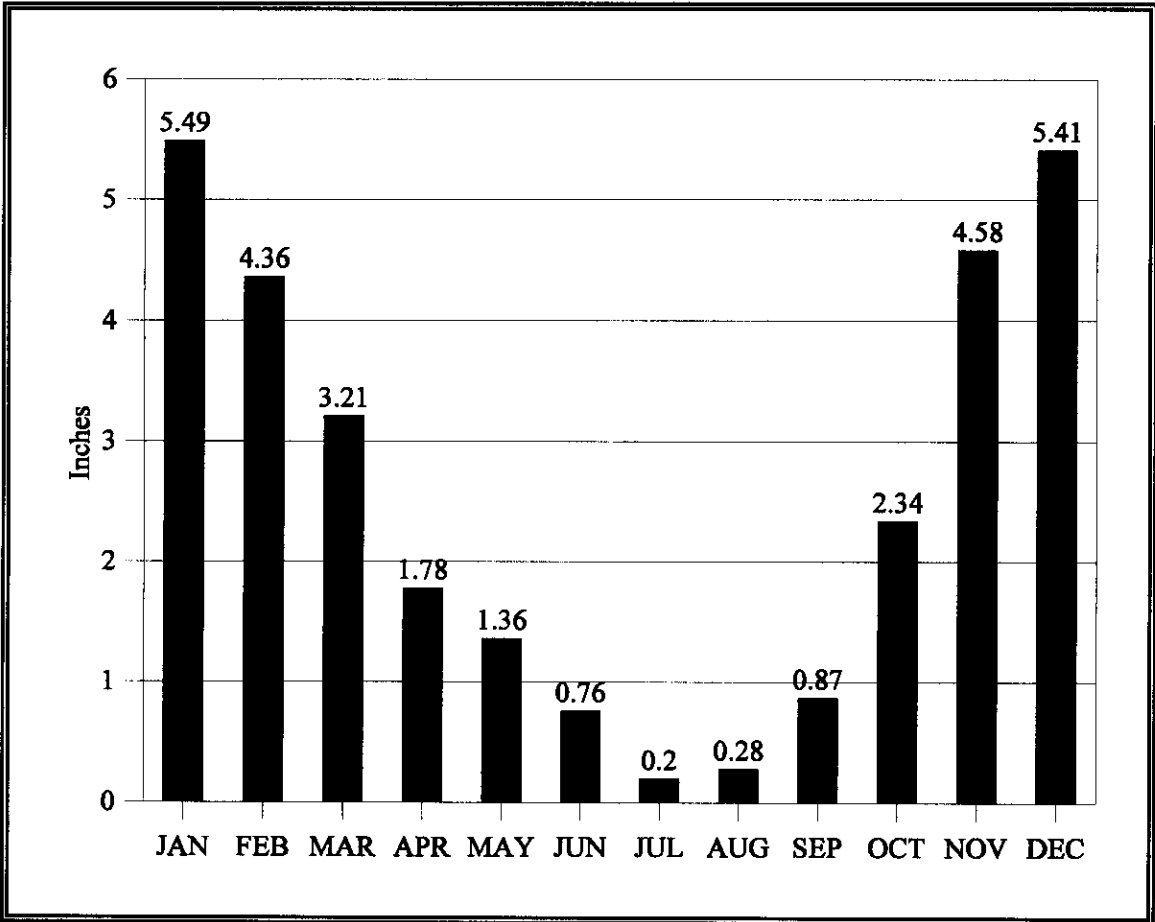
Grants Pass lies between the coastal range of mountains and the Cascades. The mountains provide protection from wind and rain. Consequently, Grants Pass has less precipitation than many cities in western Oregon, with an average of 31 inches per year.

Figure 4-2: Average Monthly Temperatures in Grants Pass



Source: Centennial Cooperative Weather Station

Figure 4-3: Average Monthly Precipitation in Grants Pass



Source: Centennial Cooperative Weather Station

Soils

Much of the low lying land in the Grants Pass area has hydric soils. The three main hydric soils are Cove Silty Clay Loam, Jerome Sandy Loam, and Clawson Sandy Loam (See Table 4-3). The area also has some Copsey Clay and Wapato Silt Loams, which are hydric. These soils are deep and poorly drained. They occur primarily on lands with 0 to 3 percent slope.

Table 4-3: Hydric Soils in the Grants Pass Urban Area

Map Symbol	Hydric Soil	Hydric Component
17B	Clawson Sandy Loam	Clawson All
18B	Copsey Clay; 3 to 7 percent slopes	Copsey All
22	Cove Silty Clay Loam	Cove All
46	Jerome Sandy Loam	Jerome All
83	Wapato Silt Loam	Wapato All

Compiled by U.S. Soil Conservation Service.

Almost all other soils in the Grants Pass Urban Area, except forest soils, may have hydric inclusions. These inclusions typically occur at low spots in the local landscape or where there are inclusions of riverwash or other hydric soils included in small areas. The soils found in the study area that have hydric inclusions are listed in Table 4-4.

Table 4-4: Soils with Hydric Inclusions in the Grants Pass Urban Area

Map Symbol	Soil Name	Hydric Component
1B	Abegg Gravelly Loam 2%-7% slopes	Wet Spots
4	Banning Loam	Wapato and Cove Inclusion, Wet Spots
5B	Barron Coarse Sandy Loam, 2%-7% slopes	Wet Spots
12B	Brockman Cobbly Clay Loam, 2%-7% slopes	Copsy Inclusions, Wet Spots
12D	Brockman Cobbly Clay Loam, 7%-20% slopes	Copsy Inclusions, Wet Spots
14	Camas Gravelly Sandy Loam	Riverwash Inclusions, Wet Spots
16	Central Point Sandy Loam	Wet Spots
42C	Holland Sandy Loam, Cool, 7%-12% Loam	Wet Spots
52	Kerby Loam	Wet Spots
53B	Manita Loam, 2%-7% slopes	Wet Spots, Seeps and Springs
53C	Manita Loam, 7%-12% slopes	Seeps and Springs
57	Newberg Fine Sandy Loam	Wapato Inclusions, Wet Spots
67B	Ruch Gravelly Silt Loam, 2%-7% slopes	Wet Spots
67C	Ruch Gravelly Silt Loam, 7%-12% slopes	Wet Spots
68B	Selma Loam, 2%-7% Slopes	Wet Spots
73	Takilma Cobbly Loam	Wet Spots

Compiled by U.S. Soil Conservation Service.

Wetland Resource Plan Area

The Grants Pass urban area is defined by the acknowledged urban growth boundary (UGB) for the City of Grants Pass and Josephine County. The total area of the boundary is approximately thirteen square miles. Approximately seven square miles of land is within the Grants Pass City limits. Approximately six square miles of land is within the urbanizing area outside City limits, but within the UGB.

The City of Grants Pass and Josephine County share planning responsibilities within the UGB. The City of Grants Pass reviews all development proposals that occur within the Grants Pass city limits and those developments making new sewer connections in the Fruitdale Harbeck Sanitary Sewer District. This sewer district is located south of the Grants Pass City limits and east of Allen Creek. Urban developments that occur outside these two areas but that receive City sewer or water services are reviewed by the City. Developments in the Redwood Sanitary sewer district are reviewed by Josephine County. This district is located west of the Grants Pass City limits south of the Rogue River and along Redwood Avenue and Redwood Highway.

This Wetland Resource Plan will cover all the areas within the Grants Pass Urban area where current development would be subject to City review. The actual boundary of the Wetland Resource Plan is shown in Figure 4-4.

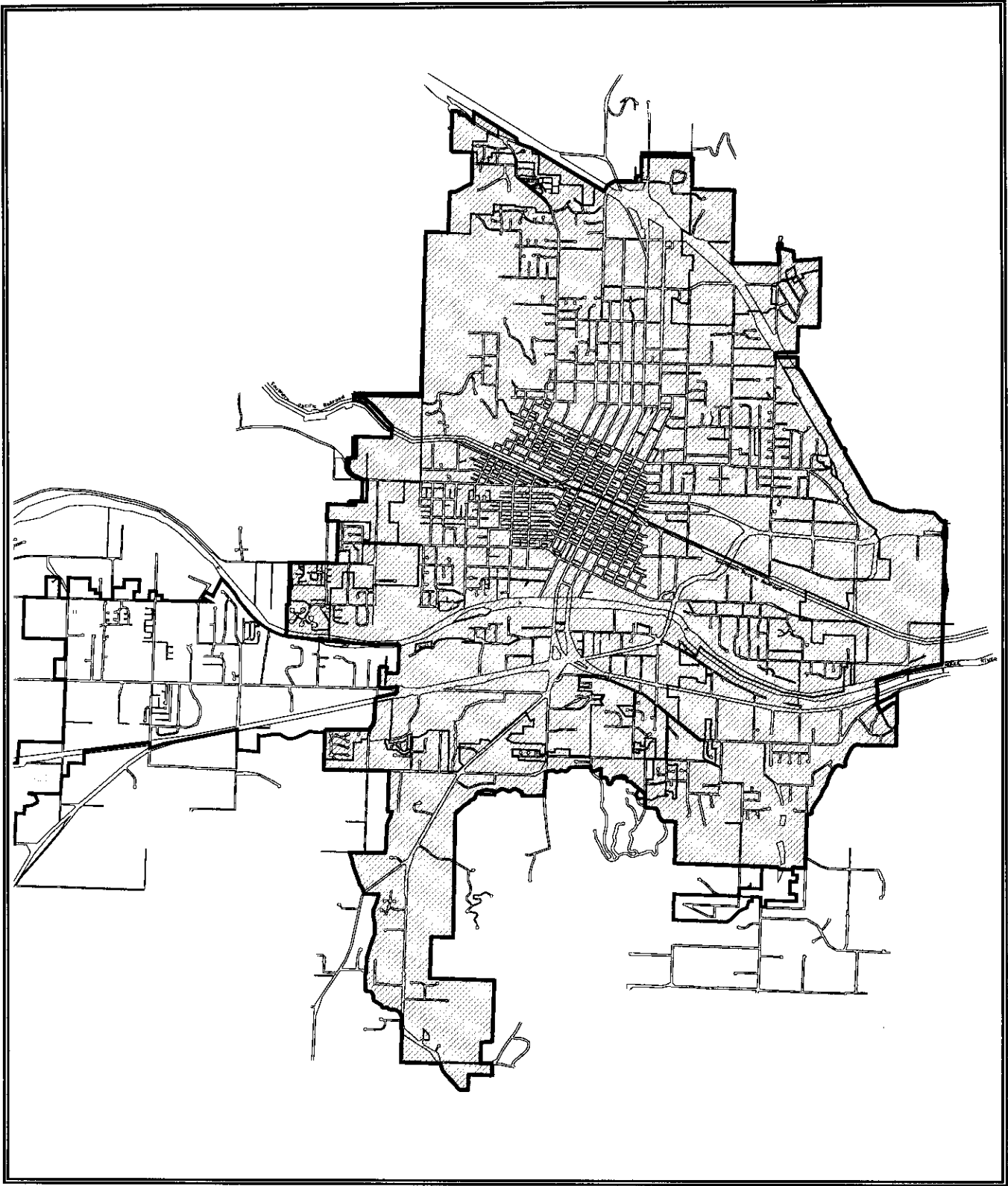


Figure 4-4: Wetland Resource Plan Area

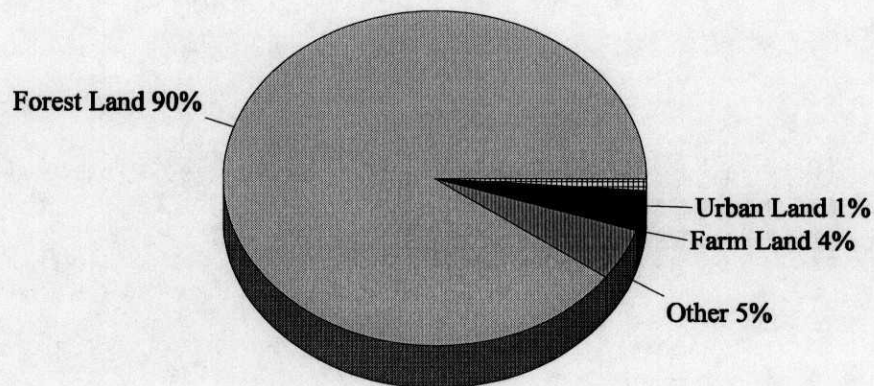
Chapter Five: Landscape and Regional Issues

The Urban Area and the Regional Landscape

It is important to consider the role the Grants Pass Urban Area plays in the regional landscape. Viewing Josephine County from very high altitude, one would notice that rural land containing forests, agricultural land, and open space would form the matrix of the landscape. The Grants Pass Urban Area would form a patch in that matrix. That patch serves an important role in the landscape. Much of the development in the region is expected to occur within the Urban Growth Boundary. Residential, commercial, and industrial densities are encouraged to be high within the boundary to divert growth from rural resource lands. By limiting development in rural areas, the resource lands have a much greater value as agricultural land, forest land, open space, recreational areas, wildlife habitat, and other rural uses.

Of course maintaining some open space for recreation, wildlife habitat, and other resource values has a purpose within the Grants Pass Urban Area. But it would frustrate the purpose of having the urban area in the natural landscape if too much open space were preserved within the boundary. It would be appropriate to consider, where feasible, creation of new natural areas just outside of the UGB, and more fully utilize the land within the boundary for urban development.

Figure 5-1: Land Use in Josephine County



Source: Data Found in *Josephine County Comprehensive Plan*, April 1981

Natural Habitat Issues

Threatened or Endangered Species

In many areas of the country, wetlands provide critical habitat for threatened, endangered or sensitive species. In some cases, the wetland may be the sole habitat for the species. In other cases, the wetland provides habitat for feeding, spawning, or breeding for the species that otherwise lives in an upland environment. The state and federal government have put high values on preserving species whose numbers are diminishing. The largest cause for the loss of the species is the loss of habitat, often wetland habitat. Several state and federal regulatory programs have thus been established to protect the habitats of these species. No occurrences of these species have been document in Grants Pass area wetlands, Table 5-1 indicates some species that are possible there.

Table 5-1: Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species Possible in Grants Pass Urban Area Wetlands¹

Species	USFWS Classification	ODFW Classification	Habitat
Northwestern Pond Turtle	C-2	Critical	Found in all types of water bodies. Uses terrestrial habitat to nest and overwinter up to 1/2 mile from water.
Common King Snake	None	Peripheral or Naturally Rare	Found in river valleys and riparian areas
Red-legged Frog	C-2	Undetermined	Found in wetlands, ponds, lakes, wooded areas near streams.
Foothill Yellow-legged Frog	None	Vulnerable	Along rivers and streams with adjacent rock pools or rocky side channels.
Lewis Woodpecker	None	Critical	Mixed hardwood/conifers and riparian areas. Probable in and around Grants Pass
Tricolored Blackbird	Under Consideration	Peripheral or Naturally Rare	Wetlands and meadows especially with emergent vegetation, e.g. bulrush, cattail, and blackberry
Pallid Bat	None	Vulnerable	In arid, rocky areas near water
Coho Salmon	Under Consideration	Sensitive	Rogue River

The Rogue River and Fish Habitat

Rogue River Values

While this plan does not cover the Rogue River, several wetlands in the urban area do contribute to the quality of the river. The City's Comprehensive Plan states that the Rogue River offers the City:

1. A natural habitat,
2. A recreational asset,
3. A scenic attraction, and
4. An economic opportunity.²

The river provides habitat for many species of plants and animals. Many plant species thrive near its edge and surrounding wetland habitats. It also provides food, shelter, spawning and breeding grounds for many species of wildlife. This habitat has a profound impact on the region's ecosystem.

The river provides a recreational asset. It provides opportunities for fishing, rafting, hiking, and other recreational uses.

It is a scenic attraction. Many homeowners covet views of the river. Tourists stop to view the river at one of the area's many riverfront parks. Rafters and fishers enjoy the beauty from near the water.

The river provides many economic opportunities. It directly provides business opportunities for raft guides, restaurants on its edge, fishing supply stores, jet boat excursion operators, film makers, and a variety of other businesses. Indirectly, it attracts tourists to other businesses in the area. It provides a beautiful environment that is an attraction for new businesses.

Rogue River Fish Habitat.

An important aspect of the Rogue River is its fish population. The City's Comprehensive Plan states:

Anadromous fish, which live in the ocean but migrate to fresh water rivers and stream to breed, are an important resource of the Rogue River and its viable tributaries within the UGB. Several anadromous fish species spawn and rear in the portion of the Rogue River within the UGB. Spring and fall chinook salmon, summer and winter steelhead trout and coho salmon migrate through the UGB section of the river every year. Summer steelhead trout spawn in four of the UGB creeks: Sand, Allen, Gilbert and Fruitdale (Skunk Creek has been almost entirely enclosed with street

paving, culverts and concrete lining). Summer and winter steelhead spawn in Jones Creek. As many as 825 fish may spawn each year in these streams.³ Non-anadromous cutthroat and rainbow trout also inhabit the river in small numbers.⁴ Rainbow trout are stocked at Baker Park during the early summer⁵.

Gilbert Creek, Jones Creek, Sand Creek, Allen Creek, and Fruitdale Creek all provide spawning grounds for fish. While this plan does not specifically address these creeks, it is important that they be preserved. Skunk Creek does not provide habitat for fish. But because it has a direct tie to the Rogue River, the quality of water exiting the creek is important. A few wetlands have close ties to these creeks, and thus have some impacts on fish. These are AL14, AL17, GL2, and JN1.

At this point, one species of fish, the Coho Salmon, is under consideration for listing as an endangered species. The Coho salmon run through the Grants Pass area in the Rogue River. The Coho may occasionally use some lower stretches of the creeks in the Grants Pass Urban Area for spawning, but in general the Coho use larger persistent creeks⁶.

Other Fish Habitat

There are a few ponds in the urban area that provide some fish habitat, largely to stocked fish species. These include the ponds at the All Sports Park and within Rogue Lea Estates (VN11). These provide opportunities for some recreational fishing and for simply watching for fish. They do have some connection with the whole ecosystem. For example, migratory birds feed on some smaller fish.

Migratory Birds

Some wetlands within the Grants Pass Urban area provide habitat for migratory birds. The main habitat is the Rogue River and its tributary creeks. The ponds at the All Sports Park and within Rogue Lea Estates Mobile Home Park (VN11) also provide resting areas for migratory birds. Migratory and other bird species have been noted at SK12 and SN2. Most other wetlands have occasional use by song birds.

Other Wildlife Habitats

When considering wetlands as wildlife habitat, it is important to understand that the wetlands are only one element in the total wildlife environment. Many wildlife species inhabit uplands and use the wetland as a food or water source. Therefore maintaining a productive ecosystem requires more than just preserving the wetland area itself. If a wetland is preserved, but development is allowed to proceed around the entire perimeter of the wetland, then the value of the wetland for wildlife habitat is greatly reduced. If

wetland wildlife habitat is to be preserved, then consideration should be given to preserving adjacent buffer and upland habitat areas, and to providing wildlife corridors from other habitat areas.

Other Landscape and Regional Issues

Grants Pass Irrigation District

The Grants Pass Irrigation District serves much of the Grants Pass urban area with a series of canals and ditches. These canals and ditches have a direct relationship to many wetlands within the Urban Area. The water source for many wetlands includes water from the irrigation district, either through direct diversions from the canal or from leakage from the canals. The canals at some points act like dams, blocking overland flows. At some points the canals themselves do provide some wildlife and other habitat. Finally, water is at times diverted from the canals to maintain summer flows in the area's creeks.

Changes in the irrigation district's operation are likely over the next several years. The district's water delivery is currently inefficient. Much of the diverted water leaks from the canals, or is needed to carry water to final destinations. Because of this, the district's water rights have been questioned. Also, the effect the district's Savage Rapids Dam has on the Rogue River habitat has been called into question. At this point the district's future course is uncertain. There is a possibility that at some point in the future the district may even cease to operate. The district may have to make its system more efficient by lining its canals or other work. This may have the effect of decreasing the water source for several wetlands, and may result in the loss of wetlands. However, the full effects of the changes in the irrigation district cannot be predicted until an action is taken.

Storm Drain Management

Wetlands can and do play an important role in the urban area's storm drainage system. Before urban development, storm water flowed through a series of natural drainages, creeks, and wetlands. These eventually flowed to the Rogue River. During the construction of the urban area, many natural drainages were piped, ditched, lined, or relocated. New drainage systems were constructed to replace the natural system. In several cases, wetlands were converted to urban uses. This transformation destroyed the water holding capacity of the wetlands.

Much of the current theory of storm drain management has shifted to the use of natural drainages, swales, and wetlands. Wetlands can serve as detention basins to hold storm waters during peak storm times. They can also act as settling ponds for silts and pollutants in the storm water.

The City's current storm drainage master plan does not include the use of wetlands in the system. It does, however, include a storm water retention policy. At appropriate points, it may be possible to use natural or artificial wetlands as to detain storm water, or it may be possible to incorporate wetlands into the storm drainage plan. Any storm water from streets, parking lots, or other artificial areas must first be treated to remove pollutants through a bioswale, detention basin, or similar system.

Flood Control

Some wetlands in the Grants Pass Urban Area have a relationship to flood control. Approximately 14.7 acres of wetlands are within the floodplains of the Grants Pass Urban Area. See Table 5-2. All of the wetlands are in the Fort Vannoy Slough sub-basin. Preservation of these wetlands would serve to reduce flood hazards in two ways. First, the wetland areas act as storage areas for flood waters. The more water that is within the wetland area, the less water is flooding homes. The wetlands function as these storage areas because they are in the lowest areas of the floodplain. Second, preservation of the wetlands would preclude construction of homes or other structures in those areas of the floodplain. Thus, risks of flood hazards would be reduced.

Table 5-2: Wetlands within the 100-year floodplain

Wetland	Approximate Area Within the Floodplain
VN9	6.5 acres
VN10	0.2 acres
VN11	8.0 acres
Total Area	14.7 acres

Open Space, Aesthetics, Recreation, and Education

Many wetlands provide open space, as aesthetic attractions, recreational opportunities, and educational opportunities. The wetlands can be used for active and passive recreational uses such as fishing, bird watching, education, and walking. Several wetlands within the Grants Pass Urban Area are currently used for this, as shown in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3: Wetlands Used for Recreation or Education

Park or Public Area	Wetland	Current Use
Redwood School	SN2	Wetland behind the Elementary school is used to educate students.
Rogue Lea Estates Mobile Home Park (Private)	VN11	Ponds are part of the mobile home park. They provide open space to residents there.
All Sports Park	VN13	Ponds are used for recreation in conjunction with the park

Several factors relate to a wetland's suitability for recreation. These include:

1. **The presence of wildlife.** This can include waterfowl, song birds, or other birds, turtles, amphibians, beavers, or other creatures. Fish are important, especially game species in wetlands where fishing is allowed. These are important for fishing, fish viewing, and fish study.
2. **Visibility.** The value of a wetland for aesthetics and open space is directly related to that site's visibility. People can enjoy a wetland by visiting it in a public park, viewing it from an observation point alongside a highway, seeing it from their home or office window, or simply enjoying the space the wetland creates. A highly photogenic wetland will not provide the same public value if the one has to hike a mile through blackberries to view the site. Visibility of wetlands can be enhanced by orienting adjacent development toward the wetland, by constructing viewpoints on adjacent streets, by creating trails and paths to the wetland, and by constructing streets near the wetland.
3. **Accessibility.** Sites will only be used for recreation if they are readily accessible to at least part of the population. Wetlands on public land may be made accessible by developing parks or trails near to the wetland. For example, the ponds at the All Sports Park are being made accessible by a series of walkways and interpretive centers. Wetlands on private land can be made accessible by incorporating the wetland feature into surrounding development. An example of this is VN11. These ponds are on private land, but have been incorporated as a recreational amenity for the residents of the surrounding manufactured housing park.
4. **Presence of Open Water.** Open water provides opportunities for fishing, swimming, wading, and boating. It also contributes to the biological productivity of the wetland, thus providing greater opportunities for plant and wildlife viewing

and study. Open water is also a major factor in contributing to the aesthetics of the site. The classic picture on the cover of every wetland brochure is at the shoreline of an emergent marsh with a duck paddling in the water.

5. **Structural Diversity.** The structural diversity of a site contributes to its aesthetic and recreational appeal. Few will turn out to see a pasture covered with rushes. However, a wetland that combines trees, open water, shrubs, grassy areas, and uplands will both be attractive both aesthetically and recreationally.

¹Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

²*Grants Pass and Urbanizing Area Comprehensive Community Development Plan: Data Base*, 1990. Pg. 3-7.

³Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

⁴Draft EIS, Third Bridge, 1978, page 32.

⁵*Grants Pass and Urbanizing Area Comprehensive Community Development Plan*, Page 3-23.

⁶Telephone Conversation with David Haight, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, December 10, 1993.

Chapter Six: Historical Wetlands

Wetland Losses

Historical records show that wetlands were much more prevalent in the Grants Pass Urban Area before large scale human settlement occurred. The U.S. Soil Conservation Service has mapped "prior converted" wetlands within the Grants Pass Urban Area. This map, shown in Figure 6-1, shows a very large extent of wetlands in the valley. Although it is probable that the Soil Conservation Service largely overestimated the extent of wetlands in the area, other historical data does show a greater extent of wetlands in the area than currently exist. For example, longtime residents of the area tell tales of capturing frogs in the swamps in east Grants Pass. Significant ditching in this area and the large presence of hydric soils also testify of the presence of former wetlands in this area. In several areas the current wetlands are fragments of a former wetland system. The system has been divided by roadways, canals, and development, leaving only parts of the system intact. There are several causes for this transformation. These include:

Agriculture

To settlers of the area, the fertile bottomlands of the Rogue Valley provided good opportunities for farming. Row cropping, pasturing, and other agricultural practices required removing the natural vegetation, regrading the natural contour of the land, and draining or ditching wet areas. These activities converted several wetland areas to upland.

Storm Drainage Improvements

The Grants Pass Urban Area contains many miles of storm drain pipes, ditches, and other storm drainage systems. These improvements have undoubtedly drained former wetlands. Evidence of this is very apparent in the east Grants Pass industrial area. An elaborate network of ditches and pipes was constructed in that area earlier this century. These ditches served to drain former wetlands to create usable agricultural and industrial land.

Obstructions

The Grants Pass Urban Area has a large system of roadways, canals, and other linear improvements. When many of these were installed, they disrupted natural drainage patterns. These obstructions took away the water sources of many former wetlands. This sort of development is very evident examining the SN12-SN4-SN1 network. Formerly a wetland and drainage way existed from south of Demaray Drive running north to the Rogue River. This former wetland is now traversed by Redwood Highway, Redwood Avenue, Leonard Road, some smaller streets, driveways, and canals. These

improvements have left several smaller remnants of wetlands in the areas between the roadways.

Urban Development

Formerly when land was subdivided and built on, wetlands were not considered. Land was improved, drained, and the former wetlands were lost. Many subdivisions, commercial, and industrial developments are now located on lands that once were wetlands. Sometimes, former hydrology exists in these areas, causing flooding, subsidence, or other problems for the current occupants.

Reduction of Flooding on the Rogue River

A large portion of the Grants Pass Urban Area is within the low-lying areas next to the Rogue River. Recorded floods in 1861, 1890, and 1964 have covered large areas of this low-lying ground. Several other smaller floods also covered parts of the valley floor. Flooding before that time probably occurred regularly within the Rogue Valley. Flooding in some lower areas probably occurred with sufficient regularity to create wetlands. Since large scale human settlement has begun, two dams, Lost Creek and Savage Rapids, have been placed on the Rogue River. Many other improvements have been made which reduce the frequency of the flooding or increase the rate at which floodwaters are drained from land. These improvements have probably contributed to the loss of wetlands within the Grants Pass Urban Area.

Table 6-1: Former Wetland Systems

Area	Wetlands Remaining
East Grants Pass	SK12 - SK10 - SK13 - Skunk Creek
Allen Creek	AL17
Fort Vannoy Slough	VN2 - VN8 - VN9 - VN10 (continues to west)
Between Willow and Hubbard	SN12 - SN4 - SN1

Wetland Creation

While human activity within the Grants Pass Urban Area has destroyed many wetlands, it has also created new wetlands. Activities which have created wetlands include the construction of the Grants Pass Irrigation District canals, construction of obstructions such as roadways and canals, and creation of stock ponds and storm water detention basins.

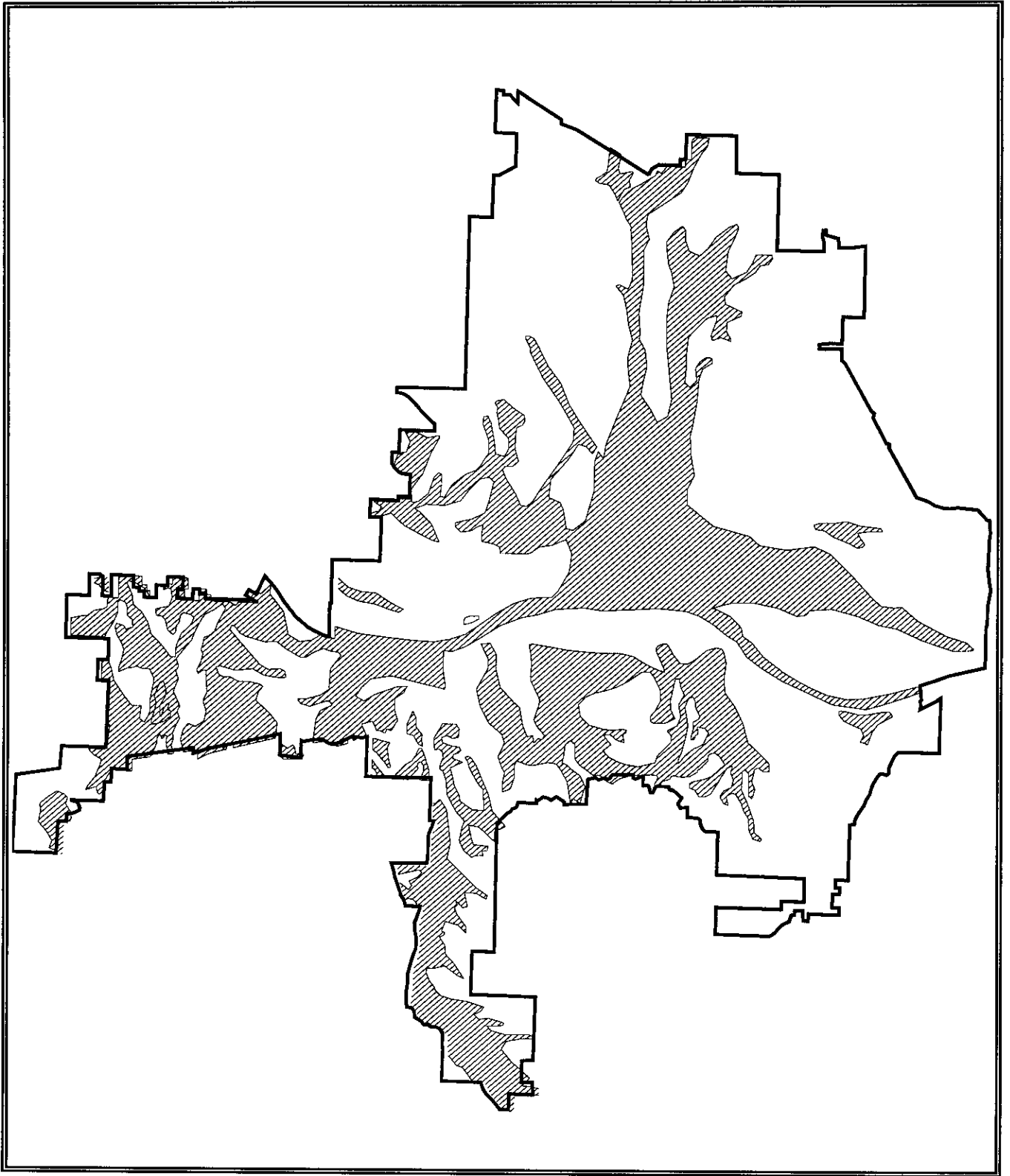


Figure 6-1: Historical Wetlands

Grants Pass Irrigation District Canals

The Grants Pass Irrigation District was formed in 1918. The system operates with water diverted from the Rogue River upstream of Grants Pass at Savage Rapids Dam. The diverted water enters a series of irrigation canals which serves the Grants Pass Urban area. The system serves to create wetlands in three different ways. First, fields that are flood irrigated for a period of several years can eventually adopt wetlands characteristics. Several wetland areas within the Redwood area are regularly flood irrigated, causing them to retain their wetland characteristics. Second, leakage from the canals creates wetlands just below the canal. Several wetlands exist immediately north of the Main and South Main canals, probably due to this leakage. Third, the canals themselves act as obstructions to overland flows. AL16 is an example of a wetland that is impounded by an irrigation canal.

As discussed in Chapter Five, changes in the status of the irrigation district may affect wetlands in the urban area. Improvements to the canals to decrease water loss may remove a portion of the water source from several wetlands. The water source for wetlands may also be affected if irrigation rights are curtailed. Relocations or abandonment of canals may affect the location of wetlands. Finally, there may be some opportunities to provide wetland habitat with the canals themselves.

Obstructions

In some cases artificial improvements have served as dams to overland flow and thus have caused wetlands to be formed behind the obstruction. An example of this is SK12. Overland flow from the north is obstructed by the rail lines. This creates the wetland adjacent to the tracks. Other obstructions include roadways, irrigation canals, fill, and buildings.

Stock Ponds

Many areas within the Grants Pass Urban Area have been or are being used for grazing cattle, sheep, horses, and other animals. In many areas farmers have blocked natural drainages and created small ponds. While these ponds are normally not considered jurisdictional wetlands, they do provide habitat for birds, fish, and other animals, storm water detention, and recreation and aesthetic values for nearby residents.

Detention basins

The City of Grants Pass has adopted a policy requiring that most new developments provide storm water detention facilities. In some cases, developers have created basins which have eventually developed wetlands characteristics. An example of such a basin is GL2 . The wetland was expanded to serve as a retention area for the surrounding

subdivision. In many cases, storm water detention basins are not jurisdictional, but still provide benefits of wetlands.

Wetland Mitigation

In recent years, permits have been required from State and Federal agencies prior to converting wetlands to other uses. When approved, these permits often require creation of additional wetland areas to compensate for the lost wetland areas. An example of this type of wetland is SN14. A new wetland was created within the subdivision to compensate for the wetland destroyed during subdivision construction.

Conclusion of Historical Analysis

Several conclusions can be reached from looking at the loss and creation of wetlands historically within the Grant Pass Urban Area. These are:

1. Development of an urban area is not compatible with total preservation of wetlands. If no urban development had occurred within wetland areas, Grants Pass would not exist.
2. While urban development has resulted in loss of wetlands, it has also resulted in creation of effective wetlands.
3. Some wetland systems have been divided by artificial features such as canals and roadways. There may be opportunities to restore these systems.
4. Large amounts of hydric soils exist in the urban area. This provides an opportunity for wetland creation or restoration.

Chapter Seven: Goal 5 Wetland Process

The Goal 5 Process

The State of Oregon has adopted a series of 19 Statewide Planning Goals. Goal 5 in that series is "To conserve open space and protect natural and scenic resources." The goal identifies wetlands as one natural resource to be conserved. Local governments are required to follow a specific process to achieve Goal 5. Those rules, contained in OAR Chapter 660, Division 16 (See Appendix E), include the following steps.

1. **Inventory Wetlands.** A local jurisdiction is to inventory wetlands. The State of Oregon has developed specific standards to guide those inventories. The inventory must include a determination of the location, quality, and quantity of each wetland.
2. **Determine Which Wetlands Are Locally Significant.** Local governments are then to analyze the inventory and determine whether the wetlands are "ecologically and scientifically significant." Significant wetlands are included on the inventory; non-significant wetlands are excluded.
3. **Determine Conflicting Uses.** Local governments are then required to determine uses that, if allowed, could negatively affect a resource site. If there are no conflicting uses for an identified significant wetland, the jurisdiction must adopt policies and ordinance provisions, as appropriate, which insure preservation of the wetland.
4. **Determine the Economic, Social, Environmental, and Energy Impacts.** Where conflicting uses are identified, the local government is to determine the Economic, Social, Environmental, and Energy (ESEE) consequences of either allowing or prohibiting the conflicting use.
5. **Develop a Program to Achieve the Goal.** Based on the ESEE analysis, the local government must develop a program to achieve Goal 5. The program may (1) protect the resource site, (2) allow the conflicting use, or (3) limit the conflicting use.

This chapter will detail the steps the City has followed to meet the above requirements.

Wetland Inventory

The City of Grants Pass conducted a wetland inventory in accordance with state statutes. The field inventory was conducted in the spring of 1992. Subsequent field verifications

were made in 1993 and 1994. This inventory mapped the location and approximate boundaries of state and federal jurisdictional wetlands in the Grants Pass Urban Area. There were determined to be 34 wetlands totalling 56.03 acres within the area of this study (See Table 7-1). Additional wetlands were inventoried in the Redwood area, but these are not covered in this plan.

Table 7-1: Jurisdictional Wetlands in the Study Area

Number of Wetlands	34 wetlands
Total Wetland Area	56.03 acres
Median Size	0.55 acres
Largest	14.24 acres
Smallest	0.05 acres

Following the inventory, an qualitative analysis each wetland was made (see Appendix C). This results of that analysis are shown in Table 7-2.

Table 7-2: Evaluation of Jurisdictional Wetlands in the Study Area.

Value	Number of Wetlands	Total Area
High Value	2	24.60
Moderate Value	19	26.71
Low Value	13	4.72
Total	34	56.03

Significant Wetlands

Based on data collected, a local government is to determine whether a wetland site is "ecologically and scientifically significant". To determine this, the following questions were asked:

1. Does the wetland rank high for any of the following functions?
 - ▶ Natural Biological Support
 - ▶ Flood/Storm Water Control
 - ▶ Water Quality Improvement
 - ▶ Open Space/Aesthetics
 - ▶ Education/Recreation

2. Does the wetland rate high or moderate for water quality improvement, and does it border a water quality-limited stream as listed by DEQ?
3. Does the wetland contain one or more uncommon wetland plant communities, as defined by the Oregon Division of State Lands?
4. Is the wetland a documented habitat for sensitive, threatened, or endangered species?
5. Is the wetland dedicated or proposed for designation as a Registered State Natural Area or equivalent?
6. Is the wetland a protected site under a Comprehensive Plan provision, the conditions of a site development permit, or similar agreement?
7. Is the wetland specifically protected as a wetland resource in a recognized federal, state, or local management plan, e.g. for a park, refuge, or scenic river?
8. Does the wetland rate high or moderate for natural biological support and is it adjacent to a creek or river?

If the answer any of the above questions was "yes", then the wetland was considered locally significant. Otherwise, it was not.

The results of that analysis are contained in Appendix D. Table 7-3 summarizes those results.

Table 7-3: Significant and Non-Significant Wetlands

Significance	Wetlands		Area	
	Number	Percent	Area	Percent
Significant	9	26%	42.54	76%
Not-Significant	25	74%	13.49	24%
Total	34	100%	56.03	100%

Conflicting Uses

The Goal 5 rules state:

It is the responsibility of local government to identify conflicts with inventoried Goal 5 resource sites. This is done primarily by examining the uses allowed in broad zoning districts established by the jurisdiction (e.g., forest and agricultural zones). A conflicting use is one which, if allowed, could negatively impact a Goal 5 resource site. (OAR 660-16-005)

Six conflicting uses are identified herein that could negatively impact wetlands in the plan area: Agriculture, Residential Development, Commercial Development, Industrial Development, Recreational Use, Transportation Facilities and Utilities, Vegetation Removal, and Storm Water Systems. Appendix F lists the broad zoning districts where various uses are permitted. Table 7-4 lists the summarizes the number and area of locally significant wetlands by zoning districts.

Table 7-4: Locally Significant Wetlands by Zoning District

Zone District	Number of Wetlands	Wetland Area (Acres)
Single Family (R-1)	4.7*	18.06
Multi-Family (R-2, R-3, R-4)	2.2*	13.48
Commercial (NC, GC, CBD, RTC)	0.1*	1.70
Industrial (BP, IP, I)	2	9.30
Total All Zones	9	42.54

*One wetland, VN9, is partly within single family, multi-family, and commercial zones.

Agricultural Use

Agriculture is a use that can negatively impact wetlands. Agricultural uses include crop farms, pastures, and gardens. Negative impacts can occur when:

- ▶ Wetland areas are ditched, plowed, and/or cleared to provide for cropland or pasture.
- ▶ Animals destroy wetland vegetation through grazing and trampling.

- ▶ Agricultural use isolates the wetland from the natural areas the wetland supports.
- ▶ Agricultural pollutants are allowed to enter the wetland, such as pesticides and animal feces.

Intensive agriculture, including field crops, feed lots, and public stables, is allowed use in the Urban Reserve, Business Park, Industrial, and Industrial Park zones (See Appendix F). Non-intensive agriculture, such as small hobby pastures and gardens, is allowed in all zones.

Residential Development

Development of residences is a use that can negatively impact wetlands. Residential development includes single family homes, duplexes, apartments, residential care facilities, and group quarters. Negative impacts can occur when:

- ▶ Residences are physically sited in the wetland area.
- ▶ Site improvements related to the residence, such as driveways, pools, decks, lawns, and gardens are sited in the wetland area, or site grading occurs to accommodate the improvements.. These are particularly difficult to regulate because improvements such as lawns are sometimes installed months or years after the building has been approved for occupancy.
- ▶ The residential development isolates the wetland from the natural area the wetland supports.
- ▶ Runoff or pollutants from the residential use enter the wetland. Pollutants can include fertilizers from lawns or oil or antifreeze from automobiles.

Residences are an allowed use at different densities in all residential (R) zones within the urban area. Residences are also an allowed use in the General Commercial (GC) and Central Business District Zones (CBD). (See Appendix F). Seven locally significant wetlands totalling 31.54 acres area located within residential zones. Therefore there is a significant potential for conflicts between residential development and wetland conservation.

Commercial Development

Commercial development is another use that can negatively impact wetlands. Commercial development includes stores, offices, restaurants, motels, auto service stations, and similar uses. It can also include institutional uses such as schools, day care centers, cemeteries, and lodges. Each of these uses includes parking lots, walkways, and landscaped yards. Negative impacts can occur when:

- ▶ Commercial developments are physically sited in the wetland area.

- ▶ Site improvements related to the development, such as parking lots and landscaping, are sited in the wetland area, or site grading occurs to accommodate the improvements..
- ▶ The commercial development isolates the wetland from the natural area the wetland supports.
- ▶ Runoff or pollutants from the commercial use enter the wetland. Pollutants can include such things as gasoline or oil from automobiles parked or being serviced, or soaps from autos being washed on auto sales lots.

Only one significant wetland, VN9, is located within a commercial zone. Therefore, conflicts between commercial uses and wetland preservation, will be limited to this area. Some commercial uses are also allowed in industrial zones and even the R-4 zone. Some institutional uses are allowed in residential zones. See Appendix F.

Industrial Development

Industrial development is another use that can negatively impact wetlands. Industrial uses include manufacturing uses, warehouses, and outdoor storage. Negative impacts can occur when:

- ▶ Industrial developments are physically sited in the wetland area.
- ▶ Site improvements related to the development, such as parking lots and landscaping, are sited in the wetland area, or site grading occurs to accommodate the improvements.
- ▶ Items related to industrial uses are stored in the wetland area.
- ▶ The industrial development isolates the wetland from the natural area the wetland supports.
- ▶ Untreated runoff or other pollutants from the industrial use enter the wetland. For example, acids and oils from cars in a wrecking yard could enter a wetland and damage the environment there.

Industrial uses are allowed in the three industrial zones, Business Park (BP), Industrial (I), and Industrial Park (IP) See Appendix F. Two locally significant wetlands, SK12 and JN1, are located within industrial zones.

Recreational Use

Recreational use can negatively impact wetlands. Recreational uses include parks, sports fields, recreational trails, picnic areas, and decks. Negative impacts can occur when:

- ▶ Recreational facilities are physically sited in the wetland ares, such as docks, sports fields, or trails.
- ▶ Trails bisect a wetland or compact the soil.

- ▶ Untreated runoff or other pollutants from the recreational use enter the wetland. For example, hikers on a trail might deposit garbage in a wetland. Fertilizers and pesticides from lawns might enter a wetland.

Various recreational uses are allowed in the all zones in the urban area. See Appendix F.

Transportation Facilities and Utilities

Transportation facilities and utilities can negatively impact wetlands. Transportation facilities include streets, sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, and multi-use paths.

Utilities include sewer lines, water lines, storm drains, electrical, gas, and cable lines.

Negative impacts occur when:

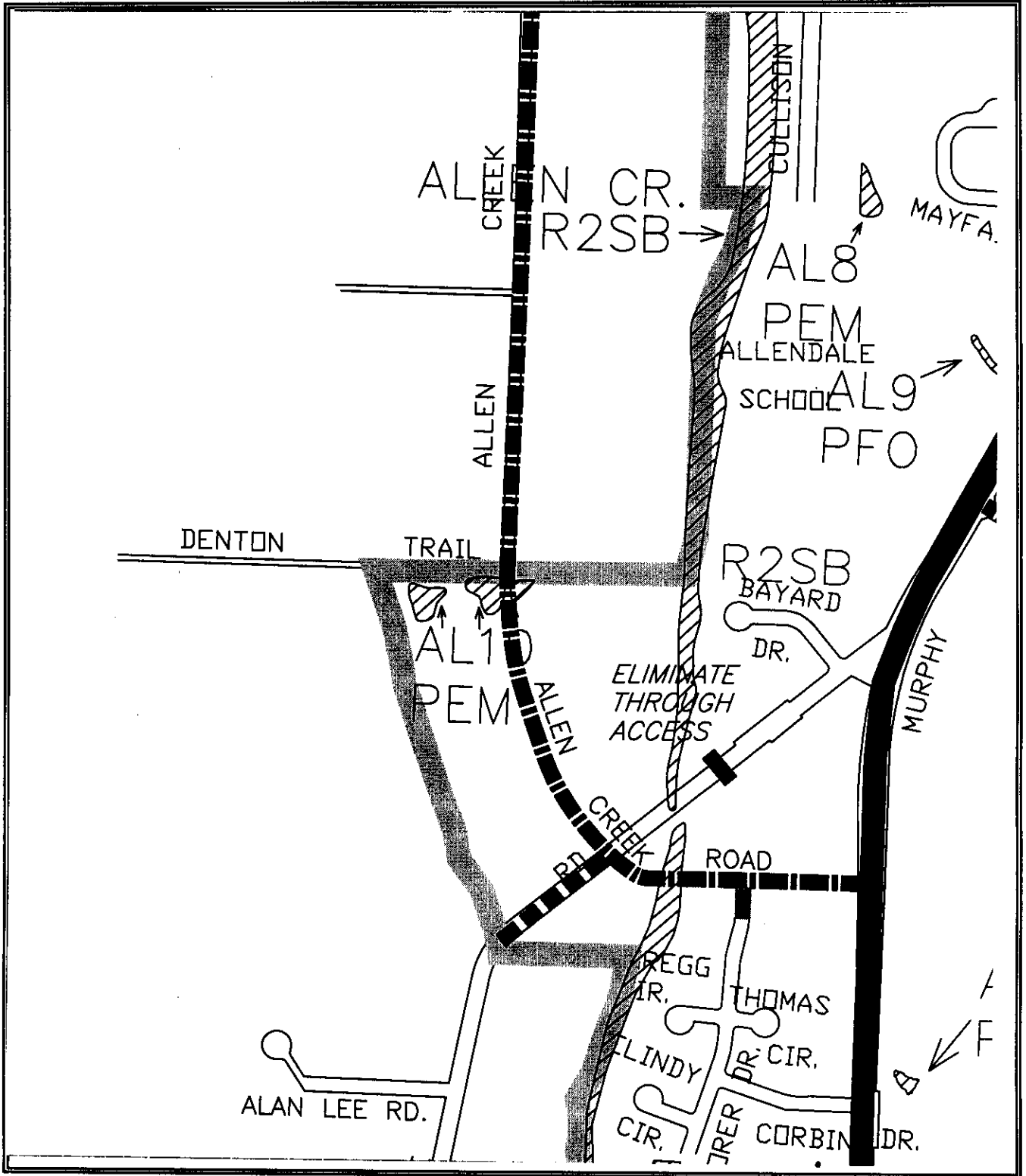
- ▶ Transportation facilities or utilities are placed in the wetland area. At times transportation facilities are desired to be placed in wetland areas to avoid long distances around the wetland, or because the only means of access to adjacent uplands is through the wetland. Utilities are at times placed in ditches within wetlands. Conflicts can occur when work is done during installation and maintenance of the utility.
- ▶ The transportation facility separates the wetland from the natural area the wetland supports.
- ▶ Untreated runoff or other pollutants from the transportation facility enters the wetland. Often this includes dirt, oil, and runoff from a street.

Transportation facilities and utilities are located in all zones in the urban area. They are often necessary to facilitate agricultural, residential, industrial, commercial, and institutional uses.

The Grants Pass Urban Area Master Transportation Plan includes plans for locating several new streets in the Urban Area. In some cases, these planned streets would cross wetlands. These are listed in Table 7-5, and shown in Figures 7-1 through 7-6.

Table 7-5: Transportation Plan/Wetland Conflicts

Wetland	Conflicting Planned Street
AL10	Allen Creek Road
AL14, AL17	Florer Drive
AL22, AL24, AL26	Haviland Drive
JN1	Spalding Avenue
SK12	Agness Avenue
VN5	"F" Street



**Figure 7-1: Transportation Plan/Wetland Conflict
Allen Creek Road/AL10**

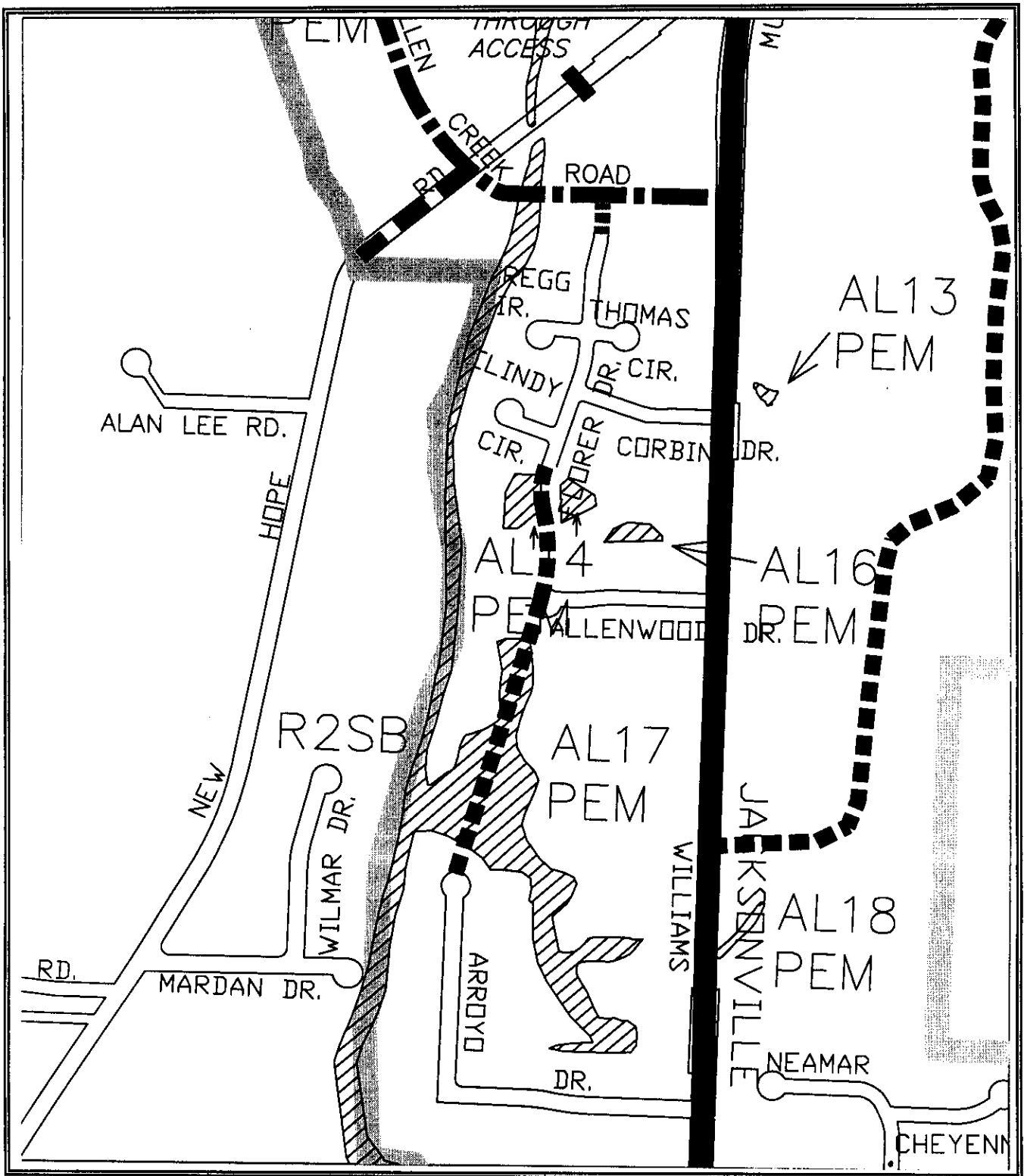
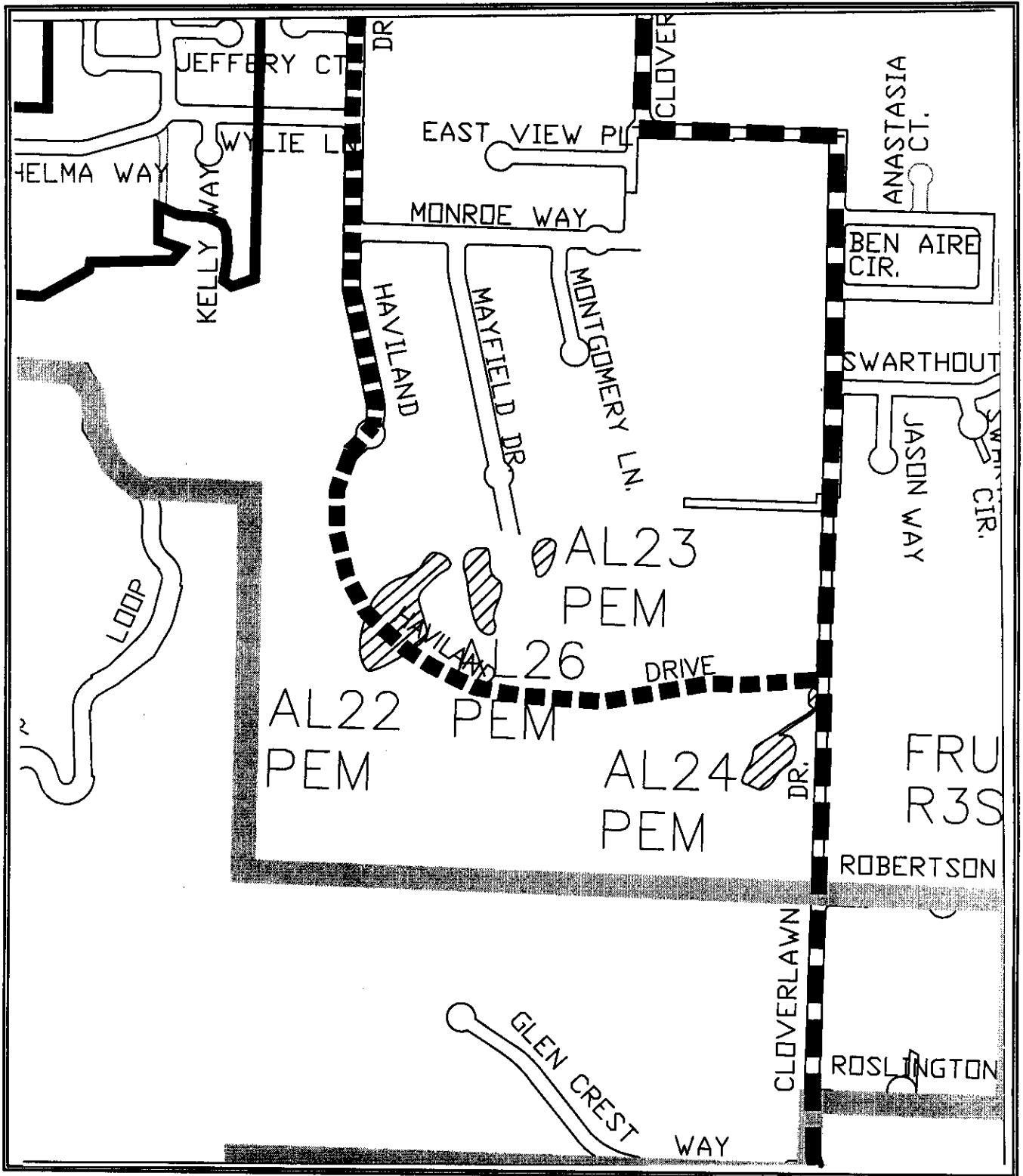


Figure 7-2: Transportation Plan/Wetland Conflict
Florer Drive/AL14 & AL17



**Figure 7-3: Transportation Plan/Wetland Conflict
Haviland Drive/AL22, AL24, and AL26**

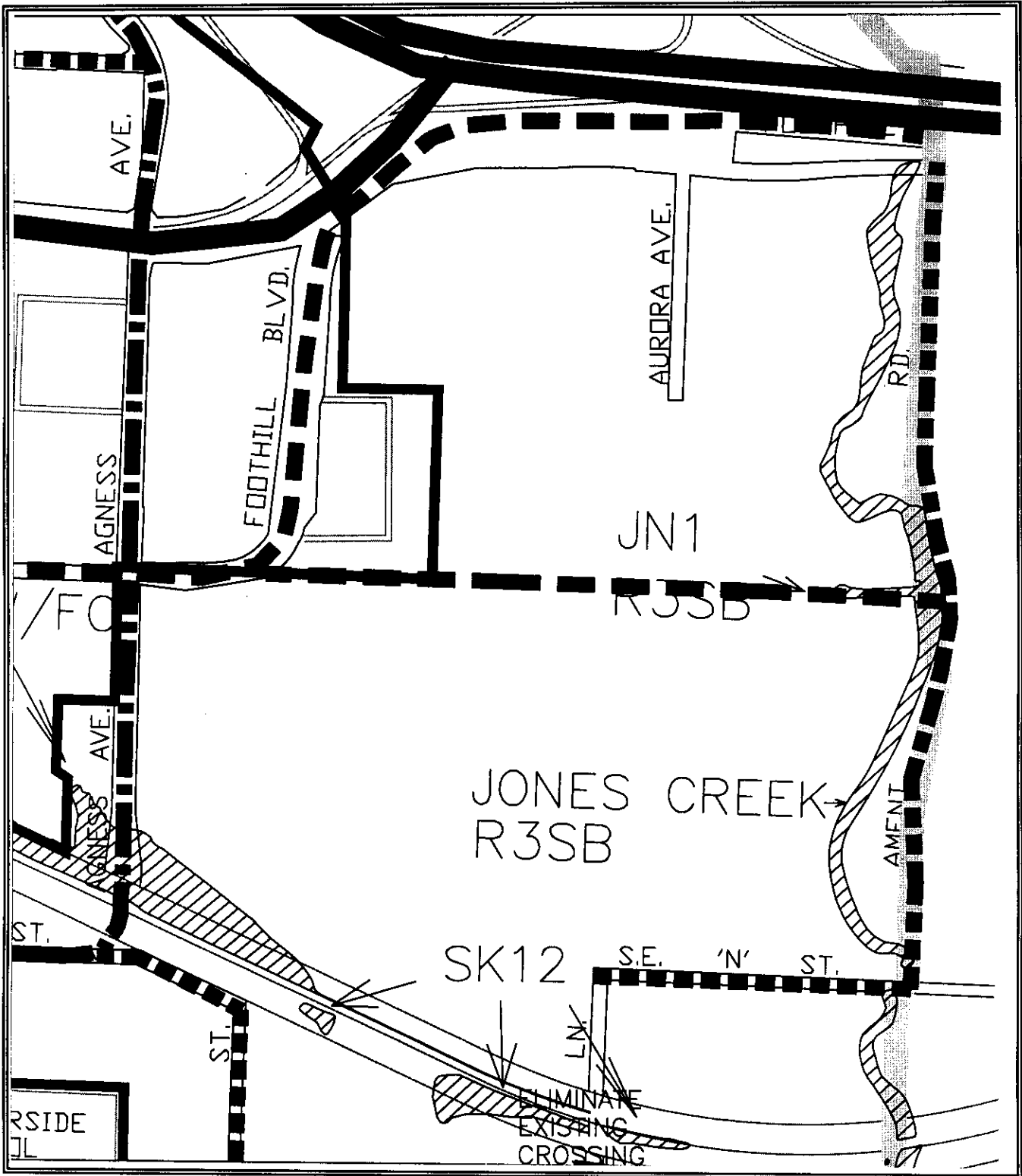
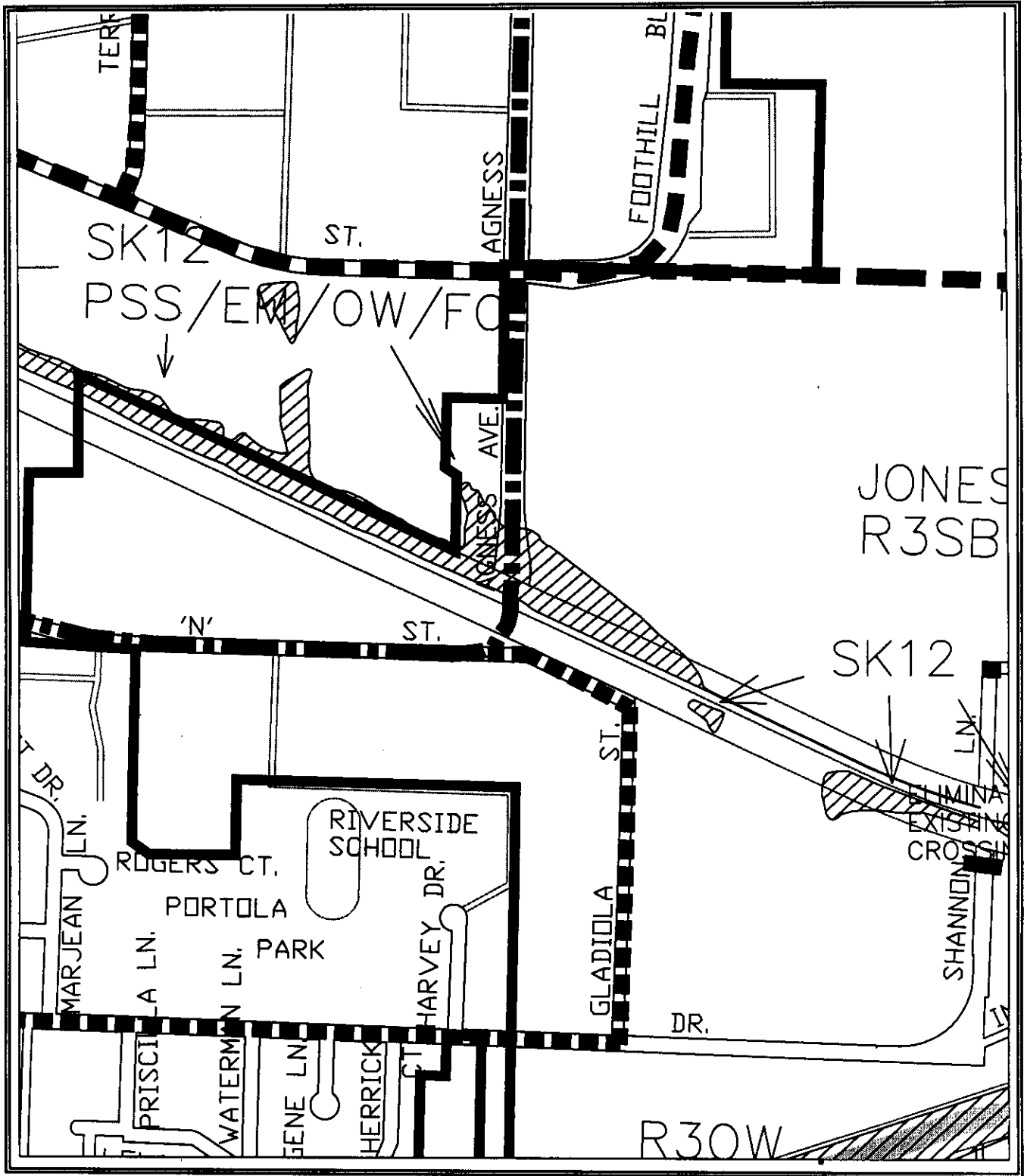


Figure 7-4: Transportation Plan/Wetland Conflict
Spalding Avenue/JN1 and Jones Creek



**Figure 7-5: Transportation Plan/Wetland Conflict
Agness Avenue/SK12**

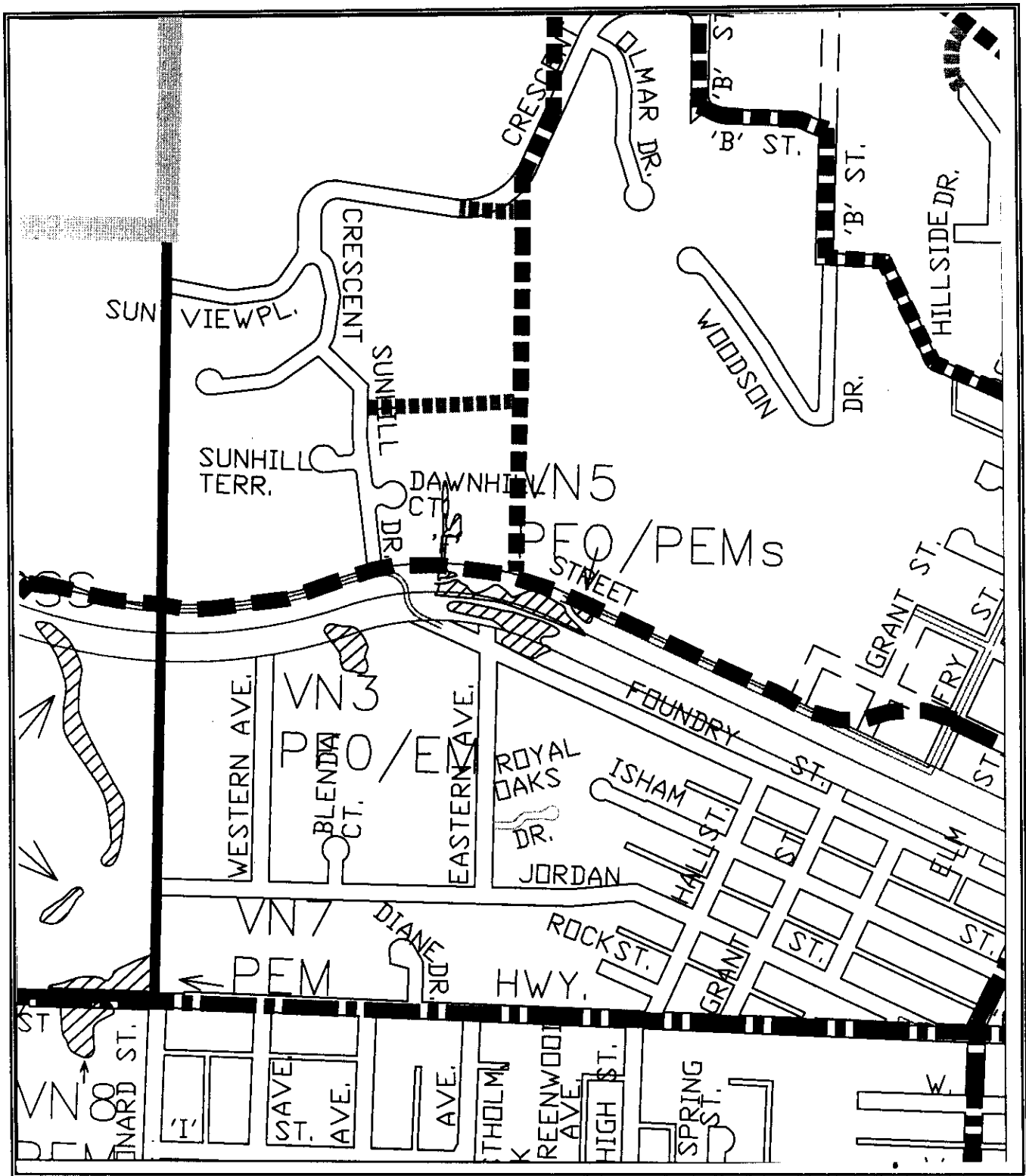


Figure 7-6: Transportation Plan/Wetland Conflict
 "F" Street/VN5

Storm Water Systems

Construction of storm water systems can also negatively impact wetlands. Wetlands play many roles in the urban storm drainage system. First, they can act to detain runoff from storm events. Second, they can serve as channels for storm water flows. Third, they can improve the quality of water flowing through them. However, conflicts can occur when:

- ▶ Untreated storm water is directed to a wetland. For example, runoff from a street or parking lot that directly enters a wetland introduces pollutants into the natural environment of the wetland. These pollutants can accumulate in the wetland and harm the natural habitat.
- ▶ The flow of water into a wetland is artificially increased or decreased. Large increases in flow will change the hydrology of the wetland, and can cause flooding of uses within and property adjacent to the wetland. Reduction of flows can cause the wetland to dry up.
- ▶ Channels are cut into a wetland to improve the water flow through the wetland, and to prevent flooding in or near the wetland.
- ▶ Silt is removed from a wetland to improve its water retention capacity. The silt removal sometimes destroys natural wetland values, but is sometimes necessary to effectively maintain the natural detention function of the wetland.

Vegetation Removal

Removal of vegetation from and near wetlands is another use that could negatively impact a wetland. This includes:

- ▶ Habitat, nesting ground, and cover for wildlife is removed.
- ▶ Food supplies for wildlife is reduced.
- ▶ Storm water flows are not retained by the vegetation.
- ▶ Soil erosion could occur without ground cover.
- ▶ Overheating of the water and soil could occur. This could cause evaporation of the water and destruction of the wetland. Overheating of the water could occur, which is lethal to many fish and wildlife species.
- ▶ The water purifying benefits of the plants is lost. Plants can detain, absorb, and process pollutants in the water. This helps improve water quality in the environment.
- ▶ The scientific value of plants is lost. Many rare plant species are found only in wetlands.
- ▶ The aesthetic value of the plants is lost. Trees, shrubs, aquatic flowers, and many other plants contribute to the aesthetic enjoyment of the natural area.

All the uses previously listed can remove vegetation from a wetland. Another conflict can occur when vegetation is removed to alleviate a hazard. Large areas of uncut grass or

similar vegetation within a wetland could in some cases pose a fire hazard. Also, because trees in saturated soils often lack root strength, these trees can pose a falling hazard.

Economic Impacts

As part of the Goal 5 process, local governments are to consider the economic consequences of either protecting a wetland resource, or allowing a conflicting use. The following describes the economic consequences considered in this plan.

Economic Impacts of Wetland Preservation

1. Loss of Agricultural Use Potential.

One potential economic consequence is the loss of agricultural use potential. No wetlands within the study area are currently being used for cropland. Nine wetlands are being used as pasture land, mostly small scale hobby pastures for a few animals. These provide mostly recreational benefits to the families who use them.

For the long term, agriculture is not a significant economic use for wetlands in the urban area. Intensive agriculture is a permitted use only in industrial zones. Of the three sites in industrial zones, only one, SK10, would be suitable for intensive agriculture. However, the location of this site in a manufacturing area makes agriculture a highly unlikely use. Continued pasture use would likely continue on the current pasture wetlands, but expansion to other sites is not likely.

2. Loss of Residential Development Potential

Loss of Residential development potential is the primary economic impact of wetland preservation in the study area. Seven locally significant wetlands comprising 31.54 acres are located in residential zones in the study area. Loss of the potential to develop residences within a wetland area can result in significant reductions in the economic value of the property.

Preservation of all locally significant wetlands would result in a loss of approximately 91 potential dwelling units in the study area. Even more potential dwelling units would be lost if development on non-locally significant wetlands is prohibited or is mitigated on residential land.

3. Loss of Commercial Development Potential:

Loss of commercial development potential is a third possible economic impact of wetland preservation. Only one significant wetland, VN9, is located within a commercial zone. VN9 is located within the west Grants Pass commercial area.

It is a large wetland that extends across several lots in several different zones. There are 3.84 acres of this wetland in commercially zoned land.

The City's Comprehensive Plan projected a need for 10.2 acres of commercial land in the west Grants Pass area¹. Table 7-6 and Figure 7-7 show an inventory of the buildable commercial land in that area. As shown in that table, the existing inventory of buildable land barely meets the projected need. Also, virtually every buildable lot of commercial land in that area contains wetlands. If the wetlands were fully preserved in that area, then the buildable commercial land supply would be far less than the projected need. The City's Comprehensive Plan does not designate any residential land in that area for eventual conversion to commercial uses. Therefore, there would be an economic impact to losing commercial land in that area.

Table 7-6: Inventory of Buildable Commercial Land in the Southwest Area

Map	Tax Lot	Total Lot Area	Buildable Area without Wetland Preservation	Buildable Area with Wetland Preservation
36-06-13-40	400	2.42 acres	1.55 acres	0.63 acres
36-06-13-40	500	1.95 acres	1.45 acres	0.55 acres
36-06-13-40	800	0.85 acres	0.85 acres	0.21 acres
36-06-13-40	900	2.35 acres	2.35 acres	0.00 acres
36-06-13-40	2302	1.24 acres	1.24 acres	0.85 acres
36-06-13-40	5000	0.87 acres	0.45 acres	0.43 acres
Totals		9.68 acres	7.89 acres	2.67 acres

4. Loss of Industrial Development Potential

The loss of industrial development potential is a fourth potential economic consequence of wetland protection. There are two locally significant wetlands located in industrial zones: JN1 and SK12. These wetlands are 0.21 acres and 9.09 acres, respectively, for a total of 9.30 acres.

JN1 ties directly into Jones Creek. Industrial development in this area could likely avoid impacts to the wetland.

SK12 is located primarily within the railroad right-of-way. Because of this, there is only a minimal conflict with it an any planned industrial growth. There is a

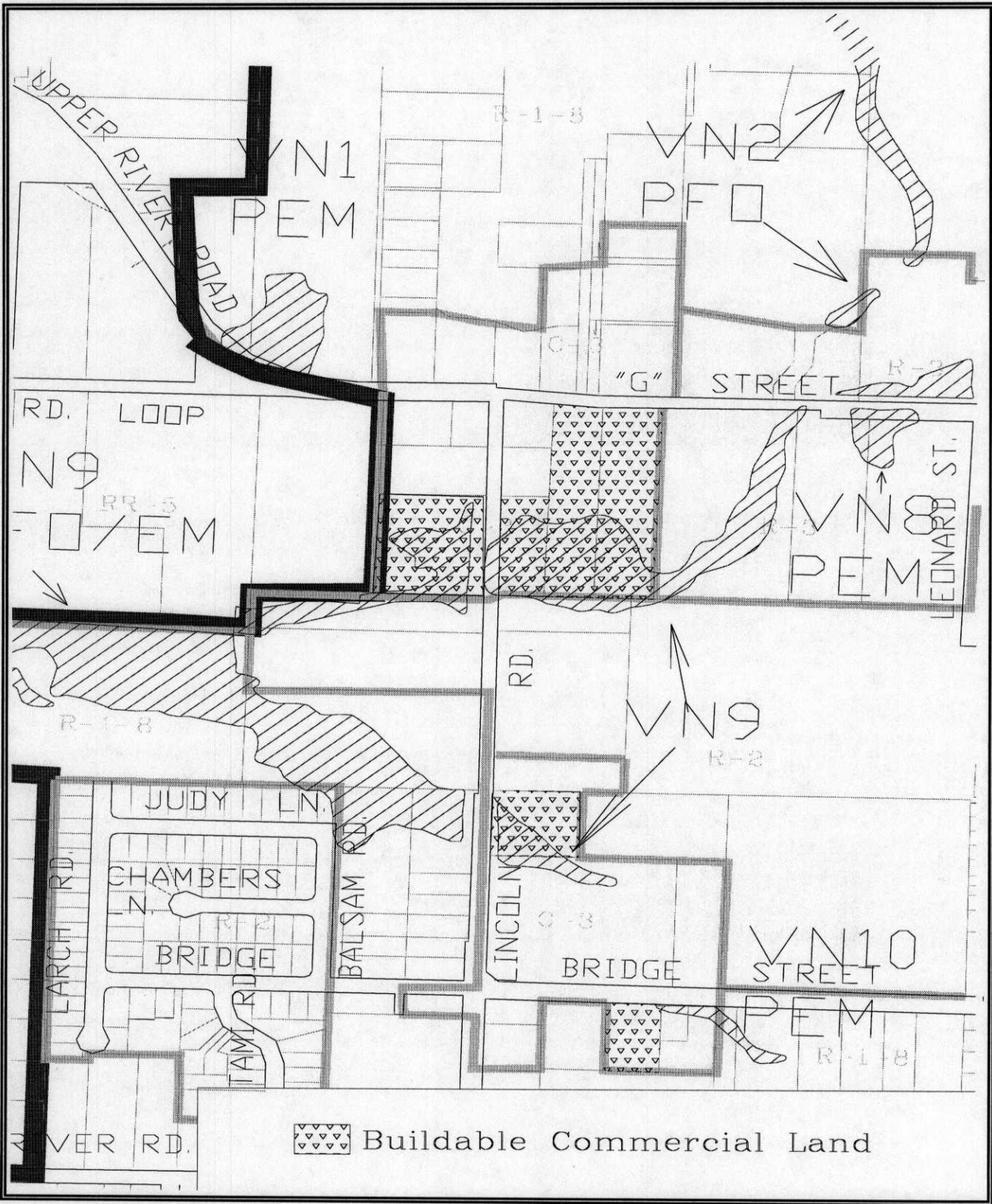


Figure 7-7: Buildable Commercial Land in the Southwest Area

finger extending into industrial lands in the area. Protecting this finger may have some economic impacts on development in that area.

5. Loss of Recreational Use Potential

A fifth economic consequence of wetland protection would be the loss of recreational use potential. Some wetland areas could be developed as sports fields, trails, or other uses that could negatively impact the wetland itself. Preservation of wetlands would necessitate loss of these uses.

6. Loss of Transportation and Utility Potential

A sixth economic consequence of wetland protection would be the loss of transportation and utility use of a wetland. Planned streets cross AL10, AL17, AL22, AL24, AL26, JN1, SK12, and VN5 . In some cases, the planned streets could be realigned to preserve the wetland. In other, particularly AL17, SK12, and VN5, protection of the wetland would require major changes to the transportation system.

Also, utilities are sometimes planned to cross a wetland area. Currently sewer mains cross AL14, AL17, and SK12. Water lines and storm drains are also planned to cross these wetlands. Rerouting of these utilities would be necessary if the wetlands are fully preserved.

Economic Impacts of Allowing Conflicting Uses

1. **Loss of Recreational Opportunities.** One economic impact of allowing conflicting use would be the loss of the wetland as a recreational or open space feature. VN11 is actively used for recreation. Loss of this recreational feature could have some economic effects for the surrounding park.
2. **Replacement of Wetland Storm Water Control Functions.** Wetlands play an active role in the storm water system. For example, SK12 is a large storm water detention area. If this wetland were lost, flooding would likely occur downstream. Artificial storm water detention facilities would have to be created to replace the natural functions of these wetlands.
3. **Damage to Uses.** Wetlands occur in the landscape for specific reasons. Often they are the low spot in the landscape, they are in an area with undeveloped natural drainage systems, or they are in areas with seeps and springs. Just because development might be allowed in a wetland does not mean that area is suitable for construction. Homes built in a former wetland area are subject to flooding. Many examples of this have been observed in the Grants Pass area. Soils in wetlands can be unstable, and building foundations can sink. Water that was formerly in

wetland areas can be diverted and flood other areas. Such destruction can have significant economic impacts. In general, even if development in wetlands is permitted, it should be avoided.

Social Impacts

Local governments are to consider the social consequences of either protecting a wetland resource, or allowing a conflicting use. The following describes the social consequences considered in this plan

Social Impacts of Wetland Preservation

1. Loss of Housing.

If wetlands are protected, then in some cases housing opportunities could be lost. For each wetland, the number of potential dwellings that could be built if the wetland were not protected was estimated. This number can be estimated by multiplying the maximum residential density in the underlying zone by the area of the wetland. This number, however, does not always reflect the true number of dwellings that might be constructed. A small wetland on a large multi-family parcel might easily be incorporated into the open space for that development, with no loss of units. On the other hand, a wetland might be in the way of the only potential access road for a wetland, and thus wetland protection may render the entire parcel unusable. Thus this plan also considered what the "probable" number of dwellings lost would be due to wetland protection. Based on this, it was determined that full protection of locally significant wetlands would cause a loss of approximately 91 dwellings in the study area. See Appendix D for details.

Social Impacts of Allowing the Conflicting Use

1. Loss of Recreational, Park or Open Space Opportunities

Some wetlands provide excellent opportunities for recreation. Small ponds can be used for fishing and swimming. Trails near wetlands provide for leisurely strolls. Schools can tour wetland areas in search of plants and wildlife.

If wetlands are destroyed, then these opportunities can be lost. VN11 is an example of a wetland that is for recreation. The wetland consists of two ponds within a manufactured home park. If this wetland were lost, this recreational opportunity would also be lost. GL2 is a much smaller area, but it is used as open space for the surrounding high density residential uses.

2. Loss of Educational or Scientific Research Opportunities

Loss of wetlands may result in a loss of educational or scientific research opportunities. For example, SK2 is located behind an elementary school. This site is used for education of students there.

3. Damage to residences.

As stated earlier, the simple fact that development may be allowed in a wetland does not mean that the wetland is a suitable location for development. Damages from storms, flooding, and subsidence can occur when developing within a wetland area.

Environmental Impacts

Local governments must consider the environmental consequences of either wetland protection or allowing a conflicting use. The following details the consequences considered in this plan.

Environmental Impacts of Preserving a Wetland

Some environmental impacts could result from preserving wetlands in the urban area. If too much area is preserved within the UGB, the urban area may eventually need to be expanded to rural resource lands to accommodate urban growth. In some cases, urban facilities would have to be relocated around a wetland at a greater environmental damage than if the wetland were partly used for the facility. These impacts are discussed at greater length in the energy section to follow.

Environmental Impacts of Allowing a Conflicting Use

1. Loss of Natural Biologic support.

Wetlands can contribute habitat for flora and fauna. Loss of wetlands can cause significant losses in wildlife and plants. Of the nine locally significant wetlands in the study area, eight rate high or moderate for natural biologic support. The loss of these wetlands could result in significant losses of plants and wildlife species in the urban area.

2. Loss of sensitive, threatened, or endangered species.

As stated in Chapter Five, the wetlands in the urban area have the potential for contribution to the habitat of several sensitive, threatened, or endangered species. However, no specific occurrences have been documented.

3. Decline of water quality.

Wetlands can improve water quality downstream in the watershed. Of the nine locally significant wetlands in the study area, three rate high, and six rate moderate for water quality improvement. The loss of these wetlands could have significant impacts in the water quality in the urban area. Table 7-7 lists the number and area of wetlands by drainage basin.

Table 7-7: Locally Significant Wetlands by Drainage Basin

Basin	Number	Area
Allen Creek	3	6.00
Gilbert Creek	1	0.32
Jones Creek	1	0.21
Skunk Creek	1	9.09
Vannoy Creek	3	26.02

4. Loss of flood and storm water control

Loss of wetlands also could result in a loss of flood and storm water control values. Of the nine locally significant wetlands in the study area, two rate high and five rated moderate for flood and storm water control. The two wetlands that rated high are SK12 and VN9. SK12 is a large wetland in the east Grants Pass industrial area. Loss of this wetland would produce significant flooding and storm water problems elsewhere in the basin. VN9 is part of a large wetland in the Vannoy Creek Basin. It is located in the floodplain. This wetland provides a storm water channel and a storage area for floodwaters. Loss of these and other wetlands in the urban area could result in significant flood damage or necessitate installation of expensive drainage systems.

5. Loss of contribution to riparian habitats

In addition to the function of the wetland itself, wetlands also can contribute to the natural functions of nearby creeks or rivers. Five locally significant wetlands, AL14, AL16, AL17, GL2, and JN1 have direct ties to these creeks. If these wetlands are lost, then the habitat of those adjacent waterways could also decline.

Energy Impacts

Local governments must also consider the energy consequences of protecting wetlands or allowing a conflicting use. All the conflicts impacts listed above also have an energy component. Dispersed development patterns caused by maintaining open space within the urban area may increase energy usage. On the converse, if wetlands are lost, then storm drains, water treatment facilities, and other facilities will have to be created to replace the lost wetland functions, all at an energy cost. Specific consequences are listed below.

Energy Impacts of Preserving a Wetland

1. **Transportation Facilities:** Where wetland preservation requires rerouting of transportation facilities, greater travel distances and thus increased energy usage can result. This conflict is best illustrated with wetlands in East Grants Pass. SK12 is a large wetland located at the southern end of Agness Avenue, and is adjacent to the railroad tracks. The transportation plan envisions Agness Avenue extending over the tracks, and thus over SK12. This street extension would connect the southeast Grants Pass neighborhoods with shopping areas in east Grants Pass. This connection would reduce trip lengths, and would make bicycle and pedestrian trips much more viable. For example, a trip from Riverwood Apartments in the Southeast area to the WalMart Store in East Grants Pass via the Grants Pass Parkway is a two mile trip. With the Agness Avenue connection, this would be reduce to a one mile trip. This type of impact also occurs with VN5. See Figures 7-1 through 7-6.
2. **Dispersed Development Patterns:** A compact urban form can serve to conserve energy. Travel distances between uses is reduced, therefore overall energy use is minimized. Preservation of wetlands in the urban growth boundary can reduce buildable land supplies and disperse developments. This might lead to increased energy usage.

Energy Impacts of Allowing a conflicting Use

Loss of wetland resources can, in some cases result in increased energy usage. For example, if a wetland performs as a natural storm drain, energy will have to be used to install a new drain. If the wetland improves water quality, new treatment facilities may have to be constructed to replace the lost value. Those facilities would have to use energy to operate.

Conclusions of the ESEE Analysis

General Conclusions

1. **Agriculture:** The negative environmental consequences of allowing new agricultural uses in wetlands outweigh the negative economic consequences. Agricultural use can destroy wetland functions and values. There are few economically viable agricultural uses of wetlands in the study area. Existing pasture uses should be allowed to continue.
2. **Residential:** Based on the analysis of ESEE consequences, the City determines that both protecting wetlands and allowing residential development in wetland areas are important relative to each other. The ESEE consequences should be balanced so as to allow residential development in some lesser quality wetland areas, but to preserve the overall functions of those wetlands and higher quality wetlands.
3. **Commercial:** Based on the analysis of ESEE consequences, the City determines that both protecting the wetlands and allowing commercial development in the west Grants Pass area are important relative to each other. The ESEE consequences should be balanced so as to allow some commercial development, but to preserve the overall area and functions of the wetlands in that area.
4. **Industrial:** Based on the analysis of ESEE consequences, the City determines that both protecting wetlands and allowing industrial development in the east Grants Pass area are important relative to each other. The ESEE consequences should be balanced so as to allow some industrial development in that area, but to preserve the overall area and functions of the wetlands in that area.
5. **Recreational:** The positive ESEE consequences of allowing recreation trails within wetlands outweigh negative impacts. The trails have positive social impacts of allowing recreation, education, and scientific study. Recreation can also have positive economic impacts as other lands are not needed to fulfill recreational needs. The environmental impacts can be minimized by proper regulations. Trails could encourage walking as an alternate form of transportation, thus decreasing energy usage. Therefore, limited recreational use should be allowed in wetlands.
6. **Transportation:** The positive ESEE consequences of allowing construction of the roadways planned through AL14, SK12, and VN5 outweigh the negative impacts, and the roads should be allowed. The negative impacts of allowing roadways through AL17 and JN1 outweigh the positive consequences, and the street network plan should be amended to reflect those changes.

7. Utilities: The positive ESEE consequences of allowing limited utility crossings in wetlands outweigh the negative impacts. Utilities can often be installed crossing a wetland with small impacts. The wetland can normally be almost fully restored after the initial installation. On the other hand, the impacts of not allowing the crossing can have significant negative economic and energy impacts.
8. Storm water: The positive environmental consequences of prohibiting untreated storm water from entering wetland areas outweighs the negative economic impacts. Pretreatment of storm water should be required for all conservation and protection class wetlands.
9. Vegetation Removal: Except for removal of specific hazardous vegetation, the positive ESEE consequences of allowing vegetation removal within wetlands do not outweigh the negative impacts. Vegetation removal within protection class wetlands should be generally prohibited. Vegetation removal within conservation class wetlands should be limited to removal of hazardous vegetation, and removal of vegetation as part of and necessary to an otherwise permitted use.

Specific Wetlands

An analysis of the ESEE consequences for specific wetlands in the study area is contained in Appendix D. The results are summarized in Table 7-8:

Program to Achieve the Goals

The final step in the Goal 5 analysis is to develop a program to protect or conserve wetlands according to the adopted goals. In order to do so, locally significant wetlands were divided into three classes:

1. Protection Class Wetlands: This class includes those wetlands that are ecologically and scientifically significant, and that are of such importance, based on the analysis of the Economic, Social, Environmental, and Energy (ESEE) consequences, that they should be protected from conflicting uses.

In order to protect these wetlands, development, grading, and removal of vegetation are prohibited. A 25-foot wide buffer is generally required around the perimeter of the wetland.

2. Conservation Class Wetlands: This class includes those wetlands that are ecologically and scientifically significant, and that, based on the analysis of the Economic, Social, Environmental, and Energy (ESEE) consequences, both the wetland and conflicting uses are important relative to each other. Conflicting uses are allowed, but in a limited way so as to protect the resource site to the desired extent.

In order to conserve these wetlands, disturbances must be minimized, and cannot exceed one acre total. A 25-foot buffer is required for the area not disturbed.

3. **Development Class Wetlands:** This class includes wetlands that are ecologically and scientifically significant, but, based on the analysis of ESEE consequences and other goals, conflicting uses should be allowed fully.

This plan does not restrict development on these wetlands, though State and Federal permit requirements still apply.

Table 7-8 lists the conservation class of each significant wetland in the study area. Appendix D lists the reasons for classification of each wetland. Chapter 8 contains the specific ordinance to implement these policies.

Table 7-8: Locally Significant Wetlands by Conservation Class

Wetland	Size	Conservation Class
AL14	0.72 acres	Conservation
AL16	0.22 acres	Conservation
AL17	5.96 acres	Conservation
GL 2	0.32 acres	Protection
JN 1	0.21 acres	Protection
SK12	9.09 acres	Conservation
VN 5	1.42 acres	Development
VN 9	14.24 acres	Conservation
VN11	10.36 acres	Conservation
	Number	Area
Protection	2	0.53 acres
Conservation	6	40.59 acres
Development	1	1.42 acres

¹Grants Pass and Urbanizing Area Comprehensive Community Development Plan, Table 8.50.2, page 8-59.

Chapter Eight: Wetland Conservation Ordinance

24.500 Wetlands

- 24.510 Purpose. The purpose and intent of this section is to protect, conserve, and enhance locally significant wetlands. These wetlands are an important natural resource for flood and erosion control, water-storage and purification, wildlife habitat, open space, and recreation.
- 24.520 Wetlands Inventory. Wetlands are designated using methodologies approved by state and federal governments. The approximate boundaries of wetlands within the Grants Pass urban area are depicted in the Grants Pass Urban Area Wetland Inventory, which is incorporated herein by reference.
- 24.521 Inventory Amendments. Where further scientific study or changes in state and/or federal regulations indicate wetland locations or boundaries other than those shown on the official inventory, and where such changes are accepted by the appropriate state and/or federal agencies, the Director shall cause such changes to be reflected on the Grants Pass Urban Area Wetland Inventory.
- 24.530 Wetland Conservation Classes. Inventoried wetlands are categorized by the Grants Pass Wetland Resource Plan in four classes.
- (1) Not Locally Significant Wetlands: This category includes wetlands that meet state and federal regulatory definitions, but that, based on information that is available on location, quality and quantity, are not important enough to warrant inclusion in the inventory of locally significant wetlands.
 - (2) Development Class Wetlands: This class includes wetlands that are ecologically and scientifically significant, but, based on the analysis of the Economic, Social, Environmental, and Energy (ESEE)

consequences and other goals, conflicting uses should be allowed fully.

- (3) Conservation Class Wetlands: This class includes those wetlands that are ecologically and scientifically significant, and that, based on the analysis of the Economic, Social, Environmental, and Energy (ESEE) consequences, both the wetland and conflicting uses are important relative to each other. Conflicting uses are allowed, but in a limited way so as to protect the resource site to the desired extent.
- (4) Protection Class Wetlands: This class includes those wetlands that are ecologically and scientifically significant, and that are of such importance, based on the analysis of the Economic, Social, Environmental, and Energy (ESEE) consequences, that they should be protected from conflicting uses.

24.540 Development Class Wetlands and Not Locally Significant Wetlands

Development or alteration of development class wetlands, or wetlands that are not locally significant, is not restricted by this Section. State and federal permits, as required, must be acquired prior to the activity.

24.550 Conservation Class Wetlands

24.551 Allowed activities. The following activities are allowed in conservation class wetlands without a Development Permit provided they do not reduce the extent of the wetland or the degree to which a wetland performs any functions, nor does it involve any activity listed in Section 24.552:

- (1) Educational and scientific research.
- (2) Outdoor recreational activities such as fishing, bird watching, hiking, boating, and swimming.

- (3) Mowing of grasses and forbs to alleviate a fire hazard, or removal of a hazardous tree. Removal of any tree greater than eight inches diameter or mowing of an area greater than one acre requires prior approval from the Director.
- (4) Construction and maintenance of recreational trails.
- (5) Continuation of agricultural practices in effect at the date of adoption of this ordinance.
- (6) Maintenance of an existing public or private lawfully located facility, including roads, trails, dams, fences, and utility services.
- (7) Removal or fill that does not exceed 50 cubic yards of material and that does not alter more than 1,500 square feet of ground and/or vegetation. Removal of any tree greater than eight inches diameter requires prior approval from the Director.

24.552 Conditionally permitted activities. The following activities are allowed in conservation class wetlands provided a development permit is first obtained in accordance with Section 24.553 below:

- (1) Removal and or placement of more than 50 cubic yards of material, including soil, sand, gravel, minerals, aggregate, or organic material, or alteration of more than 1,500 square feet of ground.
- (2) Construction of any structure.
- (3) Removal of any existing vegetation or any activity which will cause any loss of vegetation in a wetland, except as listed in Section 24.551(3) and (7) above.
- (4) Disturbance of existing surface drainage characteristics, sedimentation patterns, flow patterns, or flood retention characteristics by

any means, including grading and alteration of existing topography.

- (5) Alteration of the water level or water table by any means, including draining, ditching, trenching, impounding, or pumping.
- (6) Disturbance of water quality by any means including storm water run-off.
- (7) Construction of street or utility improvements as shown on applicable master plans.

24.553 Criteria. The activities listed in Section 24.552 above may only be permitted provided the review body finds that the following criteria are met:

- (1) The activity maintains to the extent practical the significant functions of the wetland as listed in the Grants Pass Wetland Resource Plan.
- (2) The disturbance to the wetland is the minimum necessary to allow the permitted use. In no case shall the area disturbed exceed one acre cumulative on any wetland.
- (3) Any wetland losses shall be fully compensated by providing comparable substitute wetland or water resources. Where possible, these substitute resources shall expand and enhance the portion of the wetland to remain.
- (4) The wetland to remain is protected to the extent possible. Measures may include fencing of the area during construction, providing a buffer around the area to remain or other measures deemed necessary to protect the wetland.

24.554 Procedure Type. Any activity listed in Section 24.552 shall be processed using a Type I procedure, per Section 2.030 of this Code. Where the activity is in conjunction with an application requiring a higher procedure type, such as a subdivision or site plan, the application shall be

processed concurrently using the higher procedure type.

24.555 State permits required. Prior to engaging in any of the activities listed above, the applicant shall obtain any necessary permits from the applicable state and/or federal agencies.

24.560 Protection Class Wetlands

24.561 Allowed activities. The following activities are allowed in protection class wetlands without a development permit provided they do not reduce the extent of the wetland or the degree to which a wetland performs any functions, nor does it involve any activity listed in Section 24.562:

- (1) Educational and scientific research.
- (2) Outdoor recreational activities such as fishing, bird watching, hiking, boating, and swimming.
- (3) Mowing of grasses and forbs to alleviate a fire hazard, or removal of a hazardous tree. Removal of any tree greater than eight inches diameter or mowing of an area greater than 0.25 acres requires prior approval from the Director.
- (4) Construction and maintenance of recreational trails.
- (5) Continuation of agricultural practices in effect at the date of adoption of this ordinance.
- (6) Maintenance of an existing public or private lawfully located facility, including roads, trails, dams, fences, and utility services.
- (7) Removal or fill that does not exceed 50 cubic yards of material and that is necessary to maintain the functions of the wetland, such as removal of silt.

24.563 Prohibited activities. The following activities are prohibited within protection class wetlands:

- (1) Those activities listed in Section 24.552 above.
- (2) Removal or fill of material, except under 24.561(7).

24.570 Wetland Buffers. Wetland buffers are the impact area that must be protected in order to protect or conserve a wetland. Wetland buffers are designated in the Grants Pass Wetland Resource Plan, which is incorporated herein by reference. Where a buffer is designated, it extends 25 feet beyond the boundary of the wetland, unless a different distance is specified in the plan.

24.571 Permitted uses in buffers. Wetland buffer areas shall receive the same protection as the wetland itself. Allowed, conditionally permitted, and prohibited uses within the adjacent wetland are equally treated within the buffer.

24.572 Buffer Modifications. The review body may permit modifications to buffers. The width of a buffer may be reduced to no less than 10 feet provide an equal area of buffer is provided elsewhere adjacent to the wetland. An application to modify a buffer shall be processed using a Type I procedure, unless a concurrent application requires a higher procedure type.

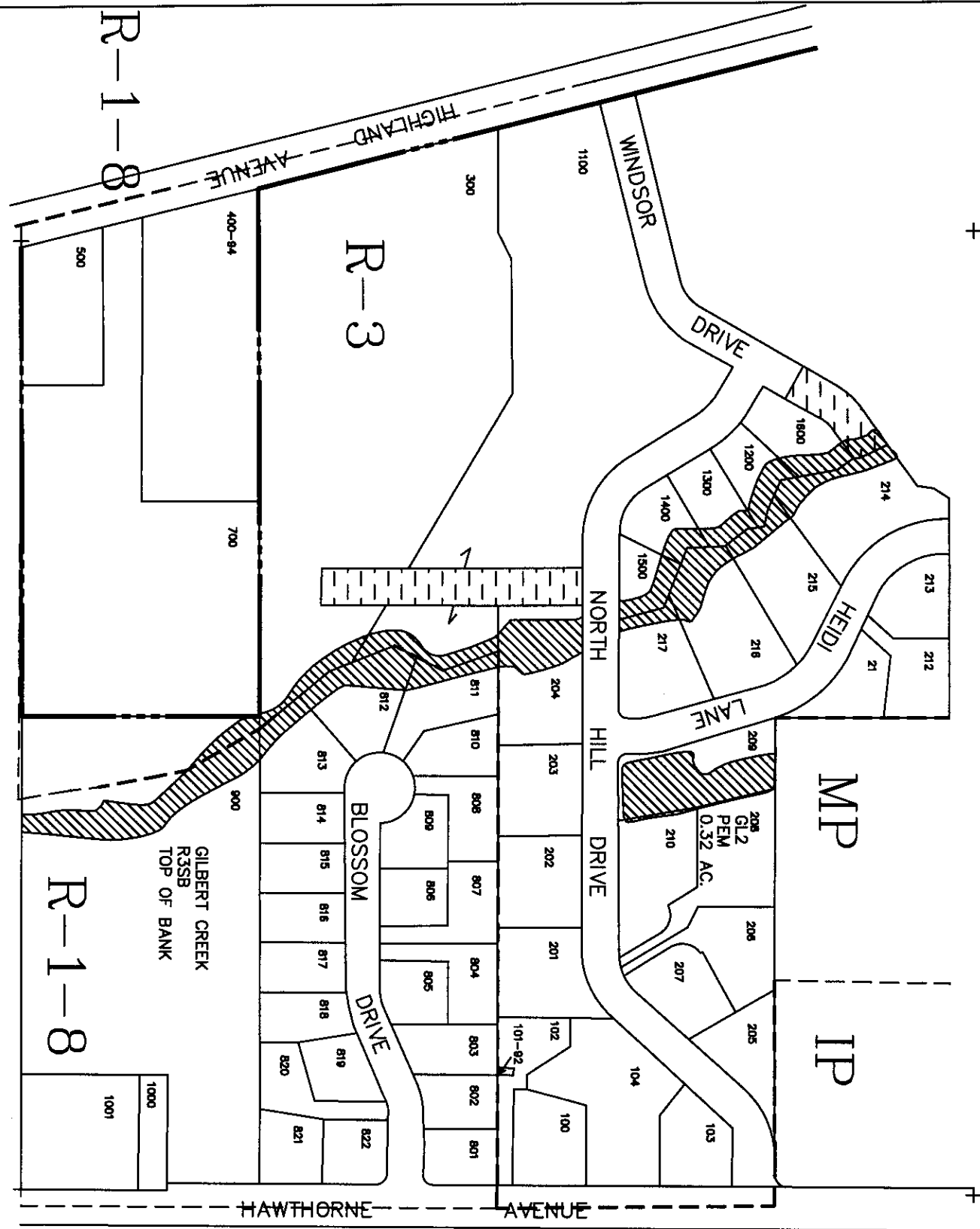
24.580 Wetlands Notice.

- (1) State notice requirements apply to development within all wetlands within Grants Pass urban area wetland inventory.
- (2) The Director shall provide notice to the Oregon Division of State Lands, the applicant and the owner of record, within five working days of the Director accepting any complete application for the following activities that are wholly or partially within areas identified as wetlands on the Grants Pass Urban Area Wetland Inventory:
 - (a) Subdivision tentative plans.
 - (b) Building permits for new structures.

- (c) Other Development Permits and approvals that allow physical alteration of the land involving excavation and grading, including permits for removal or fill, or both, or development in the flood-plains and flood-ways.
 - (d) Variances that involve physical alterations to the land or construction of new structures.
 - (e) Planned Unit Developments.
- (3) The provisions of subsection (2) above do not apply if a permit from the Oregon Division of State Lands has been issued for the proposed activity.
- (4) If the Oregon Division of State Lands fails to respond to any notice provided under subsection (2) above within 30 days of notice, the City approval may be issued with written notice to the applicant and the owner of record that the proposed action may require state or federal permits. Any City approval shall comply with the provisions of this Article.
- (5) For comprehensive plan map or zoning map amendments for specific properties, the City may issue local approvals for parcels identified as or including wetlands on the Grants Pass Urban Area Wetlands Inventory upon providing to the applicant and the owner of record of the affected parcel a written notice of the possible presence of wetlands and the potential need for state and federal permits and providing the Oregon Division of State Lands with a copy of the notification.

24.590 Variance Procedures. Any variance to the provisions of the Section shall be processed in accordance with Article 6: Variance Procedures and Criteria.

Appendix A: Grants Pass Urban Area Wetland Inventory
(Wetlands within the Study Area)



SEE MAP 36-5-7-11

SEE MAP 36-5-6-41



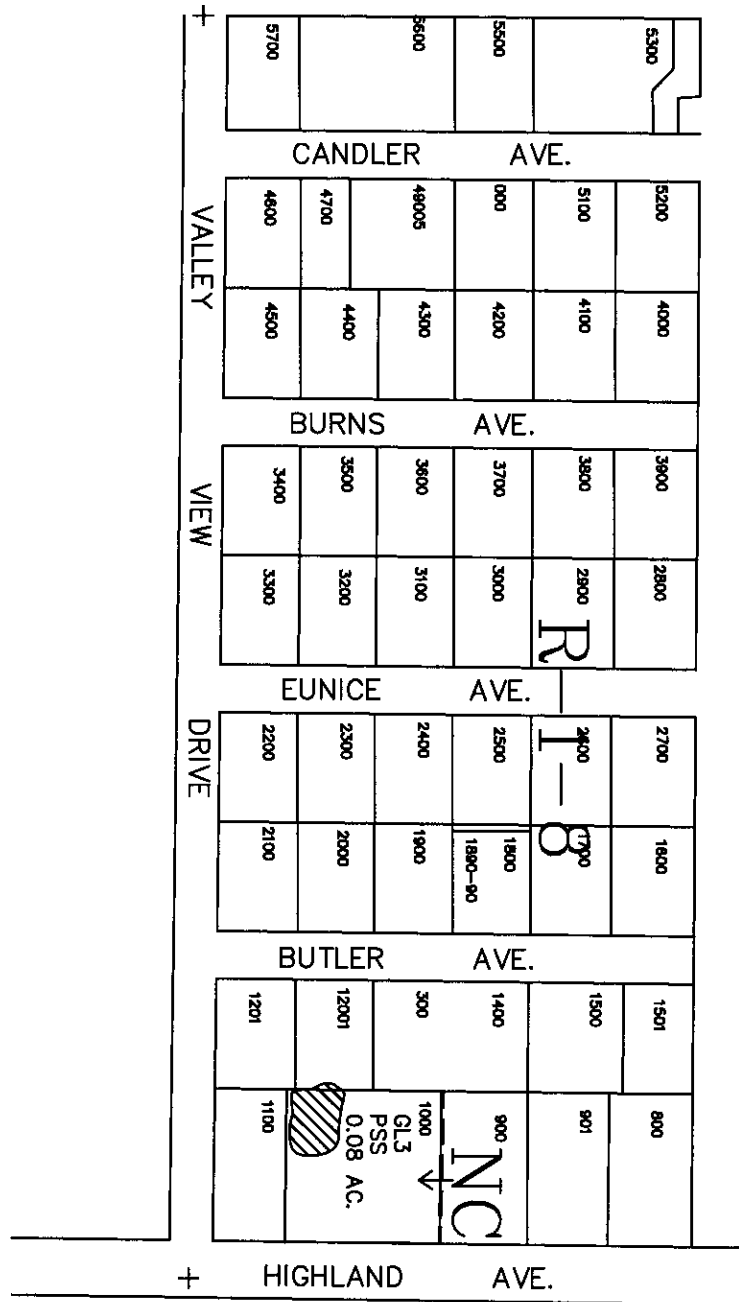
**GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA
WETLANDS INVENTORY**
T. 36 R. 5 SEC. 6 MAP 44

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Maps Prepared by the: **City of Grants Pass**
Based on field determinations conducted by:
DEA DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
Field work April 1992 Adopted:

	Urban Growth Boundary		Mapped Wetland
	City Limits		Delineated Wetland
	Zone Boundary		Wetland Buffer
	Property Lines & Tax Lot Nos.		Watershed Boundary
	0 50 100 Scale: 1 inch=100 feet		PEM Wetland Classification
			SK19 Wetland Identity Code

SEE MAP 36-5-7-13




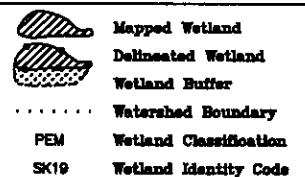
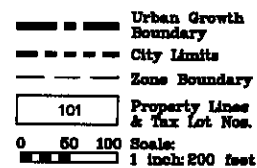
SEE MAP 36-5-7-11

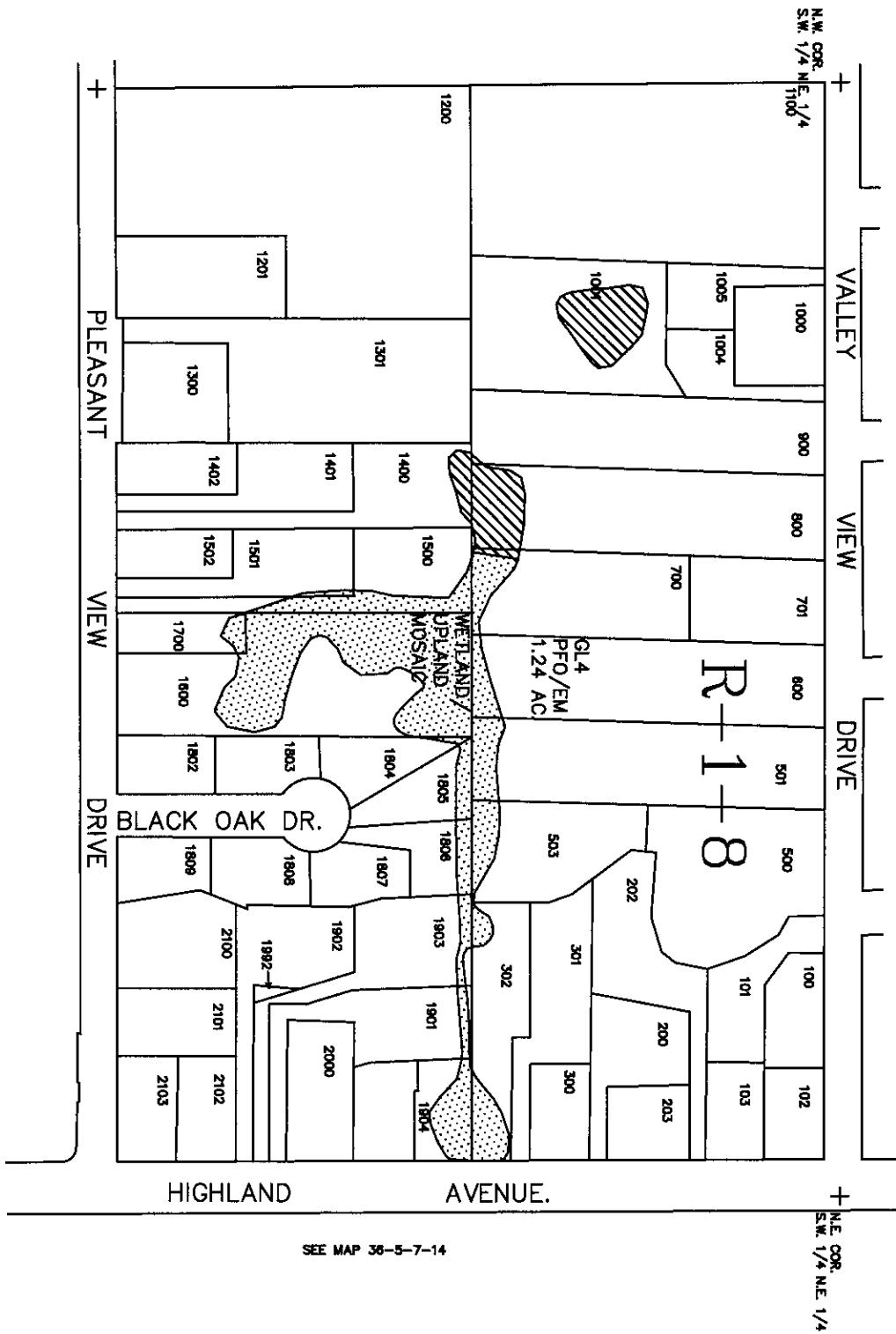
GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA WETLANDS INVENTORY

T. 36 R. 5 SEC. 7 MAP 12

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Maps Prepared by the: **City of Grants Pass**
 Based on field determinations conducted by:
 **DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.**
 Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
 Field work: April 1992 Adopted:





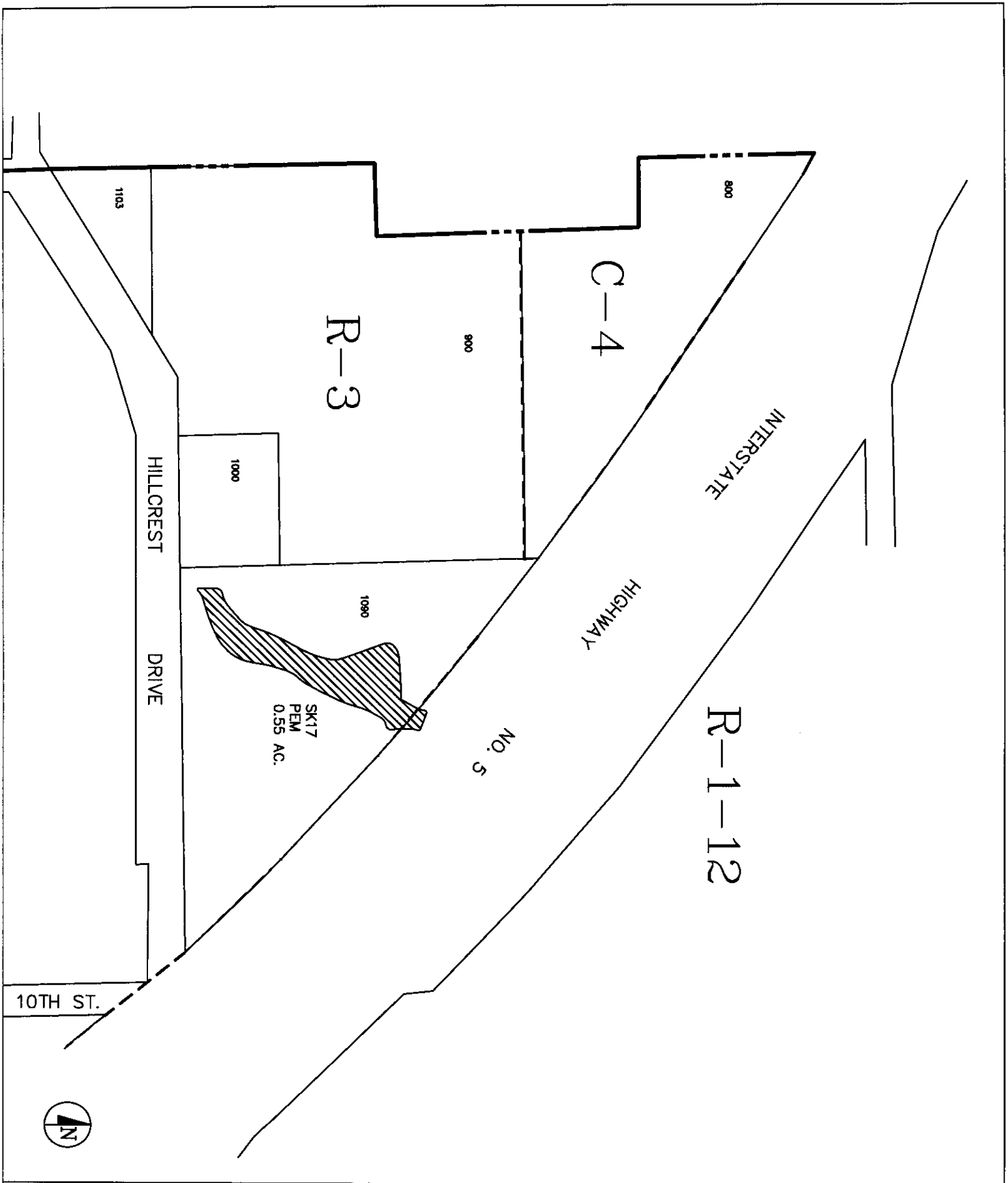
**GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA
WETLANDS INVENTORY**

T. 36 R. 5 SEC. 7 MAP 13

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Maps Prepared by the **City of Grants Pass**
 Based on field determinations conducted by:
DEA DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
 Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
 Field work: April 1992 Adopted:


	Urban Growth Boundary		Mapped Wetland
	City Limits		Delineated Wetland
	Zone Boundary		Wetland Buffer
	Property Lines & Tax Lot Nos.		Watershed Boundary
	Scale: 1 inch = 200 feet		Wetland Classification
			Wetland Identity Code







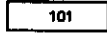

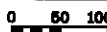


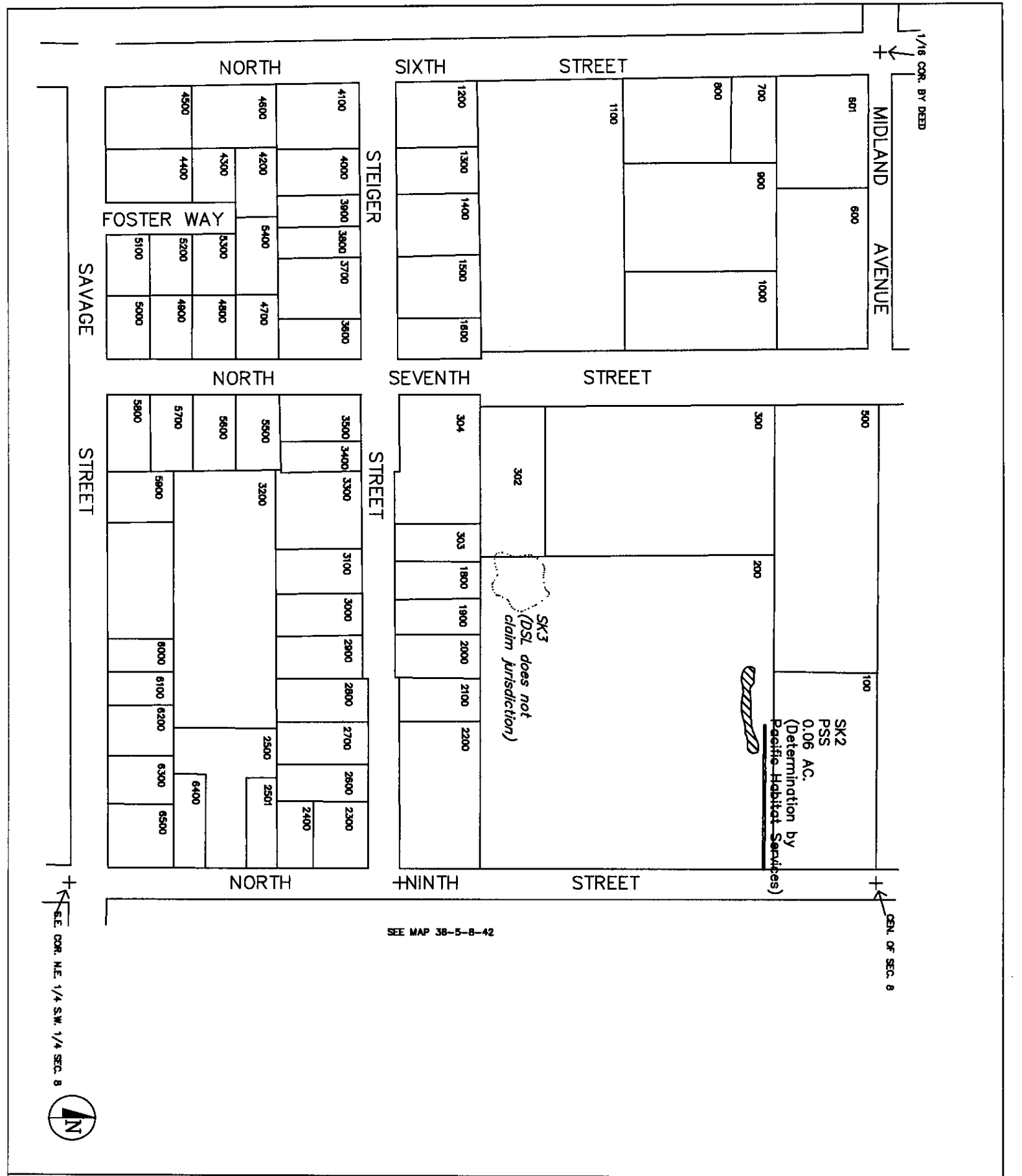
**GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA
WETLANDS INVENTORY**

T. 36 R. 5 SEC. 8 MAP (12)

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Map Prepared by the **City of Grants Pass**
 Based on field determinations conducted by:
 **DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.**
 Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
 Field work April 1992 Adopted:

	Urban Growth Boundary		Mapped Wetland
	City Limits		Delineated Wetland
	Zone Boundary		Wetland Buffer
	Property Lines & Tax Lot No.		Waterbed Boundary
	0 50 100 Scale: 1 inch = 200 feet	PEM	Wetland Classification
		SK19	Wetland Identity Code



SEE MAP 36-5-8-42

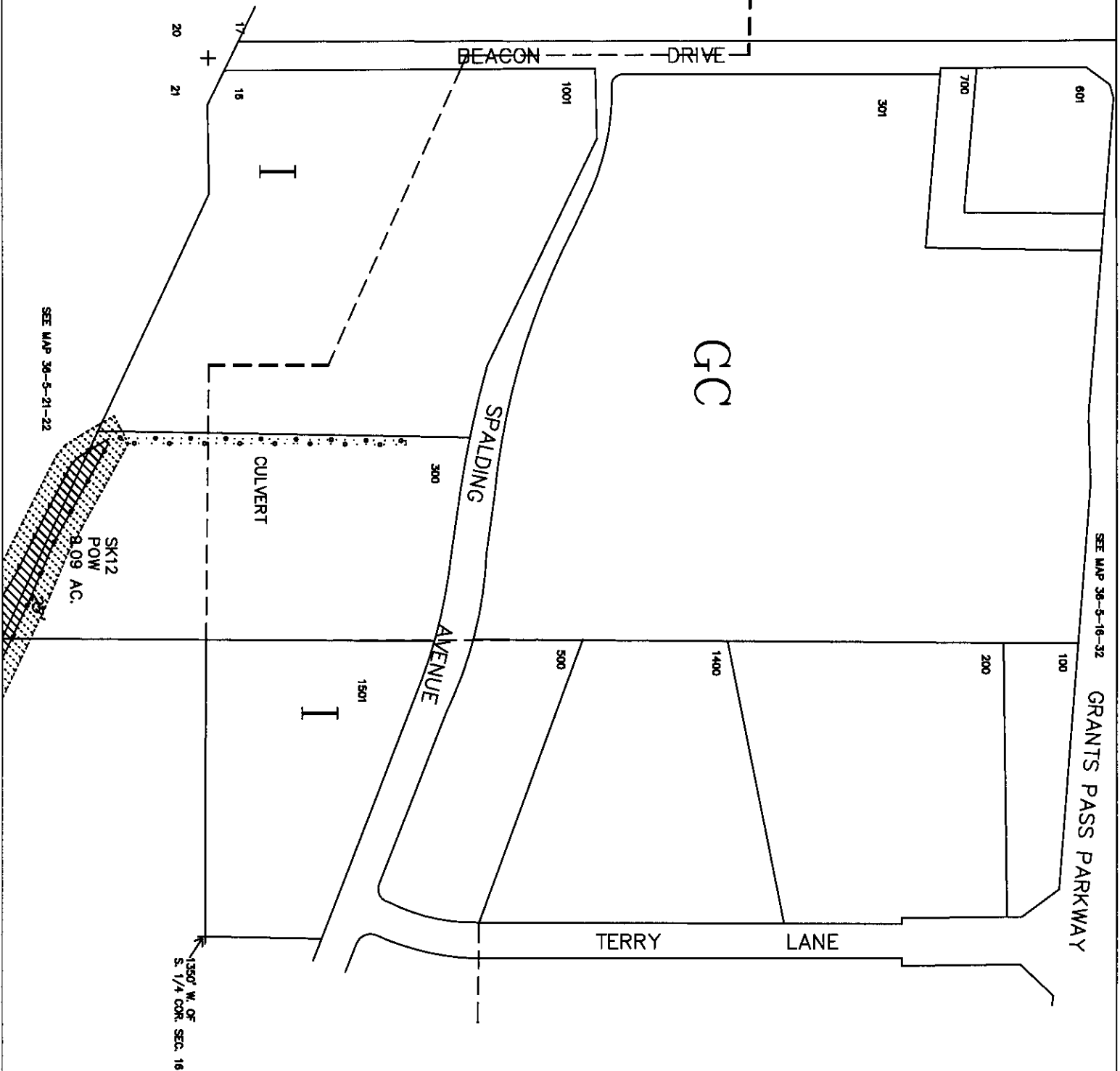
**GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA
WETLANDS INVENTORY**
T. 36 R. 5 SEC. 8 MAP 31

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Maps Prepared by the **City of Grants Pass**
Based on field determinations conducted by:
DEA DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
Field work: April 1992 Adopted:

	Urban Growth Boundary		Mapped Wetland
	City Limits		Delineated Wetland
	Zone Boundary		Wetland Buffer
	Property Lines & Tax Lot Nos.		Watershed Boundary
	Scale: 1 inch = 200 feet		Wetland Classification
			Wetland Identity Code

SEE MAP 36-5-17-44



SEE MAP 36-5-21-22

SEE MAP 36-5-16-32

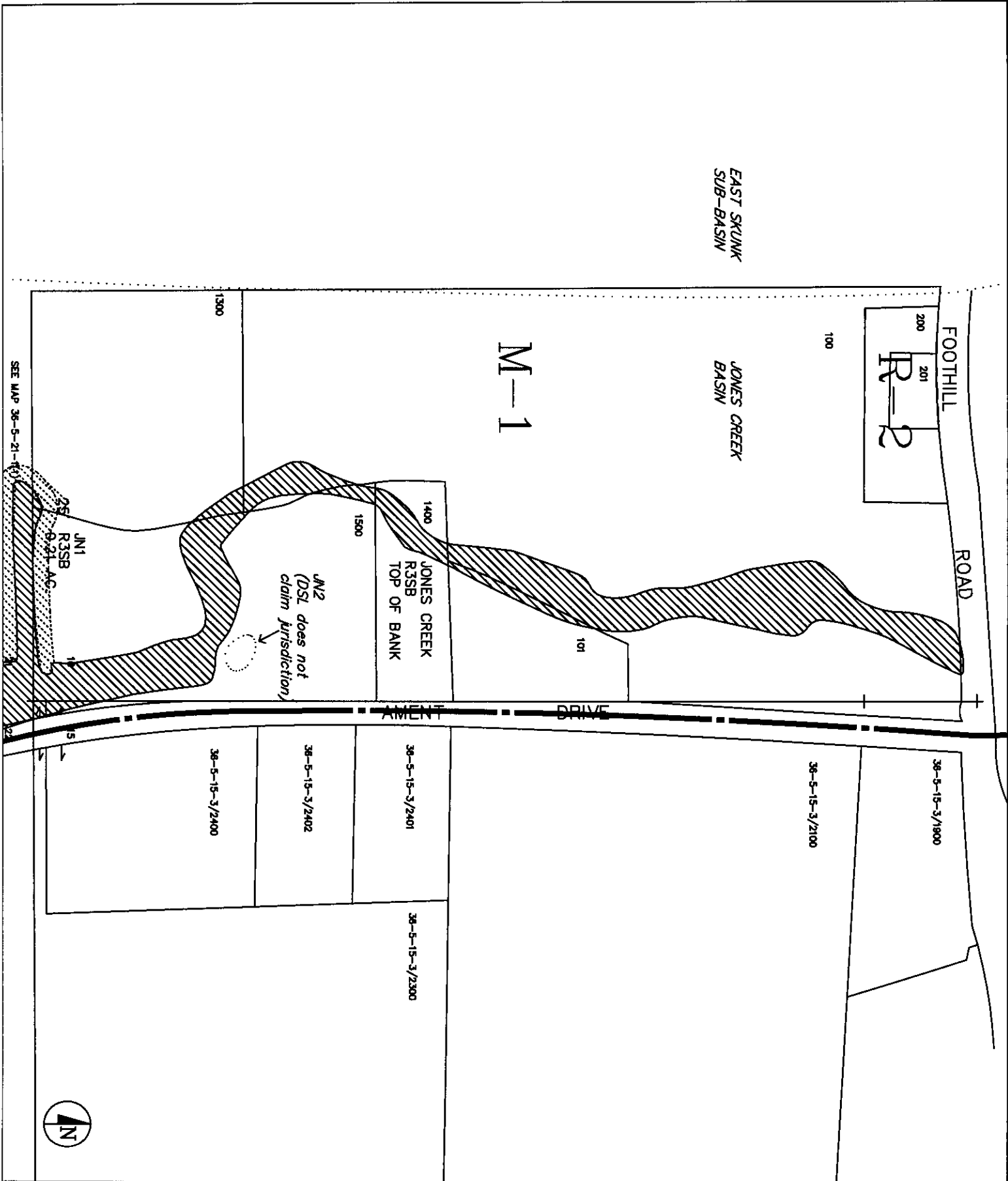
1350' W. OF
S. 1/4 COR. SEC. 16

**GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA
WETLANDS INVENTORY**
T. 36 R. 5 SEC. 16 MAP 33

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Maps Prepared by the **City of Grants Pass**
Based on field determinations conducted by:
DEA DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
Field work: April 1992 Adopted:


	Urban Growth Boundary		Mapped Wetland
	City Limits		Designated Wetland
	Zone Boundary		Wetland Buffer
	Property Lines & Tax Lot Nos.		Wetland Classification
0 50 100	Scale:	PEM	Wetland Identity Code
	1 inch: 200 feet	SK19	














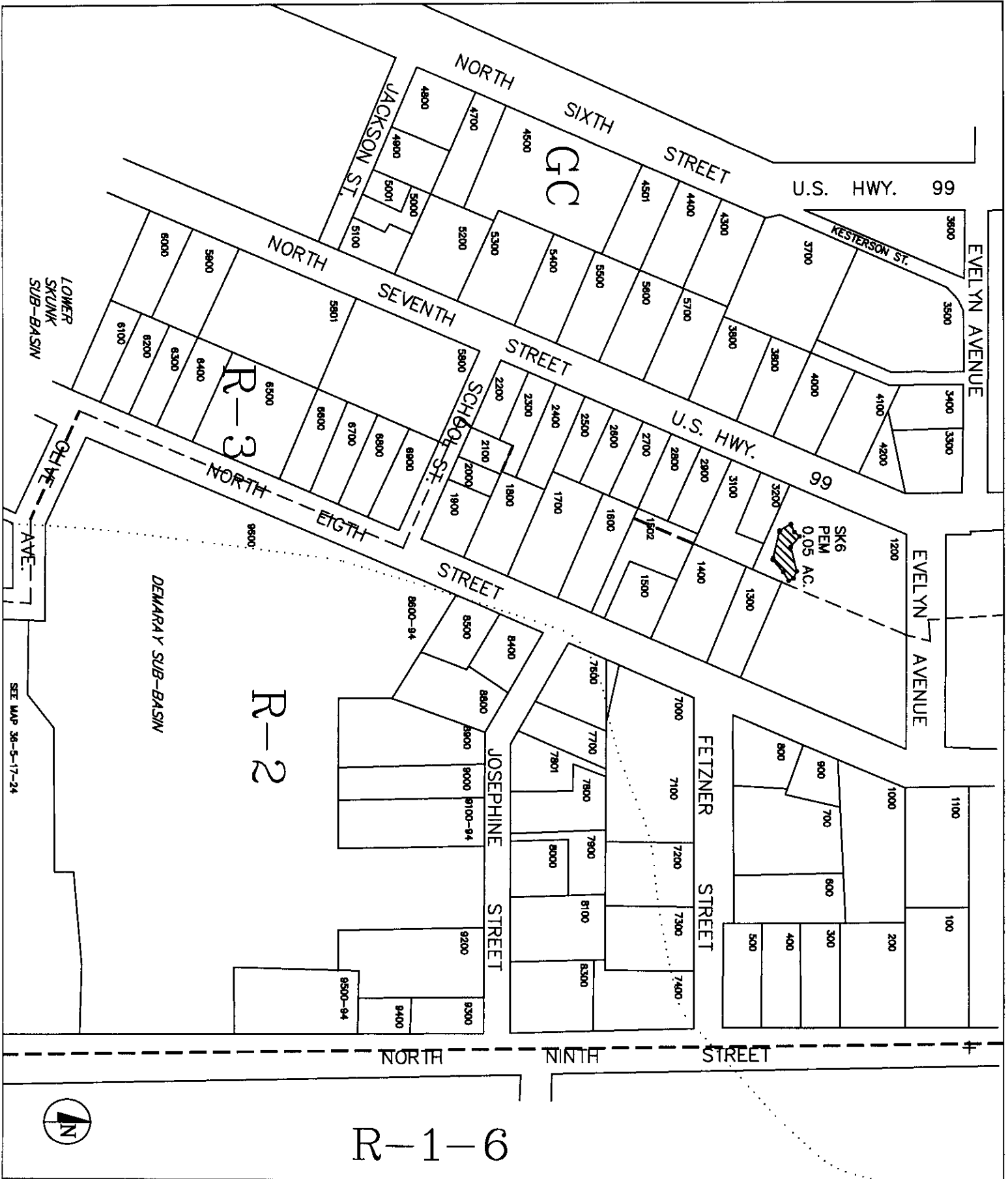
**GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA
WETLANDS INVENTORY**

T. 36 R. 5 SEC. 16 MAP 44

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Map Prepared by the **City of Grants Pass**
 Based on field determinations conducted by:
 **DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.**
 Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
 Field work: April 1992 Adopted:


	Urban Growth Boundary		Mapped Wetland
	City Limits		Delineated Wetland
	Zone Boundary		Wetland Buffer
	Property Lines & Tax Lot Nos.		Watershed Boundary
	Scale: 1 inch=200 feet		Wetland Classification
			Wetland Identity Code















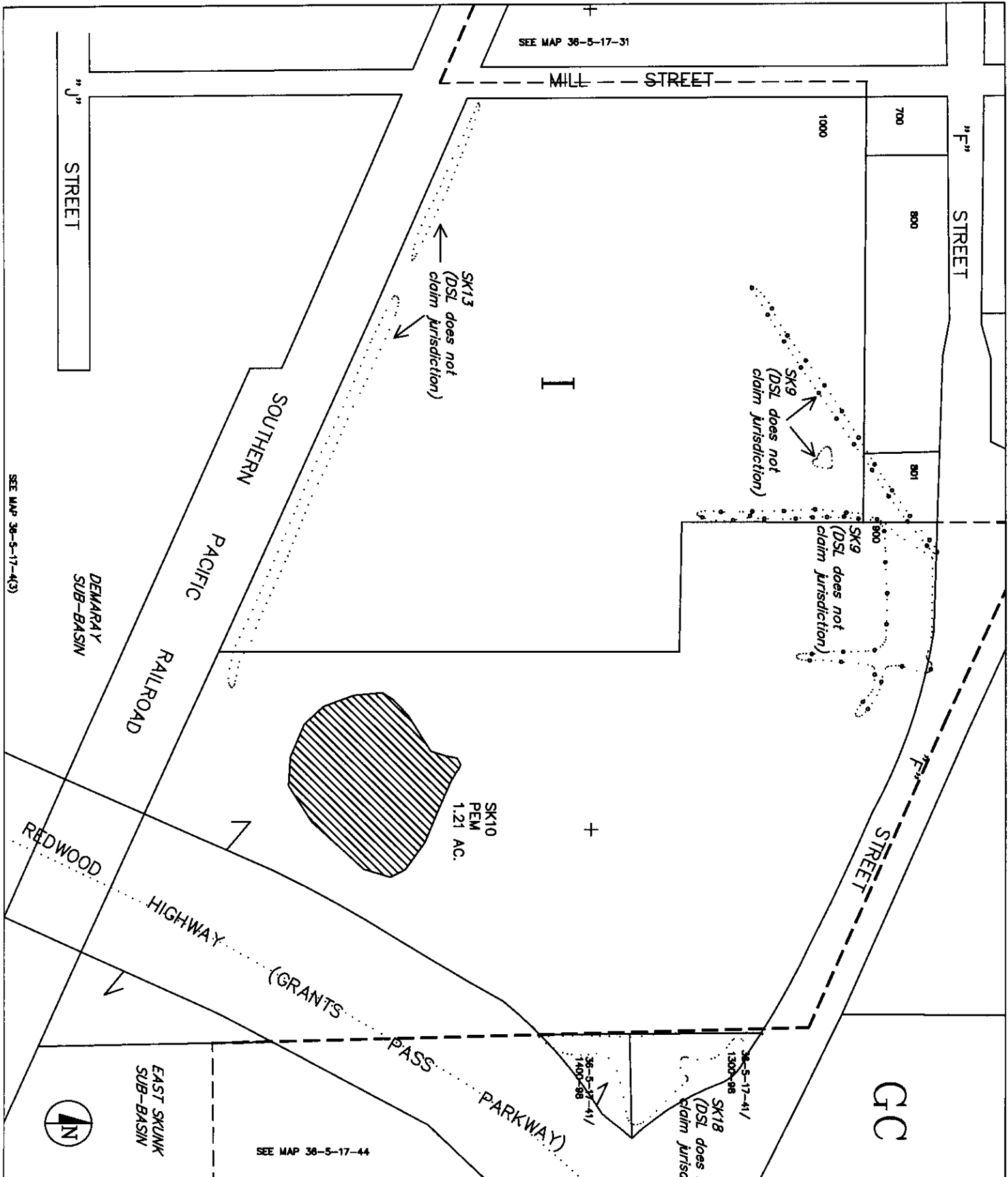
**GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA
WETLANDS INVENTORY**

T. 36 R. 5 SEC. 17 MAP 21

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Maps Prepared by the **City of Grants Pass**
 Based on field determinations conducted by:
 **DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.**
 Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
 Field work: April 1992 Adopted:

	Urban Growth Boundary		Mapped Wetland
	City Limits		Delineated Wetland
	Zone Boundary		Wetland Buffer
	Property Lines & Tax Lot Nos.		Watershed Boundary
	101		Wetland Classification
	0 50 100 Feet		Wetland Identity Code



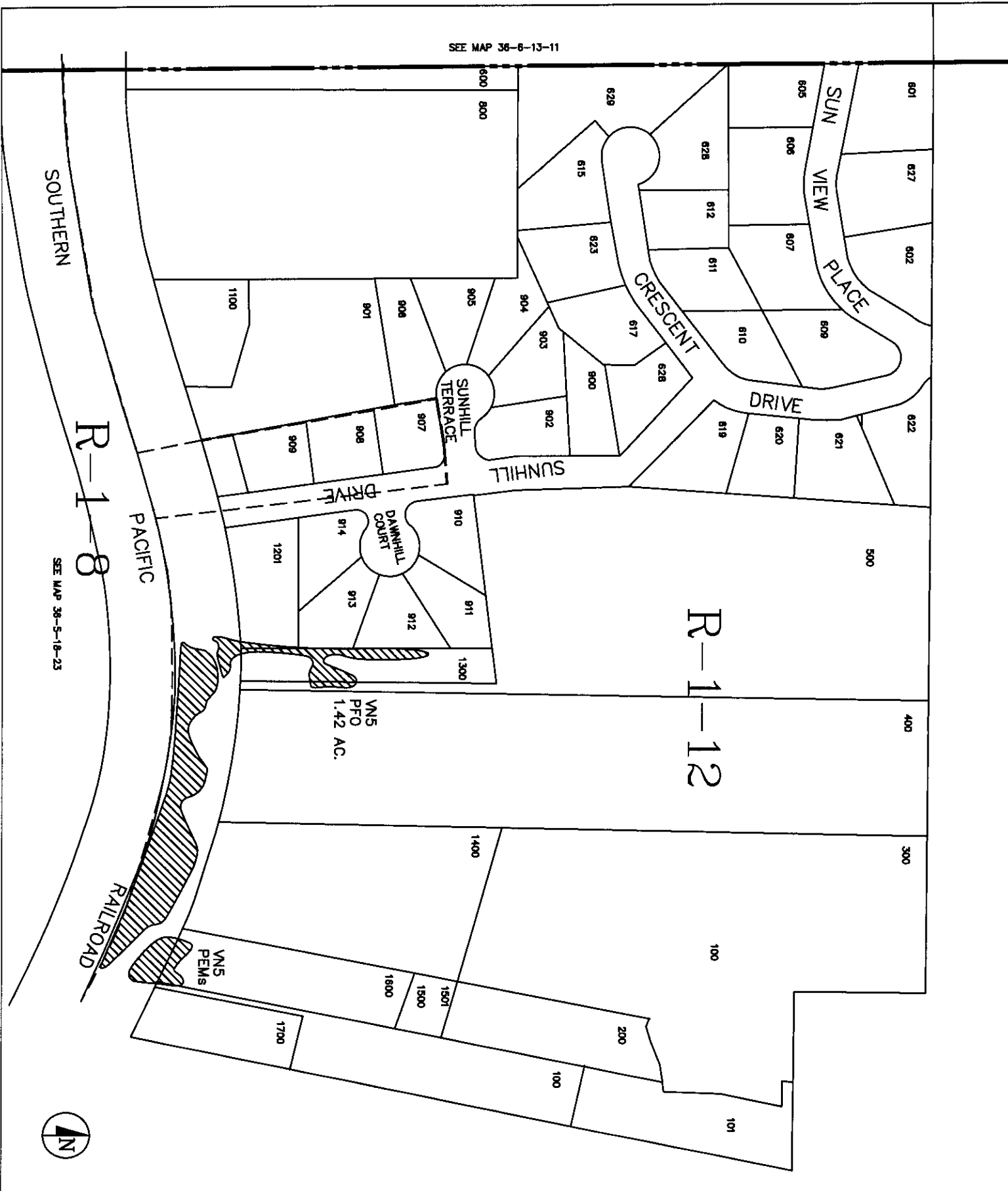
**GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA
WETLANDS INVENTORY**
T. 36 R. 5 SEC. 17 MAP 4(2)

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Map Prepared by the **City of Grants Pass**
Based on field determinations conducted by:
DEA DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
Field work: April 1992 Adopted:

	Urban Growth Boundary		Mapped Wetland
	City Limits		Delineated Wetland
	Zone Boundary		Wetland Buffer
	Property Lines & Tax Lot No.		Watershed Boundary
	Scale: 1 inch=200 feet	PEM	Wetland Classification
		SK19	Wetland Identity Code

SEE MAP 36-8-13-11



**GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA
WETLANDS INVENTORY**

T. 36 R. 5 SEC. 18 MAP 22

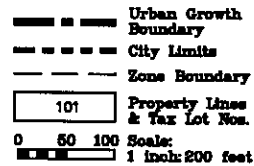
Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.





Maps Prepared by the **City of Grants Pass**

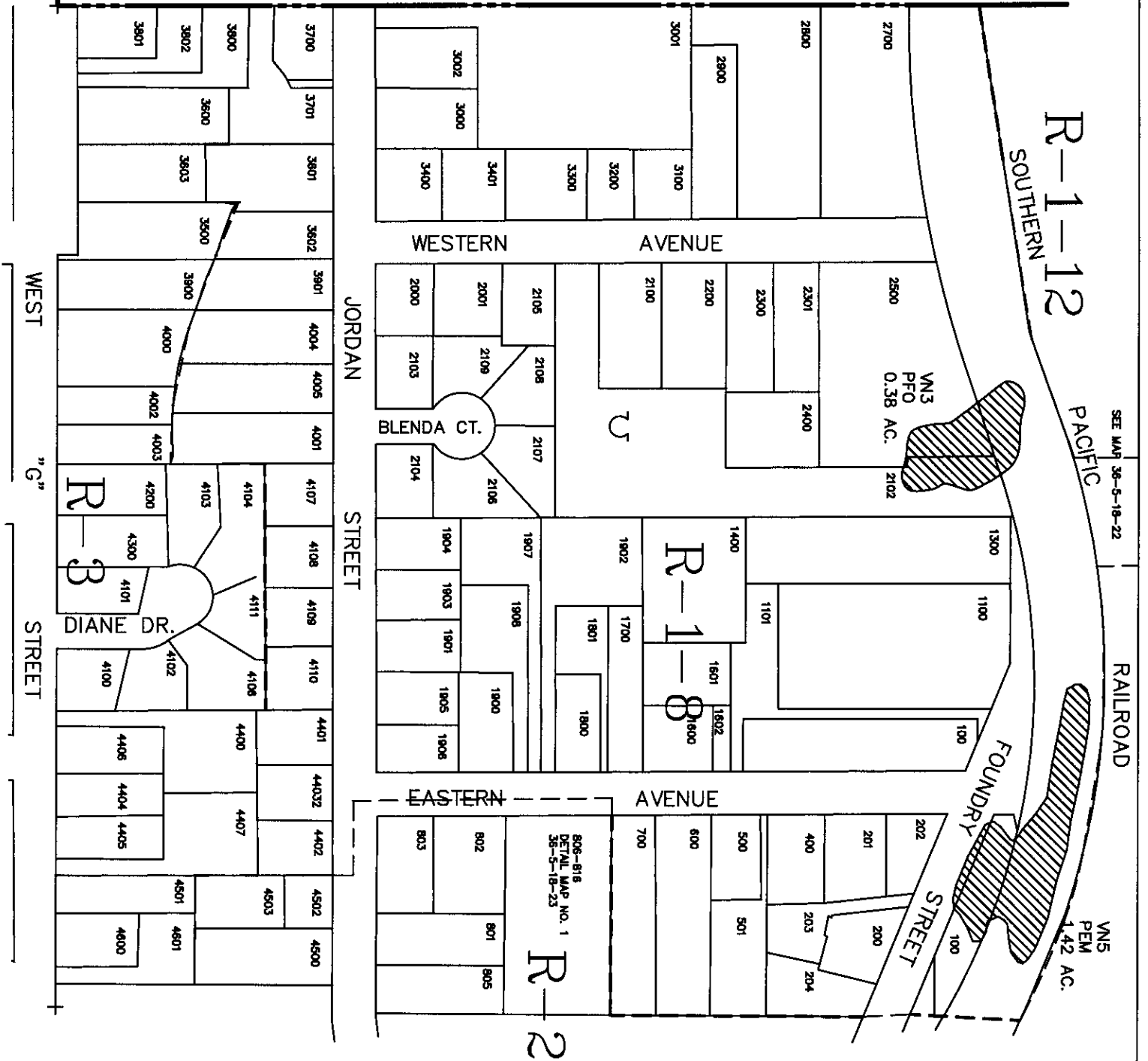
Based on field determinations conducted by:

DEA DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
Field work: April 1992 Adopted:



	Mapped Wetland
	Delineated Wetland
	Wetland Buffer
	Watershed Boundary
PEM	Wetland Classification
SK10	Wetland Identity Code

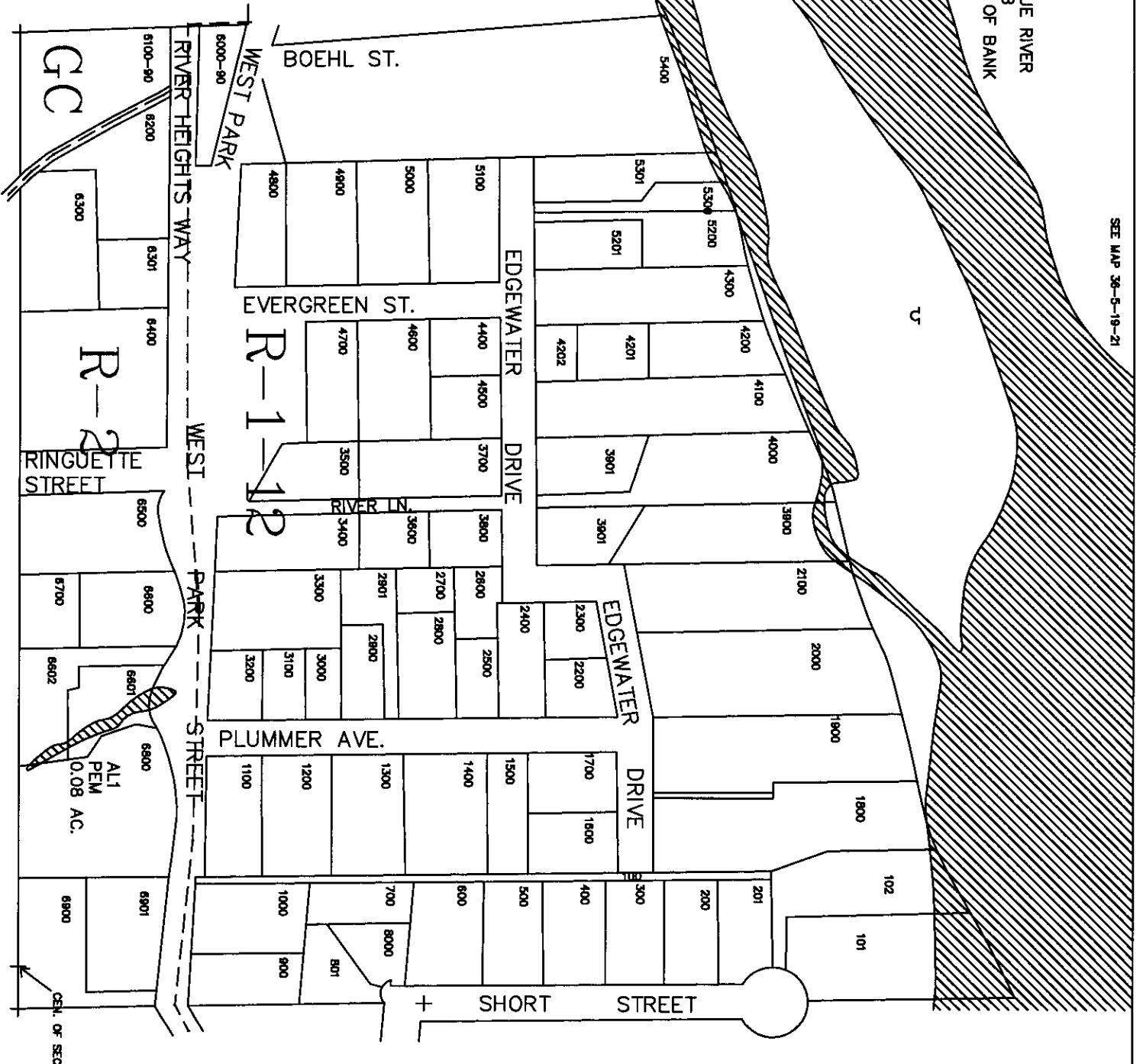


**GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA
WETLANDS INVENTORY**
T. 36 R. 5 SEC. 18 MAP 23

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Maps Prepared by the: **City of Grants Pass**
Based on field determinations conducted by:
DEA DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
Field work: April 1992 Adopted:

	Urban Growth Boundary		Mapped Wetland
	City Limits		Delineated Wetland
	Zone Boundary		Wetland Buffer
	Property Lines & Tax Lot Nos.		Watershed Boundary
	Scale: 1 inch = 200 feet		Wetland Classification
			Wetland Identity Code



**GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA
WETLANDS INVENTORY**

T. 36 R. 5 SEC. 19 MAP 24

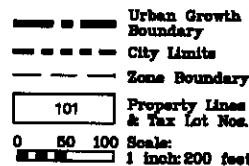
Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

City of Grants Pass
Prepared by the:

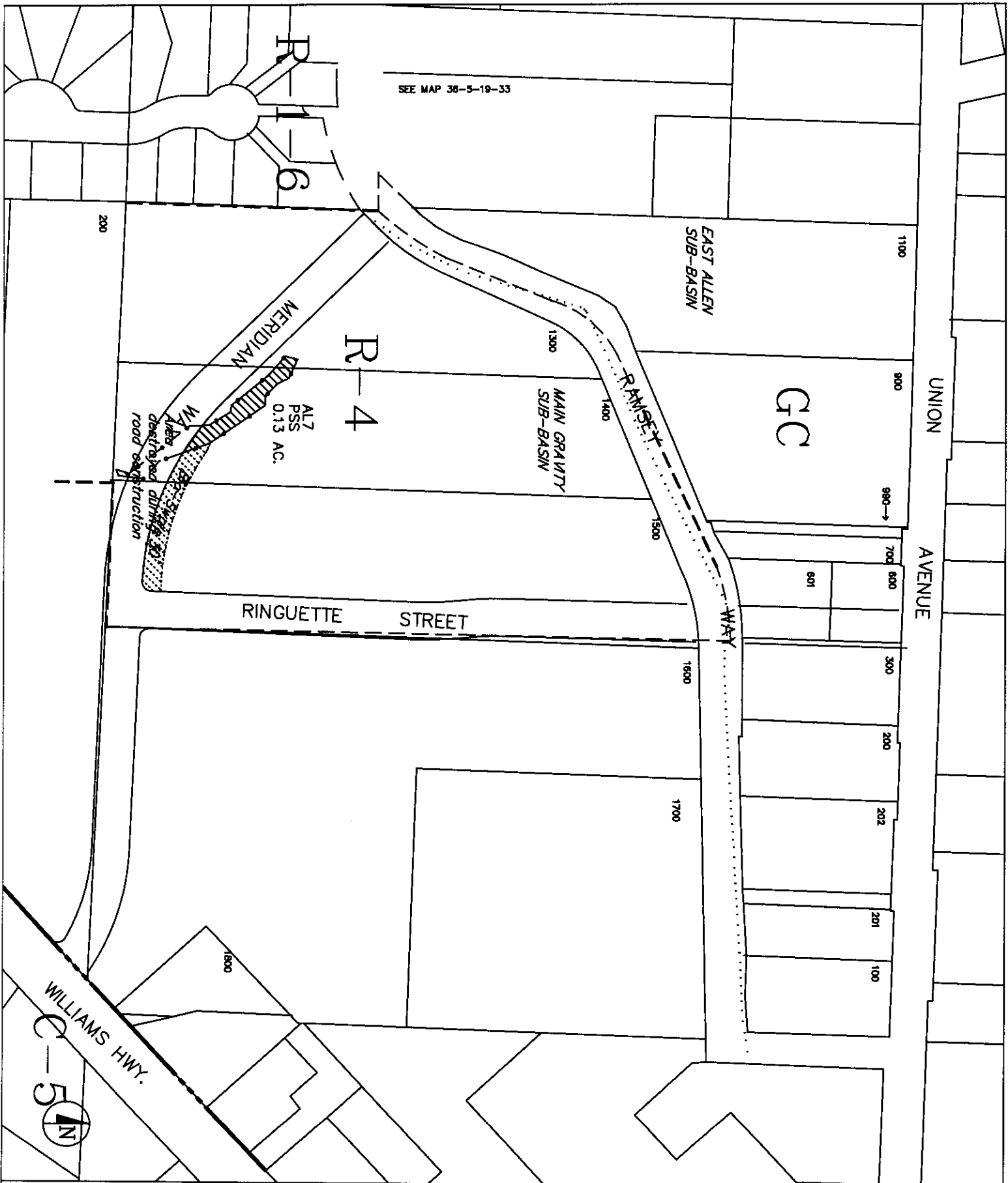
Based on field determinations conducted by:



DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
Field work: April 1992 Adopted:




- Mapped Wetland
- Delineated Wetland
- Wetland Buffer
- Waterbed Boundary
- Wetland Classification
- Wetland Identity Code





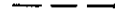

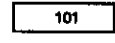




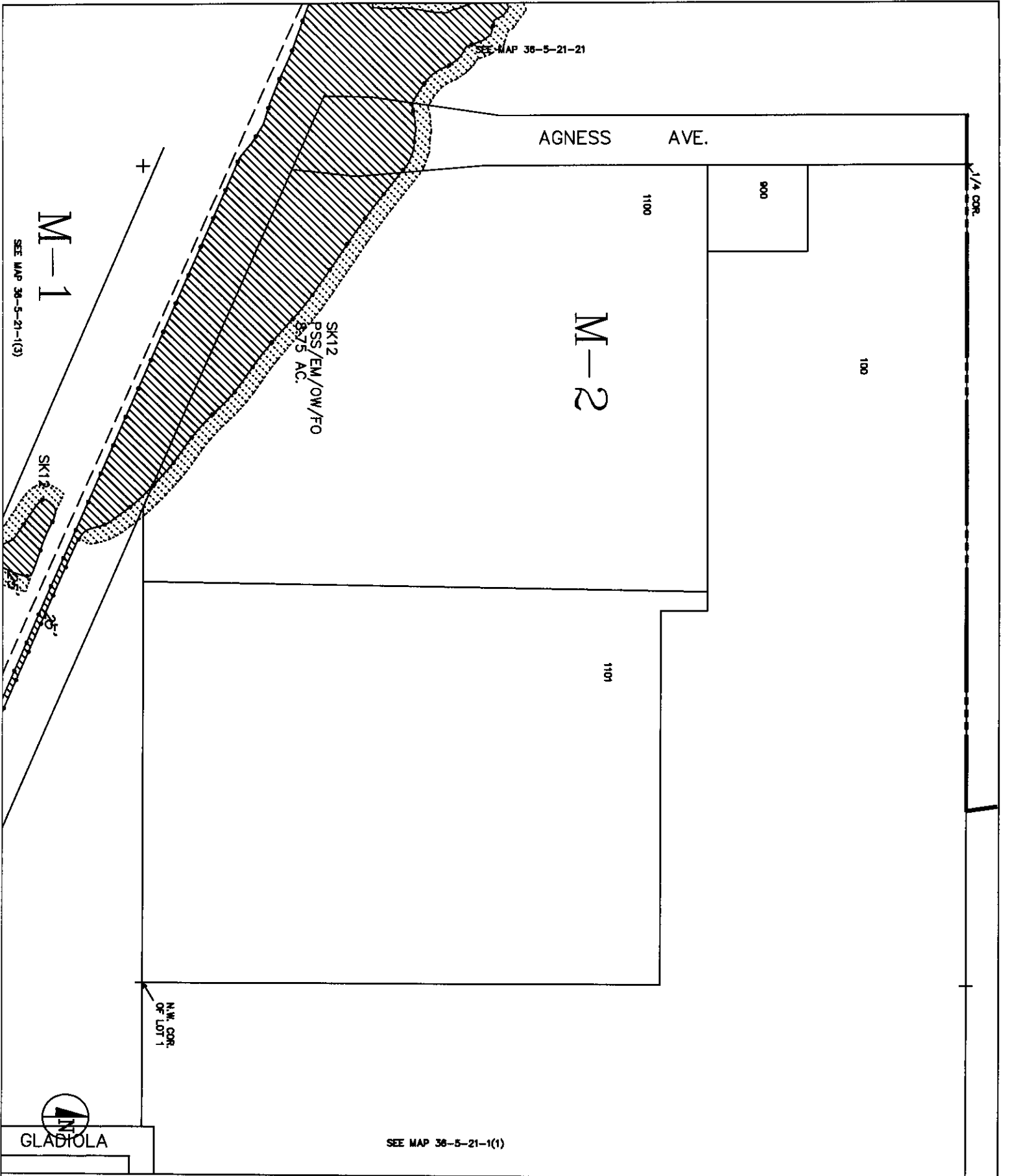
**GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA
WETLANDS INVENTORY**

T. 36 R. 5 SEC. 19 MAP 34

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Maps Prepared by the: **City of Grants Pass**
 Based on field determinations conducted by:
 **DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.**
 Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
 Field work: April 1992 Adopted:

	Urban Growth Boundary		Mapped Wetland
	City Limits		Delineated Wetland
	Zone Boundary		Wetland Buffer
	Property Lines & Tax Lot Nos.		Watershed Boundary
	Scale: 1 inch = 200 feet	PEM	Wetland Classification
		SK19	Wetland Identity Code



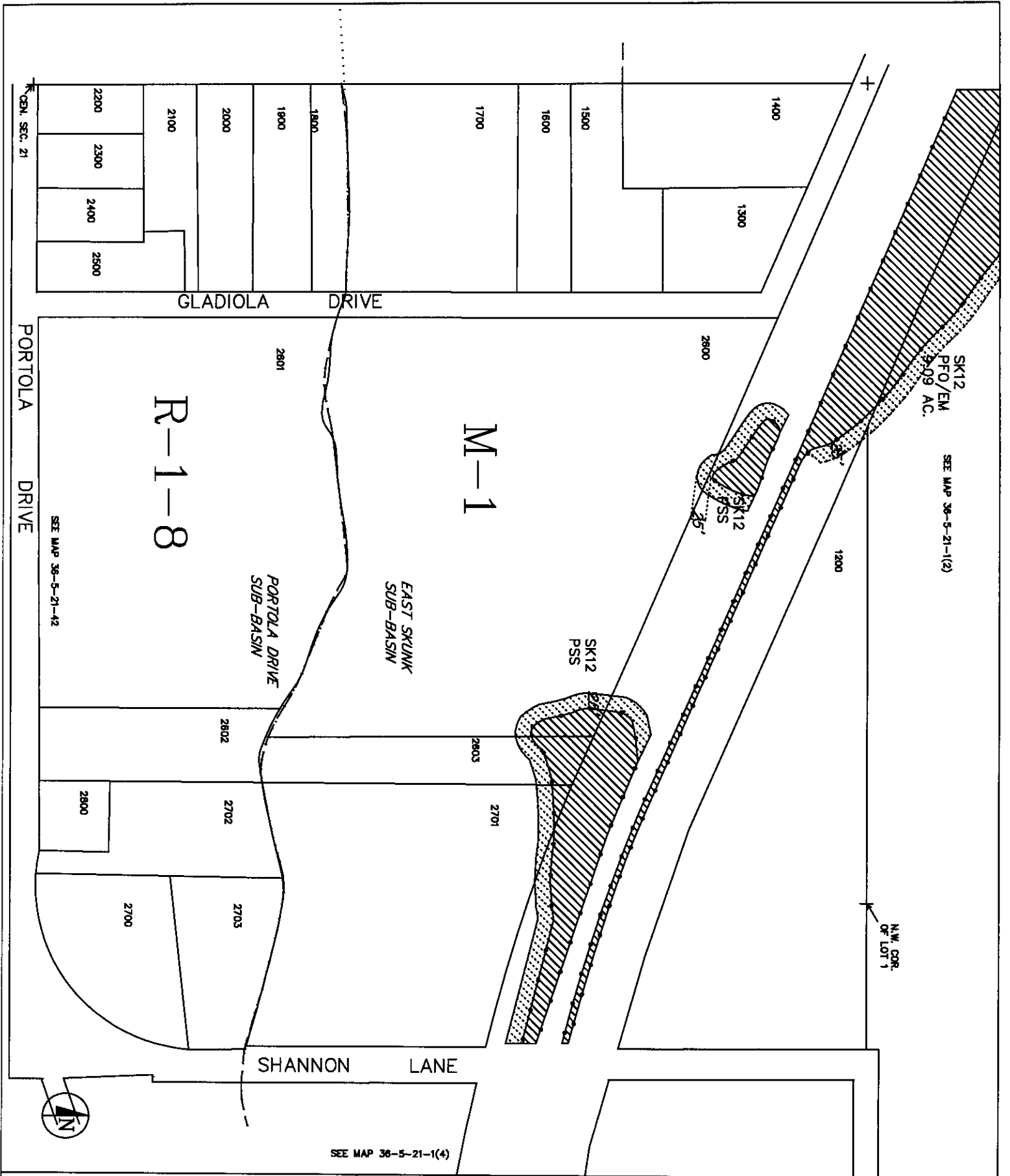
**GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA
WETLANDS INVENTORY**

T. 36 R. 5 SEC. 21 MAP 1(2)

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Map Prepared by the **City of Grants Pass**
 Based on field determinations conducted by:
DEA DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
 Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
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	Urban Growth Boundary		Mapped Wetland
	City Limits		Delineated Wetland
	Zone Boundary		Wetland Buffer
	Property Lines & Tax Lot Nos.		Watershed Boundary
	Scale: 1 inch = 200 feet		Wetland Classification
			Wetland Identity Code



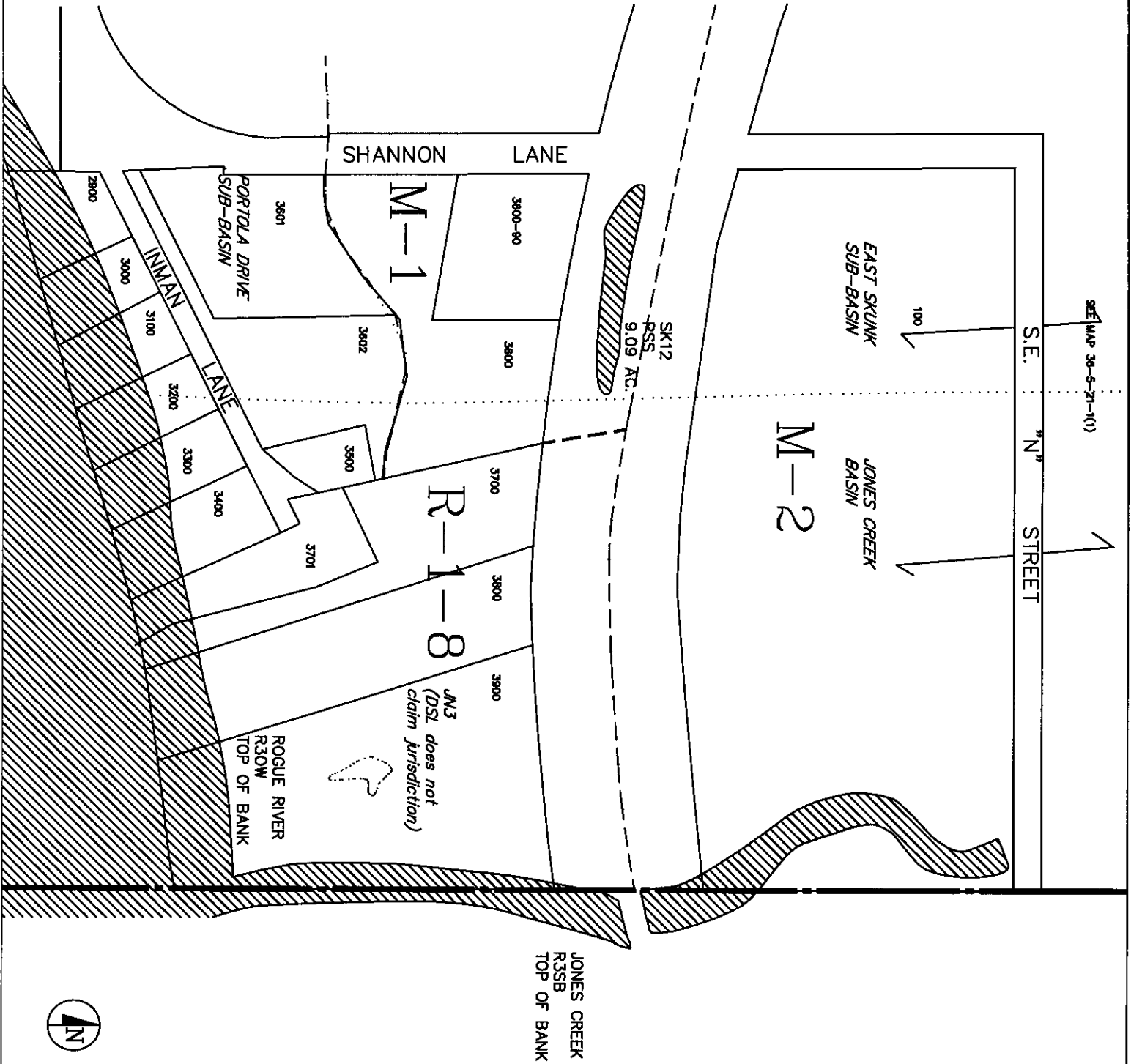
**GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA
WETLANDS INVENTORY**

T. 36 R. 5 SEC. 21 MAP 1(3)

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Maps Prepared by the **City of Grants Pass**
Based on field determinations conducted by:
DEA DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
Field work: April 1992 Adopted:

	Urban Growth Boundary		Mapped Wetland
	City Limits		Delineated Wetland
	Zone Boundary		Wetland Buffer
	Property Lines & Tax Lot Nos.		Watershed Boundary
	Scale:		Wetland Classification
	1 inch = 200 feet		Wetland Identity Code



SEE MAP 36-5-21-1(1)

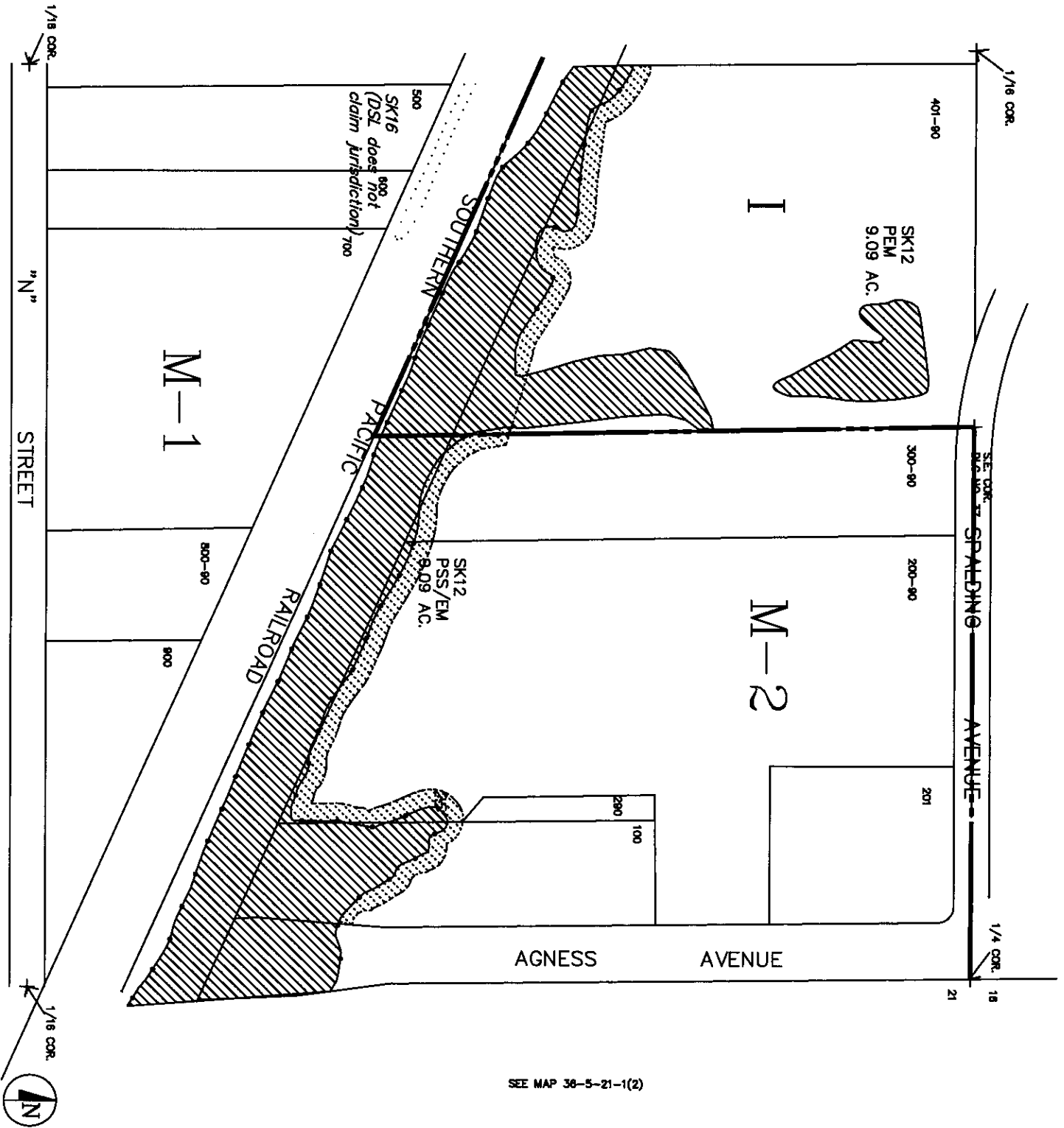
**GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA
WETLANDS INVENTORY**

T. 36 R. 5 SEC. 21 MAP 1(4)

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Maps Prepared by the **City of Grants Pass**
Based on field determinations conducted by:
DEA DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
Field work April 1992 Adopted:

	Urban Growth Boundary		Mapped Wetland
	City Limits		Delineated Wetland
	Zone Boundary		Wetland Buffer
	Property Lines & Tax Lot Nos.		Watershed Boundary
	Scale: 1 inch = 200 feet		Wetland Classification
			Wetland Identity Code



SEE MAP 36-5-21-1(2)

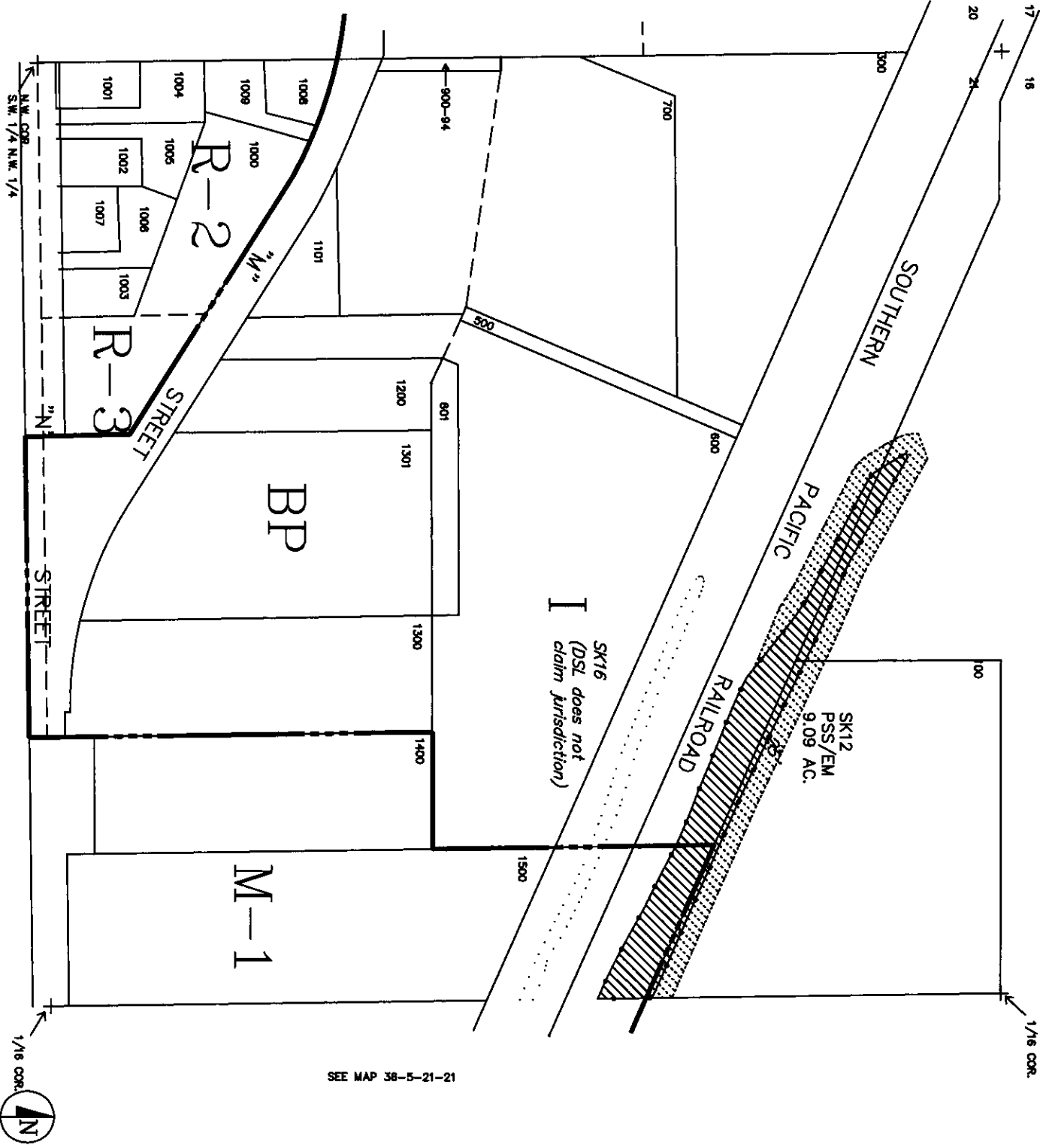
**GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA
WETLANDS INVENTORY**

T. 36 R. 5 SEC. 21 MAP 21

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Maps Prepared by the **City of Grants Pass**
Based on field determinations conducted by:
DEA DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
Field work: April 1992 Adopted:

	Urban Growth Boundary		Mapped Wetland
	City Limits		Delineated Wetland
	Zone Boundary		Wetland Buffer
	Property Lines & Tax Lot Nos.		Watershed Boundary
	Scale: 1 inch=200 feet	PEM	Wetland Classification
		SK19	Wetland Identity Code



SEE MAP 36-5-16-33

SEE MAP 38-5-21-21

GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA WETLANDS INVENTORY

T. 36 R. 5 SEC. 21 MAP 22

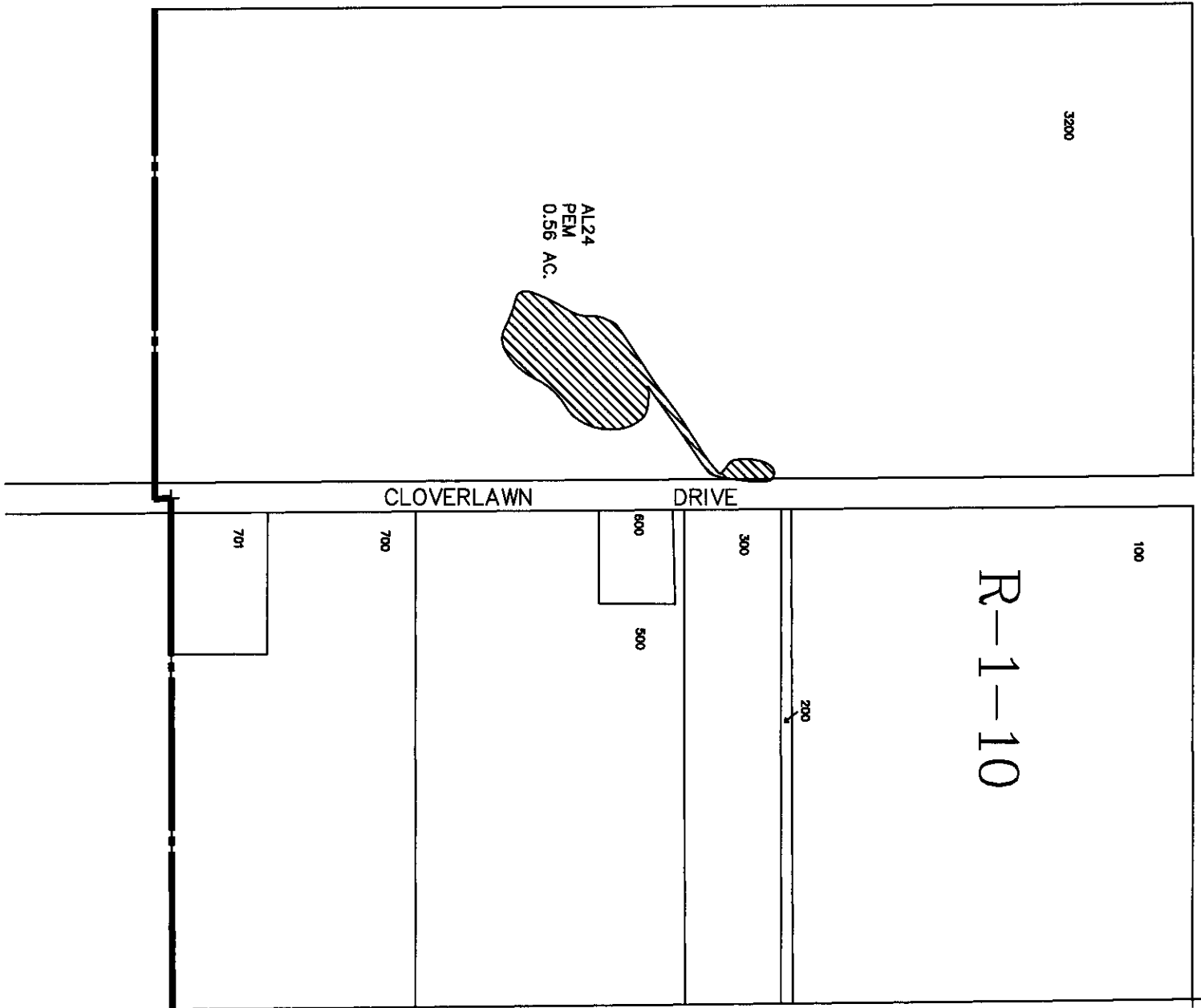
Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Maps Prepared by the: **City of Grants Pass**
 Based on field determinations conducted by:
DEA DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
 Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
 Field work: April 1992 Adopted:

	Urban Growth Boundary		Mapped Wetland
	City Limits		Delineated Wetland
	Zone Boundary		Wetland Buffer
	Property Lines & Tax Lot Nos.		Watershed Boundary
	Scale: 1 inch=200 feet		Wetland Classification
			Wetland Identity Code

+

SEE MAP 36-5-28-4(2)



SEE MAP 36-5-28-3(2)



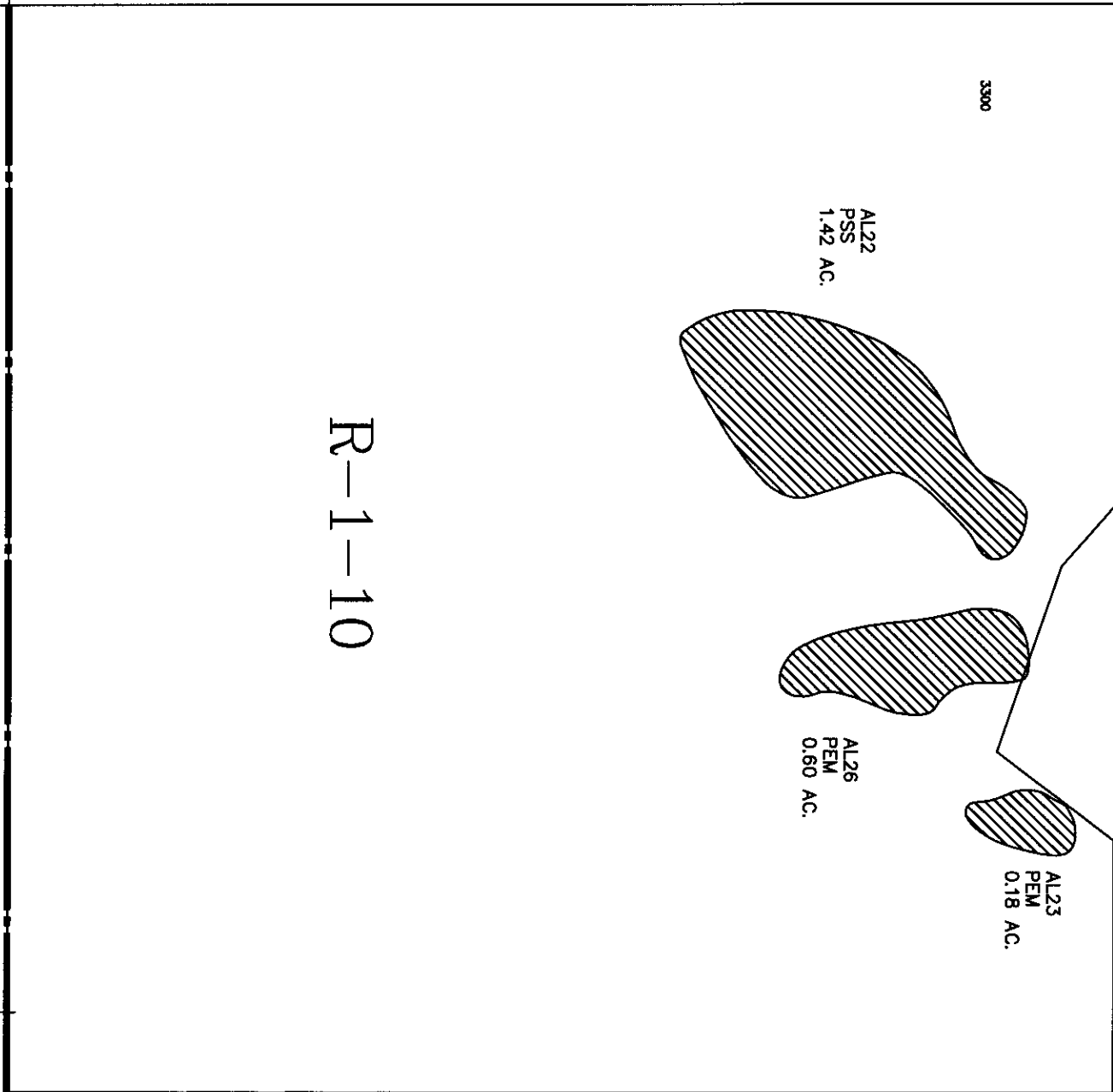
**GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA
WETLANDS INVENTORY**

T. 36 R. 5 SEC. 29 MAP 4(1)

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Maps Prepared by the: **City of Grants Pass**
 Based on field determinations conducted by:
DEA DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
 Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
 Field work: April 1992 Adopted:

	Urban Growth Boundary		Mapped Wetland
	City Limits		Delineated Wetland
	Zone Boundary		Wetland Buffer
	Property Lines & Tax Lot Nos.		Watershed Boundary
	Scale:	PEM	Wetland Classification
	1 inch: 200 feet	SK19	Wetland Identity Code



SEE MAP 38-5-29-4(4)

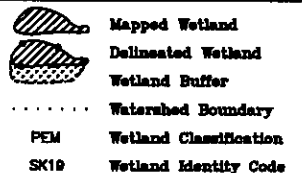
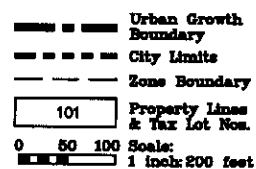


**GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA
WETLANDS INVENTORY**

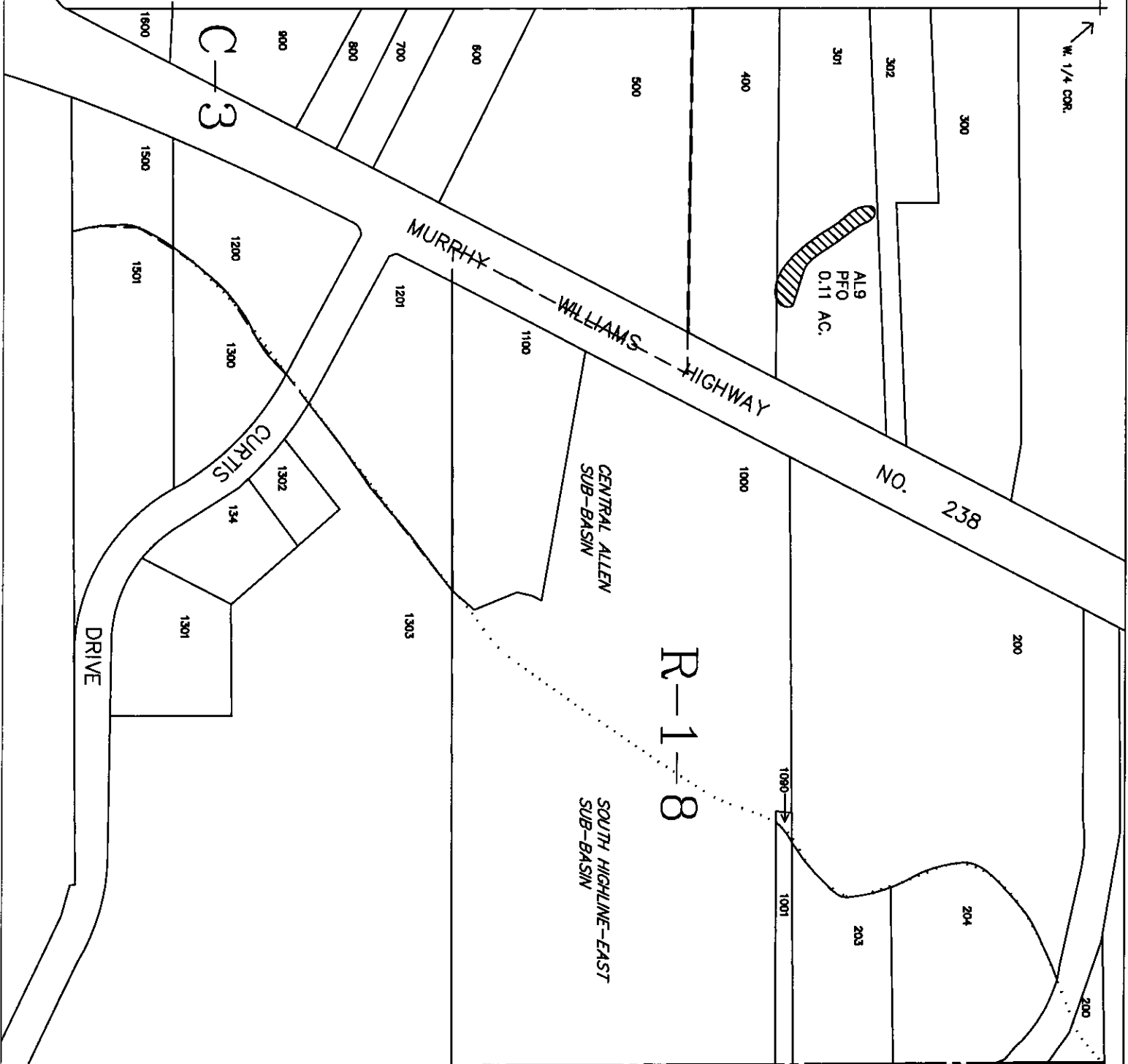
T. 36 R. 5 SEC. 29 MAP 4(2)

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Map
Prepared **City of Grants Pass**
by the:
Based on field determinations conducted by:
DEA DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
Study partially funded through a grant from
the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department
of Land Conservation and Development
Field work: April 1992 Adopted:



SEE MAP 36-5-25-4(1)



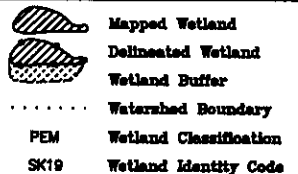
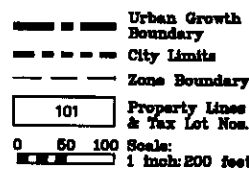
**GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA
WETLANDS INVENTORY**

T. 36 R. 5 SEC. 30 MAP 3(2)

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

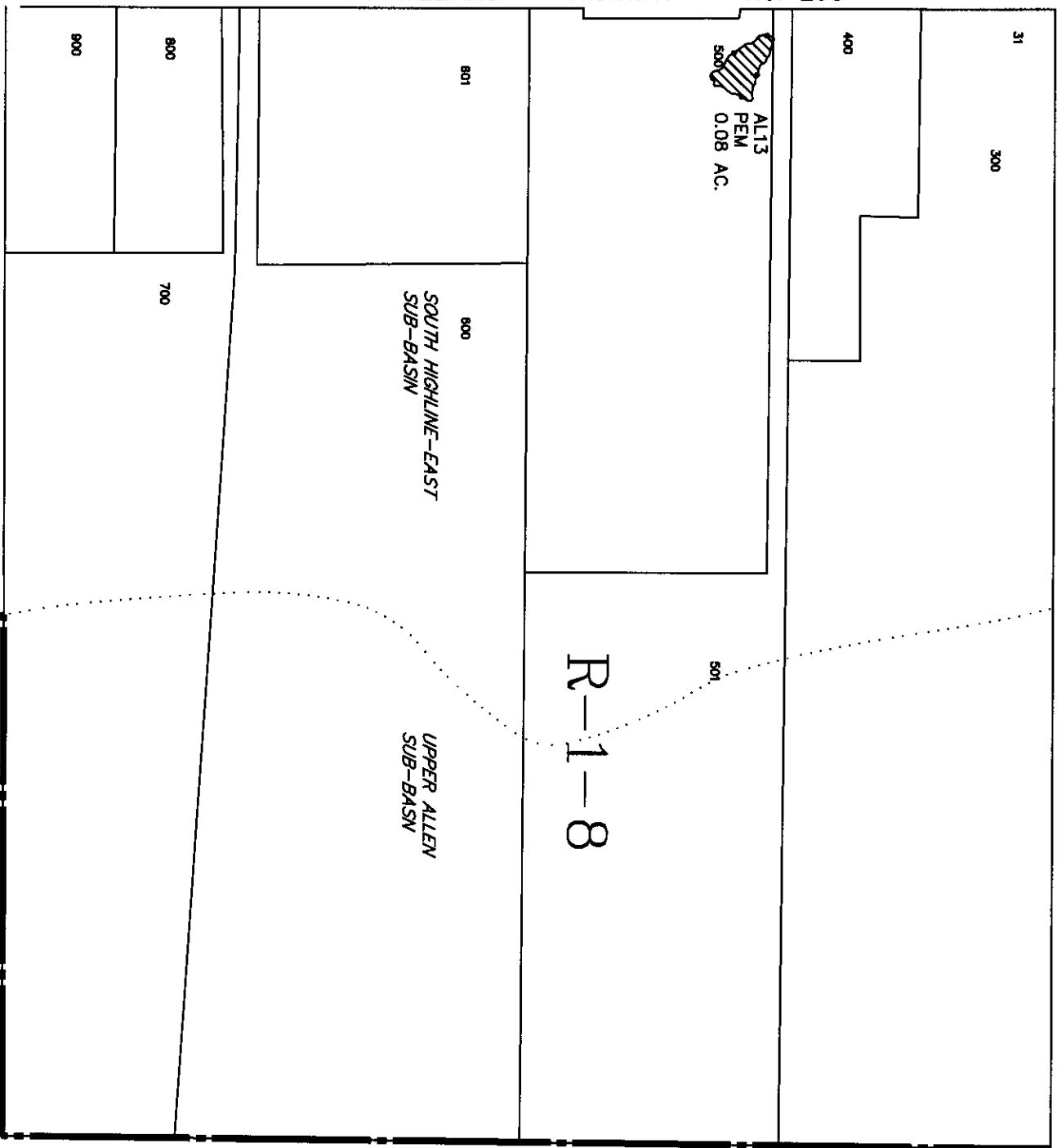
Maps Prepared by the **City of Grants Pass**
Based on field determinations conducted by:
DEA DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
Field work: April 1992 Adopted:



36
25
30

MURPHY-WILLIAMS HIGHWAY NO. 238



SEE MAP 36-5-31-(23)

GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA
WETLANDS INVENTORY
T. 36 R. 5 SEC. 31 MAP (22)

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Maps Prepared by the: **City of Grants Pass**
Based on field determinations conducted by:
DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
Field work: April 1992 Adopted:

	Urban Growth Boundary		Mapped Wetland
	City Limits		Delineated Wetland
	Zone Boundary		Wetland Buffer
	Property Lines & Tax Lot Nos.		Watershed Boundary
	Scale: 1 inch=200 feet	PEM	Wetland Classification
		SK19	Wetland Identity Code

MURPHY-WILLIAMS HIGHWAY NO. 238

AL18
PEM
0.14 AC.
(Offsite Determination)

R-1-8

UPPER ALLEN
SUB-BASIN

SOUTH HIGHLINE-EAST
SUB-BASIN

1000

100

SEE MAP 36-5-31-32

SEE MAP 36-5-31-(22)



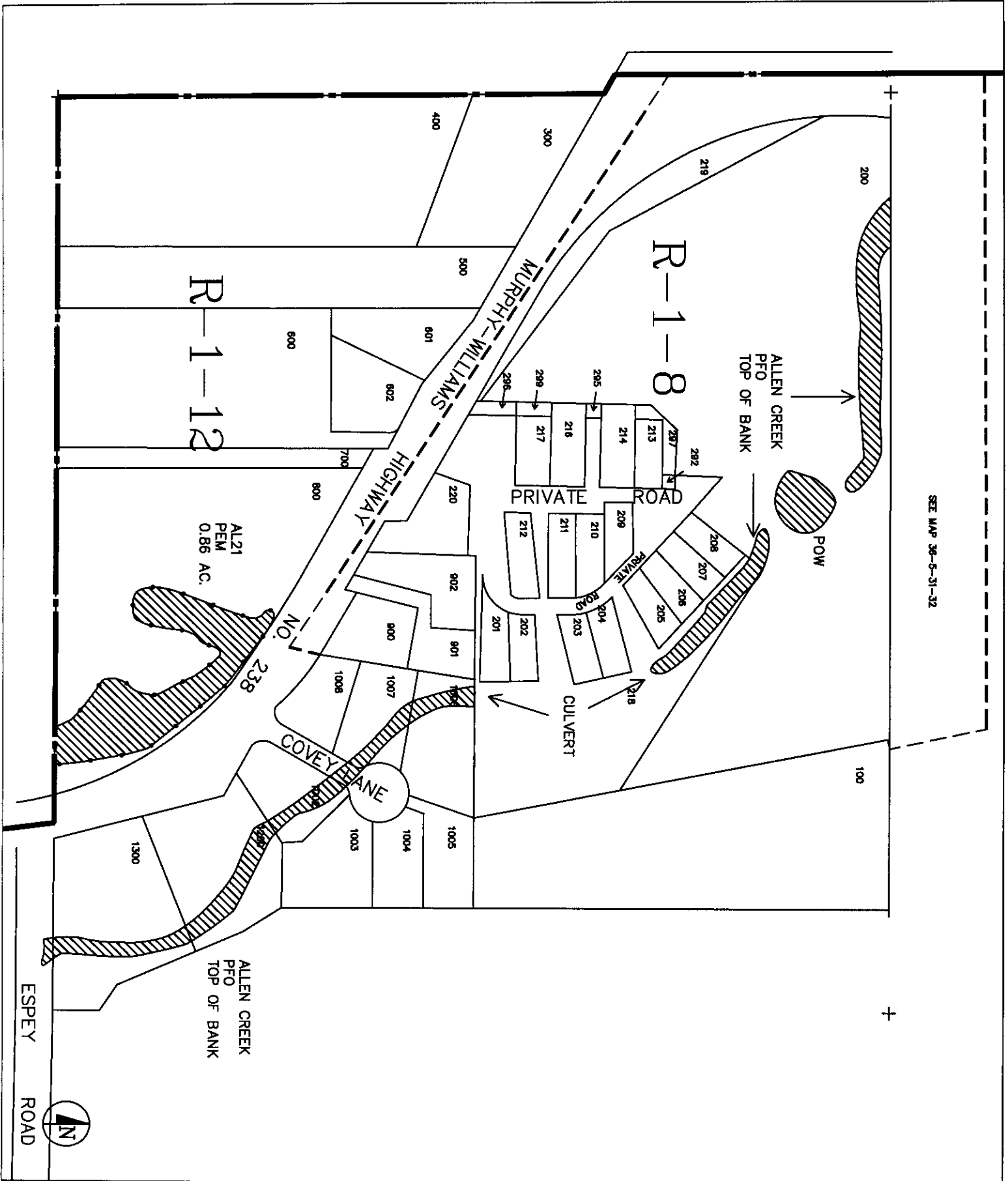
GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA
WETLANDS INVENTORY

T. 36 R. 5 SEC. 31 MAP (23)

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature.
Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Maps Prepared by the City of Grants Pass
Based on field determinations conducted by:
DEA DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
Field work: April 1992 Adopted:

	Urban Growth Boundary		Mapped Wetland
	City Limits		Delineated Wetland
	Zone Boundary		Wetland Buffer
	Property Lines & Tax Lot Nos.		Watershed Boundary
	Scale:	PEM	Wetland Classification
	0 50 100	SK19	Wetland Identity Code
	1 inch: 200 feet		



SEE MAP 36-5-31-32

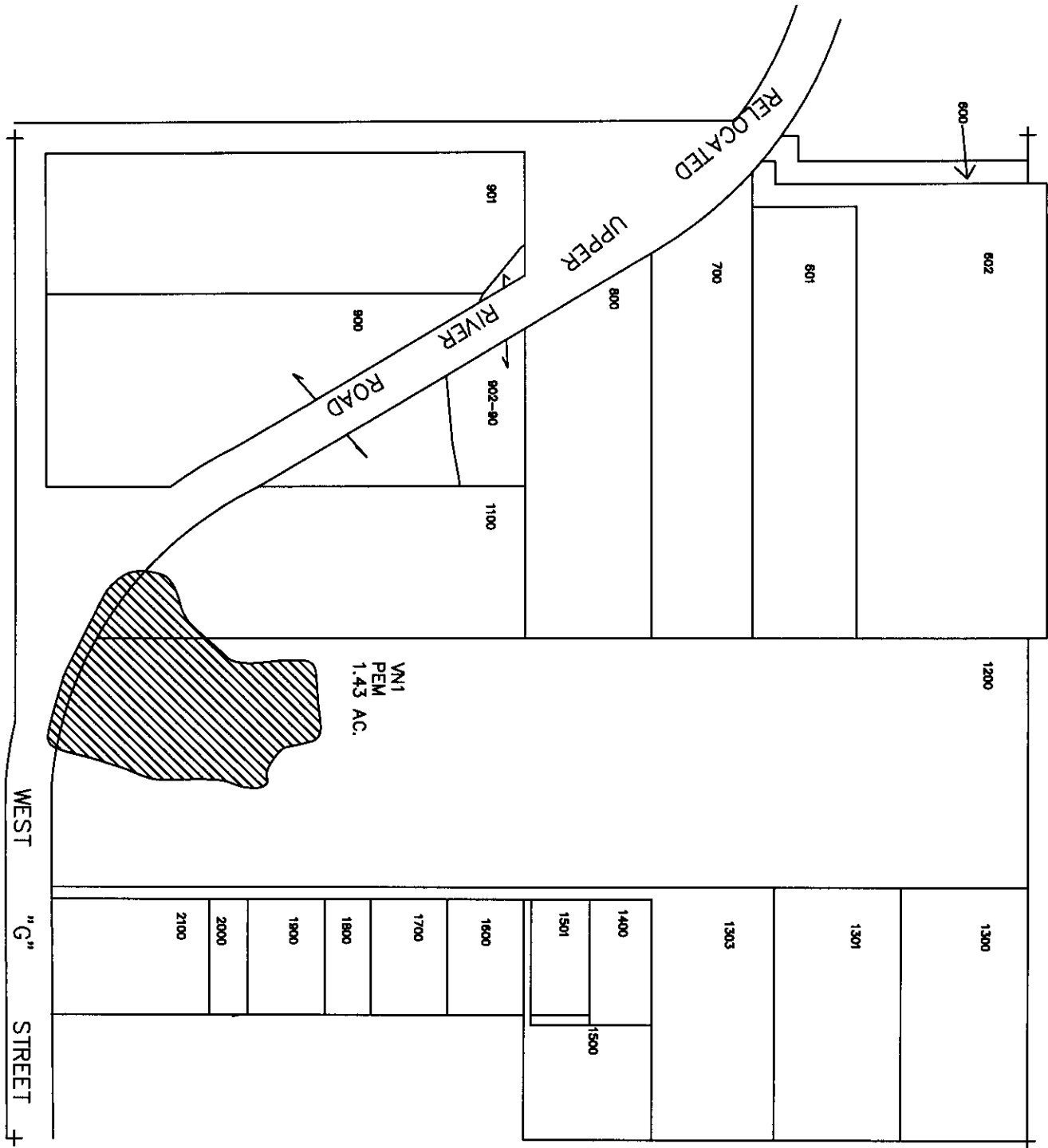
**GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA
WETLANDS INVENTORY**
T. 36 R. 5 SEC. 31 MAP 33

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Maps Prepared by the **City of Grants Pass**
Based on field determinations conducted by:
DEA DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
Field work: April 1992 Adopted:

	Urban Growth Boundary		Mapped Wetland
	City Limits		Delineated Wetland
	Zone Boundary		Wetland Buffer
	Property Lines & Tax Lot Nos.		Watershed Boundary
	Scale: 0 50 100 1 inch=200 feet		PEM Wetland Classification
			SK19 Wetland Identity Code

SEE MAP 36-6-13-4(2)



WEST "G" STREET













SEE MAP 36-6-13-1(4)

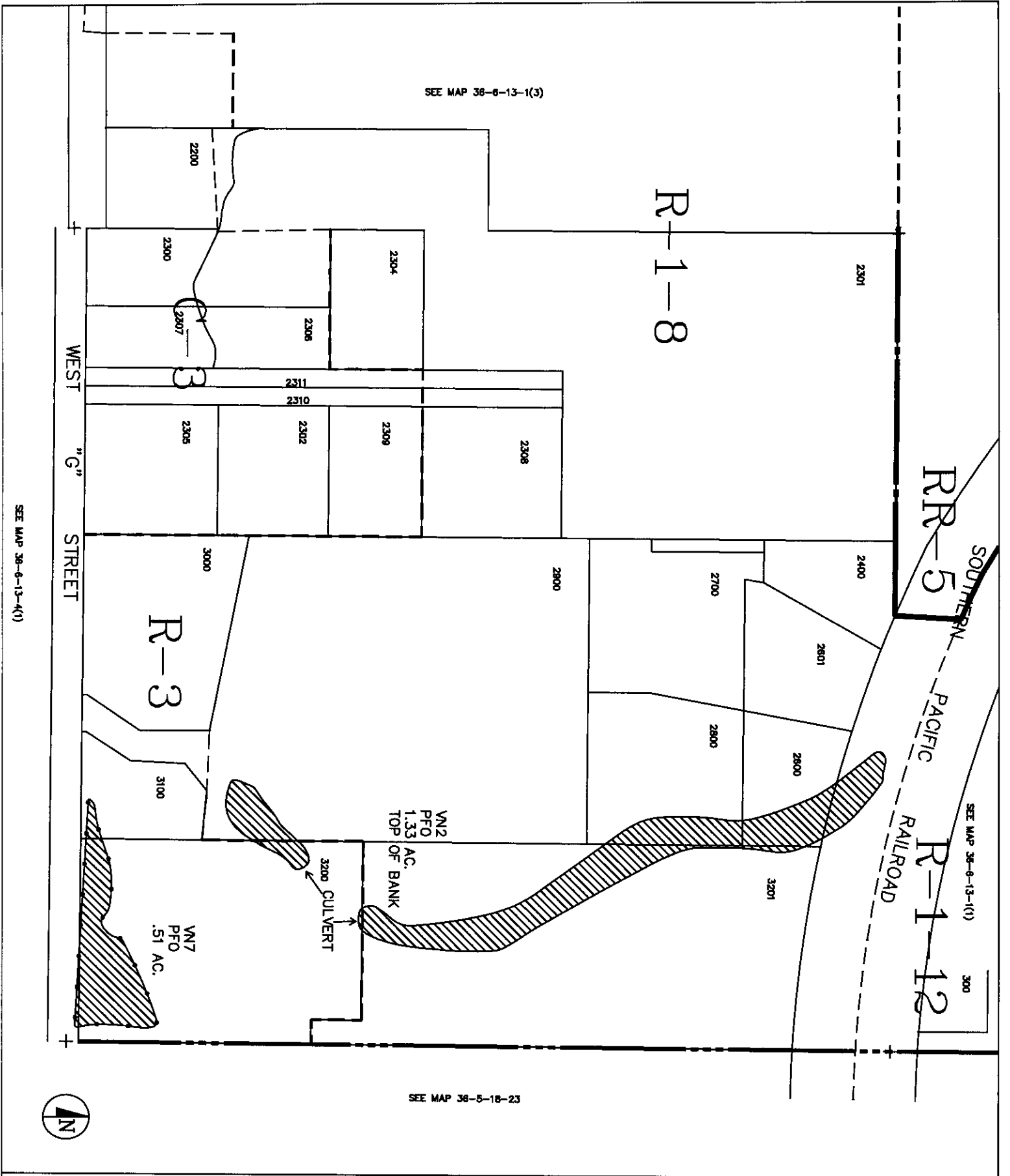
GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA WETLANDS INVENTORY

T. 36 R. 6 SEC. 13 MAP 1(3)

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Maps Prepared by the: **City of Grants Pass**
 Based on field determinations conducted by:
 **DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.**
 Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
 Field work: April 1992 Adopted:

	Urban Growth Boundary		Mapped Wetland
	City Limits		Delineated Wetland
	Zone Boundary		Wetland Buffer
	Property Lines & Tax Lot Nos.		Watershed Boundary
	Scale:	PEM	Wetland Classification
0 50 100	1 inch = 200 feet	SK19	Wetland Identity Code



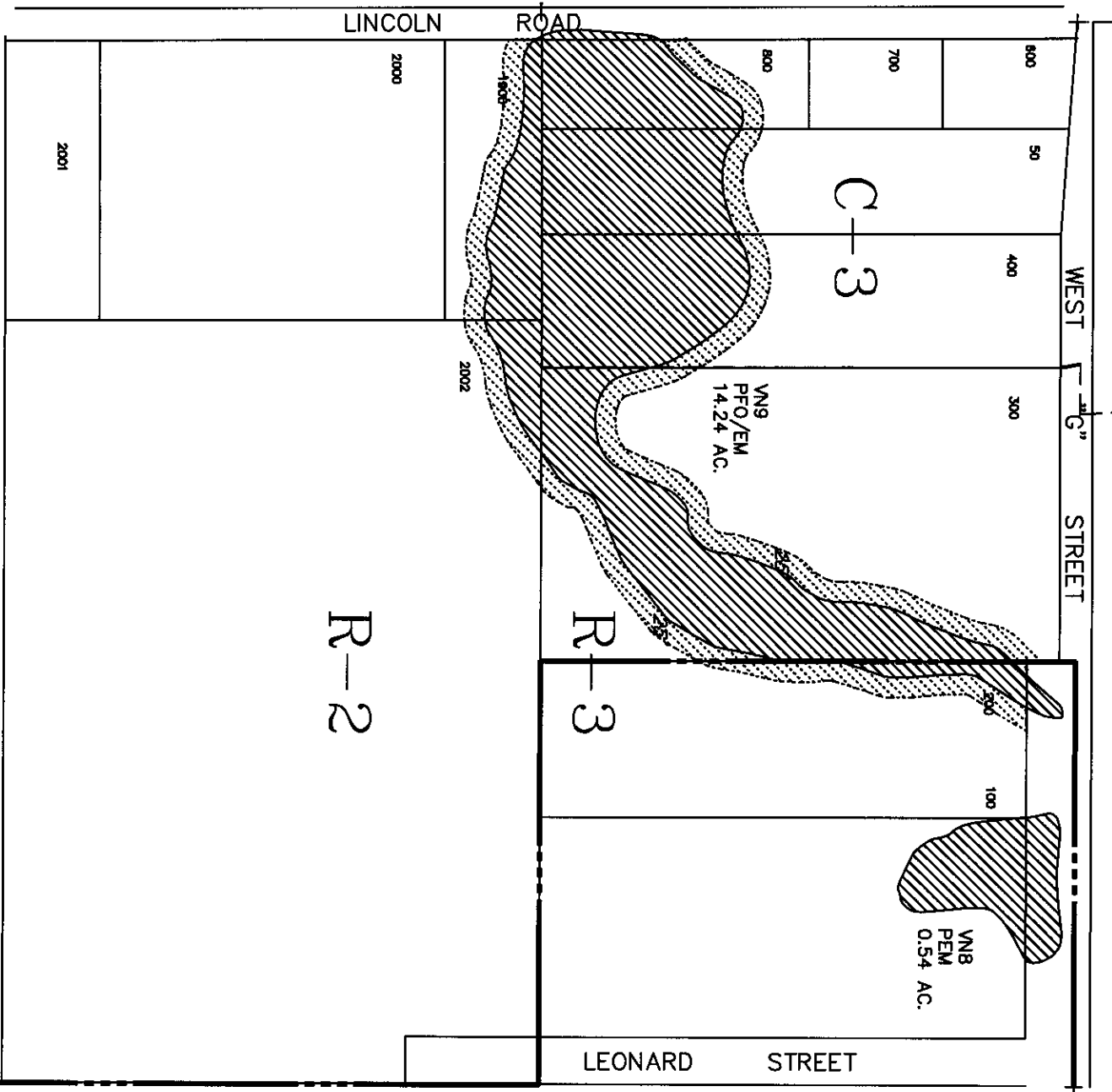
**GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA
WETLANDS INVENTORY**

T. 36 R. 6 SEC. 13 MAP 1(4)

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Maps Prepared by the **City of Grants Pass**
 Based on field determinations conducted by:
DEA DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
 Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
 Field work: April 1992 Adopted:

	Urban Growth Boundary		Mapped Wetland
	City Limits		Delineated Wetland
	Zone Boundary		Wetland Buffer
	Property Lines & Tax Lot Nos.		Watershed Boundary
	Scale: 1 inch: 200 feet		Wetland Classification
			Wetland Identity Code



SEE MAP 36-8-13-4(4)

SEE MAP 36-8-13-1(4)














**GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA
WETLANDS INVENTORY**

T. 36 R. 6 SEC. 13 MAP 4(1)

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature.
Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Map
Prepared by the **City of Grants Pass**
by the:
Based on field determinations conducted by:
DEA DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
Study partially funded through a grant from
the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department
of Land Conservation and Development
Field work: April 1992 Adopted:

-  Urban Growth Boundary
-  City Limits
-  Zone Boundary
-  Property Lines & Tax Lot Nos.
-  Scale: 1 inch=200 feet
-  Mapped Wetland
-  Delineated Wetland
-  Wetland Buffer
-  Watershed Boundary
-  Wetland Classification
-  Wetland Identity Code

SEE MAP 36-6-13-1(3)

OLD UPPER RIVER ROAD

WEST

"G"

STREET

1400

1300

1200

1100

1101

VN9
PEM
14.24 ac.

C-3

U

R-1-B

R-2

C-3

SEE MAP 36-6-13-4(3)

R-2

U

C-3

SEE MAP 36-6-13-4(1)



GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA WETLANDS INVENTORY

T. 36 R. 6 SEC. 13 MAP 4(2)

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature.
Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Maps Prepared by the: **City of Grants Pass**
Based on field determinations conducted by:
DEA DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
Field work: April 1992 Adopted:

- Urban Growth Boundary
 - City Limits
 - Zone Boundary
 - Property Lines & Tax Lot Nos.
- 0 50 100 Scale: 1 inch=200 feet

- Mapped Wetland
- Delineated Wetland
- Wetland Buffer
- Watershed Boundary
- Wetland Classification
- Wetland Identity Code

C-3

SEE MAP 36-8-13-4(2)

ROGUE LEA LANE

LOWER RIVER ROAD

R-1-8

LARCH ROAD

BRIDGE STREET

JUDY LANE

R-2

CHAMBERS LANE

TAMI ROAD

BALSAM ROAD

WEST GILBERT SUB-BASIN

VN9 PEM 14.24 AC.

LINCOLN ROAD

SEE MAP 36-6-13-44





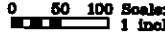






C-3

GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA WETLANDS INVENTORY

T. 36 R. 6 SEC. 13 MAP 43

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

City of Grants Pass
 Prepared by the:
 Based on field determinations conducted by:
DEA DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
 Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
 Field work: April 1992 Adopted:

-  Urban Growth Boundary
-  City Limits
-  Zone Boundary
-  Property Lines & Tax Lot No.
-  0 50 100 Scale: 1 inch=200 feet
-  Mapped Wetland
-  Delineated Wetland
-  Wetland Buffer
-  Watershed Boundary
-  Wetland Classification PEM
-  Wetland Identity Code SK19



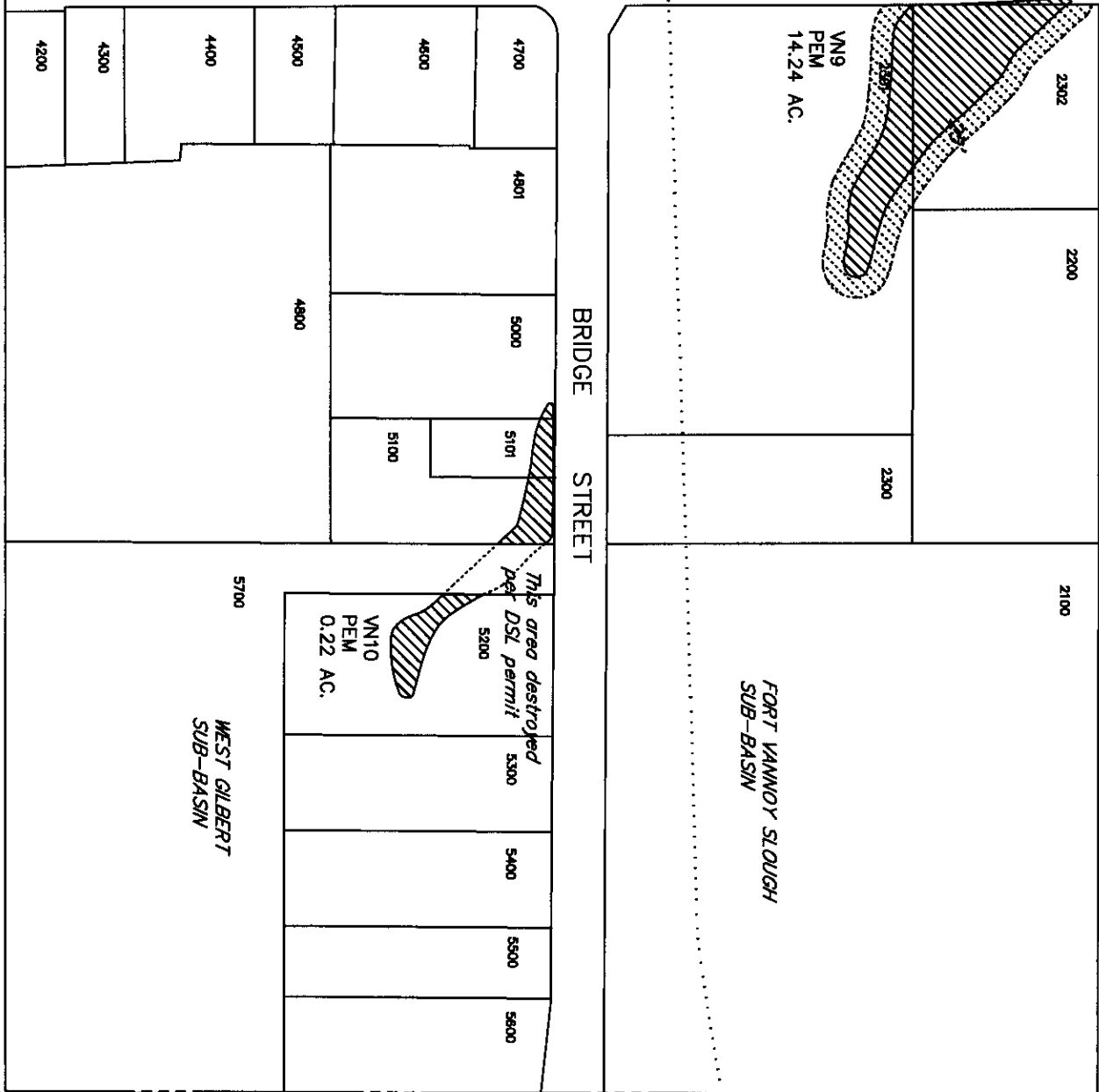
SEE MAP 36-6-13-4(3)

SEE MAP 36-6-13-41

LOWER RIVER ROAD

LINCOLN ROAD

BRIDGE STREET



GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA
WETLANDS INVENTORY

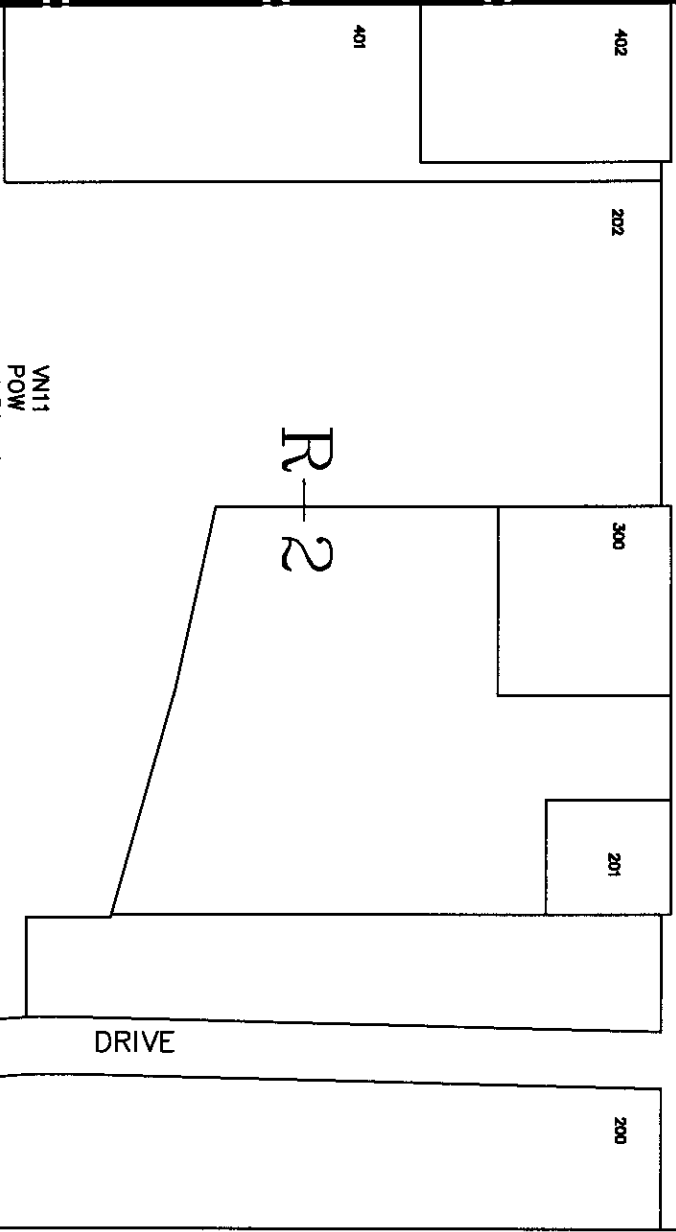
T. 36 R. 6 SEC. 13 MAP 4(4)

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Maps Prepared by the City of Grants Pass
Based on field determinations conducted by:
DEA DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
Field work: April 1992 Adopted:

- Urban Growth Boundary
- City Limits
- Zone Boundary
- Property Lines & Tax Lot Nos.
- Scale: 1 inch: 200 feet
- Mapped Wetland
- Delineated Wetland
- Wetland Buffer
- Watershed Boundary
- Wetland Classification
- Wetland Identity Code

LOWER + RIVER ROAD HIGHWAY NO. 250 1/4 COR.



VN11
POW
10.36 AC.
TOP OF BANK

R-2

R-1-8

SEE MAP 36-6-24-2(4)

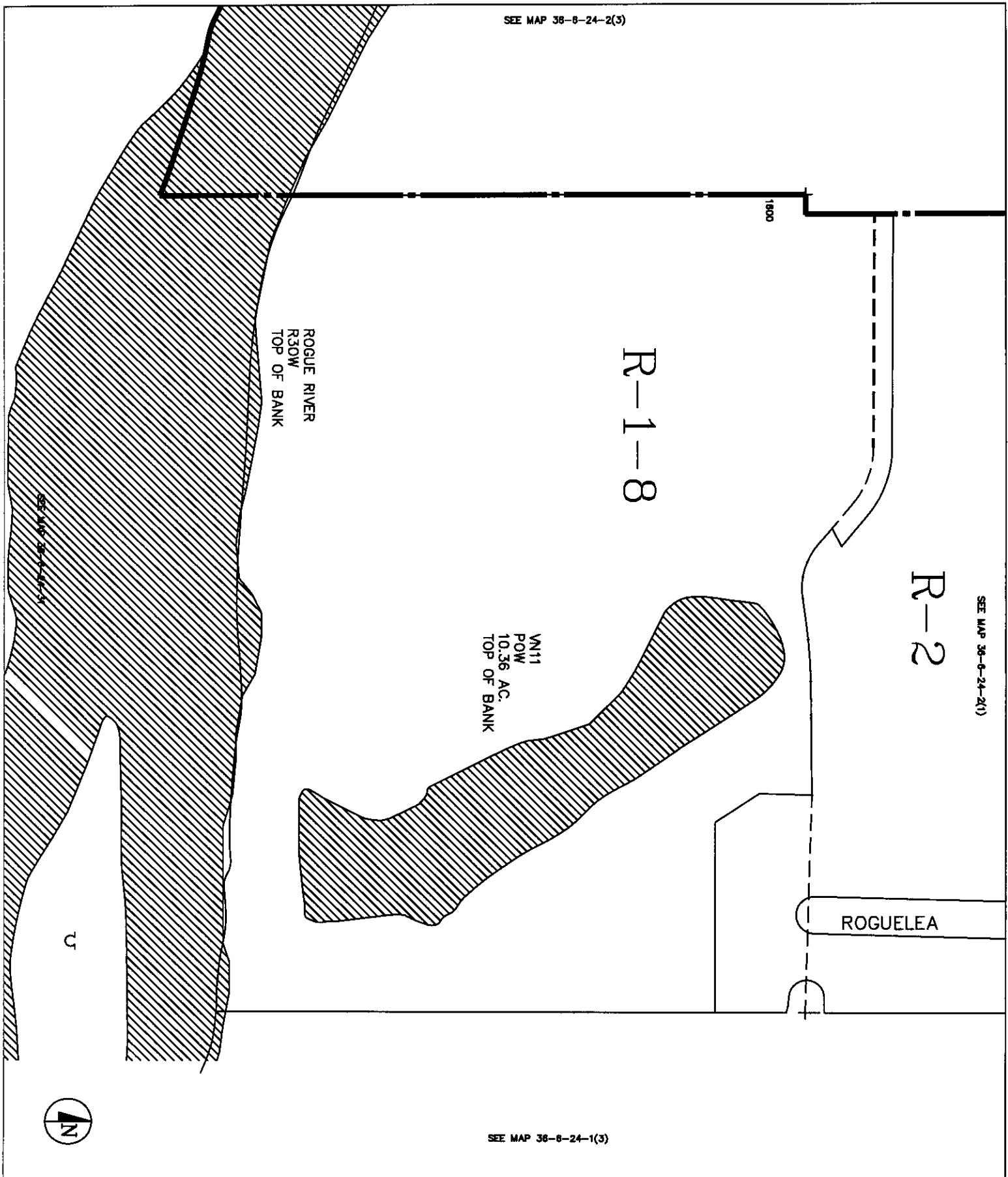


**GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA
WETLANDS INVENTORY**
T. 36 R. 6 SEC. 24 MAP 2(1)

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Maps Prepared by the: **City of Grants Pass**
Based on field determinations conducted by:
DEA DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
Field work: April 1992 Adopted:

	Urban Growth Boundary		Mapped Wetland
	City Limits		Delineated Wetland
	Zone Boundary		Wetland Buffer
	Property Lines & Tax Lot Nos.		Watershed Boundary
	Scale: 1 inch = 200 feet		Wetland Classification
			Wetland Identity Code



SEE MAP 36-6-24-2(1)

SEE MAP 36-6-24-1(3)

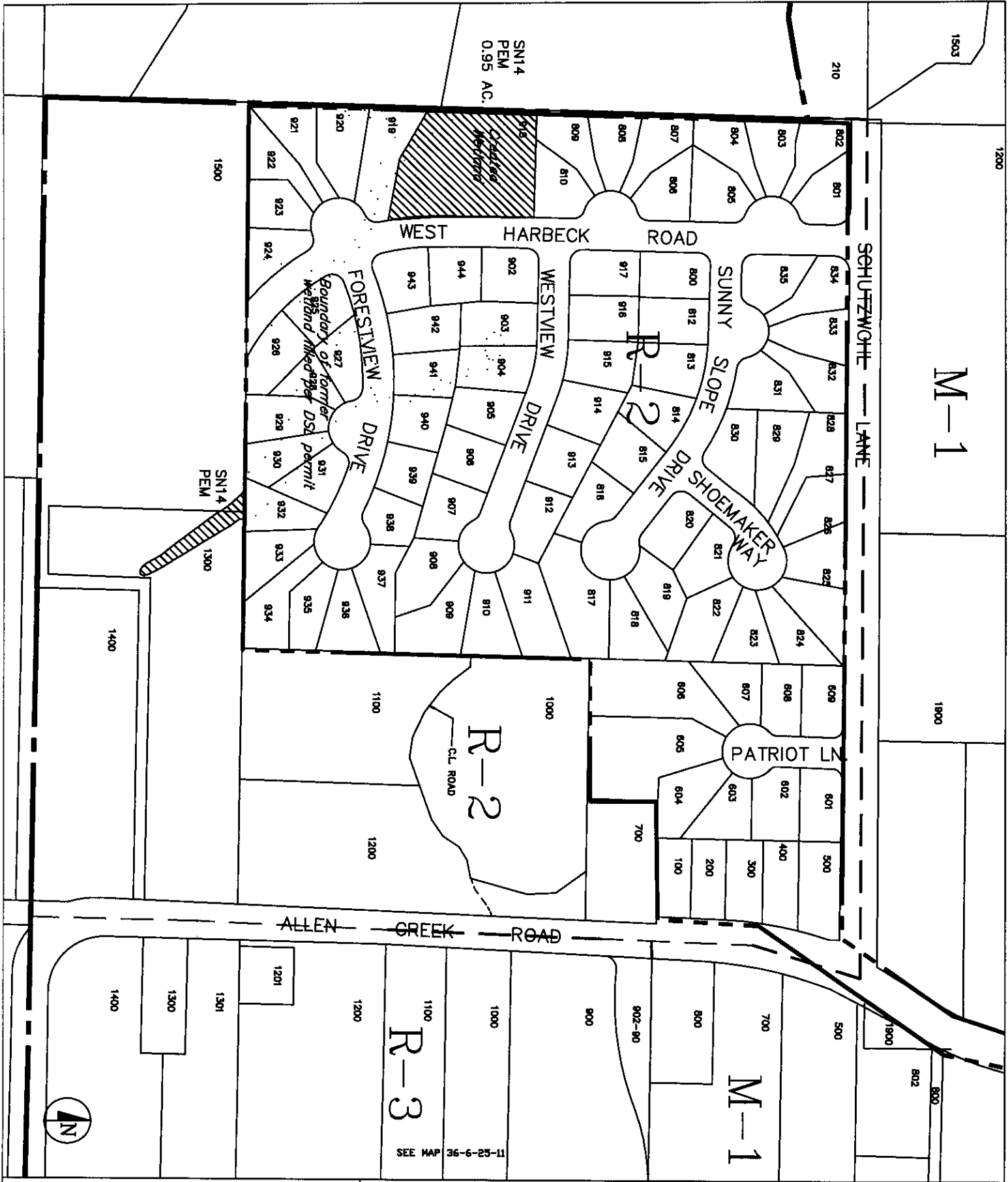
**GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA
WETLANDS INVENTORY**

T. 36 R. 6 SEC. 24 MAP 2(4)

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Map Prepared by the **City of Grants Pass**
Based on field determinations conducted by:
DEA DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
Field work: April 1992 Adopted:


	Urban Growth Boundary		Mapped Wetland
	City Limits		Delineated Wetland
	Zone Boundary		Wetland Buffer
	Property Lines & Tax Lot Nos.		Watershed Boundary
	Scale: 1 inch: 200 feet	PEM	Wetland Classification
		SK19	Wetland Identity Code














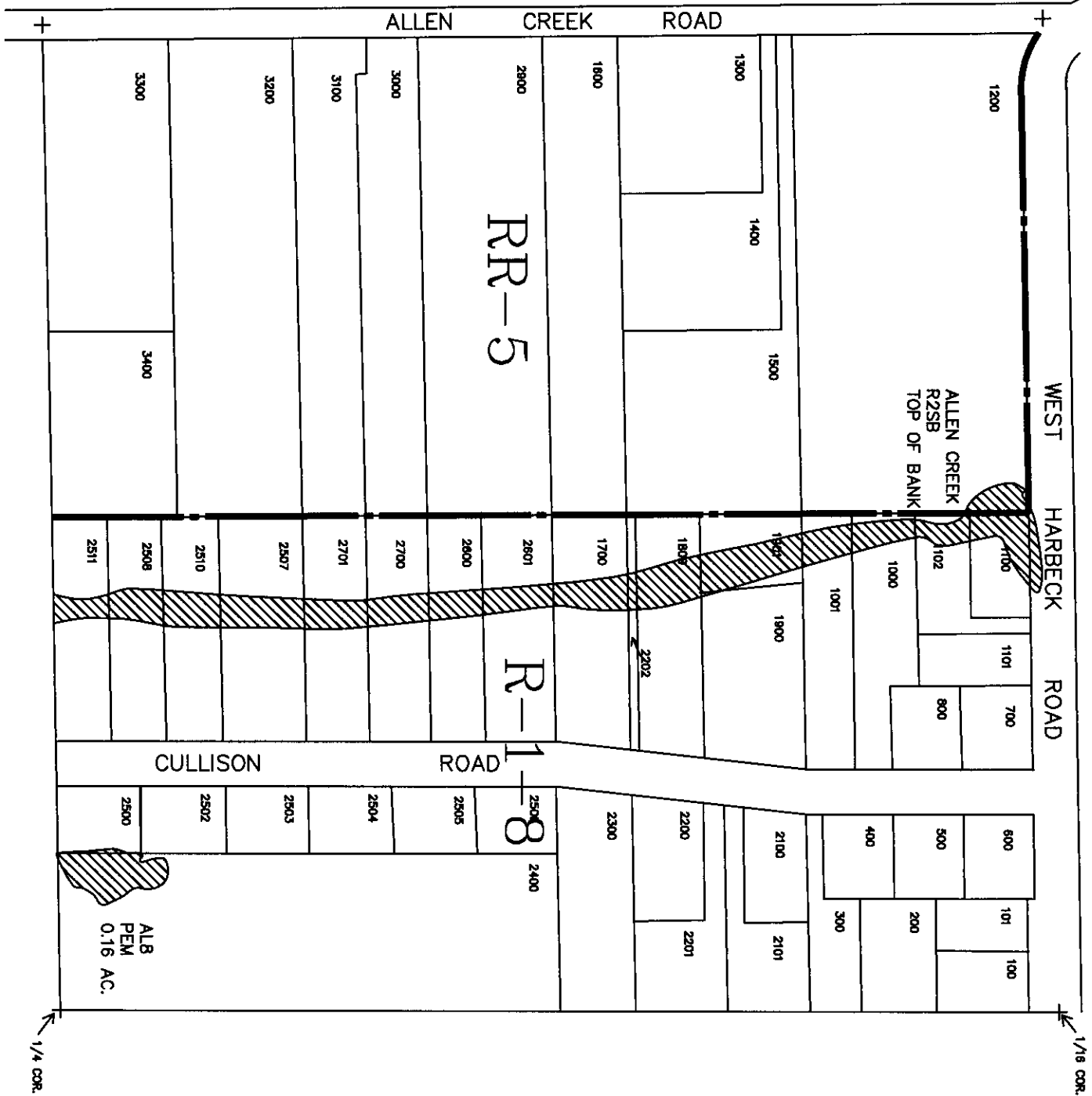
**GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA
WETLANDS INVENTORY**

T. 36 R. 6 SEC. 25 MAP 12

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Maps Prepared by the **City of Grants Pass**
 Based on field determinations conducted by:
 **DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.**
 Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
 Field work: April 1992 Adopted:

	Urban Growth Boundary		Mapped Wetland
	City Limits		Delineated Wetland
	Zone Boundary		Wetland Buffer
	Property Lines & Tax Lot Nos.		Watershed Boundary
	Scale: 1 inch=200 feet		Wetland Classification
			Wetland Identity Code



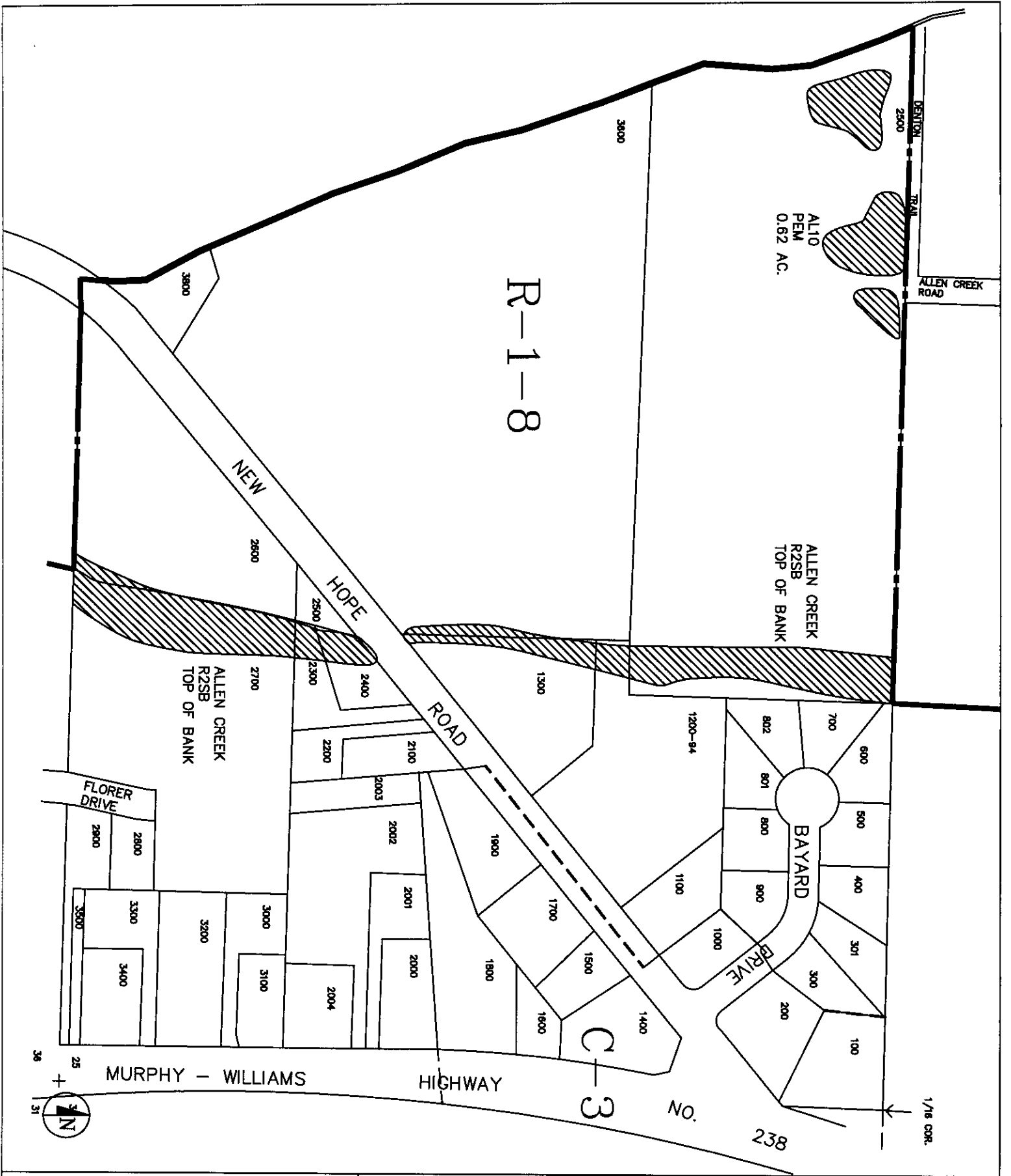
**GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA
WETLANDS INVENTORY**

T. 36 R. 6 SEC. 25 MAP 14

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Maps Prepared by the **City of Grants Pass**
Based on field determinations conducted by:
DEA DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
Field work: April 1992 Adopted:

	Urban Growth Boundary		Mapped Wetland
	City Limits		Delineated Wetland
	Zone Boundary		Wetland Buffer
	Property Lines & Tax Lot Nos.		Watershed Boundary
	Scale: 1 inch = 200 feet		Wetland Classification
			Wetland Identity Code



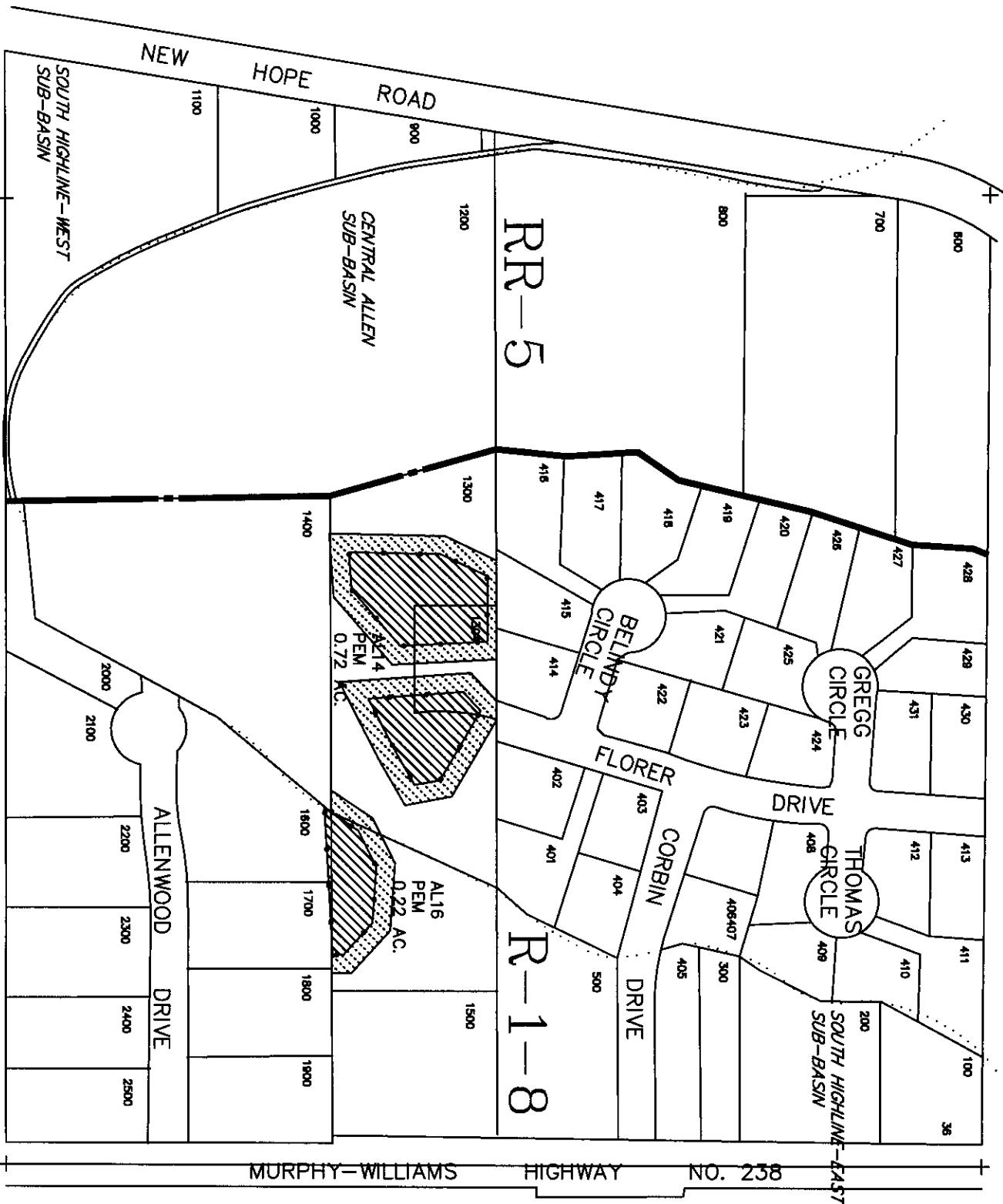
**GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA
WETLANDS INVENTORY**

T. 36 R. 6 SEC. 25 MAP 44

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Maps Prepared by the City of Grants Pass
Based on field determinations conducted by:
DEA DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
Field work: April 1992 Adopted:

	Urban Growth Boundary		Mapped Wetland
	City Limits		Delineated Wetland
	Zone Boundary		Wetland Buffer
	Property Lines & Tax Lot Nos.		Watershed Boundary
	Scale: 1 inch = 200 feet		Wetland Classification
			Wetland Identity Code



SEE MAP 36-6-36-1(4)

SEE MAP 36-6-25-44

SEE MAP 36-5-31-(22)

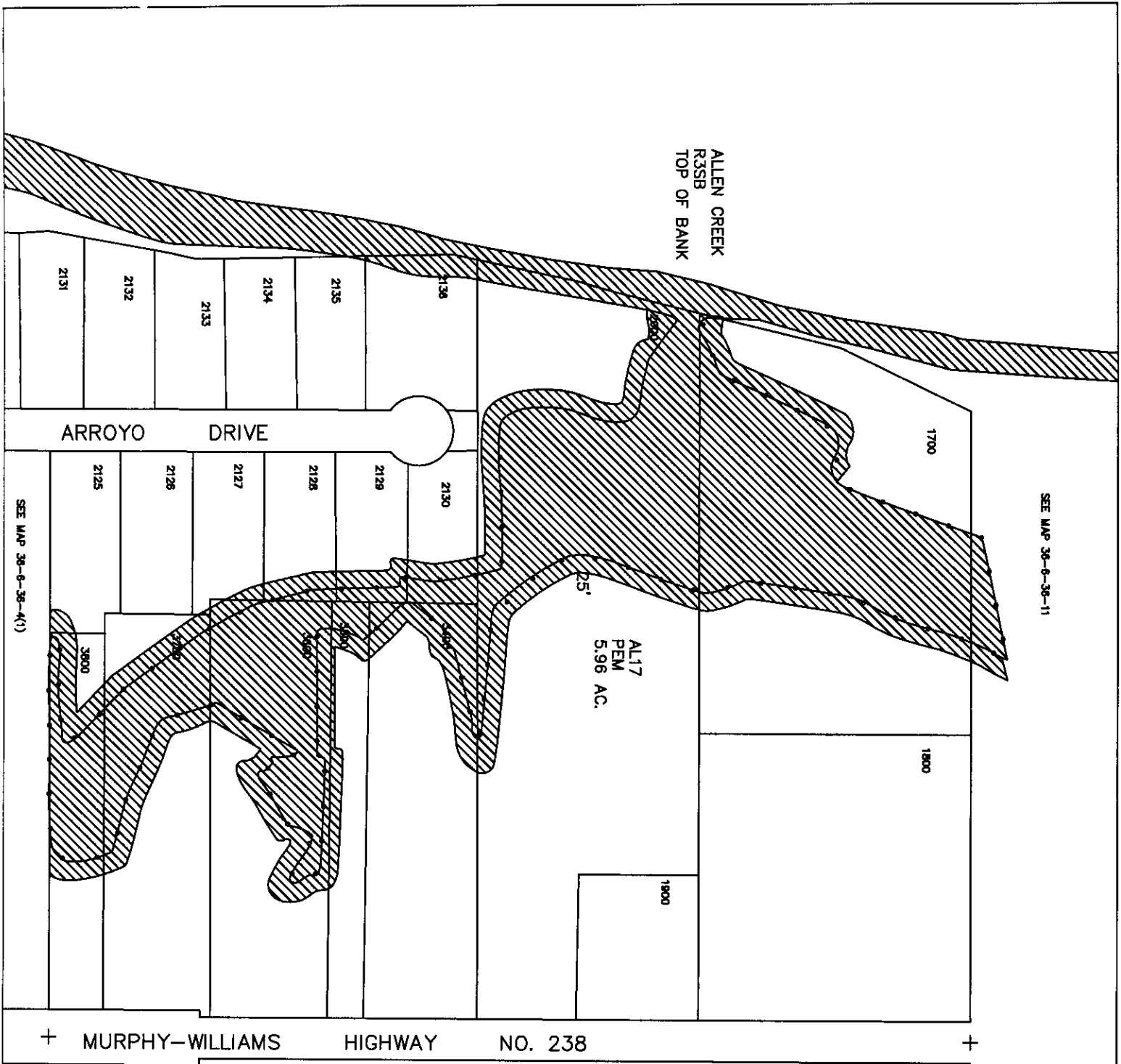


**GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA
WETLANDS INVENTORY**
T. 36 R. 6 SEC. 36 MAP 11

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Map Prepared by the: **City of Grants Pass**
Based on field determinations conducted by:
DEA DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
Field work: April 1992 Adopted:

	Urban Growth Boundary		Mapped Wetland
	City Limits		Delineated Wetland
	Zone Boundary		Wetland Buffer
	Property Lines & Tax Lot No.		Watershed Boundary
	101		Wetland Classification
	0 50 100		Wetland Identity Code
Scale: 1 inch: 200 feet			



SEE MAP 36-5-31-(23)



**GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA
WETLANDS INVENTORY**

T. 36 R. 6 SEC. 36 MAP 1(4)

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Maps Prepared by the: **City of Grants Pass**
Based on field determinations conducted by:
DEA DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
Field work: April 1992 Adopted:

	Urban Growth Boundary		Mapped Wetland
	City Limits		Delineated Wetland
	Zone Boundary		Wetland Buffer
	Property Lines & Tax Lot Nos.		Watershed Boundary
	Scale: 1 inch = 200 feet		Wetland Classification
		PEM	Wetland Identity Code
		SK19	Wetland Identity Code

Appendix B: Wetland Summary Sheets

WETLAND SUMMARY SHEET

Date of Field Determination: 4/21/92

Wetland Code: AL1

Field Determination By: Bruce Henderson

Wetland Data Points: B18

Location:

Legal: 36-5-19-24/6601,6602,6800

Other: South of West Park St. and east of Ringuette Street

Classification: PEM

Soil:

Series: Clawson

Color: 10YR 3/1

Hydrologic Basin: Allen Creek Basin / East Allen Sub-basin

Hydrologic Source: Natural drainage, Swell from the Southeast.

Size: 0.08 acre

Dominant Plant Community:

Overstory	Understory	Ground cover
		Broadbladed unknown grasses

Comments:

Determination based on soils and hydrology criteria. Site is in a draw with possible seasonal flow, disturbed through clearing and treatment for grass.

WETLAND SUMMARY SHEET

Date of Field Determination: 4/21/92

Wetland Code: AL7

Field Determination By: Bruce Henderson

Wetland Data Points: B10, AL7-1, AL7-2

Location:

Legal: 36-5-19-34/1400

Other: South of South Union Avenue

Classification: PSS

Soil:

Series: Clawson

Color: 10YR 4/1

Hydrologic Basin: Allen Creek Basin / Main Gravity Sub-basin

Hydrologic Source: Local drainage

Size: 0.19 acre

Dominant Plant Community:

Overstory	Understory	Ground cover
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	<i>Rubus ursinus</i> <i>Salix sp.</i>	Unknown Grass <i>Ranunculus repens</i>

Comments:

Determination based on positive wetland vegetation, soil, and hydrology criteria. Site is a hydrologically manipulated pasture. Drainage ditches run throughout the site, but do not effectively drain the site.

City is going to use this area as a wetland mitigation site for off-setting wetland impacts as a result of road improvements.

WETLAND SUMMARY SHEET

Date of Field Determination: 4/21/92

Wetland Code: AL8

Field Determination By: Larry Devroy

Wetland Data Points: D25

Location:

Legal: 36-6-25-14/2400,2500

Other: East of the end of Cullison Road

Classification: PEM

Soil:

Series: Clawson

Color: 10YR 4/1

Hydrologic Basin: Allen Creek Basin / Central Allen Sub-basin

Hydrologic Source: Natural drainage from the East

Size: 0.16 acre

Dominant Plant Community:

Overstory	Understory	Ground cover
	<i>Salix lasiandra</i>	<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>

Comments:

Determination based on positive wetland criteria for vegetation, soils, and hydrology. Soils saturated at surface with bright mottles. Small natural depression in the landscape. Developed on the west and south. Boundaries were determined where the vegetation changed and there was no longer any evidence of hydrology.

WETLAND SUMMARY SHEET

Date of Field Determination: 4/21/92
Field Determination By: Larry Devroy

Wetland Code: AL9
Wetland Data Points: D24

Location:

Legal: 36-5-30-32/301,400

Other: Southwest part of town, West of Williams Hwy, South of Mayfair Lane

Classification: PFO

Soil:

Series: Clawson

Color: 10YR 4/2

Hydrologic Basin: Allen Creek Basin / Central Allen Sub-basin

Hydrologic Source: Local drainage

Size: 0.11 acre

Dominant Plant Community:

Overstory	Understory	Ground cover
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	<i>Salix lasiandra</i> <i>Rubus discolor</i>	

Comments:

Determination based on wetland vegetation, soils, and hydrology criteria. Site is a recently cleared drainage channel (backhoe on-site during determination). Slow flowing water in creek bottom with evidence of channel scouring much higher on sides. This is part of Allen Creek.

WETLAND SUMMARY SHEET

Date of Field Determination: 4/22/92

Wetland Code: AL10

Field Determination By: Larry Devroy

Wetland Data Points: D31, D33-D34

Location:

Legal: 36-6-25-44/2500

Other: Southern end of Allen Creek Road

Classification: PEM

Soil:

Series: Clawson

Color: 10YR 4/2

Hydrologic Basin: Allen Creek Basin / Central Allen Sub-basin

Hydrologic Source: Local drainage

Size: 0.62 acre

Dominant Plant Community:

Overstory	Understory	Ground cover
		<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> <i>Juncus effusus</i>

Comments:

Determination based on positive wetland criteria for vegetation, soils, and hydrology. Soils are listed as hydric and exhibit dried-cracked dark surfaces in depressions. Grazing pressure moderate in vicinity of plot.

Removal/Fill permit submitted.

WETLAND SUMMARY SHEET

Date of Field Determination: 4/21/92
Field Determination By: Larry Devroy

Wetland Code: AL13
Wetland Data Points: D4

Location:

Legal: 36-5-31-22/500.501
Other: West of Williams Highway across from Corbin Drive

Classification: PEM

Soil:

Series: Siskiyou Color: 10YR 5/1

Hydrologic Basin: Allen creek Basin / South Highline East Sub-basin

Hydrologic Source: Local drainage

Size: 0.08 acre

Dominant Plant Community:

Overstory	Understory	Ground cover
		<i>Juncus effusus</i>

Comments:

Determination based on positive wetland vegetation, soils, and hydrology criteria. Site is a small wet pocket located in grassy field on 6% slope.

WETLAND SUMMARY SHEET

Date of Field Determination: 4/21/92

Wetland Code: AL14

Field Determination By: Larry Devroy

Wetland Data Points: D6

Location:

Legal: 36-6-36-11/1300,1304

Other: West of Williams Highway, south of Florer Lane, north of Allenwood Drive.

Classification: PEM

Soil:

Series: Clawson

Color: 10YR 6/2

Hydrologic Basin: Allen Creek Basin / Central Allen Sub-basin

Hydrologic Source: Ditches and natural drainage from East of Williams Highway

Size: 0.72 acre

Dominant Plant Community:

Overstory	Understory	Ground cover
		<i>Carex obnupta</i>

Comments:

Determination based on positive wetland criteria for vegetation, soils, and hydrology. Soils are hydric and saturated with free-standing water at 8 inches.

WETLAND SUMMARY SHEET

Date of Field Determination: 4/21/92

Wetland Code: AL16

Field Determination By: Larry Devroy

Wetland Data Points: D9

Location:

Legal: 36-6-36-11/1300,1600,1700

Other: West of Williams Highway, south of Corbin Drive, north of Allenwood Drive

Classification: PEM

Soil:

Series: Clawson

Color: 10YR 6/2; 6/3; 6/4

Hydrologic Basin: Allen Creek Basin / Central Allen Sub-basin

Hydrologic Source: Ditches and natural drainage from East of Williams Highway

Size: 0.22 acre

Dominant Plant Community:

Overstory	Understory	Ground cover
		<i>Typha latifolia</i>

Comments:

Determination based on positive wetland criteria for vegetation, soils, and hydrology. Soils are hydric and saturated with free-standing water in test pit at 15 inches.

WETLAND SUMMARY SHEET

Date of Field Determination: 4/21/92

Wetland Code: AL17

Field Determination By: Larry Devroy

Wetland Data Points: D10-D12 D14-D16

Location:

Legal: 36-6-36-14/1700,2000,2128,2129,2130,3400,3500,3600,3700,3800

Other: Between William Highway, Allenwood Drive, Allen Creek, and Arroyo Drive.

Classification: PEM

Soil:

Series: Clawson

Color: 10YR 3/2; 4/1; 4/2; 4/3; 6/1; 6/2

Hydrologic Basin: Allen Creek Basin / Upper Allen Sub-basin

Hydrologic Source: Drainage from East of Williams Highway, some irrigation

Size: 5.96 acres

Dominant Plant Community:

Overstory	Understory	Ground cover
<i>Salix lasiandra</i>	<i>Rubus discolor</i>	<i>Juncus effusus</i> <i>Festuca arundinacea</i> <i>Ranunculus repens</i> <i>Holcus lanatus</i> <i>Trifolium repens</i> <i>Equisetum hyemale</i>

Comments:

Determination based on soils and hydrology criteria. Agricultural site with altered vegetative community from heavy grazing. Strong soil and hydrologic indicators (soils are listed as hydric; standing water within 18 inches of surface).

WETLAND SUMMARY SHEET

Date of Field Determination: 4/21/92

Wetland Code: AL18*

Field Determination By: Larry Devroy

Wetland Data Points: D23

Location:

Legal: 36-5-31-23/1000

Other: East of Williams Highway, north of Morris Lane

Classification: PEM

Soil:

Series: Clawson

Color: Unknown

Hydrologic Basin: Allen Creek Basin / Upper Allen Sub-basin

Hydrologic Source: Local drainage

Size: 0.14 acre

Dominant Plant Community:

Overstory	Understory	Ground cover
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	<i>Salix sp.</i>	<i>Athyrium filix-femmina</i>

Comments:

Off-site determination. Wetland based on presence of hydrophytic vegetation (FAC-FACW) and free-flowing water in channel. Soils at edge of property are marginal with moderate-low chroma. Area soils are listed as hydric.

*= off-site determination.

WETLAND SUMMARY SHEET

Date of Field Determination: 4/21/92

Wetland Code: AL21

Field Determination By: Larry Devroy

Wetland Data Points: D20-D22

Location:

Legal: 36-5-31-33/800

Other: South of Williams Highway and the Golf Course, on southern Urban Growth Boundary

Classification: PEM

Soil:

Series: Clawson

Color: 10YR 6/2

Hydrologic Basin: Allen Creek Basin / Upper Allen Sub-basin

Hydrologic Source: On-site drainage

Size: 0.86 acre

Dominant Plant Community:

Overstory	Understory	Ground cover
		<i>Ranunculus repens</i> <i>Juncus effusus</i> <i>Plantago major</i>

Comments:

Determination based on positive wetland vegetation, soils, and hydrology criteria. Site is a disturbed horse pasture on a steep slope south of Espey Road. Vegetation is heavily grazed.

WETLAND SUMMARY SHEET

Date of Field Determination: 4/22/92
 Field Determination By: Paul Agrimis

Wetland Code: AL22, AL23, and AL26
 Wetland Data Points: A42, A44-A46, A48, S46, S48-S49

Location:

Legal: 36-5-29-42/3200 and 3300
 Other: West of Cloverlawn Drive and Fruitdale Cr. and South of Mayfield Dr.

Classification: PEM

Soil:

Series: Siskiyou/Barron Color: 10YR 4/1, 6/1 with mottles

Hydrologic Basin: Allen Creek Basin / South Highline East Sub-basin

Hydrologic Source: Local drainage

Size: 2.20 acres

Dominant Plant Community:

Overstory	Understory	Ground cover
<i>Quercus kelloggii</i> <i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i> <i>Juncus sp.</i> Low herb <i>Holcus lanatus</i>

Comments:

Seep areas. Determination based on soils and non-dominant hydrophytic vegetation in shrub and herb strata. Upland plants in tree strata. Soil is saturated at 16 inches in depth. Wetland hydrology is assumed positive. Natural drainage swale. Area was selectively cleared several years ago. Wetland boundary was determined where the vegetation changed and there were no longer evidence of wetland hydrology.

WETLAND SUMMARY SHEET

Date of Field Determination: 4/22/92
Field Determination By: Paul Agrimis

Wetland Code: AL24
Wetland Data Points: A47

Location:

Legal: 36-5-29-41/3200
Other: Southeast part of town, West of Cloverlawn Dr. SW corner of map 36-5-29-41.

Classification: PEM

Soil:

Series: Barron Color: 10YR 4/1

Hydrologic Basin: Allen Creek Basin / South Highline East Sub-basin

Hydrologic Source: Local drainage

Size: 0.56 acre

Dominant Plant Community:

Overstory	Understory	Ground cover
<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>		<i>Juncus sp.</i> <i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i>

Comments:

Determination based on positive wetland vegetation, soils and hydrology criteria.

WETLAND SUMMARY SHEET

Date of Field Determination: 4/22/92
 Field Determination By: Bruce Henderson

Wetland Code: GL2
 Wetland Data Points: B28

Location:

Legal: 36-5-6-44/208,209,210
 Other: North of North Hill Drive and east of Heidi Lane

Classification: PEMc/PSS

Soil:

Series: Jerome Color: 10YR 3/1

Hydrologic Basin: Gilbert Creek Basin / Upper Gilbert Sub-basin

Hydrologic Source: Fed by concrete lined drainage ditch to the north. Storm drain from North Hill Drive empties into the detention pond.

Size: 0.32 acre

Dominant Plant Community:

Overstory	Understory	Ground cover
<i>Salix sp.</i>	<i>Rubus ursinus</i> <i>Salix sp.</i>	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i> <i>Juncus effusus</i> <i>Typha latifolia</i>

Comments:

Determination is based on soils and hydrology. Relatively undisturbed site with some disturbance in the creek bed. The southern part of this site was expanded as a detention basin for the adjacent subdivision. There is an abrupt slope to the wetland.

DSL observed saturation of the surface on 7-14-92. Additional species identified include *Scirpus*, *Holcus*, *Salix*, *Rumex crispus*.

WETLAND SUMMARY SHEET

Date of Field Determination: 4/23/92

Wetland Code: _____ **GL3**

Field Determination By: Susan Cunningham

Wetland Data Points: _____ **C129**

Location:

Legal: 36-5-7-12/1000,12001

Other: West of Highland Avenue and North of Valley View Drive; behind Highland Market

Classification: PSS

Soil:

Series: Holland

Color: 10YR 6/2

Hydrologic Basin: Gilbert Creek Basin / Tokay Sub-basin

Hydrologic Source: Drainage for parking lot and building to the East and North.

Size: 0.08 acre

Dominant Plant Community:

Overstory	Understory	Ground cover
		<i>Typha latifolia</i> <i>Juncus effusus</i>

Comments:

Determination based on positive wetland vegetation, soils, and hydrology criteria. The site is blocked on the southern side by a concrete lined irrigation canal. Developed on all sides. Isolated depression.

WETLAND SUMMARY SHEET

Date of Field Determination: 4/23/92

Wetland Code: GL4

Field Determination By: Susan Cunningham

Wetland Data Points: C127-C128, S6-S7, GL4-1, GL4-8, GL4-9

Location:

Legal: 36-5-7-13/302,503,600,601,700,800,900,1001,1301,1400,1500,1501,1600,1700,1804,1805,1806,1901,1903,1904

Other: West of Highland Ave., south of Valley View Drive, and north of Pleasant View Drive

Classification: PFO/PEM

Soil:

Series: Holland/Siskiyou

Color: N4; 10YR 6/2

Hydrologic Basin: Gilbert Creek Basin / Tokay Sub-basin

Hydrologic Source: Affected by irrigation canals to the West and goes through it. Natural drainage.

Size: 1.24 acres

Dominant Plant Community:

Overstory	Understory	Ground cover
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	<i>Rubus discolor</i>	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> <i>Ranunculus repens</i> <i>Mentha arvensis</i> <i>Alpecuris pratenses</i> <i>Holcus lanatus</i> <i>Festuca arundinacea</i>

Comments:

Determination based on vegetation and soil criteria. Positive hydrology assumed. Water table is probably higher during normal rainfall years. Part of this area is a wetland/upland mosaic. Needs further study to delineate wetland boundary.

WETLAND SUMMARY SHEET

Date of Field Determination: 4/20/92

Wetland Code: JN1

Field Determination By: Susan Cunningham

Wetland Data Points: C26

Location:

Legal: 36-5-16-44/1300,1500; 36-5-21-11/100

Other: West of Ament Road and west of Jones Creek

Classification: R3SB

Soil:

Series: Abegg

Color: N4

Hydrologic Basin: Jones Creek

Hydrologic Source: Drainage ditches to the west.

Size: 0.21 acre

Dominant Plant Community:

Overstory	Understory	Ground cover
	<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i> <i>Juncus effusus</i> <i>Typha latifolia</i>

Comments:

Determination based on positive wetland vegetation, soils, and hydrology criteria. Small creek with very defined creek channel (rip-rapped for logging road).

WETLAND SUMMARY SHEET

Date of Field Determination: 4/21/92

Wetland Code: SN14

Field Determination By: Bruce Henderson

Wetland Data Points: B7

Location:

Legal: 36-6-25-12/900,1300,1500

Other: South of Schutzwahl Lane and west of Allen Creek Road

Classification: PEM

Soil:

Series: Clawson

Color: 10YR 4/2

Hydrologic Basin: Sand Creek Basin / Main Gravity Sub-basin

Hydrologic Source: Irrigation. Uppermost portion of this wetland is a stock pond

Size: 0.39 acre

Dominant Plant Community:

Overstory	Understory	Ground cover
	<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	<i>Ranunculus repens</i> Unidentified unknown grass

Comments:

Determination based on vegetation and soils criteria. Soils are listed as hydric and exhibit gleyed conditions in test pit. Site is an overgrown pasture with drainage into wetland supplied from an upland stockpond.

Salix Associates have performed a wetland delineation.

WETLAND SUMMARY SHEET

Date of Field Determination: 4/23/92 Wetland Code: SK2
Field Determination By: Susan Cunningham/Paul Agrimis Wetland Data Points: C118, A34

Location:

Legal: 36-5-8-31/100,200; 36-5-8-42/701,801
Other: On both sides of Ninth Street north of Steiger St. and south of Hillcrest Dr.

Classification: PFO/PEM

Soil:

Series: Clawson Color: 10YR 5/1; 10YR 3/3

Hydrologic Basin: Skunk Creek Basin / Central Skunk Sub-basin

Hydrologic Source: Local drainage and possibly leakage from irrigation.

Size: 0.48 acre

Dominant Plant Community:

Overstory	Understory	Ground cover
<i>Salix sp.</i> <i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	<i>Spiraea douglasii</i> <i>Rubus discolor</i>	<i>Ranunculus sp.</i> <i>Carex sp.</i> <i>Epilobium sp.</i> <i>Mentha arvensis</i>

Comments:

Determination based on vegetation and hydrology criteria. Apparently a former pasture, surrounding area is urban with development on north and south borders.

Part of the wetland west of 9th Street is not wetland under the 1987 COE manual.

WETLAND SUMMARY SHEET

Date of Field Determination: 4/23/92
Field Determination By: Susan Cunningham

Wetland Code: SK6
Wetland Data Points: C115-C116, S1, SK6-1

Location:

Legal: 36-5-17-21/1200,1300,1400,3100,3200
Other: Southeast corner of Seventh Street and Evelyn Avenue

Classification: PSS

Soil:

Series: Clawson Color: 10YR 3/2; 4/1

Hydrologic Basin: Skunk Creek Basin / Central Skunk Sub-basin

Hydrologic Source: Local drainage and street runoff

Size: 0.05 acre

Dominant Plant Community:

Overstory	Understory	Ground cover
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i> <i>Salix sp.</i>	<i>Rubus discolor</i> <i>Salix sp.</i>	<i>Carex sp.</i> <i>Festuca arundinacea</i> <i>Juncus tenuis</i> <i>Holcus lanatus</i>

Comments:

No indication of hydrology except heavily mottled soils. Vegetation is marginally hydrophytic. Site (vacant lot) is disturbed and ditched with some placed fill. Surface water flows from fill into lower-lying areas. Area appears to be affectively drained.

WETLAND SUMMARY SHEET

Date of Field Determination: 4/21/92
Field Determination By: Paul Agrimis

Wetland Code: SK10
Data Points: A7-A8, DSL3-DSL4

Location:

Legal: 36-5-17-42/900
Other: Northwest corner of the Grants Pass Parkway and the railroad, south of Litton Building

Classification: PSS/PEM

Soil:

Series: Barron/Wapato
Color: 10YR 2/1; 3/1 w/ 7.5YR 4/4 mottles

Hydrologic Basin: Skunk Creek Basin / Demaray Sub-basin

Hydrologic Source: On-site drainage

Size: 1.21 acres

Dominant Plant Community:

Overstory	Understory	Ground cover
		<i>Festuca arundinacea</i> <i>Carex sp.</i> <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>

Comments:

Determination based on hydrophytic vegetation criteria and presence of saturated soils. Site is in an agricultural field (ditched for drainage). Some fill has been placed on-site. Boundaries were not determined, and still need to be refined. *Alopecurus* is a good indicator of wetland edge. Hydrology was observed in April 1993.

WETLAND SUMMARY SHEET

Date of Field Determination: 4/21/92 **Wetland Code:** SK12
Field Determination By: P. Agrimis / S. Cunningham **Wetland Data Points:** A21-A22; A25; A27; A29; A30-
A31; C3-C4

Location:

Legal: In portions of 36-5-16-33, 36-5-21-12, 36-5-21-13, 36-5-21-14, and 36-5-21-21
Other: In East Grants Pass on both sides of railroad, large wetland.

Classification: PSS,PEM,PFO

Soil:

Series: Cove/Barron **Color:** 10YR 3/1; 3/2; 4/1; 4/2; 5/2

Hydrologic Basin: Skunk Creek Basin / East Skunk Sub-basin

Hydrologic Source: Ditch from the railroad tracks which is adjacent to the tracks

Size: 9.09 acres

Dominant Plant Community:

Overstory	Understory	Ground cover
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i> <i>Salix lasiandra</i>	<i>Rubus ursinus</i> <i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	<i>Typha latifolia</i> <i>Juncus effusus</i> <i>Festuca arundinacea</i> <i>Poa sp.</i> <i>Trifolium sp.</i> <i>Athyrium felix-femina</i>

Comments:

Determination based on soils and hydrology criteria, and that 50% of the dominate plants are OBL, FACW, and/or FAC species. Former pasture with some surface ponding in disturbed areas. Soil in fill area appears clayey with rock.

WETLAND SUMMARY SHEET

Date of Field Determination: 6-22-93
Field Determination By: Susan Cunningham

Wetland Code: SK17
Wetland Data Points: S5

Location:

Legal: 36-5-8-(12)/1090
Other: North of Hillcrest Drive and south of I-5

Classification: PEM

Soil:

Series: Clawson Color: 10YR 2/2 with mottles

Hydrologic Basin: Skunk Creek

Hydrologic Source: Drainage pipe running under I-5

Size: 0.55 acres

Dominant Plant Community:

Overstory	Understory	Ground cover
		<i>Holcus lanatus</i> <i>Juncus effusus</i> <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>

Comments:

Grazed pasture by horses. The wetland consists of a small drainage that runs from I-5 to Hillcrest Drive. This drainage catches surface run-off from surrounding higher land.

August 14, 1993, letter from DSL claims wetland as jurisdictional.

WETLAND SUMMARY SHEET

Date of Field Determination: 4/21/92

Wetland Code: VN1

Field Determination By: Susan Cunningham

Wetland Data Points: C53; C60, DSL12-DSL15

Location:

Legal: 36-6-13-13/1100,1200

Other: Southwest part of town, River Road forms southern boundary.

Classification: PEM

Soil:

Series: Clawson

Color: 10YR 5/1; 6/1 w/7.5YR 4/6 mottles

Hydrologic Basin: Vannoy Creek Basin / Fort Vannoy Slough Sub-basin

Hydrologic Source: Local drainage

Size: 1.63 acres

Dominant Plant Community:

Overstory	Understory	Ground cover
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i> <i>Salix sp.</i> <i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	<i>Rubus discolor</i>	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> <i>Mentha arvensis</i> <i>Parentucellia fiosa</i> <i>Fescue arundicanaceae</i>

Comments:

Determination based on positive wetland vegetation, soils, and hydrology criteria. Site is disturbed area between new development and road (prior home site). Ditch runs through property but does not effectively drain this field. Soils match the Jerome soil profile.

DSL documented hydrology at site in July 1992 and March 1994.

WETLAND SUMMARY SHEET

Date of Field Determination: 4/21/92

Wetland Code: VN2

Field Determination By: Susan Cunningham

Wetland Data Points: C66

Location:

Legal: 36-6-13-14/2600,2800,2900,3200,3201

Other: North of "G" Street, south of the railroad, and west of city limits

Classification: PFO

Soil:

Series: Barron

Color: 10YR6/2

Hydrologic Basin: Vannoy Creek Basin / Fort Vannoy Slough Sub-basin

Hydrologic Source: Upland drainage

Size: 1.33 acres

Dominant Plant Community:

Overstory	Understory	Ground cover
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i> <i>Salix sp.</i>	<i>Rubus discolor</i> <i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	

Comments:

Vennoy Creek. Determination based on vegetation and soils criteria. No water in creek at this time, but assumed to be present during periods of normal rainfall.

WETLAND SUMMARY SHEET

Date of Field Determination: 4/22/92 **Wetland Code:** VN3
Field Determination By: Susan Cunningham **Wetland Data Points:** C108-C109, S12-S14, VN3-1

Location:

Legal: 36-5-18-23/2100,2101,2200,2300,2301,2400,2500
Other: North of Jordan St., east of Western Ave., west of Eastern Ave.

Classification: PEM, PFO

Soil:

Series: Clawson **Color:** 10YR 4/1; 4/2

Hydrologic Basin: Vannoy Creek Basin / West Gilbert Sub-basin

Hydrologic Source: The upper part receives drainage from the railroad tracks. Water for the lower part comes from an irrigation pipe.

Size: 0.38 acres

Dominant Plant Community:

Overstory	Understory	Ground cover
<i>Salix sp.</i> <i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	<i>Spiraea douglassi</i>	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i> <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>

Comments:

Determination based on low soil chroma and mottles, SCS indicated hydric soils, and hydrophytic vegetation. Disturbed area with some placed fill. Hydrology has likely been altered.

WETLAND SUMMARY SHEET

Date of Field Determination: 4/22/92

Wetland Code: VN5

Field Determination By: Susan Cunningham

Wetland Data Points: C111, C113-C114, S9

Location:

Legal: 36-5-18-22/100,500,912,913,1201,1300,1600; 36-5-18-23/100

Other: Along the railroad tracks in west Grants Pass. North of Foundry, east of Sunhill Dr.

Classification: PFO, PEMs, PEM

Soil:

Series: Clawson

Color: 10YR 3/2

Hydrologic Basin: Vannoy Creek Basin / West Gilbert Sub-basin

Hydrologic Source: Drainage from the hills to the north, drainage from the Railroad.

Size: 1.42 acres

Dominant Plant Community:

Overstory	Understory	Ground cover
<i>Salix sp.</i> <i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	<i>Rubus discolor</i> <i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	<i>Typha latifolia</i> <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> <i>Ranunculus repens</i> <i>Carex sp.</i>

Comments:

Determination based on vegetation and soils criteria. Railroad and adjacent development have disturbed area, likely affecting the water table (hydrology). The wetland is disturbed from the railroad and road crossings. There is development and landscaping on the northern end and roads on the southern end.

WETLAND SUMMARY SHEET

Date of Field Determination: 4/21/92
Field Determination By: Susan Cunningham

Wetland Code: VN7
Wetland Data Points: C64

Location:

Legal: 36-6-13-14/3100,3200
Other: North of "G" Street, west of Leonard Road

Classification: PFO

Soil:

Series: Clawson Color: 10YR 3/2

Hydrologic Basin: Vannoy Creek Basin / Fort Vannoy Sub-basin

Hydrologic Source: Drainage from property to the north, possible seepage from the irrigation canal.

Size: 0.51 acre

Dominant Plant Community:

Overstory	Understory	Ground cover
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	<i>Rubus discolor</i> <i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	<i>Juncus effusus</i>

Comments:

Heavily disturbed area. Some trees are being cleared for road widening. Area is totally overgrown with blackberries. This is a small undeveloped area between development on the west, canal to the north, and roads on the east and south sides. Water is impounded here from road run-off and seepage from the canal. Wetland boundaries were determined where the vegetation changes and there is not longer evidence of wetland hydrology. Soils are listed as hydric with mottles present. Upper 8 inches within test pit exhibited low chroma soils.

WETLAND SUMMARY SHEET

Date of Field Determination: 4/22/92
Field Determination By: Susan Cunningham

Wetland Code: VN8
Wetland Data Points: C70; C73-C74

Location:

Legal: 36-6-13-41/100
Other: South of "G" Street and west of Leonard St.

Classification: PEM

Soil:

Series: Clawson/Banning Color: 10YR 4/1; 6/1; 6/2

Hydrologic Basin: Vannoy Creek Basin / Fort Vannoy Slough Sub-basin

Hydrologic Source: Run-off from "G" Street

Size: 0.54 acre

Dominant Plant Community:

Overstory	Understory	Ground cover
		<i>Holcus lanatus</i> <i>Ranunculus repens</i> <i>Mentha arvensis</i> <i>Plantago sp.</i>

Comments:

Determination based on positive wetland vegetation, soils, and assumed hydrology. Soils are on the hydric list, and are moist at 18 inches in depth. Site is a recently mowed field near a former home site.

WETLAND SUMMARY SHEET

Date of Field Determination: 4/21/92
 Field Determination By: Susan Cunningham

Wetland Code: VN9
 Wetland Data Points: C42, C45, C47, C50, C67-
 C69, C75, C78-C81, C84-C85, C89, C91, C93-C94;
 C104, S21, S22, VN9-2

Location:

Legal: 36-6-13-4
 Other: South of River Road and on both sides of Lincoln Road

Classification: PFO/PEM

Soil:

Series: Clawson/Wapato Color: 10YR; 2/1; 3/1; 3/2; 4/1; 5/2; 6/1; 6/2

Hydrologic Basin: Vannoy Creek Basin / Fort Vannoy Slough Sub-basin

Hydrologic Source: Irrigation from southeast, natural drainage from northeast. Some upland drainage

Size: 14.24 acres

Dominant Plant Community:

Overstory	Understory	Ground cover
<i>Quercus garryana</i> <i>Salix sp.</i>	<i>Rubus discolor</i> <i>Salix sp.</i>	<i>Ranunculus repens</i> <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> <i>Typha latifolia</i> <i>Mentha arvensis</i> <i>Juncus effusus</i> <i>Holcus lanatus</i>

Comments:

Determination based on vegetation and soils criteria. Non-dominant hydrophytic vegetation throughout site. Site is either actively grazed or mowed, with filling and culverting to the west affecting ground hydrology. Listed as hydric soils.

WETLAND SUMMARY SHEET

Date of Field Determination: 4/22/92
 Field Determination By: Susan Cunningham

Wetland Code: VN10
 Wetland Data Points: C103, E5

Location:

Legal: 36-6-13-44/5000,5100,5101,5200,5700
 Other: Southwest part of town, Bridge St. forms northern boundary.

Classification: PEM

Soil:

Series: Banning Color: 10YR3/2

Hydrologic Basin: Vannoy Creek Basin / Fort Vannoy Slough Sub-basin

Hydrologic Source: Possibly the irrigation canal

Size: 0.30 acre

Dominant Plant Community:

Overstory	Understory	Ground cover
		<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>

Comments:

Determination based on soils and vegetation criteria. Positive indirect indicators of hydrology present (moist soils at depths greater than 18 inches; low soil chroma with bright mottles). Wetland continues outside inventory study area.

Off-site determination.

WETLAND SUMMARY SHEET

Date of Field Determination: 4/21/92
Field Determination By: Susan Cunningham

Wetland Code: VN11
Wetland Data Points: C32

Location:

Legal: 36-6-24-21/202; 36-6-24-24/1600

Other: West of Rogue Lea Lane, North and south of Webster Lane, in the Rogue Lea Estates Mobile Home Park

Classification: POW

Soil:

Series: Newberg

Color: 10YR 3/3

Hydrologic Basin: Vannoy Creek Basin / Fort Vannoy Slough Sub-basin

Hydrologic Source: Local drainage, high water table from Rogue River

Size: 10.36 acres

Dominant Plant Community:

Overstory	Understory	Ground cover
	<i>Rubus discolor</i>	<i>Typha latifolia</i> <i>Juncus effusus</i>

Comments:

Artificially created lakes in mobile home retirement park. Determination based on vegetation and hydrology criteria. Soils are not listed as hydric, mostly sand with river rock. Wetland limits are confined to top-of-bank. Limits are top-of-bank.

Appendix C: Wetland Functional Evaluation Summary

Appendix C: Wetland Functional Evaluation Summary

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WETLAND INVENTORY FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION SUMMARY

Wetland Code: AL 1
 Wetland Data Points: B18
 Legal Location: 36-5-19-2

FUNCTION	RATING	RATIONALE
General Site Condition (within 200 feet of wetland limit)	Disturbed	Wetland is surrounded by commercial (60%) and residential (40%) land use, impacting the majority of this site. Hydrologic alterations to this wetland (filling and impounding roads) have occurred with development. Probable pollutant input from roads. No observed exotic plant species present.
Buffer Quality	Moderate	Wetland buffer consists of 100% woody scrub-shrub vegetation, averaging 25 to 50 feet in depth.
Natural Biological Support	Low	Ephemeral wetland consisting of isolated depressions less than 5 acres in total area. Uniform habitat type (PEM) with low vegetative diversity and/or interspersed, and low connectivity with other habitat types.
Flood/Stormwater Control	Low	Wetland is less than 5 acres in area, consisting of small isolated depressions with limited ability for stormwater attenuation.
Water Quality Improvement	Moderate	Little or no surface flow observed. Wetland may detain 25 to 50% of surface runoff. Surrounding area has low (<50%) vegetative density. Probable pollutant input limited to runoff from adjacent roads and surrounding residential/commercial land use.
Open Space/Aesthetics	Low	Structural diversity is low. Accessibility is low. Medium presence of wildlife.
Education/Recreation	Low	Structural diversity is low. Accessibility is low. Low presence of wildlife. No open water.
CUMULATIVE FUNCTIONAL RATIONALE AND NARRATIVE		
	Low	The wetland has limited ability for stormwater attenuation. It has no connection to fish habitat. Its small size (0.08 acres) and location within a built area provide little connection to the overall ecosystem.

**WETLAND INVENTORY
 FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION SUMMARY**

Wetland Code: AL 7
Wetland Data Points: B10
Legal Location: 36-5-30-2

FUNCTION	RATING	RATIONALE
General Site Condition (within 200 feet of wetland limit)	Moderately Disturbed	Wetland is surrounded by 100% grazed agricultural land use. Limited hydrologic alterations occur in this wetland (drainage ditches/diversions) from agricultural practices. No observed pollutant inputs to this site. No observed exotic plant species present.
Buffer Quality	Low	Wetland buffer consists of 100% herbaceous vegetation covering approximately 75% of wetland perimeter. Only moderate height difference between wetland and buffer vegetative structures.
Natural Biological Support	Low	Ephemeral wetland consisting of isolated depressions less than 5 acres in total area. Uniform habitat type (PSS) with low vegetative diversity and/or interspersed, and low connectivity with other habitat types.
Flood/Stormwater Control	Low	Wetland is less than 5 acres in area, consisting of small isolated depressions with limited ability for stormwater attenuation.
Water Quality Improvement	Moderate	Little or no surface flow observed. Wetland may detain <25% of surface runoff. Surrounding area has moderate (50 to 80%) vegetative density. Probable pollutant input limited to surrounding agricultural land use.
Open Space/Aesthetics	Moderate	Structural diversity is low. Visibility to public is low. Low presence of wildlife. No open water.
Education/Recreation	Low	Structural diversity is low. Accessibility is low. Low presence of wildlife. No open water.
CUMULATIVE FUNCTIONAL RATIONALE AND NARRATIVE		
	Low	The wetland has limited ability for stormwater attenuation. It has no connection to fish habitat. Its small size (0.19 acres) and limited connection to other habitats minimize its value in the natural landscape

WETLAND INVENTORY

FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION SUMMARY

Wetland Code: AL 8

Wetland Data Points: D25

Legal Location: 36-6-25-1

FUNCTION	RATING	RATIONALE
General Site Condition (within 200 feet of wetland limit)	Disturbed	Wetland is surrounded by 50% grazed agricultural, 25% commercial, and 25% residential land use. No observed hydrologic alterations. Probable pollutant inputs from impervious surface runoff from adjacent school, commercial area, and subdivision. No observed exotic plant species present.
Buffer Quality	Moderate	Wetland buffer consists of 100% herbaceous vegetation covering approximately 75% of wetland perimeter. Only moderate height difference between wetland and buffer vegetative structures.
Natural Biological Support	Low	Ephemeral wetland consisting of isolated depressions less than 5 acres in total area. Uniform habitat type (PEM) with low vegetative diversity and/or interspersions, and low connectivity with other habitat types.
Flood/Stormwater Control	Low	Wetland is less than 5 acres in area, consisting of small isolated depressions with limited ability for stormwater attenuation.
Water Quality Improvement	Moderate	Moderate surface flow observed. Wetland may detain 25 to 50% of surface runoff. Surrounding area has moderate (50 to 80%) vegetative density. Probable pollutant input limited to upstream non-point runoff from surrounding land use.
Open Space/Aesthetics	Low	Structural diversity is low. Visibility to public is low. Low presence of wildlife. No open water.
Education/Recreation	Low	Structural diversity is low. Accessibility is low. Low presence of wildlife. No open water.
CUMULATIVE FUNCTIONAL RATIONALE AND NARRATIVE		
	Low	Little or no overland flows were observed in the wetland. The wetland has limited ability for stormwater attenuation. It has no connection to fish habitats. Its small size (0.16 acres) and its limited connections to other habitats minimize its value in the natural environment.

**WETLAND INVENTORY
 FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION SUMMARY**

Wetland Code: AL 9
Wetland Data Points: D24
Legal Location: 36-5-30-3

FUNCTION	RATING	RATIONALE
General Site Condition (within 200 feet of wetland limit)	Disturbed	Wetland is surrounded by 40% commercial, 50% residential, and 10% roadway land use. Hydrologic alterations to site from dredging and filling. Probable pollutant inputs from impervious surface runoff only. No observed exotic plant species present. At least 50% of this site impacted from clearing.
Buffer Quality	Low	No wetland buffer.
Natural Biological Support	Moderate	Wetland (less than 5 acres in area) consisting of moderate vegetative structure (PFO), low vegetative diversity and/or interspersions, and low connectivity with other habitat types. Wetland associated with permanent surface water.
Flood/Stormwater Control	Low	Wetland is less than 5 acres in area, consisting of small isolated depressions with limited ability for stormwater attenuation.
Water Quality Improvement	Low	Rapid surface flow observed. Wetland may detain <25% of surface runoff. Surrounding area has low (<50%) vegetative density. Probable pollutant input limited to upstream non-point runoff from surrounding land use.
Open Space/Aesthetics	Low	Structural diversity is low. Visibility to public is moderate. Low presence of wildlife.
Education/Recreation	Low	Structural diversity is low. Accessibility is low. Low presence of wildlife. No open water.
CUMULATIVE FUNCTIONAL RATIONALE AND NARRATIVE		
	Low	The wetland is a ditch that carries a modest amount of storm water discharge. It has no connection to fish habitats. The wetland's small size (0.11 acres) and lack of connection to other habitats minimize the wetland's value in the natural landscape.

**WETLAND INVENTORY
 FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION SUMMARY**

Wetland Code: AL10
Wetland Data Points: D31;D33-D34
Legal Location: 36-6-25-4

FUNCTION	RATING	RATIONALE
General Site Condition (within 200 feet of wetland limit)	Disturbed	Surrounding land use 50% grazed agricultural and 50% residential. Hydrologic alterations to site from filling and drainage ditches/diversions. Probable pollutant inputs from residential impervious surface runoff. Exotic plant species present (40% cover, Reed canary grass). Grazing practices impact 50% of site.
Buffer Quality	Moderate	Wetland buffer primarily of native herbaceous species. Existing buffer width less than 25 feet over 40% of site, and 25 to 50 feet over 50% of site. No buffer on approximately 10% of wetland edge.
Natural Biological Support	Low	Ephemeral wetland consisting of isolated depressions less than 5 acres in total area. Uniform habitat type (PEM) with low vegetative diversity and/or interspersion, and low connectivity with other habitat types.
Flood/Stormwater Control	Low	Wetland is less than 5 acres in area, consisting of small isolated depressions with limited ability for stormwater attenuation.
Water Quality Improvement	Moderate	Rapid surface flow observed. Wetland may detain <25% of surface runoff. Surrounding area has moderate (50 to 80%) vegetative density. Probable pollutant input limited to upstream non-point runoff from surrounding land use.
Open Space/Aesthetics	Low	Structural diversity is low. Visibility to public is moderate. Low presence of wildlife.
Education/Recreation	Low	Structural diversity is low. Accessibility is moderate. Low presence of wildlife. No open water.
CUMULATIVE FUNCTIONAL RATIONALE AND NARRATIVE		
	Low	Little or no overland flows were observed in the wetland. The wetland has limited ability for stormwater attenuation. Although the wetland is near Allen Creek, it has no direct connections. The wetland's limited connection to other habitats minimizes its value in the natural environment.

WETLAND INVENTORY FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION SUMMARY

Wetland Code: AL13
Wetland Data Points: D4
Legal Location: 36-5-31-2

FUNCTION	RATING	RATIONALE
<p>General Site</p> <p>Condition (within 200 feet of wetland limit)</p>	<p>Moderately</p> <p>Disturbed</p>	<p>Surrounding land use 50% grazed agricultural and 50% residential.</p> <p>Hydrologic alterations to site from drainage ditches/diversions and blocked inlets/outlets. Probable pollutant inputs from agricultural runoff. No exotic plant species observed. Grazing practices impact 50% of site.</p>
Buffer Quality	Low	Wetland buffer primarily of grass/lawn. Existing buffer width less than 25 feet over 100% of site with little structural diversity between wetland and buffer.
Natural Biological Support	Low	Ephemeral wetland consisting of isolated depressions less than 5 acres in total area. Uniform habitat type (PEM) with low vegetative diversity and/or interspersions, and low connectivity with other habitat types.
Flood/Stormwater Control	Low	Wetland is less than 5 acres in area, consisting of small isolated depressions with limited ability for stormwater attenuation.
Water Quality Improvement	Moderate	Rapid surface flow observed. Wetland may detain <25% of surface runoff. Surrounding area has low (<50%) vegetative density. Probable pollutant input limited to runoff from surrounding agricultural land use.
Open Space/Aesthetics	Low	Structural diversity is low. Visibility to public is high. Low presence of wildlife.
Education/Recreation	Low	Structural diversity is low. Accessibility is low. Low presence of wildlife. Small amount open water.
CUMULATIVE FUNCTIONAL RATIONALE AND NARRATIVE		
	Low	The wetland has limited ability for storm water attenuation. It has no connection to fish habitats. Its small size (0.08 acres), low structural diversity, moderately disturbed site, low connectivity other habitats, and poor buffer limit this wetland's functions in the natural environment.

**WETLAND INVENTORY
 FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION SUMMARY**

Wetland Code: AL14
Wetland Data Points: D6;D9
Legal Location: 36-6-36-1

FUNCTION	RATING	RATIONALE
General Site Condition (within 200 feet of wetland limit)	Disturbed	Surrounding land use 50% grazed agricultural and 50% residential. No observed hydrologic alterations to site. No observed pollutant inputs from agricultural runoff. No exotic plant species observed. Grazing practices impact 25 to 50% of site.
Buffer Quality	Moderate	Wetland buffer primarily of undisturbed herbaceous native species. Existing buffer width less than 25 feet over 100% of site with moderate structural diversity between wetland and buffer.
Natural Biological Support	Moderate	Wetland (less than 5 acres in area) consisting of low vegetative structure (PEM), low vegetative diversity and/or interspersion, and low connectivity with other habitat types. Buffer is undisturbed native vegetation. Wetland associated with permanent surface water.
Flood/Stormwater Control	Moderate	Wetland is less than 5 acres in area, consisting of small isolated depressions with moderate ability for stormwater attenuation within floodplain.
Water Quality Improvement	High	Little or no surface flow observed. Wetland may detain >50% of surface runoff. Surrounding area has high (>80%) vegetative density. Probable pollutant input limited to runoff from surrounding agricultural land use.
Open Space/Aesthetics	Low	Structural diversity is low. Visibility to public is moderate. Low presence of wildlife.
Education/Recreation	Low	Structural diversity is low. Accessibility is moderate. Low presence of wildlife. Small amount open water.
CUMULATIVE FUNCTIONAL RATIONALE AND NARRATIVE		
	Moderate	The wetland has moderate ability for storm water attenuation. It has a high value for water quality improvement. It has no connection to fish habitat.

**WETLAND INVENTORY
 FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION SUMMARY**

Wetland Code: AL16
Wetland Data Points: D9
Legal Location: 36-6-36-1

FUNCTION	RATING	RATIONALE
General Site Condition (within 200 feet of wetland limit)	Disturbed	Ditched natural drainage east of Williams Highway. Surrounding land use consists of 50% grazed agricultural and 50% residential. Apparent impacts to the site include grazing and development. There are no known pollutants entering the wetland.
Buffer Quality	High	Buffers are generally undisturbed and are composed of native herbaceous vegetation. The buffer around the wetland is between 25-50 feet in width.
Natural Biological Support	Moderate	Wetland (0.22 acres) consisting of one habitat type, little or no habitat interspersed, few habitat features, and few connections to other habitat types. This wetland is surrounded by a relatively undisturbed, wide buffer.
Flood/Stormwater Control	Low	Wetland is 0.22 acres, within the flood plain of a natural drainage swale.
Water Quality Improvement	High	Little or no surface flow observed. Surrounding area has high (>80%) vegetative density. Wetland may detain >50% overland runoff. Downstream from non-point pollutants.
Open Space/Aesthetics	Low	Wetland has little structural diversity. Its visibility is moderate. It has low presence of wildlife.
Education/Recreation	Low	Structural diversity is low. Accessibility is low. It has low presence of wildlife. It has no open water.
CUMULATIVE FUNCTIONAL RATIONALE AND NARRATIVE		
	Low	The wetland has poor ability for storm water attenuation. Surface wetland tie into an irrigation ditch, so the wetland has no direct ties to fish habitat.

**WETLAND INVENTORY
 FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION SUMMARY**

Wetland Code: AL17
Wetland Data Points: D10-D12; D14-D16
Legal Location: 36-6-36-1

FUNCTION	RATING	RATIONALE
General Site Condition (within 200 feet of wetland limit)	Disturbed	Surrounding land use 50% grazed agricultural and 50% residential. Hydrologic alterations to site include dredging, filling, and drainage ditches/diversions. Probable pollutant inputs from agricultural and adjacent subdivision runoff. No exotic plant species observed. Grazing practices impact greater than 50% of site.
Buffer Quality	Low	Wetland buffer primarily of grass/lawn structure. Existing buffer width less than 25 feet over 40% of site, and 25 to 50 feet over 40% of site. No buffer on approximately 20% of wetland edge.
Natural Biological Support	Moderate	Wetland (5 to 10 acres in area) consisting of moderate vegetative structure (PEM), moderate vegetative diversity and/or interspersed, with some connectivity to other habitat types. Buffer is undisturbed native vegetation. Wetland associated with permanent surface water.
Flood/Stormwater Control	Moderate	Wetland is 5 to 10 acres in area, consisting of isolated depressions with moderate ability for stormwater attenuation within floodplain.
Water Quality Improvement	Moderate	Moderate surface flow observed. Wetland may detain >50% of surface runoff. Surrounding area has high (>80%) vegetative density. Probable pollutant input limited to upstream runoff from surrounding agricultural and residential land use.
Open Space/Aesthetics	Moderate	Structural diversity is low. Accessibility is low. Low presence of wildlife.
Education/Recreation	Moderate	Structural diversity is low. Accessibility is moderate. Low presence of wildlife. No open water.
CUMULATIVE FUNCTIONAL RATIONALE AND NARRATIVE		
	Moderate	The wetland has a moderate ability for storm water attenuation. Some overland flow is carried through the wetland. The wetland is adjacent to and has direct ties to Allen Creek, so the wetland may have some influence on fish habitat.

**WETLAND INVENTORY
 FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION SUMMARY**

Wetland Code: AL18
Wetland Data Points: D23
Legal Location: 36-5-31-2

FUNCTION	RATING	RATIONALE
General Site Condition (within 200 feet of wetland limit)	Moderate	Off-site determination, site was posted no trespassing. Surrounding land use 70% harvested forest, 20% cultivated agriculture, 5% residential, and 5% road. Probable pollutant inputs from road and agriculture. No exotic plant species observed. No evidence of hydrological alteration.
Buffer Quality	Moderate	Buffers surrounding the site are forested and somewhat disturbed.
Natural Biological Support	Moderate	The wetland (0.14 acre) has moderate vegetation structure with two habitat types, and is associated with permanent surface water from the canal. There is little or no interspersion and few habitat features. Low plant diversity. Some connection to other habitat types.
Flood/Stormwater Control	Moderate	Wetland is 0.14 acre and with the flood plain of a natural drainage.
Water Quality Improvement	Moderate	There is rapid flow through the site and detains <25% overland runoff. The wetland has <50% vegetation density, and is downstream from point discharge.
Open Space/Aesthetics	Moderate	Structural diversity is high. Visibility to public is moderate. Low presence of wildlife.
Education/Recreation	Low	Structural diversity is high. Accessibility is low. Low presence of wildlife. Small amount open water.
CUMULATIVE FUNCTIONAL RATIONALE AND NARRATIVE		
	Moderate	The wetland has poor ability for storm water attenuation. The wetland has no connection to fish habitats. The wetland's small size (0.14 acres) and lack of connection to other aquatic habitats limit the value of the wetland in the natural environment.

WETLAND INVENTORY FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION SUMMARY

Wetland Code: AL21
 Wetland Data Points: D20-D22; S39
 Legal Location: 36-5-31-3

FUNCTION	RATING	RATIONALE
General Site Condition (within 200 feet of wetland limit)	Low	Surrounding land use 10% commercial, 40% residential, 30% roadway, 10% grazed agricultural, and 10% uncut forest. Probable pollutant inputs from agricultural runoff. No exotic plant species observed. No observed hydrological impacts. Over 50% of this site impacted by agricultural grazing practices.
Buffer Quality	Moderate	Wetland buffer of low vegetative diversity (grass/lawn). Existing buffer width less than 25 feet over 30% of site, 50 to 100 feet over 10% of site, and 10% with no buffer.
Natural Biological Support	Low	Ephemeral wetland consisting of isolated depressions less than 5 acres in total area. Uniform habitat type (PEM) of sparse woody vegetation with dense herbaceous layer, low diversity and/or interspersed, and low connectivity with other habitat types.
Flood/Stormwater Control	Low	Wetland is less than 5 acres in area, consisting of isolated depressions with poor ability for stormwater attenuation.
Water Quality Improvement	Moderate	Rapid surface flow observed. Wetland may detain 25 to 50% of surface runoff. Surrounding area has high (>80%) vegetative density. Probable pollutant input limited to upstream non-point runoff from surrounding land use.
Open Space/Aesthetics	Moderate	Structural diversity is low. Accessibility is high. Low presence of wildlife.
Education/Recreation	Low	Structural diversity is low. Accessibility is moderate. Low presence of wildlife. No open water.
CUMULATIVE FUNCTIONAL RATIONALE AND NARRATIVE		
	Low	The wetland has poor ability for storm water attenuation. It has no connection to fish habitat. The site has been impacted by grazing.

**WETLAND INVENTORY
 FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION SUMMARY**

Wetland Code: AL22
 Wetland Data Points: A44-A45
 Legal Location: 36-5-29-4

FUNCTION	RATING	RATIONALE
General Site Condition (within 200 feet of wetland limit)	Moderately Disturbed	Surrounding land use 50% harvested commercial forest , and 50% uncut forest. No observed pollutant inputs. No exotic plant species observed. No observed hydrological impacts. Over 50% of this site impacted by forest harvesting practices.
Buffer Quality	High	Wetland buffer of moderate vegetative diversity (scrub-shrub/forested). Existing buffer width 50 to 100 feet over 100% of site.
Natural Biological Support	Moderate	Wetland (less than 5 acres in area) consisting of moderate vegetative structure (PEM), moderate vegetative diversity and/or interspersed, with some connectivity to other habitat types. Buffer is moderately disturbed native vegetation (forested). Wetland is isolated, fed by ephemeral surface water.
Flood/Stormwater Control	Low	Wetland is less than 5 acres in area, consisting of isolated depressions with poor ability for stormwater attenuation.
Water Quality Improvement	Moderate	Little or no surface flow observed. Wetland may detain <25 of surface runoff. Surrounding area has high (>80%) vegetative density. No observed pollutant input from surrounding land use. Possible sediment input from commercial harvesting practices.
Open Space/Aesthetics	Low	Structural diversity is moderate. Visibility to public is low. Low presence of wildlife.
Education/Recreation	Low	Structural diversity is moderate. Accessibility is low. Low presence of wildlife. No open water.
CUMULATIVE FUNCTIONAL RATIONALE AND NARRATIVE		
	Moderate	The wetland has poor ability for storm water attenuation. Overland flows tie directly to an irrigation canal. The wetland has no connection to fish habitat. The wetland is in close proximity to AL 23 and AL 26. The wetland's moderate size (1.42 acres), high quality buffer, and situation close to other wetlands give the site a moderate value in the natural environment.

WETLAND INVENTORY FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION SUMMARY

Wetland Code: AL23

Wetland Data Points: A42

Legal Location: 36-5-29-4

FUNCTION	RATING	RATIONALE
General Site Condition (within 200 feet of wetland limit)	Moderately Disturbed	Surrounding land use 50% harvested commercial forest , and 50% uncut forest. No observed pollutant inputs. No exotic plant species observed. No observed hydrological impacts. Over 50% of this site impacted by forest harvesting practices.
Buffer Quality	High	Wetland buffer of moderate vegetative diversity (herbaceous-native). Existing buffer width 50 to 100 feet over 100% of site.
Natural Biological Support	Moderate	Wetland (less than 5 acres in area) consisting of moderate vegetative structure (PEM), moderate vegetative diversity and/or interspersed, with some connectivity to other habitat types. Buffer is moderately disturbed native vegetation (scrub-shrub). Wetland is isolated, fed by ephemeral surface water.
Flood/Stormwater Control	Low	Wetland is less than 5 acres in area, consisting of isolated depressions with poor ability for stormwater attenuation.
Water Quality Improvement	Moderate	Little or no surface flow observed. Wetland may detain <25 of surface runoff. Surrounding area has high (>80%) vegetative density. No observed pollutant input from surrounding land use. Possible sediment input from commercial harvesting practices.
Open Space/Aesthetics	Low	Structural diversity is moderate. Visibility to public is low. Low presence of wildlife.
Education/Recreation	Low	Structural diversity is moderate. Accessibility is low. Low presence of wildlife. No open water.
CUMULATIVE FUNCTIONAL RATIONALE AND NARRATIVE		
	Moderate	The wetland has poor ability for storm water attenuation. Overland flows tie directly to an irrigation canal. The wetland has no connection to fish habitat. The wetland is in close proximity to AL 22 and AL 26. The wetland's high quality buffer and situation close to other wetlands give the site a moderate value in the natural environment.

WETLAND INVENTORY FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION SUMMARY

Wetland Code: AL24

Wetland Data Points: A7

Legal Location: 36-5-29-4

FUNCTION	RATING	RATIONALE
General Site Condition (within 200 feet of wetland limit)	Disturbed	Surrounding land use is 100% residential. Probable heavy metal pollutant input from impervious surface runoff. No exotic plant species observed. Observed hydrological impacts from drainage ditches/diversions. Over 50% of this site impacted by industrial development.
Buffer Quality	Moderate	Wetland buffer of low vegetative diversity (scrub-shrub). Existing buffer width less than 25 feet over 50% of site, with no buffer on remaining wetland perimeter.
Natural Biological Support	Moderate	Wetland (less than 5 acres in area) consisting of low vegetative structure (PEM), low vegetative diversity and/or interspersion, with little or no connectivity to other habitat types. Buffer is highly disturbed native vegetation (scrub-shrub). Wetland is isolated, fed by ephemeral surface water.
Flood/Stormwater Control	Low	Wetland is less than 5 acres in area, consisting of isolated depressions with poor ability for stormwater attenuation.
Water Quality Improvement	Moderate	Little or no surface flow observed. Wetland may detain <25 of surface runoff. Surrounding area has high (>80%) vegetative density. Probable pollutant input from surrounding industrial land use.
Open Space/Aesthetics	Low	Structural diversity is low. Visibility to public is moderate. Low presence of wildlife.
Education/Recreation	Low	Structural diversity is low. Accessibility is moderate. Low presence of wildlife. No open water.
CUMULATIVE FUNCTIONAL RATIONALE AND NARRATIVE		
	Low	The wetland has poor ability for storm water attenuation. It has no connection to fish habitats. Its small size (0.56 acres) and lack of connection to other aquatic habitats limit this wetlands value in the natural environment.

WETLAND INVENTORY FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION SUMMARY

Wetland Code: AL26
Wetland Data Points: S46
Legal Location: 36-5-29-4

FUNCTION	RATING	RATIONALE
General Site Condition (within 200 feet of wetland limit)	Moderately Disturbed	Surrounding land use is 45% residential, 5% irrigation canal, and 50% natural area. No known pollutant inputs. No exotic plant species observed. No observed hydrological impacts. No observed site impacts from human use.
Buffer Quality	Moderate	Wetland buffer of moderate vegetative diversity (forested/savannah). Existing buffer width <25 feet over 5% of site, with >100 foot buffer on remaining wetland perimeter.
Natural Biological Support	Moderate	Wetland is less than 5 acres in area, consisting of moderate vegetative structure (PEM), moderate vegetative diversity and/or interspersions with some connectivity to other habitat types. Buffer is somewhat disturbed native vegetation (forested/savannah). Wetland is isolated, fed by ephemeral surface water.
Flood/Stormwater Control	Low	Wetland is less than 5 acres in area, consisting of isolated depressions with poor ability for stormwater attenuation.
Water Quality Improvement	Moderate	Little or no surface flow observed. Wetland may detain >50% of surface runoff. Surrounding area has high (>80%) vegetative density. No known proximity to pollutants.
Open Space/Aesthetics	Low	Structural diversity is moderate. Visibility to public is low. Low presence of wildlife. No open water. Less than 5 acres.
Education/Recreation	Low	Structural diversity is moderate. Accessibility to public is moderate. Low presence of wildlife. No open water. Less than 5 acres.
CUMULATIVE FUNCTIONAL RATIONALE AND NARRATIVE		
	Moderate	The wetland has poor ability for storm water attenuation. Overland flows tie directly to an irrigation canal. The wetland has no connection to fish habitat. The wetland is in close proximity to AL 22 and AL 23. The wetland's high quality buffer and situation close to other wetlands give the site a moderate value in the natural environment.

WETLAND INVENTORY FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION SUMMARY

Wetland Code: GL 2
Wetland Data Points: B28
Legal Location: 36-5-6-4

FUNCTION	RATING	RATIONALE
General Site Condition (within 200 feet of wetland limit)	Disturbed	Surrounding land use is 50% residential, 25% commercial, and 25% roadway. No observed pollutant inputs. No exotic plant species observed. Observed hydrological impacts from adjacent development (filling). Over 50% of this site impacted by residential development.
Buffer Quality	Moderate	Wetland buffer of low vegetative diversity (scrub-shrub). Existing buffer width 25 to 50 feet over 100% of site.
Natural Biological Support	Moderate	Wetland (less than 5 acres in area) consisting of moderate vegetative structure (PEM), moderate vegetative diversity and/or interspersed, with little or no connectivity to other habitat types. Buffer is disturbed native vegetation (scrub-shrub). Wetland is isolated, fed by ephemeral surface water.
Flood/Stormwater Control	Moderate	The wetland has been modified to function as a storm water detention area for surrounding development.
Water Quality Improvement	Moderate	Little or no surface flow observed. Wetland may detain 25 to 50% of surface runoff. Surrounding area has moderate (50 to 80%) vegetative density. Probable pollutant input limited to impervious surface runoff from surrounding land use.
Open Space/Aesthetics	High	Structural diversity is moderate. Visibility to public is high. Moderate presence of wildlife.
Education/Recreation	Moderate	Structural diversity is moderate. Accessibility is high. Moderate presence of wildlife. Moderate amount of water.
CUMULATIVE FUNCTIONAL RATIONALE AND NARRATIVE		
	Moderate	The wetland has been modified to serve as a storm water detention basin for surrounding development. The runoff enters a pipe, which enters Gilbert Creek approximately 200 feet away. The wetland serves as open space for the surrounding residential development

**WETLAND INVENTORY
 FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION SUMMARY**

Wetland Code: GL 3
 Wetland Data Points: C129
 Legal Location: 36-5-7-1

FUNCTION	RATING	RATIONALE
General Site Condition (within 200 feet of wetland limit)	Low	Surrounding land use 60% residential and 40% commercial. Observed pollutant inputs limited to roadway runoff. No exotic plant species observed. Observed hydrological impacts from adjacent development (drainage diversions, roads, culverting). Over 50% of this site impacted by residential/commercial development.
Buffer Quality	Low	No wetland buffer.
Natural Biological Support	Low	Wetland (less than 5 acres in area) consisting of moderate vegetative structure (PSS), moderate vegetative diversity, with little or no interspersions of, or connectivity to, other habitat types. Buffer is absent. Wetland is associated with permanent surface water.
Flood/Stormwater Control	Low	Wetland is less than 5 acres in area, consisting of isolated depressions with poor ability for stormwater attenuation.
Water Quality Improvement	Moderate	Little or no surface flow observed. Wetland may detain less than 25% of surface runoff. Surrounding area has high (>80%) vegetative density. Probable pollutant input limited to upstream, non-point impervious surface runoff from surrounding land use.
Open Space/Aesthetics	Low	Structural diversity is low. Visibility to public is low. Low presence of wildlife.
Education/Recreation	Low	Structural diversity is low. Accessibility is low. Low presence of wildlife. No open water.
CUMULATIVE FUNCTIONAL RATIONALE AND NARRATIVE		
	Low	The wetland has poor ability for storm water attenuation. It has no connection to fish habitat. The wetland is very small (0.08 acres). The wetland is completely surrounding by the built environment. These features limit the wetland's value in the natural environment.

**WETLAND INVENTORY
 FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION SUMMARY**

Wetland Code: GL 4
Wetland Data Points: C127-C128; S6-7; GL4-1, GL4-8, GL4-9
Legal Location: 36-5-7-1

FUNCTION	RATING	RATIONALE
General Site Condition (within 200 feet of wetland limit)	Disturbed	Surrounding land use 60% residential and 40% commercial. No observed pollutant inputs. No exotic plant species observed. Observed hydrological impacts from adjacent development (drainage diversions, roads, culverting). Over 50% of this site impacted by residential/commercial development.
Buffer Quality	Moderate	Wetland buffer of low vegetative diversity (herbaceous-native). Existing buffer width 50 to 100 feet over 100% of site. High structural height difference between buffer and wetland.
Natural Biological Support	Moderate	Wetland (1 to 5 acres in area) consisting of moderate vegetative structure (PFO/PEM), high vegetative diversity, with some interspersions of, and connectivity to, other habitat types. Buffer is absent. Wetland is associated with permanent surface water.
Flood/Stormwater Control	Low	Wetland is 1 to 5 acres in area, consisting of isolated depressions with poor ability for stormwater attenuation.
Water Quality Improvement	Moderate	Little or no surface flow observed. Wetland may detain 25 to 50% of surface runoff. Surrounding area has high (>80%) vegetative density. No observed pollutant inputs.
Open Space/Aesthetics	Moderate	Structural diversity is moderate. Visibility to public is moderate. Low presence of wildlife.
Education/Recreation	Low	Structural diversity is moderate. Accessibility is moderate. Low presence of wildlife. No open water.
CUMULATIVE FUNCTIONAL RATIONALE AND NARRATIVE		
	Moderate	The wetland has poor ability for storm water attenuation. It has no connection to fish habitat. Its moderate size (1.24 acres), moderate structural diversity, moderate water quality improvement, moderate natural biological support, and moderate buffer give the wetland a moderate value.

**WETLAND INVENTORY
 FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION SUMMARY**

Wetland Code: JN 1
Wetland Data Points: C26
Legal Location: 36-5-16-4

FUNCTION	RATING	RATIONALE
General Site Condition (within 200 feet of wetland limit)	Disturbed	Surrounding land use 80% industrial and 20% residential. Probable pollutant inputs from roadway and adjacent mill. No exotic plant species observed. Observed hydrological impacts from adjacent development (drainage diversions, roads, culverting). Over 50% of this site impacted by residential/industrial development.
Buffer Quality	Low	No wetland buffer.
Natural Biological Support	Moderate	Wetland (less than 1 acre in area) consisting of moderate vegetative structure, moderate vegetative diversity, with some interspersions of other habitat types. Buffer is absent. Wetland has few connections to other habitat types and is associated with permanent surface water.
Flood/Stormwater Control	Low	Wetland is less than one acre consisting of depressions within floodplain with poor ability for stormwater attenuation.
Water Quality Improvement	Moderate	Moderate surface flow observed. Wetland may detain 25 to 50% of surface runoff. Surrounding area has high (>80%) vegetative density. Wetland is downstream from probable pollutant inputs.
Open Space/Aesthetics	Low	Structural diversity is moderate. Visibility to public is low. Low presence of wildlife.
Education/Recreation	Low	Structural diversity is moderate. Accessibility is low. Low presence of wildlife. Moderate amount open water.
CUMULATIVE FUNCTIONAL RATIONALE AND NARRATIVE		
	Moderate	The wetland has poor ability for storm water attenuation. The wetland has a direct connection to Jones Creek, therefore may enhance fish habitat.

**WETLAND INVENTORY
 FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION SUMMARY**

Wetland Code: SK 2
Wetland Data Points: C118;C120; A34
Legal Location: 36-5-8-3; 36-5-8-4

FUNCTION	RATING	RATIONALE
General Site Condition (within 200 feet of wetland limit)	Disturbed	Surrounding land use is 50% residential, 25% commercial, and 25% industrial. No observed pollutant inputs. No exotic plant species observed. Observed hydrological impacts from adjacent development (impounding roads). Site impacted (25 to 50%) by residential/industrial/commercial development.
Buffer Quality	Moderate	Wetland buffer of low vegetative diversity (herbaceous native). Existing buffer width less than 25 feet over 100% of site. High structural height difference between buffer and wetland.
Natural Biological Support	Moderate	Wetland (less than 5 acres in area) consisting of high vegetative structure (PEM), low vegetative diversity, with some interspersions of other habitat types. Wetland has few connections to other habitat types and is associated with permanent surface water.
Flood/Stormwater Control	Low	Wetland is less than 5 acres in area, consisting of adjacent depressions with poor ability for stormwater attenuation.
Water Quality Improvement	Moderate	Little or no surface flow observed. Wetland may detain less than 25% of surface runoff. Surrounding area has high (>80%) vegetative density. Wetland is downstream from probable pollutant inputs.
Open Space/Aesthetics	Low	Structural diversity is moderate. Visibility to public is moderate. Low presence of wildlife.
Education/Recreation	Low	Structural diversity is moderate. Accessibility is low. Low presence of wildlife. No open water.
CUMULATIVE FUNCTIONAL RATIONALE AND NARRATIVE		
	Low	The wetland is a ditch that carries some storm water flow. The ditch eventually ties into a piped storm drainage system. The wetland has no connection to fish habitat. It is small (0.40 acres) and has little function in the natural environment other than as a channel for storm water flow.

**WETLAND INVENTORY
 FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION SUMMARY**

Wetland Code: SK 6
Wetland Data Points: C115-C116
Legal Location: 36-5-17-2

FUNCTION	RATING	RATIONALE
General Site Condition (within 200 feet of wetland limit)	Disturbed	Surrounding land use is 100% residential. No observed pollutant inputs. No exotic plant species observed. Observed hydrological impacts from adjacent development (impounding roads and drainage ditches/diversions). Site impacted (25 to 50%) by residential development.
Buffer Quality	Moderate	Wetland buffer of low vegetative diversity (scrub-shrub). Existing buffer width 25 to 50 feet over 100% of site. Moderate structural height difference between buffer and wetland.
Natural Biological Support	Moderate	Wetland (less than 5 acres in area) consisting of moderate vegetative structure (PEM), low vegetative diversity, with some interspersions of other habitat types. Wetland has few connections to other habitat types and is associated with permanent surface water.
Flood/Stormwater Control	Low	Wetland is less than one acre in area, consisting of a depressions with poor ability for stormwater attenuation.
Water Quality Improvement	Moderate	Little or no surface flow observed. Wetland may detain less than 25% of surface runoff. Surrounding area has high (>80%) vegetative density. Wetland is downstream from probable pollutant inputs.
Open Space/Aesthetics	Moderate	Structural diversity is high. Visibility to public is high. Low presence of wildlife.
Education/Recreation	Low	Structural diversity is high. Accessibility is moderate. Low presence of wildlife. No open water.
CUMULATIVE FUNCTIONAL RATIONALE AND NARRATIVE		
	Low	The wetland has poor ability for storm water attenuation. It has no connection to fish habitat. The wetland is surrounded by urban development and has no connection to other habitats.

**WETLAND INVENTORY
 FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION SUMMARY**

Wetland Code: SK10
Wetland Data Points: A6-A10; DSL3-4
Legal Location: 36-5-16-3

FUNCTION	RATING	RATIONALE
General Site Condition (within 200 feet of wetland limit)	Low	Surrounding land use consist of 90% industrial and 10% road. There are no known pollutant inputs. No exotic plants were observed. The area has been ditched. Human impacts include ditching and annual (or more) mowing for crop production. The majority of the site is impacted.
Buffer Quality	Moderate	Buffers are somewhat disturbed and have a scrub-shrub vegetative structure. The buffer is <25 feet in width.
Natural Biological Support	Low	Agricultural land with low vegetative structure. Two habitat types (PEM/PSS) are present. Little or no interspersion and few connections to other habitat types. Few habitat features present.
Flood/Stormwater Control	Low	The wetland is 1.21 acres in size and is an isolated depression. This wetland provides limited ability for stormwater attenuation.
Water Quality Improvement	Moderate	Moderate surface flows observed. Wetland detains 25-50% of surface runoff. Wetland is downstream from probable pollutant inputs.
Open Space/Aesthetics	Low	Structural diversity is low. Visibility to public is low. Low presence of wildlife.
Education/Recreation	Low	Structural diversity is low. Accessibility is low. Low presence of wildlife. No open water.
CUMULATIVE FUNCTIONAL RATIONALE AND NARRATIVE		
	Low	The wetland has poor ability for storm water attenuation. It has no connection to fish habitat. It has low structural diversity. It has little connection to other habitats.

WETLAND INVENTORY FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION SUMMARY

Wetland Code: SK12

Wetland Data Points: C4

Legal Location: 36-5-16-3

FUNCTION	RATING	RATIONALE
<p>General Site Condition (within 200 feet of wetland limit)</p>	Disturbed	Surrounding land use is 70% industrial and 30% commercial. Probable pollutant inputs from impervious surfaces and adjacent railroad. No exotic plant species observed. Observed hydrological impacts (filling and grading) from adjacent development (over 50% of site).
Buffer Quality	Low	No wetland buffer.
Natural Biological Support	Moderate	Moderate vegetative structure. Associated with permanent open water. Several habitat types present (PSS/PEM/PFO) with some habitat interspersion. Moderate vegetative structure, low plant diversity. Few habitat features present. Few connections to other habitat types, and adjacent buffers are disturbed.
Flood/Stormwater Control	High	Wetland is >10 acres in size and is within a former plain of the Rogue River.
Water Quality Improvement	Moderate	Little or no surface flow observed. Wetland may detain less than 25% of surface runoff. Surrounding area has low (<50%) vegetative density. Wetland is downstream from probable pollutant inputs.
Open Space/Aesthetics	Low	Structural diversity is moderate. Visibility to public is low. Low presence of wildlife.
Education/Recreation	Low	Structural diversity is moderate. Accessibility is moderate. Low presence of wildlife. Small amount open water.
CUMULATIVE FUNCTIONAL RATIONALE AND NARRATIVE		
	Moderate	The wetland serves as a storm water channel and detention area. This storm water ties into an existing ditch system which eventually ties into Skunk Creek and the Rogue River. The wetland may contribute to fish habitat. The wetland contains several habitat types.

**WETLAND INVENTORY
 FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION SUMMARY**

Wetland Code: SK17
Wetland Data Points: C6, S5
Legal Location: 36-5-16-3

FUNCTION	RATING	RATIONALE
General Site Condition (within 200 feet of wetland limit)	Disturbed	Surrounding land use is 70% grazed agricultural, 10% residential, 10% roadway, and 10% natural area. Probable pollutant inputs from grazing practices. No exotic plant species observed. Observed hydrological impacts (blocked outlets/inlets) from adjacent development (over 50% of site).
Buffer Quality	Low	No wetland buffer.
Natural Biological Support	Low	Ephemeral wetland consisting of isolated depressions less than 5 acres in total area. Uniform habitat type of sparse woody vegetation with dense herbaceous layer, low diversity and/or interspersed, and low connectivity with other habitat types.
Flood/Stormwater Control	Low	Wetland is 5 acres in area, consisting of isolated depressions within floodplain with little ability for stormwater attenuation.
Water Quality Improvement	Moderate	Little or no surface flow observed. Wetland may detain 25-50% of surface runoff. Surrounding area has high (>80%) vegetative density. Wetland is downstream from non-point pollutant inputs.
Open Space/Aesthetics	Low	Structural diversity is low. Visibility to public is high. No open water. Low presence of wildlife. Less than 5 acres.
Education/Recreation	Low	Structural diversity is low. Accessibility is high. Less than 5 acres. No open water. Low presence of wildlife.
CUMULATIVE FUNCTIONAL RATIONALE AND NARRATIVE		
	Low	The wetland serves as a channel for storm water flows. It has little ability for storm water attenuation. It has no connection to fish habitats. Its small size (0.55 acres), lack of connection to other habitats, and low structural diversity limit the value of this wetland in the natural environment.

WETLAND INVENTORY FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION SUMMARY

Wetland Code: SN14
 Wetland Data Points: B7
 Legal Location: 36-6-25-1

FUNCTION	RATING	RATIONALE
<p>General Site Condition (within 200 feet of wetland limit)</p>	Low	<p>Surrounding land use is 100% residential. Probable pollutant inputs from impervious surfaces and adjacent railroad. No exotic plant species observed. Observed hydrological impacts present (drainage ditches/diversions, impounding railroad tracks). Ongoing development impacts (>50% of site) from agricultural practices.</p>
<p>Buffer Quality</p>	Moderate	<p>Wetland buffer of moderate vegetative (herbaceous-native) diversity and structure, with a buffer width of 25 to 50 feet on 100% of the site.</p>
<p>Natural Biological Support</p>	Moderate	<p>Wetland (5 to 10 acres in area) consisting of moderate vegetative structure (PEM/PSS), vegetative diversity, and habitat features. Some interspersed habitat types. Wetland is associated with permanent surface water, and has some connection to other habitat types. Buffer is disturbed.</p>
<p>Flood/Stormwater Control</p>	Low	<p>Wetland is less than one acre consisting of an isolated depression with moderate ability for stormwater attenuation.</p>
<p>Water Quality Improvement</p>	High	<p>Little or no surface flow observed. Wetland may detain less than 25% of surface runoff. Surrounding area has high (>80%) vegetative density. Probable upstream non-point pollutant inputs.</p>
<p>Open Space/Aesthetics</p>	Low	<p>Structural diversity is low. Visibility to public is low. Low presence of wildlife.</p>
<p>Education/Recreation</p>	Low	<p>Structural diversity is low. Accessibility is low. Low presence of wildlife. No open water.</p>
CUMULATIVE FUNCTIONAL RATIONALE AND NARRATIVE		
	Low	<p>Wetland has been filled per DSL permit. A new wetland has been created. This new wetland serves as a detention basin for the surrounding development. It has no connection to fish habitat.</p>

WETLAND INVENTORY FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION SUMMARY

Wetland Code: VN 1
Wetland Data Points: C53-C55; C60
Legal Location: 36-6-13-1

FUNCTION	RATING	RATIONALE
<p style="text-align: center;">General Site Condition</p> <p>(within 200 feet of wetland limit)</p>	Low	<p>Surrounding land use is 100% residential. No observed pollutant inputs. No exotic plant species observed. Hydrological alterations include drainage ditches/diversions and impounding roads.</p> <p>Ongoing impacts (>50% of site) from site residential development.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Buffer Quality</p>	Moderate	<p>Wetland buffer of moderate vegetative (herbaceous-native) diversity and structure, with a buffer width of 25 to 50 feet on 100% of the site.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Natural Biological Support</p>	Moderate	<p>Wetland (5 to 10 acres in area) consisting of moderate vegetative structure (PEM) and vegetative diversity, with some habitat features present. Little or no interspersions of habitat types. Wetland is associated with permanent surface water, and has some connection to other habitat types. Buffer is somewhat disturbed.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Flood/Stormwater Control</p>	Low	<p>Wetland is 1 to 5 acres in area, consisting of isolated depressions with poor ability for stormwater attenuation.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Water Quality Improvement</p>	Moderate	<p>Little or no surface flow observed. Wetland may detain less than 25% of surface runoff. Surrounding area has high (>80%) vegetative density. No observed or expected non-point pollutant inputs.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Open Space/Aesthetics</p>	Moderate	<p>Structural diversity is moderate. Visibility to public is low. Low presence of wildlife. No open water.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Education/Recreation</p>	Low	<p>Structural diversity is moderate. Accessibility is moderate. Low presence of wildlife. No open water.</p>
CUMULATIVE FUNCTIONAL RATIONALE AND NARRATIVE		
	Moderate	<p>Wetland has poor ability for storm water attenuation and no connection to fish habitat. The wetland has a moderate size (1.63 acres), moderate buffer, moderate natural biological support, and moderate water quality improvement.</p>

**WETLAND INVENTORY
 FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION SUMMARY**

Wetland Code: VN 2
Wetland Data Points: C66
Legal Location: 36-6-13-1

FUNCTION	RATING	RATIONALE
General Site Condition (within 200 feet of wetland limit)	Disturbed	Surrounding land use is 100% residential. No observed pollutant inputs. No exotic plant species observed. No observed hydrological alterations to site.
Buffer Quality	Moderate	Wetland buffer of moderate vegetative (herbaceous-native) diversity and structure, with a buffer width of less than 25 feet on 100% of the site.
Natural Biological Support	Moderate	Wetland (5 to 10 acres in area) consisting of moderate vegetative structure (PFO), low vegetative diversity, with some habitat features present. Little or no interspersions of habitat types. Wetland is isolated, fed by ephemeral surface water, and has some connection to other habitat types. Buffer is somewhat disturbed.
Flood/Stormwater Control	Low	Wetland is 1.33 acres in area, consisting of isolated depressions within floodplain with moderate ability for stormwater attenuation.
Water Quality Improvement	Moderate	Moderate surface flow observed. Wetland may detain less than 25% of surface runoff. Surrounding area has high (>80%) vegetative density. No observed or expected non-point pollutant inputs.
Open Space/Aesthetics	Low	Structural diversity is low. Visibility to public is low. Low presence of wildlife.
Education/Recreation	Low	Structural diversity is low. Accessibility is low. Low presence of wildlife. Small amount open water.
CUMULATIVE FUNCTIONAL RATIONALE AND NARRATIVE		
	Moderate	The wetland serves as a channel for storm water flows. It has no connection to fish habitats. It has a moderate buffer, natural biological support, and water quality improvement.

WETLAND INVENTORY FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION SUMMARY

Wetland Code: VN 3
Wetland Data Points: C107-C109;S12-S14
Legal Location: 36-5-18-2

FUNCTION	RATING	RATIONALE
General Site Condition (within 200 feet of wetland limit)	Moderately Disturbed	Surrounding land use is 100% residential. Probable pollutant runoff from roadway and railroad. Exotic plant species observed (40% cover Reed canary grass). Observed hydrological impacts present (blocked inlets/outlets, roads, and railroad tracks). Ongoing impacts (>50% of site) from residential development.
Buffer Quality	Moderate	Buffer of moderate vegetative (herbaceous-native) diversity and structure, with a buffer width of 50 to 100 feet on 100% of the site.
Natural Biological Support	Moderate	Wetland (5 to 10 acres in area) consisting of moderate vegetative structure (PSS/PFO/PEM), vegetative diversity, and habitat features. Some interspersed habitat types. Wetland is isolated, associated with ephemeral surface water. Some connection to other habitat types. Buffer is somewhat disturbed.
Flood/Stormwater Control	Low	Wetland is less than one acre in area, consisting of an isolated depression with moderate ability for stormwater attenuation.
Water Quality Improvement	High	Little or no surface flow observed. Wetland may detain less than 25% of surface runoff. Surrounding area has high (>80%) vegetative density. Probable upstream point-discharge pollutant inputs.
Open Space/Aesthetics	Low	Structural diversity is moderate. Visibility to public is low. Low presence of wildlife.
Education/Recreation	Low	Structural diversity is moderate. Accessibility is low. Low presence of wildlife. No open water.
CUMULATIVE FUNCTIONAL RATIONALE AND NARRATIVE		
	Moderate	The wetland has poor ability for storm water attenuation. It has no connection to fish habitat. The wetland has a moderate buffer, moderate natural biological support, and high water quality improvement.

**WETLAND INVENTORY
 FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION SUMMARY**

Wetland Code: VN 5
Wetland Data Points: C111, C113-C114
Legal Location: 36-5-18-2

FUNCTION	RATING	RATIONALE
General Site Condition (within 200 feet of wetland limit)	Low	Surrounding land use consists of 60% residential and 40% road. Probable pollutant inputs are run-off from the railroad tracks. Hydrological alterations include blocked outlet/inlet caused by the railroad tracks.
Buffer Quality	Low	There are no buffers
Natural Biological Support	Moderate	High vegetative structure. Isolated system. Two habitat types (PFO/PEMs). Little or no habitat interspersion and few connection to other habitat types. Some habitat features present. High vegetation diversity with dense woody vegetation.
Flood/Stormwater Control	Low	The wetland is 1.42 acres in size and is an isolated depression.
Water Quality Improvement	High	Little or no flow observed. High (>80%) vegetation density. Down stream from point discharge. Detains 25-50% overland runoff.
Open Space/Aesthetics	Moderate	High structural diversity. Moderate visibility to public (trail along railroad tracks). Moderate presence of wildlife.
Education/Recreation	Moderate	High structural diversity. Accessibility is high. Moderate presence of wildlife. No open water.
CUMULATIVE FUNCTIONAL RATIONALE AND NARRATIVE		
	Moderate	The wetland carries some overland flow from the north and from the railroad tracks. It also detain some storm water. It has no connection to fish habitat. It has high structural diversity.

**WETLAND INVENTORY
 FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION SUMMARY**

Wetland Code: VN 7
Wetland Data Points: S10; S13
Legal Location: 36-6-13-1

FUNCTION	RATING	RATIONALE
General Site Condition (within 200 feet of wetland limit)	Disturbed	Surrounding land use is 80% residential and 20% grazed agricultural. No observed pollutant inputs. No exotic plant species observed. Observed hydrological alterations to site from surface irrigation. Over 50% of this site impacted from grazing practices.
Buffer Quality	Moderate	Wetland buffer of low vegetative (herbaceous-native) diversity and structure, with a buffer width of 25-50 feet on 50% of the site, and 50-100 feet on the remaining wetland perimeter.
Natural Biological Support	Low	Wetland (less than 5 acres in area) consisting of low vegetative structure and diversity, with some habitat features present. Little or no interspersions of habitat types. Wetland is isolated, fed by ephemeral surface water, and has some connection to other habitat types. Buffer is disturbed.
Flood/Stormwater Control	Low	Wetland is less than 5 acres in area, consisting of isolated depressions within floodplain with little ability for stormwater attenuation.
Water Quality Improvement	Moderate	Little or no surface flow observed. Wetland may detain 25-50% of surface runoff. Surrounding area has moderate (50-80%) vegetative density. Wetland is downstream from probable non-point pollutant inputs.
Open Space/Aesthetics	Moderate	Structural diversity is low. Visibility to public is high. Low presence of wildlife.
Education/Recreation	Low	Structural diversity is low. Accessibility is low (blackberries). Low presence of wildlife. No open water.
CUMULATIVE FUNCTIONAL RATIONALE AND NARRATIVE		
	Moderate	The wetland has poor ability for storm water attenuation. It has no connection to fish habitat. Wetland has a moderate buffer and is highly visible to the public.

WETLAND INVENTORY FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION SUMMARY

Wetland Code: VN 8
 Wetland Data Points: C70; C73-C74
 Legal Location: 36-6-13-4

FUNCTION	RATING	RATIONALE
General Site Condition (within 200 feet of wetland limit)	Low	Surrounding land use is 100% residential. No observed pollutant inputs. No exotic plant species observed. Observed hydrological impacts present (drainage ditches/diversions, blocked outlets/inlets, impounding roads). Ongoing impacts from agricultural cultivation and grazing practices.
Buffer Quality	Moderate	Buffer of moderate vegetative (herbaceous-native) diversity and structure, with a buffer width of 50 to 100 feet on 100% of the site.
Natural Biological Support	Moderate	Wetland (less than 5 acres in area) consisting of moderate vegetative structure (PFO/PEM), vegetative diversity, and habitat features. Some interspersed habitat types. Wetland is isolated, but not far from another large wetland. Little or no connection to other habitat types. Buffer is disturbed.
Flood/Stormwater Control	Low	Wetland is less than 5 acres in area, consisting of isolated depressions with poor ability for stormwater attenuation.
Water Quality Improvement	Moderate	Little or no surface flow observed. Wetland may detain less than 25% of surface runoff. Surrounding area has high (>80%) vegetative density. Probable pollutant impact from impervious surface runoff.
Open Space/Aesthetics	Moderate	Structural diversity is moderate. Visibility to public is high. Low presence of wildlife.
Education/Recreation	Low	Structural diversity is moderate. Accessibility is moderate. Low presence of wildlife. No open water.
CUMULATIVE FUNCTIONAL RATIONALE AND NARRATIVE		
	Moderate	Wetland has poor ability for storm water attenuation. It has no connection to fish habitat. It has moderate structural diversity, moderate water quality improvement value, moderate buffer quality, and moderate natural biological support.

WETLAND INVENTORY FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION SUMMARY

Wetland Code: VN 9
Wetland Data Points: C67-C69; C75; C78-C81; C83-C85; C89; C91;
 C93-C94; C103-C104; S16; S18
Legal Location: 36-6-13-4

FUNCTION	RATING	RATIONALE
General Site Condition (within 200 feet of wetland limit)	Low	Surrounding land use is 50% residential and 50% grazed agricultural. No observed pollutant inputs. Exotic plant species observed (10% Reed canary grass). Observed hydrological impacts present from past development (historic farm/homesite). No ongoing impacts from residential development.
Buffer Quality	High	Buffer of high vegetative (herbaceous-native) diversity and structure, with a buffer width of 50 to 100 feet on 100% of the site.
Natural Biological Support	Moderate	Wetland (more than 5 acres in area) consisting of high vegetative structure (PFO/PEM) and vegetative diversity, with moderate habitat features. Some interspersed habitat types. Wetland is isolated, associated with ephemeral surface water. Some connection to other habitat types. Buffer is somewhat disturbed.
Flood/Stormwater Control	High	Wetland is more than 5 acres in area, consisting of depressions within floodplain with moderate ability for stormwater attenuation.
Water Quality Improvement	Moderate	Little or no surface flow observed. Wetland may detain 25 to 50% of surface runoff. Surrounding area has high (>80%) vegetative density. Probable upstream pollutant impact from impervious urban surface and agricultural practices.
Open Space/Aesthetics	Moderate	Structural diversity is low. Visibility to public is high. Low presence of wildlife.
Education/Recreation	Low	Structural diversity is low. Accessibility is moderate. Low presence of wildlife. No open water.
CUMULATIVE FUNCTIONAL RATIONALE AND NARRATIVE		
	High	The wetland acts as a channel for storm water flows. It has moderate ability for storm water attenuation. It is located within the floodplain. It provides moderate natural biological support and water quality improvement. It has no connection to fish habitat.

WETLAND INVENTORY

FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION SUMMARY

Wetland Code: VN 10

Wetland Data Points: C103, E5

Legal Location: 36-6-13-4

FUNCTION	RATING	RATIONALE
General Site Condition (within 200 feet of wetland limit)	Low	Surrounding land use consists of 50% commercial, 30% residential, and 20% road. There are no known pollutant inputs. No exotic species were observed. Hydrologic alterations include ditches and culverts. Human impacts include livestock grazing and development. The majority of the site is impacted.
Buffer Quality	Low	Adjacent buffers are primarily disturbed and consist of native herbaceous vegetative structure <25 feet wide. The majority of the buffer is the same type of habitat structure as the wetland.
Natural Biological Support	Low	Agricultural land with low vegetative structure. Isolated system. One habitat type (PEM). Little or no interspersions or connections with other habitat types. Few habitat features present.
Flood/Stormwater Control	Low	The wetland is 0.30 acre in size and is an isolated depression.
Water Quality Improvement	Low	There is rapid flow through the site, which detains less than 25% overland runoff. It is not close to any known pollutants.
Open Space/Aesthetics	Low	Structural diversity is low. Visibility to public is high. Low presence of wildlife. Small size (0.30 acres)
Education/Recreation	Low	Structural diversity is low. Accessibility is high. Low presence of wildlife. No open water.
CUMULATIVE FUNCTIONAL RATIONALE AND NARRATIVE		
	Low	The wetland has poor ability for storm water attenuation. It has no connection to fish habitat. It rates low in every category listed above.

WETLAND INVENTORY

FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION SUMMARY

Wetland Code: VN11

Wetland Data Points: C32

Legal Location: 36-6-24-2

FUNCTION	RATING	RATIONALE
General Site Condition (within 200 feet of wetland limit)	Disturbed	Surrounding land use is 100% residential. Probable pollutant inputs from adjacent impervious surfaces. No exotic plant species observed. Hydrological impacts observed (man-made damming of drainages). Ongoing impacts (>50% of site) from residential development.
Buffer Quality	Low	No wetland buffer.
Natural Biological Support	Low	Wetland (5 to 10 acres in area) consisting of low vegetative structure (POW), vegetative diversity, and habitat features. Some interspersed habitat types. Wetland is associated with permanent open water. Little or no connection to other habitat types. Buffer is disturbed.
Flood/Stormwater Control	Moderate	Wetland is 5 to 10 acres in area, consisting of 2 artificially created lakes in a mobile home park.
Water Quality Improvement	Moderate	Little or no surface flow observed. Wetland may detain less than 25% of surface runoff. Surrounding area has low (<50%) vegetative density. Probable upstream non-point pollutant impact from impervious urban surface and agricultural practices.
Open Space/Aesthetics	High	Wetland consists of an open water pond. Visibility to public is high. High presence of wildlife.
Education/Recreation	High	Wetland is an open water pond. Accessibility is high. High presence of wildlife. All open water.
CUMULATIVE FUNCTIONAL RATIONALE AND NARRATIVE		
	High	The wetland provides habitat for some varieties of mostly non-native fish. It hold storm and flood waters. It provides recreation and open space for a manufactured housing park.

Appendix D: Wetland ESEE Matrices

Wetland	ALI
Basin	Allen Creek
Local Significance	
Does the wetland rank high in the following categories?	
Natural biological support	No
Flood/storm water control	No
Water quality improvement	No
Open space/aesthetics	No
Education/recreation	No
Does it rank high/moderate for water quality improvement and does it border a water quality-limited stream?	No
Does it contain one or more uncommon wetland plant communities?	No
Is it a documented habitat for sensitive, threatened, or endangered species?	No
Is it dedicated/proposed for designation as a Registered State Natural Area or equivalent?	No
Is it a protected site under a Comp. Plan Provision, the conditions of a site development permit, etc.?	No
Is it specifically protected as a wetland resource in a recognized fed/state/local management plan?	No
Does it rank high/moderate for natural biological support and is it adjacent to a creek or river?	No
Is the wetland locally significant?	No

Wetland	AL7
Basin	Allen Creek
Local Significance	
Does the wetland rank high in the following categories?	
Natural biological support	No
Flood/storm water control	No
Water quality improvement	No
Open space/aesthetics	No
Education/recreation	No
Does it rank high/moderate for water quality improvement and does it border a water quality-limited stream?	No
Does it contain one or more uncommon wetland plant communities?	No
Is it a documented habitat for sensitive, threatened, or endangered species?	No
Is it dedicated/proposed for designation as a Registered State Natural Area or equivalent?	No
Is it a protected site under a Comp. Plan Provision, the conditions of a site development permit, etc.?	No
Is it specifically protected as a wetland resource in a recognized fed/state/local management plan?	No
Does it rank high/moderate for natural biological support and is it adjacent to a creek or river?	No
Is the wetland locally significant?	No

Wetland	AL8
Basin	Allen Creek
Local Significance	
Does the wetland rank high in the following categories?	
Natural biological support	No
Flood/storm water control	No
Water quality improvement	No
Open space/aesthetics	No
Education/recreation	No
Does it rank high/moderate for water quality improvement and does it border a water quality-limited stream?	No
Does it contain one or more uncommon wetland plant communities?	No
Is it a documented habitat for sensitive, threatened, or endangered species?	No
Is it dedicated/proposed for designation as a Registered State Natural Area or equivalent?	No
Is it a protected site under a Comp. Plan Provision, the conditions of a site development permit, etc.?	No
Is it specifically protected as a wetland resource in a recognized fed/state/local management plan?	No
Does it rank high/moderate for natural biological support and is it adjacent to a creek or river?	No
Is the wetland locally significant?	No

Wetland	AL9
Basin	Allen Creek
Local Significance	
Does the wetland rank high in the following categories?	
Natural biological support	No
Flood/storm water control	No
Water quality improvement	No
Open space/aesthetics	No
Education/recreation	No
Does it rank high/moderate for water quality improvement and does it border a water quality-limited stream?	No
Does it contain one or more uncommon wetland plant communities?	No
Is it a documented habitat for sensitive, threatened, or endangered species?	No
Is it dedicated/proposed for designation as a Registered State Natural Area or equivalent?	No
Is it a protected site under a Comp. Plan Provision, the conditions of a site development permit, etc.?	No
Is it specifically protected as a wetland resource in a recognized fed/state/local management plan?	No
Does it rank high/moderate for natural biological support and is it adjacent to a creek or river?	No
Is the wetland locally significant?	No

Wetland	AL10
Basin	Allen Creek
Local Significance	
Does the wetland rank high in the following categories?	
Natural biological support	No
Flood/storm water control	No
Water quality improvement	No
Open space/aesthetics	No
Education/recreation	No
Does it rank high/moderate for water quality improvement and does it border a water quality-limited stream?	No
Does it contain one or more uncommon wetland plant communities?	No
Is it a documented habitat for sensitive, threatened, or endangered species?	No
Is it dedicated/proposed for designation as a Registered State Natural Area or equivalent?	No
Is it a protected site under a Comp. Plan Provision, the conditions of a site development permit, etc.?	No
Is it specifically protected as a wetland resource in a recognized fed/state/local management plan?	No
Does it rank high/moderate for natural biological support and is it adjacent to a creek or river?	No
Is the wetland locally significant?	No

Wetland	AL13
Basin	Allen Creek
Local Significance	
Does the wetland rank high in the following categories?	
Natural biological support	No
Flood/storm water control	No
Water quality improvement	No
Open space/aesthetics	No
Education/recreation	No
Does it rank high/moderate for water quality improvement and does it border a water quality-limited stream?	No
Does it contain one or more uncommon wetland plant communities?	No
Is it a documented habitat for sensitive, threatened, or endangered species?	No
Is it dedicated/proposed for designation as a Registered State Natural Area or equivalent?	No
Is it a protected site under a Comp. Plan Provision, the conditions of a site development permit, etc.?	No
Is it specifically protected as a wetland resource in a recognized fed/state/local management plan?	No
Does it rank high/moderate for natural biological support and is it adjacent to a creek or river?	No
Is the wetland locally significant?	No

Wetland	AL14&16
Basin	Allen Creek
Local Significance	
Does the wetland rank high in the following categories?	
Natural biological support	No
Flood/storm water control	No
Water quality improvement	Yes
Open space/aesthetics	No
Education/recreation	No
Does it rank high/moderate for water quality improvement and does it border a water quality-limited stream?	No
Does it contain one or more uncommon wetland plant communities?	No
Is it a documented habitat for sensitive, threatened, or endangered species?	No
Is it dedicated/proposed for designation as a Registered State Natural Area or equivalent?	No
Is it a protected site under a Comp. Plan Provision, the conditions of a site development permit, etc.?	No
Is it specifically protected as a wetland resource in a recognized fed/state/local management plan?	No
Does it rank high/moderate for natural biological support and is it adjacent to a creek or river?	Yes
Is the wetland locally significant?	Yes

Conflicting Uses	AL14&16
Comprehensive Plan Designation	Low Density Residential
Zoning Designation	R-1-8
Current Land Use	Vacant
Permitted Land Uses	
Residential	Permitted. A residential subdivision had been proposed on the property.
Commercial	Not Permitted
Industrial	Not Permitted
Agricultural	Not Permitted
Recreational	Not Likely
Public Works Infrastructure Compatibility	
Transportation/Utility	Florer Drive, a planned local collector street, crosses the property.
Storm Water Detention	Low
Economic Impacts	
Ownership	Private
Land Value	
Assessed Value	\$20,000
Wetland Designation Impact	Yes
Land Use Compatibility	
Loss of Economic Potential For:	
Residential Use	Yes (Residential
Recreational Use	No
Industrial Use	No
Agricultural Use	No
Commercial Use	No
Transportation/Utility Use	Yes (Florer Drive)
Wetland Value-Are there significant economic losses from allowing a conflicting use?	No

Social Impacts	AL14&16
Park/Open Space	No
Education/Scientific Opportunities	
Open Space Aesthetics Rating	Low
Education/Recreation Rating	Low
Recreation	
Available Opportunities?	No
Compatible with wetland functions?	N/A
Housing	
Will housing opportunities be lost?	Yes
How many potential dwelling could be constructed if wetland were not protected?	14
Environmental Impacts	AL14&16
Natural biologic support rating	Moderate
Are fauna/floral species sensitive, threatened, or endangered?	No
Would they be lost by development?	N/A
Water quality improvement rating	High
Flood and storm water control rating	Moderate
Is the wetland adjacent or have direct ties to a creek or river?	Yes (Allen Creek)
Are there wetland contributions to the fish and wildlife habitats function of the creek?	Yes
Are there wetland contributions to the water quality of the creek or river?	Yes
Are there wetland contributions to the storm water or flood control qualities of the creek or river?	No
Are there negative environmental impacts?	No

Energy Impacts	AL14&16
Where is wetland located?	In Urbanizing Area and > 1/2 mile from UGB
Is the wetland equal to/more than one acre?	No
If preserved, would the urban development that would've occurred within the wetland be displaced more than 1/2 mile away from City limits?	Yes
Wetland Access via city streets or easements	Yes
Do existing public facilities cross the wetland?	Yes, sewer
Do planned public facilities cross the wetland?	Yes, Florer Drive
Would wetland preservation require additional public facilities to be built far from wetland?	No
If wetland area were developed, would additional public facilities need to be built to replace natural wetland functions?	No
ESEE Summary	
The need for residential and transportation use of this wetland balance with the need to preserve this wetland. A good opportunity exists to create new wetlands near the creek in exchange for allowing development of the upper portions of these wetlands.	
Wetland Conservation Class	Conservation

Wetland	AL17
Basin	Allen Creek
Local Significance	
Does the wetland rank high in the following categories?	No
Natural biological support	No
Flood/storm water control	No
Water quality improvement	No
Open space/aesthetics	No
Education/recreation	No
Does it rank high/moderate for water quality improvement and does it border a water quality-limited stream?	No
Does it contain one or more uncommon wetland plant communities?	No
Is it a documented habitat for sensitive, threatened, or endangered species?	No
Is it dedicated/proposed for designation as a Registered State Natural Area or equivalent?	No
Is it a protected site under a Comp. Plan Provision, the conditions of a site development permit, etc.?	No
Is it specifically protected as a wetland resource in a recognized fed/state/local management plan?	No
Does it rank high/moderate for natural biological support and is it adjacent to a creek or river?	Yes
Is the wetland locally significant?	Yes

Conflicting Uses	AL17
Comprehensive Plan Designation	Low Density Residential
Zoning Designation	R-1-8
Current Land Use	Pasture
Permitted Land Uses	
Residential	Permitted. A residential subdivision had been proposed on the property.
Commercial	Not Permitted
Industrial	Not Permitted
Agricultural	Current pasture use
Recreational	Not Permitted
Public Works Infrastructure Compatibility	
Transportation/Utility	Florer Drive, a planned local collector street, crosses the property
Storm Water Detention	Moderate
Economic Impacts	
Ownership	Private
Land Value	
Assessed Value	\$78,000
Wetland Designation Impact	Yes
Land Use Compatibility	
Loss of Economic Potential For:	
Residential Use	Yes (Residential Subdivision)
Recreational Use	No
Industrial Use	No
Agricultural Use	Current pasture use only
Commercial Use	No
Transportation/Utility Use	Yes (Florer Drive)
Wetland Value-Are there significant economic losses from allowing a conflicting use?	No

Social Impacts	AL17
Park/Open Space	No
Education/Scientific Opportunities	
Open Space Aesthetics Rating	Moderate
Education/Recreation Rating	Moderate
Recreation	
Available Opportunities?	No
Compatible with wetland functions?	N/A
Housing	
Will housing opportunities be lost?	Yes
How many potential dwelling could be constructed if wetland were not protected?	19
Environmental Impacts	
Natural biologic support rating	Moderate
Are fauna/floral species sensitive, threatened, or endangered?	No
Would they be lost by development?	N/A
Water quality improvement rating	Moderate
Flood and storm water control rating	Moderate
Is the wetland adjacent or have direct ties to a creek or river?	Yes (Allen Creek)
Are there wetland contributions to the fish and wildlife habitats function of the creek?	Yes
Are there wetland contributions to the water quality of the creek or river?	Yes
Are there wetland contributions to the storm water or flood control qualities of the creek or river?	No
Are there negative environmental impacts?	No

Energy Impacts	AL17
Where is wetland located?	In Urbanizing Area and > 1/2 mile from UGB
Is the wetland equal to/more than one acre?	Yes
If preserved, would the urban development that would've occurred within the wetland be displaced more than 1/2 mile away from City limits?	Yes
Wetland Access via city streets or easements	Yes
Do existing public facilities cross the wetland?	Yes, sewer
Do planned public facilities cross the wetland?	Yes, Florer Drive
Would wetland preservation require additional public facilities to be built far from wetland?	No
If wetland area were developed, would additional public facilities need to be built to replace natural wetland functions?	No
ESEE Summary	
The value of this wetland outweighs the need to develop the street through the wetland. The local collector street could be deleted for this section. The need for residential use should be balanced with wetland conservation.	
Wetland Conservation Class	Conservation

Wetland	AL18
Basin	Allen Creek
Local Significance	
Does the wetland rank high in the following categories?	
Natural biological support	No
Flood/storm water control	No
Water quality improvement	No
Open space/aesthetics	No
Education/recreation	No
Does it rank high/moderate for water quality improvement and does it border a water quality-limited stream?	No
Does it contain one or more uncommon wetland plant communities?	No
Is it a documented habitat for sensitive, threatened, or endangered species?	No
Is it dedicated/proposed for designation as a Registered State Natural Area or equivalent?	No
Is it a protected site under a Comp. Plan Provision, the conditions of a site development permit, etc.?	No
Is it specifically protected as a wetland resource in a recognized fed/state/local management plan?	No
Does it rank high/moderate for natural biological support and is it adjacent to a creek or river?	No
Is the wetland locally significant?	No

Wetland	AL21
Basin	Allen Creek
Local Significance	
Does the wetland rank high in the following categories?	
Natural biological support	No
Flood/storm water control	No
Water quality improvement	No
Open space/aesthetics	No
Education/recreation	No
Does it rank high/moderate for water quality improvement and does it border a water quality-limited stream?	No
Does it contain one or more uncommon wetland plant communities?	No
Is it a documented habitat for sensitive, threatened, or endangered species?	No
Is it dedicated/proposed for designation as a Registered State Natural Area or equivalent?	No
Is it a protected site under a Comp. Plan Provision, the conditions of a site development permit, etc.?	No
Is it specifically protected as a wetland resource in a recognized fed/state/local management plan?	No
Does it rank high/moderate for natural biological support and is it adjacent to a creek or river?	No
Is the wetland locally significant?	No

Wetland	AL22,23,26
Basin	Allen Creek
Local Significance	
Does the wetland rank high in the following categories?	
Natural biological support	No
Flood/storm water control	No
Water quality improvement	No
Open space/aesthetics	No
Education/recreation	No
Does it rank high/moderate for water quality improvement and does it border a water quality-limited stream?	No
Does it contain one or more uncommon wetland plant communities?	No
Is it a documented habitat for sensitive, threatened, or endangered species?	No
Is it dedicated/proposed for designation as a Registered State Natural Area or equivalent?	No
Is it a protected site under a Comp. Plan Provision, the conditions of a site development permit, etc.?	No
Is it specifically protected as a wetland resource in a recognized fed/state/local management plan?	No
Does it rank high/moderate for natural biological support and is it adjacent to a creek or river?	No
Is the wetland locally significant?	No

Wetland	AL24
Basin	Allen Creek
Local Significance	
Does the wetland rank high in the following categories?	
Natural biological support	No
Flood/storm water control	No
Water quality improvement	No
Open space/aesthetics	No
Education/recreation	No
Does it rank high/moderate for water quality improvement and does it border a water quality-limited stream?	No
Does it contain one or more uncommon wetland plant communities?	No
Is it a documented habitat for sensitive, threatened, or endangered species?	No
Is it dedicated/proposed for designation as a Registered State Natural Area or equivalent?	No
Is it a protected site under a Comp. Plan Provision, the conditions of a site development permit, etc.?	No
Is it specifically protected as a wetland resource in a recognized fed/state/local management plan?	No
Does it rank high/moderate for natural biological support and is it adjacent to a creek or river?	No
Is the wetland locally significant?	No

Wetland	GL2
Basin	Gilbert
Local Significance	
Does the wetland rank high in the following categories?	
Natural biological support	No
Flood/storm water control	No
Water quality improvement	No
Open space/aesthetics	Yes
Education/recreation	No
Does it rank high/moderate for water quality improvement and does it border a water quality-limited stream?	No
Does it contain one or more uncommon wetland plant communities?	No
Is it a documented habitat for sensitive, threatened, or endangered species?	No
Is it dedicated/proposed for designation as a Registered State Natural Area or equivalent?	No
Is it a protected site under a Comp. Plan Provision, the conditions of a site development permit, etc.?	No
Is it specifically protected as a wetland resource in a recognized fed/state/local management plan?	Yes
Does it rank high/moderate for natural biological support and is it adjacent to a creek or river?	Yes
Is the wetland locally significant?	Yes

Conflicting Uses	GL2
Comprehensive Plan Designation	High Density Residential
Zoning Designation	R-3
Current Land Use	Storm Water
Permitted Land Uses	
Residential	Permitted, but site is already to maximum build out
Commercial	Not Permitted
Industrial	Not Permitted
Agricultural	Not Permitted
Recreational	Permitted, but not likely
Public Works Infrastructure Compatibility	
Transportation/Utility	Low
Storm Water Detention	Site is currently used as a detention basin for surrounding development
Economic Impacts	
Ownership	Private
Land Value	
Assessed Value	\$46,000
Wetland Designation Impact	No
Land Use Compatibility	
Loss of Economic Potential For:	
Residential Use	No
Recreational Use	No
Industrial Use	No
Agricultural Use	No
Commercial Use	No
Transportation/Utility Use	Yes (Detention Basin)
Wetland Value-Are there significant economic losses from allowing a conflicting use?	Yes (loss of detention basin)

Social Impacts	GL2
Park/Open Space	Yes
Education/Scientific Opportunities	
Open Space Aesthetics Rating	High
Education/Recreation Rating	Moderate
Recreation	
Available Opportunities?	No
Compatible with wetland functions?	N/A
Housing	
Will housing opportunities be lost?	No
How many potential dwelling could be constructed if wetland were not protected?	None
Environmental Impacts	
Natural biologic support rating	Moderate
Are fauna/floral species sensitive, threatened, or endangered?	No
Would they be lost by development?	N/A
Water quality improvement rating	Moderate
Flood and storm water control rating	Moderate
Is the wetland adjacent or have direct ties to a creek or river?	Yes (Gilbert Creek)
Are there wetland contributions to the fish and wildlife habitats function of the creek?	No
Are there wetland contributions to the water quality of the creek or river?	Yes
Are there wetland contributions to the storm water or flood control qualities of the creek or river?	Yes
Are there negative environmental impacts?	No

Energy Impacts	GL2
Where is wetland located?	Inside city limits
Is the wetland equal to/more than one acre?	No
If preserved, would the urban development that would've occurred within the wetland be displaced more than 1/2 mile away from City limits?	No
Wetland Access via city streets or easements	Yes
Do existing public facilities cross the wetland?	Yes, storm drainage
Do planned public facilities cross the wetland?	No
Would wetland preservation require additional public facilities to be built far from wetland?	No
If wetland area were developed, would additional public facilities need to be built to replace natural wetland functions?	Yes
ESEE Summary	
The ESEE consequences indicate that this wetland should be preserved. However, periodic silt removal is necessary to maintain the function of this wetland.	
Wetland Conservation Class	Protection

Wetland	GL3
Basin	Gilbert Creek
Local Significance	
Does the wetland rank high in the following categories?	
Natural biological support	No
Flood/storm water control	No
Water quality improvement	No
Open space/aesthetics	No
Education/recreation	No
Does it rank high/moderate for water quality improvement and does it border a water quality-limited stream?	No
Does it contain one or more uncommon wetland plant communities?	No
Is it a documented habitat for sensitive, threatened, or endangered species?	No
Is it dedicated/proposed for designation as a Registered State Natural Area or equivalent?	No
Is it a protected site under a Comp. Plan Provision, the conditions of a site development permit, etc.?	No
Is it specifically protected as a wetland resource in a recognized fed/state/local management plan?	No
Does it rank high/moderate for natural biological support and is it adjacent to a creek or river?	No
Is the wetland locally significant?	No

Wetland	GL4
Basin	Gilbert Creek
Local Significance	
Does the wetland rank high in the following categories?	
Natural biological support	No
Flood/storm water control	No
Water quality improvement	No
Open space/aesthetics	No
Education/recreation	No
Does it rank high/moderate for water quality improvement and does it border a water quality-limited stream?	No
Does it contain one or more uncommon wetland plant communities?	No
Is it a documented habitat for sensitive, threatened, or endangered species?	No
Is it dedicated/proposed for designation as a Registered State Natural Area or equivalent?	No
Is it a protected site under a Comp. Plan Provision, the conditions of a site development permit, etc.?	No
Is it specifically protected as a wetland resource in a recognized fed/state/local management plan?	No
Does it rank high/moderate for natural biological support and is it adjacent to a creek or river?	No
Is the wetland locally significant?	No

Wetland	JN1
Basin	Jones Creek
Local Significance	
Does the wetland rank high in the following categories?	
Natural biological support	No
Flood/storm water control	No
Water quality improvement	No
Open space/aesthetics	No
Education/recreation	No
Does it rank high/moderate for water quality improvement and does it border a water quality-limited stream?	No
Does it contain one or more uncommon wetland plant communities?	No
Is it a documented habitat for sensitive, threatened, or endangered species?	No
Is it dedicated/proposed for designation as a Registered State Natural Area or equivalent?	No
Is it a protected site under a Comp. Plan Provision, the conditions of a site development permit, etc.?	No
Is it specifically protected as a wetland resource in a recognized fed/state/local management plan?	No
Does it rank high/moderate for natural biological support and is it adjacent to a creek or river?	Yes
Is the wetland locally significant?	Yes

Conflicting Uses	JN1
Comprehensive Plan Designation	Business Park
Zoning Designation	BP
Current Land Use	Vacant
Permitted Land Uses	
Residential	Not Permitted
Commercial	Not Permitted
Industrial	Permitted, but not likely
Agricultural	Permitted, but not likely
Recreational	Not Permitted
Public Works Infrastructure Compatibility	
Transportation/Utility	A planned extension of Spalding Avenue crosses the site.
Storm Water Detention	Moderate
Economic Impacts	
Ownership	Private
Land Value	
Assessed Value	\$8,000
Wetland Designation Impact	Yes
Land Use Compatibility	
Loss of Economic Potential For:	
Residential Use	No
Recreational Use	No
Industrial Use	No
Agricultural Use	No
Commercial Use	No
Transportation/Utility Use	No (street could be realigned to avoid the wetland)
Wetland Value-Are there significant economic losses from allowing a conflicting use?	No

Social Impacts	JN1
Park/Open Space	No
Education/Scientific Opportunities	
Open Space Aesthetics Rating	Low
Education/Recreation Rating	Low
Recreation	
Available Opportunities?	No
Compatible with wetland functions?	N/A
Housing	
Will housing opportunities be lost?	No
How many potential dwelling could be constructed if wetland were not protected?	N/A
Environmental Impacts	
Natural biologic support rating	Moderate
Are fauna/floral species sensitive, threatened, or endangered?	No
Would they be lost by development?	N/A
Water quality improvement rating	Moderate
Flood and storm water control rating	Low
Is the wetland adjacent or have direct ties to a creek or river?	Yes (Jones Creek)
Are there wetland contributions to the fish and wildlife habitats function of the creek?	Yes
Are there wetland contributions to the water quality of the creek or river?	Yes
Are there wetland contributions to the storm water or flood control qualities of the creek or river?	No
Are there negative environmental impacts?	No

Energy Impacts	JN1
Where is wetland located?	In Urbanizing Area and > 1/2 mile from UGB
Is the wetland equal to/more than one acre?	No
If preserved, would the urban development that would've occurred within the wetland be displaced more than 1/2 mile away from City limits?	No
Wetland Access via city streets or easements	No
Do existing public facilities cross the wetland?	No
Do planned public facilities cross the wetland?	Yes, Spalding Avenue Extension
Would wetland preservation require additional public facilities to be built far from wetland?	No
If wetland area were developed, would additional public facilities need to be built to replace natural wetland functions?	No
ESEE Summary	
The ESEE consequences indicate that this wetland should be preserved. The Spalding Avenue extension could be realigned to avoid the wetland. The wetland is currently vacant, and could remain so.	
Wetland Conservation Class	Protection

Wetland	SK2
Basin	Skunk Creek
Local Significance	
Does the wetland rank high in the following categories?	
Natural biological support	No
Flood/storm water control	No
Water quality improvement	No
Open space/aesthetics	No
Education/recreation	No
Does it rank high/moderate for water quality improvement and does it border a water quality-limited stream?	No
Does it contain one or more uncommon wetland plant communities?	No
Is it a documented habitat for sensitive, threatened, or endangered species?	No
Is it dedicated/proposed for designation as a Registered State Natural Area or equivalent?	No
Is it a protected site under a Comp. Plan Provision, the conditions of a site development permit, etc.?	No
Is it specifically protected as a wetland resource in a recognized fed/state/local management plan?	No
Does it rank high/moderate for natural biological support and is it adjacent to a creek or river?	No
Is the wetland locally significant?	No

Wetland	SK6
Basin	Skunk Creek
Local Significance	
Does the wetland rank high in the following categories?	
Natural biological support	No
Flood/storm water control	No
Water quality improvement	No
Open space/aesthetics	No
Education/recreation	No
Does it rank high/moderate for water quality improvement and does it border a water quality-limited stream?	No
Does it contain one or more uncommon wetland plant communities?	No
Is it a documented habitat for sensitive, threatened, or endangered species?	No
Is it dedicated/proposed for designation as a Registered State Natural Area or equivalent?	No
Is it a protected site under a Comp. Plan Provision, the conditions of a site development permit, etc.?	No
Is it specifically protected as a wetland resource in a recognized fed/state/local management plan?	No
Does it rank high/moderate for natural biological support and is it adjacent to a creek or river?	No
Is the wetland locally significant?	No

Wetland	SK10
Basin	Skunk Creek
Local Significance	
Does the wetland rank high in the following categories?	
Natural biological support	No
Flood/storm water control	No
Water quality improvement	No
Open space/aesthetics	No
Education/recreation	No
Does it rank high/moderate for water quality improvement and does it border a water quality-limited stream?	No
Does it contain one or more uncommon wetland plant communities?	No
Is it a documented habitat for sensitive, threatened, or endangered species?	No
Is it dedicated/proposed for designation as a Registered State Natural Area or equivalent?	No
Is it a protected site under a Comp. Plan Provision, the conditions of a site development permit, etc.?	No
Is it specifically protected as a wetland resource in a recognized fed/state/local management plan?	No
Does it rank high/moderate for natural biological support and is it adjacent to a creek or river?	No
Is the wetland locally significant?	No

Wetland	SK12
Basin	Skunk Creek
Local Significance	
Does the wetland rank high in the following categories?	
Natural biological support	No
Flood/storm water control	Yes
Water quality improvement	No
Open space/aesthetics	No
Education/recreation	No
Does it rank high/moderate for water quality improvement and does it border a water quality-limited stream?	No
Does it contain one or more uncommon wetland plant communities?	No
Is it a documented habitat for sensitive, threatened, or endangered species?	No
Is it dedicated/proposed for designation as a Registered State Natural Area or equivalent?	No
Is it a protected site under a Comp. Plan Provision, the conditions of a site development permit, etc.?	No
Is it specifically protected as a wetland resource in a recognized fed/state/local management plan?	No
Does it rank high/moderate for natural biological support and is it adjacent to a creek or river?	No
Is the wetland locally significant?	Yes

Conflicting Uses	SK12
Comprehensive Plan Designation	Industrial
Zoning Designation	I
Current Land Use	Adjacent to Railroad
Permitted Land Uses	
Residential	Not Permitted
Commercial	Not Permitted
Industrial	Probable
Agricultural	Not Probable
Recreational	Not Probable
Public Works Infrastructure Compatibility	
Transportation/Utility	Agness Avenue is planned to be extended across the wetland.
Storm Water Detention	Moderate
Economic Impacts	
Ownership	Private/Public
Land Value	
Assessed Value	\$212,000
Wetland Designation Impact	Yes
Land Use Compatibility	
Loss of Economic Potential For:	
Residential Use	No
Recreational Use	No
Industrial Use	Yes
Agricultural Use	No
Commercial Use	No
Transportation/Utility Use	Yes
Wetland Value-Are there significant economic losses from allowing a conflicting use?	Yes

Social Impacts	SK12
Park/Open Space	No
Education/Scientific Opportunities	
Open Space Aesthetics Rating	Low
Education/Recreation Rating	Low
Recreation	
Available Opportunities?	No
Compatible with wetland functions?	N/A
Housing	
Will housing opportunities be lost?	No
How many potential dwelling could be constructed if wetland were not protected?	N/A
Environmental Impacts	
Natural biologic support rating	Moderate
Are fauna/floral species sensitive, threatened, or endangered?	No
Would they be lost by development?	N/A
Water quality improvement rating	Moderate
Flood and storm water control rating	High
Is the wetland adjacent or have direct ties to a creek or river?	No
Are there wetland contributions to the fish and wildlife habitats function of the creek?	No
Are there wetland contributions to the water quality of the creek or river?	No
Are there wetland contributions to the storm water or flood control qualities of the creek or river?	Yes
Are there negative environmental impacts?	No

Energy Impacts	SK12
Where is wetland located?	Inside city limits
Is the wetland equal to/more than one acre?	Yes
If preserved, would the urban development that would've occurred within the wetland be displaced more than 1/2 mile away from City limits?	Yes
Wetland Access via city streets or easements	No
Do existing public facilities cross the wetland?	Yes, sewer
Do planned public facilities cross the wetland?	Yes, Agness Avenue
Would wetland preservation require additional public facilities to be built far from wetland?	Yes
If wetland area were developed, would additional public facilities need to be built to replace natural wetland functions?	Yes
ESEE Summary	
The need for industrial and transportation use of this wetland balance with the need to preserve this wetland. Agness Avenue should be allowed to be extended across the railroad tracks. The finger of lower quality wetland extending into the industrial property might be allowed to be developed. The bulk of the wetland should be preserved to maintain its natural and storm drainage qualities.	
Wetland Conservation Class	Protection

Wetland	SK17
Basin	Skunk Creek
Local Significance	
Does the wetland rank high in the following categories?	
Natural biological support	No
Flood/storm water control	No
Water quality improvement	No
Open space/aesthetics	No
Education/recreation	No
Does it rank high/moderate for water quality improvement and does it border a water quality-limited stream?	No
Does it contain one or more uncommon wetland plant communities?	No
Is it a documented habitat for sensitive, threatened, or endangered species?	No
Is it dedicated/proposed for designation as a Registered State Natural Area or equivalent?	No
Is it a protected site under a Comp. Plan Provision, the conditions of a site development permit, etc.?	No
Is it specifically protected as a wetland resource in a recognized fed/state/local management plan?	No
Does it rank high/moderate for natural biological support and is it adjacent to a creek or river?	No
Is the wetland locally significant?	No

Wetland	SN14
Basin	Sand Creek
Local Significance	
Does the wetland rank high in the following categories?	
Natural biological support	No
Flood/storm water control	No
Water quality improvement	No
Open space/aesthetics	No
Education/recreation	No
Does it rank high/moderate for water quality improvement and does it border a water quality-limited stream?	No
Does it contain one or more uncommon wetland plant communities?	No
Is it a documented habitat for sensitive, threatened, or endangered species?	No
Is it dedicated/proposed for designation as a Registered State Natural Area or equivalent?	No
Is it a protected site under a Comp. Plan Provision, the conditions of a site development permit, etc.?	No
Is it specifically protected as a wetland resource in a recognized fed/state/local management plan?	No
Does it rank high/moderate for natural biological support and is it adjacent to a creek or river?	No
Is the wetland locally significant?	No

Wetland	VN1
Basin	Vannoy Creek
Local Significance	
Does the wetland rank high in the following categories?	
Natural biological support	No
Flood/storm water control	No
Water quality improvement	No
Open space/aesthetics	No
Education/recreation	No
Does it rank high/moderate for water quality improvement and does it border a water quality-limited stream?	No
Does it contain one or more uncommon wetland plant communities?	No
Is it a documented habitat for sensitive, threatened, or endangered species?	No
Is it dedicated/proposed for designation as a Registered State Natural Area or equivalent?	No
Is it a protected site under a Comp. Plan Provision, the conditions of a site development permit, etc.?	No
Is it specifically protected as a wetland resource in a recognized fed/state/local management plan?	No
Does it rank high/moderate for natural biological support and is it adjacent to a creek or river?	No
Is the wetland locally significant?	No

Wetland	VN2
Basin	Vannoy
Local Significance	
Does the wetland rank high in the following categories?	
Natural biological support	No
Flood/storm water control	No
Water quality improvement	No
Open space/aesthetics	No
Education/recreation	No
Does it rank high/moderate for water quality improvement and does it border a water quality-limited stream?	No
Does it contain one or more uncommon wetland plant communities?	No
Is it a documented habitat for sensitive, threatened, or endangered species?	No
Is it dedicated/proposed for designation as a Registered State Natural Area or equivalent?	No
Is it a protected site under a Comp. Plan Provision, the conditions of a site development permit, etc.?	No
Is it specifically protected as a wetland resource in a recognized fed/state/local management plan?	No
Does it rank high/moderate for natural biological support and is it adjacent to a creek or river?	No
Is the wetland locally significant?	No

Wetland	VN3
Basin	Vannoy Creek
Local Significance	
Does the wetland rank high in the following categories?	
Natural biological support	No
Flood/storm water control	No
Water quality improvement	No
Open space/aesthetics	No
Education/recreation	No
Does it rank high/moderate for water quality improvement and does it border a water quality-limited stream?	No
Does it contain one or more uncommon wetland plant communities?	No
Is it a documented habitat for sensitive, threatened, or endangered species?	No
Is it dedicated/proposed for designation as a Registered State Natural Area or equivalent?	No
Is it a protected site under a Comp. Plan Provision, the conditions of a site development permit, etc.?	No
Is it specifically protected as a wetland resource in a recognized fed/state/local management plan?	No
Does it rank high/moderate for natural biological support and is it adjacent to a creek or river?	No
Is the wetland locally significant?	No

Wetland	VN5
Basin	Vannoy Creek
Local Significance	
Does the wetland rank high in the following categories?	
Natural biological support	No
Flood/storm water control	No
Water quality improvement	Yes
Open space/aesthetics	No
Education/recreation	No
Does it rank high/moderate for water quality improvement and does it border a water quality-limited stream?	No
Does it contain one or more uncommon wetland plant communities?	No
Is it a documented habitat for sensitive, threatened, or endangered species?	No
Is it dedicated/proposed for designation as a Registered State Natural Area or equivalent?	No
Is it a protected site under a Comp. Plan Provision, the conditions of a site development permit, etc.?	No
Is it specifically protected as a wetland resource in a recognized fed/state/local management plan?	No
Does it rank high/moderate for natural biological support and is it adjacent to a creek or river?	No
Is the wetland locally significant?	Yes

Conflicting Uses	VN5
Comprehensive Plan Designation	Low Density Residential
Zoning Designation	R-1-12
Current Land Use	Adjacent to railroad tracks
Permitted Land Uses	
Residential	Probable
Commercial	Not Permitted
Industrial	Not Permitted
Agricultural	Not Permitted
Recreational	Not probable
Public Works Infrastructure Compatibility	
Transportation/Utility	"F" Street, a planned collector street, crosses the wetland
Storm Water Detention	Low
Economic Impacts	
Ownership	Private
Land Value	
Assessed Value	\$4,000
Wetland Designation Impact	Yes
Land Use Compatibility	
Loss of Economic Potential For:	
Residential Use	Yes
Recreational Use	No
Industrial Use	No
Agricultural Use	No
Commercial Use	No
Transportation/Utility Use	A sewer main crosses the wetland. "F" Street is planned to cross the wetland.
Wetland Value-Are there significant economic losses from allowing a conflicting use?	No

Social Impacts	VN5
Park/Open Space	No
Education/Scientific Opportunities	
Open Space Aesthetics Rating	Moderate
Education/Recreation Rating	Moderate
Recreation	
Available Opportunities?	No
Compatible with wetland functions?	N/A
Housing	
Will housing opportunities be lost?	Yes
How many potential dwelling could be constructed if wetland were not protected?	2
Environmental Impacts	
Natural biologic support rating	Moderate
Are fauna/floral species sensitive, threatened, or endangered?	No
Would they be lost by development?	N/A
Water quality improvement rating	High
Flood and storm water control rating	Low
Is the wetland adjacent or have direct ties to a creek or river?	No
Are there wetland contributions to the fish and wildlife habitats function of the creek?	No
Are there wetland contributions to the water quality of the creek or river?	No
Are there wetland contributions to the storm water or flood control qualities of the creek or river?	No
Are there negative environmental impacts?	No

Energy Impacts	VNS
Where is wetland located?	Inside City Limits
Is the wetland equal to/more than one acre?	Yes
If preserved, would the urban development that would've occurred within the wetland be displaced more than 1/2 mile away from City limits?	No
Wetland Access via city streets or easements	Yes
Do existing public facilities cross the wetland?	Yes, sewer and railroad
Do planned public facilities cross the wetland?	Yes, "F" Street
Would wetland preservation require additional public facilities to be built far from wetland?	Yes
If wetland area were developed, would additional public facilities need to be built to replace natural wetland functions?	No
ESEE Summary	
The needs residential and transportation use of this wetland outweigh the need to preserve the wetland. Development should be allowed fully.	
Wetland Conservation Class	Development

Wetland	VN7
Basin	Vannoy Creek
Local Significance	
Does the wetland rank high in the following categories?	
Natural biological support	No
Flood/storm water control	No
Water quality improvement	No
Open space/aesthetics	No
Education/recreation	No
Does it rank high/moderate for water quality improvement and does it border a water quality-limited stream?	No
Does it contain one or more uncommon wetland plant communities?	No
Is it a documented habitat for sensitive, threatened, or endangered species?	No
Is it dedicated/proposed for designation as a Registered State Natural Area or equivalent?	No
Is it a protected site under a Comp. Plan Provision, the conditions of a site development permit, etc.?	No
Is it specifically protected as a wetland resource in a recognized fed/state/local management plan?	No
Does it rank high/moderate for natural biological support and is it adjacent to a creek or river?	No
Is the wetland locally significant?	No

Wetland	VN8
Basin	Vannoy Creek
Local Significance	
Does the wetland rank high in the following categories?	
Natural biological support	No
Flood/storm water control	No
Water quality improvement	No
Open space/aesthetics	No
Education/recreation	No
Does it rank high/moderate for water quality improvement and does it border a water quality-limited stream?	No
Does it contain one or more uncommon wetland plant communities?	No
Is it a documented habitat for sensitive, threatened, or endangered species?	No
Is it dedicated/proposed for designation as a Registered State Natural Area or equivalent?	No
Is it a protected site under a Comp. Plan Provision, the conditions of a site development permit, etc.?	No
Is it specifically protected as a wetland resource in a recognized fed/state/local management plan?	No
Does it rank high/moderate for natural biological support and is it adjacent to a creek or river?	No
Is the wetland locally significant?	No

Wetland	VN9
Basin	Vannoy Creek
Local Significance	
Does the wetland rank high in the following categories?	
Natural biological support	No
Flood/storm water control	Yes
Water quality improvement	No
Open space/aesthetics	No
Education/recreation	No
Does it rank high/moderate for water quality improvement and does it border a water quality-limited stream?	No
Does it contain one or more uncommon wetland plant communities?	No
Is it a documented habitat for sensitive, threatened, or endangered species?	No
Is it dedicated/proposed for designation as a Registered State Natural Area or equivalent?	No
Is it a protected site under a Comp. Plan Provision, the conditions of a site development permit, etc.?	No
Is it specifically protected as a wetland resource in a recognized fed/state/local management plan?	No
Does it rank high/moderate for natural biological support and is it adjacent to a creek or river?	Yes
Is the wetland locally significant?	Yes

Conflicting Uses	VN9
Comprehensive Plan Designation	Low, Moderate, and High Density Residential, General Commercial
Zoning Designation	R-1-8, R-2, R-3, GC
Current Land Use	Pasture
Permitted Land Uses	
Residential	Permitted
Commercial	Permitted
Industrial	Not Permitted
Agricultural	Current Pasture Use
Recreational	Not Likely
Public Works Infrastructure Compatibility	
Transportation/Utility	High
Storm Water Detention	Moderate
Economic Impacts	
Ownership	Private
Land Value	
Assessed Value	\$255,000
Wetland Designation Impact	Yes
Land Use Compatibility	
Loss of Economic Potential For:	
Residential Use	Yes
Recreational Use	No
Industrial Use	No
Agricultural Use	Yes
Commercial Use	Yes
Transportation/Utility Use	Yes
Wetland Value-Are there significant economic losses from allowing a conflicting use?	Yes. Loss of storm and flood water handling values.

Social Impacts	VN9
Park/Open Space	Yes
Education/Scientific Opportunities	
Open Space Aesthetics Rating	Moderate
Education/Recreation Rating	Low
Recreation	
Available Opportunities?	Yes
Compatible with wetland functions?	No
Housing	
Will housing opportunities be lost?	Yes
How many potential dwelling could be constructed if wetland were not protected?	56
Environmental Impacts	
Natural biologic support rating	Moderate
Are fauna/floral species sensitive, threatened, or endangered?	No
Would they be lost by development?	N/A
Water quality improvement rating	Moderate
Flood and storm water control rating	High
Is the wetland adjacent or have direct ties to a creek or river?	No
Are there wetland contributions to the fish and wildlife habitats function of the creek?	No
Are there wetland contributions to the water quality of the creek or river?	Yes
Are there wetland contributions to the storm water or flood control qualities of the creek or river?	No
Are there negative environmental impacts?	No

Energy Impacts	VN9
Where is wetland located?	In City and Urbanizing Area
Is the wetland equal to/more than one acre?	Yes
If preserved, would the urban development that would've occurred within the wetland be displaced more than 1/2 mile away from City limits?	Yes
Wetland Access via city streets or easements	Yes
Do existing public facilities cross the wetland?	Yes, streets and storm drains
Do planned public facilities cross the wetland?	No
Would wetland preservation require additional public facilities to be built far from wetland?	Yes
If wetland area were developed, would additional public facilities need to be built to replace natural wetland functions?	Yes
ESEE Summary	
for urban development. The majority of this wetland should be perserved to maintain its storm water, flood water, and natural values. Some limited development should be allowed.	

Wetland	VN10
Basin	Vannoy Creek
Local Significance	
Does the wetland rank high in the following categories?	
Natural biological support	No
Flood/storm water control	No
Water quality improvement	No
Open space/aesthetics	No
Education/recreation	No
Does it rank high/moderate for water quality improvement and does it border a water quality-limited stream?	No
Does it contain one or more uncommon wetland plant communities?	No
Is it a documented habitat for sensitive, threatened, or endangered species?	No
Is it dedicated/proposed for designation as a Registered State Natural Area or equivalent?	No
Is it a protected site under a Comp. Plan Provision, the conditions of a site development permit, etc.?	No
Is it specifically protected as a wetland resource in a recognized fed/state/local management plan?	No
Does it rank high/moderate for natural biological support and is it adjacent to a creek or river?	No
Is the wetland locally significant?	No

Wetland	VN11
Basin	Vannoy Creek
Local Significance	
Does the wetland rank high in the following categories?	
Natural biological support	No
Flood/storm water control	No
Water quality improvement	No
Open space/aesthetics	Yes
Education/recreation	Yes
Does it rank high/moderate for water quality improvement and does it border a water quality-limited stream?	No
Does it contain one or more uncommon wetland plant communities?	No
Is it a documented habitat for sensitive, threatened, or endangered species?	No
Is it dedicated/proposed for designation as a Registered State Natural Area or equivalent?	No
Is it a protected site under a Comp. Plan Provision, the conditions of a site development permit, etc.?	No
Is it specifically protected as a wetland resource in a recognized fed/state/local management plan?	No
Does it rank high/moderate for natural biological support and is it adjacent to a creek or river?	Yes
Is the wetland locally significant?	No

Conflicting Uses	VN11
Comprehensive Plan Designation	Moderate Density
Zoning Designation	R-2
Permitted Land Uses	
Residential	Not probable
Commercial	Not Permitted
Industrial	Not Permitted
Agricultural	Not Permitted
Recreational	Probable
Public Works Infrastructure Compatibility	
Transportation/Utility	Low
Storm Water Detention	Moderate
Economic Impacts	
Ownership	Private
Land Value	
Assessed Value	\$253,000
Wetland Designation Impact	No
Land Use Compatibility	
Loss of Economic Potential For:	
Residential Use	No
Recreational Use	No
Industrial Use	No
Agricultural Use	No
Commercial Use	No
Transportation/Utility Use	No
Wetland Value-Are there significant economic losses from allowing a conflicting use?	No

Social Impacts	VN11
Park/Open Space	Yes
Education/Scientific Opportunities	
Open Space Aesthetics Rating	High
Education/Recreation Rating	High
Recreation	
Available Opportunities?	Yes
Compatible with wetland functions?	Yes
Housing	
Will housing opportunities be lost?	Yes
How many potential dwelling could be constructed if wetland were not protected?	N/A
Environmental Impacts	
Natural biologic support rating	Low
Are fauna/floral species sensitive, threatened, or endangered?	No
Would they be lost by development?	N/A
Water quality improvement rating	High
Flood and storm water control rating	Moderate
Is the wetland adjacent or have direct ties to a creek or river?	Yes
Are there wetland contributions to the fish and wildlife habitats function of the creek?	Yes
Are there wetland contributions to the water quality of the creek or river?	Yes
Are there wetland contributions to the storm water or flood control qualities of the creek or river?	No
Are there negative environmental impacts?	No

Energy Impacts	VN11
Where is wetland located?	In Urbanizing Area and < 1/2 mile from UGB
Is the wetland equal to/more than one acre?	Yes
If preserved, would the urban development that would've occurred within the wetland be displaced more than 1/2 mile away from City limits?	No
Wetland Access via city streets or easements	Yes
Do existing public facilities cross the wetland?	No
Do planned public facilities cross the wetland?	No
Would wetland preservation require additional public facilities to be built far from wetland?	No
If wetland area were developed, would additional public facilities need to be built to replace natural wetland functions?	No
ESEE Summary	
The wetland should on the whole be preserved. Some minor work to conserve or enhance the wetland, consistent with the wetlands functions, could be allowed.	

Appendix E: Oregon Administrative Rules,
Chapter 660, Division 16

Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 660, Division 16

REQUIREMENTS AND APPLICATION PROCEDURES FOR COMPLYING WITH STATEWIDE GOAL 5

Inventory Goal 5 Resources

660-16-000 (1) The inventory process for Statewide Planning Goal 5 begins with the collection of available data from as many sources as possible including experts in the field, local citizens and landowners. The local government then analyzes and refines the data and determines whether there is sufficient information on the location, quality and quantity of each resource site to properly complete the Goal 5 process. This analysis also includes whether a particular natural area is "ecologically and scientifically significant", or an open space area is "needed", or a scenic area is "outstanding", as outlined in the Goal. Based on the evidence and local government's analysis of those data, the local government then determines which resource sites are of significance and includes those sites on the final plan inventory.

(2) A "valid" inventory of a Goal 5 resource under subsection (5)(c) of this rule must include a determination of the location, quality, and quantity of each of the resource sites. Some Goal 5 resources (e.g., natural areas, historic sites, mineral and aggregate sites, scenic waterways) are more site-specific than others (e.g., groundwater, energy sources). For site-specific resources, determination of *location* must include a description or map of the boundaries of the resource site and of the impact area to be affected, if different. For non-site-specific resources, determination must be as specific as possible.

(3) The determination of *quality* requires some consideration of the resource site's relative value, as compared to other examples of the same resource in at least the jurisdiction itself. A determination of *quantity* requires consideration of the relative abundance of the resource (of any given quality). The level of detail that is provided will depend on how much information is available or "obtainable".

(4) The inventory completed at the local level, including options in subsections (5)(a), (b), and (c) of this rule, will be adequate for Goal compliance unless it can be shown to be based on inaccurate data, or does not adequately address location, quality or quantity. The issue of adequacy may be raised by the Department or objectors, but final determination is made by the Commission or the Land Use Board of Appeals as provided by law.

(5) Based on data collected, analyzed and refined by the local government, as outlined above, a jurisdiction has three basic options:

(a) Do Not Include on Inventory: Based on information that is available on location, quality and quantity, the local government might determine that a particular resource site is not important enough to warrant inclusion on the plan inventory, or is not required to be included in the inventory based on the specific Goal standards. No further action need be taken with regard to these sites. The local government is not required to

justify in its comprehensive plan a decision not to include a particular site in the plan inventory unless challenged by the Department, objectors or the Commission based upon contradictory information;

(b) **Delay Goal 5 Process:** When some information is available, indicating the possible existence of a resource site, but that information is not adequate to identify with particularity the location, quality and quantity of the resource site, the local government should only include the site on the comprehensive plan inventory as a special category. The local government must express its intent relative to the resource site through a plan policy to address that resource site and proceed through the Goal 5 process in the future. The plan should include a time-frame for this review. Special implementing measures are not appropriate or required for Goal 5 compliance purposes until adequate information is available to enable further review and adoption of such measures. The statement in the plan commits the local government to address the resource site through the Goal 5 process in the post-acknowledgment period. Such future actions could require a plan amendment;

(c) **Include on Plan Inventory:** When information is available on location, quality and quantity, and the local government has determined a site to be significant or important as a result of the data collection and analysis process, the local government must include the site on its plan inventory and indicate the location, quality and quantity of the resource site (see above). Items included on this inventory must proceed through the remainder of the Goal 5 process.

Stat. Auth.: ORS Ch. 183 & 197

Hist.: LCD 5-1981(Temp), f. & ef. 5-8-81; LCD 7-1981, f. & ef. 6-29-81; LCDC 3-1990, f. & cert. ef. 6-6-90

Identify Conflicting Uses

660-16-005 It is the responsibility of local government to identify conflicts with inventoried Goal 5 resource sites. This is done primarily by examining the uses allowed in broad zoning districts established by the jurisdiction (e.g., forest and agricultural zones). A conflicting use is one which, if allowed, could negatively impact a Goal 5 resource site. Where conflicting uses have been identified, Goal 5 resource sites may impact those uses. These impacts must be considered in analyzing the economic, social, environmental and energy (ESEE) consequences:

(1) **Preserve the Resource Site:** If there are no conflicting uses for an identified resource site, the jurisdiction must adopt policies and ordinance provisions, as appropriate, which insure preservation of the resource site.

(2) **Determine the Economic, Social, Environmental, and Energy Consequences:** If conflicting uses are identified, the economic, social, environmental and energy consequences of the conflicting uses must be determined. Both the impacts on the resource site and on the conflicting use must be considered in analyzing the ESEE consequences. The applicability and requirements of other Statewide Planning Goals must also be considered, where appropriate, at this stage of the process. A determination of the ESEE consequences of identified conflicting uses is adequate if it enables a jurisdiction to provide reasons to explain why decisions are made for specific sites.

Develop Program to Achieve the Goal

660-16-010 Based on the determination of the economic, social, environmental and energy consequences, a jurisdiction must "develop a program to achieve the Goal". Assuming there is adequate information on the location, quality, and quantity of the resource site as well as on the nature of the conflicting use and ESEE consequences, a jurisdiction is expected to "resolve" conflicts with specific sites in any of the following three ways listed below. Compliance with Goal 5 shall also be based on the plan's overall ability to protect and conserve each Goal 5 resource. The issue of adequacy of the overall program adopted or of decisions made under sections (1), (2) and (3) of this rule may be raised by the Department or objectors, but final determination is made by the Commission, pursuant to usual procedures:

(1) **Protect the Resource Site:** Based on the analysis of the ESEE consequences, a jurisdiction may determine that the resource site is of such importance, relative to the conflicting uses, and the ESEE consequences of allowing conflicting uses are so great that the resource site should be protected and all conflicting uses prohibited on the site and possibly within the impact area identified in OAR 660-16-000(5)(c). Reasons which support this decision must be presented in the comprehensive plan, and plan and zone designations must be consistent with this decision.

(2) **Allow Conflicting Uses Fully:** Based on the analysis of ESEE consequences and other Statewide Goals, a jurisdiction may determine that the conflicting use should be allowed fully, notwithstanding the possible impacts on the resource site. This approach may be used when the conflicting use for a particular site is of sufficient importance, relative to the resource site. Reasons which support this decision must be presented in the comprehensive plan, and plan and zone designations must be consistent with this decision.

(3) **Limit Conflicting Uses:** Based on the analysis of ESEE consequences, a jurisdiction may determine that both the resource site and the conflicting use are important relative to each other, and that the ESEE consequences should be balanced so as to allow the conflicting use but in a limited way so as to protect the resource site to some desired extent. To implement this decision, the jurisdiction must designate with certainty what uses and activities are allowed fully, what uses and activities are not allowed at all and which uses are allowed conditionally, and what specific standards or limitations are placed on the permitted and conditional uses and activities for each resource site. Whatever mechanisms are used, they must be specific enough so that affected property owners are able to determine what uses and activities are allowed, not allowed, or allowed conditionally and under what clear and objective conditions or standards. Reasons which support this decision must be presented in the comprehensive plan, and plan and zone designations must be consistent with this decision.

Post-Acknowledgment Period

660-16-015 (1) All data, findings, and decisions made by a local government prior to acknowledgment may be reviewed by that local government in its periodic update process. This includes decisions made as a result of OAR 660-16-000(5)(a), 660-16-005(1), and 660-16-010. Any changes, additions, or deletions would be made as a plan amendment, again following all Goal 5 steps.

(2) If the local government has included in its plan items under OAR 660-16-000(5)(b), the local government has committed itself to take certain actions within a certain time frame in the post-acknowledgment period. Within those stated time frames, the local government must address the issue as stated in its plan, and treat the action as a plan amendment.

Stat. Auth.: ORS Ch. 183 & 197

Hist.: LCD 5-1981(Temp), f. & ef. 5-8-81; LCD 7-1981, f. & ef. 6-29-81

Landowner Involvement

660-16-020 (1) The development of inventory data, identification of conflicting uses and adoption of implementing measures must, under Statewide Planning Goals 1 and 2, provide opportunities for citizen involvement and agency coordination. In addition, the adoption of regulations or plan provisions carries with it basic legal notice requirements. (County or city legal counsel can advise the planning department and governing body of these requirements.) Depending upon the type of action involved, the form and method of landowner notification will vary. State statutes and local charter provisions contain basic notice requirements. Because of the nature of the Goal 5 process as outlined in this paper it is important to provide for notification and involvement of landowners, including public agencies, at the earliest possible opportunity. This will likely avoid problems or disagreements later in the process and improve the local decision-making process in the development of the plan and implementing measures.

(2) As the Goal 5 process progresses and more specificity about the nature of resources, identified conflicting uses, ESEE consequences and implementing measures is known, notice and involvement of affected parties will become more meaningful. Such notice and landowner involvement, although not identified as a Goal 5 requirement is in the opinion of the Commission, imperative.

Stat. Auth.: ORS Ch. 183 & 197

Hist.: LCD 5-1981(Temp), f. & ef. 5-8-81; LCD 7-1981, f. & ef. 6-29-81

Policy Application

660-16-025 [LCD 5-1981(Temp),
f. & ef. 5-8-81;
LCD 7-1981, f. & ef. 6-29-81;
Repealed by LCDC 3-1990,
f. & cert. ef. 6-6-90]

Mineral and Aggregate Resources

660-16-030 (1) When planning for and regulating the development of aggregate resources, local governments shall address ORS 517.750 to 517.900 and OAR Chapter 632, Divisions 1 and 30.

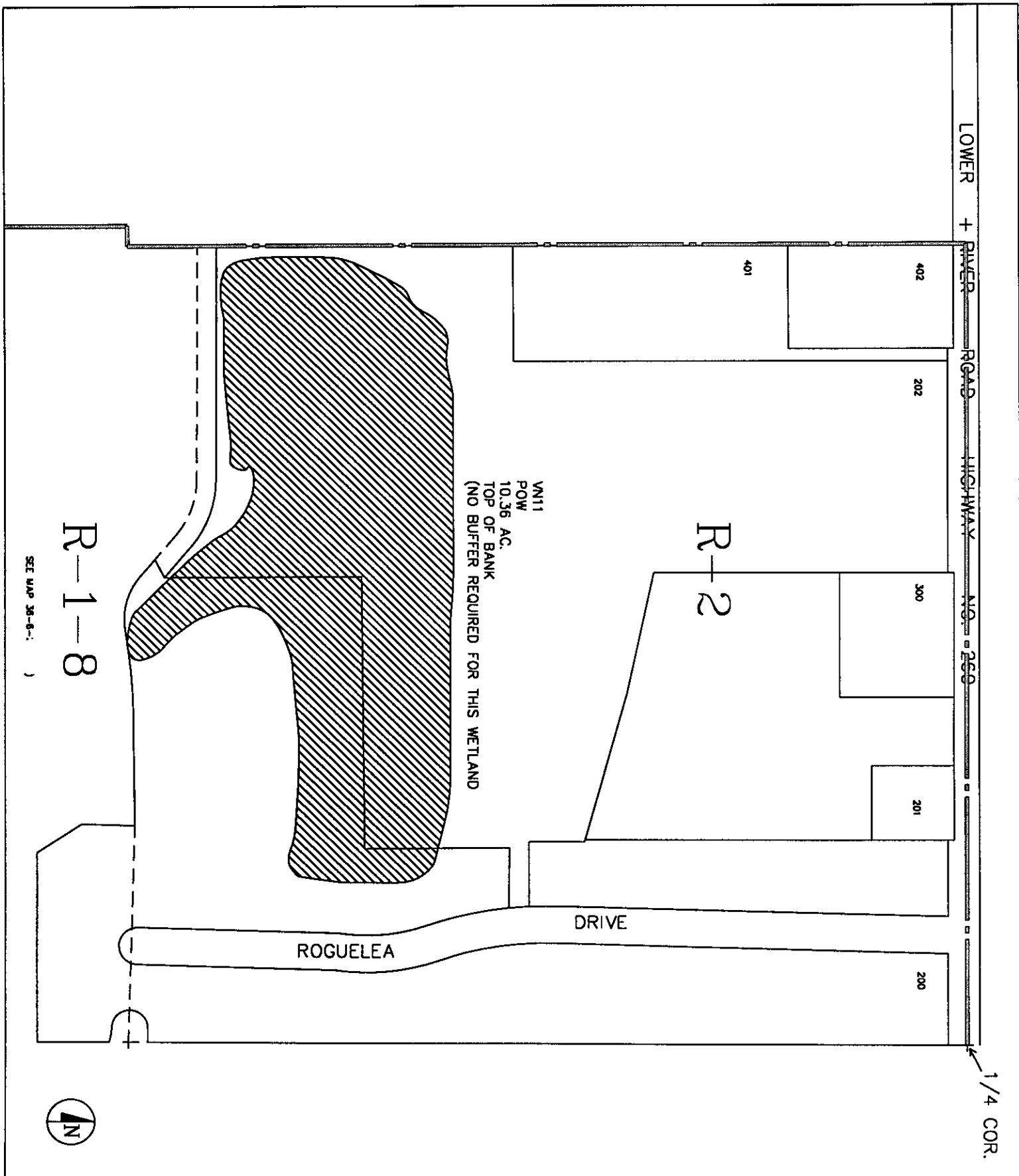
(2) Local governments shall coordinate with the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries to ensure that requirements for the reclamation of surface mines are incorporated into programs to achieve the Goal developed in accordance with OAR 660-16-010.

(3) Local governments shall establish procedures designed to ensure that comprehensive plan provisions, land use regulations, and land use permits necessary to authorize mineral and aggregate development are coordinated with the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries. Local governments shall amend comprehensive plans and land use regulations, as necessary, no later than January 1, 1993.

(4) The provisions of this rule shall be effective immediately.

Stat. Auth.: ORS Ch. 183 & 197

Hist.: LCDC 3-1992, f. & cert. ef. 6-10-92



**GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA
WETLANDS INVENTORY**

T. 36 R. 6 SEC. 24 MAP 2(1)

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Maps Prepared by the **City of Grants Pass**
Based on field determinations conducted by:
DEA DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
Field work: April 1992 Adopted:

- Urban Growth Boundary
- City Limits
- Zone Boundary
- Property Lines & Tax Lot No.
- Scale: 1 inch:100 feet



- Mapped Wetland
- Delineated Wetland
- Wetland Buffer
- Watershed Boundary
- Wetland Classification PEM
- Wetland Identity Code SK19

SEE MAP 36-6-24-2(3)

1800

ROGUE RIVER
R30W
TOP OF BANK

R-1-8

R-2

SEE MAP 36-6-24-2(1)

VN11
POW
10.36 AC.
TOP OF BANK
(NO BUFFER REQUIRED FOR THIS WETLAND)

ROGUELEA

5

SEE MAP 36-6-24-1(3)







GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA WETLANDS INVENTORY

T. 36 R. 6 SEC. 24 MAP 2(4)

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Map Prepared by the **City of Grants Pass**
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Field work: April 1992 Adopted:

-  Urban Growth Boundary
-  City Limits
-  Zone Boundary
-  Property Lines & Tax Lot Nos.
- 101
- 0 50 100 Scale: 1 inch:100 feet



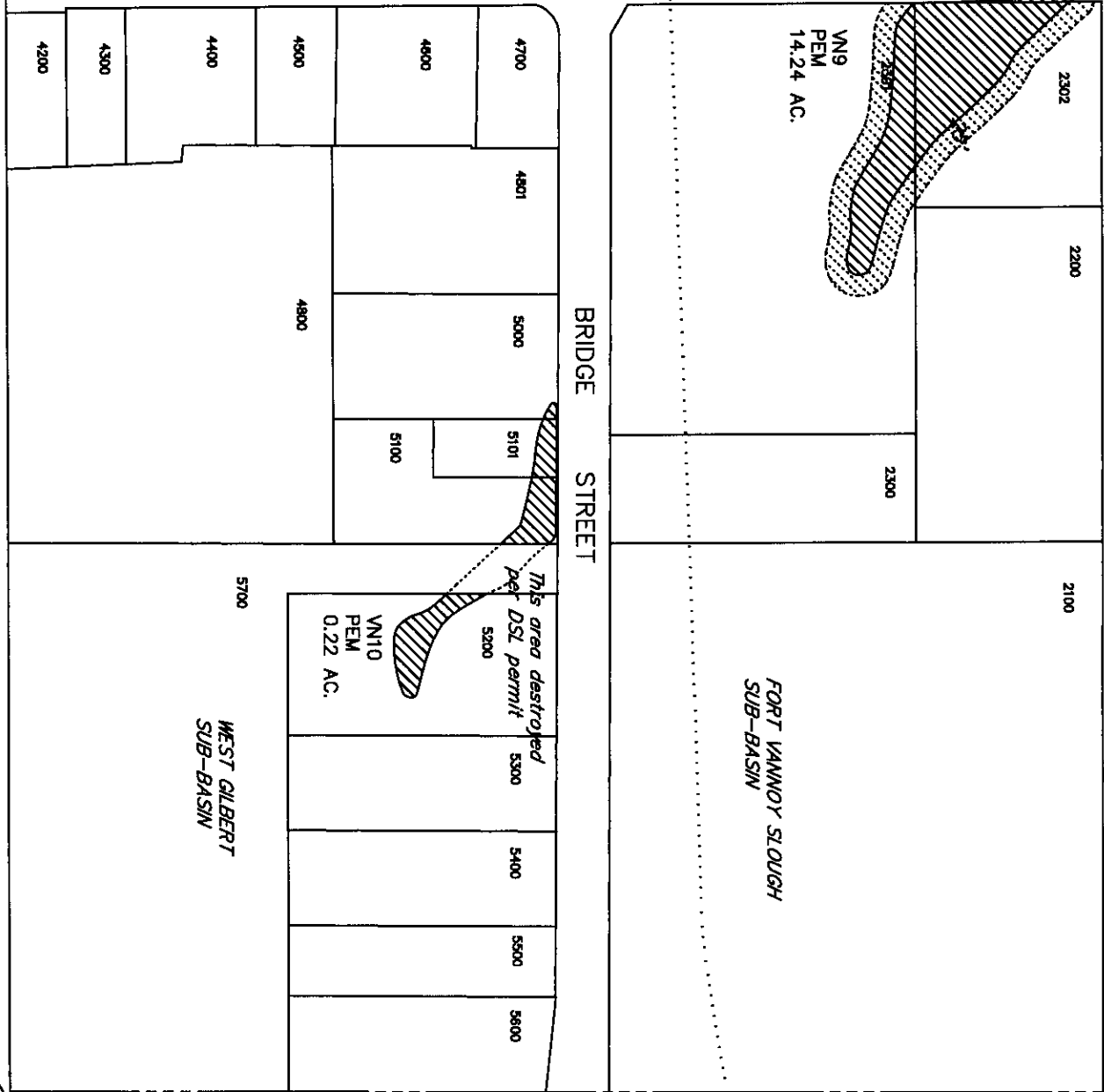
- Mapped Wetland
- Delineated Wetland
- Wetland Buffer
- Watershed Boundary
- PEM Wetland Classification
- SK19 Wetland Identity Code

LOWER RIVER ROAD

SEE MAP 36-6-13-4(3)

LINCOLN ROAD

SEE MAP 36-6-13-4(1)



GRANTS PASS URBAN AREA
WETLANDS INVENTORY

T. 36 R. 6 SEC. 13 MAP 4(4)

Boundaries of wetlands not delineated are of a generalized nature. Actual field conditions determine the boundaries of these wetlands.

Maps Prepared by the: **City of Grants Pass**
Based on field determinations conducted by:
DEA DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
Study partially funded through a grant from the U.S. E.P.A. and the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
Field work: April 1992 Adopted:

- Urban Growth Boundary
- City Limits
- Zone Boundary
- Property Lines & Tax Lot Nos.
- Scale: 1 inch:100 feet
- Mapped Wetland
- Delineated Wetland
- Wetland Buffer
- Watershed Boundary
- Wetland Classification
- Wetland Identity Code

Appendix F: Land Use Types by Zoning District

Section 12.027 of The City of Grants Pass Development Code

Land Use Type/Zoning District Summary Schedule 12-2											
	Zoning Districts										
	Residential					Commercial			Industrial		
Land Use Types	UR	R-1	R-2	R-3	R-4	NC	GC	CBD	BP	IP	I
1) Agriculture											
a) Intensive	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P
b) Non Intensive	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
c) Forestry	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2) Res. Dwelling Unit											
a) Existing	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
b) New	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	-	-	-
c) Group Quarters	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	P	-	-	-
d) Home Occupation	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
e) Res. Accessory	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	-	-	-
f) Transient Quart.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P
g) PUD	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
h) Res. Home	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
i) Res. Facility	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-
j) Dwelling, Accessory	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	-	-	-
3) Trade											
a) Retail Indoor	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	P	-	-
b) Retail Outdoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-
c) Wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-
d) Itinerant	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	-	-

Land Use Type/Zoning District Summary Schedule 12-2												
Land Use Types	Zoning Districts											
	Residential					Commercial			Industrial			
	UR	R-1	R-2	R-3	R-4	NC	GC	CBD	BP	IP	I	
4) Services												
a) Prof. Office	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	P	P	-	-	
b) Business Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	-	-	
c) Limited Office	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	
d) Repair/Maint.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	-	P	
e) Auto Service Sta.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	
f) Eat/Drink Estab.	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	-	P	
g) Hotel/Motel	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	
h) RV Parks	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	
i) Day Care/Family	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
j) Day Care/Group	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	
k) Group Care	-	-	-	P	P	-	P	P	-	-	-	
l) Hospitals	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	
m) Vet. Clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	
n) Comm. Accessory	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	P	-	-	
o) Bed & Breakfast	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	-	-	-	
p) Voluntary Prkg.												
-Local Impact	-	-	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-Area Impact	-	-	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	
q) Personal Services	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	
5) Recreation												
a) Residential												
-Local Impact	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-Area Impact	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Land Use Type/Zoning District Summary Schedule 12-2											
Land Use Types	Zoning Districts										
	Residential					Commercial			Industrial		
	UR	R-1	R-2	R-3	R-4	NC	GC	CBD	BP	IP	I
a) Commercial											
-Local Impact	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	P	-	-
-Area Impact	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	-	-
c) Athletic Clubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	P	P
6) Public											
a) Minor Public	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
b) Major Public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P
c) Schools	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	-	-
d) Churches	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-
e) Cemeteries	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-
f) Mortuaries	-	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	P	-	-
g) Lodges	-	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	-	-
h) Comm. Parking	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	-	-
7) Industrial											
a) Repair/Maint.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P
b) Indoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P
c) Outdoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P
d) Prohibited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X
e) Ind. Accessory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P
f) Outdoor Storage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P
8) Temporary Uses	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	P	P

Legend:

P = Permitted uses

- = Use not permitted

X = Uses specifically prohibited