CITY OF JACKSONVILLE
CITY COUNCIL AGENDA
OLD CITY HALL, 205 W Main St

CITY COUNCIL **July 2, 2013**
REGULAR SESSION **6:00 pm**

1) CALL TO ORDER (includes call to order, pledge of allegiance)

2) a. MINUTES (June 18, 2013)
b. BILLS LIST

3) **PUBLIC COMMENT (items not on the agenda) limited to 3 minutes per speaker.**

4) ACTION / DISCUSSION ITEMS
(The public will be allowed to speak, one time, to any item during the action/discussion items. In order to speak you must sign in with the Recorder under the item for which you wish to speak)

a. Insurance update with CIS: Scott Sherbourne
b. Forest Park update: Tony Hess
c. Healthy Forest Plan: Paul Kangas
d. Audio files on website update: Stacey McNichols
e. Protocol for councilors obtaining information from staff

5) COUNCIL DISCUSSION
a. Mayor and council committee reports
b. Staff reports
Jeff Alvis - Stacey McNichols - Devin Hull - Amy Stevenson - Jan Garcia

7) ADJOURN

URBAN RENEWAL MEETING **immediately following the regular City Council meeting**

1) CALL TO ORDER

2) MINUTES (June 18, 2013
BILLS

3) ADJOURN

Please let the City offices know if you will need any special accommodations to attend or participate in the meeting by calling (541) 899-1231.

This Final Action Agenda/Minutes is supplemented by electronic recordings of the meeting, which may be reviewed upon request to the City Recorder. A written copy of the City Council Meeting Action Minutes can be reviewed on-line at http://www. jacksonvilleor.us

REGULAR CITY COUNCIL MEETING

June 18, 2013 at Old City Hall, 205 W Main St, Jacksonville

1) CALL TO ORDER (includes call to order, pledge of allegiance)

6:00 pm

Present are Councilors Lewis, Winterburn, Hayes, Jesser, Wall and Garcia and Mayor Becker. Staff members present are City Administrator, Jeff Alvis, Treasurer Stacey McNichols and Recorder Jan Garcia.

2) MINUTES / BILLS

a. Minutes – June 4, 2013

Move to: approve as amended
Motion by: Councilor Garcia was seconded
Vote:
Ayes: Unanimous
Motion carries

Bills list

Move to: approve the bills list as submitted
Motion by: Councilor Winterburn was seconded
Roll Call Vote
Ayes: Unanimous
Motion carries

3) PUBLIC COMMENT

Clara Wendt, 570 G St made general statements regarding the unknown future of the library and what the roll of the City will be in the future.

4) ACTION/DISCUSSION ITEMS

a. Update on bike corrals and approval of proposed locations re: Cycle Oregon Grant – Nathan Broom of 380 E 'E' St refers to a memo he presented to the council about the original request for one location being divided out into four separate locations. He states they would be ADA compliant with almost no footprint when not in use. The four locations are as follows:

Outside the post office in the area of the Chamber building on S. Oregon St
Outside Boomtown Saloon on the corner of E. California and S. Third St
Outside the front of the Bella Union Restaurant on W. California St
On the corner of W Main St and S Oregon within the area being developed as a small plaza area.

Broom discusses the locations with the council. Concern was raised over the Bella Union location. Broom states that the Bella owners have requested the rack specifically. A question was asked if one could be put at the courthouse area and maybe at the Sweet Shoppe near the corner of N Fifth St and E California. Broom explains the lack of need at the Courthouse presently and that he has not considered the alternate location at the Sweet Shoppe. He requests a bit of leeway be given to the Public Works department to move the racks slightly if it is determined that the concrete is not suitable for securing it.

Move to: approve siting of 4 bike stations and to give public works leeway to move it needed.
Motion by: Councilor Lewis was seconded
Vote:
Ayes: Unanimous
Motion carries

b. Renew Chamber of Commerce Management Agreement – Arlis Duncan, Tim Balfour
Councilor Wall asks Duncan if the Chamber has pursued the waiving of property taxes on the property. Duncan states that they have not as she heard it was a difficult process. Duncan discusses Chamber efforts to fundraise to make up difference in budget funds that have not been received annually. Wall asks if all businesses in the city are allowed to have their information at the Chamber and handed out or only members. Duncan states that it is standard as to how Chamber of Commerce info centers are run that only Chamber member's information is given out. Councilor Jesser requests that all business would be allowed since the bed tax is what funds the Chamber and some of the members paying the bed tax are not members of the Chamber and might be unable to afford the dues at this time. Duncan states that the Chamber takes payment plans. Councilor Hayes requests that they would recommend everyone.

Move to: approve management agreement.
Motion by: Councilor Garcia was seconded.

Administrator Alvis requests that the language in item 3 would be less restrictive and that the City and the Chamber would only have to meet twice per year rather than four times per year.

Motion amended to change the verbiage in item 3 to semiannually.
Amendment by Council Jesser was approved by Councilor Garcia
Roll Call Vote
Ayes: Unanimous
Motion carries

c. Set final City Council meeting for the purpose of paying the final bills of the fiscal year.
The date was set for Thursday June 27 at noon. A bills list will be sent to Councilor Garcia as soon as possible in order for him to address any concerns he has as he will not be able to make the meeting.

d. Discussion regarding city-wide yard sale as requested by Council members
Discussion was held about the traffic issues, pedestrian amenities in the downtown core for that day, the pros and cons of what it brings to town, closing down California St, leasing of space on City grounds. Councilor Jesser will be the liaison to work with city staff and the Chamber and Joba to come up with some sort of a plan of action. It will be brought back to the council on the second July meeting. Councilor Winterburn speaks in favor of the changes. Councilor Garcia suggests avoiding specific compensation figures in the body of the manual and recommends extracting them into an exhibit which he believes will be easier to update.

5) ORD/RES
a. **ORD 617:** AN ORDINANCE AMENDING ORDINANCE NO. 206 (AN ORDINANCE PROHIBITING DRINKING OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES ON PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY AND MUSEUM GROUNDS) WITHIN THE CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, OREGON

ORD 617 was removed from the agenda in order to make a correction.

b. **RES 2004:** A RESOLUTION CERTIFYING THAT THE CITY OF JACKSONVILLE PROVIDES FOUR OR MORE MUNICIPAL SERVICES TO BE ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE STATE SHARED REVENUE.
The resolution was read by title only.

Move to: approve RES 2004 as presented
Motion by: Councilor Lewis was seconded.
Roll Call Vote
Ayes: Unanimous
Motion carries

c. **RES 2005:** A RESOLUTION DECLARING THE CITY'S ELECTION TO RECEIVE STATE REVENUES.
The resolution was read by title only. Clara Wendt of 570 G St asks that if there is a chance that the library becomes unfunded by the county that the city will step in. She requests that $13,000 would be held over to keep the library open.

Move to: approve RES 2005 as presented
Motion by: Councilor Lewis was seconded.
Roll Call Vote
Ayes: Unanimous
Motion carries

d**. RES 2006:** A RESOLUTION EXTENDING CITY OF JACKSONVILLE WORKERS' COMPENSATION COVERAGE TO VOLUNTEERS OF THE CITY OF JACKSONVILLE FOR POLICY YEAR 2013-14; AND REPEALING AND REPLACING RESOLUTION NO. 1085.
The resolution was read by title only.

Move to: approve RES 2006 as presented
Motion by: Councilor Garcia was seconded.
Roll Call Vote
Ayes: Unanimous
Motion carries

e. **RES 2007:**A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE BUDGET FOR THE CITY OF JACKSONVILLE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR COMMENCING JULY 1, 2013, MAKING APPROPRIATIONS, IMPOSING THE TAX AND CATEGORIZING THE TAX.
The resolution was read by title only. Councilor Wall asks if it a prudent move to pay off the Hinger House loan of $270,000 in this economy and whether the funds should be diverted to the maintenance of the courthouse grounds. Alvis states that it was an inter-fund loan and it is required to be paid off within the terms of the loan.

Move to: approve RES 2007 as presented
Motion by: Councilor Lewis was seconded.
Roll Call Vote
Ayes: Unanimous
Motion carries

6) Council Discussion

a. Council Reports

Councilor Wall asks if audio files of the council meeting can be put on the website after a meeting. Alvis states he will have Treasurer McNichols look into it.

Councilor Lewis states he will be attending the first RVSS meeting at 7 am the following morning.

Councilor Winterburn praised the good work of Dirk Siedlecki on behalf of the Jacksonville Cemetery.

Councilor Hayes brought up the question of protocol for Councilors to attend other committee and commission meetings held within the city. Discussion was had about ex parte contact, conflict of interest and financial gain. The consensus was to be sure that a quorum was not present and that the Council, with the exception of the liaison to the body, did not participate in the discussions.

Councilor Jesser states that he was 'once again' challenged by someone in the audience to step down at the Planning Commission meetings. He states that he 'wants to go on record that he is highly offended at the accusation'. He gave a report on the planning commission action stating that most of what Bigham Knoll had on the agenda was moved to the July meeting. He asked that the recall information be removed from the website. There was a request for updated and fresh content on the website.

Treasurer McNichols states that website monitoring would add a great deal to someone's already heavy job description. She states that currently items are submitted to the City Happenings page to keep the public abreast of what is happening in the city.

Councilor Garcia states the next Parks Committee meeting will be held on Thursday June 26 at 4 pm in Forest Park. There will be discussion of long term use of the park.

Mayor Becker went over the memos in the back of the council packet.

Staff reports:

Administrator Alvis states that Taste of Summer went over well. A report on the courthouse grounds use will be forthcoming shortly from PARC Resources and will be and agenda item in the near future. He states that Alice White in the planning department has resigned and that the job description will be posted and the opening will be posted until June 28.

Treasurer McNichols states that SB822 requires the recalculation of PERS which reduces the rate from 20.00 to 17.82 which will save the city approximately $33,000 annually over the next three years.

7) ADJOURN

The meeting was adjourned at 7:18 pm.

_____ _____

Paul Becker, Mayor Jan Garcia, City Recorder

Date approved:_____

Transcribed by: Jan Garcia

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE
Bills Against the City - City Council
JULY 2, 2013

GENERAL FUND - ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT		
Vendor Name	**Description**	**Amount**
SOUTHERN OREGON REGIONAL ECO DEV	2013/2014 ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP - SOREDI	360.00
MARK BURKHALTER	JUDGE FEES JULY 2013	500.00
JACKSON CO RECYCLING PARTNERSHIP	2013/2014 JACKSON CO RECYCLING EDUC.	375.48
LGPI	LGPI MEMBERSHIP FY2013-2014	572.00
		1,807.48

WATER FUND		
Vendor Name	**Description**	**Amount**
SPRINGBROOK SOFTWARE, INC.	2013/2014 ANNUAL MAINTENANCE	2,216.09
		2,216.09

URBAN RENEWAL FUND		
Vendor Name	**Description**	**Amount**
OREGON DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION	OTIB ANNUAL PAYMENT	124,941.19
		124,941.19
	TOTAL:	**128,964.76**
APPROVED BY:	DATE:	

Jacksonville

citycounty insurance services
www.cisoregon.org

The State of CIS

Strong financial condition, despite claims

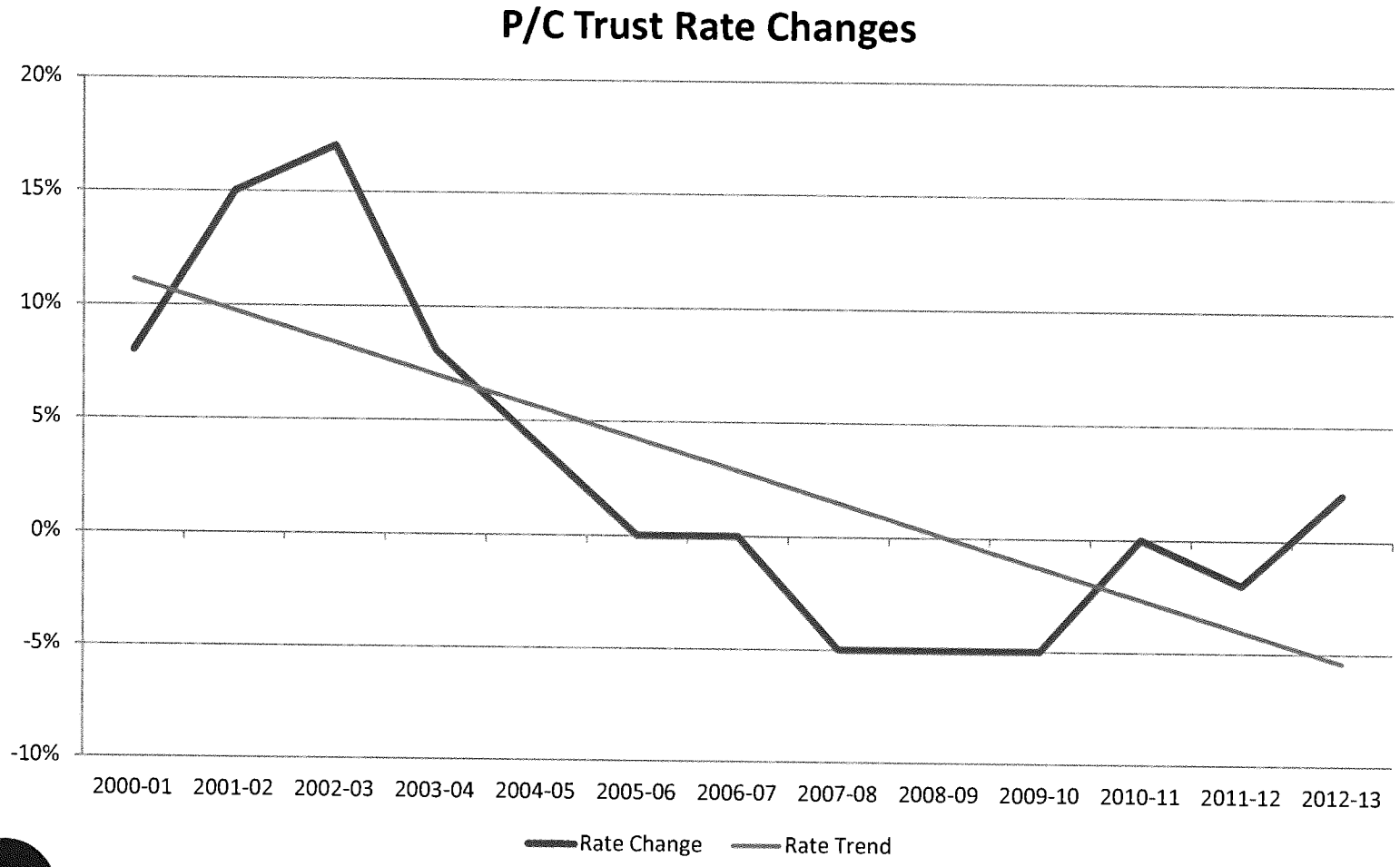
- First rate increase since 2003
- In 2009 & 2010 CIS had bad claim development which has reduced reserves, but still healthy
- Member satisfaction level extremely high; coverage remains primary reason to belong.

The State of CIS

Strong financial condition

- Funded over the 99% confidence-level.
- CIS financial ratio's exceeds nearly all commercial insurance companies.

10 Good Years



CIS

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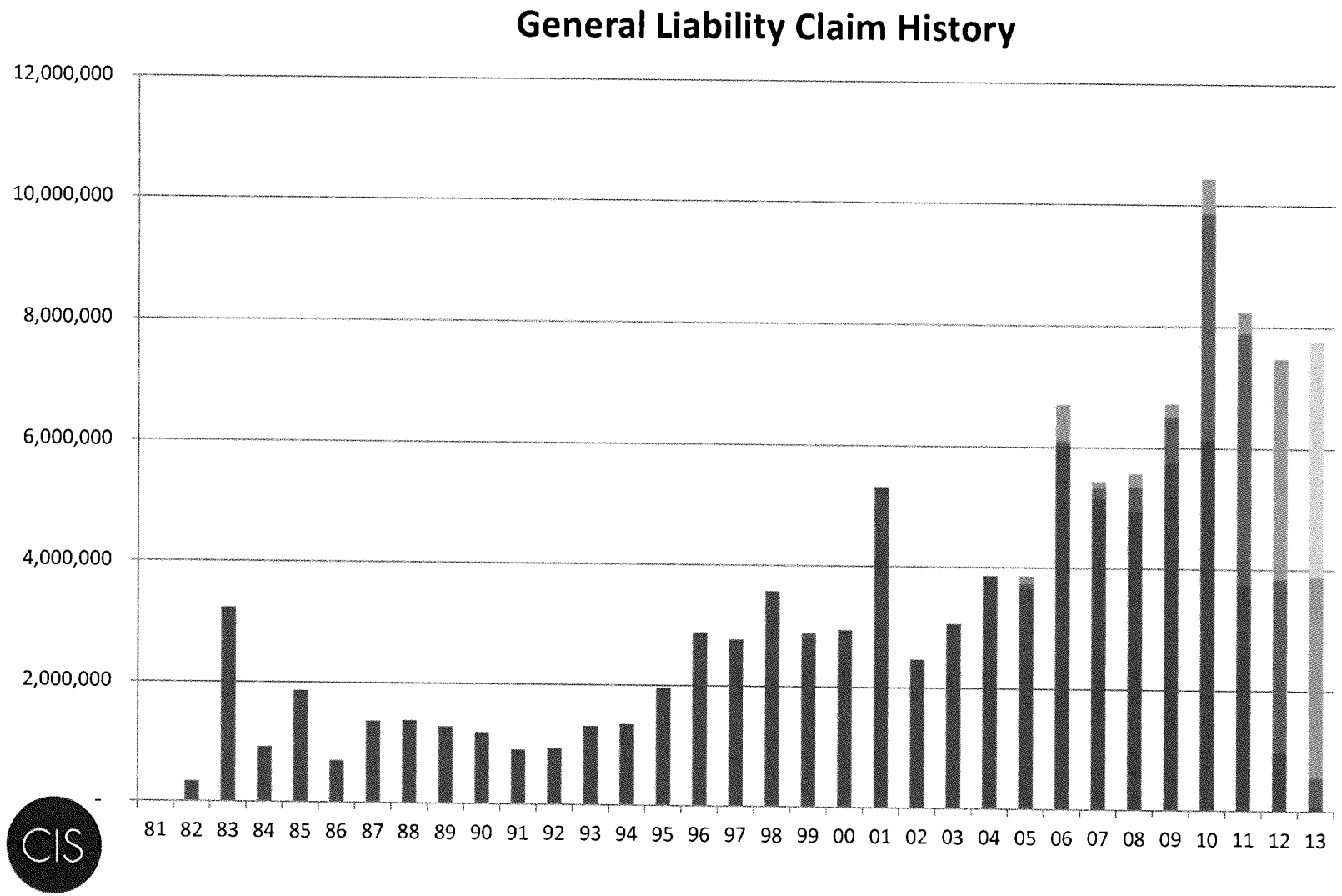
The Perfect Storm...



CIS

citycounty insurance services
www.cisoregon.org

The Perfect Storm...

What happened?

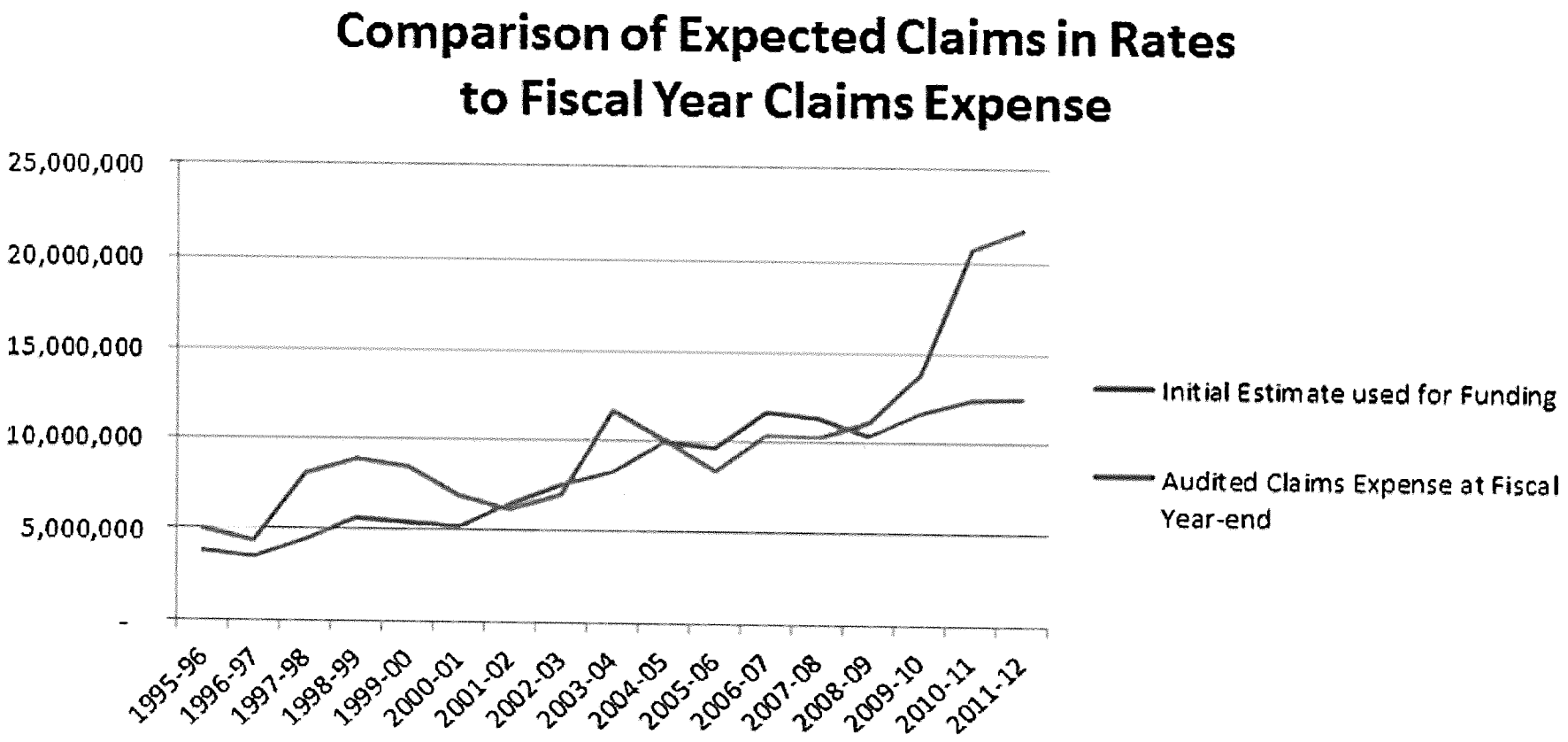
The recession:

- People laid off, can't find other jobs
- Juries sympathetic, anti-government, or both

Bad luck, especially for 2009 – 2011 years:

- Employment claims, plus…
- Two police shootings, one major auto accident
- Tsunami + 2 major fires

The Perfect Storm...



CIS

citycounty insurance services
www.cisoregon.org

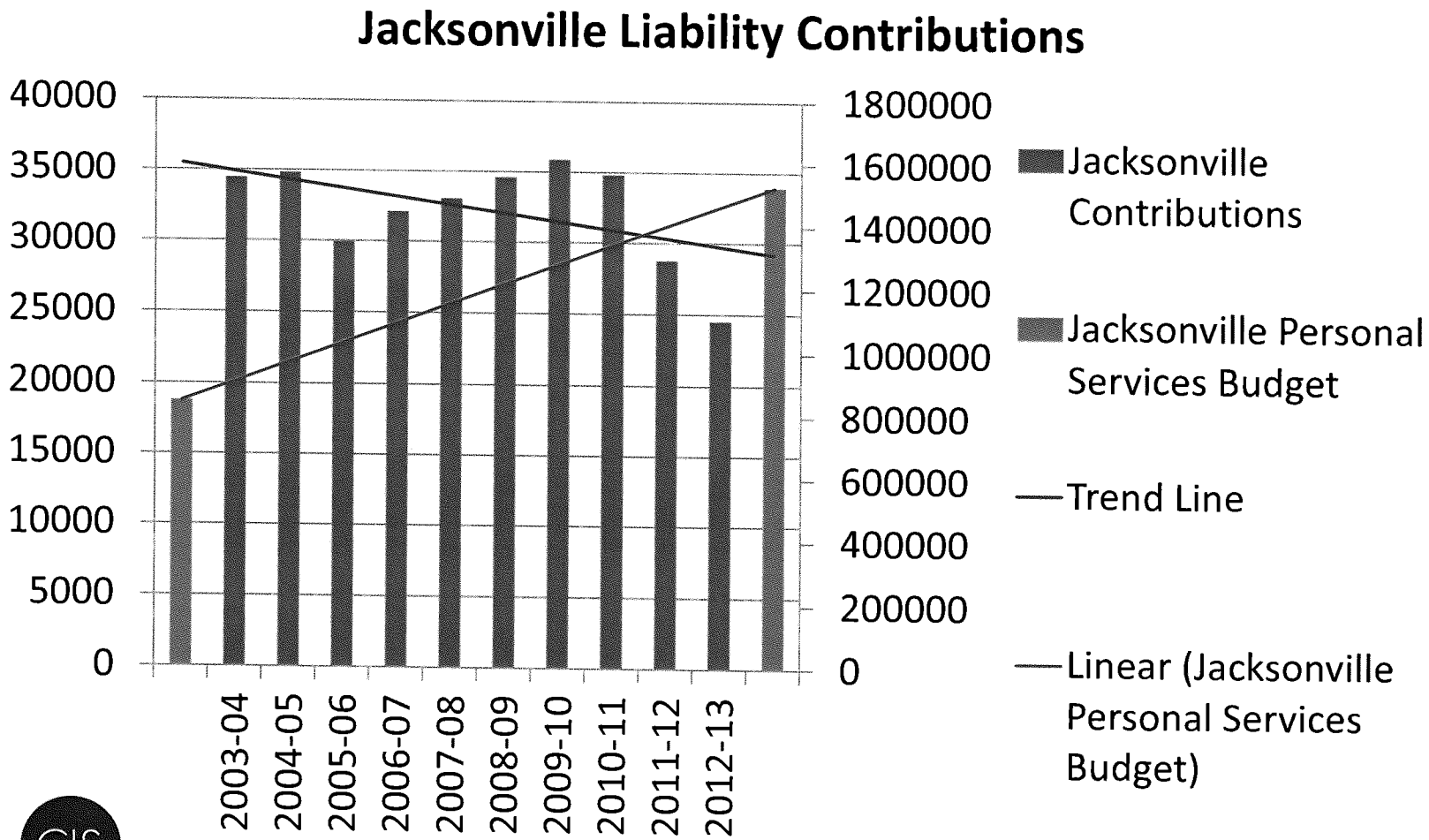
Future Rate Increases

- Another rate increase is needed in 2014-15 of about 10%
- Considered, but largely didn't adopt coverage reductions – coverage is what makes CIS different
- Urge members to continue good risk management, use pre-loss to prevent future claims

CIS GL Rate vs. Jacksonville Growth

- The following chart shows that Jacksonville GL CIS contributions have reduced by 30% over the last 10 years while at the same time Jacksonville has grown by more than 80% over the last 10 years as measured by Personal Services budget.
- The same is true for Workers' Compensation

Jacksonville Liability Contributions



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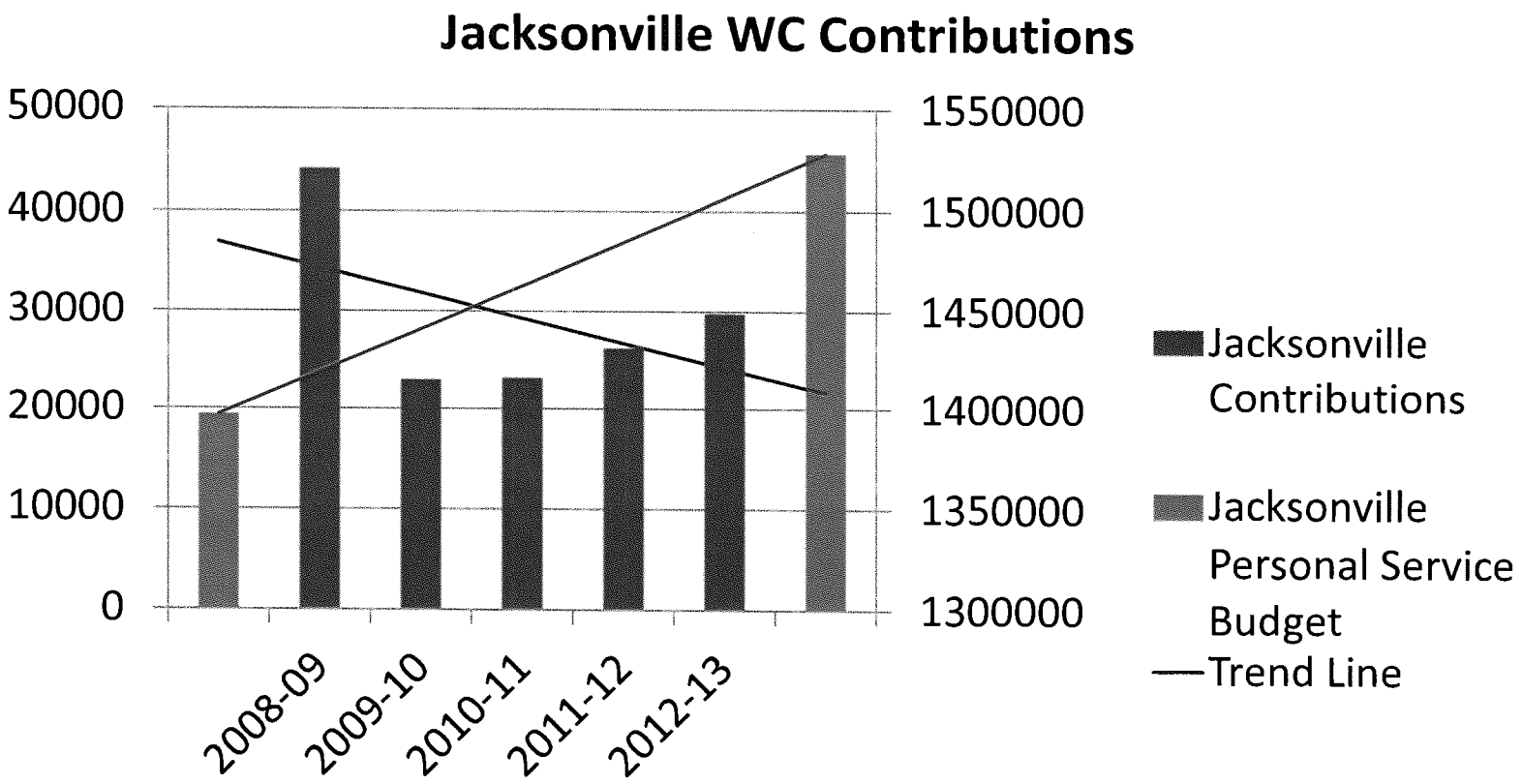
Jacksonville Workers' Comp Contributions



CIS

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Distribution of Equity

In addition to low rates, Jacksonville received $41,413 in return of equity in the last 3 years.

Options to Consider

- Increase deductibles or consider a retro plan
- Retro plans now open to members with liability premium > $10k
- Multi-line discount continues. Jacksonville receives 7.5% off on all lines: Liability, Auto Physical Damage, Property, Worker's Compensation

Risk Management Recommendations

Laurie Kemper can help with all of these and more:

- Risk Management Committee
- Updated Employee Handbook
- Updated Job Descriptions
- Volunteer Management Program
- Updated Safety Policy and Training

Jacksonville Forest Park
Current status and history
July 2, 2013

Prepared by Tony Hess - Jacksonville Park Ranger

HISTORY

2003 – Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) appointed to study the 1,800-acre Watershed.
2005 – CAC reports to the City Council and the council approves the recommendation of the CAC to Retain and Manage the Watershed.
2006 – Ad Hoc Committee appointed to meet and recommend actions to manage the Watershed.
2006 – The Watershed is renamed the Jacksonville Forest Park.
2006 – The city's Forestry and Parks Committees are combined into the new Parks, Recreation, And Visitors Services Committee (PRVS). As a city park, the Forest Park is placed under the jurisdiction of the PRVS.
2007 – City submits application to Jackson County for park use permit for lower half of the Jacksonville Forest Park.
2009 – Jackson County approves park use permit for Forest Park.
2009 – Fund raising and construction of trails and bridges begins.

CURRENT STATUS

Park Size – 1,080 acres
Trails – Fifteen trails with a total length of sixteen miles. Elevation varies from 1,950 feet at the park entrance to 3,350 feet on Jackson Ridge Trail.
Roads – Reservoir Road and Norling roads provide vehicle access.
Parking – Four parking lots are located on Reservoir Road at the entrance kiosk, Red Rocks Quarry, the old MRA parking lot, and the northern entrance on Reservoir Road. Two more parking lots are located on Norling Road at major trail head intersections.

INVESTMENT RECAP

GRANTS	Total	Oregon Parks	Cheney	Boosters Foundation
	$47,347	$38,200	$5,000	$4,147
DONATIONS	$16,431			
CITY	$6,000			
TOTAL	$69,778			

VOLUNTEER HOURS – Trail and bridge construction

2009 - 2011 Initial construction 1,750 hours
2011- 2013 Oregon Parks Grant – 1,400 hours

Total Volunteer Hours 3,150 hours

HEALTHY FOREST PLAN FOR CITY OF JACKSONVILLE AND MOTORCYCLE RIDERS ASSOCIATION LANDS INVOLVED IN A SALE AND EXCHANGE

COVER PAGE AND TABLEOF CONTENTS

HEALTHY FOREST PLAN FOR CITY OF JACKSONVILLE AND MOTORCYCLE RIDERS ASSOCIATION LANDS INVOLVED IN A SALE AND EXCHANGE

THE FOLLOWING HEALTHY FOREST PLAN (HFP) IS FOR FUTURE GUIDANCE, MANAGEMENT PLANNING, PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCES ON TWO PROPERTIES PROPOSED FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE BY THE CITY OF JACKSONVILLE AND THE MOTORCYCLE RIDERS ASSOCIATION.

A. DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION OF TWO (2) SUBJECT PROPERTIES: Subject Property 1. is a 380 acre tract of land owned by the City of Jacksonville (City), described by Jackson County as 373W, Tax Lot 8800. Tax Lot 8800 would be sold to the Motorcycle Cycle Riders Association (MRA). Subject Property 2 is a 40 acre tract owned by the MRA and described by Jackson County as 373W, Section 25, Tax Lot 500. Tax Lot 500 would be traded and deeded to the City. (**Vicinity Map 1 shows the location of the two subject tracts) (Detail Photo 1 shows the 380 acre Subject property, tax lot 8800. Detail Photo 2 shows the 40 acre Subject property, tax lot 500.**

B. AUTHORITY FOR THE HFP: The authority for the development of the HFP is contained in Section 7, Paragraph 1 of the Memorandum of Understanding and Sales Agreement (MOU) dated 9/25/2012 between the City and the MRA. The MOU states as follows: **"City and MRA agree to develop a HFP for purchased and traded properties prior to the close of escrow. The HFP will include but not be limited to, provisions for the protection and management of described larger, live and dead trees (standing and downed), methods and provisions for the harvest of trees including salvage after natural events, provisions for the restoration of erosion areas and preventing erosion in new projects, provisions for creating buffer zones near important natural resources such as streams, methods of mitigating impacts to land and resources. City and MRA agree to meet annually thereafter to review and update the HFP Plans and discuss the important actions and events that occurred during the year that impacted or potentially impacted the lands and resources covered by the Plans".**

C. PURPOSE OF THE HFP: The sale and exchange of the subject properties represents an historic, unprecedented and major commitment by the City and the MRA. The commitment has very important financial, land and resource management considerations to both organizations who have managed adjacent properties for decades. The HFP commitment is not only to the organizations for the purposes of the sale and exchange but to ensure proper, seamless and collaborative management of the land into the future.

D. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF A HFP FOR THE SUBJECT PROPERTIES AND THE SURROUNDING PROPERTIES IN THE NW JACKSON CREEK WATERSHED (watershed): The specific authority for the HFP does not extend beyond the subject properties. However, natural events and human activities on the subject properties and surrounding properties have had major influences on each other in the past which will continue into the future. Therefore, the subject and surrounding properties within the watershed will be considered as the properties of interrelated influence in the review of past and current management plans and activities, the description of resources, the analysis of impacts and the recommendations developed for the HFP. Although, approximately 60 acres in the NW corner of Tax lot 8800 is not in the watershed it will not be analyzed as a separate tract of property for the purposes of this plan.

E. GENERAL HISTORY OF THE WATERSHED AND THE SUBJECT PROPERTIES: The Jackson Creek watershed was impacted by the activities of Native American for over 6,000 years and since European settlement in the early 1800's. The natives and the later settlers continually burned the landscape and removed vegetation, soils, minerals, wildlife and water. Historically, the landscape was in a continuous state of either being degraded by human activity such as, burning, logging and mining or by natural events such as a fire, windstorm, flood or drought. The landscape and vegetation would begin to improve, naturally, after a degrading event until another event set its ecological recovery back again. The subject properties are within the Jackson Creek watershed and were influenced by all of the historical impacts described above.

The period beginning in the 1950's brought increased logging and road building in the Jackson Creek Watershed and the subject properties. A primary example of the interrelationships of the subject properties and the entire watershed is the 1955 Timber Mountain Fire, which burned 2,000-2,500 acres of the landscape. The fire prompted new roads and logging activity for the salvage of fire killed timber. (**Vicinity Map 2 shows the boundaries of the 1955 Timber Mountain Fire (also named the Jackson Creek Fire) in the Watershed and the location of the fire in relation to the subject properties).** The Timber Mountain Fire was probably the most significant event to affect the watershed in the in the current century. Many of the forest sites in the watershed, including the subject properties and resources, are still in a recovering state, nearly 60 years after the fire. The reason for emphasizing the Timber Mountain Fire is not only for its significance in the history of watershed health and recovery but to provide a basis for later discussions and recommendations in this plan about the future risk of wildfire to the resources of the subject properties and the entire watershed.

The roads and trails built for log hauling in that period allowed access for the beginning of multiple uses of the watershed property for activities such as hunting, hiking and off-highway vehicle recreation. The watershed area became increasingly popular for off-highway vehicle trail riding during the period from the 1950s and1970s and continues today. Some of the

reasons for the popularity are: 1. Challenging terrain for trail riding. 2. Closeness to the population centers of Medford, Jacksonville, Central Point and surrounding communities. 3. Availability of public and industrial forest lands for recreational use.

In the early 1970s the Motorcycle Riders Association purchased 180 acres in the north part of the watershed. Their purchase provided a basis for managing the off-highway use of the area from that time forward. Since the MRA purchased their 180 property, regular supervised and organized trail ride events were started for its members, their families and other interested riders.

1. DOCUMENTS COVERING THE WATERSHED AND THE SUBJECT PROPERTIES.

a. Jacksonville Watershed Forest Management Plan: City of Jacksonville, Robert L. Thrush, Consulting Forester, (April, 1995). This was the first written management plan for Jacksonville's watershed property. The Plan lists the following specific management objectives: **1.** Maximize the production of commercial timber, consistent with sound forest economics and other management objectives. **2.** Protect the forest from loss by fire. **3.** Promote and maintain forest health. **4.** Restore and maintain a watershed with minimal erosion, producing clean water to its inherent capacity. **5.** Enhance and maintain potential fish habitat. **6.** Provide habitat for diverse wildlife populations. **7.** Provide recreation and education opportunities for diverse user groups.

b. Jackson Creek Watershed Assessment: Rogue Valley Council of Governments, (March 2011). The Rogue Valley Council of Governments completed a comprehensive study of the entire Jackson Creek Watershed in 2001 in a document titled: Jackson Creek Watershed Assessment. The Watershed Assessment provides a wealth of information on the human use history, climatic events, geologic attributes, vegetation, water, soils, fish potential, wildlife and other aspects of the watershed. The document evaluates the condition of streams and riparian vegetation describes and the effect of various erosion sources on water quality and down steam sedimentation.

c. Bear Creek Watershed Assessment, Phase II, Bear Creek Tributary Assessment, Western Lowlands Unit, Willow, Jackson and Griffin Sub watersheds: Rogue Valley Council of Governments, (December, 2001). Jackson Creek was assessed as part of the Bear Creek Watershed Assessment. Much of the assessment covered stream channel, riparian quality, water quality and quantity and fish related issues. One paragraph relating to the upland watershed which relates to the subject properties states as follows: "**Upslope Environment.** --- The forestland has been harvested several times in the past century, and is currently in a state of early regeneration seral stage. Upslope erosion and sediment transport remains a potential problem in the upper stream areas. The forested areas are at high risk of fire, with

considerable undergrowth and high density forests. Portions of the area have burned several times in the past century, and BLM is currently initiating controlled burns in selected areas."

d. Oregon National Fire Stewardship Plan: Motorcycle Riders Association (MRA), Norman M. Foeller, Consulting Forester, (October 2002). This plan was written for the MRA to address management of their 180 acre forest property in the northern part of the Jackson Creek watershed also known as Lily Prairie. Under the section titled Project Priorities, the plan states that: "Fuel reduction should be the first priority and that the initial project should be the construction of forty-five (45) acres of fuel breaks around and through the property. The highest priority is to build a fuel break on the south boundary next to the City of Jacksonville property."

The MRA acquired grant funding and completed fuel reduction work in an area of their property along the Cantrall Gulch road and adjacent to the City of Jacksonville property since the plan was written. The highest priority proposal to construct a fuel break along the south side of the 180 acre property was not completed. The City of Jacksonville completed fuel reduction on both sides of the Cantrall Gulch road up to the MRA 180 acre property and also completed fuel reduction on both sides of the Boundary Trail Road that runs east and west and is within tax lot 8800 of the subject property.

F. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE WATERSHED AND SUBJECT PROPERTIES:

1. Elevation: The elevation of the watershed property ranges from 1,980 feet at the reservoir and subject tax lot 500 to 4,000 feet in the NW corner of subject tax lot 8800. The average elevation of the watershed property is about 2,500 feet. The average elevation of tax lot 8800 is about 3,500 feet.

2. Soils:

a. Approximately one half of the watershed property contains soils classified as Gravelly Loam derived from deposition and metamorphic activity. These soils tend to be gravelly with a clay-silt texture, have a moderate water holding capacity and do not exhibit high erosion characteristics. Approximately 240 acres of subject tax lot 8800, in the western portion, contains this soil type. All 40 acres of subject tax lot 500 contains this soil type.

b. The remaining one half of the watershed property contains soils classified as Sandy Loam derived from granitic intrusions. These soils tend to be very course in texture, have a very low water holding capacity and are highly erosive. Approximately 140 acres of subject tax lot 8800, in the eastern portion, contains this soil type.

3. Roads: The watershed and the subject properties are accessed typically accessed by one or more of three main road systems:

a. Jacksonville **Reservoir Road:** This road is a County road for about one mile and then is owned by adjacent property owners**.** The road accesses subject tax lot 500 and also provides the most direct access from the south and from the City of Jacksonville. The road has three secondary road branches leading to parts of the watershed. Jackson Creek Road accesses the area to the west and leads to Norling Gulch Road which accesses the area to the southwest. Cantrall Gulch Road branches off of Reservoir Road and continues to the north and accesses subject tax lot 8800.

b. Kane Creek Road: This road also begins as a County road intersecting with highway state highway 99 near Gold Hill. The BLM controls the uplands portion of Kane Creek Road to a point where two secondary logging roads access western portions of subject tax lot 8800 from the north. Another branch of the Kane Creek Road accesses the MRA 180 acre property from the west. This access route is the most distant in providing access to the MRA 180 acre property and the eastern part of subject tax lot 8800 but is the most direct the NW part of the tax lot.

c. Johns Peak Road: This road also begins as a county road intersecting with Old Military Road north of Jacksonville. This access route is similar in distance to the MRA 180 acre property and the eastern portion of subject tax lot 8800 but more distant to the NW part of tax lot 8800. This route has more rural residences at its upper part and has had two locked gates across them for many years, which has made the route inaccessible to the public less desirable for most users that have legal access. The MRA has legal access to use this route but the City of Jacksonville does not.

4. STREAMS AND RIPARIAN AREAS: The watershed contains three main stream channels as follows:

a. Jackson Creek: This is the main water course in the watershed with other streams being tributary being tributary to it. The stream flows from northwest to southeast and has continuous flowing water during most years but typically flows at very minimal volumes during the months of July through October. Historically, the stream has had several high water events, that when coupled with the South Fork of Jacksonville, have caused considerable downstream property damage. These events are summarized in the 2001 Jackson Creek Watershed Analysis. High rainfall periods that combine with sudden snowmelt from lands at 2,500 feet and above, provide the greatest risk of flood damage. The watershed assessments for Jackson Creek, cited earlier, describe the quality of riparian areas in Jackson Creek and its tributaries as adequate. However, I consider the riparian areas of upper Jackson Creek, Norling Gulch and upper Cantrall Gulch to be in excellent condition.

b. Norling Gulch Creek: This creek is less than two miles in length, flows from west to east and also has minimal summer water volumes. The flows are important because of their purity and for providing cooler water to Jackson Creek.

c. Cantrall Gulch Creek: This creek flows mainly from north to south but in the upper reaches it flows from west to east. The portion that flows from west to east is adjacent to the south boundary of subject tax lot 8800. An important tributary to Cantrall Gulch Creek flows from the north and out of the area of the MRA's 180 acre property known as Lily Prairie. Even though this tributary is only about1/2 mile in length, it has a disproportionately large and important flow of water. I consider the flow to be based on the larger and deeper water storage capacity of the fractured granitic parent material in the Lily Prairie area.

5. SLOPES AND ASPECTS: The slopes of the watershed and the subject properties are considered to be steep. Some of the ridge top areas have gentler slopes but most of them are rather narrow in width. Mid-slope areas in most of the watershed have gradients that average over 40% slopes and many are in the 60-70% range. One of the gentler areas is in the NW portion of subject tax lot 8800. This area has a longer, gentler and rounded ridge at an elevation near 4,000 feet that extends from north to south for about ¼ mile.

Aspects in the watershed tend to be more easterly and westerly with variations of southeast and southwest due to the fact that the watershed flows from northwest to southeast. There are some exceptions where north and south aspects predominate in the upper Jackson creek, upper Norling Gulch and upper Cantrall Gulch areas where streams flow east to west and aspects are north and south. Aspects are one of the most important factors affecting forest species and productivity and will be discussed later.

G. SPECIES PRESENT IN THE WATERSHED AND THE SUBJECT PROPERTIES:

1. Vegetative Species by Location and Aspect: The species and plant associations of forest vegetation present in various locations in Southwest Oregon is highly correlated to aspect, soils and elevation. Most of the vegetation in the central and northern portions of the watershed is still in various stages of development from the 1955 Timber Mountain Fire. The most advanced vegetation is generally located on the north facing slopes where summer temperatures are cooler and moisture more abundant. The second most advanced vegetation is on the east facing slopes. Vegetation is also more advanced in the lower portions of drainages where more shade and water is available. Douglas-fir is the most prevalent coniferous species on the north and east facing slopes. A good example of the differences in vegetation based on aspect can be seen in Detail Photo 2 showing the 40 acre, Subject Property 2, Tax lot 500. The darker portions shown in two bands on the photo are northeast facing slopes and contain more Douglas-fir with some Pacific madrone mixed in. The lighter portions on the photo are southeast facing and

contain more Pacific madrone, black oak and brush species with some Douglas fir. Incense cedar, sugar pine and some ponderosa pine may also be found on both portions. The south and west facing slopes are often better suited to ponderosa pine if it can find enough light to be established but those slopes will also have Douglas-fir and incense cedar. Both Subject Tax lots 500 and 8800 exhibit these species mixes based on aspect. Exceptions to the usual species mixes by aspect occur in the higher elevations such as in western portion of tax lot 8800 where conifer stands predominate. This is due to the age of the stands where the conifers will eventually dominate on most sites, given enough time, and because of the cooler and wetter conditions at the higher elevations. The trees and vegetation on Tax lot 500 is less advanced due to recent logging activity. The species mixes of the vegetation in the eastern portion of tax lot 8800 is not very typical of the vegetative advancement of the south and west aspects of the Subject Properties because of granitic soils and persistence of brush species (mostly manzanita).

2. Plant Associations: Plant species tend to typically associate with other species for several such as having requirements for similar resources such as those provided by certain soils, water or sunlight. Plant are also known to have developed symbiotic (mutual helping) relationships with each other over time. The plants associations in the watershed and the subject properties are similar to the plant associations in most of Bear Creek Valley. Some of the important plant associations in the subject properties are as follows:

a. Pacific Madrone- Douglas-fir: Pacific madrone tends to grow in a single stem form but more typically has multiple stems, which will be described later. Douglas-fir is usually found with Pacific madrone because it can originate from seed at the same time as the Pacific Madrone is regenerated by seed or basal sprouts or the Douglas-fir may begin from seed in an established stand of madrone.

b. Douglas-fir- California Black Oak, Poison Oak: This plant association occurs on the warmer, low elevation sites in the watershed, more typically on the south and west facing slopes but also on the east slopes with shallow soils.

c. Douglas-fir-Ponderosa Pine: This association can be found on the warmer, sunnier slopes having better soils which tend to be better sites for ponderosa pine than for Douglas-fir.

d. Douglas-fir-Grand fir-Incense Cedar: This association is found at higher elevations and can be found in the NW part of subject tax lot 8800 at elevations above 3,500 feet.

e. Ponderosa Pine-White Leafed Manzanita: This association is found on the granitic soils in the watershed and on the subject properties. The ponderosa pine component is not as prevalent as it would be without frequent, high intensity wild fires fueled by the manzanita.

3. Threatened and Endangered Species: Fritillaria gentneri was not found in the watershed property based on an informal and a formal survey. However, it is likely to occur based on its occurrence in the general area of Jacksonville and may find suitable sites as vegetative conditions change in the watershed. Considerable Fritillaria recurva is located in the watershed. An active Northern Spotted Owl was located in the watershed at the headwaters of Jackson Creek for a number of years but its current status is not known.

H. ECOLOGY OF THE WATERSHED AND SUBJECT PROPERTIES: The ongoing ecological processes in the watershed and the subject properties are intertwined and duplicated throughout the watershed.

1. Fire ecology of four (4) vegetative species important to the watershed and the Subject Properties

a. Douglas-fir: Douglas-fir is the most ecologically and economically important coniferous species in the Western United States and in the watershed. It thrives on an abundance of rainfall and cool weather and is therefore much more dominant and productive in the northern and western parts of the Pacific Northwest. Under present climate conditions, its presence in Southern Oregon is approaching the southern boundaries of its growing area and is most often associated with and competing with other species for forest resources. Hundreds of years ago, during the Little Ice Age, its presence was much further south.

Douglas-fir is very well suited to establishment in our forest after wildfire for three reasons: 1. Older trees have a thick bark and some of them usually survive most fires. 2. Trees surviving a fire produce an abundance of seed. Moderate aged trees have a productive seed caste every few years. 3. Douglas-fir can reproduce under the canopy of other tree species and will continue to grow vertically until they over-top other species. Stands of Douglas-fir reproduction in SW Oregon will often stagnate due to an overabundance of trees in certain low productivity areas. These stands become areas of extreme risk of wildfire spread, which allows for repeated propagation of the species, when wildfire fire occurs.

Douglas-fir has a two characteristic which makes it less competitive in SW Oregon: 1. It has a relatively shallow and spreading root structure which requires it to compete with most other species for low rainfall events and periods. During periods of drought, which are common and often lengthy in SW Oregon, it is often under moisture stress and then is susceptible to insect attack. 2. It is at a disadvantage in the warmer SW Oregon climate, particularly at lower valley elevations or on poorer soils or on hotter aspects.

b. Ponderosa Pine: Ponderosa pine is an excellent tree species for SW Oregon and the watershed. One of the main problems with establishing and growing ponderosa pine is its need for nearly full sunlight. The dense and multi- specie forests of SW Oregon do not allow

ponderosa pine to be established as it did in times of frequent fire. If it does establish in the dense forest cover, growth will be very slow as surrounding trees cause too much shade. Highly effective fire control in the last several decades has allowed forests to become over crowded, often with Douglas-fir, to the detriment of ponderosa pine. Ponderosa pine has two traits that make it a very desirable and competitive tree species in SW Oregon: 1. It has the ability to reduce its transpiration of water through its needles in high temperature periods. 2. It has a deep root system that can retrieve water from soil and rock strata that other plants cannot reach. If ponderosa pine can be regenerated in openings caused by fire or human activity, these traits allow ponderosa pine to do well in soils having a low capacity for holding surface water and also sites with warmer aspects. Ponderosa pine is the best conifer species to occupy SW Oregon and watershed sites containing granitic soils.

c. Pacific Madrone: Pacific Madrone is the most significant hardwood species in the valley between the Cascade Range and the Coast Range within Jackson and part of Douglas Counties. The species ranges from the southern coast range of California to British Columbia. It has 2 traits which allow it to compete in SW Oregon and watershed forests: 1: It is an evergreen hardwood which has foliage all year, providing too much shade for many plants to be established on the forest floor. 2. It can reproduce from seed or from basal sprouts when the parent treetop is killed by fire. Basal sprouts appear in the spring following a fire and may have 5-10 stems that grow quickly because the large size of parent tree root system. Basal sprouts from madrone will dominate the site where the parent trees existed before the fire and persist for many years.

d. White leaf Manzanita: White leaf manzanita is not generally a dominant species in SW Oregon but it is very dominant on many sites in the watershed. It tends to occupy and be more persistent on warmer aspects and on drier, less productive soils. These soils are the decomposed granitic soils in the eastern portion of the watershed.

Vicinity Map 3 shows three areas: 1. Areas where the City completed fuel reduction where mostly older manzanita was removed and conifers (mostly ponderosa pine) were planted. The combined areas are estimated to be 150 acres. These areas are in need of follow-up fuel reduction as soon as possible. 2. Areas where dense, older manzanita fields presently remain with combined areas estimated to be 230 acres. These areas are also in need of fuel reduction as soon as possible. 3. Areas where fuel reduction was completed on near-by private lands, estimated to be 60 acres. (Note) BLM has completed fuel reduction and thinning on most of their property in the watershed.

White leaf manzanita persists on the less productive sites species for several reasons: 1. It produces abundant seed that remains viable in the soil for long periods of time. 2. Germination of its seed is activated by the heat from fire. 3. It uses most of the available

resources on the less productive sites. 4. It appears to have an allelopathic (detrimental) effect that prevents other vegetation from establishing near its root zone.

White leaf manzanita germinants will totally dominate an area in a few years after a wild fire where the parent plants existed. The plants will mature at 6-15 feet tall in about 30 years and then will begin to decline in vigor and in 40-50 years they may exhibit 50 % mortality of their stems. Dying stands of manzanita become an extreme risk for wildfire. It is not a case of **IF** the stands will be lost to wildfire but a case of **WHEN**. The manzanita stands will be totally destroyed in a fire and the sites will then be fully occupied by new manzanita germinants---and the repetition of the manzanita species dominance will continue to another cycle.

2. Relationship of two (2) important soil groups to the ecology of the watershed and the Subject Properties:

a. Silty and gravelly loams: This soil group combines several soil types occurring in the watershed. The soils are derived from metamorphic rock**.** They tend to contain silt and clay and have a high percentage of gravel of various sizes. Larger rock is found in the soils where bedrock is near the surface. The soil is the most productive in the watershed, particularly when located on the north and east aspects where more moisture is available. The soils exhibit less water borne erosion than similar soils not having the interspersed gravel and rock. The fine materials on the surface may wash away, leaving the gravelly particles which tend to slow subsequent erosion. These soils are located in the south and west portions of the watershed. Approximately 170 acres of the western portion of subject tax lot 8800 contain this soil group. The entire 40 acres of subject tax lot 500 contains this soil group.

This soil group allows relatively fast recovery of surface vegetation (early seral species such as grasses, forbs and shrubs) after a wildfire due to its fertility, better water holding capacity and lack of high surface erosion. Conifers, Pacific madrone, black oak and other species of trees and shrubs are plentiful on most of this soil group, therefore seeds and basal sprouts will revegetate the sites starting in the spring following a fire.

b. Gravelly sandy loams: This soil group is located on the eastern portion of the Watershed. The soil group is derived from granite intrusions that have eroded into soils of varying depths and may display solid granite on the surface. The soil is variable in its texture in different areas of the watershed. It has a component of clay and silt in its texture where it is found in the west and southern portions of the watershed, near the Silty-Gravelly loams but is quite course in its locations to the east and northeast. The soil group is quite erosive in high rainfall events when it is located on slopes and the surface is exposed. Steeper slopes that are not vegetated can also soil movement caused by gravity. Heavy rainfall events tend to remove the accumulated organic layer of soil and the finer clays and silts, leaving the courser granitic soils. The residual,

coarser material does not generally move far, but tends to accumulates in locations where the gradient becomes level. The Gravelly sandy loam soils are erosive and less productive in the watershed for several reasons: 1. The soil group cannot support an abundance or a large variety of vegetation because of a low water holding capacity. Water quickly infiltrates through the upper reaches of soil, beyond the reaches of most plants. Since there is a low volume of vegetation, there is also a low volume of plant roots capable of holding the soil in place. 2. The soil group supports a preponderance of manzanita brush, which as described earlier, uses most of the resources of the sites it occupies. 3. The soil group with its current vegetation and without sufficient, active, vegetative management promotes recurring wildfires.

3. Plant succession by species and plant association in the watershed and the Subject Properties:

a. Natural plant succession of five (5) important species in the watershed after vegetative replacement events such as wildfire:

aa. Douglas-fir and Douglas-fir-Pacific Madrone Sites: Douglas-fir will naturally dominate all cooler, moister and low to mid elevation sites in the watershed. These sites include those now dominated by Pacific madrone. This is important because there is a now a dominant population of Pacific madrone on many of the above sites in the watershed and the Subject Properties. Some of these sites may have a minor complement of Douglas-fir or have a considerable population. Douglas-fir will eventually dominate current stands of Pacific madrone for the two reasons covered earlier but for another important reason: 1. The physiology of Douglas-fir and most other conifer species dictates "Geotropic" growth, which means that it grows vertically to the earth. The physiology of Pacific madrone and most deciduous species dictates "Phototropic" growth, which means that it grows toward the sun or light. The madrone growth becomes angular with time which allows the Douglas-fir to eventually grow over the top of the madrone and dominate the canopy light. Another dis-advantage of the angular growth of madrone is its susceptibility to gathering heavy loads of snow, causing breakage and more advantage to Douglas-fir and other conifer species.

bb. Pacific Madrone: As stated earlier, Douglas-fir will eventually dominate forest stands that are favorable for the growth of Pacific madrone. This is true only if the madrone stands being infiltrated by Douglas-fir have enough time to capture the stands occupies by madrone by maturing enough to reduce or eliminate the madrone from the forest stands by canopy shading. In the past, the forest stands of madrone would be subjected to repeated fires, which would allow the stands to continue domination by basal sprouted madrone.

cc. White leaf manzanita: As was stated earlier, white leaf manzanita will persist and dominate sites where mature manzanita existed given repeated wildfires. There are few options available to break the cycle of manzanita dominance on these sites. Removing a majority of the manzanita and planting acceptable species such as ponderosa pine is the best method to break the cycle.

dd. Ponderosa Pine: Scattered populations of ponderosa pine exist throughout the Watershed and the Subject Properties. There are greater populations on the warmer south and west slopes where it has several advantages over Douglas-fir. In the absence of frequent fires, which favors high density brush cover and dominance of Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine is at a disadvantage.

ee. Knobcone pine: There is only one known population of knobcone pine in the watershed. Knobcone pine is called a "Pioneer" species because it has the ability to provide conifer seed to areas where most or all conifers were destroyed by fire. Knobcone pine has a cone that remains closed, protecting the seeds that it contains, until the heat from a fire causes them to open. Knobcone is not a commercially valuable species but provides an important ecological bridge to forest succession.

4. Climate Change Scenario for the watershed and the Subject Properties:

a. Possible changes in species given the likelihood of rising temperatures: If warmer temperatures develop and persist for an extended period of time it is likely that **Douglas-fir** will be at a disadvantage in the southern range of its population such as in Southern Oregon, which would cause its population to shift to the north. Douglas-fir appears to already be affected by warming and dryer conditions at lower elevations where it stressed stands are attacked and killed by insects. There is a growing concern among forest research specialists that Pacific madrone is entering a period of decline. There are a number of diseases that have been increasing their effect on madrone in the last few years and many stands of madrone appear to have an unhealthful appearance. For instance, I have noticed many madrone stands having unusually small leaf development. It has also been a favorite host for the tent caterpillar for the last two years. Whether some of these concerns with madrone are factors prompted by a warming climate is only conjecture at this time. Warmer temperatures and dryer conditions would also increase the risk of wildfire and probably the loss of significant natural resources.

I. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDRESSING THE MOU STATED PROVISIONS NEEDED IN THE HFP INCLUDING PROJECTS IN THE WATERSHED INCLUDING THE SUBJECT PROPERTIES:

a. 1st Priority Projects and recommendations: In part D. of this HFP, the inter-relatedness of all of the properties in the watershed was discussed. The health of natural resources in the watershed properties have been affected by events on other properties for eons and will continue to affect one another in the future. The HFP emphasizes the affect that past wildfire has had on watershed resources and that emphasis continues for these 1st Priority Projects and Recommendations. They are 1st priority because their lack of accomplishment retains a high proportion of the watershed at its current high risk of having a stand replacement wildfire. The recommendations for 1st priority projects can also be regarded as a hierarchy of complimentary goals that can be accomplished through ecologically based prescriptions for the management of the watershed's natural resources. In other words, if fuel reduction and the improvement of forest stand resiliency can be accomplished as part of the initial forest vegetation treatments to reduce the risk of wildfire, any related goals to provide for a healthy forest would also be met. An example of this is in page 1, paragraph B, of this document which quotes the MOU, describing that the HFP provide provisions that would provide larger live and dead trees, standing or downed. Contrarily, any such goals and provisions related to developing a healthy forest would be foregone if a wildfire similar to the 1955 fire was to occur.

aa. Recommendations related to treatments to reduce wildfire risk are addressed in the following steps:

1. An assessment and mapping exercise is a first recommended step in addressing the current levels of wildfire risk of the various forest vegetative types in the watershed and the Subject Property. The assessments and mapping would prioritize the location of early, strategic projects such as fuel breaks, where fuel reduction and thinning would reduce the risk for larger areas. 2. Detailed prescriptions for fuel reduction and thinning of the forest vegetative types mapped in step 1 should be developed. Prescriptions for fuel reduction and thinning would include treatment of horizontal and vertical fuels and provide for maximization of stand resilience through retaining species diversity, larger trees sizes and improving species spacing. Species retention and spacing would be prescribed to provide a balance of reducing the risk of wildfire spread and retaining vegetative species and densities needed for wildlife. Summarizing the goals for treating the entire watershed, including the subject property, would be to speed the timetable of advancing the vegetation to a state of exhibiting less fire risk and more stand resilience to future climate issues by promoting a diverse species mix and larger trees. Additional recommendations for these projects are addressed in Section J, titled: HFP Implementation Process including Recommendations.

bb. Recommendations related to emergencies. Emergencies are defined as events causing major damage to watershed resources such as would be caused by a large wildfire, windstorm, flood or seismic event. These recommendations are addressed later in Section J, titled: HFP Implementation Process Including Recommendations.

cc. Funding of 1st priority projects: Funding sources for the performance of the above listed, 1st priority projects has become increasingly limited in the last several years. The possible availability of National Fire Plan funding through the BLM should be monitored yearly. Other national fuel reduction initiatives are often available for specific designated land, particularly, if it is in near the location of the urban/wildland interface where homes are located. The City of Jacksonville has been very successful in obtaining grant funding in the past for fuel reduction, forest stand improvement and road maintenance. Their record of success in the past could be an advantage in the future. 1st priority project funding for cooperative projects on watershed lands owned by the City and the MRA should be sought from all possible Federal, State and private sources. A convincing case can be made for funding 1st priority projects that would lessen the extreme risk of the possible loss of large acreages of vegetation which could also cause damaging, secondary effects of high erosion and downstream property damage.

b. 2nd Priority Projects and recommendations: 2nd priority projects and recommendations are provided for projects that are important to accomplish but need a considerable amount of funding, preliminary field work, technical work, planning and time to accomplish.

aa. HFP 2nd priority projects for the mitigation of existing resource problems such as restoring areas currently causing erosion (Roads and trails): An example of this is on Page 1, paragraph B of this document which quotes the MOU describing the need for provisions in this HFP to address the restoration of existing erosion areas. It is recommended that the restoration of existing erosion areas would require an inventory and mapping exercise to determine the location of erosion areas; prioritization of areas needing work; a technical plan to accomplish the work; followed by timing and funding priorities for completing each project. The development of provisions for the restoration of existing erosion areas will depend upon what is found in the inventory and what would be prescribed to mitigate the erosion issues. Considerable literature and technical guidelines are available for the mitigation of erosion from roads and trails and for new construction in various soil types, including decomposed granite soil. Additional recommendations on these projects is addressed in section J, titled: HFP Implementation Process Including Recommendations.

bb. Future 2nd priority projects requiring HFP provisions: Page 1, paragraph B, quotes the MOU describing the need for provisions in this HFP for preventing erosion in new project areas, creating buffer zones near important natural resources such as streams and mitigating impacts to lands and resources. Implementing these projects would depend on funding being available from various grant sources, routine budgeted sources or periodic opportunity sources such as income from harvested timber.

J. HFP IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS INCLUDING RECOMMENDATIONS:

a. Meetings of City and MRA officials: As stated in the MOU, City and MRA will "meet annually to review and update HFA plans and discuss the important actions and events that occurred during the year". Additional meetings are recommended during the year to discuss issues addressed in the MOU, such as but not limited to: 1. Future project and event plans that may have effects on the others' property, including cooperative projects. 2. Access and rights-of-way issues. 3. Law enforcement issues. 4. Displays and Signs for users. Normal meetings would be held and scheduled in conjunction with the City's Parks, Recreation and Visitors Services Committee. Issues in the forest may also be discussed with the City's Park Rangers or the City Forester. **Emergency meetings involving actual or impending issues of personal safety or danger or loss of property should be held as soon as possible and should involve City, County and State Law enforcement.**

b. Recommended process for City and/or MRA for addressing large, damaging, naturally caused events have the following suggested steps: 1. If possible, reduce the possibility of further damage. 2. Seek help from experts and assess the extent of damage to resources and determine value of losses. 3. Seek funding sources and determine emergency rehabilitation needs and costs. 4. Perform emergency rehabilitation to reduce and mitigate damage (Erosion control, grass seeding, mulching). 5. Develop plans for recovery of salvageable materials (logging plans including protection of streams). 6. Develop plans for follow-up treatments such as planting and future fuels treatments.

c. Recommended process for 1st Priority, Future 2nd Priority and other projects: It is recommended that a formal planning process be followed to develop the provisions and specifications for projects described earlier and others such as normal timber harvest, road and trail building. The planning process would include the project objectives, an environmental assessment and possible alternatives for accomplishing the objectives. Proposed project planning would also provide estimated costs of the possible alternatives and the expected benefits. The planning process results would be incorporated into project design features, forestry prescriptions and specifications for the projects. The environmental assessments would address issues such as but not limited to: 1. Provisions for creating and protecting buffer zones near important natural resources such as streams. 2. Soil erosion issues associated

construction and maintenance of roads and trails in various soils. 3. Preferred species of vegetation for various sites and conditions. 4. Long term and cumulative effects of proposed actions.

This HFP will remain in effect and be applied in concert with the MOU between the City of Jacksonville and the Motorcycle Riders Association.

SIGNATURES:

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE **MOTORCYCLE RIDERS ASSOCIATION**

_____ _____

DATE: _____

This Final Action Agenda/Minutes is supplemented by electronic recordings of the meeting, which may be reviewed upon request to the City Recorder. A written copy of the City Council Urban Renewal Meeting Minutes can be reviewed on-line at http://www.jacksonvilleor.us under "City Government – City Council, Urban Renewal".

URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY
June 18, 2013, Old City Hall

1) CALL TO ORDER

Meeting opened at 7:18 pm by Urban Renewal Chair, David Jesser
Present are Councilors Jesser, Hayes, Wall, Winterburn, Lewis, Garcia, and Mayor Becker.

2) MINUTES (June 4, 2013 as part of the regular city council meeting)
Move to: approve the minutes submitted
Motion by: Councilor Hayes was seconded
Vote:
Ayes; Unanimous

3) RESOLUTION NO. 13-001

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE URBAN RENEWAL BUDGET FOR THE JACKSONVILLE URBAN RENEWAL DISTRICT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR COMMENCING JULY 1, 2013, MAKING APPROPRIATIONS, AND DECLARING TAX INCREMENT.
Move to: approve the budget urban renewal budget as submitted
Motion by: Mayor Becker was seconded
Roll Call Vote:
Ayes: Unanimous

4) ADJOURN at 7:20 pm

_____ _____
David Jesser, Chairman Jan Garcia, City Recorder

Date approved:_____

Transcribed by: Jan Garcia