

APPENDIX 5 - 7
HISTORICAL STRUCTURES AND SITES

NAME/IDENTITY OF AREA	LOCATION	REMARKS
ALDER SPRINGS	FROM MINAM OUT BIG CANYON ROAD	SITE OF LARGE INDIAN CAMP MANY ARROW AND SPEAR HEADS, STONE MORTARS, AND PESTLES FOUND
ALDER AND ALDER SLOPE	SOUTHWEST OF ENTERPRISE	FIRST PERMANENT SETTLERS IN THE WALLOWA VALLEY SETTLED HERE IN 1871
CHIEF JOSEPH MONUMENT	FOOT OF WALLOWA LAKE	BURIAL GROUNDS OF OLD CHIEF JOSEPH
JOSEPH MUSEUM	JOSEPH	PIONEER AND INDIAN ARTIFACTS AND HISTORIC DATA
KOOCH'S PIONEER MUSEUM	JOSEPH	PIONEER ARTIFACTS--ONE OF THE LARGEST PRIVATE COLLECTIONS IN OREGON
BILLY MEADOWS	FROM ENTERPRISE OUT CROW CREEK ROAD	IN 1907, USDA ESTABLISHED AN EXPERIMENTAL PASTURE FOR SHEEP IN THESE MEADOWS. IN 1912, 22 ELK FROM WYOMING WERE PLACED IN THE MEADOWS
ALDER CREEK	FROM ENTERPRISE OUT CHESNIMNUS ROAD TO PINE CREEK	SITE OF LARGE AND OLD INDIAN CAMP. PROBABLE SITE WHERE GENERAL HOWARD AND HIS SOLDIERS ASSEMBLED GATLING GUN
ARMIN POST OFFICE	MARR FLAT	THE P.O. WHICH WAS DISCONTINUED IN 1940, WAS ON THE OLD WILLIAM MARR HOMESTEAD
PALLETTE RANCH	IMNAHA RIVER	FORMERLY OWNED BY THE WELL KNOWN "CHARACTER ACTOR" EUGENE PALLETTE

NAME/IDENTITY OF AREA	LOCATION	REMARKS
	RIVER	

THE HORNER HOMESTEAD	CAMP CREEK NEAR IMNAHA	AN OLD PIONEER FAMILY. A SON, JACK HORNER, HAS WRITTEN MUCH OF THE HISTORIC MATERIAL ON WALLOWA COUNTY
EUREKA	ZUMWALT ROAD TO BUCKHORN SPRINGS THEN PRIMITIVE ROAD FROM THERE	OLD COPPER MINE, SMELTER AND TOWN
SNAKE RIVER	EAST BOUNDARY OF WALLOWA COUNTY	HELL'S CANYON, DEEPEST CANYON IN U.S. EXCELLENT FISHING AND BIG GAME HUNTING
BALDWIN CREEK	EMPTIES INTO SNAKE RIVER	GREAT MANY INDIAN GRAVES ON THE BANKS. \$3000 IN \$20 GOLD PIECES SUPPOSEDLY BURIED WITH ONE OF THE INDIANS
BATTLE CREEK	EMPTIES INTO SNAKE RIVER, ACCESS BY TRAIL	SITE OF BATTLE BETWEEN RENEGADE & OUTLAW INDIANS AGAINST NEZ PERCE INDIANS
CHINA BAR	JUST BELOW THE MOUTH OF SALT CREEK, ASSESSABLE BY TRAIL ONLY	NAMED FOR 17 CHINESE MINERS WHO WORKED THERE IN 1887. THERE IS A TRADITION THAT THERE IS A GOOD DEAL OF GOLD BURIED NEAR THEIR OLD FIREPLACE
BIG DEEP CREEK	EMPTIES IN SNAKE RIVER JUST ABOVE DUG BAR. CAN BE REACHED BY BOAT OR	ON THE BAR NEAR THE MOUTH OF THIS CREEK ON THE SNAKE RIVER, CHINESE WERE KILLED IN 1887

APPENDIX 5-7

	TRAIL	
CACHE CREEK AND BAR	EMPTIES INTO SNAKE RIVER	OLD PLACER MINING SITE. TRADITION OF BURIED GOLD. THIS BAR WAS ONE OF MAIN OLD INDIAN CROSSINGS IN LAPWAI

NAME/IDENTITY OF AREA	LOCATION	REMARKS
NEZ PERCE BATTLEGROUND	ABOVE THE LOSTINE CANYON ROAD ACROSS FROM ARROW CAMPGROUND	TWO CONCRETE BLOCKS, SAID TO COMMEMORATE A BATTLE THAT WAS FOUGHT BETWEEN THE NEZ PERCE & SNAKE INDIANS
MINAM RIVER LOG SPLASH DAM	ON THE MINAM RIVER	OLD TIMBER DAMS BUILT FOR LOG DRIVES ON MINAM RIVER BETWEEN 1918 & 1924
SLED SPRINGS STAGE STATION	HIGHWAY 3 TO FLORA	STAGE STOP ON ROUTE FROM FLORA AREA TO ELGIN OPERATED FROM BEFORE 1900 TO ABOUT 1925
WALLOWA FALLS POWER PLANT	HEAD OF WALLOWA LAKE	WHEN PLANT WAS CONSTRUCTED IN 1920, IT WAS HERALDED AS THE LARGEST HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER PLANT IN EASTERN OREGON

HISTORICAL AREAS - SITES - STRUCTURES

1) ANALYSIS - ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES 3A

There are numerous known and suspected sites throughout Wallowa County. However, there is not a comprehensive study of all sites in Wallowa County. The United States Forestry Service (United States Forest Service) has inventoried many sites on Forest Service land. To insure protection of both known and suspected sites, the information on sites is not part of the plan.

CONFLICTS: Any activity which alters the site constitutes a conflict. Sites are damaged or destroyed by construction activities, timber harvesting, water impoundment, etc. Any activity that requires excavation may create conflict.

ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS: It is difficult to place economic value on archeological sites. Construction projects financed wholly or in part by Federal funds require an archeological investigation. If the investigation reveals significant finds, the project may be delayed until a proper excavation has been completed.

completed.

SOCIAL IMPACTS: The loss of archeological sites through negligence or vandalism is a loss of a natural heritage. Those non-renewable resources are protected by State and Federal law.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS: The investigation of archeological sites has no conventional tie with energy conservation or expenditures.

PROGRAM TO ACHIEVE THE GOAL: Archeological sites are a natural heritage and are protected by State and Federal law. Goal V designation: 3A for known sites and 1B for suspected.

HISTORIC STRUCTURES: Historic structures outside corporate city limits include:

STRUCTURE	GOAL V DESIGNATION	REMARKS
CHIEF JOSEPH LANDMARK	2A	NEZ PERCE CEMETERY
DOBBIN JAY H. HOUSE	1B	PRIVATE PROPERTY ODOT STATE-WIDE INVENTORY - EFU ZONE
EGGLESON BARN, HOUSE, BUNKHOUSE	1B	PRIVATE PROPERTY ODOT STATE-WIDE INVENTORY - EFU ZONE
ENTERPRISE RAILROAD DEPOT	1B	PRIVATE PROPERTY ODOT STATE-WIDE INVENTORY - EFU ZONE
BLACK MARBLE LIME	1A	PRIVATE PROPERTY ODOT STATE-WIDE INVENTORY - COMPANY SMELTER T/G ZONE
WALLOWA LAKE LODGE	1B	PRIVATE PROPERTY ODOT STATE-WIDE INVENTORY - CR-2 ZONE

RATIONALE FOR GOAL V DESIGNATIONS

[1] Chief Joseph Landmark is owned by the Federal government in trust for the Indians of the Umatilla Reservation in Oregon and the Nez Perce Reservation in Idaho for the purpose of the preservation of graves of deceased Indians of said tribes now there and the re-internment, on the site, of the bodies of prominent deceased Chiefs or other Indians of said tribes, and for the future burial place of any noted Indians from either of

said reservations of said tribes forever. Recorded Deed 63405, July 25, 1923, Silver Lake Ditch Company (ET AL) to United States of America. There are no conflicting uses. The site has been accorded a 2A designation.

- 3 - 4] PRIVATE PROPERTIES: The Dobbin House, Eggleston House, Barn and Bunkhouse, and Enterprise Railroad Depot are in private ownerships and used entirely for personal uses.

CONFLICTS: The three sites are within areas zoned for agricultural use, Exclusive Farm Use. The uses allowed outright in the Exclusive Farm Use are restricted to farm uses and associated uses and are compatible with preservation of the sites. Therefore, there are no conflicts. Designation 1B.

[5] BLACK MARBLE LIME COMPANY SMELTER: The smelter has been inoperative for many years. A majority of the structure has been dismantled and removed from the site. What remains of the structure does not warrant any attention as an important site.

[6] WALLOWA LAKE LODGE: The Wallowa Lake Lodge is privately owned and managed as a tourist facility. The zoning is Commercial Residential.

CONFLICTS: Alteration and demolition of historic structures are potential conflicts. However, diminution of the structures could have an adverse effect on the social environment. The historic structures are protected through plan policy and ordinance provisions.

WATER AREAS - WATERSHEDS - GROUND WATER RESOURCES Surface Water - Drainage Basins 3C

The drainage basins of the County are composed of the Lower Grande Ronde, Wallowa, and Imnaha sub-basins. There are an estimated 1,270 miles of streams. Most tributary creeks and rivers are of good quality and low temperature. Turbidity is seasonal and is dependent on snow-melt conditions.

CONFLICTS: Fish, wildlife, and in-stream recreation are uses served by the natural flow of surface water since there is very little storage available for modifying such flows. Other uses are irrigation, domestic, and municipal. Conflicts are those uses that deplete the amount of water or contribute to poor water quality. The major man-induced depletion of water from the basin areas is for irrigation. Approximately 85,000 acres is currently irrigated at a rate of 102,000 acre-feet per year. There is no municipal use of surface water from streams or rivers. Most domestic water use in sparsely populated areas outside the

outside the Wallowa Valley is of surface water and springs. The amount of depletion from domestic use is negligible.

Municipal use of surface waters is minimal. The City of Joseph utilizes Wallowa Lake as a water source. Wallowa Lake has a volume of 243,500 acre feet, an average depth of 161 feet and 8.2 miles of shoreline. Degradation of water quality can occur as a result of streambank erosion, sedimentation, nuisance algae, and point and non-point source problems. The Department of Environmental Quality's Statewide assessment of non-point source problems has shown that many streams in Wallowa County have experienced degradation from one or several causes of poor water quality; however, most of the causes are dependent on natural phenomena of seasonal meteorological conditions affecting snow-melt. Nearly all areas adjacent to streams are zoned for farm or forest uses. The permitted uses are conducive to preserving water quality. The municipalities of Enterprise and Wallowa discharge treated municipal wastes into the Wallowa River, but because of strict State and Federal regulations, their effect upon the quality is relatively minor.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS: Environmental effects of allowing degradation of water quality and excessive depletion would include elimination of most fish populations, decreases in wildlife that are dependent on waterways for habitat, and possible elimination of other water uses downstream, such as: irrigation, domestic, and municipal uses.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS: The social and economic impacts of allowing conflicting uses are difficult to estimate. Direct social impacts would be losses in opportunities for in-stream recreation, such as: fishing, rafting, swimming, etc. as well as the aesthetic values. Economic impacts would be the costs of clean-up, fish propagation programs, and wildlife habitat enhancement that might be required to restore the resource.

ENERGY CONSIDERATIONS: The most direct energy impact would be loss of hydroelectric-electric development. The energy consequences are not easily discernible.

PROGRAM TO ACHIEVE GOAL: Wallowa County insures stream quality and quantity through plan policies, stream setbacks, and resource zoning in critical areas. Additionally, there are Federal and State regulations to maintain water quality and quantity. Minimum flows have been set for the Minam, Imnaha, and Grande Ronde Rivers. Minimum flows for Bear Creek, Lostine River, and Wallowa River will be set in 1989.

GROUNDWATER: 3C

Location - Quality - Quantity

There has not been a comprehensive study of groundwater in Wallowa County. Generally the area outside Wallowa Valley is mountainous sparsely inhabited terrain underlain by igneous and metamorphic rocks of low permeability and specific yield. These rocks are poor aquifers even for domestic needs. Where present and saturated, layered lavas yield moderate to large quantities of water to wells. Consequently, most domestic use in areas outside Wallowa Valley is of surface water and springs. The Wallowa Valley is underlain by alluvium and lacustrine deposits and layered lavas that yield large quantities of water for irrigation and domestic use. Consequently, most municipal and domestic use in the valley is from groundwater.

CONFLICTS: Conflicting uses which could negatively impact groundwater are those which deplete the resource, such as: excessive pumping for irrigation; or industrial, domestic, or municipal use; or uses which contaminate the recharge area, such as: industrial spills and agricultural sprays. Currently, the only municipal uses within the County are for the Cities of Enterprise and Lostine. Domestic uses occur throughout the valley in areas zoned for agricultural use. Contamination of groundwater is a concern. There is a large potential for chemical and biological contamination in many parts of the valley.

ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS: Recharge areas are difficult to identify. Low water tables brought about by excessive pumping and/or development result in added cost to water users. Added costs are associated with new well drilling and the extraction of water from deeper levels. Areas of recharge for Lostine, Enterprise, and most private domestic uses are zoned in such a way to minimize density, such as: farm use zoning. Recharge of groundwater occurs quickly; therefore, depletion is not a concern. Cost of water purification or development of new water sources can be high depending on the demand.

SOCIAL CONSIDERATION: Low water tables and poor water quality affect residential densities. A social consequence would be reduced densities.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS: Low water tables and poor water quality have negative impact on surface streams and water areas.

ENERGY CONSIDERATIONS: Additional energy consumption is involved

when purification, pumping from lower levels and/or transportation of water from other sources becomes necessary. PROGRAM TO ACHIEVE GOAL: Two State agencies are charged with maintaining the State's water resources. The Department of Water Resources and the Department of Environmental Quality. As a general policy, the County will consult either department before taking any action that directly affects ground water quantity and quality. Furthermore, the implementation ordinances were developed to complement State regulations.

The source of water for the City of Enterprise is springs located at the north end of the Joseph airport. Use of chemicals and fuels at the airport and chemical processing at nearby wood processing plants raised concerns over possible contamination of the spring's recharge area. As a result, a Watershed Protection Area, and Ordinance were adopted in 1984. The Watershed Protection Area allows the County to regulate many activities in the area.

The source of water for the City of Lostine is springs. The area surrounding the springs is owned by the City and managed in such a way to preserve water quality.

The City of Wallowa owns and utilizes 2 wells located within the city limits.

WILDERNESS AREAS: 2A
Location - Quality - Quantity

Some 491,000 acres more or less of Wallowa County are included in the Eagle Cap and Hells Canyon Wilderness areas. This acreage accounts for about 24 percent of the area within the County.

CONFLICTS: The wilderness areas are owned and managed by the United States Government. All wilderness is zoned for timber management and livestock grazing. None of the uses permitted outright in the Timber Grazing Zone would contradict the management practices in Wilderness area. The Wilderness area has been accorded a 2A designation - no conflicting use.

SCENIC WATERWAYS: 3C
State and Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers

The following waterways have been designated as State Scenic Waterways and/or Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers and are designated 3C, as significant Goal V resources:

River	Management	State	State River	Federal Wild	Federal
-------	------------	-------	-------------	--------------	---------

	Agency	Scenic Waterway	River Miles	Wild and Scenic	River Miles
Snake	WWNF			Yes	66.9
Grande Ronde	UNF/BLM	Yes	42	Yes	43.8
Wallowa	OSP&R/BLM	Yes	10	Yes	10.0
Imnaha	WWNF			Yes	77.0
Wenaha	UNF			Yes	21.6
Lostine	WWNF			Yes	16.0
Joseph	WWNF			Yes	8.6
Minam	OSP&R/WWNF	Yes	45	Yes	39.0

WWNF is the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

UNF is the Umatilla National Forest

OSP&R is the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department

BLM is the Bureau of Land Management

Each of these designated rivers is subject to its applicable management plan. Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers are each subject to its individual Federal Wild and Scenic Management Plan and the designated State Scenic Waterways, except the Minam, are subject to the interagency Wallowa and Grande Ronde Rivers Final Management Plan (December 1993). The Minam river is managed by the WWNF within the Eagle Cap Wilderness boundary, and by OSP&R, via the Rules of Land Management and the Administrative Rules for the Minam River, outside the Wilderness boundary. The Grande Ronde River is jointly managed by the UNF and the BLM and the Wallowa River is jointly managed by the OSP&R and the BLM.

All development within these designated areas will conform to the regulations of the underlying zone within this Land Development Ordinance or the applicable regulations of the designated area, whichever is more restrictive. All development within these designated areas will require a County land use permit. The Wallowa County Planning Department and the applicable State and/or Federal agency will mutually coordinate the processing of all permit applications within these designated areas. The County and applicable agencies will pursue Joint Management Agreements.

CONFLICTS: Development along a Scenic Waterway or Wild and Scenic River, will be in conflict with its designation if the Program to Achieve the Goals is not met.

Additionally, hydro-electric development is a potential conflict with the goals of scenic designation. Approval of a hydro-electric development may diminish or eliminate a river's potential as a scenic river. By Federal law, all hydro-electric projects are prohibited on Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers and diversions on the Grande Ronde are also not allowed.

PROGRAM TO ACHIEVE GOAL: Development which meets the criteria of the underlying County zone and the applicable management plan will not be in conflict.

Additionally, hydro-electric proposals on rivers listed as State Scenic Waterways will be subject to the public hearing process to determine the impact on a scenic river. If it can be concluded that a hydro-electric site is not consistent with the management plan for a scenic river, the application will be denied.

REPLACEMENT GOAL V POLICY:

12. The County will address Goal V rule requirements when information is provided on location, quality and quantity for archeological sites on private land.