

CBF

From: "Mary Sevier" <msevier@co.flathead.mt.us>
To: <heidi@flatheadcitizens.org>
Sent: Tuesday, December 13, 2005 11:01 AM
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Subject: RogersPlan

ROGERS LAKE

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

AND

DEVELOPMENT CODE

ROGERS LAKE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

An Amendment to the FLATHEAD COUNTY MASTER PLAN

Adopted by the Flathead County Board of Commissioners
Resolution No. 1249a
Adopted April 16, 1997

ROGERS LAKE ZONING DISTRICT

Resolution No. 1255A
Adopted May 27, 1997

DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

Resolution No. 955F
Adopted May 27, 1997

ROGERS LAKE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

The Rogers Lake Neighborhood consists of Sections 29, 30, 31 and 32 of Township 27 North, Range 23 West in Flathead County. These are the sections surrounding Rogers Lake, extending on both sides of Rogers Lake Road down to about two (2) road mile from U.S. Highway 2 West. The region is situated roughly halfway between Kila and Marion, approximately 15 miles west of Kalispell via Highway 2.

Rogers Lake

Rogers Lake is a small, shallow natural lake (237 acres in area, 19 feet at its deepest, 1119 acre ft. in volume). It is fed primarily by a stream that enters the lake from the south, as well as by several other small streams and underwater springs. The outlet stream is apparently Stickler Creek, which flows to the southwest. A large marsh is located at the southwest end of the lake where Stickler Creek exits. Smaller marshy areas are located on the south side, where the primary feeder stream enters, and the north where the seasonal exit stream occurs (see figure A). For many years, the lake and surrounding area has been home to a variety of birds, waterfowl and wildlife, including (in addition to the usual Rocky Mountain perching and shore birds, raptors and waterfowl) mountain bluebirds, western tanagers, pileated woodpeckers, horned, barred and saw-whet owls, American bitterns, osprey, loons, Barrow's goldeneyes, grebes, Canada geese, coyotes, whitetail deer, moose, mountain lions, and black bears. The lake and surrounding area has also served as feeding grounds for yet other birds and animals, including common mergansers, bald eagles, blue heron and elk.

The traditional primary recreational uses of the lake and its surrounding area have been fishing, hunting, swimming, and wildlife observation. For more than 65 years, the most distinctive feature of Rogers Lake has been its fishery. The Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks has managed the lake as a grayling hatchery since 1928. In the 1930's, workers at the Enterprise Lumber Mill in Kila and their families climbed the hill to Rogers Lake regularly to fish; during winter, a group went ice fishing almost every weekend. The Lake is still a prime fish and wildlife habitat. Its water is clear and its native flora and fauna robust. The Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks continues to manage the lake for grayling and cutthroat trout. (A spurious perch population was removed from the lake in the winter of 1993, and grayling and cutthroats were planted in the spring and early summer of that year.) The Lake continues to be a favorite fishing spot and wildlife viewing area, in both summer and winter. The two public access sites on the west side of the lake are used regularly for launching boats and occasionally for camping. The Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks is contemplating the installation of a wildlife viewing area at the site of the inlet stream on the south side of the lake for viewing the spawning of the grayling and the cutthroat.

Rogers Lake Neighborhood

Rogers Lake sits at the junction of four quadrangles.

Section 29 covers the northeast shore of the lake and accompanying lands off that shore. This land is privately owned. There are 44 landowners in this section. All but two are non-commercial landowners; most of these have homes on their lands and live in them seasonally or year round. Those who have land on the lakeshore occupy small lots (roughly 200 to 225 feet deep, with 150 to 800 feet of lake front). The off-shore residential parcels range from roughly 5 to 20 acres. In addition, there are two commercial owners: Whitetail Ranch (about 86 acres) and Stoltze Lumber Company (about 105 acres). Stoltz land is being managed for timber production.

Section 30 covers the north and north west shores of the lake and accompanying lands off that shore. It is owned by the state of Montana. Since 1958 the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation has made most of the land in this section that lies on the lakeshore available for lease in the form of "cabin site" lots. There are currently 35 leased lots ranging in size from 0.4 to 1.4 acres (roughly 150 to 400 feet deep, with 150 to 200 feet of lake front); the total area covered by these lots is about 20 acres. Some lessees have built homes on their sites and live there all year; some have erected summer homes and visit only seasonally; still others have made only minimal improvements and use their lots only for occasional camping and picnicking.

Section 31 covers the south and southwest shores and accompanying lands off those shores. It is owned by Plum Creek. Plum Creek is currently actively managing these lands for timber production. The company says that it has no immediate plans to develop this area, but may wish to do so in the future.

Section 32 is owned and managed by the U.S. Forest Service. This section touches a few feet of the southeast shore of the lake; as it extends back from the lake, it forms a wedge between the smaller privately owned tract lands of Section 29 and the Plum Creek lands found in Section 31.

It is only recently that the lakeshore has been occupied by any significant number of people. Twenty-five years ago, there was one house and one trailer on the private land, and one trailer on a state lot.

The recreational activities of visitors and these few residents were the traditional ones: fishing, swimming, hunting and wildlife observation. As both the private lands and the state lease lots have become more developed, this tradition has by-and-large continued. The residents of the Rogers Lake area value these traditional aspects of the lake. In their residential development on and around the lake and in their recreational use of the lake and its surroundings, they have been very careful to preserve this traditional character, and have joined in such cooperative efforts to ensure this preservation as posting loon nesting sights, monitoring the water quality of the lake, and (now) developing a neighborhood plan. A neighborhood association was formed in 1994 to help foster and implement these efforts.

Roads, Public Services and Utilities

The Rogers Lake area is accessed via Rogers Lake Road, which runs from U.S. Highway 2 to roughly 1/4 mile from the northeast shore. At that point the road forks. The right fork is the continuation of Rogers Lake Road, which then goes along the north and northwestern shore, serving the lease lots on that side of the lake. The left fork is Rogers Lane, which goes along the east shore serving the lease lots and private lands on this side of the lake. A rough logging road runs along the northwest, southwest and south shores, from Rogers Lake Road at the southwest corner of the lake to Rogers Lane on the northeast corner crossing a bridge over the inlet (spawning) stream on the south side of the lake. Both Rogers Lake Road and Rogers Lane are unpaved, gravel roads; a portion of the latter is privately owned and therefore is not maintained by the County. The logging road is usually blocked off when Plum Creek is actively cutting in that area; at those times there is no driveable through road around the southeast and south sides of the lake.

None of the area is served by either a public water or sewage collect system. Most residents obtain water from their individual wells; a few lakeshore residents use the lake as their primary source of water. Individual septic systems are the only method of sewage disposal.

Flathead Electric Coop provides electrical service to this area and PTI Communications provides telephone service.

The Smith Valley Volunteer Fire Department provides structural fire protection for the northerly 2/3 of Section 29 while the Department of Natural Resources provides for wildland fire protection for the entire neighborhood.

Water Quality

In 1994, the Flathead Basin Commission started a volunteer monitoring program to monitor water quality parameters in Rogers Lake. The 1994, 1995, and 1996 sampling results were as follows:

Avg. Secchi Depth (Meters)	5.41
Avg. Water Temp (Celsius)	18.5
Total Phosphorous:	
July 27, 1994	7.859
August 29, 1995	7.777
August 6, 1996	13.300
Chlorophyll a:	
July 27, 1994	0.713
August 29, 1995	0.951
August 6, 1996	1.800
Phaeophyta:	
August 29, 1995	0.33
August 6, 1996	0.38
Location (GPS Coordinates)	48 04' 28 N 114 35' 89 W

	Sampling Date	Sampling Time	Secchi Depth (meters)	Water Temp. (Celsius)	Volunteers
Deep Buoy	6/5/94	4:00 p.m.	5.70	17.0	Winnie/Beeson
Deep Buoy	6/19/94	3:30 p.m.	5.64	15.0	Winnie
Deep Buoy	7/4/94	3:00 p.m.	4.80	17.0	Winnie/Winzenburg
Deep Buoy	7/23/94	12:00 p.m.	5.20	23.0	Winnie/Beeson
Deep Buoy	8/10/96	2:30 p.m.	5.23	22.0	Winnie
Deep Buoy	8/28/94	11:30 p.m.	5.49	17.0	Beeson/Winzenburg
Deep Buoy	9/20/94	2:00 p.m.	5.23	17.0	Beeson/Winzenburg
Deep Buoy	5/21/95	11:30 a.m.	5.50	15.0	Beeson/Winzenburg
Deep Buoy	6/18/95	4:50 p.m.	5.50	23.0	Winnie

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Deep Buoy	6/18/95	4:50 p.m.	5.50	23.0	Winnie

Deep Buoy	7/4/95	10:30 a.m.	5.58	18.0	Beeson
Deep Buoy	7/28/95	10:00 a.m.	5.40	20.0	Beeson
Deep Buoy	8/25/95	11:05 a.m.	5.63	18.0	Winnie
Deep Buoy	5/27/96	2:00 p.m.	4.90	14.0	Beeson
Deep Buoy	6/10/96	4:15 p.m.	5.94	18.0	Winnie/Bear
Deep Buoy	6/23/96	8:45 p.m.	5.81	17.0	Bear
Deep Buoy	7/9/96	10:55 p.m.	5.63	23.0	Winnie
Deep Buoy	7/22/96	12:35 p.m.	5.79	20.0	Winnie/Coffa
Deep Buoy	8/6/96	12:15 p.m.	4.97	18.0	Winnie
Deep Buoy	8/20/96	7:30 p.m.	5.41	20.0	Bear
Deep Buoy	9/4/96	5:00 p.m.	5.49	18.0	Bear
Deep Buoy	9/19/96	10:45 p.m.	5.46	14.0	Bear
Deep Buoy	10/10/96	11:00 p.m.	5.49	12.0	Bear
Deep Buoy	10/27/96	3:00 p.m.	5.49	6.0	Bear

In 1995, the Rogers Lake Association began a program to monitor annually the fecal coliform content in Rogers Lake at Deep Buoy and at a heavily populated shore area. The tests in August 1995 and September 1996 showed less than 1 organism per 100 milliliters at both sites.

Wetlands

Along the southwest end of the lake is a large marshy area, home to many of the lake's bird and waterfowl residents. Along much of the south shore are inlet streams and springs, emerging both above ground along the shore and under water close to shore (approximately 10 feet from shore). And along that south shore there is also another smaller marshy area where the main inlet stream enters the lake; this stream is the grayling (and now cutthroat) spawning stream, maintained by the Fish, Wildlife and Parks.

Rachel Potter visited Rogers Lake with FWP Biologist Gail Bissell on August 13, 1996 to do an inventory of the wetlands. The lake was reported to be 1 - 2 feet higher than normal at this time of the year. At the north side of the lake near the public access they reported the lakeshore to be heavily grazed with creeping silverwood and small yellow water-buttercup growing along the edges. An organic layer of material was reported in the water; however, there was not enough buildup to be considered a peatland. They reported no rare or sensitive plants although they did not conduct an extensive survey. They visited the main marsh area on the southwest side of the lake. All shallow areas (<1 m deep) of the marsh observed were *Carex rostrata* habitat type, both *Carex rostrata* (beaked sedge) and *Carex Aquatilis* phase (sitka sedge). Other species present in this habitat type included slender sedge, common spike rush, common mare's tail, wiregrass, tuberous rush, field mint, purple dragonhead, little bladderwort, common bladderwort, water smart weed, stiff-leaved water buttercup, and marsh cinquefoil. Deeper parts of the marsh bordering open water of channels and main part of the lake are hardstem bulrush (*Scirpus acutus*) major habitat type, with areas of common cattail as a minor habitat type. Little and common bladderwort, ribbon-leaf pondweed, and eel grass pondweed are present among the hardstem bulrush. The cattails create floating mats that also have marsh cinquefoil, smooth-stem sedge, and bedstraw growing out of them. Yellow water lily is in deeper water. Shrubs growing out over the lake on the south shore include sitka alder, water birch, red osier dogwood and willow.

The ideal solution to guarding these areas of wetlands, streams and springs from degradation would be to manage them as wetlands, perhaps by obtaining some kind of conservation protection status, rather than trying to work around the dangers of water contamination and wildlife habitat destruction in developing housing there. If this is not possible, then great care must be taken to plan and guide any development in these areas. Before such development can be undertaken, the stream and spring sources