
Chapter 1

Introduction

CHAPTER 1.0

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1.1 RMP Program and Policy

The Pacific Northwest Region of the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) is conducting a multi-year program to prepare a Resource Management Plan (RMP) for each of its major facilities. This program is guided by Federal legislation and policies to ensure that Federal lands are managed to serve a wide range of public purposes. RMP preparation is specifically authorized in Title 28 of Public Law 102-575. It is also an outcome of *Assessment '87*, a Reclamation study that examined the future direction of its programs. This study established a broad framework for moving forward into the 21st century, with increased emphasis on the improved management of projects and the protection of the environment. Each RMP is intended to provide the management framework needed to balance the development, use, and protection of Reclamation lands and their associated natural, cultural, and recreational resources. It is Reclamation's blueprint for future resource management decisions to guide Reclamation, managing partners, and agency cooperators, as well as inform the public about the resource management policies and actions to be implemented over the life of the RMP.

Reclamation's resource management policy is to provide a broad level of stewardship to ensure and encourage resource protection, conservation, and multiple use, as appropriate. Management practices and principles established in this RMP, in accordance with existing Federal laws, regulations, and policies, provide for the protection of fish, wildlife, and other natural resources; cultural resources; public health and safety; and applicable uses

of Reclamation lands and water areas, public access, and outdoor recreation.

1.2 Purpose and Scope of the Plan

The Henry Hagg Lake RMP is being prepared in cooperation with Reclamation's non-Federal managing partner at Henry Hagg Lake – Washington County, Facilities Management (WACO), the local agency responsible for managing recreation facilities on Reclamation lands at Scoggins Valley Park/Henry Hagg Lake.

The Henry Hagg Lake RMP is a 10-year plan to provide management direction for lands and waters under Reclamation jurisdiction in the vicinity of Henry Hagg Lake in Washington County, Oregon about 30 miles southwest of the city of Portland, Oregon. Collectively, the entire area is referred to as the “RMP study area” in this document.

Reclamation currently does not have an RMP for its lands around Henry Hagg Lake. The purpose of this RMP is to address current and anticipated future issues to permit the orderly and coordinated development and management of lands and facilities and the water surface under Reclamation jurisdiction in the RMP study area. The plan will be used as the basis for directing activities on Reclamation lands and the reservoir in a way that maximizes overall public and resource benefits, and that provides guidance for managing the area during the next 10 years.

Through implementation of the RMP, Reclamation aims to balance competing and con-

flicting demands for differing uses and to maximize compatibility with surrounding land uses, while affording an appropriate level of resource protection and enhancement.

Over the course of implementing the RMP, it will be reviewed, reevaluated, and revised (if necessary) in cooperation with all involved agencies and Tribes to reflect changing conditions and management objectives. If a proposed modification to the RMP would significantly affect area resources or public use, opportunities for public involvement will be provided. The RMP will be fully updated at the end of its 10-year life.

In addition to this introductory chapter, the RMP contains the five main chapters, summarized below.

Chapter 2 summarizes the relevant natural, visual, cultural, and socioeconomic resources around the reservoir. The resource inventory describes existing conditions and lays the framework for identifying suitable resources for a variety of land and water uses, as well as sensitive resources that require special protection, enhancement, or restoration.

Chapter 3 summarizes existing land use and management. The range of existing land uses is described and existing land use agreements identified. These include: Project facilities and general operations (i.e., Scoggins Dam and Henry Hagg Lake); agreements, easements and permits; encroachments; public facilities, utilities and services; recreational uses; and access and transportation.

Chapter 4 provides a detailed description of the RMP planning process, including the public involvement program and input received through newsbrief response forms, meetings/workshops, and agency consultation. This chapter also describes Reclamation's efforts regarding its trust responsibilities to the affected Tribes. All of this information helped identify the range of issues and concerns, establish goals and objectives, identify the range

of alternative plans for study, and modify the Preferred Alternative, which became the RMP.

Chapter 5 is the core of the RMP and provides a detailed description of the Goals, Objectives, and Management Actions associated with the plan. The Goals, Objectives, and Management Actions are organized according to the following six themes: (1) natural resources; (2) cultural resources; (3) Indian sacred sites; (4) Indian Trust Assets; (5) recreation and access; and (6) land use, management, and implementation.

Chapter 6 presents the implementation program associated with the Management Actions set forth in Chapter 5. This includes a description of program phasing, related actions, priorities, and responsible entities, as well as the process involved with amending and updating the plan.

1.3 Relationship to Tualatin Valley Water Supply Feasibility Study

Clean Water Services (CWS) is a wastewater service agency serving 122 square miles in urban Washington County, small portions of Portland and Lake Oswego, and parts of Multnomah and Clackamas Counties. In response to increasing water use demands in the Tualatin River Basin, CWS, in cooperation with several municipalities and Tualatin Valley Irrigation District (TVID), is preparing a Water Supply Feasibility Study (WSFS) and associated Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to study alternatives for increasing water supply in the Tualatin River Basin. Reclamation is providing technical assistance in assessing alternative water supply source options, which include:

- Expansion of Henry Hagg Lake by raising Scoggins Dam 20 feet;

- Expansion of Henry Hagg Lake by raising Scoggins Dam 40 feet; and
- Exchange of Willamette River water for irrigation.

Options to be considered as components of all supply alternatives involve water conservation, waste water reuse, aquifer storage and recovery, and near-term additional supply from Portland. A No Action Alternative will also be analyzed.

The WSFS was started in November 2001 as a collaborative effort led by CWS. A preferred alternative is scheduled to be identified in the summer of 2004. In preliminary studies, scientists and engineers identified potential water sources to be evaluated. These potential sources and the planned WSFS approach were presented for public review and comment during scoping meetings in January 2002. Subsequently, it is planned that information on alternatives, impacts, and possible mitigation will be presented to the general public for review. Public comments will become part of the body of knowledge used in selecting a preferred alternative. Because the preferred alternative might involve Federal action, the study will complete the investigation and analysis necessary to develop a Planning Report and Environmental Impact Statement (PR/EIS) pursuant to NEPA. A draft PR/EIS would be presented to the public for comment under this scenario.

Raising the dam 20 or 40 feet would inundate most recreation facilities at, and portions of the road around, Henry Hagg Lake. While long-range timing is difficult to predict, implementation of the WSFS preferred alternative may occur in 2008, within the planning period for this RMP. Outcomes from the WSFS that would affect Henry Hagg Lake would be considered in the next RMP process. To ensure full coordination among the interested parties, both CWS and TVID were represented on the Ad Hoc Work Group for the Henry Hagg RMP process (see Section 4.0 for

more information on the role of the Ad Hoc Work Group).

This RMP was developed with the understanding that the potential dam raise project at Henry Hagg Lake would replace any affected recreation amenities (including structures, trails, parking, roadways, infrastructure, and land) on a like-for-like basis as part of the cost of that project. Such expenditure would not be subject to cost sharing by Reclamation. This RMP recognizes that it would not be in the public's interest to invest in substantial recreation development at Scoggins Valley Park that does not currently exist as of January 1, 2004 and would need to be replaced if the dam were raised. Therefore, recreational development improvements prior to the final decision on the dam raise will concentrate on elements that are portable and/or do not require large capital expenditures for permanent facilities.

In addition, Reclamation, WACO, and ODFW have developed a plan for maintaining and monitoring the elk meadows located around Henry Hagg Lake and just downstream of the dam in the Reclamation Zone. Some of these elk meadows could be inundated from a dam raise, depending on the height of the dam improvement. Similar to recreation resources, this RMP assumes that inundated elk meadows would be replaced in the vicinity of Henry Hagg Lake, and that these costs are not subject to cost-sharing with Reclamation. The two new elk meadows that will be developed under this RMP will be out of the zone of influence from any dam raise.

1.4 Location and Description of the RMP Study Area

Henry Hagg Lake is located in western Washington County, Oregon, approximately 30 miles southwest of the city of Portland. The study area lies within the 38-square-mile drainage basin of Scoggins Creek, in the foothills of the Oregon Coast Range. The reservoir is an impor-

tant recreation resource in the region, both for local residents as well as those from the Portland metropolitan area. As the region continues to grow, Reclamation expects that more people will use the area. This increasing recreation use, as well as the potential conflicts among recreation, aesthetic, and natural resources, is an important reason for preparing a management plan for the area's resources

As shown in Figure 1.4-1, the RMP study area consists of Reclamation-owned lands surrounding Henry Hagg Lake. Reclamation's jurisdiction includes Henry Hagg Lake (1,132 acres) and adjacent lands (1,449 acres). Reclamation lands generally consist of a strip of land around the reservoir with about 11 miles of shoreline. Lands surrounding the Reclamation lands are a patchwork of private and Federal lands, including several private residences directly adjacent to Scoggins Valley Park.

Primary road access to Henry Hagg Lake is provided by Highway 47 and Scoggins Valley Road.



Photo 1-1. Aerial view of Scoggins Dam, Henry Hagg Lake, and surrounding area.

1.5 Project Summary

Construction on Henry Hagg Lake began in 1972 and was completed in 1975 to provide irrigation service for the Tualatin Valley, municipal and industrial water supply for eight communities, flood control, recreation opportunities, maintenance of water quality, and fish and wildlife enhancement. Henry Hagg Lake is part of

Reclamation's Tualatin Project, which supplies irrigation water to the Tualatin Valley, supplies municipal water to local communities, and provides flood control. With a surface area of 1,132 acres, the reservoir has a storage capacity of 59,950 acre-feet (af). The reservoir and surrounding park are owned by the United States, under Reclamation's jurisdiction, while water-related recreation features, natural resources, and lands of the surrounding park are managed, operated and maintained by WACO, Reclamation's non-Federal managing partner. The park features many day use picnic areas, two boat launches, a fishing pier, and several miles of trails. In 1973, WACO entered into a 50-year lease agreement with Reclamation for administration of Scoggins Valley Park for public outdoor recreation use and for fish and wildlife enhancement. Planning for the park facilities was done by the National Park Service (NPS) in 1970. Using the NPS plan, work began on park recreational facilities in 1975. As the facilities became available, they were opened for use by the public. The last NPS plan based facility was completed in 1978. Due to an increase in popularity and recreational use during the 1980s, WACO developed a Master Plan (1989) that identified additional or not yet developed recreational facilities to meet this growing demand. A 1994 NEPA EA evaluated three management options for Henry Hagg Lake (Reclamation 1994). The preferred alternative was chosen and provides the guidance under which the park has been managed. This RMP supersedes management under the 1994 EA. The park is open for day use from the first Saturday in March through the last Sunday prior to Thanksgiving.

[Insert Figure 1.4-1 here]

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Photo 1-2. Scoggins Dam and spillway at full pool.

The public involvement program consisted of four primary elements: (1) four newsbriefs mailed to agencies, Tribes, elected officials, organizations, media, and individuals; (2) two public meetings/workshops; (3) four meetings with a group formed as part of the RMP planning process to represent key stakeholders (including agencies, Tribes, and interest groups in the area); and (4) a public web site providing access to newsbriefs, draft materials, and meeting announcements. These elements, as well as additional agency and Tribal consultation efforts, are discussed in further detail in Chapter 4.

1.6 Overview of Public Involvement, Agency, and Tribal Coordination

Reclamation conducted an extensive public involvement program as part of the RMP planning process to ensure representation and participation by all those interested in the future of Henry Hagg Lake. To achieve full representation, the program was designed to reach a user population that was dispersed over a broad geographical area, representing diverse points of view, and enthusiastic in participating in the RMP planning process.

