

Appendix A
Henry Hagg Lake RMP Goals and Objectives

Henry Hagg Lake Resource Management Plan: Final EA

HENRY HAGG LAKE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

A set of draft RMP Goals and Objectives were prepared as part of the RMP alternatives development and analysis process and included as Appendix A in the Draft EA. The draft Goals and Objectives were derived from: (1) the public involvement process (including Ad Hoc Work Group discussions); (2) ongoing coordination with Reclamation decision-makers regarding the scope of the RMP and Reclamation's mission/authority related to RMP preparation and implementation; (3) preliminary findings of the RMP resource inventory; and (4) input from specialists on the RMP Planning Team.

These final Goals and Objectives were further refined as a result of public and agency comments on the Draft EA and are included in the RMP. They reflect the full range of issues and opportunities that must be addressed in the RMP (as presented and discussed in the separate Problem Statement document included in the RMP).

The RMP will also be governed by a number of legal mandates, all of which will serve as guidance in both interpreting the Goals and Objectives and implementing proposed management actions. The primary among these are listed below.

Law, Executive Order, or Policy	Description
American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978	Provides for freedom of Native Americans to believe, express, and exercise their traditional religion, including access to important sites.
Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979, as amended	Ensures the protection and preservation of archaeological sites on Federal land. ARPA requires that Federal permits be obtained before cultural resource investigations begin on Federal land. It also requires that investigators consult with the appropriate Native American groups before conducting archaeological studies on Native American origin sites.
Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974	Provides for the preservation of historical buildings, sites, and objects of national significance.
Clean Water Act (CWA) of 1974, as amended*	Provides for protection of water quality.
Clean Air Act (CAA) of 1970	Provides for protection of air quality.
Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended	Provides for protection of plants, fish, and wildlife that have a designation as threatened or endangered.
Executive Order 12898, February 11, 1994, Environmental Justice, as amended by Executive Order 12948, January 30, 1995.	Requires Federal agencies to consider the effects of its programs and policies on minority and lower income populations.

Law, Executive Order, or Policy	Description
Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands	Directs all Federal agencies to avoid, if possible, adverse impacts to wetlands and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands.
Executive Order 13007, Indian Sacred Sites, May 24, 1996	Provides for access to, and ceremonial use of, Indian sacred sites on Federal lands used by Indian religious practitioners.
Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Government, November 6, 2000 (revokes EO 13084)	<p>The EO builds on previous administrative actions and is intended to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with tribal officials in the development of Federal policies that have tribal implications. • Strengthen government- to-government relations with Indian tribes; and • Reduce the imposition of unfunded mandates upon Indian tribes.
Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA) of 1958	Requires consultation and coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Indian Trust Assets Policy (July 1993)	Reclamation will carry out its activities in a manner which protects Indian Trust Assets and avoids adverse impacts when possible.
Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, as amended	Provides protection for bird species that migrate across state lines.
Executive Order 13186, January 10, 2001. Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds	Requires Federal Agencies that may have a negative effect on migratory birds to develop and implement a Memorandum of Understanding with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to promote the conservation of migratory birds.
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969	Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA specify that as part of the NEPA scoping process, the lead agency "... shall invite the participation of affected Federal, State, and local agencies, any affected Indian tribe, ... (1501.7[a]1."
National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended	Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the effects of any actions or programs on historic properties. It also requires agencies to consult with Native American Tribes if a proposed Federal action may affect properties to which they attach religious and cultural significance. Section 110 requires agencies to identify and appropriately manage historic properties on lands under their jurisdiction.
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990	Regulations for Tribal consultation in the event of discovery of Native American graves. Requires consultation with Tribes during Federal project planning if graves might be discovered.

Law, Executive Order, or Policy	Description
Presidential Memorandum: Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments, April 29, 1994	Specifies a commitment to developing more effective day-to-day working relationships with sovereign Tribal governments. Each executive department and agency shall consult to the greatest extent practicable and to the extent permitted by law, with Tribal governments prior to taking actions affecting Federally recognized Tribal governments.
Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities – Reclamation Policy (November 18, 1998)	Established a Pacific Northwest regional policy to assure that all administrative offices, facilities, services, and programs open to the public, utilized by Federal employees, and managed by Reclamation, a managing partner, or a concessionaire, are fully accessible for both employees and the public.
Reclamation Policy for Land Management & Concessions	Provides policy, directives, and standards Reclamation follows in managing Federal Project lands, facilities, and concessions.
Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title V, Section 504	Provides for access to Federal or Federally assisted facilities for the disabled. The Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) or the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG), whichever is the more stringent, are followed as compliance with Section 504.
Public Law 102-575, Title 28, as amended	Provides Reclamation with the authority to cost-share on recreation projects and fish and wildlife enhancement facilities with public non-Federal managing partners on Reclamation lands and authorization for preparing RMPs.
Interior Department Manual Part 512, Chapter 2	Articulates the policies, responsibilities and procedures for consulting with tribes to identify and assess impacts to Indian trust resources.

*A permit may need to be required for construction related activities.

RMP Policy and Purpose

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 an RMP must be consistent with Project purposes and in accordance with existing Federal laws, regulations, and policies, and 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. Resource Management Plans are intended to be used as the basis for directing activities on Reclamation lands and reservoirs in a way that maximizes overall public and resource benefits while providing guidance for managing the area during the next 10 year period. Through implementation of an RMP, Reclamation aims to balance competing and conflicting demands for differing uses and to maximize compatibility with surrounding land uses, while affording an appropriate level of resource protection and enhancement.

Goals & Objectives

As stated and shown in the above table the RMP will be governed by a number of legal mandates, all of which will serve as guidance in both interpreting the goals and objectives and implementing proposed management actions. In all cases, implementation of the goals and objectives listed below, and any specific management actions resulting from them, will comply with the applicable legal mandates in the above table.

Natural Resources (NAT)

Wildlife and Vegetation Management

GOAL NAT 1: *Protect, conserve, and enhance wildlife habitat and natural resources on Reclamation lands.*

Objective NAT 1.1: Avoid or minimize impacts of RMP actions on Federal and State designated species of special concern, including Federally listed rare, endangered, or threatened species.

Objective NAT 1.2: Minimize adverse impacts to wildlife and vegetation in all actions considered to accommodate public demand at recreation sites or on the surface and shoreline of Henry Hagg Lake; and utilize management practices that protect and enhance resource values of and for native species (plants and animals) in all decisions related to habitat management and land use.

Objective NAT 1.3: Protect and/or enhance wetland and riparian habitats at and adjacent to Henry Hagg Lake in accordance with existing Federal regulations and consistent with this RMP.

Objective NAT 1.4: Work with partner agencies to study and effectively control aquatic and terrestrial noxious and invasive weeds on Reclamation lands and waters, including invasive aquatic species such as zebra mussels (and other mollusks).

Objective NAT 1.5: Manage lands designated as elk meadows for the primary purpose of providing forage areas for elk; other uses of these areas should be considered secondary in importance and allowed only if shown to not pose disturbance to elk unless mitigated.

Objective NAT 1.6: Manage lands located between developed recreation sites as land use buffer zones to protect habitat for waterfowl, other migratory birds, and upland wildlife.

Fishery Resources

GOAL NAT 2: *Protect and enhance the quality of the fishery at Henry Hagg Lake.*

Objective NAT 2.1: Continue to cooperate with ODFW in ongoing monitoring of reservoir fishery conditions and improvements, as needed.

Water Quality

GOAL NAT 3: Protect and improve water quality in Henry Hagg Lake and its tributaries.

Objective NAT 3.1: Provide adequate sanitation and waste management facilities at all recreation sites (e.g., restrooms, floating restrooms, trash containers, RV and boat dump stations, fish cleaning stations, as appropriate) to protect water quality.

Objective NAT 3.2: Protect, enhance, restore, and develop wetland and riparian habitats as a key means of improving the quality of water entering the reservoir.

Objective NAT 3.3: Continue to prohibit motorized vehicular use on the shoreline (outside of designated recreation sites or access ways) and within the drawdown area of the reservoir.

Objective NAT 3.4: Manage the use of chemical fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides on Reclamation lands in a manner that does not adversely affect water quality.

Objective NAT 3.5: Minimize the potential for pollutants to enter Henry Hagg Lake and its tributaries from activities on Reclamation lands.

Erosion and Sedimentation

GOAL NAT 4: Control soil erosion in priority areas where erosion causes concern for water quality, safety, and damage to resources and facilities.

Objective NAT 4.1: Enforce restrictions on recreational and other uses in shoreline areas where such uses can significantly increase erosion and cannot be mitigated.

Objective NAT 4.2: Protect and/or restore shoreline vegetation and tributary riparian vegetation to control erosion.

Objective NAT 4.3: Cooperate with applicable agencies and affected private landowners to work on getting BMPs instituted on surrounding lands where offsite activities may affect Reclamation lands and Henry Hagg Lake.

Objective NAT 4.4: Implement an effective erosion control program (standards, guidelines, and BMPs) in all construction, operations, and maintenance programs on Reclamation lands while considering program effects on other resources (natural, scenic, cultural).

Cultural Resources (CUL)

Goal CUL 1: Seek to protect and preserve cultural resources, including prehistoric and historic-period archaeological sites and traditional cultural properties.

Objective CUL 1.1: In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) seek to protect National Register-eligible sites from impacts from new undertakings.

Objective CUL 1.2: In accordance with Section 110 of the NHPA implement proactive management of cultural resources, focusing on protecting identified resources from damage.

Objective CUL 1.3: Increase awareness of cultural resources compliance and protection requirements among resource management partners.

Objective CUL 1.4: With local partners provide opportunities for public education on area prehistory and history, including the importance of and requirements for protecting these resources.

Indian Sacred Sites (ISS)

Goal ISS 1: Comply with requirements of Executive Order 13007 (Indian Sacred Sites)

Objective ISS 1.1 Seek to avoid damage to Indian sacred sites (when present and identified), when avoidance is consistent with accomplishing Reclamation's mission and larger public responsibilities.

Objective ISS 1.2 Provide for access by traditional religious practitioners to sacred sites, when consistent with mission.

Indian Trust Assets (ITA)

Goal ITA 1: Protect and conserve Indian Trust Assets as specified in applicable Federal mandates.

Objective ITA 1.1: Seek to avoid any action that would adversely impact Indian Trust Assets as defined in tribal treaties or court decisions.

Recreation and Access (REC)

Land-based Recreation

GOAL REC 1: Provide adequate sites and facilities for land-based recreational uses while affording the public a quality recreational experience, consistent with natural and cultural resource objectives.

Objective REC 1.1: In all recreation facility development, focus first on expansion and capacity optimization at existing sites before developing any new sites.

Objective REC 1.2: Coordinate with managing partner (WACO) to provide additional day use sites and facilities in an effort to meet increasing demand in a manner reflecting the physical constraints and safe use of the area being served.

Objective REC 1.3: Coordinate with managing partner (WACO) to assure special events are scheduled and carried out to avoid resource degradation and minimize conflicts with other park users.

Objective REC 1.4: Coordinate with managing partner (WACO) to reduce and/or eliminate the environmental degradation that accompanies unauthorized activities (e.g., littering, off-leash dogs) in accordance with County Code (11.08).

Objective REC 1.5: Contribute to an environment that supports viable concession services, where appropriate; with concession management to follow Reclamation's policy.

Objective REC 1.6: Provide opportunities for wildlife observation and other natural resource based interpretation and education at appropriate locations.

Objective REC 1.7: When specific plans for the dam raise are finalized, the development of tent and RV camping opportunities shall be more thoroughly explored, and if feasible, implemented at a suitable location within Scoggins Valley Park.

Shoreline and Water-based Recreation

GOAL REC 2: Provide adequate shoreline and water-based facilities to support the demand for boating and other water-based uses consistent with natural and cultural resource objectives.

Objective REC 2.1: Coordinate with managing partner (WACO) to enhance and provide safe shoreline fishing opportunities and associated parking at Henry Hagg Lake.

Objective REC 2.2: Coordinate with managing partner (WACO) to improve boat launch ramps and associated infrastructure at Henry Hagg Lake consistent with natural and cultural resource protection and conservation objectives.

Water Surface Management

GOAL REC 3: Manage the Henry Hagg Lake water surface to accommodate a variety of uses in a safe manner while minimizing conflicts among users.

Objective REC 3.1: Ensure that provision, permitting, and/or expansion of shoreline facilities does not result in providing levels of water access that exceed safe use of the reservoir's water surface.

Objective REC 3.2: Coordinate with managing partner (WACO) and County Sheriff to adequately enforce no-wake boating regulations within the area of the reservoir designated for such use.

Objective REC 3.3: Coordinate with managing partner (WACO), County Sheriff, and Coast Guard Auxiliary to provide information to reservoir users regarding boating safety and operating rules and regulations.

Access

GOAL REC 4: Provide appropriate vehicular and non-motorized access to recreation sites at Henry Hagg Lake consistent with natural, cultural resource, and safety and security objectives.

Objective REC 4.1: Coordinate with WACO to provide for adequate vehicular access to and parking at all designated recreation areas at Henry Hagg Lake; this includes appropriate motor vehicle parking and staging areas adjacent to or near sites designated for non-motorized uses. Such access and parking should be sized in a manner reflecting the physical constraints and safe use of the area being served.

Objective REC 4.2: Coordinate with managing partner (WACO) and County road department to widen road shoulders adjacent to designated recreation areas to accommodate parking outside of the bike lane, where possible.

Objective REC 4.3: Coordinate with WACO to provide for and maintain non-motorized trail opportunities (hiking and bicycling) at Henry Hagg Lake.

Objective REC 4.4: All new or existing facilities and programs will be designed or retrofitted in accordance with current Federal standards for accessibility to persons with disabilities.

Objective REC 4.5: Continue Reclamation policy of prohibiting ORV use on Reclamation lands and work with managing partner (WACO) to actively enforce this regulation.

Objective REC 4.6: Coordinate with managing partner (WACO) to completely separate the Master (shoreline) Trail from its current segments along the County road.

Objective REC 4.7: Coordinate with managing partner (WACO) and equestrian groups to provide for and maintain equestrian trails (separate from hiking and bicycling trails) and trail heads at Henry Hagg Lake.

Objective REC 4.8: Coordinate with managing partner (WACO) and the County Department of Land Use and Transportation, if feasible and justified due to security concerns and carrying capacity limitations, to implement a limited access concept plan whereby park traffic is required to access the area through the fee station and local traffic is afforded a separate, gated access.

Land Use, Management, and Implementation (LMI)

GOAL LMI 1: Allow for expanded recreation opportunities and other uses while balancing the need for the preservation of natural and cultural resources, and open space and scenic values.

Objective LMI 1.1: Ensure that siting and design of all new facilities on Reclamation lands maximize compatibility and integration with the open, rural environment of the reservoir and surrounding area.

Objective LMI 1.2: Require compliance with applicable design standards, guidelines, and BMPs for erosion control structures and any other permitted improvements along the shoreline of Reclamation lands (also see Objective NAT 4.4).

Objective LMI 1.3: Coordinate with the Northwest Regional Education Service District, Portland State University, WACO, and other pertinent entities to authorize development of the Tualatin Watershed Education & Research Center and use of the center for local community events and programs.

Objective LMI 1.4: Coordinate with the Northwest Regional Education Center Service District and Portland State University to ensure that the Tualatin Watershed Education & Research Center meets the requirement to replace the existing elk pasture meadow in an approved location on Reclamation-controlled lands, existing or future.

GOAL LMI 2: Ensure that reservoir operations are not disturbed as a result of other uses and activities.

Objective LMI 2.1: Require that the Reclamation Zone (operation and maintenance) be described (history, purpose, function) and shown on publicly distributed materials.

Objective LMI 2.2: Safety and security of the dam and area surrounding the dam has priority over public access to this area; if deemed necessary for safety and security reasons this area will be closed to public access.

GOAL LMI 3: Ensure protection of the public, and public resource values and facilities.

Objective LMI 3.1: Require that Reclamation's policies be followed for the Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy.

Objective LMI 3.2: Allow for current emergency service agreements to continue and be expanded or modified as needed---Oregon Department of Forestry for fire suppression along the northern portion of Reclamation lands, and Gaston Rural Fire Department for fire suppression along the southern portion of Reclamation lands and medical emergencies within the entire Scoggins Valley Park.

Objective LMI 3.3: Cooperate with other interested agencies and parties to improve emergency communications ability at Henry Hagg Lake.

Objective LMI 3.4: Work with managing partner (WACO), County Sheriff's Department, and the Oregon State Marine Board to ensure an adequate level of law enforcement on Reclamation lands and Henry Hagg Lake.

GOAL LMI 4: *Provide informational, educational, and interpretive materials to increase public awareness of recreational opportunities, use restrictions, safety concerns, and natural and cultural resource values.*

Objective LMI 4.1: Using Reclamation's and Washington County's sign manuals as appropriate, develop clear, consistent signage to guide public access to and use of Reclamation lands and park facilities.

Objective LMI 4.2: Provide informative and concise public information materials on a continuing basis (including adequate funding for reproduction of these materials) at: fee station, recreation areas, roadside pullouts; and through local merchants, chambers of commerce, government offices, and other means (such as the World Wide Web). Develop an interpretive program that illustrates the prehistoric, historic, and current land use practices, as well as natural features surrounding and visible from Henry Hagg Lake (e.g., tribal use of the area, agricultural use of the valley, forestry practices, geology, etc.).

GOAL LMI 5: *Achieve timely implementation of RMP programs and projects.*

Objective LMI 5.1: Establish and maintain a clear phasing schedule and list of priorities for RMP implementation; and update on an annual basis.

Objective LMI 5.2: Seek Reclamation and managing partner (WACO) joint funding to implement RMP recreation development and fish and wildlife enhancement efforts according to the priority list and phasing schedule.

Objective LMI 5.3: Keep stakeholders, surrounding landowners, and the public informed regarding the status of implementing the RMP.

Elk Mitigation Meadows Maintenance and Monitoring Plan Henry Hagg Lake, Tualatin Project, Oregon

1.0 Introduction

After Scoggins Dam was constructed, the flooding of the valley (in 1978¹) that created Henry Hagg Lake, inundated habitat used by elk (*Cervus elaphus roosevelti*) for foraging primarily in the winter. Managed elk pastures are a required component of the Tualatin Project to mitigate for the loss of valley floor meadow habitat. The Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) has been working cooperatively with both Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) on the most reasonable and appropriate measures to be implemented at Hagg Lake to ensure the continuation of healthy elk herds in the Scoggins Creek subbasin. The goals of this management plan are to 1) provide approximately 140 acres of high quality forage for wintering elk around Henry Hagg Lake, 2) provide a method of accurately and effectively monitoring elk use of these pastures, and 3) to provide a framework for reporting results of the monitoring effort and coordinating with ODFW and USFWS.

Reclamation researched the history of elk winter range mitigation at Hagg Lake through archived documents. The oldest record that discusses mitigation for the loss of elk winter habitat is the “Supplement to the Final Environmental Statement on Tualatin Project, Oregon” (Supplement) dated December 6, 1973. In this document, Reclamation recognizes that elk winter range would be eliminated in areas inundated by Scoggins Dam. The affected elk population was estimated to be approximately 100 individuals. The Supplement also calls attention to a compensation plan being developed by the Oregon Game Commission (renamed ODFW) in consultation with USFWS and Reclamation. Subsequently a letter was sent from the Director of the Oregon Game Commission to Reclamation’s Regional Director transmitting the “Wildlife Compensation Plan for the Scoggins Reservoir Project” on April 24, 1974. This Plan included nine units around the reservoir that were potential sites to improve elk habitat including a map of their locations and site descriptions. This Plan noted that flexibility in site locations was prudent for both biological and recreational concerns. Reclamation located five other documents in its records search from 1977 through 1992 in which discussion of elk habitat mitigation would be relevant but the subject was given little attention. The issue was brought back to the forefront in 1994 in the “Scoggins Valley/Henry Hagg Lake Recreation Development Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) and Environmental Assessment (EA).” The 1994 EA referenced the 1974 Wildlife Compensation Plan and included a map of elk meadow locations based on the 1974 Plan.

Historically elk were abundant throughout Oregon before non-native settlers arrived, according to early accounts by pioneers. Elk were nearly extirpated from Oregon by the late 1890’s due to unfettered hunting by settlers who hunted elk as a primary source of meat. Remnant elk populations became clustered into the Coast Range, the Cascades, and the Willowa Mountains. Elk hunting was abolished in Oregon from 1900 – 1904 and from 1909 – 1932. Throughout the 20th century numerous different strategies for

¹ Errata: Flooding of the valley actually occurred in approximately 1975, rather than 1978.

