

Appendix C
USFWS and NOAA Fisheries Consultation

Henry Hagg Lake Resource Management Plan: Final EA

Appendix C.1 USFWS Consultation

Henry Hagg Lake Resource Management Plan: Final EA



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Oregon Fish and Wildlife Office

2600 SE 98th Avenue, Suite 100

Portland, Oregon 97266

Phone: (503)231-6179 FAX: (503)231-6195

Reply To: 8330.02374 (04)
File Name: 04HenryHaggLakeconcur
TS Number: 04-1576

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICIAL COPY		ACTION MADE BY
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MAR 30 2004

Memorandum

To: Area Manager, Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Columbia Area Office,
Portland, Oregon
ATTN: Karen Blakney

From: *[Signature]* State Supervisor/Deputy State Supervisor, Oregon Fish & Wildlife Office,
Portland, Oregon

Subject: Request for Concurrence on the Henry Hagg Lake Resource Management Plan (RMP), Washington County, Oregon (USFWS reference # 1-7-04-I-0237)

This is in response to your memorandum dated February 13, 2004, transmitting your request for concurrence on the Henry Hagg Lake RMP's preferred alternative described as *Moderate Recreation Development with Resource Enhancement*. We received your memorandum on February 17, 2004. The project area includes Bureau of Reclamation lands and resources at Henry Hagg Lake in Washington County, Oregon and extends to lands within the boundaries of the surrounding Scoggins Valley Park. Proposed activities include a range of natural, cultural, and recreational management actions such as native vegetation plantings, riparian and wetland enhancement, elk meadow rehabilitation and maintenance, fisheries management, expansion and enhancement of existing recreational facilities, and development of an education and research center. The RMP covers a period of 10 years.

Of interest to the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is your evaluation of impacts to bald eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), northern spotted owls (*Strix occidentalis caurina*), and six listed plant species: Golden Indian paintbrush (*Castilleja levisecta*), Willamette daisy (*Erigeron decumbens var. decumbens*), Howellia (*Howellia aquatilis*), Bradshaw's lomatium (*Lomatium bradshawii*), Kincaid's lupine (*Lupinus sulphureus var. kincaidii*), and Nelson's checkermallow (*Sidalcea nelsoniana*). A "no effect" determination has been made for the northern spotted owl and the six listed plant species; therefore, these species will not be considered further in this consultation. The BA also addresses impacts to a number of fish species under the jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries). The federal nexus for the proposed project is the Reclamation Recreation Management Act of 1992. Our review and comments are provided pursuant to section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1536 et seq.) (Act).



Bald eagle nesting activities typically occur between January 1 and August 31, while the wintering period for bald eagles is from November 1 through March 31. An active bald eagle nest located on the Sain Creek drainage is approximately 0.75 mile from Henry Hagg Lake and about 0.4 mile outside the project boundary. The nest is screened (i.e., not within line-of-site) from existing and planned recreational activities at the Lake. Resident and wintering bald eagles also use the project area for foraging and perching.

Increased recreational activities developed under the preferred alternative may have indirect negative impacts on wintering bald eagles and on eagle foraging activities; however, planned wetland and riparian enhancement projects under the RMP are expected to improve water quality and increase foraging opportunities for bald eagles at the Lake. Your analysis concludes that the project may impact bald eagles at Henry Hagg Lake but that these impacts are expected to be minimal in nature. Therefore, the Service concurs that the project may affect bald eagles but is unlikely to affect them adversely.

The requirements established under section 7(a) (2) and 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C 1531 et seq.), have been met, thereby concluding the consultation process. If you have any questions or need more information, please contact Kathi Larson at (503) 231-6179.



United States Department of the Interior

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MAY 23 2002

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Reply To: 8330.6461(02)
 File Name: Sp646.wpd
 TS Number: 02-5165

May 17, 2002

Ronald Eggers
 U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
 825 NE Multnomah Street, Suite 1110
 Portland, OR 97232-2135

Subject: Henry Hagg Lake Resource Management Plan Project
 USFWS Reference # (1-7-02-SP-646)

Dear Mr. Eggers:

This is in response to your letter, dated April 30, 2002, requesting information on listed and proposed endangered and threatened species that may be present within the area of the Henry Hagg Lake Resource Management Plan Project in Washington County. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) received your correspondence on April 30, 2002.

We have attached a list (Attachment A) of threatened and endangered species that may occur within the area of the Henry Hagg Lake Resource Management Plan Project. The list fulfills the requirement of the Service under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BR) requirements under the Act are outlined in Attachment B.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems on which they depend may be conserved. Under section 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and pursuant to 50 CFR 402 *et seq.*, BR is required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs which further species conservation and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species, and/or critical habitat. A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) which are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4332 (2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to the Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether they may affect listed and proposed species. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described in Attachment B, as well as 50 CFR 402.12.

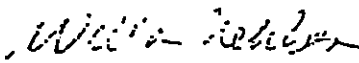
If BR determines, based on the Biological Assessment or evaluation, that threatened and endangered species and/or critical habitat may be affected by the project, BR is required to consult with the Service following the requirements of 50 CFR 402 which implement the Act.

Attachment A includes a list of candidate species under review for listing. The list reflects changes to the candidate species list published October 30, 2001, in the Federal Register (Vol. 66, No. 210, 54808) and the addition of "species of concern." Candidate species have no protection under the Act but are included for consideration as it is possible candidates could be listed prior to project completion. Species of concern are those taxa whose conservation status is of concern to the Service (many previously known as Category 2 candidates), but for which further information is still needed.

If a proposed project may affect only candidate species or species of concern, BR is not required to perform a Biological Assessment or evaluation or consult with the Service. However, the Service recommends addressing potential impacts to these species in order to prevent future conflicts. Therefore, if early evaluation of the project indicates that it is likely to adversely impact a candidate species or species of concern, BR may wish to request technical assistance from this office.

Your interest in endangered species is appreciated. The Service encourages BR to investigate opportunities for incorporating conservation of threatened and endangered species into project planning processes as a means of complying with the Act. If you have questions regarding your responsibilities under the Act, please contact Stacy Sroufe at (503) 231-6179. All correspondence should include the above referenced file number. For questions regarding salmon and steelhead trout, please contact National Marine Fisheries Service, 525 NE Oregon Street, Suite 500, Portland, Oregon 97232, (503) 230-5400.

Sincerely,


For Kemper M. McMaster
State Supervisor

Attachments
1-7-02-SP-646

cc: OFWO-ES
ODFW (nongame)

ATTACHMENT A

FEDERALLY LISTED AND PROPOSED ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES,
 CANDIDATE SPECIES AND SPECIES OF CONCERN THAT MAY OCCUR WITHIN THE
 AREA OF THE HENRY HAGG LAKE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN PROJECT
 1-7-02-SP-646

LISTED SPECIES^v

Birds

Bald eagle^{2f}

Northern spotted owl^{3f}

Haliaeetus leucocephalus

Strix occidentalis caurina

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CH T

Fish

Steelhead (Upper Willamette River)^{4f}

Oncorhynchus mykiss

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Plants

Golden Indian paintbrush^{5f}

Willamette daisy^{6f}

Howellia

Bradshaw's lomatium

Kincaid's lupine^{6f}

Nelson's checker-mallow

Castilleja levisecta

Erigeron decumbens var. *decumbens*

Howellia aquatilis

Lomatium bradshawii

Lupinus sulphureus var. *kincaidii*

Sidalcea nelsoniana

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PROPOSED SPECIES

None

CANDIDATE SPECIES^{7f}

Birds

Streaked horned lark

Eremophila alpestris strigata

SPECIES OF CONCERN

Mammals

White-footed vole

Red tree vole

Pacific western big-eared bat

Silver-haired bat

Pacific fisher

Long-eared myotis (bat)

Fringed myotis (bat)

Long-legged myotis (bat)

Yuma myotis (bat)

Camas pocket gopher

Arborimus albipes

Arborimus longicaudas

Corynorhinus (=Plecotus) townsendii townsendii

Lasionycteris noctivagans

Martes pennanti pacifica

Myotis evotis

Myotis thysanodes

Myotis volans

Myotis yumanensis

Thomomys bulbivorus

Birds

Band-tailed pigeon

Olive-sided flycatcher

Yellow-breasted chat

Acorn woodpecker

Mountain quail

Columba fasciata

Contopus cooperi (=borealis)

Icteria virens

Melanerpes formicivorus

Oreortyx pictus

Oregon vesper sparrow
Purple martin

Pooecetes gramineus affinis
Progne subis

Amphibians and Reptiles

Tailed frog
Northwestern pond turtle
Northern red-legged frog

Ascaphus truei
Clemmys marmorata marmorata
Rana aurora aurora

Fish

Pacific lamprey
Coastal cutthroat trout (Upper Willamette)

Lampetra tridentata
Oncorhynchus clarki clarki

Plants

White top aster
Pale larkspur
Peacock larkspur
Shaggy horkelia
Thin-leaved peavine

Aster curtus
Delphinium leucophaeum
Delphinium pavonaceum
Horkelia congesta ssp. congesta
Lathyrus holochlorus

(LE) - Listed Endangered
(PE) - Proposed Endangered
(S) - Suspected

(LT) - Listed Threatened
(PT) - Proposed Threatened
(D) - Documented

(CH) - Critical Habitat has been designated for this species
(PCH) - Critical Habitat has been proposed for this species

Species of Concern - Taxa whose conservation status is of concern to the Service (many previously known as Category 2 candidates), but for which further information is still needed.

(CF) - Candidate: National Marine Fisheries Service designation for any species being considered by the Secretary for listing for endangered or threatened species, but not yet the subject of a proposed rule.

** Consultation with National Marine Fisheries Service may be required.

¹ U. S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, October 31, 2000, Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants, 50 CFR 17.11 and 17.12

² Federal Register Vol. 60, No. 133, July 12, 1995 - Final Rule - Bald Eagle

³ Federal Register Vol. 57, No. 10, January 15, 1992, Final Rule - Critical Habitat for the Northern Spotted Owl

⁴ Federal Register Vol. 64, No. 57, March 25, 1999, Final Rule - Middle Columbia and Upper Willamette River Steelhead

⁵ Federal Register Vol. 62, No. 112, June 11, 1997, Final Rule - *Castilleja levisecta*

⁶ Federal Register Vol. 65, No. 16, January 25, 2000, Final Rule - *Erigeron decumbens var. decumbens*, *Lupinus sulphureus ssp. kincaidii* and Fender's blue butterfly

⁷ Federal Register Vol. 66, No. 210, October 30, 2001, Notice of Review - Candidate or Proposed Animals and Plants

ATTACHMENT B

FEDERAL AGENCIES RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER SECTION 7(a) and (c)
OF THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

SECTION 7(a)-Consultation/Conference

Requires:

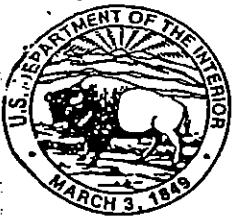
- 1) Federal agencies to utilize their authorities to carry out programs to conserve endangered and threatened species;
- 2) Consultation with FWS when a Federal action may affect a listed endangered or threatened species to insure that any action authorized, funded or carried out by a Federal agency is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of Critical Habitat. The process is initiated by the Federal agency after they have determined if their action may affect (adversely or beneficially) a listed species; and
- 3) Conference with FWS when a Federal action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a proposed species or result in destruction or adverse modification of proposed Critical Habitat.

SECTION 7(c)-Biological Assessment for Major Construction Projects¹

Requires Federal agencies or their designees to prepare a Biological Assessment (BA) for construction projects only. The purpose of the BA is to identify proposed and/or listed species which are/is likely to be affected by a construction project. The process is initiated by a Federal agency in requesting a list of proposed and listed threatened and endangered species (list attached). The BA should be completed within 180 days after its initiation (or within such a time period as is mutually agreeable). If the BA is not initiated within 90 days of receipt of the species list, the accuracy of the species list should be informally verified with our Service. No irreversible commitment of resources is to be made during the BA process which would foreclose reasonable and prudent alternatives to protect endangered species. Planning, design, and administrative actions may be taken; however, no construction may begin.

To complete the BA, your agency or its designee should: (1) conduct an on-site inspection of the area to be affected by the proposal which may include a detailed survey of the area to determine if the species is present and whether suitable habitat exists for either expanding the existing population or for potential reintroduction of the species; (2) review literature and scientific data to determine species distribution, habitat needs, and other biological requirements; (3) interview experts including those within FWS, National Marine Fisheries Service, State conservation departments, universities, and others who may have data not yet published in scientific literature; (4) review and analyze the effects of the proposal on the species in terms of individuals and populations, including consideration of cumulative effects of the proposal on the species and its habitat; (5) analyze alternative actions that may provide conservation measures and (6) prepare a report documenting the results, including a discussion of study methods used, any problems encountered, and other relevant information. The BA should conclude whether or not a listed species will be affected. Upon completion, the report should be forwarded to our Portland Office.

¹A construction project (or other undertaking having similar physical impacts) which is a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as referred to in NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4332. (2)c). On projects other than construction, it is suggested that a biological evaluation similar to the biological assessment be undertaken to conserve species influenced by the Endangered Species Act.



United States Department of the Interior

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Reply To: 7263.0021
File Name: Henry Hagg Lake Resource Mgt Plan, Updated Planng. Aid Memo., WA County, OR
TS Number: 03-750

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Bureau of Reclamation, Pacific NW Region, Boise, Idaho

From: *[Signature]* State Supervisor/Deputy State Supervisor, Fish and Wildlife Service, Oregon Fish and Wildlife Office, Portland, Oregon

Subject: Henry Hagg Lake Resource Management Plan, Scoggins Valley Recreation Area, Washington County, Oregon

This memorandum is an update of a 1992 Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) planning aid memorandum on the impacts to fish and wildlife of proposed recreational developments and improvements at Henry Hagg Lake, Scoggins Valley Park, Washington County, Oregon. The Bureau of Reclamation (Bureau) is preparing a Resource Management Plan (RMP) to address newly proposed recreational developments at the park. The scope of this memorandum is general in nature and does not constitute the formal report on the project within the meaning of Section 2(b) of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (48 Stat 401 as amended; 16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.).

The configuration of Henry Hagg Lake depicting the developed recreation areas at the lake and the boundaries of Scoggins Valley Park are depicted in Figure 1. A 1994 Hagg Lake Recreation Management Plan addressed several development scenarios for the park that were to be phased in over a period of several years:

In Phase I (Fiscal Year 1993), the Sain Creek day use facilities were to be expanded to include a larger parking area, a restroom, 20 parking sites, and a new picnic shelter. During Phase I, construction of parking improvements in the "Cove" area (near Recreation Area "C"), Scoggins Creek, the Elks Lodge Access area, and at Boat Ramp "C" were also scheduled.

In Phase II (Fiscal Year 1994), new parking areas, a picnic shelter, picnic sites, and a restroom, were to be constructed at the "Cove" day use facilities; parking improvements and a restroom

added to the Elks Lodge day use area; picnic tables, a picnic shelter, and composting restrooms added to the Scoggins Creek day use area; a number of improvements including concessions, play structures, paved parking, and a gravel overflow parking area constructed at Boat Ramp "C"; improvements to the park's trail system made; and an amphitheater, along with parking, portable toilets, and concessions, developed in a meadow area northwest of Boat Ramp "A" (this development was later dropped).

In Phase III, which was to occur at some later date, the day use facilities at Area "A" East were to be converted to overnight facilities with camping for both tent and recreational vehicle (RV) campers, and overnight moorage developed at Boat Ramp "A". Thinning of approximately 20 acres of timber was needed to develop Area "A" East for camping. This development was to also involve construction of a sanitary waste disposal station for the RV campers, new roads, a new shower facility, concessions, play structures, and a picnic shelter. Development of walk-in camping sites was also planned for the Scoggins Creek facilities during this time period; however, it was decided that habitat impacts and the difficulty in patrolling these sites made development of isolated camping sites infeasible.

Almost all of the recreational developments described above for Phases I and II are presently in place. However, the overnight camping facilities at Recreational Area "A" East described under Phase III have not yet been constructed.

The proposed Resource Management Plan (RMP) is being developed by the Bureau as a document that will guide the future direction of development, management, and recreation at Henry Hagg Lake and Scoggins Valley Park over the next ten years. Draft goals and objectives have been developed that focus on natural resources, cultural resources, Indian sacred sites, Indian trust assets, recreation and access, and land use management and implementation. A series of draft management alternatives has been developed by the Bureau with input from an ad hoc working group comprised of Federal, State, County, and special-interest group representatives; consulting agencies; and members of the general public. These alternatives (i.e., the "No Action" alternative; minimal recreation development with resource enhancement (Alternative B); and moderate recreation development with resource enhancement (Alternative C)) are presented in Table 1. For each alternative, the table presents a matrix of topics that are applicable to the entire project area and topics that are applicable to specific shoreside areas. Note that the "No Action" alternative is not static but is, in many cases, a continuation of the 1994 Recreation Management Plan, implementing actions previously approved under that plan (but not yet completed) where funding and willing partners are available.

Fish and Wildlife Resources

Henry Hagg Lake is an extremely popular recreation site attracting people from throughout the Portland metropolitan area. Fish species present in the lake include rainbow trout, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, yellow perch, bullhead, crappie, and bluegill. The trout are stocked by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) and fishing for trout and bass is very popular.

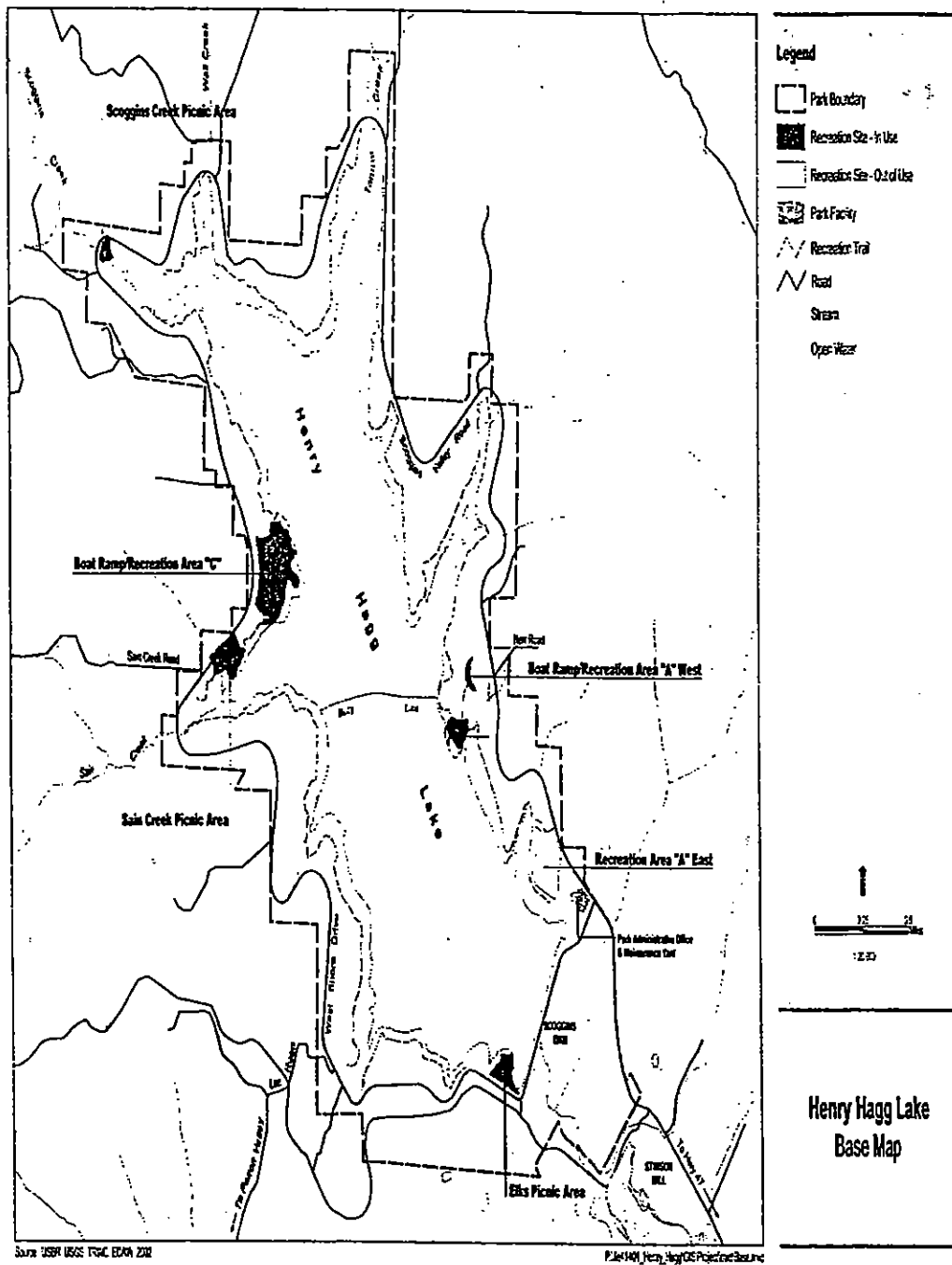


Figure 1. Henry Hagg Lake and Scoggins Valley Park, Washington County, Oregon

Henry Hagg Lake Resource Management Plan – Draft EA Alternatives

**Alternative A-No Action/II:
Continuation of Existing
Management Practices**

**Alternative B: Minimal
Recreation Development with
Resource Enhancement**

**Alternative C: Moderate Recreation
Development with Resource Enhancement
[Preferred Alternative]**

Area and Topic	Alternative A-No Action/II: Continuation of Existing Management Practices	Alternative B: Minimal Recreation Development with Resource Enhancement	Alternative C: Moderate Recreation Development with Resource Enhancement [Preferred Alternative]
Overall Wildlife and Vegetation Management	Develop native vegetation buffers at developed areas and monitor impacts from recreation use.	Install bird/bat boxes where appropriate. Plant woody species in riparian zones, specifically - Tanner and Scoggins Creeks. Maintain buffer zones adjacent to recreation sites. * Install coffer dam at Tanner Creek cove to enhance wetlands.	Same as Alternative B, plus: • *Install coffer dam at Nelson Cove to enhance wetlands as part of the Education Center and tied to additional studies for feasibility.
Elk Meadows	No development proposed in elk meadows, set aside for wildlife values. Develop long-term management plan for rehabilitation and maintenance of elk meadows (approximately 140 acres total).	RMP to include long-term management plan for the rehabilitation and maintenance and monitoring of elk meadows (i.e., specific actions for each site). Main objectives to: enlarge, rehabilitate, and maintain a minimum of 140 acres of elk meadows. Maintain elk meadows with vegetative buffer between the meadows and reservoir to help protect water quality Allow disc golf at Sain Creek meadow, including gravel parking lot for 8 cars, with a seasonal closure consistent with park operating season. Mitigate for any impacts to elk habitat from future development, as needed. Using monitoring data, work with ODFW to evaluate the need for elk meadows over the course of the next 10 years.	Same as Alternative B.

Henry Hagg Lake Resource Management Plan – Draft EA Alternatives		Alternative B: Minimal Recreation Development with Resource Enhancement [Preferred Alternative]	Alternative C: Moderate Recreation Development with Resource Enhancement [Preferred Alternative]
Area and Topic	Alternative A-No Action/Continuation of Existing Management Practices	Alternative B: Minimal Recreation Development with Resource Enhancement	Alternative C: Moderate Recreation Development with Resource Enhancement [Preferred Alternative]
Noxious Weeds	Conduct weed control according to Washington County ordinances.	Develop and implement an Integrated Pest Management Plan.	Same as Alternative B.
Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species	Comply with Federal Endangered Species Act regarding all pertinent activities. Construction and necessary tree removal limited to between March 31 and October 31 for the protection of wintering eagles	Same as Alternative A plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperate with USFWS to monitor eagle use on Reclamation land and water. 	Same as Alternative B.
Fisheries Management	Protect eagle perch sites around lake. Continued management of fisheries in reservoir by ODFW. Provide mitigation for installation of floating docks and their effect to fish habitat.	Same as Alternative A, plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperate with ODFW and fishing clubs on habitat enhancement projects. 	Same as Alternative B.
Water Quality & Erosion and Sedimentation Control	Provide erosion control for construction-related activities. Provide appropriate drainage control at parking lots and add garbage cans.	Same as Alternative A, plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate w/ applicable agencies to install woody debris in place of portions of diversion dams where appropriate. Coordinate with applicable agencies on sediment and erosion control projects upstream of Reclamation lands. Continue to cooperate with CWS and TVID water quality sampling efforts. 	Same as Alternative B, plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add a floating restroom near buoy line.
Cultural Resources	Comply with Sections 106 and 110 of NHPA; ARPA, and NAGPRA.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.

Table 1, cont'd.

Henry Hagg Lake Resource Management Plan – Draft EA Alternatives			
Area and Topic	Alternative A-No Action ^{1/2} : Continuation of Existing Management Practices	Alternative B: Minimal Recreation Development with Resource Enhancement	Alternative C: Moderate Recreation Development with Resource Enhancement [Preferred Alternative]
TOPICS APPLICABLE TO THE ENTIRE AREA (CONT.)			
Identification & Evaluation	<p>Complete archeological surveys in previously unsurveyed areas when new ground disturbing actions are proposed.</p> <p>Complete test excavations at archeological sites if needed.</p> <p>Complete tribal consultations to determine if TCP's are present in areas of new ground disturbing actions, or are in or near focused use areas. If present, assess impacts on Register eligible TCPs as needed.</p>	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
Protection	<p>Unless justified, develop no new features within the boundaries of a Register-eligible archeological site or TCP.</p> <p>Monitor Register-eligible or unevaluated sites or TCPs in or near focused use areas to allow early detection of damage.</p> <p>Implement management or mitigation actions to address identified adverse effects on Register-eligible sites or TCPs.</p>	Same as Alternative A plus: Work with local partners to provide educational information about resource value and interpretive information about area prehistory and history.	Same as Alternative B.
Indian Sacred Sites	<p>Comply with EO 13007 for any new undertakings. Complete tribal consultations to determine if sacred sites are present in areas of new ground disturbing actions.</p> <p>Seek to avoid damages and maintain access from new undertakings, when consistent with accomplishing agency mission and law.</p>	Same as Alternative A, plus; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If existing public land uses are found to damage sacred sites, seek to resolve impact in a manner that preserves public land use while maintaining access. 	Same as Alternative B.
Indian Trust Assets	Consult on actions that may affect ITAs and seek to avoid impacts.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.

Table 1, cont'd.

Henry Hagg Lake Resource Management Plan – Draft EA Alternatives		
Area and Topic	Alternative A-No Action: Continuation of Existing Management Practices	Alternative B: Minimal Recreation Development with Resource Enhancement Alternative C: Moderate Recreation Development with Resource Enhancement (Preferred Alternative)
Public Information	<p>Continue Washington County information program that includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web site • Brochures • Bulletin boards • Special event notices • County newsletter • Press releases • Neighborhood newsletter • Park Advisory Board meetings • Outreach program 	<p>Same as Alternative A, plus:</p> <p>Develop interpretative program to highlight:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural history • Reclamation Project history • Forest Practices • Pre-history & history
RMP Implementation	No Actions identified.	<p>Establish, maintain, and annually update a planning schedule and list of priority actions.</p> <p>Until a decision is made regarding raising the dam, focus RMP implementation on critical operation, maintenance, and capacity accommodation (where feasible), and avoid high cost capital improvement projects.</p> <p>Seek joint funding opportunities to implement RMP actions.</p> <p>Keep stakeholders, surrounding landowners, and the public informed of RMP implementation status.</p>
Reclamation Zone (operation and maintenance area around the dam)	No actions identified.	<p>Recreation use to be conditionally permitted within the Reclamation Zone, however, during low water this area may be closed for safety reasons.</p> <p>Show and describe Reclamation Zone on publicly distributed materials.</p>

Table 1, cont'd.

Henry Hagg Lake Resource Management Plan – Draft EA Alternatives			
Area and Topic	Alternative A-No Action: Continuation of Existing Management Practices	Alternative B: Minimal Recreation Development with Resource Enhancement	Alternative C: Moderate Recreation Development with Resource Enhancement [Preferred Alternative]
Fee Station and Entry Road	No additions or changes to existing facility.	Same as Alternative A.	If feasible and justified due to security concerns and carrying capacity limitations, work with Washington County Commissioners, Land Use & Transportation Department, and neighboring landowners 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.
Park Administrative Office & Maintenance Yard	No actions identified	Construct an addition to the existing vehicle storage shed (60' x 26') for equipment and vehicle storage. Re-open as day use area and add: • Play structure • Group shelter	Same as Alternative B.
Recreation Area "A" East	Add the following to the existing facilities: • Showers in existing buildings • One group picnic area • One play structure • 70 overnight campsites (30 tent walk-in, 40 drive-in or RV sites) • 15 unit group camp • 40 slip boat dock • RV dump site Limit camping to between Apr 1 - Oct 31		Open the area for camping under a 2-phased program as follows (with Phase 1 as a pilot program to test the overall success of opening the area for camping): <u>Phase 1</u> • Camp host site • Showers in existing buildings • One group picnic area • 50 campsites (tent sites) • Increased security <u>*Phase 2</u> • Group shelter • One play structure • 50 campsites (RV sites) • 15 unit group camp area • RV dump site • 40 slip boat dock Limit camping to between April 1 – Labor Day.
Boat Ramp/Recreation Area "A" West	Add the following to the existing facilities: • Pave, add curbs, striping, and arrows (as needed) to the existing 17,000 sf gravel parking area. • Group picnic shelter • One restroom	Add the following to the existing facilities: • Self adjusting pier (replacement of existing boat floats) • Fish-cleaning station • Designate concession area • Boat dump facility	*Same as Alternative B, plus: • New picnic shelter • Play structure • Permanent concession facility • Expanded parking for 30 vehicles/trailers and 20 cars

Table 1, cont'd.

Henry Hagg Lake Resource Management Plan – Draft EA Alternatives

**Alternative A-No Action^{1/1};
Continuation of Existing
Management Practices**

**Alternative B: Minimal
Recreation Development with
Resource Enhancement**

**Alternative C: Moderate Recreation
Development with Resource Enhancement
[Preferred Alternative]**

Area and Topic

TOPICS APPLICABLE TO SPECIFIC SHORESIDE AREAS (CONT.)

<p>Access and Trails</p> <p>Hiking and Biking</p>	<p>Develop connections to existing Master (shoreline) Trail – multiple use, bike and pedestrian, 15 miles long. Perimeter road – 10.5 mile long.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A, plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *Where feasible, widen the road shoulder from 7' to 10' and sign/stripe for bicycles, pedestrians, and overflow parking. • *Fully develop the Master (shoreline) Trail to route entire trail off the paved road.
<p>Equestrian</p>	<p>No trail proposed.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A.</p>	<p>Allow for development of a new, independent equestrian trail to be constructed and maintained by equestrian groups on the upper side of the perimeter road; include an accessible (UFAS/ADA compliant) staging/parking area with sanitation facilities for up to 25 users.</p>
<p>Nelson Cove – Tualatin Watershed Education & Research Center</p>	<p>Maintain existing elk meadow with no recreation development.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A.</p>	<p>Authorize development of Education & Research Center as fully proposed, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outdoor School. • Portland State University Field Research Station • Community Center for neighboring landowners.
<p>Scoggins Creek Picnic Area</p>	<p>Add to existing facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New groundwater supply • Permanent vault restroom facility • Six picnic tables • One sheltered group picnic site <p>Pave parking lot.</p>	<p>Add to existing facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent vault restroom facility • Boardwalk and interpretive signs 	<p>Same as Alternative A, plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *Play structure • *Boardwalk and interpretive signs
<p>Boat Ramp/Recreation Area "C"</p>	<p>Add to existing facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One sheltered group picnic area. • 245 car parking • One restroom. • One play structure • One permanent concession facility (approximately 400 sq. ft.) 	<p>Same as Alternative A, plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-adjusting pier (replacement of existing boat floats) • Fish-cleaning station <p>But without:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Play structure • Permanent concession 	<p>Same as Alternative A, plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *Self-adjusting pier (replacement of existing boat floats) • *Fish-cleaning station

Henry Hagg Lake Resource Management Plan – Draft EA Alternatives

**Alternative A-No Action⁽¹⁾:
Continuation of Existing
Management Practices**

**Alternative B: Minimal
Recreation Development with
Resource Enhancement**

**Alternative C: Moderate Recreation
Development with Resource Enhancement
[Preferred Alternative]**

Area and Topic

TOPICS APPLICABLE TO SPECIFIC SHORESIDE AREAS (cont.)			
<p>Recreation Area "C" Extension (Cove Area)</p>	<p>Add to existing facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend potable water from Area "C" • One restroom building • 20 picnic-tables • One sheltered group picnic area • Parking area adjacent to road (129 parking spaces) 	<p>No development proposed.</p>	<p>Allow for the development of facilities according to the following two-phased approach:</p> <p>Phase 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recondition existing parking area and turn around • Install accessible pathway to waters edge • Install non-motorized (kayak, canoe, etc.) boat launch <p>*Phase 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand parking area to double current vehicle count • Add roadway from Cove entrance to connect with parking/roadway system at C Ramp • Add 8 accessible parking slots in proximity to accessible fishing pier • Add accessible restroom between new accessible parking area and accessible fishing pier
<p>Sain Creek Picnic Area</p>	<p>Add to existing facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One play structure. 	<p>No change from existing facilities.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A.</p>
<p>Elks Picnic Area</p>	<p>Enhance existing facilities by paving the parking area.</p>	<p>No change from existing facilities.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A.</p>
<p>Notes:</p>			
<p>⁽¹⁾ Alternative A is the No Action Alternative as required under NEPA. In this case, if implemented, it would mean continuing to manage the RMP study area under the 1994 Recreation Management Plan and follow current Federal regulations. It is important to note that Alternative A is not necessarily a "status quo" situation. Rather, Alternative A would be a continuation of the existing 1994 Plan whereby actions called for in that plan would continue to be implemented, dependent on funding, coordination, and willing partners.</p>			
<p>* Status, timing, and location of implementation dependent on dam raise. See Section 1.1 for a detailed discussion.</p>			

Table 1, cont'd.

Wildlife species using the reservoir area include, but are not limited to, elk, deer, beaver, coyote, bobcat, ducks, geese, hawks, owls, and a wide variety of songbirds. Several species of reptiles and amphibians can also be found within the park boundaries, including (breeding) northwestern pond turtles, common and northwestern garter snakes, northern alligator lizards, long-toed and northwestern salamanders, newts, Pacific chorus frogs, and northern red-legged frogs. These species are found in the coves and backwater areas of the lake (Sue Beilke, Biologist, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Sauvie Island, Oregon, pers. comm., 2002). Osprey are known to nest in the area and bald eagles use the area in the winter. Waterfowl are generally found in the coves and creeks that empty into Hagg Lake, along the shoreline, and on the lake itself. Waterfowl nest in the backwater areas of the lake along Tanner, Sain, and Scoggins Creeks. Recently, about 3,000 Canada geese were sighted on the lake, loafing and feeding in the mudflats at dusk (Don VandeBergh, Biologist, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Sauvie Island, Oregon, pers. observation, 2002).

About 50 to 80 elk use the lake/park area on a year-round basis. A total population of about 200 animals inhabits the area within and just outside the park boundaries (Don VandeBergh, Biologist, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Sauvie Island, Oregon, pers. comm., 2002). During the winter, the elk move down to the meadows in the park to graze. These meadow/pasture areas (Figure 2) were established as mitigation for the loss of 1,100 acres of wildlife habitat caused by reservoir inundation and development of the park. Elk are also frequent users of the pasture areas just downstream of Scoggins Dam and of those irrigated fields surrounding the Stimson Mill. The latter pasture areas, however, are not part of the original mitigation for loss of elk habitat.

Wetlands are present within the project area. They are primarily associated with the streams that empty into the lake (i.e., Sain, and Scoggins Creeks). The reservoir itself is classified as lacustrine, limnetic, with an unconsolidated bottom, and permanently flooded. The wetland sites associated with the lake and the creeks leading into the lake are designated on the attached map (Figures 3 and 3A). Since most of the mapped wetlands appear to be either outside the boundaries of the park, or in areas not effected by the proposed developments, it does not appear that wetlands, outside the lake itself, would be impacted by the project. However, the backwater or inlet areas of the lake, particularly around Tanner Creek and Nelson Cove, an inlet northwest of Boat Ramp "A" (Figure 1), could be subject to impacts depending on what development occurs in these areas.

Threatened and Endangered Species

Bald eagles winter in the area in and around the park. There do not appear to be any roosting or nesting sites within the park boundaries, but perch trees within the perimeter of the park are important for bald eagles during their winter migration period. An active bald eagle nest is present in the upper Sain Creek drainage outside the park boundaries.

Under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, 16 U.S.C. 1531, et seq. (ESA), the Bureau is required to assure that its actions have taken into consideration the impacts this project would

have on Federally listed threatened and endangered species. We have determined that bald eagles, listed as threatened in Oregon, occur in or adjacent to the park during the winter. As required by the ESA, it is the responsibility of your agency or your designee to prepare a biological assessment for the bald eagle. Should the biological assessment determine that the bald eagle is likely to be affected (adversely or beneficially) by the project, a formal Section 7 consultation should be requested through this office. Please contact:

Kemper M. McMaster
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
2600 S.E. 98th Ave., Suite 100
Portland, Oregon 97266

Fish and Wildlife Impacts

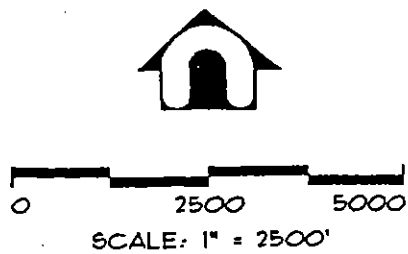
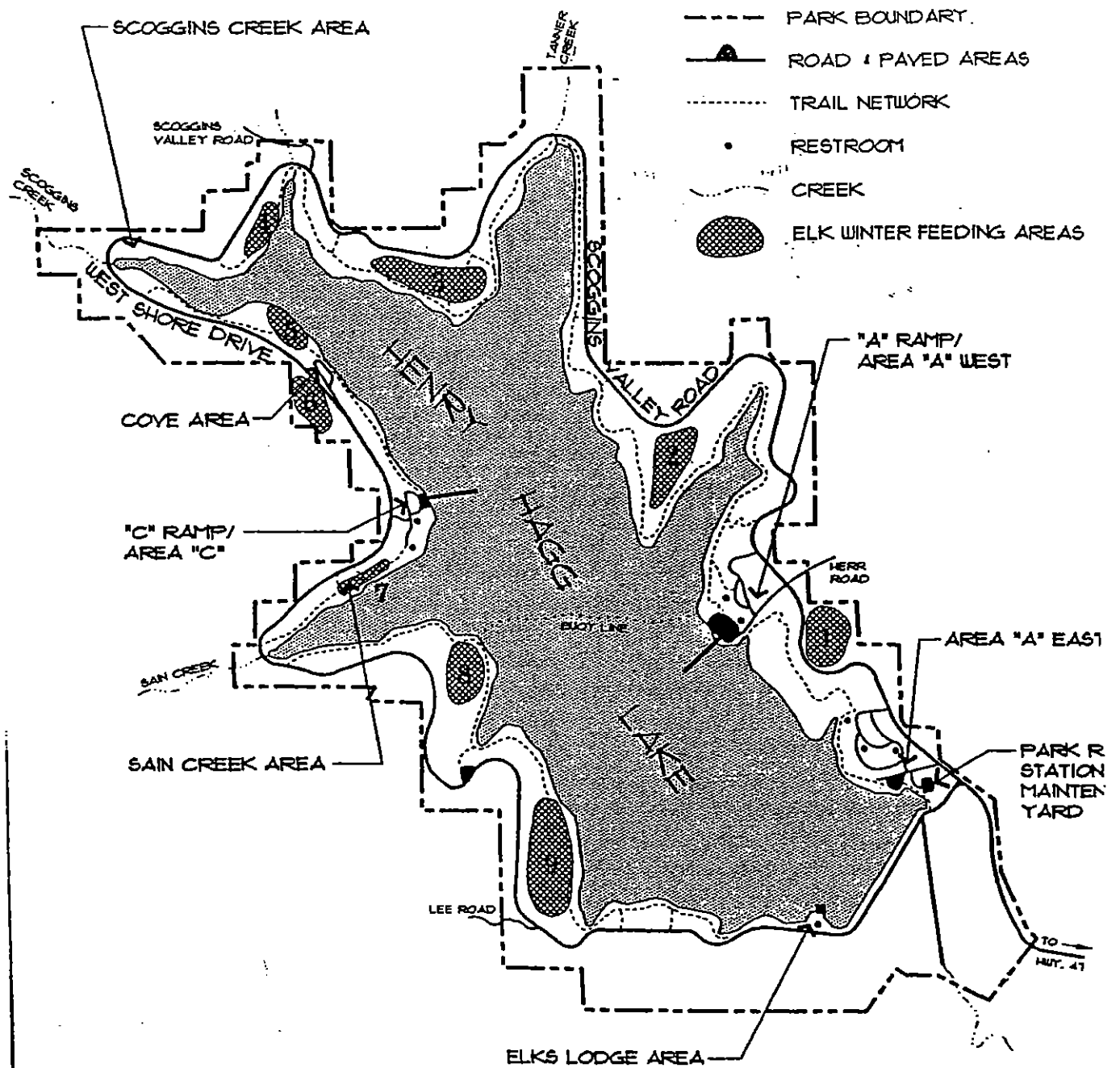
Overall impacts to fish and wildlife resources of the Henry Hagg Lake area would depend on the amount of habitat disturbance that would occur with the planned developments of the lake's perimeter (Figure 4). The increase in the numbers of people using the lake and park and the concomitant losses of habitat beyond those losses associated with present-day development would probably have the greatest detrimental impact on fish and wildlife. The proposed development of elk meadow sites within the park (planned education/research/community center at Nelson Cove meadow (northwest of Boat Ramp "A"), frisbee golf at Sain Creek meadow) is of particular concern to the Service since these areas were set aside for mitigation of the original project impacts. In addition, all of the meadows have become decadent and are now in need of complete revitalization and restoration work if they are to continue to function appropriately as mitigation sites. Development of the Nelson Cove and Sain Creek meadows (Alternative C) would probably result in the loss of these areas as elk habitat, although the Sain Creek site could continue to function as elk meadow habitat if carefully managed.

Specific impacts of each of the project alternatives affecting fish and/or wildlife resources are discussed below:

Alternative A. No Action: Continuation of existing management practices

It should be noted that many of the recreational developments listed under the "No Action" alternative include activities which were proposed for completion under Phase II or III of the 1994 Recreation Management Plan but have not yet been started or completed due to lack of funding. The impacts of these "old" proposals were addressed in our 1992 planning aid memorandum but are presented again in the present analysis for a better understanding of what the impacts are of those "B" and "C" alternatives that incorporate the "No Action" alternative (with its ongoing development) into their development proposals.

Fishing activities and other water-oriented recreation under the "No Action" alternative would probably increase somewhat over the years with limited impacts on fish and/or wildlife populations in the area. There would probably be a decline in the value of the surrounding



ELK MITIGATION MEADOWS

Scoggins Valley Park

Henry Hagg Lake

Environmental Assessment

Figure 2. Elk mitigation meadows (from 1994 Recreation Management Plan)

GASTON, OREG.

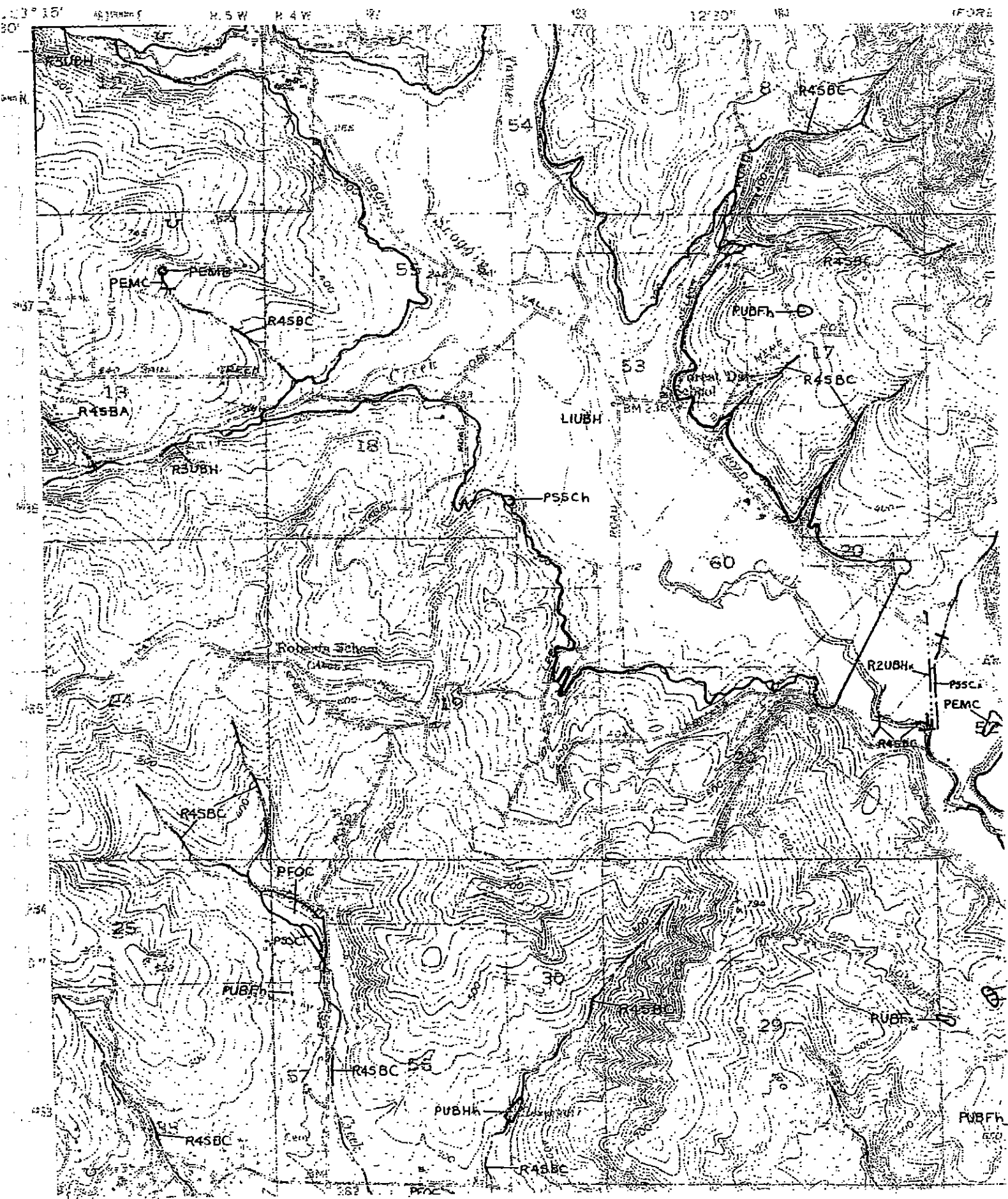


Figure 3. Wetlands associated with Henry Hagg Lake

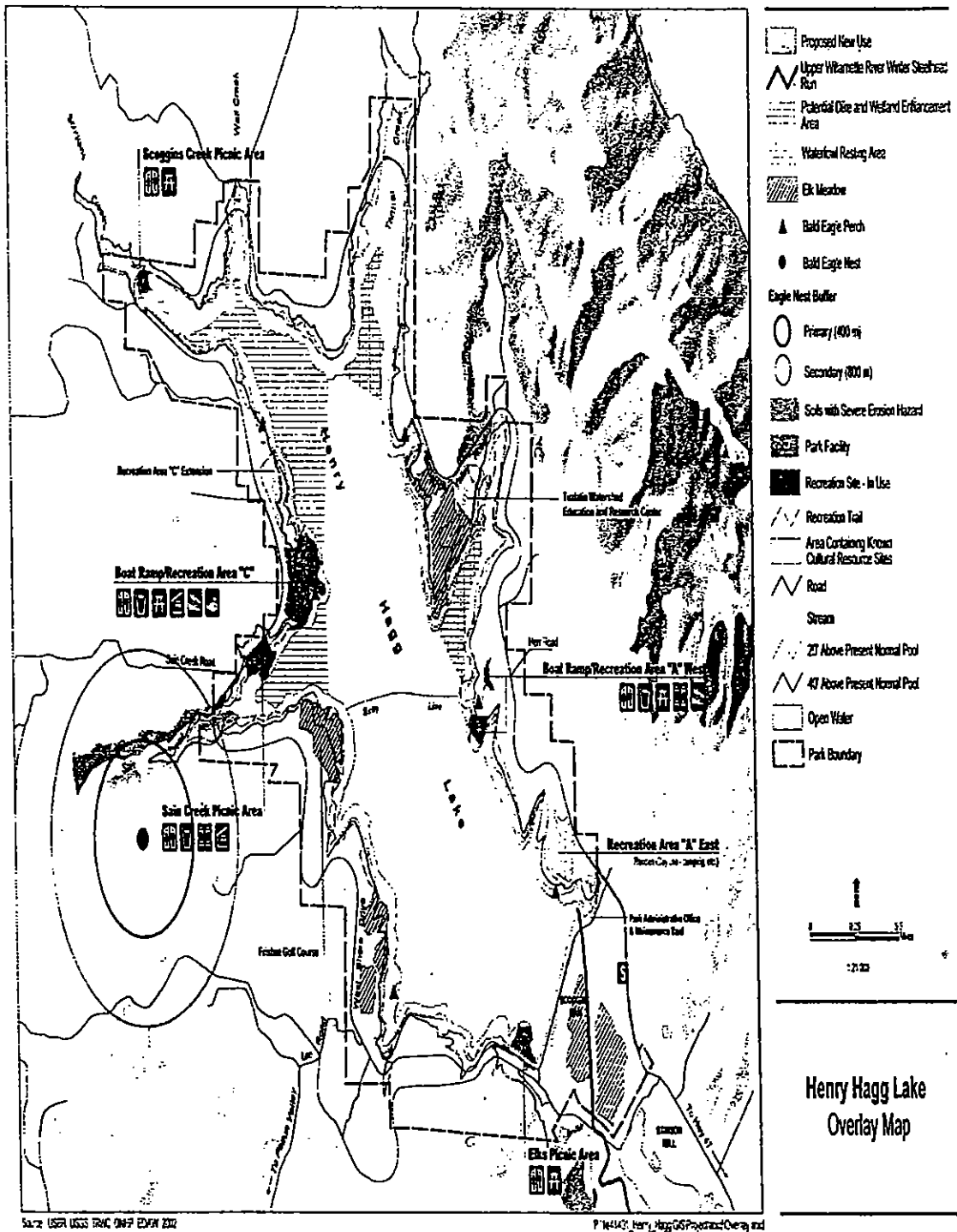


Figure 4. Proposed Resource Management Plan developments at Henry Hagg Lake, Washington County, Oregon

wildlife habitat, however, as human use of the park continued to increase, even under managed conditions. This is true for the proposed development of overnight camping facilities and a 40-slip boat dock at Recreation Area "A" East, as well as for development of recreational facilities at Scoggins Creek, Recreation Area "C", and the Recreation Area "C" Extension site. In most cases, losses to fish and wildlife are not expected to be significant; however, the proposed developments at Recreation Area "A" East would be less detrimental if overnight camping were phased in over a period of years. Appropriate monitoring would be needed to assure the success of this proposed camping opportunity not only in terms of recreation and security but also in terms of assuring the least impact to wildlife habitat and wildlife use of the area.

Alternative B. Minimal recreation development with resource enhancement

Unless carefully restored and managed, development of frisbee golf at Sain Creek meadow would probably result in the eventual loss of this site as elk meadow forage habitat. A restoration plan should be developed for this site and should include closure to recreational activities during critical periods of elk use.

Although not as detrimental as the development of overnight facilities, there would still be impacts to fish and wildlife resources associated with the "re-opening" of day use facilities at Area "A" East. Increased use of Area "A" East could result in deterioration of wildlife habitat, declines in angling success due to erosion associated with shoreline development (boat dock), and increased incidences of unwelcome wildlife-human contact. Some of the proposed developments, such as expansion of the hiking and biking trails and recreational developments at Scoggins Creek and Recreation Area "C", would encroach on the more "natural" areas of the park. Overall, however, these developments, if they include a carefully managed Sain Creek frisbee golf development, are not expected to cause significant changes or disturbance to fish and wildlife habitat.

Alternative C. Moderate recreation development with resource enhancement (Preferred Alternative)

As with the above scenario, the increases in the numbers of people using the park because of the planned day use and overnight use improvements would bring decreases in habitat availability. Development of the meadow area northwest of Boat Ramp "A" (Nelson Cove meadow) for use as an outdoor education/field research/community center would likely degrade the site to the point where elk and other wildlife use would be significantly reduced, if not eliminated altogether, thus negating mitigation for elk habitat lost during inundation. This meadow is particularly important to elk because it has a south-facing aspect and, if restored and managed properly, would provide valuable forage for elk in the late winter and early spring. This area is also one of the least developed sites in the park and provides habitat not only for elk but for deer, osprey, small mammals, and songbirds. Development of the Sain Creek meadow would also likely result in the loss of elk meadow forage habitat unless this site were carefully restored and managed (see comments under Alternative B). The loss of Nelson Cove and Sain Creek meadows would, in turn, force elk into the few remaining meadows within the park making them

even less suitable for foraging and further compromising the value of the park mitigation sites. The poor forage opportunities afforded by the remaining park meadow sites could also lead to increased depredation problems by elk in areas outside the park boundaries.

The increases in use of the lake from construction of boat docks, piers, and boat launch facilities could result in increased pollution of the lake and reduced fishing success. Day use development, however, would not be as detrimental to the environment as the construction of overnight camping sites. The development of overnight camping generally involves a more extensive and permanent loss of habitat than does the construction of picnic shelters or restrooms in already developed sites. Poaching and wildlife harassment are two possible detrimental impacts that could also occur with the development of overnight camping in the park. Development of overnight camping would involve the thinning of 20 acres of timber which would result in an immediate, though short-term, detrimental impact to wildlife using the site. However, bald eagles are not expected to be impacted by this 20-acre thinning. The greater negative impact to wildlife would come from greater human disturbance over a long period of time. Development of overnight facilities must be properly controlled to assure the least impact to wildlife habitat and wildlife resources in the area.

Development of additional recreational facilities at Recreation Area "A" West and Boat Ramp/Recreation Area "C" could have adverse impacts on fish and wildlife resources resulting from loss of habitat, possible increases in turbidity, and reductions in water quality but they would not be considered significant, primarily because these sites are already developed. However, the addition of recreational facilities in the more primitive picnic sites such as Scoggins Creek and the Recreational Area "C" Extension site would have greater adverse impacts on the amount of habitat available for fish and wildlife. Development or expansion of biking, hiking, or equestrian trails would encroach on the more "natural" areas of the park as well. None of these impacts, however, is expected to have long-term adverse effects on the park environment.

Construction of dams across the mouths of Nelson Cove and Tanner Creek Cove to create wetlands and enhance wildlife habitat in these coves could make these areas more attractive to waterfowl, northwestern pond turtles, and northern red-legged frogs (if water levels were managed properly) but would have a negative impact on fish passage, fishing, and boat access. The development of the outdoor school and research facilities at Nelson Cove could result in indirect losses of wetlands because of improper construction techniques, overdevelopment of the shoreline, and conflicting or poor management of water levels in the cove.

Mitigation

Alternative B: Minimal recreation development with resource enhancement

Improvement of existing day use facilities is appropriate but, to minimize impacts on wildlife resources, there should be only limited development of new day use facilities and they should be limited to already developed sites (i.e., proposed facilities at Boat Ramp/Recreation Area "C",

Boat Ramp/Recreation Area "A" West). Any improvements to existing day use facilities or development of new sites should consider maintaining the "natural" (rather than park) look of the surrounding wildlife habitat. The ODFW has a program called "Naturescaping, A Landscape Partnership with Nature" which may be suitable for use in the park. A management plan for the Sain Creek meadow should be developed which includes restoration and maintenance of the site for elk forage and limitation of recreational activity during critical elk use periods.

Alternative C: Moderate recreation development with resource enhancement (Preferred Alternative)

The meadow area to the northwest of Boat Ramp "A" (Nelson Cove meadow) should be maintained and managed for elk use. This meadow, while it has deteriorated significantly due to lack of management, has the potential to be highly valuable elk winter range, and any development of this site would negate its value for elk. As one of the least developed sites in the park, it should be kept in its "natural" state for wildlife use. Consideration of the development of this site for an education/ research/community center might be permissible in the future only if improvement and management of the other designated elk pasture sites in the park were brought up to ODFW standards; additional sites were designated and maintained for elk use (with resource agency approval); and it was determined that the elk population could be successfully maintained using these sites.

Development of the Sain Creek meadow has the potential to further degrade this site as elk habitat. A management plan for the Sain Creek meadow should be developed which includes restoration and maintenance of the site for elk forage and limitation of recreational activity at the site during critical elk use periods.

We support the phased development of Area "A" East for overnight camping but it should be limited in scope, conducted on a trial basis, and then evaluated for its impacts on wildlife and on the park itself. This evaluation would require increased patrols of the camping sites to assure minimal detrimental impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitat in the area.

Development plans should also include planting and/or maintaining (preferably native) vegetative barriers between the meadows set aside for wildlife and the park users. Any development of a day use area should consider landscaping with native vegetation that is of value to wildlife. An ODFW program called "Naturescaping" may provide useful information in this regard.

The meadow/pasture sites within the park should be revitalized to bring them up to the standards needed to provide suitable wildlife habitat. Discing, planting, fertilizing, and/or burning the vegetation to encourage new plant growth should be considered. The Bureau should provide funding on a cost-share basis to the Washington County Parks Department for this rehabilitation.

The possibility of creating wetlands and enhancing wildlife habitat for northwestern pond turtles and northern red-legged frogs in Tanner Creek and Nelson Coves by placing dams across the

cove mouths should be further investigated. Devising a method for controlling water levels in the coves (dam notching, use of stop logs, seasonal dam placement, etc.) to allow for maximum production of pond turtles and red-legged frogs while still maintaining fish passage and fishing access to the coves should be the focal point of this effort. Any development of education/research/community facilities at Nelson Cove must also avoid adverse impacts on wetlands in this area.

To protect fish and wildlife, the Fish and Wildlife Service recommends that:

1. There be no development in the meadow/pasture area northwest of Boat Ramp "A" (Nelson Cove) unless restoration and management of the previously designated elk meadow sites are brought up to ODFW standards; other sites are designated and managed for elk use (with resource agency approval); and it is determined, through monitoring, that elk populations can be successfully maintained using these sites.
2. A management plan for the Sain Creek meadow be developed which includes restoration and maintenance of the site for elk forage and limitation of recreational activity during critical elk use periods.
3. Development of overnight camping at Area "A" East be limited in scope, conducted on a trial basis, and monitored to evaluate impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitat.
4. A vegetative barrier be planted or maintained between the more undeveloped and heavily used areas of the park to help keep disturbance of wildlife to a minimum. Development or improvement of day use facilities should focus on maintenance of a "natural" look using native plants as landscaping materials. Use of the ODFW "Naturescaping" program should also be considered for its wildlife and interpretive values.
5. The Bureau provide funding to the Washington County Parks Department to rehabilitate the meadow areas set aside for wildlife mitigation when the park was developed.
6. The issue of dam construction at Tanner Creek and Nelson Coves be thoroughly evaluated for its effects on waterfowl, northwestern pond turtles, northern red-legged frogs, and on fish passage and fishing access into these areas. However, any plan to create wetland habitat and enhance wildlife use of these coves via water level management (dam notching, use of stop logs, seasonal dam placement, etc.) must assure the maintenance of fish passage and fishing access to these coves. Any development of education/research/ community facilities at Nelson Cove must also avoid adverse impacts on wetlands.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide input on the development of the Hagg Lake Resource Management Plan. If you have any questions, please contact Kathi Larson at 503-231-6179.

KL/kl: haggk2

cc:

ODFW, Don VandeBergh, Sauvie Island, Oregon

ODFW, Sue Beilke, Sauvie Island, Oregon

