

4.0 Consultation and Coordination

4.0 CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

4.1 Public Involvement

Reclamation's approach to preparing the RMP and associated EA was to involve the public, particularly by developing a dialogue with local stakeholder groups. The goal of the public involvement process was to make sure that all stakeholders, including the general public, have ample opportunity to express their interests, concerns, and viewpoints, and to comment on the plan as it was developed. By fostering two-way communication, Reclamation was also able to use the talents and perspectives of local user groups and agencies during the alternatives development process.

Reclamation's public involvement process involved five key components:

- **Newsbriefs** – A newsletter was initially mailed to more than 350 user groups, nearby residents, and agencies. The mailing list is continuously expanded as more interested parties are identified. Three newsbriefs have been released with one more scheduled upon completion of the Final EA and RMP.
- **Public Meetings/Workshops** – Two public meetings are included in the RMP planning process. One was held prior to the release of the Draft EA. The final public meeting was held May 22, 2003 to take public comments on the Draft EA. The public meetings were held in Hillsboro, OR.
- **Ad Hoc Work Group** – This group consists of approximately 22 representatives from interested groups and agencies. They met four times throughout the RMP development process to identify issues and assist with RMP update and alternatives development.
- **RMP Study Web Site** – The newsbriefs, draft materials, and meeting announcements are continuously updated at a dedicated website on Reclamation's Pacific Northwest site: www.usbr.gov/pn/.
- **News Releases** – Periodically, Reclamation prepares news releases for distribution to local news media. Such news releases generally result in press coverage of the RMP process.

In December 2001, the first newsbrief introduced the RMP process, announced the public meeting, and provided a form for submitting issues and initial comments on the management and facilities at Henry Hagg Lake. Approximately 15 of these response forms were returned. The results of the mail-in response form and the issues raised at the first public meeting were summarized in the second newsbrief, mailed August 2002. The issues were listed in a table with the number of responses for each issue. The third newsbrief was mailed in May 2003 and provided an update of the Ad Hoc Work Group process and announced the Draft EA and second public meeting. The fourth newsbrief will be mailed out in February 2004 when the Final EA and RMP are complete.

The first public meeting was held on January 17, 2002 in Hillsboro. The purpose of this meeting was to conduct public scoping of the issues at Henry Hagg Lake. Approximately 30 people attended the meeting. Reclamation provided information about the RMP planning process, then the participants broke into small work groups to discuss important issues and opportunities the RMP should address.

The second public meeting was held on May 22, 2003 to present the Draft EA results and to solicit written comments on the Preferred Alternative.

The Ad Hoc Work Group met in February, May, September, 2002, and in June 2003. As part of the May 2002 meeting, the group spent a day touring the Henry Hagg Lake study area and becoming more familiar with the issues. The 22 members were of considerable assistance in the alternatives development process. A wide variety of viewpoints was included in the group. The Preferred Alternative was arrived at through Ad Hoc Work Group discussions, and the recommendations of agency specialists and planners. The entities represented in the Ad Hoc Work Group are listed in Table 4.1-1.

Table 4.1-1. Ad Hoc Work Group.

Adjacent Land Owner	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife – Wildlife
Clean Water Services	Oregon Equestrian Trails Oregon State Marine Board
Coast Guard Auxiliary	Oregon Road Runners Club
Gaston Rural Fire District	Portland State University Center for Lakes and Reservoirs
Joint Water Commission Water Treatment Plant	Portland Urban Mountain Pedallers
Mazamas	Trout Unlimited and Tualatin River Watershed Council
Marine Patrol	Tualatin Valley Irrigation District
NW Outdoor Science School	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Oregon Bass and Panfish Club	Washington County Board of Commissioners
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife – Fisheries	Washington County Parks and Recreation Advisory Board
	Washington County Parks Department

4.1.1 Summary of Comments on the Draft EA

Reclamation’s Draft EA of the Henry Hagg RMP was released for public review on May 5, 2003. The public was afforded 48 days to review and provide comments on the Draft EA. Reclamation held a public meeting in Hillsboro, Oregon on May 22, 2003 to solicit public testimony on the Draft EA. At this meeting, attendees were strongly encouraged to provide their comments to Reclamation in writing.

Reclamation thanks all of those who provided comments. The public comments, along with Reclamation’s responses, are provided in Appendix E. Overall comments focused on four primary areas:

- Concerns about adverse effects to water quality from the proposed level of recreation development.
- Lack of support for camping at Recreation Area A East.
- Support for implementation of elk management plan.
- Concerns of the choice of Alternative C as the Preferred Alternative.

Several other subjects were also addressed, as listed in Table 4.1-2, which appears at the end of this section.

The general level of recreation development proposed in the Preferred Alternative (Alternative C) generated the greatest number of comments. Commenters were concerned with the potential effects

Table 4.1-2. Henry Hagg Draft EA comment summary.

Issue	Number of Comments	Comment Summary
Long-term elk management plan	2	Implement plan and monitoring
	1	Include provision for plan review by year 5.
	1	Alternatives B and C provide a more comprehensive approach.
	1	Elk meadows are permanent mitigation for habitat loss. Also recommends that future elk meadows should be located in upper portions of Reclamation lands.
	1	Sees no conflict with Sain Creek Frisbee and elk use – with seasonal limits.
	1	Does not support Frisbee at Sain Creek.
Overall wildlife and vegetation management	1	Implement as outlined in Draft EA
Tanner Creek and Nelson Cove cofferdams	1	Implement wetland enhancements.
	1	Concerned about boater safety.
	2	Do not prefer these options. Concerned about fish passage and fish entrapment.
	1	Does not support.
Erosion Control	1	Implement for all projects
Environmental Education Center	1	Set as low priority item
	1	Phase construction
	1	Strongly supports
	2	Mitigate for loss of elk meadows
	1	Does not support center due to increase traffic, safety concerns, and litter.
Area A East	1	Prefer to have as a day use area
	1	Opposed to camping
	1	Monitor camping
	1	Include discussion of impacts of reservoir access.
	1	40-slip boat dock is low priority.
	1	If camping is implemented: Adopt rules against feeding wildlife and educate public; require use of wildlife-proof food containers and garbage containers; require dogs to be on leash; develop program to educate public on wildlife interactions.
Boat docks and other shoreline developments	1	Set as low priority items.
Alternative C	2	Prefers this alternative.
	1	Water-related actions in this alternative are highest priority.
	7	Concerns regarding effects to water quality from proposed recreation development and associated growth in recreation use. Too much development proposed.

Table 4.1-2. Henry Hagg Draft EA comment summary.

Issue	Number of Comments	Comment Summary
	1	If selected then include extra measures to protect water quality.
	1	Highest priorities are recreation developments.
	4	Does not support camping; issues of security, litter, traffic, and noise.
	1	This is the worst alternative.
Vegetative buffers	1	Supports development of buffers.
Bird and bat boxes	1	Does not support with out maintenance program.
Camping fees	1	Recommended to furnish revenue to support elk meadow maintenance.
Integrated Pest Management Plan	1	Apply to non-native plant species that could have detrimental effects on wildlife.
Rare, threatened, and endangered species	1	Supports programs to protect species
	1	Expand protection of identified eagle perch trees to include potential perch trees.
	1	Conduct inventory for breeding western pond turtles at Henry Hagg Lake.
	2	Add western pond turtle to species list.
	1	Confusing to include state-listed species in TES chapter.
Interpretive Programs	1	Include fish and wildlife resources.
Carrying Capacity	1	Develop method to determine and address park's carrying capacity.
Scoggins Creek	1	Concerned about effects to fish from shoreline boardwalk and floating restroom.
Sain Creek	1	Are there opportunities for stream and reservoir habitat enhancements?
Security	1	Need to address safety of dam, litter, vandalism, and noise with increased enforcement.
Process	4	Concerns on how Alternative C was selected as preferred as Ad Hoc Work Group thought this was too much development.
Law Enforcement	1	Include statement on how WACO receives funding from Oregon State Marine Board.
Equestrian trail	2	Supports development of equestrian trail.
	1	Does not support potential trail.
Septic systems	1	Recommends that sewage systems or vault toilets be used instead of septic system.
Fee station and entry gate	1	Does not support.
Scoggins Creek	1	Does not support recreation development here.
Dam raise	1	Do not develop sites that will not be usable after dam raise.

of greater development and corresponding recreation use to water quality at Henry Hagg Lake. Commenters also expressed a general concern about the number of visitors to the park associated with increased development. Associated with the overall concern of level of development was a specific concern regarding camping at Recreation Area A East. Some commenters felt that camping would lead to increased habitat degradation and, combined with the potential overnight use at the environmental education and research center, would lead to effects to reservoir water quality.

In the Preferred Alternative for the Final EA, camping was eliminated – Recreation Area A East would be open for day use only (except for special events). The site is currently used for the staging of several special events in the park and related overnight use. This will continue under the Preferred Alternative.

4.2 Agency Consultation and Coordination

Reclamation consulted with several Federal and local agencies throughout the RMP process to gather valuable input and to meet regulatory requirements. This coordination was integrated with the public involvement process.

4.2.1 Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

Reclamation has consulted with and arranged for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to provide a Planning Aid Memorandum (PAM) (Appendix C) under authority of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA). Recommendations contained in the PAM have been incorporated in the final Preferred Alternative and evaluated in the Final EA.

4.2.2 Endangered Species Act

The evaluation of endangered species contained in this Final EA serves as Reclamation's biological assessment as required under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). It evaluates impacts to listed, proposed for listing, and candidate species, including bald eagle, northern spotted owl, Oregon spotted frog, streaked horned lark, winter-run steelhead, and a number of plant species. Reclamation has determined that the Preferred Alternative (Proposed Action) may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect, the bald eagle, streaked horned lark, Oregon spotted frog, and winter-run steelhead. There would be no effect to the northern spotted owl or any listed plant species that USFWS indicates may occur in the vicinity. NOAA Fisheries and the USFWS concur with this determination.

4.2.3 National Historic Preservation Act

As described in Section 3.14.1, Reclamation examined records of prior cultural resource investigations to determine if additional surveys were needed to accurately assess impacts under the proposed alternatives.

One area was surveyed, and SHPO consultations were completed. On August 21, 2002, the SHPO concurred that sites 35WN49 and WN 50 were "not eligible" for the National Register. SHPO consultations had previously occurred for prior surveys in existing recreational areas where improvements are proposed under the RMP. When implementing the RMP, as required in 36 CFR 800, Reclamation will consult with the SHPO, interested Indian tribes, and other interested parties prior to

implementing actions that have the potential to impact historic properties. In letters dated January 15, 2002, Reclamation notified the Siletz Tribe and the Grand Ronde Tribes of the intention to prepare an RMP, and requested that they inform Reclamation if they were aware of cultural resources or other important sites on the reservoir lands. As of this date, Reclamation has received no response from those tribes.

4.3 Tribal Consultation and Coordination

4.3.1 Government-to-Government Consultation with Tribes

The RMP and EA will be distributed to representatives from the Siletz, Warms Springs, and Grand Ronde Tribes. Tribal representatives that received the Draft and Final EA are listed in Chapter 7, Distribution List.

4.3.2 Indian Sacred Sites (Executive Order 13007)

Reclamation informed the Siletz and Grand Ronde Tribes about the RMP and requested that they inform Reclamation if they were aware of Indian sacred sites within the study area. The notification and consultation processes were coordinated with the NHPA consultation process. The Tribes have not responded.

4.3.3 Indian Trust Assets

Reclamation coordinated with the Siletz and Grand Ronde Tribes to identify ITAs. These are fully discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.16, Indian Trust Assets.

4.3.4 Other Laws and Regulations

The relationship between Federal agencies and sovereign Tribes is defined by several laws and regulations addressing the requirement of Federal agencies to notify or consult with Native American groups or otherwise consider their interests when planning and implementing Federal undertakings. Among these are the following:

- National Environmental Policy Act
- Executive Order 12875, Enhancing the Intergovernmental Partnership
- Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations
- Presidential Memorandum: Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments

- Executive Order 13084, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments

Reclamation has adhered to these laws and regulations as applicable to the development of the RMP.

5.0 Environmental Commitments

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5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENTS

In addition to the BMPs and Mitigation Measures specified below, all actions identified in the Preferred Alternative are also considered to be environmental commitments.

5.1 Best Management Practices

The following best management practices (BMPs) will be implemented to avoid or minimize potential effects to the resources within the Henry Hagg Lake RMP study area that could occur under any alternative.

5.1.1 Landscape Preservation and Impact Avoidance

1. Developed facilities will complement and be subservient with the surrounding landscape wherever possible.
2. Disturbed areas resulting from any construction will be aggressively revegetated.
3. To the maximum extent practicable, all existing trees, shrubs, and other naturally occurring vegetation will be preserved and protected from construction operations and equipment, except where clearing operations are required for permanent structures, approved construction roads, or excavation operations.
4. To the maximum extent practicable, all maintenance yards, field offices, and staging areas will be arranged to preserve trees, shrubs, and other vegetation.
5. Clearing will be restricted to that area needed for construction. In sensitive habitat areas including, but not limited to, wetlands and riparian areas, clearing may be restricted to only a few feet beyond areas required for construction.
6. To reduce environmental damage, stream corridors, wetlands, riparian areas, steep slopes, or other critical environmental areas will not be used for equipment or materials storage or stockpiling; construction staging or maintenance; field offices; hazardous material or fuel storage, handling, or transfer; or temporary access roads.
7. Excavated or graded materials will not be stockpiled or deposited on or within 100 feet of any steep slopes (defined by industry standards), wetlands, riparian areas, or stream banks (including seasonally active ephemeral streams without woody or herbaceous vegetation growing in the channel bottom), or on native vegetation.
8. To the maximum extent possible, staging areas, access roads, and other site disturbances will be located in disturbed areas, not in native or naturally occurring vegetation.

9. The width of all new permanent access roads will be kept to the absolute minimum needed for safety, avoiding wetland and riparian areas where possible. Turnouts and staging areas will not be placed in wetlands.

5.1.2 Erosion and Sediment Control

1. The design and construction of facilities will employ applicable recognized BMPs to prevent possible soil erosion and subsequent water quality impacts.
2. The planting of grasses, forbs, trees, or shrubs beneficial to wildlife, or the placement of riprap, sand bags, sod, erosion mats, bale dikes, mulch, or excelsior blankets will be used to prevent and minimize erosion and siltation during construction and during the period needed to reestablish permanent vegetative cover on disturbed sites.
3. Final erosion control and site restoration measures will be initiated as soon as a particular area is no longer needed for construction, stockpiling, or access. Clearing schedules will be arranged to minimize exposure of soils.
4. Cuts and fills for relocated and new roads will be sloped to facilitate revegetation.
5. Soil or rock stockpiles, excavated materials, or excess soil materials will not be placed near sensitive habitats, including water channels, wetlands, riparian areas, and on native or naturally occurring vegetation, where they may erode into these habitats or be washed away by high water or storm water runoff. Waste piles will be revegetated using suitable native species after they are shaped to provide a natural appearance.

5.1.3 Biological Resources

1. TES and rare surveys will be conducted as necessary prior to the start of construction. Any established search protocols will be followed. Additional information concerning avoidance of threatened or endangered species is presented in Sections 3.5 – 3.7.
2. Construction activities that could impact fish will be undertaken during non-spawning periods.
3. During the 10-year period covered by this RMP, species not currently protected under the Endangered Species Act may be listed. If any such species occur on Reclamation lands, Reclamation would enforce time of year access restrictions in areas harboring Federal and State-designated species of special concern (including Federally designated rare, endangered, or threatened species).

5.1.4 Site Restoration and Revegetation

1. Construction areas, including storage yards, will limit the amount of waste material and trash accumulations at all times.

2. All unused materials and trash will be removed from construction and storage sites during the final phase of work. All removed material will be placed in approved sanitary landfills or storage sites, and work areas will be left to conform to the natural landscape.
3. Upon completion of construction, grade any land disturbed outside the limits of reservoir pools, permanent roads, and other permanent facilities to provide proper drainage and blend with the natural contour of the land. Following grading, revegetate using plants native to the area, suitable for the site conditions, and beneficial to wildlife.
4. Where applicable, consult with the following agencies to determine the recommended plant species composition, seeding rates, and planting dates:
 - Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
 - U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
5. Grasses, forbs, shrubs, and trees appropriate for site conditions and surrounding vegetation will be included on a plant list developed during site design. Species chosen for a site will be matched for site drainage, climate, shading, resistance to erosion, soil type, slope, aspect, and vegetation management goals. Wetland and riparian species will be used in revegetating disturbed wetlands. Upland revegetation shall match the plant list to the site's soil type, topographic position, elevation, and surrounding communities.

5.1.5 Pollution Prevention

1. All Federal and State laws related to control and abatement of water pollution will be complied with. All waste material and sewage from construction activities or project-related features will be disposed of according to Federal and State pollution control regulations.
2. Construction contractors may be required to obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit as established under Public Law 92B500 and amended by the Clean Water Act (Public Law 95B217).
3. Construction specifications shall require construction methods that will prevent entrance or accidental spillage of pollutants into flowing or dry watercourses and underground water sources. Potential pollutants and wastes include refuse, garbage, cement, concrete, sewage effluent, industrial waste, oil and other petroleum products, aggregate processing tailings, mineral salts, drilling mud, and thermal pollution.
4. Eroded materials shall be prevented from entering streams or watercourses during dewatering activities associated with structure foundations or earthwork operations adjacent to, or encroaching on, streams or watercourses.
5. Any construction wastewater discharged into surface waters will be essentially free of settling material. Water pumped from behind cofferdams and wastewater from aggregate processing, concrete batching or other construction operations shall not enter streams or watercourses without

water quality treatment. Turbidity control methods may include settling ponds; gravel-filter entrapment dikes; approved flocculating processes not harmful to fish or other aquatic life; recirculation systems for washing aggregates; or other approved methods.

6. Any riprap shall be free of contaminants and not contribute significantly to the turbidity of the reservoir.
7. Appropriate controls to reduce stormwater pollutant loads in post-construction site runoff shall be followed. The appropriate facilities shall be properly designed, installed, and maintained to provide water quality treatment for runoff originating from all recreational facilities.
8. All parking lots and marinas should be designed to promote efficient vehicle and boat traffic to prevent congestion and pollution.
9. Waste facilities should be connected, whenever possible, to sanitary sewer systems instead of septic tanks to avoid water quality problems from failed tanks.

5.1.6 Noise and Air Pollution Prevention

1. Contractors will be required to comply with all applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations concerning prevention and control of noise and air pollution. Contractors are expected to use reasonably available methods and devices to control, prevent, and reduce atmospheric emissions or discharges of atmospheric contaminants and noise.
2. Contractors will be required to reduce dust from construction operations and prevent it from damaging dwellings or causing a nuisance to people. Methods such as wetting exposed soil or roads where dust is generated by passing vehicles will be employed.

5.1.7 Cultural Resource Site Protection

1. If Indian Tribes identify culturally important resources within new development areas, avoid adverse impacts to those resource locations when avoidance will allow accomplishment of broader agency responsibilities, is cost effective, and lies within Reclamation's authority.
2. Integrate cultural resource management requirements and goals into other management plans completed under the RMP, including the Elk Mitigation Meadows Maintenance and Monitoring Plan, the Integrated Pest Management Plan, and the Fire Prevention and Management Plan.

5.1.8 Miscellaneous Comments

1. Reclamation-issued land use licenses, leases, and permits will contain sufficient language and stipulations to protect existing resources and mitigate possible conflicts among the various users and between visitors and adjacent land owners.

5.2 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures are environmental commitments intended to compensate for impacts that cannot be avoided through implementation of BMPs. Mitigation measures have only been identified for water quality and public services and utilities, as identified below.

5.2.1 Public Services and Utilities

WACO will monitor public use at the park and determine the appropriate level of enforcement and public safety services needed. WACO will provide the appropriate level of service through park personnel or by contracts with local entities.

5.2.2 Cultural Resources

Reclamation will complete research to determine if site 02/801-3 is eligible to the National Register. If eligible, Reclamation will identify and implement actions to either avoid further impacts to the site or to mitigate impacts.

6.0 Preparers

Henry Hagg Lake Resource Management Plan: Final EA

6.0 PREPARERS

Name	Background	Responsibility
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation		
Carolyn Burpee Coiner	Landscape Architect	Senior Review, RMP Manager
Dave Nelson	Native American Affairs Coordinator	Indian Trust Assets
Lynne MacDonald	Archeologist	Cultural Resources and Indian Sacred Sites
EDAW, Inc.		
Jim Keany	Terrestrial Ecologist	EA Project Manager, Soils, Hydrology and Water Quality, Vegetation, Environmental Justice
Kevin Butterbaugh	Environmental Planner	Senior Review, RMP Project Manager and Principal Planner
Christy Carr	Recreation Planner	Recreation
Rob Harris	GIS Specialist	Mapping
Kirk Prindle	Terrestrial Ecologist	Fish and Wildlife, Threatened and Endangered Species
Jeff Bouma	Land Use Planner	Noise, Visual Resources, Land Use, Socioeconomics, Public Services and Utilities, and Transportation
Peter Carr	Technical Writer	Technical Writing, Editing
Liza MacKinnon	Production Manager	Document Production

7.0 Distribution List

Henry Hagg Lake Resource Management Plan: Final EA

7.0 DISTRIBUTION LIST

7.1 Overview

The Henry Hagg RMP Final EA has been sent to the Tribes, government officials, agencies, organizations and businesses, news media, libraries, and individuals named in the following distribution list. As noted, the EA is available for review at several libraries; it is also available for viewing (and downloading, if desired) on Reclamation's web site.

7.2 Tribes

Honorable Olney Patt, jr.
Chairman
Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation
P.O. Box C
Warm Springs, OR 97761

Ms. Myra Shaway
Cultural and Heritage Director
Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation
P.O. Box C
Warm Springs, OR 97761

Honorable Cheryle A Kennedy, Chairwoman
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Ms. June Olson, Manager, Cultural Resources Protection Department
The Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon
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Grand Ronde, OR 97347-0038

Honorable Delores Pigsley, Chairwoman
Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians
Tribal Administration Building
201 Southeast Swan Avenue
Siletz, OR 97380

Ms. Celene Rilatos, Cultural and Activities Coordinator
Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians
Tribal Administration Building
201 Southeast Swan Avenue
Siletz, OR 97380

7.3 Government Officials

Earl Blumenauer, US House of Representatives
516 SE Morrison, Suite 250
Portland, OR 97214

Peter Defazio Hon. US House of Representatives
151 West 7th Avenue, Suite 400
Eugene, OR 97401

Darlene Hooley Hon. US House of Representatives
315 Mission Street SE
Salem, OR 97302

Governor Ted Kulongoski
State Capitol
900 Court Street NE
Salem, OR 97301

Gordon Smith Hon. U.S. Senate
One World Trade Center
121 SW Salmon Street
Portland, OR 97204

David Wu Hon. US House of Representatives
620 SW Main #606
Portland, OR 97205

Ron Wyden Hon. US Senate
Attention: Mary Gautreaux
700 Multnomah Ave. Suite 450
Portland, OR 97232

7.4 Agencies

Federal

Bonneville Power Administration
Mark Shaw
PO Box 3621
Portland, OR 97204

Coast Guard
Paul Billick
10785 Tonquin Loop
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Environmental Protection Agency
811 SW 6th
Portland, OR 97204

National Marine Fisheries Service
525 NE Oregon St, Suite 500
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Natural Resources Conservation Service
Hillsboro Field Office
1080 SW Baseline, Bldg B, Suite B2
Hillsboro, OR 97123

Tualatin National Wildlife Refuge
Ralph Weber
20555 SW Gerda Lane
Sherwood, OR 97140

US Fish and Wildlife Service
Kathi Larson, Biologist
2600 SE 98th Avenue, Suite 100
Portland, OR 97266

State

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Don Van de Bergh
18330 NW Sauvie Island Road
Portland, OR 97231

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Dick Caldwell, Biologist
17330 SE Evelyn St
Clackamas, OR 97015

Oregon Dept of Forestry
David Johnson
Forest Grove Dist.
801 Gales Creek Road
Forest Grove, OR 97116

Oregon Parks and Recreation
PO Box 500
Portland, OR
97207-0500

Oregon State Marine Board
Wayne Shuyler
PO Box 14145
Salem, OR 97309-5065

Oregon State Police
Brent Seaholm
PO Box 849
Tillamook, OR 97141

Oregon Water Resources Department
158 12th Street NE
Salem, OR 97301-4172

Local

City of Forest Grove Parks and Recreation
Bill Bauer
PO Box 326
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City of Hillsboro
Tacy Steele
123 W. Main Street
Hillsboro, OR 97123

Clean Water Services
Tom VanderPlaat
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Hillsboro, OR 97124

Steve Seeley
WACO Parks and Recreation
Advisory Board
2350 Main St.
Forest Grove, OR 97116

Gaston Rural Fire District
Josh Smith, Lieutenant
102 E. Main Street
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Joint Water Commission Treatment Plant
Chuck Kingston
123 West Main Street
Hillsboro, OR 97123

Marine Patrol
Warren L. Hopson, Patrol Division
215 SW Adams Avenue
Hillsboro, OR 97123

Metro Regional Parks and Greenspaces
Mel Huie and Charlie Cieko
600 NE Grand St
Portland, OR 97232-2736

Sheriff's Office Patrol
Bill Berrigan
215 SW Adams Avenue
Hillsboro, OR 97213-3874

Tualatin Soil and Water Conservation District
Pam Herinckx
District Manager
1080 SW Baseline, Bldg B, Suite B-2
Hillsboro, OR 97123-3823

Washington County Board of Commissioners
Andy Duyck, Commissioner
4200 NW Visitation Road
Forest Grove, OR 97116

Washington County
Chris Wayland, Parks Supervisor
111 SE Washington St. MS42
Hillsboro, OR 97123-4055

Washington County
Don Bohn, Acting Manager
Facilities Management Division
111 SE Washington St. MS42
Hillsboro, OR 97123-4055

7.5 Organizations and Businesses

Audubon Society of Portland
5151 NW Cornell Road
Portland, OR 97120

Center for Lakes & Reservoirs
Mark Sytsma, Director
Portland State University
PO Box 751
Portland, OR 97207

Fernhill Wetlands Council
Eric Brattain
813 Redwood Court
Forest Grove, OR 97116

Friends of Fernhill Wetlands
Barbara Story
2334 15th Ave
Forest Grove, OR 97116

Friends of Gales Creek
Nancy Spieler
3530 16th Place
Forest Grove, OR 97116-2105

Friends of Jackson Bottom
Faun Hosey
PO Box 114
Hillsboro, OR 97123

Longview Fibre Co.
Timber Dept
PO Box 639
Longview, WA 98632

Mazamas
James Olson
18107 SW Sandra Lane
Beaverton, OR 97006

Northwest Outdoor Science School
Gary Myers, Director
5825 NE Ray Circle
Hillsboro, OR 97124

Northwest Steelheaders Association
6641 SE Lake Road
Milwaukee, OR 97034

Oregon Bass & Panfish Club
Herb Doumitt, President
22520 NW Dogwood Street
Hillsboro, OR 97124

Oregon Environmental Council
520 SW 6th Ave Suite 940
Portland, OR 97204

Oregon Equestrian Trails, Inc.
Ray Wold
18500 NW Keller Road
North Plains, OR 97133

Oregon Natural Resources Council
5852 N Greeley Ave
Portland, OR 97214

Oregon Road Runners Club
Scott Diamond
6620 SW Hyland Way
Beaverton, OR 97008

Oregon Trout
Geoff Pampush
117 SW Front Ave
Portland, OR 97204

Oregon Wildlife Federation
PO Box 5878
Portland, OR 97228

Pacific Rivers Council
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Eugene, OR 97228

Pump Cyclists
Ric Balfour
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Forest Grove, OR 97116

Scott Land & Timber Co Inc.
PO Box 810
Forest Grove, OR 97116

Sierra Club
2950 SE Stark
Portland, OR 97214-3082

Stimson Lumber Company
John McGhehey, Vice Pres
PO Box 68
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Tigard Tualatin District
Maryalice Russell
6960 SW Sandburg St
Tigard, OR 97223-8039

Trout Unlimited - Oregon Council
Tom Wolf
22875 NW Chestnut Street
Hillsboro, OR 97124

Tualatin Riverkeepers
Sue Marshall
16340 SW Beef Bend Road
Sherwood, OR 97219

Tualatin Valley Irrigation District
Wally Otto, Resv. Supt.
2330 Elm Street
Forest Grove, OR 97116

Water Resources Congress
Jan Lee
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Salem, OR 97301

Waterwatch of Oregon
Reed Benson/Kelly Webb,
213 SW Ash, Suite 208
Portland, OR 97204

7.6 News Media

Forest Grove News-Times
PO Box 408
Forest Grove, OR 97116-0408

Hillsboro Argus Newspaper
PO Box 588
Hillsboro, OR 97123

Portland Observer
PO Box 566
Hillsboro, OR 97123-0566

The Oregonian
1320 SW Broadway
Portland, OR 97201

7.7 Libraries

Forest Grove Public Library
2114 Pacific Avenue
Forest Grove, OR 97116

Hillsboro Public Library
775 SE 10th Street
Hillsboro, OR 97123

Hillsboro Public Library
2453 NW 185th Avenue
Hillsboro, OR 97124

Multnomah Central Library
801 SW 10th
Portland, OR 97205

Portland State University
Portland State Library
724 Harrison Street
Portland, OR 97201

7.8 Individuals

George & Ruth Dallas
54079 SW Scoggins Valley Rd
Gaston, OR 97119

Julie Pruitt
928 SW Stepien Road
Gaston, OR 97119

8.0 Glossary

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8.0 GLOSSARY

Acre-foot	Volume of water (43,560 cubic feet) that would cover 1 acre land, 1 foot deep.
Action Alternative	A change in the current management approach.
Affected environment	Existing biological, physical, social, and economic conditions of an area subject to change, both directly and indirectly, as the result of a proposed human action. Also, the chapter in an environmental document describing current environmental conditions.
Alternatives	Courses of action that may meet the objectives of a proposal at varying levels of accomplishment, including the most likely future conditions without the management plan or action.
Amphibian	Vertebrate animal that has a life stage in water and a life stage on land (for example, salamanders, frogs, and toads).
Aquatic	Living or growing in or on the water.
Archeology	Related to the study of human cultures through the recovery and analysis of their material relics.
Archeological site	A discrete location that provides physical evidence of past human use.
Best Management Practices	Activities that are added to typical operation, construction, or maintenance efforts that help to protect environmental resources by avoiding or minimizing impacts of an action.
Community	A group of one or more interacting populations of plants and animals in a common spatial arrangement at a particular point in time.
Concentration	The density or amount of a substance in a solution (water quality).
Cubic foot per second (cfs)	As a rate of streamflow, a cubic foot of water passing a reference section in 1 second of time. A measure of a moving volume of water.
Cultural resource	Cultural resources are historic and traditional properties that reflect our heritage.

Drawdown	Lowering of a reservoir's water level; process of releasing reservoir storage.
Endangered species	A species or subspecies whose survival is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
Erosion	Refers to soil and the wearing away of the land surface by water, wind, ice, or other physical processes.
Exotic species	A non-native species that is introduced into an area.
Facilities	Manmade structures.
Fish and Wildlife Service Species of Concern	Species identified by the FWS for which further biological research and field study are needed to resolve these species' conservation status.
Habitat	Area where a plant or animal finds suitable living conditions.
Indian Sacred Sites	Defined in Executive Order 13007 as "any specific, discrete, narrowly delineated location on Federal land that is identified by an Indian tribe, or Indian individual determined to be an appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion, as sacred by virtue of its established religious significance to, or ceremonial use by, an Indian religion; provided that the tribe or appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion has informed the agency of the existence of such a site."
Indian Trust Assets	Legal interests in property held in trust by the United States for Indian Tribes or individuals, such as lands, minerals, hunting and fishing rights, and water rights.
Juvenile	Young animal that has not reached reproductive age.
Mitigation measures	Action taken to avoid, reduce the severity of, or eliminate an adverse impact. Mitigation can include one or more of the following: (1) avoiding impacts; (2) minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of an action; (3) rectifying impacts by restoration, rehabilitation, or repair of the affected environment; (4) reducing or eliminating impacts over time; and (5) compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments to offset the loss.
National Register of Historic Places	A Federally maintained register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and properties that meet the criteria of significance defined in 36 CFR 63.

No Action Alternative	The outcome expected from a continuation of current management practices.
Perennial	Plants that have a life cycle that lasts for more than 2 years.
Precipitation	Rain, sleet, and snow.
Public involvement	The systematic provision for affected publics to be informed about and participate in Reclamation decision making. It centers around effective, open exchange and communication among the partners, agencies, organizations, and all the various affected publics.
Raptor	Any predatory bird, such as a falcon, eagle, hawk, or owl, that has feet with sharp talons or claws and a hooked beak.
Reptile	Cold-blooded vertebrate of the class Reptilia, comprised of turtles, snakes, lizards, and crocodiles.
Resident	A wildlife species commonly found in an area during a particular season: summer, winter, or year round.
Resource topics	The components of the natural and human environment that could be affected by the alternatives, such as water quality, wildlife, socioeconomic, and cultural resources.
Resource Management Plan	A 10-year plan developed by Reclamation to manage their lands and resources in the study area.
Riparian	Of, on, or pertaining to the bank of a river, pond, or lake.
Runoff	That part of precipitation that contributes to streamflow, groundwater, lakes, or reservoir storage.
Sediment	Unconsolidated solid material that comes from weathering of rock and is carried by, suspended in, or deposited by water or wind.
Songbird	Small to medium-sized birds that perch and vocalize or "sing," primarily during the breeding season.
Spawning	Laying eggs directly in water, especially in reference to fish.
Species	In taxonomy, a subdivision of a genus that (1) has a high degree of similarity, (2) is capable of interbreeding only within the species, and (3) shows persistent differences from members of allied species.

Threatened species	Any species that has the potential of becoming endangered in the near future and is listed as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act.
Traditional Cultural Property	A site or resource that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community.
Wetland habitat	Wildlife habitat associated with water less than 6 feet deep, with or without emergent and aquatic vegetation in wetlands.
Wetlands	Lands transitional between aquatic and terrestrial systems where the water table is usually at or near the land surface or the land is covered by shallow water. Often called marshes or wet meadows.

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