

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 four key components:

- **Newsbriefs** – A newsletter was initially mailed to more than 355 user groups, nearby residents, and agencies. The mailing list is continuously expanded as more interested parties are identified. Five newsbriefs have been released with one more scheduled upon completion of the Final EA and RMP.
- **Public Meetings/Workshops** – Four public meetings were included in the RMP planning process. Three were held prior to the release of the Draft EA. A final public meeting was held in November 2002 to take public comments on the Draft EA. The two initial public meetings included a session in Prineville and one in Portland. The third public meeting was held in Prineville.
- **Ad Hoc Work Group** – This group consists of approximately 18 representatives from interested groups and agencies. They have met five 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 February 2001, the first newsbrief introduced the RMP process, announced the first set of public meetings, and provided a form for submitting issues and initial comments on the management and facilities at Prineville Reservoir. Approximately 12 of these response forms were returned. The results of the mail-in form and the issues raised at the first public meeting were summarized in the second newsbrief, mailed July 2001. The issues were listed in a table with the number of responses for each issue. The third newsbrief was mailed in September 2001 and provided an update of the Ad Hoc Work Group process. The fourth newsbrief in November 2001 announced the second public meeting, summarized the draft goals and objectives of the RMP, and summarized the alternatives being considered. A fifth newsbrief was mailed out in November 2002 prior to the public meeting for the Draft EA. A sixth newsbrief will be mailed out to summarize the results of the public meeting and the chosen alternative for the RMP.

The first two public meetings were held on March 14, 2001 in Prineville and March 15, 2001 in Portland. The purpose of these meetings was to conduct public scoping of the issues at Prineville Reservoir. Approximately 30 people attended the Prineville meeting and 5 attended the Portland 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 November 28, 2001, in Prineville. Approximately 18 people attended the meeting. The meeting followed a similar format, beginning with presentation of the alternatives and RMP draft goals and objectives, and following on with small group discussions. The third public meeting was held in Prineville on November 21, 2002. Approximately 8 people attended the meeting.

The Ad Hoc Work Group met in April, June, August, and November 2001, February and December 2002, and March 2003. As part of the June meeting, the group spent a day touring the Prineville Reservoir study area and becoming more familiar with the issues. Although some were able to participate more than others, 18 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, public comments from the second set of public meetings, 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.

Bureau of Land Management	Ochoco Irrigation District
Central Oregon Bass Club	Oregon State Marine Board
Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Crook County Planning Department	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
Crook County Sheriff's Department	Prineville Reservoir Resort
Crooked River Watershed Council	Prineville-Crook County Chamber of Commerce
Deschutes County	South Shore Land Owners
Grazing Interests	South Shore Recreationists
North Shore Land Owners	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

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 (FWS) to provide a Planning Aid Memorandum (PAM) (Appendix I) 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 and proposed for listing species including bald eagles and lynx, and one candidate species, the Oregon spotted frog. Reclamation has determined that the Preferred Alternative may affect but is not likely to adversely affect bald eagles. The Preferred Alternative would have no effect to other listed, proposed, or

candidate species. If FWS concurs with this finding, consultation under the ESA is complete. If FWS disagrees with the finding, additional consultation will occur prior to the Final EA.

4.2.3 National Historic Preservation Act

Reclamation has collected existing cultural resource information from the Prineville Reservoir area to prepare the Final EA, and has initiated consultations with potentially interested Indian tribes as required by 36 CFR 800. In July 2001, the Warm Springs Tribes' Cultural Committee informed Reclamation that traditionally important plants are present at the reservoir, and that they have concerns about impacts to those plants and to archeological sites. Reclamation will continue to consult with the Warm Springs Tribes and document locations of cultural resources of concern to the tribes. Coordination with the Oregon SHPO and additional coordination with the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs, the Klamath Tribes, and the Burns-Paiute Tribe occurred in conjunction with public review of the Draft EA.

It is understood that specific, future undertakings in response to specific RMP prescriptions will require specific consultations with the SHPO and the tribes pursuant to the 36 CFR 800 regulations.

4.3 Tribal Consultation and Coordination

4.3.1 Government-to-Government Consultation with Tribes

Reclamation met with natural resource staff and other members of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs to discuss the preparation of the RMP and to identify archeological sites, ITAs, TCPs, and Indian sacred sites. A representative from the Warm Springs Tribes participated in the Ad Hoc Work Group, which facilitated close coordination with the Government and helped ensure that tribal interests were integrated with the RMP. Several meetings were held and correspondence was exchanged between Reclamation and the Warm Springs Tribes. The dates for the meetings and correspondence are provided in Appendix H.

Pursuant to the NHPA, in January 2001, Reclamation initiated consultations with the Warm Springs Tribes to determine if traditional cultural properties or culturally important resources are present at the reservoir. The outcome is discussed above in Section 4.2.3. In August 2001, Reclamation notified the Burns-Paiute and Klamath Tribes of the RMP update by letter. They were asked to inform Reclamation if culturally important sites were present at the reservoir, and offered a meeting with Reclamation, if the tribes' desired. As of this time, Reclamation has received no response to the notification. Reclamation provided copies of the Draft EA to these tribes to solicit their input and comment. Goals and objectives addressing tribal concerns are found in Appendix A.

The RMP and EA will be distributed to representatives from the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs, the Burns Paiute Tribes, and the Klamath Tribes. Tribal representatives that will receive the Final EA are listed in Chapter 7, Distribution List.

4.3.2 Indian Sacred Sites (Executive Order 13007)

Reclamation informed the Warm Springs, Klamath Tribes, and Burns Paiute Tribes about the RMP update 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 Warm Springs Tribes did respond to the notification but have not identified any sacred sites, and the other tribes have not responded.

4.3.3 Indian Trust Assets

Reclamation coordinated with the Warm Springs Tribes to identify ITAs. These are fully discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.15, and 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

5.0 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 Prineville Reservoir RMP study area that could occur if the Preferred Alternative were implemented. Although not listed here, the management actions identified in the Preferred Alternative as needed for proper stewardship of resources are also considered to be environmental commitments.

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 critical 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. 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, in order to reduce environmental damage.
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 Best Management Practices 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 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. Rare and sensitive species clearances described below will be conducted after project authorization, but prior to the start of construction.
2. If native plant communities must be used for access roads or staging areas, site clearances at the appropriate time of year for the species involved will be conducted by qualified biologists to ensure sensitive species are not impacted. Any established search protocols will be followed. Additional information concerning avoidance of threatened or endangered species is presented in Section 3.6.
3. Construction activities that could impact fish will be undertaken during non-spawning periods.
4. 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. In-water construction for boat ramps would be limited to between July 1 and March 1 for the protection of aquatic resources. Reclamation will consult with OFDW and FWS regarding construction timing of boat ramps.

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)
 - Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
 - U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
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. Reclamation will consider using plant materials that are traditionally important to the Warm Springs Tribes, when such plants will accomplish the restoration or revegetation objectives and are reasonably comparable in cost.

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 necessary, prepare a Cultural Resource Management Plan or Plans to define long-term resource management goals and processes. It may be a single reservoir-wide plan, or a number of plans by locality (example, north shore of SWA) or for specific sites. The latter would be prepared on a priority basis.
2. If the Warm Springs 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.

3. Integrate cultural resource management requirements and goals into other management plans completed under the RMP, including the comprehensive Habitat and Wildlife Management Plan and Integrated Pest Management Plan.
4. When implementing habitat restoration activities, use plants that have traditional importance to the Warm Springs Tribes, when they will accomplish the restoration goal and are reasonably comparable in cost.
5. Provide information about the history and prehistory of the area, for the enjoyment of users.
6. Work with BLM during their resource management planning actions on lands adjacent to Reclamation's boundary to identify actions they might implement that would aid in protecting resources on Reclamation lands.

5.1.8 Miscellaneous Comments

Reclamation-issued land use licenses, leases, and permits will contain sufficient language and stipulations to help protect existing resources and help 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.

5.2.1 Soils

All roads, trails, and new or upgraded facilities shall employ designs that will not contribute to short- or long-term soil loss during and following construction and revegetation.

5.2.2 Vegetation

In addition to Reclamation's overall planned increase in noxious and invasive weed control efforts, all sites that are disturbed for facilities and trail construction shall be actively monitored for these plants. All infestations will be treated in accordance with accepted methods and agreements with ODFW and Crook County and in accordance with Reclamation's Integrated Pest Management Plan. Trails shall continue to be monitored at least once annually, followed by aggressive weed control efforts.

5.2.3 Wildlife

Reclamation shall replace the area and habitat value of all wetland and riparian areas that are directly impacted or degraded by implementation actions.

5.2.4 Cultural Resources

Mitigation under all alternatives would occur if cultural resources are present that are eligible for the National Register, and if they are being adversely impacted by reservoir operations or land uses or are being damaged by natural agents. If an action is planned that could adversely impact historic properties, Reclamation would investigate options to avoid the site. Cultural resource management actions for impacted sites would be planned and implemented in accordance with consultation requirements defined in 36 CFR 800, using methods consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines.

5.2.5 Transportation and Access

Upon development of more detailed plans for planned improvements (e.g., Powder House Cove boat ramp, access, and parking), predictions of increased traffic volumes would be more clearly defined. Mitigation to reduce congestion could include measures such as the installation of left hand turn lanes, pavement widening, or noise abatement where necessary. Specific mitigation requirements would be determined during site-specific facility designs. Access for and use of all planned improvements by persons with disabilities is required under Section 10 of the Rehabilitation Act, as amended. All new facilities will be installed, and all existing facilities will be retrofitted in accordance with current accessibility standards.

6.0 Preparers

Prineville Reservoir Resource Management Plan and Master Plan: Final EA

6.0 PREPARERS

Name	Background	Responsibility
Vicki Kellerman	Reclamation	Team Leader
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Peter Carr	Technical Writer, EDAW	Technical Writing, Editing
Liza MacKinnon	Production Manager, EDAW	Document Production

7.0 Distribution List

7.0 DISTRIBUTION LIST

7.1 Overview

The Prineville RMP Final EA has been sent to the tribes, government officials, agencies, organizations, and businesses, 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

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7.6 News Media

The Bulletin
807 Ochoco Avenue
Prineville, OR 97754

Central Oregonian
558 North Main
Prineville, OR 97754-1199

7.7 Libraries

Crook County Library
175 NW Meadow Lakes Drive
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Bend Public Library
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Redmond Public Library
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8.0 Glossary

8.0 GLOSSARY

Accessibility	Providing participation in programs and use of facilities to persons with a disability.
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.
Algal bloom	Rapid and flourishing growth of algae.
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).
Animal Unit	One mature cow of approximately 1,000 pounds, either dry or with calf up to 6 months of age, or their equivalent (one horse, five domestic sheep).
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.
Animal Unit Month (AUM)	The amount of feed or forage required by one animal unit grazing on a pasture for one month.
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).
Cryptobiotic Soils	Soil crusts formed by living organisms and their byproducts, creating a crust of soil particles bound together by organic materials.

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.
Disability	With respect to an individual as a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of such individuals; a record of such impairment; or being regarded as having such an impairment.
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.
Eutrophication	The process or condition in a body of water in which the increase of mineral and organic nutrients has reduced the dissolved oxygen, producing an environment that favors plant over animal life.
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.
Grazing Allotments	Designated areas of BLM grazing leases that extend onto Reclamation lands.
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.

Intermittent streams	Streams that contain running water longer than ephemeral streams but not all year.
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.

Rural Residential	A category of land use. A narrow, 50- to 100-foot wide, strip of Reclamation ownership located between the high water line and adjacent, subdivided private land.
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 <i>National Register of Historic Places</i> because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community.
Total Maximum Daily Load	The total amount of pollutants that can be discharged to a water body, per day, and not exceed water quality standards.
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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