
APPENDIX A

Key Elements of EPA's Updated Nonpoint Source Program

Appendix A: Key Elements of EPA's Updated Nonpoint Source Program

KEY ELEMENT #1

Explicit short- and long-term goals, objectives, and strategies to protect surface and groundwater.

EXPLANATION:

- Long-Term Goals (e.g., 15-year plans) are consistent with the national State/EPA program vision to achieve and maintain beneficial uses of water. The long-term goals drive the entire program and are linked to all other short-term goals and program activities (i.e., each long-term goal is linked to and supported by short-term goals).
- Short-Term Goals (e.g., 3–5 year plans) are linked to and support the long-term goals, and are designed to demonstrate progress towards accomplishing the long-term goals.
- Short-term goals, in turn, are linked to and supported by shorter-term **activities and milestones** (e.g., annual action plans) that will be implemented to achieve the short-term goals.
- To the extent possible, activities/milestones, short-term goals, and long-term goals should be measurable and accompanied by a specific timeframe for implementation (e.g., goal to achieve X% nutrient reduction by year X).
- States are encouraged, where appropriate, to link their nonpoint source program implementation goals to the accomplishment of other related goals that the State has established which can help support NPS program implementation. For example, TMDL development and implementation schedules and CZARA implementation schedules established by the State can help the State implement its NPS program and thus should be factored in wherever possible.
- Goals, activities, and milestones should be specific and clear enough to enable the broad variety of public and private-sector stakeholders to understand specifically where and how their participation can help implement an effective program.

EPA and the States recognize that some waterbodies respond slowly to watershed improvements. Therefore, in some cases, even where a State has implemented all appropriate BMPs to achieve water quality goals, it may not achieve those goals within the specified timeframe.

KEY ELEMENT #2

Strong working partnerships and collaboration with appropriate State, interstate, Tribal, regional, and local entities (including conservation districts), private sector groups, citizen groups, and Federal agencies.

EXPLANATION:

- The State uses a variety of formal and informal mechanisms to form and sustain partnerships, which may include: memoranda of agreement, letters of support, cooperative projects, sharing and combining of funds, meetings to share information and ideas; interagency collaborative

teams, nonpoint source task forces, and representative advisory groups. Whatever mechanism is employed, the group meets regularly and promotes collaborative and inclusive decision making.

- The State actively solicits public involvement and specifies procedures to provide for periodic public input into the program.
- The State engages a broad set of stakeholders on both a watershed and State-wide basis.
- States are strongly encouraged, where possible, to identify particular partners that they intend to engage. If specific partners are not mentioned, then the State should at least identify the classes of partners that the State intends to engage (e.g., State and local entities; non-profit organizations; associations; etc.).
- More than providing a list of partners that the State plans to engage, the State also develops a strategy or plan for actively engaging and working with each group to promote involvement in program implementation. The partners' roles and responsibilities should be clearly defined.

KEY ELEMENT #3

A balanced approach that emphasizes both State-wide nonpoint source programs and on-the-ground management of individual watersheds where waters are impaired or threatened.

EXPLANATION:

- The **State-wide approach** should address significant widespread issues that are prevalent across the State (e.g., animal feeding operations or urban construction activities). State-wide activities should be designed to promote broad participation and reach a wide audience (e.g., programs to promote agricultural BMPs).
- The **watershed approach** is characterized by four principles:
 - Well integrated partnerships;
 - Specific geographic foci;
 - Action driven by environmental objectives and by strong science and data; and
 - Coordinated priority setting and integrated solutions.
- Each approach should include specific implementation plans and mechanisms (e.g., by regulation, voluntarily, etc.), an identification of the actors or partners who will implement such approach, and a description of how the State plans to fund such approach (e.g., §319 funds, USDA assistance, etc.).

KEY ELEMENT #4

The State program: (a) abates known water quality impairments resulting from nonpoint source pollution, and (b) prevents significant threats to water quality from present and future nonpoint source activities.

EXPLANATION:

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- The State program is designed to address presently **known** water quality impairments as impaired by nonpoint source pollution. The State program addresses all significant nonpoint source categories and subcategories.
 - The State program also addresses **reasonably foreseeable** threats to water quality resulting from nonpoint source activities. To identify such foreseeable threats, the State considers the future impacts of new or expanding activities (e.g., impairments to water quality resulting from new construction or new animal feeding operations).

KEY ELEMENT #5

An identification of waters and watersheds impaired or threatened by nonpoint source pollution and a process to progressively address these waters.

EXPLANATION:

- The State identifies waters impaired by nonpoint source pollution by examining currently available information (e.g., in reports under sections 305(b), 319(a), 303(d), 314(a), and 320).
- The State identifies important unimpaired waters that are threatened or otherwise at risk from nonpoint source pollution.
- The State identifies the primary categories and subcategories causing the water quality impairments, threats, and risks.
- The State periodically revises and updates the identification of impaired or threatened waters.
- State program implementation plans and activities are directed towards addressing the priority waters that are identified as stated above. (Program activities are driven by the State's prioritization of impaired or threatened waters.)
- The States links its prioritization and implementation strategies to other programs and efforts as appropriate (e.g., TMDLs, clean lakes programs, comprehensive ground-water protection programs, wetlands protection programs, etc.).

KEY ELEMENT #6

The State reviews, upgrades and implements all program components required by section 319 of the *Clean Water Act*, and establishes flexible, targeted, iterative approaches to achieve and maintain beneficial uses of water as expeditiously as practicable.

EXPLANATION:

- The State program should **identify measures** or systems of practices that will be used to control nonpoint sources of pollution, which may include a mix of water quality based (e.g., TMDLs) and/or technology-based (e.g., BMPs) approaches designed to achieve and maintain beneficial uses of water. (The State need not include a long list of specific BMPs; the State may wish to cross-reference NRCS practice standards, CZARA management measures, etc.)

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- The State should **identify programs** to achieve implementation of the measures, which may include a mix of regulatory or non-regulatory programs for enforcement, technical or financial assistance, education and training, technology transfer, and demonstration projects.
 - The State has the flexibility to choose which type of measure or program that it wishes to implement; however, the key to meeting this element is that the particular measures and programs to implement the measures are clearly identified and tied to the goal of achieving and maintaining beneficial uses of water as expeditiously as practicable.
 - The State should also incorporate existing baseline requirements or programs established by other applicable Federal or State laws to the extent that they are relevant (e.g., CZARA).

KEY ELEMENT #7

An identification of Federal lands and activities which are not managed consistently with State nonpoint source program objectives.

EXPLANATION:

Describe (e.g., by category, geographic area, or level of significance) what Federal lands and activities will be specifically reviewed for program inconsistencies.

Describe the process for reviewing and identifying those Federal land management programs, development projects, and financial assistance programs that are or may be inconsistent with the State's nonpoint source management program.

Describe what steps the State will take to communicate with Federal agencies to resolve potential inconsistencies between Federal programs and activities and the State programs.

KEY ELEMENT #8

Efficient and effective management and implementation of the State's nonpoint source program, including necessary financial management.

EXPLANATION:

- The State plans for watershed projects and State-wide activities are well-designed with sufficient detail to assure effective and timely implementation.
- The State's watershed projects focus on the critical areas, and critical sources within those areas, that are contributing to nonpoint source problems.
- The State has established systems to assure that the State meets its reporting obligations.
- The State utilizes the Grants Tracking and Reporting System effectively.
- The State has developed and uses a fiscal accounting system capable of tracking expenditures of both 319 funds and the non-Federal match.

APPENDIX B

Prioritization Process Used for Oregon's 303(d) List

APPENDIX B: Prioritization Process Used for Oregon's 303(d) List

INTRODUCTION

Section 303(d) of the *Clean Water Act* provides an important building block for managing the quality of the Nation's waters. Sections 303(d) and 303(e), used in conjunction with water quality standards, provided the tools to establish water quality goals in any geographic area, to assess the condition of those waters, to identify areas needing special attention, and to develop and implement plans which remedy problems. Specifically, the Section 303(d) process consists of:

- Identifying waters where required pollution controls are not expected to attain or maintain water quality standards (this is the 303(d) List);
- Setting priorities and targeting resources for use in developing Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for addressing point and nonpoint source pollutants; and
- Establishing TMDLs.

This paper describes the process used by Oregon to prioritize resources for use in developing Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs). This prioritization process is based on that originally developed for the 1994/96 303(d) list. The targeting of resources will be discussed in general in this document; however, more detailed targeting will be developed separately in conjunction with the 303(d) list updating process. The Department has involved the Water Quality Policy Advisory Committee in the development of this approach.

BACKGROUND

After States develop lists, as required under Section 303(d), they are required to prioritize and submit the list of waters to EPA for review and approval. Section 303(d) states that each "State shall establish a priority ranking for such waters, taking into account the severity of the pollution and the uses to be made of such waters." As part of the ranking, each state is expected to identify which "high" priority waters will be targeted for TMDL development within two years following the listing process. The list and priority ranking are to be updated every two years (by April 1 of even numbered years).

A priority ranking is necessary to establish a work plan for the state to develop Total Maximum Daily Loads during the listing cycle. The Department considers all listed waters to be important resources to the state. However, with hundreds of stream segments listed, many for multiple parameters, it is clear that not all TMDLs can be developed at the same time. The amount of staff time and resources required for TMDL development may vary widely depending on the amount of existing information, complexity, type of pollutant, number of point and non-point sources, resources available, and other issues.

EPA's Clean Water Strategy document addresses this problem. "Where all water quality problems cannot be addressed immediately, EPA and States will, using multi-year approaches, set priorities and direct efforts and resources to maximize environmental benefits by dealing with the most serious water quality problems and the most valuable and threatened resources first."

The Oregon priorities for TMDL development should be viewed as a work plan in which the Department will focus staff resources. A high or low priority ranking does not necessarily mean that the river or lake is more important or less important, but rather that it is a waterbody selected for TMDL development for reasons identified in the prioritization process. The priority ranking also

should not be viewed as a comprehensive prioritization for value of waterbodies in the state. The priority ranking is limited in its scope to only waterbodies that are listed on the 303(d) list. Also, it is only a priority ranking for where the Department will commit staff resources to develop a TMDL. The Department will continue to perform its work in all river basins in the state in such areas as monitoring water quality, working with permit holders and enforcing the state's environmental regulations.

The State is proposing a multi-step process for priority ranking and targeting. The key element in the state's approach to setting priorities is to change the way the state has identified the geographic area in its TMDL development. Historically, the state has listed a few stream segments that do not meet water quality standards where point sources of pollutants are a major contributor and priorities for addressing these sources could be developed on a segment by segment basis. Based on more recent guidance, the 303(d) list has changed considerably with hundreds of waterbodies now listed. The Department believes that a more holistic approach to identifying state priorities is appropriate to best protect the beneficial resources that are impaired by the water quality. Typically, factors that cause or contribute to a beneficial use being impaired do not occur just within a particular stream segment, but occur in a watershed, sub-basin, or in some cases in an entire basin. The Department believes that a geographic area is a more appropriate unit upon which to base priorities. In the case of beneficial uses related to salmon, the entire sub-basin should be evaluated. Where pollutants that affect salmon appear on the list, they should be clustered together in the entire geographic area for TMDL development, rather than ranked segment by segment. Once a geographic area has been targeted for TMDL development, the Department may apply further criteria (second tier criteria) to identify the high priority areas within the sub-basin. These criteria are explained below.

ASSUMPTIONS

The Department of Environmental Quality used the following basic assumptions to develop criteria for prioritizing waterbodies listed on the 1994/96 303(d) list.

- All streams, rivers and estuaries on the 303(d) list are important and valuable resources. It is important for the Department to develop Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for all listed streams, as required by federal law, as quickly as resources allow.
- The criteria used to prioritize the streams should be as objective as possible, but allow some flexibility through the "targeting" process to meet state and local needs and priorities.
- Streams were prioritized or ranked by geographic area, not segment by segment. Sub-basins or Hydrologic Units (as defined by the U. S. Geological Survey) were used to define the geographic area (see Figure).
- In most cases, the geographic area was an entire sub-basin unless specific pollutants that affected an impaired beneficial use could be addressed uniquely on a smaller level (e.g., toxics affected a single waterbody such as one lake within a sub-basin). In that case, the specific watershed or other defined area related to the beneficial use would be ranked separately from the remainder of the sub-basin. Within a geographic area, unlike waterbodies could be ranked separately if listed for unrelated parameters. For example, bays and lakes listed for bacteria may be separated from the rest of a sub-basin that is listed for other parameters affecting fish.
- The Department will use beneficial uses, looking at severity of impairment and severity of pollution, to determine the priority. An example of this is a "Threatened and Endangered Species" listing or Health Advisory would be given a higher priority based on the severity of impairment or pollution.
- The Department will re-examine criteria used for prioritizing and targeting TMDL development in each listing cycle.

RANKING METHODOLOGY

All sub-basins (hydrologic units) which had waterbodies listed on the 1994/96 303(d) list were ranked in “First Tier” priority categories of 1 through 4 (where 1 is high priority and 4 is lower priority) as described below. Where multiple uses within a sub-basin are limited by impaired water quality, the sub-basin would be ranked using the highest priority. A “Second Tier” set of criteria are suggested that can be used to further develop priorities or set targets within a sub-basin. The “Second Tier” priorities were not used to further define priorities at this time and will be the subject of further refinement by the Department.

Sub-basins (hydrologic units) were ranked as Priority 1 through 4 based on the ranking scheme described below:

FIRST TIER CRITERIA:

➤ Priority 1:

- **Endangered Fish Species:**

- Spawning and rearing waterbodies for **federally listed threatened or endangered species or species addressed under the Oregon Plan.**

- ***Parameters of Concern:*** Biological Criteria, Dissolved Oxygen, Flow Modification, Habitat Modification, pH, Sedimentation, Temperature, Total Dissolved Gas, Toxics, Turbidity.

- **Health Advisories:**

- Streams and Lakes where the Oregon Health Division has issued a fish consumption advisory.

- ***Parameters of Concern:*** Toxics (tissue).

- **Drinking Water:**

- Public and Private Domestic water supply where standard pretreatment technology (filtration and disinfection) is inadequate to meet drinking standards.

- ***Parameters of Concern:*** Total Dissolved Solids, Toxics (water column).

➤ Priority 2:

- **Candidate Fish Species:**

- Spawning and rearing waterbodies for fish species that are **candidates or proposed for federal listing as threatened or endangered species or listed as critical on the Oregon Sensitive species list.**

- ***Parameters of Concern:*** Biological Criteria, Dissolved Oxygen, Flow Modification, Habitat Modification, pH, Sedimentation, Temperature, Total Dissolved Gas, Toxics, Turbidity.

- **Shellfish:**

- Waterbodies that experience periodic closures for not meeting standards for shellfish growing waters.

- **Parameters of Concern:** Bacteria, Toxics.

- **Water Contact Recreation:**

- Waterbodies that experience **chronic dry weather exceedances** which corresponds with higher recreational usage (generally June through September).

- **Parameters of Concern:** Bacteria.

➤ **Priority 3:**

- **Salmonid Habitat:**

- Waterbodies designated for salmonid spawning and rearing that do not meet appropriate water quality standards.

- **Parameters of Concern:** Biological Criteria, Dissolved Oxygen, Flow Modification, Habitat Modification, pH, Sedimentation, Temperature, Total Dissolved Gas, Toxics, Turbidity.

- **Water Contact Recreation:**

- Waterbodies that experience **chronic wet weather exceedances** which corresponds with lower recreational usage (generally October through May) or non-health related (aesthetic) concerns.

- **Parameters of Concern:** Bacteria, aquatic weeds or algae, chlorophyll a, nutrients, turbidity.

- **Wild & Scenic Rivers and State Scenic Waterways:**

- Federally or State designated Wild & Scenic waters not meeting water quality standards that relate to aesthetics or other recreational water use.

- **Parameters of Concern:** Aquatic weeds or algae, chlorophyll a, nutrients, turbidity.

- **Industrial Water Supply:**

- Waters designated for industrial water supply where standard pretreatment technology is inadequate to meet standards.

- **Parameters of Concern:** Total Dissolved Solids, Turbidity.

➤ **Priority 4:**

- **Livestock Watering:**

- Waters designated for livestock watering that do not meet appropriate water quality standards.

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- **Parameters of Concern:** Chlorophyll a or algae.
 - **Other Resident Fish and Aquatic Life:**
 - Waterbodies not designated for salmonid spawning and rearing that do not meet appropriate water quality standards.
 - **Parameters of Concern:** Biological Criteria, Dissolved Oxygen, Flow Modification, Habitat Modification, pH, Sedimentation, Temperature, Total Dissolved Gas, Toxics, Turbidity.
 - **Aesthetics:**
 - Other waters (not Federally or State designated Wild & Scenic waters) not meeting water quality standards that relate to aesthetics or other recreational water use.
 - **Parameters of Concern:** aquatic weeds or algae, chlorophyll a, nutrients, turbidity.

SECOND TIER CRITERIA (TO BE USED WITHIN THE “FIRST TIER” PRIORITIES):

Once the list is ranked into Priorities 1 through 4, a “Second Tier” of priorities could be used to further rank, refine priorities or target resources within a sub-basin. A sub-basin may be too large of an area for development of management plans (for example, federal agencies have been working at a watershed or sub-watershed scale when developing Watershed Assessments). Second Tier criteria could include:

- **Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife (ODFW) Identified Core Area:** These are reaches or watersheds within individual sub-basins that ODFW has judged to be of critical importance to the sustenance of salmon populations that inhabit those basins.
- **Likelihood of Success:** Examples include: areas where local groups are ready to start developing a management plan or where cost effective and reasonable efforts are likely to resolve the problem at least to a level that partially supports the use.
- **Drinking Water Withdrawals:** Higher priority could be given where water is used for drinking water and limited by criteria affecting drinking water.
- **Wild and Scenic Rivers:** These river segments could rank a higher priority than others for certain parameters (such as bacteria and algae) that affect the use of water for recreation or affect the aesthetic of such waters.
- **Water Quality Trending:** A higher priority could be assigned where there is a declining trend in water quality or a lower priority could be assigned where there is an improving trend in water quality.
- **Weighted Based on Types of Pollutants And Severity of Use Impairment:** Pollutants could be weighted based on impact on beneficial use. For example, a stream segment may be impaired for several parameters that affect salmon but certain parameters may be major limiting factors to fish production and need to be dealt with first so that improvements in other factors would be more beneficial (e.g., temperature of a stream may need to be addressed so that fish have access to habitat which may also be limiting).
- **Economic Development:** Higher priority could be assigned where economic development is a local priority or where a sewage treatment plant needs increased capacity.

APPENDIX C

1998 UNIFIED WATERSHED ASSESSMENT & RESTORATION PRIORITIES IN OREGON

APPENDIX C: 1998 Unified Watershed Assessment & Restoration Priorities in Oregon

INTRODUCTION

In February 1998, The Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Department of Agriculture issued "[Clean Water Action Plan](#)" (CWAP) that provides a strategy for restoring and protecting the Nation's water resources. One of the initial, key elements of the CWAP asks States and Tribal governments to work with agencies, governments, and the public to assess the condition of the Nation's water resources and to **prioritize watersheds** for restoration. The State Conservationist for the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) in Oregon and the Director of the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) initiated the process to develop a Unified Watershed Assessment (UWA) and prioritize **sub-basins** for restoration for the State of Oregon. Existing assessment and prioritization efforts, developed with extensive public input, were used in this effort. Oregon's UWA and restoration priorities will be reviewed annually and updated as needed to reflect changing conditions and more detailed watershed information. This document, developed with State, Federal, and Tribal participation, constitutes the UWA and restoration priorities for Oregon. The document includes a map with Oregon sub-basin names and a map delineating restoration priorities. It will be used to help target increased funding associated with the *Clean Water Action Plan* and to identify where collaborative restoration opportunities exist.

WATERSHED ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION BACKGROUND IN OREGON

Some of the most extensive watershed assessment and restoration efforts in the Nation have been undertaken in Oregon. The Oregon Plan, developed to address fishery and water quality issues, directs and funds watershed assessments and restoration efforts statewide. The Northwest Forest Plan and the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP) provide a comprehensive assessment for Forest Service and BLM administered lands in Oregon. Both Tribes and the Columbia River Intertribal Fish Commission (CRITFC) have completed detailed assessments and restoration plans in Oregon and Columbia Basin watersheds. Other State and locally led restoration and assessment efforts have been completed or are underway in Oregon. These efforts include extensive public input, integrate numerous fishery and water quality criteria, and address issues at a variety of scales. The UWA for Oregon does not revise or replace Federal, State, Tribal, and local watershed efforts but is intended to identify potential opportunities to link the Oregon Plan, Tribal restoration plans, Federal plans, and other collaborative watershed assessment and restoration efforts.

UNIFIED WATERSHED ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION PRIORITIES FOR OREGON

Given the breadth and depth of efforts dealing with fish and water quality issues in Oregon, October 1, 1998 (the Federal deadline for UWA completion) was an unrealistic time frame for fully integrating all of the efforts in Oregon into a single, sub-basin categorization, and restoration priority effort. The UWA and restoration prioritization for Oregon focuses on identification of sub-basins that have been targeted for restoration through State, Tribal, and Federal prioritization efforts. A time frame for restoring sub-basins is also proposed. It is envisioned that existing watershed assessment processes in Oregon will help further target categorization and prioritization efforts at a later time and at different scales than the sub-basin scale. Some possible criteria for categorizing pristine and sensitive watersheds in future UWA efforts are also provided below.

Unified Watershed Assessment Categorization

The “June 9, 1998 Framework for Unified Watershed Assessments, Restoration Priorities, and Restoration Action Strategies”, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), asks states to categorize “watersheds” into four categories:

1. Watersheds not meeting, or in imminent threat of not meeting, clean water or natural resource goals,
2. Watersheds meeting goals but needing action to sustain water quality,
3. Watersheds with pristine/sensitive aquatic system conditions on federal/state/ tribal lands, and
4. Watersheds where more information is needed to assess conditions.

First Level Screen — Categorization Approach for Oregon

The June 1998 USDA/EPA UWA guidance calls for categorizing “watersheds” at the sub-basin scale (800,000 to 1,000,000 acres in size). Putting sub-basins into a single UWA category is problematic in Oregon because many sub-basins meet the definition of all four categories and no sub-basins fall in only one category. However, most of Oregon’s sub-basins do have waters that do not meet water quality standards (WQS) or natural resource goals (Category 1). Therefore, all sub-basins containing waters listed or proposed for listing through the Oregon DEQ’s *Clean Water Act* Section 303(d) process are categorized as UWA Category 1 sub-basins. The use of sub-basins that contain Section 303(d) listed waters is a practical categorization approach for the following reasons:

- 303(d) listings are based on water quality data and indicate that water quality goals are not being met;
- The 303(d) list is developed with public and agency input;
- The 303(d) list for Oregon prioritizes sub-basins based on multiple fishery and water quality criteria;
- 303(d) sub-basins include areas with nonpoint source groundwater pollution and drinking water issues.

The 303(d) categorization approach places all sub-basins, with the exception of the Thousand Virgin, Crooked-Rattlesnake, and the East Little Owyhee sub-basins within UWA Category 1. Sufficient water quality information was not provided for these three sub-basins during the 303(d) process so they fall within UWA Category 4. There are criteria and data that could be used to categorize sub-basins or watersheds (50,000 to 100,000 acres in size) under UWA Category 3. Designation within Category 3 is more appropriately done at the watershed or subwatershed scale. Watersheds that have: Outstanding Resource Waters; Wild and Scenic Rivers or Wilderness Areas; salmonid core/connecting/fringe habitats; Tribal cultural or spiritual values; high ecological diversity; Northwest Forest Plan key watersheds or late-successional reserves; watersheds within the Interior Columbia River Basin with known strong or genetically unique populations of salmonids or at risk fish species; and/or watersheds that provide drinking water (groundwater and surface water) could logically be categorized as Category 3 sensitive/pristine watersheds. Identifying Category 3 watersheds is important, because protection of functioning habitats, fish stocks, and high quality waters is a critical component of a successful restoration strategy in Oregon. Many of the Category 1 sub-basins do include watersheds that could fall under Category 3. Tribal, State, and Federal data and watershed

assessments can be used to address Category 3 designations in future UWA/restoration prioritization efforts in Oregon.

Prioritization of Sub-Basins for Restoration

All of Oregon's sub-basins present important restoration opportunities and restoration efforts Oregon-wide are encouraged. The above categorization approach provides the first screen for focusing restoration efforts to areas where water quality and fishery problems have been identified. However, there is limited watershed restoration funding and the additional screens described below can assist State, Federal, and Tribal targeting of funds to areas with the greatest potential for restoration results. Given the large number of UWA Category 1 sub-basins, a second level screen, based on existing State, Tribal, and Federal efforts, is applied to UWA Category 1 sub-basins. **All of the sub-basins within Category 1 (first screen) that meet any one of the second level screen efforts described below are designated as UWA Category 1 sub-basins that are a high priority for restoration. These sub-basins will be eligible for *Clean Water Action Plan* incremental funding increases in the 1999-2000 time-frame. Remaining Category 1 sub-basins will be considered for restoration funding in the 2001 to 2010 time-frame.** A third level "screen" can also be applied to UWA Category 1 sub-basins that have met the first and second level screens. This third level screen, based on potential restoration timing/success and jointly identified priorities, could be used to help further focus restoration funding. The UWA and restoration priorities will be reviewed annually to consider changes in watershed conditions and restoration opportunities.

Second Level Screen — Fishery/Water Quality Status, Watershed Conditions/Uses

The second level screen was used to identify the UWA Category 1 sub-basins that are a restoration priority in any one of the Federal, State or Tribal prioritization efforts described below. The results of the initial and second level screens, displayed on the attached maps, demonstrate that there are significant opportunities to link restoration efforts within the State.

■ OR 1998 SECTION 303(d) LIST PRIORITIES AND TARGETS:

This DEQ prioritization and targeting effort proposed stratification of sub-basins on the Oregon 303(d) list into four priority levels based on fishery and water quality factors. These factors included concerns about fish with Endangered Species Act listing status, health advisories, water supply status, closures to shellfish harvesting, concerns regarding water contact recreation, Wild and Scenic River/State Scenic Waterway status, resident fish and aquatic life spawning and rearing, and other water resource related factors. The DEQ application of the above factors resulted in 51 Priority 1 sub-basins and two Priority 1 interstate rivers, 16 Priority 2 sub-basins, 12 Priority 3 sub-basins, and 12 sub-basins without an assigned priority.

■ WY-KAN-USH-MI-WA-KISH-WIT — SPIRIT OF THE SALMON, THE COLUMBIA RIVER ANADROMOUS FISH RESTORATION PLAN OF THE NEZ PERCE, UMATILLA, WARM SPRINGS AND YAKAMA TRIBES, JULY 1996:

This long-term plan provides a foundation for meeting Tribal treaty and trust obligations, addresses the causes of anadromous fish declines, provides information on fish stock status and habitat, and makes recommendations to halt declines in fish populations. This plan looks at 21 sub-basins and the Columbia and Snake River mainstems. Based on the status of fish stocks and habitat, treaty rights, usual and accustomed fisheries and uses, and other Tribal values, there are 14 "sub-basins" and 2 mainstem rivers that are a Columbia River Basin Tribal priority for restoration and protection.

■ NORTHWEST FOREST PLAN/ICBEMP DATA:

These two large-scale Forest Service/BLM efforts include aquatic restoration and assessment components. The Northwest Forest Plan designates Key Watersheds based on the presence of at-risk fish stocks and high quality waters and targets watershed restoration efforts in those Key Watersheds. There are 25 sub-basins west of the Cascades that contain Key Watersheds which are a priority for Forest Service/BLM restoration efforts. Data from the ICBEMP identifies known strong populations of seven salmonid species and also populations of these salmonids that have high genetic integrity. Sub-basins containing these core and fringe salmonid populations present key opportunities for restoring fisheries and water quality. There are 29 sub-basins that have strong or unique genetic populations of seven salmonid species in Eastern Oregon.

■ **STAGE 1 WATERSHED ASSESSMENT, FINAL REPORT, OREGON
DIVISION OF STATE LANDS (DSL):**

This DSL Assessment created a priority list of sub-basins based on a combination of the following criteria:

1. The greatest natural resource value (e.g., largest number of Federally listed species, largest percent area of wetlands, largest number of vegetation complexes);
2. The least impact to condition (e.g., fewer of polluted sites, lowest population and road density); and
3. The greatest risk to condition (e.g., projected population increase, smallest % of area managed for protection of biodiversity).

These three categories of criteria were used to establish priority rankings for sub-basins that could most benefit from a watershed management or restoration approach. There are 21 priority ranked sub-basins in Oregon.

Third Level Screen — Restoration Plans and Assessments or Multiple Priorities

A third level screen should be considered in restoration funding decisions for sub-basins that are identified as UWA Category 1 sub-basins that are a high priority for restoration (sub-basins which meet the first and second level screens). The third screen helps identify sub-basins where restoration timing and/or combined funding and resources could enhance the success of restoration. The third level screen considers the following criteria:

1. Assessments or restoration plans have been completed at the watershed, sub-basin, or basin-scale;
2. The sub-basin is identified as a priority in two or more second level screen prioritization efforts, or
3. The sub-basin lies within Oregon and an adjacent State and the neighboring State's UWA/prioritization effort has designated the shared sub-basin as a Category 1 sub-basin that is a high priority for restoration.

This iteration of the Oregon UWA and restoration prioritization effort did not apply the third level screen but does provide some examples of watershed/basin-scale assessments and restoration plans in Oregon that should be considered in State, Tribal, and Federal agency restoration funding decisions. The attached maps also illustrate that there are sub-basins that meet multiple second level screen criteria. Coordination with adjacent States to identify opportunities for collaborative restoration efforts will be pursued for shared sub-basins.

■ WATERSHED TO BASIN-SCALE PLANS AND ASSESSMENTS:

In addition to the above-referenced Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi-Wa-Kish-Wit Tribal restoration plan, there are individual Tribal restoration plans that can be used to identify and prioritize restoration efforts. Both the Northwest Forest Plan and ICBEMP call for watershed analysis and other types of landscape level analyses over most of the area administered by the Forest Service and BLM which help further define and direct restoration priorities. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service biological opinions, recovery plans, and habitat conservation plans for Federally-listed fish and aquatic species can help target and identify appropriate watershed protection and restoration measures. NRCS PL-566 land treatment watershed plans, Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP) geographic priority plans, coordinated resource management plans, and a number of Oregon Plan related efforts utilize a watershed approach to restoration. Under the Oregon Plan many of the watershed councils and soil and water conservation districts in Oregon have developed or are developing watershed assessments and restoration action plans.

Water quality management plans are being developed throughout Oregon, based on geographic priorities tied directly to the 303(d) list and Oregon's schedule for development of total maximum daily loads (TMDLs). Implementation plans may be developed to implement TMDLs and water quality management plans are being developed under DEQ guidelines to address non-point source pollution in 303(d) listed waters. For agricultural lands, water quality management area plans (known as S.B. 1010 plans) are being developed by the Oregon Department of Agriculture. Drinking water protection plans, source water assessments, and groundwater management area action plans are additional examples of assessments and plans that will facilitate implementation of restoration activities. Completion of the above watershed to basin-scale assessments/restoration plans should be considered as another factor that will enhance the potential success of restoration efforts, especially from a timing and implementation perspective.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND INPUT OPPORTUNITIES

- Early July initial contacts and meetings between NRCS and the State;
- July 7th meeting with Forest Service/BLM;
- July 9th meeting with Tribal interests in Seattle and follow-up calls to Tribes;
- July 15th meeting with State, Federal, and Tribal interests;
- July 30th meeting with Washington State Department of Ecology;
- August 5th second meeting with State, Federal, and Tribal interests;
- August 17th draft UWA and draft restoration priorities available for public comment;
- September 17th end of comment period;
- September 23rd third meeting with State, Federal, and Tribal interests (Tribes provided comments);
- October 1st send final UWA and restoration priorities.

Public Comments and Responses

Most of the comments received on the draft UWA and restoration priorities for Oregon supported the approach taken in the draft UWA as being a logical and credible approach. Several comments raised common issues that are summarized and addressed below:

- **Comment:** *The scale used to categorize “watersheds” and prioritize them for restoration was either too big or too small.*
- **Response:** The EPA/USDA guidance for completing the UWA specified the scale (sub-basin level, 8-digit USGS scale) for categorizing and prioritizing “watersheds” It is a valid point that some watershed issues are better addressed at either larger or smaller scales. In order to be consistent with the UWA guidance, to utilize existing information and assessment efforts, and to meet the federal deadline for completing the UWA effort, the sub-basin scale was used in Oregon’s effort.
- **Comment:** *The UWA and restoration priorities are biased towards watersheds west of the Cascades.*
- **Response:** The first level screen includes all sub-basins with 303(d) listed waters and does not include factors that would bias one towards the westside. In addition several of the second level screens specifically incorporate some of the best available aquatic information from Eastern Oregon. Most of the sub-basins in Eastern Oregon are a Category 1, high priority for restoration.
- **Comment:** *The UWA and restoration priorities may undermine existing and local restoration efforts.*
- **Response:** Oregon’s UWA and restoration priorities are based on existing efforts from Oregon that were developed with public input. The Oregon UWA and prioritization effort recognizes the importance of all restoration efforts in the State and applies only to the increased funding associated with the *Clean Water Action Plan*.
- **Comment:** *Endangered species were not a screening criterion.*
- **Response:** Each of the second level screens used in the UWA and restoration prioritization effort for Oregon includes threatened and endangered species as a criterion.
- **Comment:** *The fact that a specific sub-basin is not a high priority for restoration highlights a breakdown in the Oregon UWA and prioritization effort.*
- **Response:** The specific sub-basins used in comments to illustrate this point are identified in Oregon’s UWA/prioritization effort as Category 1 sub-basins that are a high priority for restoration. Meeting the first level screen and any one of the second level screens qualified a sub-basin as a high priority for restoration.
- **Comment:** *Additional criteria to those in Oregon’s UWA should be required for establishing restoration priorities.*
- **Response:** Some of the criteria recommended in comments, such as completed plans and assessments, are included in the third level screen of Oregon’s UWA. A number of other recommended criteria, such as the likelihood of success, willing participants/local sponsors, and matching funding, are criteria commonly used in individual agency funding decisions.
- **Comment:** *There are watersheds in Oregon that should have be designated as Category 3, pristine/ sensitive watersheds.*

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- **Response:** The sub-basin scale is not the appropriate scale for designating pristine/sensitive watersheds. Oregon's UWA recognized the importance of protecting functional, high quality watersheds and provided potential criteria that could be used to designate Category 3 watersheds in future iterations of Oregon's UWA.

APPENDIX D

Memorandums of Understanding/Agreement

Appendix D: Memorandums of Understanding/Agreement

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

BETWEEN THE OREGON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND THE OREGON STATE DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

I. INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

A. INTRODUCTION

1. The Environmental Quality Commission (EQC) and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) are responsible for implementing the Federal Clean Water Act in Oregon, ORS 468B.035, including adoption of water quality standards. The DEQ has adopted and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has approved Oregon's water quality standards and its 1004/1996 303(d) List. DEQ intends to update and resubmit its 303(d) List to EPA in 1998 and subsequent years as required by Federal regulations. DEQ is setting priorities for TMDL preparation.
2. Subsection 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act (the Act), 33 U.S.C. § 1313(d), requires states to identify waters for which effluent limitations or other pollution control requirements required by local, State, or Federal authority are not stringent enough to implement applicable water quality standards, 40 C.F.R. § 130.7(b). These water bodies are referred to as "water quality limited." For each (body of) water on the 303(d) List that is not removed from the List by findings of water quality impairment due to natural conditions or Best Management Practice (BMP) effectiveness, the State must establish a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) allocation at a level necessary to implement the applicable water quality standards with seasonal variations and a margin of safety which takes into account any lack of knowledge concerning the relationship between effluent limitations and water quality. A TMDL is the sum of the individual wasteload allocations for point sources and load allocations for nonpoint sources and natural background, 40 C.F.R. § 130.2(i).
3. TMDLs must be incorporated into the continuing planning process required by Section 303(e) of the Act and the continuing planning process must be included in the State's water quality management plan. Sections 208 and 319 of the Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1288 and §1320, require the State to prepare nonpoint source management plans.
4. ORS 527.765 requires the Oregon Board of Forestry (the Board), in consultation with the EQC, to establish Best Management Practices (BMPs) and other rules applying to forest practices to ensure that to the maximum extent practicable nonpoint source discharges of pollutants resulting from forest operations do not impair the achievement and maintenance of water quality standards established by the EQC. The Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) is the Designated Management Agency (DMA) by DEQ for regulation of water quality on non-Federal forestlands. Forest operators conducting operations in accordance with ODF BMPs are considered to be in compliance with Oregon's water quality standards.
5. The Board, in consultation and with the participation and support of DEQ, has adopted water protection rules in the form of BMPs for forest operations, including, but not limited to OAR Chapter 629, Divisions 635-660. These rules are implemented and enforced by ODF and

monitored to assure their effectiveness. DEQ participates in the design and implementation of these monitoring efforts. The EQC, DEQ, the Board and ODF determined that pollution control measures required as BMPs under ORS 527.765 will be relied upon to result in achievement of State water quality standards.

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6. The EQC, DEQ, the Board, and ODF are all committed to restoring salmon and meeting water quality through the Healthy Streams Partnership and Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, 1997 Oregon Laws, Ch.7.

B. PURPOSES OF THE MOU

The purposes of this memorandum of understanding (are as follows):

1. To further define the respective roles and responsibilities of the EQC, the DEQ, the Board, and ODF, in preventing, controlling and reducing nonpoint source discharges to achieve and maintain water quality standards;
2. To explain the process for determining whether (a) forest practices contribute to identified water quality problems in listed water quality limited streams; (b) if so, to determine whether existing forest practice rules provide sufficient control to assure that water quality standards will be met so that waters can be removed from the 303(d) List;
3. To describe the process for interagency coordination in revising forest practice rules, if necessary, to assure the achievement of water quality standards; and
4. To encourage the use of voluntary and incentive-based regulatory solutions to achieve and maintain water quality.

II. FOREST PRACTICE BMPs AND WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

Since ODF is the DMA for water quality management on non-Federal forestlands and ODFs BMPs are designed to protect water quality, ODF and DEQ will jointly demonstrate how the Forest Practices Act (FPA), forest practice rules (including the rule amendment process), and BMPs are adequate protection pursuant to ORS 527.765. This demonstration of the ODF BMP program adequacy will be done at the statewide scale with due consideration to regional and local variation in effects including non-anthropogenic factors that can lead to water quality standard violations.

Water quality impairment related to aquatic weeds, bacteria, *chlorophyll a*, dissolved oxygen, flow modification, many nutrients, total dissolved gas, or toxics are generally not attributable to forest management practices as regulated by the FPA. However, it is generally accepted that forest management practices have, in some cases, caused documented changes in temperature, habitat modification, sedimentation, turbidity, and bio-criteria. Therefore, this statewide demonstration of FPA effectiveness in protection of water quality will address these specific parameters and will be conducted in the following order:

- a) Temperature (draft report target completion date Spring 1999),
- b) Sedimentation and turbidity (draft report target completion date Summer 1999),
- c) Aquatic habitat modification (draft report target completion date Fall 1999),
- d) Bio-criteria (draft report target completion date end of 1999), and

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- e) Other parameters (draft report target completion Spring 2000).

The analyses will be presented in a format compatible with EPA Region 10 guidance (pages 4-6, dated November 1995) regarding BMP effectiveness determinations, and will include:

- a) Data analysis of the effectiveness of controls relative to the problem: Analyze relevant data and studies on the parameter and known control methods,

[DEQ/ODF MOU: April 16, 1998, PAGE 2/6]

- b) Mechanisms requiring implementation of pollution controls: Give a clear exposition of the rules/programs that are designed to provide for protection,
- c) Reasonable timeframe for attaining water quality standards: discuss expected recovery times which may be long for some parameters, because the ecological processes that bring recovery are long-term, and
- d) Monitoring to track implementation and effectiveness of controls: Describe the scope and extent the effectiveness and implementation monitoring program and how they tie back to program changes for adaptive management.

In addition, these analyses will address attainment of State anti-degradation policy. These demonstrations will be reviewed by peers and other interested parties prior to final release. While analysis is being conducted, and unless or until changes are made in accordance with ORS 527.765, the FPA and implementing rules will constitute the water quality BMP program for forestlands. These sufficiency analyses will be designed to provide background information and techniques for watershed-based assessments of BMP effectiveness and water quality assessments for watersheds with forests and mixed-land uses.

III. ODF AND DEQ COORDINATION FOR LISTED WATERBODIES (i.e., 303(d) List)

A. WATERBODY-SPECIFIC COORDINATION

The following coordination will occur between ODF and DEQ regarding the TMDL process and water quality management plans:

- a) For basins where agreement is reached that water quality impairment is not attributable to forest management practices (MOU Figure 1), the forest practice rules will constitute the water quality compliance mechanism for forest management practices on non-Federal forestland. ODF will not participate in the development of the TMDL or water quality management plan except as requested to assist DEQ as ODF budgeted resources permit. If the basin associated with a listed waterbody is entirely or almost entirely on Federal land or non-forestland ODF will have little or no involvement (MOU Figure 1).
- b) For basins where water quality impairment is attributed to the long-term legacy of historic forest management and/or other practices, but ODF and DEQ jointly agree that the forest practice BMPs are not adequately regulating forest management activities and not adding to further degradation of water quality, the forest practice rules will be designated in the water quality management plan as the mechanism to achieve water quality compliance for forest operations. ODF will participate with the other DMAs in developing the water quality management plan as necessary.

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- c) For basins where water quality impairment may be attributable to forest management practices, and ODF and DEQ cannot agree that the current BMPs are adequately regulating forest management activities (MOU Figure 1), the current forest practice rules will be designated in the water quality management plan as the mechanism to achieve water quality compliance for forest operations. However, ODF will design and implement a specific monitoring program as part of the basin plan to document the adequacy of the Best Management Practices. The schedule and scope of the monitoring program will be jointly agreed to by DEQ and ODF. During the interim, while monitoring is being conducted, the current rules will constitute the water quality compliance mechanism. If the monitoring results indicate that changes in practices are needed in a basin, the DEQ and the Board will use OAR 629-635-120 to create watershed-specific protection rules or use other existing authority to ensure that forest management activities do not impair water quality.

[DEQ/ODF MOU: April 16, 1998, PAGE 3/6]

- d) For basins where both ODF and DEQ agree that there are water quality impairments due to forest management activities even with FPA rules and BMPs, the DEQ and the BOF will use OAR 629-635-120 to create watershed specific protection rules or use other existing authority to ensure that forest management activities do not impair water quality.

In deciding between conditions (a)-(d) above, the statewide rule sufficiency analysis (described in II) will be critical in determining which situation exists. If the practices and impairments are found by DEQ and ODF to be regional or statewide in nature, the BOF will create or modify statewide or regional rules or design other effective measures to address the impairment.

B. REMOVAL OR RECLASSIFICATION OF WATERBODIES

- a) DEQ will propose removal of waterbodies (MOU Figure 1) on the 303(d) List when:
- b) Additional data indicates that the waterbody is not in violation,
- c) Water quality parameters are found to be in violation for reasons other than human activities,
- d) TMDLs, or water quality management plans or their equivalents, have been established in compliance with the Clean Water Act §303, or
- e) The FPA, forest practice rules, and BMPs are found to be adequate for a given water quality parameter in a given basin via the statewide demonstration or watershed-based demonstration (See Section II previous) and all land affecting the listed waterbody is deemed forestland that is regulated under the FPA. Forest basins that have water quality impairment due to legacy conditions that will not be corrected by the current BMPs alone, remain listed with their present status until voluntary or incentive-based actions are implemented that are intended to restore watershed conditions such that water quality standards can be met.

IV. VOLUNTARY AND INCENTIVE-BASED APPROACHES

DEQ and ODF will work jointly with landowners and watershed councils, as resources permit, to use innovative approaches to resolving water quality problems. DEQ and ODF will use other pollution control requirements when appropriate to restore watershed conditions such that water quality standards can be met in waterbodies listed under Section 303(d) of the clean Water Act. These pollution programs include, but are not limited to, the following:

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1. Oregon Laws 1997, ch. 553, The Green Permits Act;
 2. Oregon Laws 1995, ch. 413, The Forest Stewardship Act;
 3. Oregon Laws 1997, ch. 7, Healthy Streams Partnership and the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds;
 4. DEQs Environmental Management Systems Incentives Project;
 5. Habitat Conservation Plans adopted and approved under the Endangered Species Act;
 6. Project XL agreements with the EPA; and,
 7. Pollution Prevention Partnership Agreements with the EPA.

[DEQ/ODF MOU: April 16, 1998, PAGE 4/6]

Some of these alternative approaches will become critical and complementary to the forest practices program when attempting to restore water quality in streams with significant legacy conditions caused by past actions, such as channel simplification from splash damming and stream cleaning.

V. OTHER KEY COORDINATION POINTS FOR DEQ AND ODF

There are two other issues that will require special coordination between DEQ and ODF. These coordination issues regard:

Outstanding Resource Water designations and management measures, and
Coordination between the two agencies when there is a land use conversion.

Both agencies agree to open discussion on how to coordinate on these issues, but they are separate issues that are not covered by this particular MOU.

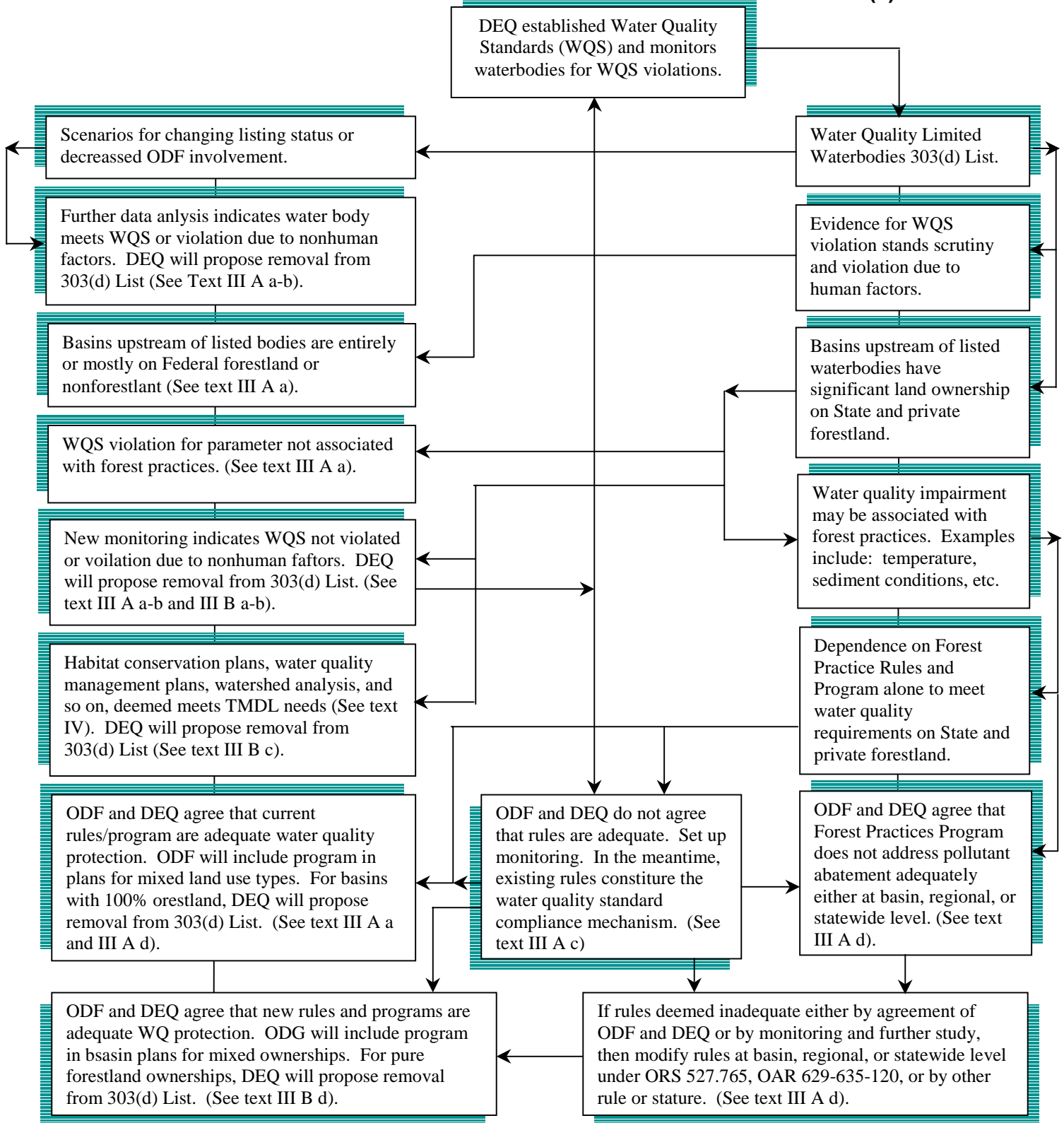
VI. SIGNATURES*

Signed: * _____ James E. Brown, State Forester Oregon Department of Forestry	Signed: * _____ Langdon Marsh, Director Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
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Date: <u>4/16/98</u> _____	Date: <u>4/17/98</u> _____
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[PLEASE NOTE that the original MOU document was, in fact, certified by both parties.]*

TREATMENT OF WATERBODIES WITH FORESTLAND AND MIXED LAND USE AND OWNERSHIP LANDS DEEMED AS WATER QUALITY-LIMITED UNDER THE 303(d) LIST.



MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

BETWEEN
THE OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND THE OREGON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

CONCERNING

WATER QUALITY LIMITED WATERBODIES 303(d), TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS
(TMDLs), AND AGRICULTURAL WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT AEA PLANS (AWQMAPs)

WHEREAS the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (hereinafter referred to as DEQ) has responsibilities in relation to water quality under the Federal Clean Water Act as enshrined in State statute and administrative rules; and

WHEREAS the Oregon Department of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as ODA) has responsibility for regulating farming practices for water quality improvement under ORS 568-900-933 and ORS 561.191; and

WHEREAS the two agencies have responsibilities under the Oregon Plan to develop TMDLs and Agricultural Water Quality Management Area Plans (AWQMAPs); and

WHEREAS the two agencies wish to pursue a collaborative relationship to define the process for improving water quality; and

WHEREAS the two agencies intend to address all parameters exceeding water quality standards and all sources in a geographic area; and

WHEREAS the two agencies will strive to work in a large hydrologic unit as practicable.

NOW THEREFORE, the two agencies desirous of facilitating a cooperative working relationship enter into the following agreement:

I. Water Quality Limited 303(d) List

Pursuant to section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, DEQ is responsible for compiling a list of waters of the State not meeting water quality standards. ODA shall review the draft list and provide input to DEQ on listing, prior to the release of the draft list for public comment.

DEQ has responsibility for prioritizing waterbodies on the 303(d) List. However, DEQ will involve ODA in the prioritization process. DEQ will develop prioritization criteria, and then discuss these with ODA. The actual prioritization of waterbodies affecting the scheduling of AQWMAPs will be mutually agreed (upon) by DEQ and ODA.

[DEQ/ODF MOU: June 1998, PAGE 1/5]

II. 303(d) Delisting

DEQ will propose removal of waterbodies from the 303(d) list when any of the following circumstances occur:

1. Waterbodies come into compliance with standards, as demonstrated by applicable data;
2. Water quality standards are revised which result in a waterbody coming into compliance;
3. A use of attainability analysis is completed in which a beneficial use is removed, and the applicable standard which led to the listing is no longer relevant;
4. A TMDL is approved by EPA for that waterbody; and
5. A water quality management plan is developed which will ensure that waters meet standards within two years, i.e., with the listing cycle.

III. TMDL Development

The following shall constitute the elements that make up a TMDL:

A. TMDL Advisory Committee

DEQ will form a TMDL advisory committee with broad representation from the sub-basin to provide input on TMDL development and implementation. To the maximum extent possible, this advisory committee will be based on existing watershed councils as appropriately augmented, including representation from the AWQMAP committee. DEQ shall advise local ODA staff of advisory committee meetings and shall encourage them to attend and participate in these meetings.

B. Data/Information Gathering

DEQ, in conjunction with the advisory committee shall gather and analyze information and data sufficient to generate the TMDL.

C: TMDL Elements

The elements of an approvable TMDL are:

1. A determination of the loading capacity of the receiving waterbody, i.e., the quantity of pollutants that can be assimilated and have water quality standards met;
2. Waste load allocations for point source dischargers. These will be incorporated into NPDES permits at the time of renewal or reissue;
3. Load allocations for nonpoint sources. These shall be aggregate allocations to each sector, as applicable, including but not limited to: Agriculture, forestry, and urban areas within the geographic area of the TMDL;
4. An allocation for background, or natural levels of pollutants; and
5. A margin of safety based on the rigor of the available data and modeling.

[DEQ/ODA MOA: June 1998, PAGE 2/5]

D. Development of TMDL Implementation Plans

Load allocations for agricultural nonpoint sources will be provided by DEQ to ODA which will then begin developing a AWQMAP, or modifying an existing AWQMAP, to address the load allocation. DEQ will seek implementation by point sources through NPDES permits and urban nonpoint sources through mechanisms such as stormwater permits. Implementation plans for each sector will be consolidated by DEQ for submission to EPA. DEQ and ODA will communicate with each other on plan components.

E. Public Participation

DEQ is responsible for ensuring that draft TMDLs will be released for public comment prior to submission to EPA for approval. DEQ will consult with ODA on comments received, particularly those related to the agricultural portion of the TMDL. DEQ will not unilaterally respond to public comments related to agriculture. Responses related to agriculture shall be determined collaboratively between ODA and DEQ.

F. TMDL Submission

DEQ will compile and submit the various components of a TMDL to EPA for approval. DEQ will not forward for approval packages that it does not believe will meet EPAs requirements. DEQ will keep a record of approved TMDLs.

IV. Agricultural Water Quality Management Area Plans (AWQMAPs) Development

A. Advisory Committees

ODA will form a local advisory committee to assist in the development of an AWQMAPs. ODA will ensure that its advisory committee maintains links with DEQs TMDL advisory committee, where a TMDL advisory committee is in place. ODA shall ensure that local DEQ staff are aware of meetings of the AWQMAP advisory committee and are afforded the opportunity to attend and to participate in meetings.

B. Determination of AWQMAP Boundary

ODA, in conjunction with the advisory committee shall determine the boundary within which a AWQMAP shall apply. The map attached (Attachment A) depicting Oregon's 91 sub-basins shall be used in determine boundaries. Generally, DEQ will be working at the sub-basin level. ODA will be working at this level, or a broader geographical area, such as the basin level.

C. Gathering Data/Information

ODA, in conjunction with the advisory committee, will gather relevant data and information form other committees or councils in the basin from within the defined area to develop the plan. DEQ commits to sharing water quality data with ODA.

D. AWQMAP Elements

An AWQMAP shall consist of the following elements:

1. Problem identification;

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2. Goal statement of WQ objectives. The overriding objective here is attainment of WQ standards;
 3. Measures needed to attain goals;
 4. Implementation schedules;
 5. Guidelines for public participation process, including State and local government roles and responsibilities;

[DEQ/ODA MOA: June 1998, PAGE 3/5]

6. Compliance establishment and reviews;
7. Monitoring of plan for effectiveness;
8. Plan review schedule and revision process, if conditions warrant; and
9. Enforcement process and strategy.

E. DEQ Input

During AWQMAP development, ODA will seek input from DEQ on the sufficiency of the plan to meet water quality standards, prior to going through the rulemaking process. In all cases, ODA will invite DEQ Regional staff participation on a Technical Advisory Committee to the ODAs AWQMAP Local Advisory Committee.

In areas where ODA and DEQ are concurrently active, ODA will also coordinate with DEQs TMDL Advisory Committee. As feasible, ODA will include members of DEQs TMDL advisory committee on its AWQMAP Local Advisory Committees.

F. ODA Ahead of DEQ

In those circumstances where ODA is present in an area before DEQ, ODA will develop an AWQMAP as detailed above in this agreement. ODA will develop the plan with regard to the 303(d) Listings and parameters exceeding standards in the area. At the time that DEQ develops load allocations for agricultural nonpoint sources or groups of sources, ODA will evaluate the AWQMAP previously-developed plan to assure attainment of DEQs load allocations for agriculture.

G. Public Participation

ODA is responsible for ensuring that draft Agricultural Water Quality Management Area Plans will be released for public comment prior to submission to DEQ for incorporation into TMDLs. ODA shall consult with DEQ on comments received, particularly those related to the TMDL. ODA shall not unilaterally respond to these public comments related to TMDLs. Responses will be determined collaboratively between ODA and DEQ.

All Agricultural Water Quality Management Area Plans will be codified in administrative rules. Public participation will be invited as part of the rulemaking process.

H. DEQs Role

ODA will submit the final AWQMAP to DEQ,. DEQ will incorporate it into the TMDL submission to EPA.

I. ODA AWQMAP Implementation

Under AWQMAPs, it is ODAs intent to work with landowners on WQ issues in a proactive, voluntary manner, by providing information and technical assistance for implementation of WQ protective measures.

All AWQMAPs will also contain regulatory backstops which outline measures deemed necessary by the Department, and which are codified in administrative rules. Landowners found to be out of compliance will be notified and directed to take actions necessary to bring the condition of the subject lands into compliance with the area plan, (and) its associated rules. Such enforcement actions by ODA shall be pursued according to OARs 603-90-060 through 120.

V. Federal Lands

ODA and DEQ agree that DEQ shall be the primary point of contact in the State for the Federal Agencies within to develop WQMPs/TMDLs, and that furthermore, DEQs nonpoint source TMDL guidance shall form

[DEQ/ODA MOA: June 1998, PAGE 4/5]

the basis for the development of such plans. DEQ will, however, involve ODA in the development of Federal plans here there are agricultural land management issues, public participation and submission of Federal plans to EPA. ODA agrees to provide timely feedback to DEQ and the Federal agencies, so as not to delay development and submission of such plans.

VI. Coordination Meetings

ODA and DEQ commit to meeting quarterly to:

1. Coordinate work;
2. Share information; and
3. Resolve issues.

VII. Amendment and Termination

This agreement remains in force until terminated. Termination shall occur after sixty (60) days written notice form either party. No amendments may be made to this agreement, without the express written agreement of both parties. Such agreement shall be signed by the Directors of each agency.

*

For the State of Oregon
Department of Agriculture

For the State of Oregon
Department of Environmental Quality

Bruce Andrews
Director 6/29/98

Langdon Marsh
Director 6/23/98

[*For the record, please be aware that the original agreement document was, in fact, certified by both parties.]

[DEQ/ODA MOA: June 1998, PAGE 5/5]

APPENDIX E

Forest Policy Advisory Committee Members

APPENDIX E: Forest Policy Advisory Committee Members

VOTING MEMBERS					
Name	Business/Address	City/State/Zip	Phone	FAX	E-mail
RON CEASE, CHAIR	DIRECTOR, MARK O. HATFIELD SCHOOL OF GOVT. BOX 751 PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY	PORTLAND OR 97212	(503) 725-3017	(503) 725-8250	ceaser@pd x.edu
LIZ HAMILTON	NORTHWEST SPORTSFISHING INDUSTRY ASSOC. PO BOX 4	OREGON CITY OR 97045	(503) 631-8859	(503) 631-3887	nsializ@aol. com
BILL STREET	MACHINIST UNION 949 WILLAMETTE FALLS DRIVE	WEST LINN OR 97068	(503) 722-8095 (HOME)	(503) 657-8682 (HOME)	
GEOFF PAMPUSH	OREGON TROUT 117 SW FRONT STREET	PORTLAND OR 97204	(503) 222-9091	(503) 222-9187	geoff.pamp ush@ortrout .org
PAUL KETCHAM	METRO 600 NE GRAND AVENUE	PORTLAND OR 97232	(503) 797-1726	(503) 797-1911	ketcham@ metro.dst.or .us
GARY SPRINGER	OREGON SMALL WOODLANDS ASSOC 1060 MARION AVENUE	CORVALLIS OR 97333	(541) 757-8665	Must hit * to trigger	(no e-mail)
SUE CAMERON	TILLAMOOK COUNTY COURTHOUSE 201 LAUREL AVENUE	TILLAMOOK OR 97141	(503) 842-3403	(503) 842-1384	scameron@ co.tillamook .or.us
TOM HIRONS	ASSOCIATED OREGON LOGGERS, INC 51755 GATES B. E.	GATES OR 97346	(503) 897-3343		tomlogs@w vi.com
PAUL HEIKKILA	OSU EXTENSION 290 N CENTRAL	COQUILLE OR 97423	(541) 396-3121 EXT 288	(541) 396-2690	paul.heikkila @orst.edu
BILL ARSENAULT	OREGON SMALL WOODLANDS ASSOC PO BOX 550	ELKTON OR 97436	(541) 584-2272	(541) 584-2828	pcranch@ro senet.net
BLAKE ROWE	LONGVIEW FIBRE COMPANY PO BOX 667	LONGVIEW WA 98632	(360) 575-5100	(360) 575-5932	bsrowe@lo ngfibre.com
MARY SCURLOCK	PACIFIC RIVERS COUNCIL 10575 NW SKYLINE BLVD	PORTLAND OR 97231	(503) 283-1395		mcurlock@ worldnet.att. net
DAN NEWTON	ROSEBURG FOREST PRODUCTS PO BOX 1088	ROSEBURG OR 97470	(541) 679-2689	(541) 679-2798	dann@rfpc .com

APPENDIX F

Watershed Councils in Oregon

APPENDIX F: Watershed Councils in Oregon

First	Last	Organization	Address	City	State	Zip	Phone	Fax	Email
LINDA	JOHNSTON	ALSEA WS COUNCIL	10518 E 5 RIVERS RD	TIDEWATER	OR	97390-			
JAN	PERTTU	APPGATE RIVER WS COUNCIL	2816 UPPER APPLEGATE RD	JACKSONVILLE	OR	97530-	(541) 899-8036x	(541) 899-8124	arwc@aol.com
JEFFREY	CLARK	BAKEOVEN WS COUNCIL	2325 RIVER RD STE 3	THE DALLES	OR	97058-	(541) 296-6178x	(541) 296-7868	jeff-clark@or.nacdn.net
BILL	MEYERS	BEAR CREEK WS COUNCIL	RVCOG PO BOX 3275	CENTRAL POINT	OR	97502-	(541) 664-6676x	(541) 664-7927	bill@rv.cog.or.us
PAT	GEER	BRIDGE CR WS COUNCIL	31444 WEST BRANCH ROAD	MITCHELL	OR	97750-	(541) 462-3882x	(541) 462-3153	patgeer@bendnet.com
BILL	ROMANS	BULLY CR WS COALITION	2200 SIXTH AVE	VALE	OR	97918-	(541) 473-3365x		
JEFF	SPENCER	CALAPOOIA WS COUNCIL	33630 MCFARLAND RD	TANGENT	OR	97389-	(541) 967-5927x117		
ROGER	THOMPSON	CHETCO WS COUNCIL	16011 LOWER HARBOR RD	BROOKINGS	OR	97415-	(541) 469-9089x		
		CLACKAMAS RBC	PO BOX 1869	CLACKAMAS	OR	97015-1869	(503) 650-1256x	(503) 657-8955	crbc@teleport.com
GARY	MILLER	CLAGGETT CR WS COUNCIL	PO BOX 21117	KEIZER	OR	97307-1117	(503) 371-1658x		cards@teleport.com
JIM	CLOSSON	CLATSOP COORD COUNCIL	750 COMMERCIAL ST, RM 205	ASTORIA	OR	97103-	(503) 325-0435x	(503) 325-0459	crest@OregonVOS.net
JOHN	FALZONE	COAST FK WILLAMETTE WSC	78310 SWANSON LANE	COTTAGE GROVE	OR	97424-	(541) 767-0574x		
JAY	MOWER	COLUMBIA SLOUGH WSC	7040 NE 47TH AVE	PORTLAND	OR	97218-1212	(503) 281-1132x	(503) 281-5187	jaymower@email.msn.com
ANNE	DONNELLY	COOS WATERSHED ASSN	PO BOX 5860	COOS BAY	OR	97420-	(541) 888-5922x	(541) 888-6111	cooswa@harborside.com
JENNIFER	HEMPEL	COQUILLE WATERSHED ASSN	255 HWY 42 E	COQUILLE	OR	97423-	(541) 396-2229x	(541) 396-3963	jhampel@transport.com
TINA	WHITMAN	CROOKED RIVER WS COUNCIL	498 SE LYNN BLVD	PRINEVILLE	OR	97754-2840	(541) 447-3548x		tina.whitman@orst.edu
JEROME	ARNOLD	ECOLA CREEK WS COUNCIL	PO BOX 72	CANNON BEACH	OR	97110-	(503) 436-9522x		jarnold@pacifier.com
JOE	MARSH	ELK-SIXES R WS COUNCIL	93773 ELK RIVER RD	PORT ORFORD	OR	97465-	(541) 332-4772x		
JOHN	WILSON	EUCHRE CR WS COUNCIL	PO BOX 666	GOLD BEACH	OR	97444-	(541) 247-2755x		wilson4j@harborside.com
PHIL	GREMAUD	EVANS CR WS COUNCIL	2455 WEST EVANS CREEK RD	ROGUE RIVER	OR	97537-	(541) 582-0062x		pgremaud@mind.net
MARK	WALLACE	FAIRVIEW CR WS CONS GROUP	1386 NE MULTNOMAH DR	FAIRVIEW	OR	97024-	(503) 669-0212x		mwallc@aol.com
JEFFREY	CLARK	FIFTEEN MILE WS COUNCIL	2325 RIVER RD STE 3	THE DALLES	OR	97058-	(541) 296-6178x	(541) 296-7868	jeff-clark@or.nacdn.net
JOE	BROWN	FLORES CR/NEW R WS CNCL	PO BOX 1072	LANGLOIS	OR	97450-	(541) 348-2378x		Brolvstk@harborside.com
JEFFREY	CLARK	FULTON-GORDON WS COUNCIL	PO BOX 405	MORO	OR	97039-	(541) 565-3216x	(541) 565-3430	scswcd@transport.com
JEFFREY	CLARK	GERKING CANYON WSC	PO BOX 405	MORO	OR	97039-	(541) 565-3216x	(541) 565-3430	scswcd@transport.com
SUSIE	ANDERSON	GILLIAM-EAST JOHN DAY WSC	PO BOX 427	CONDON	OR	97823-	(541) 384-3768x	(541) 384-2167	sanderso@condon.k12.or.us
LINDA	BIERLY	GLENN & GIBSON CREEK WS	2308 PTARMIGAN ST NW	SALEM	OR	97304-	(503) 362-6860x		glingbcr@open.org
RAY	SIMMS	GOOSE LK FISHES WRKNG GRP	513 CENTER ST	LAKEVIEW	OR	97630-	(541) 947-6003x		

APPENDIX F: Watershed Councils in Oregon

First	Last	Organization	Address	City	State	Zip	Phone	Fax	Email
TOM	MACY	GRANDE RONDE MODEL WS	10901 ISLAND AVE	LA GRANDE	OR	97850-	(541) 962-6590x	(541) 962-6593	tmacy@eou.edu
JEFFREY	CLARK	GRASS VALLEY WS COUNCIL	PO BOX 405	MORO	OR	97039-	(541) 565-3216x	(541) 565-3430	scswcd@transport.com
		HARNEY COUNTY WS COUNCIL	HC 71 4.51 HWY 205	BURNS	OR	97720-	(541) 573-2064x	(541) 573-3042	water@OregonVOS.net
HOLLY	COCCOLI	HOOD R WS COUNCIL	2990 EXPERIMENT STN DR	HOOD RIVER	OR	97031-	(541) 386-2275x	(541) 386-1867	hcoccoli@aol.com
CLAYTON	BARBER	HUNTER CR/PISTOL R WSC	PO BOX 642	GOLD BEACH	OR	97444-	(541) 246-7605x		
GLENN	GINTER	ILLINOIS V WS COUNCIL	PO BOX 352	CAVE JUNCTION	OR	97523-	(541) 592-3770x		ivswcdwc@cdsnet.net
BOB	ROTH	JOHNSON CR WS COUNCIL	PO BOX 82584	PORTLAND	OR	97282-	(503) 239-3932x	(503) 239-3946	jcwc@teleport.com
JAMES R	OTTOMAN	KLAMATH BSN WS ADV CNCL	20554 N MALIN	MALIN	OR	97632-			
LARRY	HILL	KLAMATH WS COUNCIL	2316 S 6TH STE C	KLAMATH FALLS	OR	97601-	(541) 882-5409x	(541) 882-5409	ldhfff@cdsnet.net
LU	ANTHONY	L BUTTE CR WS COUNCIL	1094 STEVENS RD	EAGLE POINT	OR	97524-	(541) 826-2908x	(541) 826-2908	luanthony@earthlink.net
MARGARET	MAGRUDER	L COLUMBIA WS COUNCIL	12589 HWY 30	CLATSKANIE	OR	97016-	(503) 728-9015x	(503) 728-9015	magruder@transport.com
MAGGIE	PEYTON	L NEHALEM WS COUNCIL	PO BOX 249	NEHALEM	OR	97131-	(503) 429-2401x		smoothie@Vernonia.com
BRUCE	FOLLANSBEE	L ROGUE WS COUNCIL	PO BOX 666	GOLD BEACH	OR	97444-	(541) 247-2755x	(541) 247-8058	curswcd@harborside.com
DANA	ERICKSON	LONG TOM WS COUNCIL	751 S DANEBO AVE	EUGENE	OR	97402-	(541) 683-6578x	(541) 683-6998	longtom@efn.org
JONO	NEIGER	LOST CR WS GROUP	81868 LOST VALLEY LANE	DEXTER	OR	97431-	(541) 937-3351x	(541) 937-3351	jonokemper@aol.com
ED	GHEEN	MALHEUR WS COUNCIL	2925 SW 6TH AVE STE 2	ONTARIO	OR	97914-	(541) 889-2588x115		
SANDRA	COVENY	MARY'S RIVER WS COUNCIL	PO BOX 1041	CORVALLIS	OR	97339-	(541) 758-7597x	(541) 758-7597	sandrac@peak.org
JIM	THRAILKILL	MCKENZIE WS COUNCIL	PO BOX 53	SPRINGFIELD	OR	97477-	(541) 687-9076x	(541) 687-1065	jimt@pond.net
WAYNE	HOFFMAN	MID COAST WS COUNCIL	344 SW 7TH ST STE A	NEWPORT	OR	97365-	(541) 265-9195x	(541) 265-9351	midcoast@newportnet.com
MIKE	O'CONNELL	MID DESCHUTES WS COUNCIL	625 SE SALMON AVE #6	REDMOND	OR	97756-9580	(541) 923-8018x		mike-oconnell@or.nacdnet.org
BARBARA	HAZEN	MID FK WILLAMETTE COUNCIL	50 WEST 36TH AVE	EUGENE	OR	97405-	(541) 343-9195x		bhazen@efn.org
CHRIS	MUNDY	MID JOHN DAY WS COUNCIL	PO BOX 431	FOSSIL	OR	97830-	(541) 763-2575x	(541) 763-2027	cmundy@odf.state.or.us
TONY	BRAUNER	MID ROGUE WS COUNCIL	576 NE "E" ST	GRANTS PASS	OR	97526-	(541) 476-5856x	(541) 955-9574	joswcd@cpros.com
POLLY	KOHL	MOHAWK WS COUNCIL	9127 DONNA RD	SPRINGFIELD	OR	97478-	(541) 744-9614x		
ROBERT	STUBBLEFIELD	N FK JOHN DAY WS COUNCIL	PO BOX 95	MONUMENT	OR	97864-	(541) 934-2141x	(541) 934-2312	waterguy@transport.com
NICOLE	SANDBERG	N SANTIAM WS COUNCIL	22965 N FORK RD	LYONS	OR	97358-	(503) 859-4341x	(503) 859-2158	nsantiam@open.org
DEBORAH	BOONE	NECANICUM WS COUNCIL	37564 HWY 26	SEASIDE	OR	97138-	(503) 738-8188x	(503) 738-8188	drengo@aol.com
		NESTUCCA WS COUNCIL	PO BOX 255	HEBO	OR	97122-	(503) 392-3161x		nnwc@oregoncoast.com
JIM	MUNDEL	NETARTS BAY WS COUNCIL	6385 TILLAMOOK AVE	BAY CITY	OR	97107-	(503) 377-4000x	(503) 377-4010	saltydog@oregoncoast.com

APPENDIX F: Watershed Councils in Oregon

First	Last	Organization	Address	City	State	Zip	Phone	Fax	Email
SAM	PATRICK	NICOLAI-WICKIUP WS COUNCIL	RT 4 BOX 593-K	ASTORIA	OR	97103-	(503) 458-6881x		
JEFFREY	CLARK	PINE HOLLOW/JACKKNIFE WSC	PO BOX 405	MORO	OR	97039-	(541) 565-3216x	(541) 565-3430	scswcd@transport.com
JOHN	LEUTHE, CHAIR	PORT ORFORD WS COUNCIL	PO BOX 310	PORT ORFORD	OR	97465-	(541) 247-2755x	(541) 247-0408	
VICKI	WARES	POWDER BASIN WS COUNCIL	3990 MIDWAY DR	BAKER CITY	OR	97814-	(541) 523-7121x	(541) 523-2184	vwares@or.nrcs.usda.gov
TINA	SCHWEICKERT	PRINGLE CR WS COUNCIL	555 LIBERTY ST SE #325	SALEM	OR	97301-	(503) 588-6211x	(503) 588-6025	tschweickert@open.org
SUE	DAILY	PUDDING RIVER WS COUNCIL	PO BOX 398	SCOTTS MILLS	OR	97375-	(503) 873-6146x		
DIANE	ROLPH - COM DEV	RICKREALL WS COUNCIL	POLK COUNTY COURTHOUSE	DALLAS	OR	97338-	(503) 623-9237x	(503) 623-6009	ROLPH.DIANE@co.polk.or.us
HARRY	HOOGESTEGER	S COAST WS COUNCIL	PO BOX 666	GOLD BEACH	OR	97444-	(541) 247-2755x	(541) 247-0408	curswcd@harborside.com
SUSAN	GRIES	S.SANTIAM WS COUNCIL	33630 MCFARLAND RD	TANGENT	OR	97389-	(541) 967-5927x120	(541) 928-9345	gries@peak.org
DEBBIE	MCCOY	SANDY BASIN WS COUNCIL	PO BOX 868	SANDY	OR	97055-	(503) 630-2382x	(503) 630-2341	mccoy@teleport.com
KEHN	GIBSON	SCAPPOOSE BAY WS COUNCIL	54701 MOCK LANE	SCAPPOOSE	OR	97056-	(503) 543-5642x		gibhess@ados.com
MARIA	LAVEY	SIUSLAW WS COUNCIL	PO BOX 422	MAPELTON	OR	97453-	(541) 268-3044x	(541) 268-3044	council@presys.com
JIM	SCHELLER	SKIPANON WS COUNCIL	523 TURLAY RD	WARENTON	OR	97146-	(503) 861-3669x		skipanonwsc@webtv.net
CINDY	CHASE	SW COOS WS COUNCIL	RT 1 BOX 1370A	BANDON	OR	97411-	(541) 347-9584x		ck1@harborside.com
MIKE	MADER	TEN MILE BASIN PARTNERSHIP	PO BOX L	LAKESIDE	OR	97449-	(541) 759-2414x	(541) 759-4752	thbp@mail.coos.or.us
PHAEDRA	BENNETT	TILLAMOOK WS COUNCIL	6385 TILLAMOOK AVE	BAY CITY	OR	97107-	(503) 377-4000x	(503) 377-4010	
LIZ	CALLISON	TRYON CR PARTNERSHIP	6039 SW KNIGHTS BRIDGE	PORTLAND	OR	97219-	(503) 244-0641x		
DAWN	UCHIYAMA	TRYON CR WS COUNCIL	10750 BOONES FERRY RD	PORTLAND	OR	97219-	(503) 823-5596x		
ELIZABETH	MOUNDALEXIS	TUALATIN WS COUNCIL	1080 SW BASELINE BLDG B STE B-2	HILLSBORO	OR	97123-	(503) 648-3174x116	(503) 681-9772	TRWC@hotmail.com
SCOTT	PETES	U CHEWAUCAN WS COUNCIL	PO BOX 67 RANGER DIST	PAISLEY	OR	97636-	(541) 943-3114x		
MAGGIE	PEYTON	U NEHALEM WS COUNCIL	16747 TIMBER RD	VERNONIA	OR	97064-	(503) 429-2401x	(503) 429-2401	smoothie@Vernonia.com
CAROL	FISHMAN	U ROGUE WS COUNCIL	PO BOX 1128	SHADY COVE	OR	97539-	(541) 878-7647x	(541) 878-7647	msfish@mind.net
PHIL	ST. CLAIR	U SOUTH FRK JOHN DAY BASIN	IZEE RT BOX 750	CANYON CITY	OR	97820-	(541) 477-3828x		
TRACY	BOSEN	UMATILLA BASIN WS COUNCIL	PO BOX 1551	PENDLETON	OR	97801-	(541) 276-2190x	(541) 276-8130	tbosen@oregontrail.net
BOB	KINYON	UMPOUA BASIN WS COUNCIL	1758 NE AIRPORT RD	ROSEBURG	OR	97470-	(541) 672-6507x	(541) 440-3424	bkinyon@rosenet.net
BARBARA	LEE	UPPER DESCHUTES WSC	PO BOX 1812	BEND	OR	97709-	(541) 383-7146x3	(541) 383-7638	bjlee@transport.com
BRIAN	WOLCOTT	WALLA WALLA WS COUNCIL	PO BOX 68	MILTON FREEWATER	OR	97862-	(541) 938-7086x	(541) 938-6639	brian_wolcott@miltfree.k12.or.us
EVELYN	ROETHER	WILLIAMS CR WS COUNCIL	PO BOX 94	WILLIAMS	OR	97544-	(541) 846-9175x		wcwc@cdsnet.net

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First	Last	Organization	Address	City	State	Zip	Phone	Fax	Email
TERRY	HANSCAM	WINCHUCK WS COUNCIL	11243 WINCHUCK RIVER RD	BROOKINGS	OR	97415-	(541) 469-5462x		
MELISSA	LEONI	YAMHILL WS COUNCIL	2200 W 2ND ST	MCMINNVILLE	OR	97128-	(503) 472-6403x	(503) 472-2459	Melissa-Leoni@or.nacdnet.org
LISA	HEIGH	YOUNG'S BAY WS COUNCIL	5331 ALDER ST	ASTORIA	OR	97103-	(503) 325-7957x	(503) 325-7910	lisaheigh@hotmail.com