Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
July 11-13, 2017
Oregon Environmental Quality Commission meeting
Rulemaking, Action item P

North Fork Smith River Outstanding Resource Water Rulemaking

DEQ recommendation to the EQC 2
Overview 2
Statement of Need 8
Rules affected, authorities, supporting documents 9
Fee Analysis 10
Statement of fiscal and economic impact 11
Federal relationship 19
Land Use 20
Stakeholder and public involvement 21
Summary of comments and DEQ responses 25
Implementation 37
Five-year review ORS 183.405 38
Draft Rules – with edits highlighted 39
Draft rules – with edits incorporated 46
Issue paper 53
1. Background 57
2. Existing Protections and Related Processes 59
3. Analysis of Proposed ORW Designation 61
4. Bibliography 74
Supplemental documents – List of commenters 76
Supplemental documents – Additional documents 119

DEQ recommendation to the EQC

DEQ recommends that the Oregon Environmental Quality Commission amend OAR 340-041-0004 and 340-041-0305 as shown in the Draft Rules starting on page 39 of this report.

Overview

Short summary

The proposed rules would designate the waters of the North Fork Smith River sub-basin as Outstanding Resource Waters and establish policies to ensure that the unique water quality values and ecological characteristics of these waters are maintained. Specifically, the proposed rules would amend DEQ's antidegradation rule (340-041-0004) to state that the North Fork Smith River as well as its tributaries and associated wetlands are Outstanding Resource Waters. They also would amend the basin-specific criteria for the South Coast Basin (340-041-0305) to list these waters as Outstanding Resource Waters and to establish policies to protect these waters. These policies include a declaration to maintain the current high water quality, ecological values and existing and designated uses.

In addition, the proposed rules would prohibit new permitted point source discharges to the waters, as well as other activities that would degrade the current high water quality and exceptional ecological characteristics and values of the waters. The policy would allow an exception to respond to a public health or welfare emergency or for restoration purposes if such activities were for a defined limited duration.

The proposed rules exclude a portion of Cedar Creek, which runs through a 555-acre parcel managed by the Department of State Lands for the Oregon Common School Fund, from the Outstanding Resource Waters designation. DEQ has concluded that existing DSL processes should determine the future management of this parcel; however, the proposed rules would necessitate that any activities in the parcel result in maintenance of water quality once the waters reach the edge of the parcel.

Brief history

On Feb. 23, 2016, Gordon Lyford of O'Brien, Oregon submitted a petition to EQC and DEQ on behalf of a group of conservation and fishing organizations to amend DEQ's antidegradation rule at OAR 340-041-0004 to designate the North Fork Smith River in Oregon and its tributaries and associated wetlands as Outstanding Resource Waters.

In addition, the petition proposed amending the basin-specific criteria for the South Coast Basin (OAR 340-041-0305) to establish policies to ensure that there is no degradation of water quality in these waters.

After a public comment period, DEQ staff presented information to EQC on April 20, 2016, about the petition and the public comment received. At the meeting, EQC directed DEQ to conduct rulemaking on the proposed rule language in the petition. In addition, EQC directed DEQ to use the technical analyses from DEQ's June 1995 Outstanding Resource Waters Implementation Plan in evaluating the proposed designation.

DEQ convened an advisory committee to provide input on its analysis as well as the fiscal impact analysis. A summary of the advisory committee process is included in this staff report. Much of the discussion at advisory committee meetings focused on a 555-acre parcel of the North Fork Smith River watershed in Oregon that is part of the Oregon Common School Fund and is managed by the Department of State Lands for timber harvest, referred to as the "DSL Parcel". The implications of Outstanding Resource Waters designation on this parcel is discussed in detail in the Statement of Fiscal Impact and Issue Paper.

DEQ received comments from 1,326 individuals or groups. All but eight of these comments expressed support for the designation, seven were opposed to the designation and one did not explicitly support or oppose the designation. A summary of public comments and DEQ's responses are included in this staff report.

Regulated parties

The rules would affect any entity who wishes to obtain an NDPES permit to discharge wastewater into the North Fork Smith River in Oregon and anyone who wishes to engage in an activity that has the potential to degrade water quality in the North Fork Smith River watershed in Oregon.

What need would the proposed rule address?

The proposed rule amendments would protect the existing high quality waters and habitats of the North Fork Smith River and its tributaries and associated wetlands from any degradation that may result from development or activity in the watersheds. The proposed rules would prohibit new permitted point source discharges to the waters and would prohibit other activities that would degrade the current high water quality and exceptional ecological characteristics and values of the waters.

Oregon's antidegradation regulations at OAR 340-041-0004 authorize EQC to classify high quality water bodies as Outstanding Resource Waters in order to protect the special water quality values and ecological integrity of critical habitat that are vital to the unique character of those water bodies.

DEQ's analysis, using the 1995 Issue Paper as a guide, is included as part of this report. In summary, DEQ finds that the waters described in the petition qualify as Outstanding Resource Waters due to their exceptional clarity and low content of dissolved or suspended solids and the valuable habitat for endangered populations of Coho salmon, several rare plant species, and other fish and wildlife. The waters are renowned for recreational use and provide economic benefit to businesses serving recreational users. They also provide high quality water for consumption and agriculture downstream, in California.

While DEQ's water quality program spends most of its attention and resources regulating discharges to waters of the state, identifying waters that are impaired, and developing plans to restore or improve water quality, the Outstanding Resource Waters designation provides the opportunity to prevent the pollution or degradation of existing high quality waters with special characteristics or values.

How would the proposed rule address the need?

The proposed rule would address the need by prohibiting new permitted discharges or other activities that would degrade the water quality, other than for emergency or restoration purposes described in the rule.

Key policy and technical issues

Oregon's first Outstanding Resource Waters designation.
While Oregon's water quality standards have included the authority to designate Outstanding Resource Waters for more than 20 years, no waters as yet have been granted this designation. This action presents an opportunity use the designation for the first time to protect the water quality and ecological values of a uniquely pristine system that supports threatened salmon, rare wetland plants and valuable research and recreational opportunities.

DEQ has not developed Outstanding Resource Waters criteria or its own nominations.
Oregon's Outstanding Resource Waters policy states that DEQ will develop criteria and a list of nominated waters for Outstanding Resource Waters designation in the state. This work has not yet become a priority for DEQ over other water quality standards work needed for program. However, the fact that DEQ has not completed this work does not preclude EQC from designating an Outstanding Resource Water. In fact, because this proposed rule was submitted to EQC as a rulemaking petition, the commission was obligated to make a decision and decided to grant the petition to conduct rulemaking. At this point, EQC has the authority to adopt the recommended rule amendments, revise the amendments, or decline to adopt the designation.

Department of State Lands parcel
The North Fork Smith River basin in Oregon is almost exclusively within federally-owned land managed by the U.S. Forest Service. The exception is a parcel of state land managed by the Department of State Lands for the Common School Trust Fund. Any proceeds from timber harvest or the sale of this parcel would go into a trust, which is distributed to Oregon schools. Cedar Creek, a tributary to the North Fork Smith River, runs through this parcel.

The DSL parcel is remote and surrounded to the north, east and west by a Designated Roadless Area and to the south by the Smith River National Recreation Area in California. It is uncertain whether it would be economically feasible to harvest this parcel given its remoteness. However, DSL has stated that including this portion of Cedar Creek in the ORW designation could limit the agency's options for the parcel to generate revenue for schools. Therefore, DEQ recommends that the portion of Cedar Creek that flows through the DSL parcel be excluded from the designation. Instead, DEQ recommends that DSL use its existing authority to determine the best way to manage this parcel, while still ensuring that the policies established by the proposed Outstanding Resource Waters designation in the remainder of the Cedar Creek watershed are met.

Impact on mining
The Outstanding Resource Waters designation would likely preclude any surface mining in the watershed. There are unvalidated claims for nickel mining owned by the Red Flat Mining Corporation. Red Flat had proposed exploratory drilling to begin the process of validating these claims. However, there are a number of barriers to mining in the area. First, the Department of Interior instituted a 20-year withdrawal on mining in the area in January 2017. This action prohibits the location of new mining claims, but does not prohibit ongoing or future mining exploration or extraction operations on valid pre-existing mining claims. In addition, the Oregon Water Resources Department is considering a withdrawal of the North Fork Smith River and its tributaries from additional allocations, which would also limit any ability to mine in the area. Several other designations also limit mining, including the status of the North Fork Smith River as a Wild and Scenic River, the Kalmiopsis Wilderness area and the Roadless area.

Effect on continued recreational use
The North Fork Smith River and its tributaries are renowned for recreation including whitewater rafting, recreational fishing, hiking, birding and other activities. Many of the recreational outfitters contacted during this rulemaking are planning on expanding trips to the North Fork Smith River over the next few years as the river's reputation grows. Curry County advertises itself as the "Wild Rivers Coast." A few people who provided public comments noted that having Oregon's first Outstanding Resource Water would provide an additional way to market the area for recreation. However, given the limited access (i.e. no roads), recreational use of the area should be able to be managed in a manner that prevents water quality degradation.

Affected parties

Parties that have an interest and are potentially affected by the Outstanding Resource Waters designation include sport, tribal and commercial fishermen, rafters and kayakers, hikers, mountain bikers, researchers, recreation-related businesses, and individuals interested in maintaining pristine waters, recovering endangered fish populations or protecting rare plants and biodiversity. The decision more directly affects people who fish or recreate on the North Fork Smith River, or downstream on the Smith River of Northern California. Potentially affected parties also include those who have an interest in the land being available for future economic use, such as logging, mining or other economic development.

Outreach efforts and public and stakeholder involvement

DEQ appointed an advisory committee to provide input on this rule. The committee reviewed the draft fiscal and economic impact statement and its findings are stated in the summary of its Dec. 1, 2016 meeting.

The advisory committee suggested that there could be impacts to business if the designation is approved:

- Positive impact on recreation and tourism businesses and businesses serving recreational users of the area
- Positive impact on research organizations

- Potential negative impact on the Oregon Common School Fund due to potential restrictions on forest harvest in the DSL parcel
- Potential negative impact on forestry businesses that would benefit from harvesting the DSL parcel
- Potential negative impact on the Red Flat Nickel Corporation

The "Statement of Fiscal Impact" section below includes discussion of scenarios in which forest harvest and mining would happen absent the proposed rules. Although DEQ finds these scenarios uncertain and unlikely in the near term, DEQ included this analysis at the request of the advisory committee.

Hearing testimony

DEQ held two public hearings to obtain public comments on this rulemaking. The hearings were held in Portland on Feb. 21, 2017, and Brookings on Feb. 22, 2017. A total of 65 people participated in the hearings, including three who attended by webinar. DEQ took testimony from 31 people at the hearings. Audio recordings of hearings testimony are available at DEQ headquarters.

Summary of public comments

DEQ received comments or oral testimony from 1326 separate individuals or groups. DEQ received many form letters and postcards, as well as letters from organizations with a list of people who signed on to the letter. An indexed list of commenters, the organizations they represent, and the method through which DEQ received their input is included in the Supplemental Documents.

All but eight of the commenters expressed support for designating the North Fork Smith River, its tributaries and associated wetlands as Outstanding Resource Waters and for adopting the associated policies ensuring that the outstanding values and quality of these waters are maintained.

Some of the frequently stated supporting comments included:

- The pristine nature of the river
- The importance of the watershed for threatened and endangered fish and unique plant species
- The unique recreational opportunities provided by the river
- The economic importance of the river and watershed The desire to prevent degradation of water quality due to mining and other extractive activities.

Seven commenters were opposed to the proposed designation. Major concerns or opposition included:

- The lack of local involvement during the rulemaking
- The impact of the rule on agriculture, forestry and grazing
- The amount of resources utilized by DEQ for the rulemaking
- The lack of need for the designation
- The lack of the required screening process for Outstanding Resource Waters designation.

The U.S. EPA provided specific suggestions to the rule language to ensure consistency with the federal antidegradation policy outlined at 40 CFR § 131.12.

Many people provided specific comments on inclusion or exclusion of the stream that flows through the DSL parcel and DEQ's analysis of the revenue and fiscal impact of including it in the designation. These are grouped into a separate topic area in the Summary of comments and DEQ responses section.

Effects of this rulemaking on any fees

This rulemaking does not have any effect on fees.

Brief summary of fiscal impact

DEQ anticipates that the proposed rules would likely have minimal to no fiscal impact. There is no economic activity occurring in this sub-basin that the proposed rules would negatively impact. Moreover, the proposed rules, by protecting water quality in the North Fork Smith River watershed, would have a positive impact on businesses relying on income from the watershed's recreational users, as well as downstream users in California who rely on the high quality water of the river for recreation, tourism and water supply.

After considering public comments, DEQ is proposing to exclude waters in the DSL parcel from the Outstanding Resource Waters designation. As a result, the negative fiscal impact of this rule will be less than what was presented in the Fiscal Impact Statement prepared for the public comment period and included in this document. However, because this parcel is adjacent to waters proposed for designation, there still could be some negative impact due to restrictions on harvest or decreased value of the parcel to benefit the Commons School Fund if DSL were to sell it. However, it is speculative to try to accurately quantify the decrease in value, as it is uncertain if logging the area is even feasible.

The proposed rules would not impact agricultural or grazing activity, as noted in the Fiscal Impact Statement and Issue Paper as well as in DEQ's response to comments regarding this topic. There is no current or planned grazing in the watershed.

The proposed rules would benefit businesses relying on revenue from those recreating in the North Fork Smith River sub-basin by ensuring the waters are protected for continued recreation into the future. They also would preserve benefits to researchers studying the rare plants, fish populations and other resources of the area, as well as to those earning income from Coho salmon recovery and the commercial and tribal salmon fisheries. DEQ does not have information to quantify these economic benefits.

Statement of Need

What need would the proposed rule address?

Oregon's antidegradation regulations at OAR 340-041-0004 allow the EQC to classify certain high quality water bodies as Outstanding Resource Waters in order to protect the special water quality values and ecological integrity of critical habitat that are vital to the unique character of those water bodies. In April 2016, EQC directed DEQ to conduct rulemaking proceedings on a Feb. 2016 petition requesting the Commission to designate the North Fork Smith River and its tributaries and associated wetlands as ORWs. EQC also directed DEQ to utilize the technical analysis in a 1995 Issue Paper in which DEQ considered a number of waterbodies for ORW nomination.

DEQ's analysis using the 1995 Issue Paper as a guide is included in the Issue Paper accompanying this Notice. In summary, DEQ finds that the waters described in the petition qualify as ORWs due to their exceptional water quality and valuable habitat for endangered populations of Coho salmon, several rare plant species, and other fish and wildlife. The waters are renowned for recreation use and provide economic benefit to businesses serving recreational users. They also provide water for consumption and agriculture to downstream users.

The effect of an ORW designation would be to provide added protections to these waters as stated in the proposed amendments to OAR 340-041-305. The proposed rules would prohibit new permitted point source discharges to the waters and would prohibit other activities that would degrade the current high water quality and exceptional ecological characteristics and values of the waters.

Parties that have an interest and are potentially affected by the ORW designation include sport, tribal and commercial fishermen, rafters and kayakers, hikers, mountain bikers, researchers, recreation-related businesses, and individuals interested in maintaining pristine waters, recovering endangered fish populations, or protecting rare plants and biodiversity. The decision more directly affects people who fish or recreate on the NF Smith River, or downstream on the Smith River of Northern California. Potentially affected parties also include those who have an interest in the land being available for future economic use, such as logging, mining, or other economic development.

How would the proposed rule address the need?

The proposed rule would address the need by prohibiting DEQ from allowing any permitted discharges or allowing other activities that would degrade the water quality, other than for emergency or restoration purposes.

How will DEQ know the rule addressed the need?

DEQ would know the rule addressed the need if there are no activities in the watershed that would degrade the water quality of the affected area, other than for emergency or restoration purposes.

Rules affected, authorities, supporting documents

Lead division

Environmental Solutions

Program or activity

Water Quality Standards

Chapter 340 action

Amend - OAR

340-041-0004 340-041-0305

Statutory authority - ORS

468.020 468B.030 468B.035 468B.048

Documents relied on for rulemaking

Documents relied on for this rulemaking are cited in the Issue Paper that accompanies this notice or listed as part of the Fiscal Impact Statement of this document.

Fee Analysis

This rulemaking does not involve fees.

Statement of fiscal and economic impact

Fiscal and Economic Impact

DEQ anticipates that the proposed rules would likely have minimal to no fiscal impact. There is no economic activity occurring in this sub-basin that the proposed rules would negatively impact. Moreover, the proposed rules, by protecting water quality in the North Fork Smith River watershed, would have a positive impact on businesses relying on income from recreational users of the watershed, as well as downstream users in California who rely on the high quality water of the river for recreation, tourism and water supply.

The United States Forest Service almost fully owns the watershed. The Forest Service's management objectives and plans are consistent with the designation. There are no plans to conduct grazing, logging or development in the foreseeable future.

The exception to the USFS ownership in the basin is one parcel of 555 acres that the State of Oregon owns for the benefit of the Oregon Common School Fund. The Oregon Department of State Lands manages this parcel. DSL has no plans to harvest the parcel, and has placed it on a list of properties to sale to benefit the Fund. The value of the parcel is not known. It is reasonable to assume that the proposed rules could decrease the value of the parcel due to restrictions on harvest but it speculative to try to quantify the decrease in value.

Based on comments from the advisory committee, DEQ presents in this statement a scenario in which DSL would harvest the timber to generate revenue for the Oregon Common School Fund. If forest harvest would occur absent the proposed rules but is cost prohibitive due to the rules, the impact of the rule would be a decrease in revenue to the Fund of approximately $684,000-$912,000 in pond value based on the estimated harvest volume (*pers. comm.*, Ryan Greco, Oregon Department of Forestry, 12/8/16)[1]. The proposed rules' impacts would be less than these values because some harvest could occur under the proposed rules. The lack of access roads, the status of much of the surrounding area as an Inventoried Roadless Area, and the remote location of the parcel make it uncertain that harvesting the area would be cost effective.

The proposed rule would have the potential to impact future mining in the area if current restrictions on mining expire or are rescinded and other proposed restrictions are not finalized. The Secretary of the Interior has proposed and finalized a 20-year mineral withdrawal. The Oregon Water Resources Commission is considering a rule that would prohibit water right appropriations for mining in the watershed. Finally, current mining claims have not been validated, meaning they have not proven to be commercially profitable. This would be required in order for mining to occur. Nickel prices per metric ton are also approximately one third of their price ten years ago[2]. Based on comments from the advisory committee, DEQ is including impacts that may result if the proposed rules limit future mining. In this scenario, the proposed rules would reduce an opportunity for the Red Flat Nickel Corporation, which holds unvalidated mining claims in the watershed, to create jobs for local

[1] Pond value is the amount a mill will pay for a log delivered to the mill location. (https://www.oregon.gov/ODF/Documents/WorkingForests/LogTermDefinitions.pdf)
[2] http://www.indexmundi.com/commodities/?commodity=nickel&months=120

residents and temporary residents who would work in the mine. At the same time, mining would likely have a negative impact on recreation in the area and increase risks to downstream users for recreation, drinking water, agriculture and other uses. DEQ finds that the scenario in which mining could occur absent the proposed rules highly uncertain given current and proposed restrictions to mining and local views about mining in the area.

The proposed rules would prohibit new wastewater discharges authorized under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit to the Oregon portion of the North Fork Smith River or its tributaries. DEQ data and anecdotal information indicates that there may be some limited suction dredgers in the area although Advisory Committee members suggested that none occurs. If suction dredging does occur, it is possible the proposed rule would restrict it from occurring in the future. However, it appears that suction dredging occurs very rarely, and thus the proposed rule would have limited fiscal impact on these users.

The proposed rules would not impact agricultural activity. No grazing has occurred in the watershed for at least 15 years. The Forest Service is uncertain whether grazing allotments exist in the watershed. However, if they do, the Forest Service would likely require best management practices to protect water quality and habitat for Coho salmon regardless of the ORW designation. Thus, the ORW designation would not be expected to significantly change the required grazing management practices if grazing were allowed in the future.

The proposed rules would benefit businesses relying on revenue from those recreating in the North Fork Smith River sub-basin by ensuring the waters are protected for continued recreation into the future. DEQ is unable to quantify these benefits with available information, but has provided supporting information in the discussion of impacts to the public included in this document.

The proposed rules would continue to provide economic benefit for researchers studying the area's fish population and habitat, rare plants and other natural resources, as well as to downstream recreation and fishing. DEQ does not have information to quantify these economic benefits. In addition, there are current and future economic benefits to the contributions of this sub-basin to Coho salmon recovery and the commercial and tribal salmon fisheries and to providing clean drinking water for downstream users.

Statement of Cost of Compliance

The cost of compliance with the rules is negligible, as there is no current activity in the affected area that would not comply with the rules. Forest harvest in the 555 acre DSL parcel and mining may be prohibited or incur additional expense in order to operate in a manner that would not require a discharge permit and ensure no impact on the water quality of the streams or wetlands in the sub-basin. As noted above, DEQ finds that it is highly uncertain that timber harvest or mining would occur in this area absent the proposed rules.

State and federal agencies

DEQ

Direct impacts to DEQ should be minor to negligible, or may result in resource savings. The rules would prohibit any new National Pollutant Discharge Elimination system discharges to the NF Smith River and tributaries. Thus, DEQ staff would not need to spend time reviewing permit requests in this area. Because the rule prevents any activity that would degrade water quality and

ecological characteristics and values of the NF Smith River, it would potentially reduce or preclude impairment listings or the need to develop water quality restoration plans, resulting in resource savings to the TMDL program.

U.S. Forest Service

Direct impacts to the Rogue River Siskiyou National Forest would be minor and may result in resource savings due to reduced applications for activities that could degrade existing water quality and ecological characteristics of the watershed. In addition, the Forest Service may receive additional fee revenue from companies who must get permits for commercial rafting or kayaking in the watershed. U.S. Forest Service staff may need to review existing management plans to ensure that activities meet the requirements of ORW designation. This would be a minor effort, as the protections are consistent with protections in the watershed and the forest service management objectives.

DOGAMI and Department of State Lands

The Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries and the Department of State Lands regulate surface mining and small-scale placer mining, respectively. The proposed rule could have a minor decrease in resource needs for the agency if it results in fewer permit applications for mining in these areas. It could also result in a small decrease in fee revenues associated with mining applications.

Indirect Impacts

DEQ does not anticipate any indirect impacts to DEQ or other federal or state agencies.

Local governments and other state agencies

Direct Impacts

DEQ does not anticipate any direct impacts to local governments, as there are no towns or cities within the NF Smith River sub-basin in Oregon. In addition the county does not receive revenue from this land, nor does it provide infrastructure for this area. As a result, there would be no reduction in property taxes, nor any effect of the rules on local government operations.

Indirect Impacts

To the extent that the proposed rule would restrict or reduce planned economic activities in the North Fork Smith River watershed, such as grazing or mining, there could be a decrease in revenues to the state and local governments due to the proposed rule. On the contrary, there are more likely to be increases in business revenues, and associated taxes, from recreational users and tourism. The south Coast Markets itself for tourism as “The Wild Rivers Coast.”

As recommended by Advisory Committee members, DEQ is presenting a scenario in the Fiscal Statement in which mining could occur absent the proposed rule. As noted above, DEQ finds that this scenario is unlikely given other restrictions. Mining, if allowed absent the proposed rule, could benefit the local economy by providing jobs either to local residents or people who would move to region while the area was being mined. These jobs would benefit local residents through employment and by multiplier effects on the economy and on local and state tax revenue. It is

speculative to estimate how many jobs would be provided or the economic benefits it would provide. On the other hand, mining would potentially degrade water quality and, potentially, the local landscape, making the area less desirable for recreational activities. This would potentially decrease revenue generated by tourists visiting the area, at least partially offsetting the benefits of mining.

If the proposed rule resulted in disallowing or decreased forest harvest of the 555 acre Oregon Common School Fund parcel, the impact to state tax revenues, based on current tax rates for the Forest Products Harvest Tax ($3.7287/thousand board feet (MBF), and an estimated harvest of 2,280 MBF, would be less than $8,500. As noted earlier, the impact would be somewhat smaller, as some forest harvest could be allowed in this parcel as long as it did not degrade water quality of Cedar Creek, which flows through the parcel, and downstream waters. As noted above, there are no current plans to harvest this area, so this impact is uncertain.

If the Oregon Common School Fund parcel were sold, the proposed rules could negatively impact its sale value due to decreased ability to harvest the timber. This could negatively impact revenues to the state that benefits education.

Public

Direct Impacts

DEQ does not expect a direct fiscal impact to the public as a result of this rule. The rule could impact recreational suction dredge mining if the current moratorium is lifted. However, restricting these activities would have a minimal economic impact, as very little, if any, suction dredge mining occurs in the area, likely due to the lack of access because there are very few roads into the watershed.

Indirect Impacts

DEQ does not anticipate indirect fiscal impacts to the public as a result of this rule. See the discussion of impacts to small business below.

Large businesses - businesses with more than 50 employees

Direct Impacts

DEQ does not anticipate direct fiscal impacts to any large businesses currently operating in the area as a result of the rule, as there are none. The rule could prohibit future surface mining activity from the Red Flat Nickel Corporation, which owns unvalidated mining claims in the watershed. This business is owned primarily by a foreign mining corporation registered in Oregon. A number of restrictions already exist for mining. As a result, DEQ finds it highly uncertain whether mining would occur in the foreseeable future. At the request of advisory committee members, DEQ has contemplated a scenario in which mining would occur if the proposed rule were not finalized. In this case, the proposed rule could negatively impact the Red Flat Nickel Corporation. As mining claims have not been validated, the economic potential of the mine is unknown, so DEQ does not have information to estimate the extent of this impact.

Indirect Impacts

DEQ does not anticipate indirect impacts to large businesses as a result of this rule.

Small businesses – businesses with 50 or fewer employees

Direct Impacts

DEQ does not expect that the proposed rule would directly impact small businesses, as none currently operate in the area. No forest harvest occurs in the area the rule affects and none is currently planned. If DSL decided to open the Oregon Common School property for harvest via the Oregon Department of Forestry bidding process, the proposed rule would impact the amount of timber that could be harvested, as any harvest would be required to result in no degradation to water quality. This could, in turn, affect the value of harvest to a business that won the Oregon Department of Forestry's bidding process. If this occurred, the lost value may be less than the $684,000-$912,000 pond value of projected harvest for the parcel, as it is possible that some logging could still occur without degrading water quality. Alternately, if DSL sold the parcel, the lost value to the purchaser would be the same, unless the purchaser wished to use the parcel for a use that would not increase risk of degradation to water quality.

Indirect Impacts

Protecting the North Fork Smith River may provide indirect benefit to businesses relying on revenue from recreational users of the area. These include rafting companies or companies offering fishing trips or selling fishing gear, in addition to local hotels, gas stations, restaurants, and grocery stores, etc., that benefit from all types of recreation and tourism. DEQ is unable to quantify such impacts with available information, but available information does indicate some benefits are associated with recreation are expected. One small business participating in the advisory committee expects significant growth in clients for their tours on the NF Smith River over the next five years, from only 15 user-days in 2015 to more than 100 in five years (*pers. comm.*, Lori Turbes, Sundance Kayak School, Oct. 5, 2016). Another small business reported approximately $30,000-$35,000 of revenue in the last year from rafting on the North Fork Smith River. This business plans to increase trips on the river in the future. (*pers. comm.*, Dave Lacey, South Coast Tours LLC, Oct. 12, 2016). One report noted that the direct economic benefit from recreational fishing tours in the Smith River watershed in 1996 and 1997 was approximately $250,000 per year, equivalent to about $375,000 in current dollars (Waldvogel, 2008). While this covers a greater area than the proposed ORW in Oregon, the habitat and production in the NF Smith River contributes to the availability of a fish to catch downstream. Other popular recreation activities in the area include kayaking, mountain biking, birding and hiking. Thus total economic benefit from recreation overall is higher. An ODFW report noted that the economic benefit of recreation in all of Curry County in 2008 was approximately $21 million, or $23.7 million in current dollars (Dean Runyan Associates, 2009). A portion of that money results from recreation in the NF Smith River.

The rivers and streams within the basin provide support to the population of Coho salmon and contribute to recovery of the species, which will benefit commercial and tribal fishermen in addition to sport fishers. Finally, the proposed rule will benefit groups that research the unique and pristine natural resources of the watershed, providing additional benefit.

a. Estimated number of small businesses and types of businesses and industries with small businesses subject to proposed rule.

The proposed rule would not subject any small businesses operating in the area to new requirements. The proposed rule would potentially impact one foreign-owned large business with mining claims in the area if future mining activity would otherwise be permitted. In addition, if the DSL parcel is sold

and logged, or would otherwise be logged, there could be an impact to small business in the area. Whether this would otherwise occur is uncertain.

b. Projected reporting, recordkeeping and other administrative activities, including costs of professional services, required for small businesses to comply with the proposed rule.

No additional activities are required to comply with the proposed rules.

c. Projected equipment, supplies, labor and increased administration required for small businesses to comply with the proposed rule.

No additional resources are required for compliance with the proposed rules.

d. Describe how DEQ involved small businesses in developing this proposed rule.

DEQ included two small recreational businesses and associations representing mining and forestry interests on the North Fork Smith River Advisory Committee. DEQ also included a local landowner and tree farmer, as well as a representative of the Oregon Farm Bureau.

Documents relied on for fiscal and economic impact

Document title	Document location
Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest. 2016. Environmental Assessment: 2015 Southwestern Oregon Mineral Withdrawal.	Rogue river environmental assessment
Waldvogel, J. 2008. Southern Oregon/Northern California Salmon and Steelhead Fishing Guides Use and Economic Analysis (1996 – 1997)	Southern Oregon fishing guides
Dean Runyan Associates *on behalf of* Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2009. Fishing, Hunting, Wildlife Viewing, and Shellfishing in Oregon, 2008.	Fishing, hunting, wildlife viewing in Oregon
Oregon Department of State Lands. 2006. Asset Management Plan.	ODL asset management plan
Lori Turbes, Sundance Kayak School. Personal Communication. October 5, 2016	On file at DEQ.
Ryan Greco, Oregon Department of Forestry. Personal Communication. December 8, 2016	On file at DEQ.

Document title	Document location
Dave Lacey, South Coast Tours LLC. Personal Communication. December 12, 2016	On file at DEQ.
Mike Wood, President, Red Flat Nickel Corporation. Personal Communication. March 31, 2016	On file at DEQ.
Pam Blake, DEQ. Personal Communication. December 8, 2016.	On file at DEQ.

Advisory committee

DEQ appointed an advisory committee.

As ORS 183.33 requires, DEQ asked for the committee's recommendations on whether the proposed rules would have a fiscal impact and, if they do:

- The extent of the impact, and
- Whether the proposed rules would have a significant adverse impact on small businesses
- Whether, if there were a significant adverse impact on small business, if DEQ could reduce the economic impact of the rule on small business by:
    - Establishing differing compliance or reporting requirements or time tables for small business;
    - Clarifying, consolidating or simplifying the compliance and reporting requirements under the rule for small business;
    - Utilizing objective criteria for standards;
    - Exempting small businesses from any or all requirements of the rule; or
    - Otherwise establishing less intrusive or less costly alternatives applicable to small business.

The committee reviewed the draft fiscal and economic impact statement and its findings are stated in the approved summary of its December 1, 2016 meeting.

The advisory committee suggested that there could be an impact on the following types of businesses:

- Positive impact on recreational and tourism businesses and businesses serving recreational users of the area
- Positive impact on research organizations
- Potential negative impact on the Oregon Common School Fund due to potential restrictions on forest harvest in the 555 acre Common School Fund parcel
- Potential negative impact on forestry businesses who would harvest the Oregon Common School Fund parcel
- Potential negative impact on the Red Flat Nickel Corporation

DEQ agreed to expand its discussion in the fiscal impact analysis to include scenarios in which forest harvest and mining would happen absent the proposed rules. Although DEQ finds these

scenarios uncertain and unlikely in the near term, DEQ has included this analysis as requested by the advisory committee.

Housing cost

As ORS 183.534 requires, DEQ evaluated whether the proposed rules would have an effect on the development cost of a 6,000-square-foot parcel and construction of a 1,200-square-foot detached, single-family dwelling on that parcel. DEQ determined the proposed rules would have no effect on the development costs because the area affected by the rule is almost entirely U.S. Forest Service land and thus is not available for residential development.

Federal relationship

ORS 183.332, 468A.327 and OAR 340-011-0029 require DEQ to attempt to adopt rules that correspond with existing equivalent federal laws and rules unless there are reasons not to do so. Federal regulations under the Clean Water require that waters constituting outstanding National resources, such as waters of National and State parks and wildlife refuges and waters of exceptional recreational or ecological significance, should be designated as Outstanding Resource Waters. DEQ adopted corresponding state regulations at OAR 340-041-0004 regarding designation of state waters as Outstanding Resource Waters. DEQ has concluded that the North Fork Smith River and its tributaries are outstanding national resources due to the outstanding clarity and exceptional recreational and ecological significance. Therefore, this proposal is consistent with federal requirements under the Clean Water Act.

Land Use

Land-use considerations

In adopting new or amended rules, ORS 197.180 and OAR 340-018-0070 require DEQ to determine whether the proposed rules significantly affect land use. If so, DEQ must explain how the proposed rules comply with state wide land-use planning goals and local acknowledged comprehensive plans.

Under OAR 660-030-0005 and OAR 340 Division 18, DEQ considers that rules affect land use if:

- The statewide land use planning goals specifically refer to the rule or program, or
- The rule or program is reasonably expected to have significant effects on:
  - Resources, objectives or areas identified in the statewide planning goals, or
  - Present or future land uses identified in acknowledged comprehensive plans

To determine whether the proposed rules involve programs or actions that affect land use, DEQ reviewed its Statewide Agency Coordination plan, which describes the DEQ programs that have been determined to significantly affect land use. DEQ considers that its programs specifically relate to the following statewide goals:

Goal	Title
5	Open Spaces, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Natural Resources
6	Air, Water and Land Resources Quality
9	Ocean Resources
11	Public Facilities and Services
16	Estuarial Resources

Statewide goals also specifically reference the following DEQ programs:

- Nonpoint source discharge water quality program – Goal 16
- Water quality and sewage disposal systems – Goal 16
- Water quality permits and oil spill regulations – Goal 19

DEQ determined that these proposed rules do not affect land use under OAR 340-018-0030 or DEQ's State Agency Coordination Program.

Stakeholder and public involvement

Advisory Committee

DEQ convened the North Fork Smith River advisory committee. The committee included representatives from environmental and conservation groups, groups advocating for recreational fishers, agriculture, forestry, mining and local land owners met two times. The committee's web page is located at: http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/standards/orwo.htm.

The committee members were:

Name	Representing
Lisa Brown	Waterwatch
Todd Confer	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Becky Crockett	Davy Crockett Tree Farms
Heath Curtiss	Oregon Forest & Industries Council
Dean Finnerty	Trout Unlimited
Dave Hunnicutt	Oregon Mining Association
Dave Lacey	South Coast Tours LLC
Gordon Lyford	Wild Rivers Water Rights
Kevin Mealue	Elk Valley Rancheria
David Moryc	American River
Mary Anne Nash	Oregon Farm Bureau
Chris Park	Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest
Lori Turbes	Sundance Kayak School
Barbara Ullian	Friends of the Kalmiopsis

Meeting notifications

To notify people about the advisory committee's activities, DEQ:

- Sent GovDelivery email bulletins to the following lists:
  - Rulemaking
  - Water Quality Standards
- Added advisory committee announcements to DEQ's calendar of public meetings at DEQ Calendar.
- Distributed news releases and posted on social media

Committee discussions

In addition to the recommendations described under the Statement of Fiscal and Economic Impact section above, the committee discussed the overall procedure used for the proposed ORW designation. Some committee members noted that Oregon's existing rule addressing

ORW designation suggests that DEQ establish criteria for proposing waters for ORW designation and submit a list of proposed waters to the EQC. Other members noted that the State Attorney General's office concluded that the current rule does not preclude the EQC from moving forward on a specific proposed ORW designation and that, in fact, the EQC has a legal obligation to respond in this case because the rule was proposed via citizen petition.

EQC prior involvement

The proposed rule was submitted as a petition to DEQ and EQC on Feb. 23, 2016. DEQ invited public comment on the petition and received more than 1000 comments. DEQ discussed the proposed petition and public comments with the EQC at an April 20, 2016, meeting in Portland. After this discussion and an opportunity for members of the public to provide testimony on the petition, EQC voted to initiate rulemaking on the proposed rule.

Public notice

DEQ provided notice of the proposed rulemaking and rulemaking hearing on Jan. 13, 2017, by:

- Filing notice with the Oregon Secretary of State for publication in the Oregon Bulletin on Feb. 1, 2017
- Notifying the EPA by email,
- Posting the Notice, Invitation to Comment and Draft Rules on the web page for this rulemaking: NF Smith river rulemaking,
- Emailing 8757 interested parties on the following DEQ lists through GovDelivery:
    - Water quality standards
    - Rulemaking
    - DEQ public notices
- Posting notices on Facebook and Twitter
- Distributing a news release
- stakeholders and interested parties on the
- Emailing the following key legislators required under ORS 183.335:
    - Senator Michael Dembrow, Chair, Senate Committee on the Environment and Natural Resources
    - Representative Ken Helm, Chair, House Committee on Energy and the Environment
- Emailing legislators in the area affected by the rulemaking:
    - Senator Jeff Kruse, District 1
    - Representative David Brock Smith, District 1
- Posting on the DEQ event calendar: DEQ Calendar

- Publishing notice in the following newspapers:

    - *Curry Coastal Pilot (Brookings)*
    - *Daily Courier (Grants Pass)*
    - *Del Norte Triplicate (Crescent City, CA)*

Request for other options

During the public comment period, DEQ requested public comment on whether to consider other options for achieving the rules' substantive goals while reducing the rules' negative economic impact on business. This document includes a summary of comments and DEQ responses.

Public hearings and comment

DEQ held two public hearings. DEQ received public comments from 1327 individuals or organizations. Later sections of this document include a summary of comments received, DEQ's responses, and a list of the commenters. Original comments are on file with DEQ.

Presiding Officers' Record

Hearing 1

Meeting location: DEQ Headquarters, 11th Floor
700 NE Multnomah St.
Portland, OR 97232
Meeting date and time: Tuesday, Feb. 21, 2017
Presiding Officer: Debra Sturdevant

The presiding officer convened the hearing, summarized procedures for the hearing, and explained that DEQ was recording the hearing. The presiding officer asked people who wanted to present verbal comments to sign the registration list, or if attending by phone, to indicate their intent to present comments. The presiding officer advised all attending parties interested in receiving future information about the rulemaking to sign up for GovDelivery email notices.

As OAR 137-001-0030 requires, the presiding officer summarized the content of the rulemaking notice.

DEQ added all names and affiliations of hearing participants who presented testimony to the commenter section of this staff report. The commenter list includes a cross reference to the hearing location. DEQ added all written and oral comments presented at each hearing to the summary of comments and agency responses section of this staff report.

Due to the large number of people providing testimony and written comments, DEQ has incorporated comments provided at the hearings together with the summary of significant public comments and responses in the following section.

Hearing 2

Meeting location: Best Western Harbor Inn
16008 Boat Basin Rd.
Brookings, OR 97415
Meeting date and time: Wednesday, Feb. 22, 2017, 6 p.m.
Presiding Officer: Pam Blake

The presiding officer convened the hearing, summarized procedures for the hearing, and explained that DEQ was recording the hearing. The presiding officer asked people who wanted to present verbal comments to sign the registration list, or if attending by phone, to indicate their intent to present comments. The presiding officer advised all attending parties interested in receiving future information about the rulemaking to sign up for GovDelivery email notices.

As OAR 137-001-0030 requires, the presiding officer summarized the content of the rulemaking notice.

DEQ added all names and affiliations of hearing participants who presented testimony to the commenter section of this staff report. The commenter list includes a cross reference to the hearing number. DEQ added all written and oral comments presented at each hearing to the summary of comments and agency responses section of this staff report.

Summary of comments and DEQ responses

DEQ received comments or oral testimony from 1,326 separate individuals or groups by the close of the comment period. Some of these individuals represented, spoke on behalf of, or sent letters on behalf of multiple organizations. Some individuals sent multiple comment letters or provided both oral and written testimony. DEQ received many form letters and postcards, as well as letters from organizations with a list of people who signed on to the letter. An indexed list of commenters, the organizations they represent, and the method through which DEQ received their input is included in Appendix A.

All but eight of the commenters expressed support for designating the North Fork Smith River, its tributaries and associated wetlands as Outstanding Resource Waters and for adopting the associated policies ensuring that the outstanding values and quality of these waters are maintained. One of these expressed support with suggested revisions to the rule language. Specific issues raised by those in support are outlined in the summary of comments contained in this section.

Seven commenters opposed the proposed ORW designation including one comment letter provided on behalf of three separate organizations – the Oregon Farm Bureau, Oregon Forest Industries Council and Oregonians for Food and Shelter. The specific reasons are discussed below in the summary of significant public comments.

One commenter, the U.S. EPA, expressed neither support nor opposition, but provided specific suggestions to rule language to ensure consistency with federal antidegradation policy requirements contained in 40 CFR §131.12.

For public comments received by the close of the public comment period, the following section organizes comments into 5 sections:

Topic 1. Comments in Support of ORW Designation
Topic 2. Comments in Opposition of ORW Designation
Topic 3. Comments Regarding the Oregon Common School Fund Parcel
Topic 4. Comments Requesting Revisions to the Rule Language
Topic 5. Additional Comments

In most cases, the summary includes cross references to the commenter number. Due to the large number of comments in support of the proposed rule, Topic 1, Comments "a" and "c" do not include commenter numbers. DEQ's response follows the summary. Original comments are on file with DEQ.

If revisions were made in response to specific comments, it is specifically noted in the appropriate "DEQ Response."

Topic 1: General Comments in Support of ORW Designation

a. General statements of support

1,318 commenters expressed support for designating the North Fork Smith River, its tributaries and associated wetlands as Outstanding Resource Waters and for adopting the associated policies

ensuring that the outstanding values and quality of these waters are maintained. The following reasons were commonly cited by those in support of the designation:

- The pristine nature, color and high quality of the water (mentioned by approximately 1,255 commenters)

- The importance of the streams proposed for ORW designation as habitat for threatened Coastal Coho salmon and as habitat for other fish species, including Chinook salmon, steelhead, cutthroat trout and rainbow trout. (mentioned by approximately 1,255 commenters)

- The importance of the North Fork Smith River and its wetlands as a climate refuge and for regulating water temperature for fish (mentioned by 7 commenters)

- The role of the North Fork River as habitat for rare wetland plant species (mentioned by approximately 1,034 commenters)

- The importance of recreation on the North Fork Smith River and downstream waters (mentioned by approximately 1,127 commenters)

- The role of the North Fork Smith River for providing clean water for downstream uses, including drinking water, recreation, irrigation and fish and wildlife habitat (mentioned by approximately 1,031 commenters)

- The importance of the North Fork Smith River and downstream waters for the local economy (mentioned by approximately 1,128 commenters)

    - Cited evidence that tourism provided $150 million to the local economy (commenters 0326 and 0760)
    - Cited evidence that fishing industry provided $9.3 million to Curry County in 2008 and noted that this money comes during the winter when visitation is otherwise low (commenter 0649)

- The importance of region's hydrology and geology (commenter 0649)

- The other management designations in the watershed such as the Kalmiopsis Wilderness, Wild and Scenic River designation, Designated Roadless Area, status as a "late successional reserve" under the Northwest Forest Plan and the recent 20-year mineral withdrawal. A few commenters noted that the language in Oregon's antidegradation policy specifically lists wilderness areas and Wild and Scenic Rivers as priorities for ORW designation (mentioned by approximately 1,096 commenters)

- The relatively lower concentration of Wild and Scenic River designation in the Oregon portion of the Smith River watershed than in the California portion (commenter 0323)

- The need to prevent degradation of water quality and restricting access to public land due to mining, logging, or grazing (mentioned by approximately 545 commenters)

DEQ Response: DEQ acknowledges the comments in support of designating the North Fork Smith River in Oregon, and its tributaries and wetlands as an Outstanding Resource Water. As noted in our

analysis, DEQ agrees that the North Fork Smith River and its tributaries and associated wetlands qualify as an ORW and that the watershed's outstanding values, including water clarity, habitat for fish and rare plants, and recreational opportunities, should be protected. Moreover, the status of much of the watershed as a Wilderness Area and of the river as Wild and Scenic, place it among the priorities for ORW designation as stated in Oregon's antidegradation policy.

b. Sent form letters or signed onto organizational letter

Many commenters sent in form emails or postcards to DEQ, or co-signed letters that were provided by other organizations, all in support of the ORW designation. Some commenters submitted or co-signed multiple letters.

i. General support letter. Sixty three commenters (0112-0174) submitted a general form letter sent to DEQ's general e-mail address.

ii. Form letter from whitewater enthusiasts. Thirty eight commenters (0076, 0175-0210, 0369) submitted a form letter that focused on the value of the North Fork Smith River for whitewater boaters.

iii. Postcard. DEQ received a form postcard from 111 commenters (0029, 0041, 0053, 0175, 0211-0317).

iv. Smith River Alliance Letter. Chelsea Baier, a Smith River Alliance Project Partner (commenter 0326) submitted a letter from the Smith River Alliance in support of the designation that was co-signed by 325 commenters (commenters 0174, 0206, 0235, 0327-0648).

v. Native Fish Society Letter. Jake Crawford, Southern Regional Manager of the Native Fish Society (commenter 0650) submitted an e-mail with comments that was co-signed by 112 commenters (0044, 0047, 0063, 0169, 0247, 0651-0755, 0786, 0827).

vi. Letter from Trout Unlimited. Terry Turner, Chair of the Oregon Council of Trout Unlimited (commenter 0763) sent a letter to DEQ. A member of the chapter (Dean Finnerty, commenter 0092) later sent a spreadsheet with a list of 99 members who co-signed the letter (commenters 0604, 0640, 0703, 0764-0859).

vii. Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Letter. Jeanine Moy, Outreach Director of the Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Center (commenter 0096), submitted a letter co-signed by 456 commenters (commenters 0047, 0052, 0095, 0096, 0111, 0188, 0326, 0385, 0435, 0458, 0490, 0528, 0529, 0573, 0574, 0621, 0628, 0697, 0720, 0755, 0795, 0879, 0891-1324)

viii. Joint Letter of Support. A coalition of conservation, fishing and recreational groups and businesses submitted a joint letter of support for the rulemaking. (commenters 0007, 0011, 0027, 0039, 0045, 0077, 0092, 0110, 0210, 0324, 0649, 0667, 0719, 0756, 0864-0878, 1238)

DEQ Response: DEQ acknowledges the large number of comments in support of the proposed rule.

c. Lack of previous designations in Oregon

Approximately 443 commenters noted that DEQ and EQC had yet to designate any ORWs in Oregon. Some of these commenters suggested that the designation was required under ORW policy or that absence of any designations was in conflict with DEQ's antidegradation policy.

DEQ Response: DEQ acknowledges that the EQC has yet to designate an ORW under Oregon's antidegradation policy at OAR 340-041-0004(8). Under this policy, there is no affirmative requirement for the EQC to designate ORWs. If DEQ identifies additional waters that should qualify as ORWs through a future triennial Water Quality Standards Review, as outlined in the antidegradation policy, it will bring a list of these waters to the Commission for ORW designation.

Topic 2: Comments in opposition of ORW designation

a. There is no need for the designation

Five commenters stated that, because mining is under a withdrawal and there are no other uses to the watershed, DEQ has not sufficiently shown that there is a need for the designation (commenters 0109, 0761, 0880, 1325, 1326). Three of these commenters (0109, 1325, 1326) also provided the following related comments:

- The 1995 Issue Paper that was used as the basis for DEQ's analysis on the North Fork Smith River stated that prioritization should be placed on waterbodies at risk and noted that there is little risk for headwaters entirely within wilderness areas.
- It is not appropriate for DEQ to designate an ORW based on concerns of a single project, the development of a proposed mining claim.
- It is not appropriate for the state to seek to alter federal land management through use of a state authority that conflicts with allowed federal uses, especially in areas that are already well-protected.
- The Department has used a lot of staff time and resources to protect a waterbody that is already well-protected.

DEQ Response: As stated in DEQ's Issue Paper prepared for this rulemaking, DEQ concluded that ORW designation is appropriate for the North Fork Smith River due to its status as critical habitat for the Southern Oregon-Northern California population of the Coho salmon, as well as to prevent activities which could degrade the clear water and protect its unique recreational values. While a portion of the North Fork Smith River watershed in Oregon is located within the Kalmiopsis Wilderness area, most of it is not. Moreover, DEQ's antidegradation policy notes that waters in National Wild and Scenic Rivers and wilderness areas are priorities for ORW designation.

Under the Clean Water Act, DEQ is authorized to ensure that land management, federal and otherwise, ensures that water quality standards including the antidegradation policy, is met in waterbodies. As noted in the Issue Paper, the rule does not specifically prohibit any allowed federal uses, but rather ensures that any uses do not result in degradation to water quality.

DEQ acknowledges the concern that state resources have been used on this rulemaking. DEQ's efforts were precipitated by a petition submitted to the EQC in accordance with state rules, which prescribes the process DEQ has followed upon receipt of the petition. The EQC directed DEQ to initiate rulemaking proceedings and to conduct an analysis of the proposed rule. DEQ has conducted this rulemaking consistent with state requirements including convening a rulemaking advisory committee. In response to input committee members provided, DEQ revised its fiscal analysis and Issue Paper to estimate uncertain impacts of the proposed rule with respect to grazing, which has not

occurred in the watershed of consideration for many years, if ever, and forest harvest. As a result, much of the time and resources utilized by DEQ have been in carrying out the processes required by state law, including being responsive to EQC direction and incorporating feedback from advisory committee members.

b. Insufficient involvement of local landowners and affected Counties

Four commenters commented that they were opposed to the rule because DEQ did not sufficiently involve local landowners and affected counties in the process. Specific concerns raised included:

- DEQ concluded that the ORW designation in the North Fork Smith River would protect water quality for downstream agricultural use in California without speaking to the downstream agricultural community in California. (Commenters 0761, 0883)
- DEQ did not reach out to officials from affected counties. (Commenters 0880, 0884)

DEQ Response: DEQ disagrees that it did not sufficiently involve local citizens and landowners in the process. The Advisory Committee convened for this rulemaking included several local citizens including a local citizen who manages land near the watershed. DEQ also provided opportunity for a Curry County Commissioner to participate in the October 2016 meeting in Roseburg and the head of the Del Norte County Board of Supervisors to speak at the December 1, 2016 meeting in Brookings. DEQ held the December 2016 meeting in Curry County in response to the request from advisory committee members to hold a meeting in that location. Following the October 2016 meeting, DEQ continued to keep then-Commissioner David Brock Smith (presently State Representative) apprised of the rulemaking. DEQ also sent the Proposed Notice of Rulemaking to State Senator Jeff Kruse. Finally, local landowners and affected Counties have had the opportunity to provide public comment. DEQ has not received any comment from a representative of an affected county government and only a few from the downstream agricultural community. DEQ has received comments from other elected officials or local jurisdictions including Mike McGuire, a California State Senator, the City of Cave Junction, and the Gasquet Community Services District.

c. Purpose of the petition is to gain momentum for ONRW designation on California side of the river or sets a precedent for other areas

Four commenters either suggested that the purpose of the ORW petition was to gain momentum for designation of the California section of the Smith River as an Outstanding Natural Resource Water, or that it sets precedent for other areas (commenters 0761, 0880, 0883, 0884).

DEQ Response: DEQ is aware of the effort in California to designate that state's portion of the Smith River as Outstanding Natural Resource Waters. To DEQ's knowledge, that effort is currently on hold. DEQ's analysis has focused entirely on whether the portion of the North Fork Smith River in Oregon qualifies as an ORW on its own merits in accordance with Oregon rules. This consideration does include consideration of impacts for downstream uses, including those in California, but only to the extent that the ORW designation will ensure that water quality is sufficient to protect those uses.

d. Water quality data used to support recommendation is misleading and inadequate

One commenter suggested that DEQ did not discuss all available water quality data when it analyzed the proposed designation. Specifically, the commenter suggested that DEQ omitted data about high

levels of magnesium and concentrations of heavy metals such as nickel, copper, chromium, zinc and cadmium that are in excess of EPA drinking water criteria. (commenter 0761).

DEQ Response: The Issue Paper developed for this rulemaking does include a table with toxic pollutant data that was published in the 1992 Smith River National Recreation Area Management Plan, as well as comparisons of those data to current DEQ data. This data was included at the request of an advisory committee member. If there is other data that DEQ did not consider, the commenter did not specifically cite or provide this data.

As noted in the Issue Paper, the toxic pollutant data from the 1992 report was taken in the California section of the North Fork Smith River and may indicate water quality not meeting Oregon's water quality criteria. This data does not disqualify the North Fork Smith River in Oregon as an ORW. The river is in a reference condition; it is likely that any concentration of toxic metals are due to the mineral-rich serpentine soils in the area.

e. Tourism economy has not helped the county

One commenter suggested that, historically, tourism in the area of the designation has not provided the economic benefit that supporters of the designation suggest (commenter 0884).

DEQ Response: In the Fiscal Impact Statement, DEQ provided citations to a few studies examining the benefit that fishing on the entire Smith River has had, as well as the benefit that fishing in all of Curry County has had. DEQ acknowledges that there can be varied ways to evaluate economic benefits and different views and the extent of the benefits of tourism.

f. ORW designation would threaten the local agricultural industry in the entire Smith River Basin

Two commenters suggested that the ORW designation would threaten the downstream agricultural industry. (commenters 0761, 0883).

DEQ Response: DEQ is unclear how the ORW designation in Oregon would adversely impact agriculture downstream. No agriculture occurs or is likely to occur within the North Fork Smith River watershed in Oregon. Moreover, to the extent that ORW designation protects the quality of water in the NF Smith River, the designation should benefit downstream agricultural users.

g. Lack of required Screening Process for ORW Designations.

Three commenters stated that DEQ did not utilize the screening process required by OAR 340-041-0004(8)(a) in recommending that the North Fork Smith River be designated as an ORW. (Commenter 0109, 1325, 1326).

DEQ Response: DEQ acknowledges that Oregon rules related to ORW designation require DEQ to develop and use a screening process to nominate waterbodies for ORW designation. At the EQC hearing in April 2016, the Oregon Department of Justice advised the EQC that the screening and nomination process was not required prior to designating an ORW in this case, because the proposed rule was done through a petition process. In fact, the EQC had an obligation to respond to the rulemaking petition. The EQC took that advice into account when directing DEQ to move forward with the rulemaking. In addition, because there was no screening process, the EQC directed DEQ to utilize the 1995 Issue Paper as guidance for its technical analysis. DEQ has done so and provided

more detailed information in its analysis than was provided in the 1995 Issue Paper for the waters considered for ORW designation at that time.

h. DEQ has not indicated the water quality values to be protected

Three commenters noted that DEQ has not indicated the water quality values to be protected, as required in OAR 340-041-0004(8)(c). (Commenter 0109, 1325, 1326).

DEQ Response: DEQ agrees that it should recommend the water quality values to be protected. The conclusions in the Issue Paper have been revised to recommend the following water quality values to be protected: 1) the outstanding clarity and color and the pristine, un-impacted condition of the waters of the river and its tributaries; 2) the critical habitat for threatened Coho salmon and other anadromous and resident salmonid species; 3) the habitat of rare plant species associated with *Darlingtonia* wetlands; and 4) the importance of the river and its watershed to recreational users and businesses in the state and in the larger region.

i. Insufficient analysis of potential impacts on grazing.

Three commenters stated that DEQ had not conducted an exhaustive analysis of potential impacts on grazing allotments in the North Fork Smith River in Oregon (Commenter 0109, 1325, 1326).

DEQ Response: DEQ disagrees that it has not conducted an exhaustive analysis of potential impacts on grazing allotments in the North Fork Smith River in Oregon. In response to comments from Advisory Committee members, DEQ had conversations with staff at the Rogue River Siskiyou National Forest responsible for grazing allotments. These conversations are documented in the Issue Paper and Fiscal Analysis. DEQ concluded that there would be no impacts on grazing allotments in the North Fork Smith River in Oregon, because:

- There are no allotments in use and the Forest Service is unaware of unclaimed allotments in the watershed.
- If such allotments existed, the Forest Service would require the applicant to conduct the required environmental analysis under the National Environmental Policy Act, before they would lease one.
- Finally, as noted in the Issue Paper and Fiscal Analysis, if the Forest Service did lease an allotment for grazing in the watershed, best management practices would be required to prevent degradation of water quality and fish habitat from impacts of grazing. As a result, the ORW designation would not be expected to impact the cost of grazing in the area if it were allowed.

Topic 3: Comments Related to the DSL Parcel

Many people provided specific comments related to the DSL Parcel. This parcel and the implications of ORW designation on it is described in more detail in the Issue Paper and Fiscal Impact Statement.

a. Remove or Include DSL Parcel in ORW designation

One commenter recommended removing the parcel from the proposed ORW designation (Commenter 0880).

Thirty-eight commenters requested the 555 acre Oregon Common School Fund that lies in the North Fork Smith River watershed be included in the ORW designation, or that the designation include all wetlands and tributaries to the North Fork Smith River (mentioned by 38 commenters).

DEQ Response: DEQ concludes that Cedar Creek, which runs through the DSL parcel, qualifies as an ORW. However, DEQ does not think it appropriate that the ORW designation preclude the opportunity for DSL, the state land manager, to decide the best use and fate of this parcel. The original purpose of the state management of the parcel was to generate revenue for the Oregon Common School Fund through timber harvest or sale. It is important to note, however, that even if the designation will not apply in the DSL parcel, any activities in the parcel will need to ensure that there is no degradation of water quality in the downstream reach of Cedar Creek.

DEQ has changed the proposed rule language to exclude the reach of Cedar Creek that flows through the state land parcel from the ORW designation.

b. Insufficient analysis of impacts to DSL Parcel

Four commenters stated that DEQ had not conducted a required exhaustive analysis of potential impacts of ORW designation on timber production, resale value, or school revenue (0109, 0880, 1325, 1326). One of these commenters stated that DEQ had not incorporated associated benefits of logging on the local economy.

DEQ Response: As noted in the response in "3.a" above, DEQ, in consideration of the potential, if uncertain, impact that ORW designation could have on timber production, resale value, or school revenue generated by the DSL parcel, has changed the proposed rule language to exclude the reach of Cedar Creek that flows through the DSL parcel from designation.

c. Comments suggesting that timber value of DSL parcel is lower than DEQ presented

One commenter (0027) suggested that the net timber value of the DSL parcel is low.

One commenter (0079) asked DEQ to estimate and state what the net marginal timber value would be due to an ORW designation. The commenter noted that the timber value should account for stream-side buffers and threatened Coho salmon because Cedar Creek, which flows through the parcel, is a salmon-bearing stream.

Another commenter (0649) suggested that DEQ should relook at its valuation, because the value is likely low due to serpentine soils and unsuitability for harvest.

One commenter (0759) suggested that the DSL parcel was of little commercial value due to steep slopes, ultramafic soils erodible terrain, water quality, endangered species, remoteness and lack of economic feasibility.

DEQ Response: DEQ relied on timber volume and value estimates from ODF, which has conducted a survey of the DSL parcel. The estimate should account for the serpentine soils which appears to prevent growth of trees, particularly in the eastern half of the parcel. Moreover, it should account for stream-side buffers in accordance with the rules governing harvest of state-owned forestland. It also accounts for sensitive species, such as salmon. However, DEQ did not subtract the costs of harvest and transport, so the net revenue to the school fund would be significantly lower than the pond value of the timber. It is uncertain whether harvest of this parcel would actually produce significant revenue for the school fund.

d. ORW Designation would still allow timber harvest

Two commenters stated that ORW designation would still allow for timber harvest, as long as it prevented degradation, as stated by DEQ in its analysis. One noted that it would be possible to harvest the area sustainably without degrading water quality (Commenter 0027). The other commenter reiterated DEQ's suggestion that using forest practices in the State Forest Plan for the Southwest Oregon may be sufficient to prevent degradation of water quality (Commenter 0864).

DEQ Response: As stated in its analysis, DEQ agrees that select or sustainable harvest could occur in the DSL parcel without degrading water quality or water quality values of Cedar Creek and downstream waters. As already noted, DEQ is proposing to exclude the DSL parcel from ORW designation. Any activities occurring in the parcel would still need to ensure that water quality is maintained in surrounding areas that are proposed for ORW designation.

e. DSL parcel could be used for a purpose besides logging

Two commenters noted that the DSL parcel could be used for a purpose other than logging (Commenters 0027, 0079).

DEQ Response: DEQ appreciates these comments and agrees that the parcel could be used for a purpose other than logging including for conservation or outdoor education. DSL staff have indicated that other Common School Fund parcels have been sold for conservation.

Topic 4: Specific Rule Suggestions

f. Errata

One commenter (Gordon Lyford, 0027) suggested the following change to the rule language:

"(f) DEQ may allow an exception to 340-041-0305 (b) through (e) for a defined limited duration if an activity or discharge:"

should be changed to:

"(f) DEQ may allow an exception to 340-041-0305(4)(b) through (e) for a defined limited duration if an activity or discharge:"

DEQ Response: DEQ appreciates this correction and has adjusted the rule language accordingly.

g. Recommended change to OAR 340-041-0305(4)(d)

U.S. EPA (Commenter 0321) suggested that DEQ remove the word "significantly" from the proposed rule language at OAR 340-041-0305(4)(d), as follows:

"(d) No new NPDES discharge or expansion of an existing discharge to waters upstream of or tributary to these water shall be allowed if such discharge would ~~significantly~~ degrade the water quality within these waters."

U.S. EPA recommended this wording change due to its interpretation that federal Outstanding Natural Resource Water only allows for "temporary" and "short term" lowering of water quality, not for long term or permanent lowering.

DEQ Response: DEQ has removed the word "significantly" from the rule language as suggested.

h. Recommended change to proposed rule language at OAR 340-041-0305(f)

U.S. EPA (Commenter 0321) suggested that DEQ make the following additions to the proposed rule language at OAR 340-041-0305(4)(f):

"(f) Provided that any lowering of water quality is temporary and short term; that water quality is maintained at a level that meets applicable water quality criteria; and that existing uses and designated uses are protected, DEQ may allow an exception to 340-041-0305(4)(b) through (e) for a defined limited duration if an activity or discharge:

(A) Is needed to respond to a public health or welfare emergency; or

(B) Is expected to result in the restoration or enhancement of the water quality or ecological integrity of these waters."

DEQ Response: DEQ appreciates EPA's comments and is recommending, in place of the suggested language, deleting provision (4)(f) in its entirety. DEQ's overarching ORW policy at OAR 340-041-0004(8)(c) includes the same requirements as were included in the proposed language. The proposed change should avoid unnecessary duplication of language, while allowing short-term and temporary lowering of water quality only for emergencies or restoration, but not other purposes.

DEQ has adjusted rule language at OAR 340-041-0305(4)(f) as a result of this comment.

Topic 5: Additional Comments

j. Definition of term "natural causes."

U.S. EPA (commenter 0321) commented that the term "natural causes" in the proposed rule language at OAR 340-041-0305(4)(b) was not defined and stated that their presumption is that the term is consistent with the definition of "natural conditions" at OAR 340-041-0002(40). The commenter requested notification if the presumption was incorrect.

DEQ Response: The commenter is correct that the definition of "natural causes" as used in the proposed rule language is included in the natural conditions definition at OAR 340-041-0002(40) which states that natural causes of a lowering of water quality refers to a natural disturbance that impacts water quality until the streamside or watershed recover and re-establish a baseline natural condition.

k. Suggested that water quality testing unnecessary for designation because watershed in reference condition.

One commenter suggested that additional water quality data was not necessary for the designation because the watershed is in reference condition (Commenter 0027).

DEQ Response: DEQ agrees that additional water quality data, while always welcome in its technical analysis, is not necessary for ORW designation based on available information regarding water quality and the condition of the watershed.

l. Soils not suitable for grazing or agriculture

Two commenters noted that the soils of the area were not suitable for grazing (0027, 0862).

DEQ Response: DEQ acknowledges that the Natural Resource Conservation Service's Soil Survey for Curry County indicates that only a small portion (between 2-3%) of the North Fork Smith River watershed in Oregon is underlain by soils considered suitable for grazing and that the soils suitable for grazing are scattered. We will add this information to the issue paper discussion of grazing to support the conclusion that grazing is unlikely to occur in the watershed. As noted in our response to comment 2.j. above and in the Issue Paper and Statement of Fiscal and Economic Impact, DEQ finds that this rule will not impact grazing in the watershed, to the extent that any could occur given physical, logistical, and economic limitations.

m. Introduction of documents into the record.

One commenter (0324) submitted emails with documentation for the record. These include urls for the Southwestern Oregon Watershed and Salmon Protection Act:

- H.R. 310 (https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/310)
- S. 192 (https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/senate-bill/192)

In addition, the commenter attached an article from E&E News and a press release from Oregon Senators Wyden and Merkley on the hearing from the identical bills last year. Finally, the commenter attached a U.S. Forest Service Wild and Scenic River Eligibility Study for Baldface Creek and its tributaries and the related finding that Baldface Creek and its perennial tributaries are eligible to be added to the National Wild and Scenic River system.

DEQ Response: DEQ appreciates the interest of the commenter in introducing these documents and has included them in the record under Appendix 4.

n. Suction dredge mining and instream mining even more restricted than noted in the Issue Paper

One commenter (0324) noted that mining is particularly restricted in the watershed due to multiple restrictions that close the area to new mining claims. The commenter also states that there is only one existing mining claim, on Baldface Creek, that is located where instream mining could take place and which is far from any accessible road. The commenter noted that remaining mining claims in the watershed are for largescale surface or strip mining. The commenter also detailed the history of how the entire area of the watershed has been withdrawn from mining, most recently under Public Land Order No. 7859.

DEQ Response: DEQ acknowledges the comments and the fact that mining has been withdrawn from the watershed under the recent Public Land Order. As a result, DEQ has concluded that there will be no near-term impacts of the ORW designation on mining, although impacts may occur if the mining withdrawal is terminated or expires in 20 years.

o. Comments related to farming methods that do not result in pollution.

One commenter provided testimony related to sustainable farming methods (Commenter 0881).

DEQ Response: This comment is not relevant to this rulemaking.

p. Need for designation in California (0059, 0881, 0886)

Three commenters mentioned the need for a similar designation in California (Commenters 0059, 0881, 0886).

DEQ Response: This comment is not relevant to this rulemaking. This rulemaking is specific to designating the portion of the North Fork Smith River in Oregon as an ORW.

Implementation

Notification

The proposed rules would become effective upon approval by the U.S. EPA. DEQ would notify affected parties by:

- Posting on DEQ's website.
- Emailing interested parties on the following DEQ lists through GovDelivery:
  - Water quality standards
  - Rulemaking
  - DEQ public notices
- Posting notices on Facebook and Twitter
- Distributing a news release
- Emails to stakeholders and interested parties

Compliance and enforcement

- Affected parties –In general, the proposed rule would not affect compliance and enforcement with affected parties. The rule prohibits new or expanded NPDES permits, which have not been assigned to date in the watershed. If there was interest in conducting forest harvest on the DSL parcel, DEQ would work with the Oregon Department of Forestry to ensure that best management practices were utilized which does not degrade water quality within the area of the designation. No other activities which may degrade water quality are known to occur or would occur in the watershed.
- DEQ staff – In general, the proposed rule would not impact DEQ staff, unless there was interest in harvesting the DSL parcel. If this were the case, DEQ's watershed coordinator for the South Coast Basin and non-point staff at DEQ's headquarters would need to work with ODF to ensure that best management practices used for harvest would not degrade water quality.

Measuring, sampling, monitoring and reporting

The proposed rule would not generate additional measuring, sampling, monitoring and reporting requirements.

Systems

The proposed rule would not require changes to DEQ systems.

Training

The proposed rule would not require additional training for DEQ or affected parties.

Five-year review ORS 183.405

Requirement

Oregon law requires DEQ to review new rules within five years after EQC adopts them. The law also exempts some rules from review. DEQ determined whether the rules described in this report are subject to the five-year review. DEQ based its analysis on the law in effect when EQC adopted these rules.

Exemption from five-year rule review

The Administrative Procedures Act exempts all of the proposed rules from the five-year review because the proposed rules would amend or repeal an existing rule.

Draft Rules – with edits highlighted

Key to Identifying Changed Text:

~~Deleted Text~~
New/inserted text
~~Text deleted from one location~~ - and moved to another location

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

WATER POLLUTION

DIVISION 41

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS: BENEFICIAL USES, POLICIES, AND CRITERIA FOR OREGON

340-041-0004

Antidegradation

(1) Purpose. The purpose of the Antidegradation Policy is to guide decisions that affect water quality to prevent ~~such that~~ unnecessary further degradation from new or increased point and nonpoint sources of pollution ~~is prevented~~, and to protect, maintain, and enhance existing surface water quality to ensure the full protection of all existing beneficial uses. The standards and policies set forth in OAR 340-041-0007 through 340-041-0350 ~~are intended to~~ supplement the Antidegradation Policy.

(2) Growth Policy. In order to maintain the quality of waters in the State of Oregon, it is the ~~commission's~~ general policy ~~of the Commission~~ to require that more efficient and effective waste treatment and control accommodate growth and development ~~be accommodated by increased efficiency and effectiveness of waste treatment and control~~ such that measurable future discharged waste loads from existing sources do not exceed presently allowed discharged loads except as provided in section (3) through (9) of this rule.

(3) Nondegradation Discharges. The following new or increased discharges are subject to this d~~D~~ivision. However, because they are not considered degradation of water quality, they are not required to undergo an antidegradation review under this rule:

(a) Discharges Into Existing Mixing Zones. Pollutants discharged into the portion of a water body that has been included in a previous mixing zone for a permitted source, including the zones of initial dilution, are not considered a reduction in water quality, so long as the mixing zone is established in accordance with OAR 340-041-0053, there are no

other overlapping mixing zones from other point sources, and the discharger complies with all effluent limits set out in its NPDES permit.

(b) Water Conservation Activities. An increase in a pollutant concentration is not considered a reduction in water quality so long as the increase occurs as the result of a water conservation activity, the total mass load of the pollutant is not increased, and the concentration increase has no adverse effect on either beneficial uses or threatened or endangered species in the water body.

(c) Temperature. Insignificant temperature increases authorized under OAR 340-041-0028(11) and (12) are not considered a reduction in water quality.

(d) Dissolved Oxygen. Up to a 0.1 mg/l decrease in dissolved oxygen from the upstream end of a stream reach to the downstream end of the reach is not considered a reduction in water quality so long as it has no adverse effects on threatened and endangered species.

(4) Recurring Activities. Since the baseline for applying the antidegradation policy to an individual source is the water quality resulting from the source's currently authorized discharge, and since regularly-scheduled, recurring activities remain subject to water quality standards and the terms and conditions in any applicable federal and state permits, certifications and licenses, the following activities will not be considered new or increasing discharges and will therefore not trigger an antidegradation review under this rule, so long as they do not increase in frequency, intensity, duration or geographical extent:

(a) Rotating grazing pastures,

(b) Agricultural crop rotations, and

(c) Maintenance dredging.

(5) Exemptions to the Antidegradation Requirement. Some activities may, on a short term basis, cause temporary water quality degradation. However, these same activities may also have substantial and desirable environmental benefits. The following activities and situations fall into this category. Such activities and situations remain subject to water quality standards, and must demonstrate that they have minimized adverse aeffects to threatened and endangered species in order to be exempt from the antidegradation review under this rule:

(a) Riparian Restoration Activities. Activities that are intended to restore the geomorphology or riparian vegetation of a water body, or control invasive species need not undergo an antidegradation review so long as the dDepartment determines that there is a net ecological benefit to the restoration activity. Reasonable measures that are consistent with the restoration objectives for the water body must be used to minimize the degradation;

(b) Emergency Situations. The dDirector or a designee may, for a period of time no greater than 6 months, allow lower water quality without an antidegradation review under this rule in order to respond to public health and welfare emergencies (for example, a significant threat of loss of life, personal injury or severe property damage); and

(c) Exceptions. Exceptions authorized by the cCommission or dDepartment under (9) of this rule.

(6) High Quality Waters Policy: Where the existing water quality meets or exceeds those levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife propagation, and recreation in and on the water, and other designated beneficial uses, that level of water quality must be maintained and protected. However, the Environmental Quality Ccommission, after full satisfaction of the intergovernmental coordination and public participation provisions of the continuing planning process, and with full consideration of sections (2) and (9) of this rule, and 340-041-0007(4), may allow a lowering of water quality in these high quality waters if it finds:

(a) No other reasonable alternatives exist except to lower water quality; and

(b) The action is necessary and benefits of the lowered water quality outweigh the environmental costs of the reduced water quality. This evaluation will be conducted in accordance with DEQ's "Antidegradation Policy Implementation Internal Management Directive for NPDES Permits and section 401 water quality certifications," pages 27, and 33-39 (March 2001) incorporated herein by reference;

(c) All water quality standards will be met and beneficial uses protected; and

(d) Federal threatened and endangered aquatic species will not be adversely affected.

(7) Water Quality Limited Waters Policy: Water quality limited waters may not be further degraded except in accordance with paragraphssection (9)(a)(B), (C) and (D) of this rule.

(8) Outstanding Resource Waters Policy. Where existing high quality waters constitute an outstanding State or national resource such as those waters designated as extraordinary resource waters, or as critical habitat areas, the existing water quality and water quality values must be maintained and protected, and classified as "Outstanding Resource Waters of Oregon."

(a) The cCommission may specially designate high quality water bodies to be classified as Outstanding Resource Waters in order to protect the water quality parameters that affect ecological integrity of critical habitat or special water quality values that are vital to the unique character of those water bodies. The dDepartment will develop a screening process and establish a list of nominated water bodies for Outstanding Resource Waters designation in the Biennial Water Quality Status Assessment Report (305(b) Report). The priority water bodies for nomination include:

(A) Those in State and National Parks;

(B) National Wild and Scenic Rivers;

(C) State Scenic Waterways;

(D) Those in State and National Wildlife Refuges; and

(E) Those in federally designated wilderness areas.

(b) The ~~D~~department will bring to the ~~C~~commission a list of water bodies that are proposed for designation as Outstanding Resource Waters at the time of each triennial Water Quality Standards Review; and

(c) When designating Outstanding Resource Waters, the c~~C~~ommission may establish the water quality values to be protected and provide a process for determining what activities are allowed that would not affect the outstanding resource values. After the designation, the c~~C~~ommission may not allow activities that may lower water quality below the level established except on a short term basis to respond to public health and welfare emergencies, or to obtain long-term water quality improvements.

(d) The following are Outstanding Resource Waters of Oregon:

(A) The North Fork Smith River and its tributaries and associated wetlands, South Coast Basin, with the exception of that portion of Cedar Creek within the boundaries of the s~~S~~tate owned parcel at T41S, R11W, Sec. 16 of Curry County. See OAR 340-041-0305(4).

(9) Exceptions. The c~~C~~ommission or ~~D~~department may grant exceptions to this rule so long as the following procedures are met:

(a) In allowing new or increased discharged loads, the c~~C~~ommission or ~~D~~department must make the following findings:

(A) The new or increased discharged load will not cause water quality standards to be violated;

(B) The action is necessary and benefits of the lowered water quality outweigh the environmental costs of the reduced water quality. This evaluation will be conducted in accordance with DEQ's "Antidegradation Policy Implementation Internal Management Directive for NPDES Permits and section 401 water quality certifications," pages 27, and 33-39 (March 2001) incorporated herein by reference; and

(C) The new or increased discharged load will not unacceptably threaten or impair any recognized beneficial uses or adversely affect threatened or endangered species. In making this determination, the c~~C~~ommission or ~~D~~department may rely ~~up~~on the presumption that, if the numeric criteria established to protect specific uses are met, the beneficial uses they were designed to protect are protected. In making this determination the c~~C~~ommission or d~~D~~epartment may also evaluate other s~~S~~tate and federal agency data that would provide information on potential impacts to beneficial uses for which the numeric criteria have not been set;

(D) The new or increased discharged load may not be granted if the receiving stream is classified as being water quality limited under sub-section (a) of the definition of “Water Quality Limited” in OAR 340-041-0002, unless:

(i) The pollutant parameters associated with the proposed discharge are unrelated either directly or indirectly to the parameter(s) causing the receiving stream to violate water quality standards and being designated water quality limited; or

(ii) Total maximum daily loads (TMDLs), waste load allocations (WLAs) load allocations (LAs), and the reserve capacity have been established for the water quality limited receiving stream, ~~; and~~ compliance plans under which enforcement action can be taken have been established, ~~;~~ and there will be sufficient reserve capacity to assimilate the increased load under the established TMDL at the time of discharge; or

(iii) Effective July 1, 1996, in water bodies designated water-quality limited for dissolved oxygen, when establishing WLAs under a TMDL for water bodies meeting the conditions defined in this rule, the d~~D~~epartment may at its discretion provide an allowance for WLAs calculated to result in no measurable reduction of dissolved oxygen (DO). For this purpose, "no measurable reduction" is defined as no more than 0.10 mg/L for a single source and no more than 0.20 mg/L for all anthropogenic activities that influence the water quality limited segment. The allowance applies for surface water DO criteria and for Intergravel dissolved oxygen (IGDO) if a determination is made that the conditions are natural. The allowance for WLAs applies only to surface water 30-day and seven-day means; or

(iv) Under extraordinary circumstances to solve an existing, immediate and critical environmental problem, the c~~C~~ommission or d~~D~~epartment may, after ~~the~~ completing~~on of~~ a TMDL but before the water body has achieved compliance with standards, consider a waste load increase for an existing source on a receiving stream designated water quality limited under sub-section (a) of the definition of “Water Quality Limited” in OAR 340-041-0002. This action must be based on the following conditions:

(I) That TMDLs, WLAs and LAs have been set; and

(II) That a compliance plan under which enforcement actions can be taken has been established and is being implemented on schedule; and

(III) That an evaluation of the requested increased load shows that this increment of load will not have an unacceptable temporary or permanent adverse effect on beneficial uses or adversely affect threatened or endangered species; and

(IV) That any waste load increase granted under subparagraph (iv) of this paragraph is temporary and does not extend beyond the TMDL compliance deadline established for the water body. If this action will result in a permanent load increase, the action must~~has to~~ comply with sub-paragraphs (i) or (ii) of this paragraph.

(b) The activity, expansion, or growth necessitating a new or increased discharge load is consistent with the acknowledged local land use plans as ~~evidenced by~~ a statement of land use compatibility from the appropriate local planning agency establishes.

(c) Oregon's water quality management policies and programs recognize that Oregon's water bodies have a finite capacity to assimilate waste. Unused assimilative capacity is an exceedingly valuable resource that enhances in-stream values and environmental quality in general. Allocation of any unused assimilative capacity should be based on explicit criteria. In addition to the conditions in subsection (a) of this section, the c~~C~~ommission or ~~D~~d~~D~~epartment may consider the following:

(A) Environmental Effects Criteria:

(i) Adverse Out-of-Stream Effects. There may be instances where the non-discharge or limited discharge alternatives may cause greater adverse environmental effects than the increased discharge alternative. An example may be the potential degradation of groundwater from land application of wastes;

(ii) Instream Effects. Total stream loading may be reduced through elimination or reduction of other source discharges or through a reduction in seasonal discharge. A source that replaces other sources, accepts additional waste from less efficient treatment units or systems, or reduces discharge loadings during periods of low stream flow may be permitted an increased discharge load year-round or during seasons of high flow, so long as the loading has no adverse ~~ea~~effect on threatened and endangered species;

(iii) Beneficial Effects. Land application, upland wetlands application, or other non-discharge alternatives for appropriately treated wastewater may replenish groundwater levels and increase streamflow and assimilative capacity during otherwise low streamflow periods.

(B) Economic Effects Criteria. When assimilative capacity exists in a stream, and when it is judged that increased loadings will not have significantly greater adverse environmental effects than other alternatives to increased discharge, the economic effect of increased loading will be considered. Economic effects will be of two general types:

(i) Value of Assimilative Capacity. The assimilative capacity of Oregon's streams is finite, but the potential uses of this capacity are virtually unlimited. Thus it is important that priority be given to those beneficial uses that promise the greatest return (beneficial use) relative to the unused assimilative capacity that might be utilized. In-stream uses that will benefit from reserve assimilative capacity, as well as potential future beneficial use, will be weighed against the economic benefit associated with increased loading;

(ii) Cost of Treatment Technology. The cost of improved treatment technology, non-discharge and limited discharge alternatives may be evaluated.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020, 468B.030, 468B.035 & 468B.048
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468B.030, 468B.035 & 468B.048
Hist.: DEQ 17-2003, f. & cert. ef. 12-9-03; DEQ 2-2007, f. & cert. ef. 3-15-07

340-041-0305

Water Quality Standards and Policies for this Basin

(1) pH (Hydrogen ion concentration) pH values may not fall outside the following ranges:

(a) Estuarine and fresh waters: 6.5-8.5.

(b) Marine waters: 7.0-8.5.

(2) Total Dissolved Solids. Guide concentrations listed below may not be exceeded unless otherwise specifically authorized by DEQ upon such conditions as it may deem necessary

to carry out the general intent of this plan and to protect the beneficial uses set forth in OAR 340-04l-0300: 100.0 mg/l.

(3) Minimum Design Criteria for Treatment and Control of Sewage Wastes:

(a) During periods of low stream flows (approximately May 1 to October 31): Treatment resulting in monthly average effluent concentrations may not ~~to~~ exceed 20 mg/l of BOD and 20 mg/l of SS or equivalent control;

(b) During the period of high stream flows (approximately November 1 to April 30) and for direct ocean discharges: A minimum of secondary treatment or equivalent control and unless otherwise specifically authorized by the Department, operation of all waste treatment and control facilities at maximum practicable efficiency and effectiveness so as to minimize waste discharges to public waters.

(4) Outstanding Resource Waters of Oregon (ORWs)

(a) The North Fork Smith River and its tributaries and associated wetlands, with the exception of that portion of Cedar Creek within the boundaries of the State owned parcel at T41S, R11W, Sec. 16 of Curry County. These streams include but are not limited to the North Fork Smith River, Chrome Creek, Spokane Creek, Fall Creek, Cedar Creek (except as noted above), Horse Creek, Packsaddle Creek, Baldface Creek, Taylor Creek, Biscuit Creek, Wimer Creek, McGee Creek, Cabin Creek, Diamond Creek, and the North Fork Diamond Creek.

(b) The current high water quality, exceptional ecological values, and existing and designated uses of the ORWs identified in this rule ("these waters") must be maintained and protected except as altered by natural causes.

(c) No new NPDES discharge or expansion of an existing discharge to these waters may be allowed.

(d) No new NPDES discharge or expansion of an existing discharge to waters upstream of or tributary to these waters may be allowed if such discharge would degrade the water quality within these waters.

(e) No activities may be allowed that would degrade the existing water quality and ecological characteristics and values of these waters.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020, 468B.030, 468B.035 & 468B.048
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468B.030, 468B.035 & 468B.048
Hist.: DEQ 17-2003, f. & cert. ef. 12-9-03

Draft rules – with edits incorporated

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

WATER POLLUTION

DIVISION 41

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS: BENEFICIAL USES, POLICIES, AND CRITERIA FOR OREGON

340-041-0004

Antidegradation

(1) Purpose. The purpose of the Antidegradation Policy is to guide decisions that affect water quality to prevent unnecessary further degradation from new or increased point and nonpoint sources of pollution, and to protect, maintain, and enhance existing surface water quality to ensure the full protection of all existing beneficial uses. The standards and policies set forth in OAR 340-041-0007 through 340-041-0350 supplement the Antidegradation Policy.

(2) Growth Policy. In order to maintain the quality of waters in the State of Oregon, it is the commission's general policy to require that more efficient and effective waste treatment and control accommodate growth and development such that measurable future discharged waste loads from existing sources do not exceed presently allowed discharged loads except as provided in section (3) through (9) of this rule.

(3) Nondegradation Discharges. The following new or increased discharges are subject to this division. However, because they are not considered degradation of water quality, they are not required to undergo an antidegradation review under this rule:

(a) Discharges Into Existing Mixing Zones. Pollutants discharged into the portion of a water body that has been included in a previous mixing zone for a permitted source, including the zones of initial dilution, are not considered a reduction in water quality, so long as the mixing zone is established in accordance with OAR 340-041-0053, there are no other overlapping mixing zones from other point sources, and the discharger complies with all effluent limits set out in its NPDES permit.

(b) Water Conservation Activities. An increase in a pollutant concentration is not considered a reduction in water quality so long as the increase occurs as the result of a water conservation activity, the total mass load of the pollutant is not increased, and the concentration increase has no adverse effect on either beneficial uses or threatened or endangered species in the water body.

(c) Temperature. Insignificant temperature increases authorized under OAR 340-041-0028(11) and (12) are not considered a reduction in water quality.

(d) Dissolved Oxygen. Up to a 0.1 mg/l decrease in dissolved oxygen from the upstream end of a stream reach to the downstream end of the reach is not considered a reduction in water quality so long as it has no adverse effects on threatened and endangered species.

(4) Recurring Activities. Since the baseline for applying the antidegradation policy to an individual source is the water quality resulting from the source's currently authorized discharge, and since regularly-scheduled, recurring activities remain subject to water quality standards and the terms and conditions in any applicable federal and state permits, certifications and licenses, the following activities will not be considered new or increasing discharges and will therefore not trigger an antidegradation review under this rule, so long as they do not increase in frequency, intensity, duration or geographical extent:

(a) Rotating grazing pastures,

(b) Agricultural crop rotations, and

(c) Maintenance dredging.

(5) Exemptions to the Antidegradation Requirement. Some activities may, on a short term basis, cause temporary water quality degradation. However, these same activities may also have substantial and desirable environmental benefits. The following activities and situations fall into this category. Such activities and situations remain subject to water quality standards and must demonstrate that they have minimized adverse effects to threatened and endangered species in order to be exempt from the antidegradation review under this rule:

(a) Riparian Restoration Activities. Activities that are intended to restore the geomorphology or riparian vegetation of a water body, or control invasive species need not undergo an antidegradation review so long as the department determines that there is a net ecological benefit to the restoration activity. Reasonable measures that are consistent with the restoration objectives for the water body must be used to minimize the degradation;

(b) Emergency Situations. The director or a designee may, for a period of time no greater than 6 months, allow lower water quality without an antidegradation review under this rule in order to respond to public health and welfare emergencies (for example, a significant threat of loss of life, personal injury or severe property damage); and

(c) Exceptions. Exceptions authorized by the commission or department under (9) of this rule.

(6) High Quality Waters Policy: Where the existing water quality meets or exceeds those levels necessary to support fish, shellfish, and wildlife propagation, recreation in and on the water, and other designated beneficial uses, that level of water quality must be maintained and protected. However, the commission, after full satisfaction of the intergovernmental coordination and public participation provisions of the continuing planning process, and with full consideration of sections (2) and (9) of this rule, and 340-041-0007(4), may allow a lowering of water quality in these high quality waters if it finds:

(a) No other reasonable alternatives exist except to lower water quality; and

(b) The action is necessary and benefits of the lowered water quality outweigh the environmental costs of the reduced water quality. This evaluation will be conducted in accordance with DEQ's "Antidegradation Policy Implementation Internal Management Directive for NPDES Permits and section 401 water quality certifications," pages 27, and 33-39 (March 2001) incorporated herein by reference;

(c) All water quality standards will be met and beneficial uses protected; and

(d) Federal threatened and endangered aquatic species will not be adversely affected.

(7) Water Quality Limited Waters Policy: Water quality limited waters may not be further degraded except in accordance with paragraphs (9)(a)(B), (C) and (D) of this rule.

(8) Outstanding Resource Waters Policy. Where existing high quality waters constitute an outstanding State or national resource such as those waters designated as extraordinary resource waters, or as critical habitat areas, the existing water quality and water quality values must be maintained and protected, and classified as "Outstanding Resource Waters of Oregon."

(a) The commission may specially designate high quality water bodies to be classified as Outstanding Resource Waters in order to protect the water quality parameters that affect ecological integrity of critical habitat or special water quality values that are vital to the unique character of those water bodies. The department will develop a screening process and establish a list of nominated water bodies for Outstanding Resource Waters designation in the Biennial Water Quality Status Assessment Report (305(b) Report). The priority water bodies for nomination include:

(A) Those in State and National Parks;

(B) National Wild and Scenic Rivers;

(C) State Scenic Waterways;

(D) Those in State and National Wildlife Refuges; and

(E) Those in federally designated wilderness areas.

(b) The department will bring to the commission a list of water bodies that are proposed for designation as Outstanding Resource Waters at the time of each triennial Water Quality Standards Review; and

(c) When designating Outstanding Resource Waters, the commission may establish the water quality values to be protected and provide a process for determining what activities are allowed that would not affect the outstanding resource values. After the designation, the commission may not allow activities that may lower water quality below the level established except on a short term basis to respond to public health and welfare emergencies, or to obtain long-term water quality improvements.

(d) The following are Outstanding Resource Waters of Oregon:

(A) The North Fork Smith River and its tributaries and associated wetlands, South Coast Basin, with the exception of that portion of Cedar Creek within the boundaries of the state owned parcel at T41S, R11W, Sec. 16 of Curry County. See OAR 340-041-0305(4).

(9) Exceptions. The commission or department may grant exceptions to this rule so long as the following procedures are met:

(a) In allowing new or increased discharged loads, the commission or department must make the following findings:

(A) The new or increased discharged load will not cause water quality standards to be violated;

(B) The action is necessary and benefits of the lowered water quality outweigh the environmental costs of the reduced water quality. This evaluation will be conducted in accordance with DEQ's "Antidegradation Policy Implementation Internal Management Directive for NPDES Permits and section 401 water quality certifications," pages 27, and 33-39 (March 2001) incorporated herein by reference; and

(C) The new or increased discharged load will not unacceptably threaten or impair any recognized beneficial uses or adversely affect threatened or endangered species. In making this determination, the commission or department may rely on the presumption that, if the numeric criteria established to protect specific uses are met, the beneficial uses they were designed to protect are protected. In making this determination the commission or department may also evaluate other state and federal agency data that would provide information on potential impacts to beneficial uses for which the numeric criteria have not been set;

(D) The new or increased discharged load may not be granted if the receiving stream is classified as being water quality limited under sub-section (a) of the definition of “Water Quality Limited” in OAR 340-041-0002, unless:

(i) The pollutant parameters associated with the proposed discharge are unrelated either directly or indirectly to the parameter(s) causing the receiving stream to violate water quality standards and being designated water quality limited; or

(ii) Total maximum daily loads (TMDLs), waste load allocations (WLAs) load allocations (LAs), and the reserve capacity have been established for the water quality limited receiving stream, compliance plans under which enforcement action can be taken have been established, and there will be sufficient reserve capacity to assimilate the increased load under the established TMDL at the time of discharge; or

(iii) Effective July 1, 1996, in water bodies designated water-quality limited for dissolved oxygen, when establishing WLAs under a TMDL for water bodies meeting the conditions defined in this rule, the department may at its discretion provide an allowance for WLAs calculated to result in no measurable reduction of dissolved oxygen (DO). For this purpose, "no measurable reduction" is defined as no more than 0.10 mg/L for a single source and no more than 0.20 mg/L for all anthropogenic activities that influence the water quality limited segment. The allowance applies for surface water DO criteria and for Intergravel

dissolved oxygen (IGDO) if a determination is made that the conditions are natural. The allowance for WLAs applies only to surface water 30-day and seven-day means; or

(iv) Under extraordinary circumstances to solve an existing, immediate and critical environmental problem, the commission or department may, after completing a TMDL but before the water body has achieved compliance with standards, consider a waste load increase for an existing source on a receiving stream designated water quality limited under sub-section (a) of the definition of "Water Quality Limited" in OAR 340-041-0002. This action must be based on the following conditions:

(I) That TMDLs, WLAs and LAs have been set; and

(II) That a compliance plan under which enforcement actions can be taken has been established and is being implemented on schedule; and

(III) That an evaluation of the requested increased load shows that this increment of load will not have an unacceptable temporary or permanent adverse effect on beneficial uses or adversely affect threatened or endangered species; and

(IV) That any waste load increase granted under subparagraph (iv) of this paragraph is temporary and does not extend beyond the TMDL compliance deadline established for the water body. If this action will result in a permanent load increase, the action must comply with sub-paragraphs (i) or (ii) of this paragraph.

(b) The activity, expansion, or growth necessitating a new or increased discharge load is consistent with the acknowledged local land use plans as a statement of land use compatibility from the appropriate local planning agency establishes.

(c) Oregon's water quality management policies and programs recognize that Oregon's water bodies have a finite capacity to assimilate waste. Unused assimilative capacity is an exceedingly valuable resource that enhances in-stream values and environmental quality in general. Allocation of any unused assimilative capacity should be based on explicit criteria. In addition to the conditions in subsection (a) of this section, the commission or department may consider the following:

(A) Environmental Effects Criteria:

(i) Adverse Out-of-Stream Effects. There may be instances where the non-discharge or limited discharge alternatives may cause greater adverse environmental effects than the increased discharge alternative. An example may be the potential degradation of groundwater from land application of wastes;

(ii) Instream Effects. Total stream loading may be reduced through elimination or reduction of other source discharges or through a reduction in seasonal discharge. A source that replaces other sources, accepts additional waste from less efficient treatment units or systems, or reduces discharge loadings during periods of low stream flow may be permitted an increased discharge load year-round or during seasons of high flow, so long as the loading has no adverse effect on threatened and endangered species;

(iii) Beneficial Effects. Land application, upland wetlands application, or other non-discharge alternatives for appropriately treated wastewater may replenish groundwater levels and increase streamflow and assimilative capacity during otherwise low streamflow periods.

(B) Economic Effects Criteria. When assimilative capacity exists in a stream, and when it is judged that increased loadings will not have significantly greater adverse environmental effects than other alternatives to increased discharge, the economic effect of increased loading will be considered. Economic effects will be of two general types:

(i) Value of Assimilative Capacity. The assimilative capacity of Oregon's streams is finite, but the potential uses of this capacity are virtually unlimited. Thus it is important that priority be given to those beneficial uses that promise the greatest return (beneficial use) relative to the unused assimilative capacity that might be utilized. In-stream uses that will benefit from reserve assimilative capacity, as well as potential future beneficial use, will be weighed against the economic benefit associated with increased loading;

(ii) Cost of Treatment Technology. The cost of improved treatment technology, non-discharge and limited discharge alternatives may be evaluated.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020, 468B.030, 468B.035 & 468B.048
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468B.030, 468B.035 & 468B.048
Hist.: DEQ 17-2003, f. & cert. ef. 12-9-03; DEQ 2-2007, f. & cert. ef. 3-15-07

340-041-0305

Water Quality Standards and Policies for this Basin

(1) pH (Hydrogen ion concentration) pH values may not fall outside the following ranges:

(a) Estuarine and fresh waters: 6.5-8.5.

(b) Marine waters: 7.0-8.5.

(2) Total Dissolved Solids. Guide concentrations listed below may not be exceeded unless otherwise specifically authorized by DEQ upon such conditions as it may deem necessary to carry out the general intent of this plan and to protect the beneficial uses set forth in OAR 340-04l-0300: 100.0 mg/l.

(3) Minimum Design Criteria for Treatment and Control of Sewage Wastes:

(a) During periods of low stream flows (approximately May 1 to October 31): Treatment resulting in monthly average effluent concentrations may not exceed 20 mg/l of BOD and 20 mg/l of SS or equivalent control;

(b) During the period of high stream flows (approximately November 1 to April 30) and for direct ocean discharges: A minimum of secondary treatment or equivalent control and unless otherwise specifically authorized by the Department, operation of all waste

treatment and control facilities at maximum practicable efficiency and effectiveness so as to minimize waste discharges to public waters.

(4) Outstanding Resource Waters of Oregon (ORWs)

(a) The North Fork Smith River and its tributaries and associated wetlands, with the exception of that portion of Cedar Creek within the boundaries of the State owned parcel at T41S, R11W, Sec. 16 of Curry County. These streams include but are not limited to the North Fork Smith River, Chrome Creek, Spokane Creek, Fall Creek, Cedar Creek (except as noted above), Horse Creek, Packsaddle Creek, Baldface Creek, Taylor Creek, Biscuit Creek, Wimer Creek, McGee Creek, Cabin Creek, Diamond Creek, and the North Fork Diamond Creek.

(b) The current high water quality, exceptional ecological values, and existing and designated uses of the ORWs identified in this rule ("these waters") must be maintained and protected except as altered by natural causes.

(c) No new NPDES discharge or expansion of an existing discharge to these waters may be allowed.

(d) No new NPDES discharge or expansion of an existing discharge to waters upstream of or tributary to these waters may be allowed if such discharge would degrade the water quality within these waters.

(e) No activities may be allowed that would degrade the existing water quality and ecological characteristics and values of these waters.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020, 468B.030, 468B.035 & 468B.048
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468B.030, 468B.035 & 468B.048
Hist.: DEQ 17-2003, f. & cert. ef. 12-9-03

Issue Paper

Designation of the North Fork Smith River as an Outstanding Resource Water

Submitted by:

By: Aron Borok

January 2017

Water Quality Standards and Assessment
811 SW 6th Avenue
Portland, OR 97204
Phone: 503-229-5050
800-452-4011
Fax: 503-229-5850
Contact: Aron Borok
borok.aron@deq.state.or.us
www.oregon.gov/DEQ

DEQ is a leader in restoring, maintaining and enhancing the quality of Oregon's air, land and water.

State of Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

This report prepared by:

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
700 NE Multnomah St., 6th Floor
Portland, OR 97232
1-800-452-4011
www.oregon.gov/deq

Contact:
Aron Borok
503-229-5050

I would like to acknowledge the support of Pam Blake, Roxann Nayar and Debra Sturdevant for providing information and review for this report. In addition, I also want to thank Michelle Bamberger and Raquel Rancier at the Oregon Department of Water Resources, Sue Maiyo and Chris Park at the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest, Todd Confer of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Alydda Mangelsdorf at the California Water Resources Board for providing information used in the report.

Table of Contents

1. Background 57
Objectives of the Rulemaking 57
Petition to Designate the North Fork Smith River an Outstanding Resource Water 57
What is an Outstanding Resource Water? 58
2. Existing Protections and Related Processes 59
Existing Protections 59
Wild and Scenic River 59
Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area 59
Late Successional Reserves under the 1994 Forest Plan 59
Roadless Area 60
Suction Dredge Mining Moratorium 60
Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest Management Goals 60
Proposed Restrictions or Restrictions in Process 60
Federal Legislation and Proposed Mineral Withdrawal 60
Oregon Water Resources Department Rulemaking 60
3. Analysis of Proposed ORW Designation 61
Summary of Overall Findings 61
1995 ORW Issue Paper 62
Technical Analysis 62
Setting 62

Outstanding Values 63
Significant Water Quality Parameters and Adequacy of Limnological Data 64
Technical Feasibility 68
Policy Analysis 69
Need for the designation 69
Ramifications of an ORW designation 69
Managerial Feasibility 73
Conclusion 74
4. Bibliography 74

1. Background

Objectives of the Rulemaking

The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality is conducting a rulemaking process for rules proposed by a petition to amend the state's water quality standards. Specifically, the proposed rules would designate the Oregon portion of the North Fork Smith River, its tributaries and associated wetlands[3] as Outstanding Resource Waters under the Clean Water Act. The proposed rules also contain provisions to ensure that the current high water quality and ecological values and existing beneficial uses of these waters are maintained.

Petition to Designate the North Fork Smith River an Outstanding Resource Water

Feb. 23, 2016, a citizen submitted a petition to the Environmental Quality Commission and DEQ on behalf of a group of conservation and fishing organizations to designate the North Fork Smith River as an Outstanding Resource Water. State regulations require the EQC to consider the petition within 90 days and either deny the petition, direct DEQ to initiate rulemaking proceedings, or deny the petition and direct DEQ to take other action.

The petition proposed amendments to DEQ's antidegradation rule at OAR 340-041-0004 designating the North Fork Smith River and its tributaries Outstanding Resource Waters. In addition, the petition proposes amending the basin-specific criteria for the South Coast Basin at OAR 340-041-0305 as follows:

1) The North Fork Smith River and all of its tributaries and wetlands are ORWs.
2) The high water quality, ecological values, and existing and designated uses of these waters shall be maintained;
3) DEQ shall not allow new or expanded National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permitted discharges to these waters, upstream waters, or tributaries to these waters;
4) No activities shall be allowed that would degrade the water quality, ecological characteristics or values of these waters;

DEQ provided an opportunity for the public to submit comments on the petition[4] and received comments from more than 1000 people supporting the petition. These comments noted the qualities and values of the North Fork Smith River including its exceptional water quality and clarity, pristine nature, and lack of dams. Commenters also noted the river's valuable fisheries, including the Coho salmon, a threatened species in the Southern Oregon and Northern California coastal region, unique geology, rare wetland plants, recreational opportunities, and natural beauty. Some commenters also noted the importance of the North Fork Smith River to downstream users including tribes and as a source of drinking water to several communities. Commenters also stated that the ORW designation was needed to protect the river from potential mining and logging impacts and to protect it for future generations.

DEQ also received comments from more than 10 parties opposing the petition. In summary, the comments stated that:

- The ORW designation is unnecessary to protect water quality of the North Fork Smith River;
- The petition bypasses the ORW screening process outlined in DEQ's antidegradation regulations;

[3] Unless otherwise noted, references in this paper to the "NF Smith River" refers to the portion of the North Fork Smith River within Oregon and its tributaries.

[4] OAR 137-001-0070(3)

- The ORW designation is inconsistent with the management plan for the Rogue River National Forest;
- The designation may restrict timber harvest and grazing and prevent economic opportunity;
- The designation creates impediments to mining, eliminates the ability to obtain new water rights, eliminates activities with minor impacts that would not violate water quality standards; and
- The activities of dredge miners, which might be restricted, do more environmental good than harm.

DEQ staff presented information to the EQC on April 20, 2016, about the petition and the public comments received. At the meeting, the EQC directed DEQ to conduct rulemaking on the proposed rule language in the petition. In addition, the EQC directed DEQ to use the technical analyses from DEQ's June 1995 ORW Implementation Plan (DEQ 1995) in evaluating the proposed ORW designation for the North Fork Smith River. Section 3 of this issue paper contains DEQ's evaluation of this proposal relative to the 1995 ORW Implementation Plan.

What is an Outstanding Resource Water?

Oregon's water quality standards define three classifications of state waters: water quality limited waters, high quality waters and ORWs. ORWs are defined under OAR 340-041-0022(44) as, ". . . high quality waters that have extraordinary or unique character or ecological value, or are critical habitat areas, such that they constitute an outstanding state or national resource."[5] DEQ's antidegradation policy requires that the special water quality and ecological values of ORWs must be protected.[6] The petition proposes to designate the North Fork Smith River as an ORW and to add rules to ensure that these waters are protected.

DEQ has never proposed to designate any water as an ORW. In the 1990s, DEQ received a petition from several entities proposing to designate several water bodies as ORWs. Although DEQ prepared an analysis to determine whether these water bodies qualified as ORWs, the agency did not move forward with rulemaking.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has acknowledged that certain waters may have unique water quality characteristics that go above and beyond what is considered a "high quality" (or Tier 2) water under federal antidegration requirements. For these unique waters, federal antidegradation regulations require that water quality be maintained. Examples of such waters mentioned in federal regulations include ". . .waters of national and state parks and wildlife refuges and waters of exceptional recreational or ecological significance.[7]" Oregon's antidegradation policy notes that priorities for ORW designation could include National and Scenic Rivers, State Scenic Waterways and waters in federally designated wilderness areas, in addition to those mentioned in federal policy.

The rules proposed in the petition are similar to those of other states. The rules would require that the existing water quality and ecological values of the North Fork Smith River, its tributaries and associated wetlands, be maintained and protected. The proposed rules also prohibit any new or expanded permitted discharge under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. As DEQ currently has not assigned any NPDES coverage in the North Fork Smith River or its tributaries, this requirement would restrict any NPDES discharges if the rule is adopted. In addition, the rule restricts any activities ". . . that would degrade the existing water quality and ecological characteristics" of

[5] OAR 340-041-0002(44)
[6] OAR 340-041-0004(8)
[7] 40 CFR § 131.12(3)

the waters of the North Fork Smith River watershed. This restriction would cover activities not otherwise covered by an NPDES permit, including grazing. These activities may be allowed under the ORW designation as long as best management practices are used to prevent the activity from degrading the existing water quality or ecological values. The U.S. Forest Service is the primary landowner in this area. Under its existing Memorandum of Understanding with DEQ, the U.S. Forest Service would be responsible for ensuring that such activities do not lower water quality. Finally, the rule would allow some temporary exceptions to prohibiting lowering water quality for emergency purposes or activities that would enhance water quality, such as restoration activities.

2. Existing Protections and Related Processes

The North Fork Smith River watershed already is subject to a number of existing protections that limit activities there. Moreover, in addition to designating the Oregon portion of the North Fork Smith River as an ORW, other processes are underway that may also provide protections to the Smith River in the future.

Existing Protections

Wild and Scenic River

In 1988 the U.S. Congress added the North Fork Smith River in Oregon to the Wild and Scenic River System. That designation was based on the river's nationally outstanding water quality, fisheries, and scenic values. According to the U.S. Forest Service's Wild and Scenic River Management Plan for Oregon's North Fork Smith River, the outstanding water quality of the river in Oregon is, ". . . an integral part of the Smith River system overall.[8]" The plan also found that the North Fork Smith River in Oregon is outstandingly remarkable ". . . due to its substantial contribution to the world-class fishery of the greater Smith River." (U.S. Forest Service 2003). The purpose of the Wild and Scenic River Act is to preserve rivers, ". . . in free-flowing condition, and that they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.[9]"

Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area

In 1964, Congress designated the Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area in southern Oregon. The area includes the headwaters of the North Fork Smith River. About one third of the North Fork Smith River watershed in Oregon lies within the Wilderness Area. Within the area of the watershed classified as wilderness, use or caching of motorized equipment and equipment used for mechanical transport is prohibited, including motor vehicles and motorboats. In addition, a person may not possess or store hay in the area and groups of people of more than 12 may not use the area overnight.

Late Successional Reserves under the 1994 Forest Plan

Under the 1994 Northwest Forest Plan, all of the North Fork Smith River watershed outside of the Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area and the area designated as a Wild and Scenic River was designated as a Late-Successional Reserve. The purpose of LSRs is to protect and enhance conditions of late-successional and old-growth forest ecosystems that serve as a habitat for late-successional and old-growth forest related species[10]. Stand management and silviculture in LSRs are geared toward

[8] https://www.rivers.gov/rivers/smith-nf.php
[9] Public Law 90-542; 16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.
[10] http://www.reo.gov/general/definitions_i-m.htm#L. Accessed October 25, 2016.

encouraging development of old growth characteristics through thinning and managing understory to encourage growth of large trees, underplanting and understory vegetation removal to encourage multi-story stands, killing trees to make stands and large woody debris, reforestation, and prescribed fire (U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management 2001). Programmed timber harvest is not allowed in these areas.

Roadless Area

About 55 percent of the area of the North Fork Smith River watershed in Oregon, about 81 percent of the area outside of the Kalmiopsis Wilderness, is classified as a Roadless Area by the Siskiyou National Forest.[11] In these areas, the 2001 Roadless Rule prohibits road construction and reconstruction.[12] In addition, timber harvest is prohibited in these areas with limited exceptions.[13]

Suction Dredge Mining Moratorium

In 2013, the Oregon Legislature passed Senate Bill 838, finding that motorized mining in and directly adjacent to the beds and banks of Oregon's rivers and streams can pose significant risks to Oregon's natural resources and cultural resources. Based on these concerns, SB 838 imposed a moratorium on motorized mining for gold, silver and other precious metals that went into effect on Jan. 2, 2016, and lasts until Jan. 2, 2021. The moratorium covers the North Fork Smith River, a portion of Chrome Creek near its mouth, Baldface Creek and Cedar Creek.[14]

Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest Management Goals

Consistent with the Wilderness Area, Wild and Scenic and Roadless Area designations in the North Fork Smith River watershed, the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest has established management goals in the area. (U.S. Forest Service 2003.) These management goals prohibit mineral extraction and tree harvest other than for trail maintenance and public safety. The goals also limit road development to that needed for maintenance. Boating use also is limited to two trips per day with no more than six people per trip.

Proposed Restrictions or Restrictions in Process

Federal Legislation and Mineral Withdrawal

The Southwestern Oregon Watershed and Salmon Protection Act of 2015, S. 346 and H.R. 682, was introduced to Congress on February 3, 2015. The Act was reintroduced in the new Congressional session on January 25, 2017 as S. 192 and H.R. 310. The Act proposes to withdraw certain lands from all forms of mineral entry, appropriation, or disposal, including all areas of the North Fork Smith River watershed in Oregon not already designated as a wilderness area. Congress has yet to move forward on the legislation. Meanwhile, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Land and Minerals Management signed and finalized a 20-year mineral withdrawal on January 13, 2017. It's possible that mining could occur in the area only if: 1) the withdrawal expires after 20 years or is rescinded; 2) mineral claims are validated; and 3) mining isn't otherwise restricted by the proposed ORW designation or the proposed rulemaking by the Oregon Water Resource Department described below.

---

[11] http://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/fsmrs_072581.pdf
[12] 66(9) Fed. Reg. 3244
[13] 36 CFR §294.13
[14] http://geo.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=dc4dc06dbaa4435aaf62ff948cc226a4

Oregon Water Resources Department Rulemaking

The Oregon Water Resources Commission received a petition from the same group that petitioned the EQC. The petition asked for a rulemaking to withdraw all of the unappropriated waters of the North Fork Smith River watershed, including groundwater and surface water, from further appropriations including exempt uses, except for instream uses. The Water Resources Commission directed the Water Resources Department to move forward to propose rules that classify the surface waters in the North Fork Smith River Watershed for human consumption, livestock, and instream public uses including pollution abatement, fish life, wildlife, and recreation. The proposed classification has the effect of restricting new water rights to those uses that are specified by the classification. No other uses are allowed, except water uses that do not require a water right, alternative reservoirs, and other uses as allowed by law or the Water Resources Commission approves.

The Water Resources Department published a Draft Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on Sept. 2, 2016. WRD plans to present final rules to the Water Resources Commission later in 2017.

3. Analysis of Proposed ORW Designation

Summary of Overall Findings

The following section describes DEQ's analysis of the petitioners' proposed designation of the North Fork Smith River as an ORW. The state antidegradation policy outlines requirements for such designations and DEQ's 1995 ORW Implementation Plan provides an example for evaluating proposed designations. As described below, DEQ has concluded that the North Fork Smith River, its tributaries and associated wetlands constitute an outstanding state and regional resource that should be classified as Outstanding Resource Waters and that the proposed rule language in the petition to DEQ and EQC would protect these waters. DEQ also recommends excluding from ORW designation the portion of Cedar Creek and its tributaries that lie within the 555 acre parcel owned by the state of Oregon and managed by the Department of State Lands on behalf of the Oregon Common School Fund. This will allow existing state processes to determine how this parcel will be managed in the future, while still ensuring that water quality upstream and downstream of the parcel is maintained.

DEQ's antidegradation policy specifically highlights that priorities for ORW nomination include National Wild and Scenic Rivers and waters in federally designated wilderness areas.[15] The entirety of the North Fork Smith River in Oregon is designated as either wild or scenic and much of the upper watershed lies within the Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area.

In summary, DEQ finds that the analysis supports the proposed designation of the North Fork Smith River, and its tributaries and associated wetlands as ORWs for the following reasons:

- Outstanding values of the North Fork Smith River include its outstanding clarity and pristine habitat for Coho salmon, listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act, and other species. Moreover, its *Darlingtonia* wetlands support five rare species of plants protected by a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Conservation Agreement.
- The waters of the North Fork Smith River in Oregon are critical to supporting unique botanical ecosystems, fisheries, drinking water supplies in California, and recreational and

[15] OAR 340-041-0004(8)(a)(B) and (E)

tourism activities. In particular, DEQ finds that the North Fork Smith River is a river of exceptional recreational significance.

- The remote location and lack of access to the North Fork Smith River watershed, as well as management plans by the U.S. Forest Service, makes protecting the outstanding water quality and habitat value of the area technically feasible.
- ORW designation, in addition to other processes underway by Oregon, California and the U.S. Forest Service, will ensure the watershed's protection into the future.
- Proposed mining in the area has the potential to discharge pollution to the waters proposed for ORW designation, which could impact water quality, endangered species, and recreational use in the watershed, as well as drinking and agricultural water supplies downstream.
- Under current restrictions, there are likely to be no near-term impacts of ORW designation for grazing, mining and forestry, as these activities do not currently occur in the watershed, and the designation would likely benefit recreational businesses and users.

1995 ORW Issue Paper

In 1995, DEQ developed an Issue Paper with an Implementation Plan for designating several Oregon waterbodies as ORWs. The issue paper included an evaluation of each of the nine waterbodies considered. The technical analyses included the following elements:

- **Setting**. A general description of the water body.
- **Outstanding values.** Values, such as water quality and the presence of threatened, endangered, or unique species.
- **Significant water quality parameters.** Special water quality information, such as clarity, temperature, etc.
- **Adequacy of limnological data.** The extent of available water quality data.
- **Technical feasibility.** Is it technically feasible to maintain and protect the significant water quality parameters given current standards and protections?

In addition, the Issue Paper included a policy analysis with the following information for each waterbody:

- **Need.** Description of any risks to the waterbody.
- **Ramifications.** General impacts of the ORW designation.
- **Managerial feasibility.** Description of the feasibility of protecting the area given the management and ownership of the land

As EQC directed, in the following sections, DEQ has included the same types of analyses for the North Fork Smith River as those used in the 1995 Issue Paper.

Technical Analysis

Setting

The headwaters of the North Fork Smith River emerge from the west side of Chetco Peak (elevation 4,672). From the headwaters, the North Fork Smith flows south, joining the Middle Fork Smith River at Gasquet, California, about 10 miles south of the state line, then joins the mainstem Smith

River at Hiouchi. The mainstem Smith River winds through Del Norte County, California, and flows into the Pacific Ocean near the community of Smith River, approximately 13 miles north of Crescent City and 3.5 miles south of the Oregon border. Gasquet, California uses the North Fork Smith River as a drinking water source. Hiouchi and Crescent City, California, as well as Redwood State and National Parks, use the mainstem river for municipal drinking water.

The North Fork Smith River watershed in Oregon includes 57 percent (comprised of 57,990 acres/91 square miles) of the entire North Fork Smith River watershed. With the exception of 555 acres of Oregon Common School Trust lands, this entire portion of the watershed lies within the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest. Only 1 percent of the watershed lies in the snow pack zone, with 46 percent of the watershed in the transient snow zone, 2,500 to 4,000 feet. The North Fork Smith River watershed receives high rainfall with 100 to 150 inches of annual precipitation. In addition to the mainstem North Fork Smith River, the watershed includes approximately 42 miles of tributaries. Main tributaries include Baldface Creek, which drains much of the eastern portion of the North Fork Smith River watershed, and Chrome Creek, which drains much of the northern portion of the watershed.[16]

The remoteness, difficult access, and the absence of arable farm or grazing land in the North Fork Smith River watershed has limited extensive development. There are no residences. Much of the watershed lies within the Kalmiopsis Wilderness and another large portion is roadless area. The remainder of the watershed on U.S. Forest Service land has been designated as Late-Successional Reserve under the 1994 Northwest Forest Plan (USFS and BLM 1994, as cited in Maiyo and Morneau 2015). Road development and timber harvest is very scattered and minimal throughout the lower portion of the watershed and outside of this wilderness.

Erosion and landslide activity in the watershed is primarily natural. Cedar Creek, Chrome Creek and Baldface Creek all have numerous natural failures and highly unstable inner gorges. There are also several large, ancient landslide forms in all these drainages (Siskiyou National Forest 1995). The U.S. Forest Service predicted higher rates of erosion for five to 15 years following the Biscuit Fire (Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest 2004), followed by increased stability.

Outstanding Values

Water quality

The North Fork Smith River and its tributaries are reported to have exceptionally high water quality by users and by the U.S. Forest Service, which has identified it as a Key Watershed under the Aquatic Conservation Strategy. The entire stretch of the North Fork Smith River was designated as wild and scenic in 1988. The two wild sections extend from the headwaters to Horse Creek and from Baldface Creek to the Oregon/California state line. The portion between Horse Creek and Baldface Creek is classified as scenic. The waters are often reported as having outstanding clarity and color.

Water quality data for the North Fork Smith River is scarce. A few samples taken by DEQ show clear water and a healthy biological community. Monitoring in Chrome Creek, a major tributary, and downstream in the Middle Fork Smith River, shows very low levels of turbidity, dissolved solids and nutrients. There are no pollutant sources, as the area is undeveloped and largely inaccessible. As a result, DEQ finds that it is reasonable to conclude that the water quality is outstanding and essential to protecting the ecology and recreational values of the watershed.

[16] The Baldface Creek watershed includes Biscuit Creek, namesake of the 2002 Biscuit Fire, which burned 500,000 acres of the surrounding area, including much of the NF Smith River watershed.

The waters of the North Fork Smith River in Oregon are critical to supporting unique botanical ecosystems, fisheries, drinking water, and recreation and tourism.

Fisheries and wildlife

The North Fork Smith River and its tributaries support salmon and steelhead fisheries. The river provides habitat for Chinook salmon, Coho salmon, steelhead, sea-run cutthroat trout and resident rainbow and cutthroat trout. It is recognized as a highly productive salmon habitat, particularly for anadromous cutthroat trout (Siskiyou National Forest 1995). Because of the high fisheries value, the North Fork Smith River watershed, including Baldface Creek, is designated a Tier-One Key Watershed under the Northwest Forest Plan. It is also identified as an important watershed for the recovery of Coho salmon listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act in the Southern Oregon and Northern California unit. The North American Salmon Stronghold Partnership, a coalition of federal, state, and tribal governments and private groups, identified the Smith River as a salmon stronghold for Coho, steelhead, and Chinook salmon.[17]

The North Fork Smith River watershed also supports rare and unique plant species that grow in wetland areas such as wet meadows, riparian areas, fens, springs and seeps, and are dependent on the hydrologic regimes of these wetlands. One example is the rare serpentine *Darlingtonia.* The U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have entered into a Conservation Agreement to identify, inventory and protect the unique wetland habitats that support five rare plant species of concern that live in the *Darlingtonia* wetlands in the North Fork Smith River (Hoover, et al. 2006).

Protected, threatened, or endangered terrestrial species in the area include spotted owls, wolverines and common and California mountain king snakes (Siskiyou National Forest 1995). Other species listed on Oregon's sensitive species list that are likely present in the North Fork Smith Watershed include fisher, American marten, ringtail, Townsend's big-eared bat, California myotis, fringed myotis, long-legged myotis, hoary bat, silver-haired bat, pallid bat, coastal tailed frog, Western toad, northern red-legged frog, foothill yellow-legged frog, Southern torrent salamander, Del Norte salamander, clouded salamander, and black salamander (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife 2008).

Recreation

The North Fork Smith River is part of a river system that provides water-related recreation and tourism activities, including fishing, whitewater kayaking and rafting, hiking, swimming and camping. The North Fork Smith River is viewed as a challenging and remote kayak run (U.S. Forest Service 2003). Although lack of access limits use, one recreational business has noted that their kayak tours are expanding from 15 user-days in 2015 to 34 in 2016 and they plan to expand to 100 user-days within five years. The river also attracts naturalists and researchers due to the unique geology and rare plants. The Smith River is known regionally and nationally for these recreational and research opportunities.

Significant Water Quality Parameters and Adequacy of Limnological Data

Water quality data

[17] https://www.wildsalmoncenter.org/content/uploads/2016/02/CA-Stronghold-map-June-2010-Approved.pdf. Accessed October 5, 2016.

The North Fork Smith River is particularly noted for its outstanding clarity and light blue color. The U.S. Forest Service has noted that the amount of fine sediment and organic matter is low and that turbidity clears quickly following storms and landslides (Siskiyou National Forest, 1995).

DEQ has collected few water samples from the North Fork Smith River. One turbidity reading taken in 2007 was reported as less than 1 Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Two samples taken in 1999 and 2007 from Chrome Creek, a tributary within the area being proposed for ORW designation, also were reported as less than 1 NTU.

In addition, turbidity on two dates collected from the Middle Fork Smith River 1.9 miles south of the mouth of the North Fork Smith River were less than 0.2 NTU (Table 1). A 1983 Environmental Impact Statement related to mining of Gasquet Mountain indicated that turbidity of the mainstem Smith River near Crescent City ranged from 0 to 200 NTU, with high values associated with heavy rainfall. The report also characterized water quality of the Smith River as "very good." (Six Rivers National Forest and County of Del Norte 1983). The data reported here are far downstream of the North Fork Smith River in Oregon, but are included to provide insight into the clarity of waters upstream.

The Gasquet Mountain Mining Environmental Impact Statement also included metals data taken from the mouth of the North Fork Smith River, which is located in California approximately 10 miles from where it leaves Oregon. These data are included in Table 2. While a copper and lead values are above estimated calculated criteria, these are naturally occurring earth metals and are most likely levels for the proposed for ORWs are from natural sources. There are no discharges or development in the watershed that would be a likely source of these metals.

DEQ conducted stream surveys from the North Fork Smith River upstream of Chrome Creek in July 1993 and September 2007. DEQ used a data logger to measure temperature near the mouth of Chrome Creek throughout summer and early fall, 1999. That data showed temperatures at the higher range of that being supportive of salmonids. However, during times of higher temperatures, juvenile coho salmon and steelhead, and cutthroat trout would primarily rear in tributaries with cooler water and juvenile Chinook salmon have mostly migrated downstream to the North Fork Smith River estuary (*pers. comm.,* Todd Confer, ODFW, 10/21/2016).
The Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest, as the primary land manager in the watershed, published a watershed analysis in 1997, which was updated in 2004 after the Biscuit Fire. Data on turbidity or water clarity is generally summary in nature. The U.S. Forest Service has reported temperature data from the North Fork Smith River, noting that the 7-day Average Daily Maximum temperature in 1994 was 78°F at the mouth of Baldface Creek and 72°F in the North Fork Smith River upstream of Baldface Creek. This temperature is near the thermal tolerance of salmonids, however the water quality was deemed unaffected by human activities. Despite the temperatures at the upper range of optimal for salmonids, the watershed still supports a robust salmonid population.

Table 1. Water Quality Data, Middle Fork Smith River, 1.9 miles below mouth of North Fork Smith River. (Source: California Data Exchange Network)

Analyte	Units	5/24/02 Results	7/23/03 Results	Notes
pH	**pH**	**8.3**	**8.52**	
Specific Conductivity	uS/cm	117.8	132.8	
Total Dissolved Solids @ k=0.64	mg/l	75.4	85	<300 = Excellent

Analyte	Units	5/24/02 Results	7/23/03 Results	Notes
Turbidity, total	NTU	0.16	0.17	<1 = Pristine
Suspended Solids, total	mg/l	0.12	0.4	
Organic + Inorganic Carbon	mg/l	13.44	16.38	
Silica as SiO2	mg/l	14.11	15.72	
Calcium	mg/l	4.26	4.58	
Magnesium	mg/l	11.56	13.31	
Sodium	mg/l	1.	2.78	
Potassium	mg/l	0.18	0.27	
Phosphorus	mg/l	0.003	<0.002	ND
Chloride	mg/l	2.38	N/A	
Sulfate	mg/l	2.05	2.17	
Nitrogen, total	mg/l	0.017	0.053	

Table 2. Estimate of average ambient surface water concentrations of metals, ug/l, at the mouth of the North Fork Smith River and associated Oregon toxics criteria (Source: Six Rivers National Forest and County of Del Norte, 1983)

Analyte	Avg. Ambient Surface Water Concentration at Mouth	Most Stringent Oregon Criterion	
Cadmium	below measurable level	0.17[a]	Freshwater Chronic Aquatic Life
Chromium	5.8	51.23[a]	Freshwater Chronic Aquatic Life
Cobalt	below measurable level	n/a	
Copper	5.0	2.1[b]	Freshwater Chronic Aquatic Life[b]
Iron	47.0	1000	Freshwater Chronic Aquatic Life
Lead	5.0	1.42[a]	Freshwater Chronic Aquatic Life
Manganese	40	100	Human Health (Organism Only)
Mercury	below measurable level	0.012	Freshwater Chronic Aquatic Life
Nickel	18.0	30.5[a]	Freshwater Chronic Aquatic Life
Zinc	25	70[a]	Freshwater Chronic Aquatic Life

a – Calculated hardness-dependent criterion using hardness of 53 mg/l based on calcium and magnesium data
b – Regional estimate using existing data and BLM-based calculation

Fish data

Data on the presence of salmonid species is more robust than water quality data. The Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest has documented Chinook and Coho Salmon habitat in most of the North Fork Smith River in Oregon, as well as most of Baldface Creek, a major tributary. In a survey of a 1300 meter stretch of Baldface Creek, Coho salmon were found in 14 of 21 pools surveyed, cutthroat trout in 10 of 21 pools and steelhead in every pool (California Department of Fish and Wildlife 2013). More recent data also indicates the presence of Coho salmon in the upper reaches of Baldface Creek and throughout much of the North Fork Smith River upstream of Chrome Creek (Figure 1). The Smith River Alliance notes that the low gradient and gravel of Baldface Creek provides ideal spawning and rearing habitat for Coho salmon, providing critical habitat for this population of a species in decline (*pers. comm.*, Grant Werschkull, Smith River Alliance, November 30, 2016). In areas where migration passage is blocked, resident trout have been found (Figure 2). Distribution maps prepared by ODFW differ slightly from those in Figure 1 and include slightly more Coho habitat in Cedar and Baldface creeks, and less Chinook habitat in Chrome and Baldface creeks (*pers. comm.*, Todd Confer, ODFW, 10/21/2016).

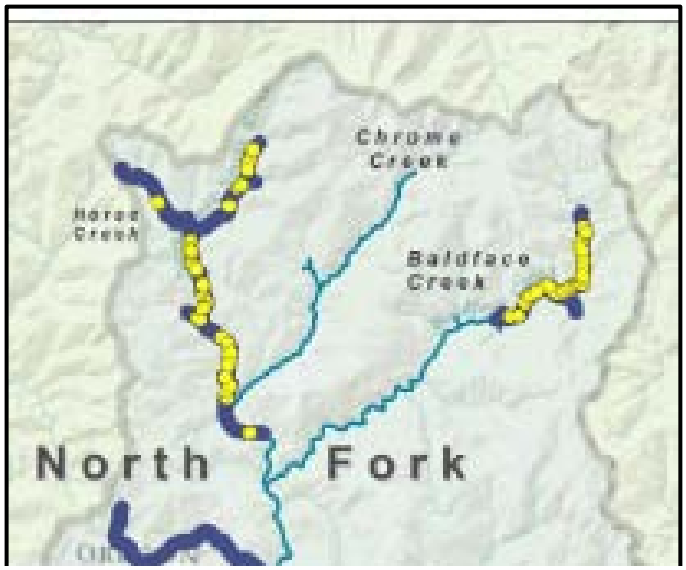


Figure 1. Distribution of pools with juvenile Coho salmon, North Fork Smith River, Oregon. Adapted from Walkley and Garwood, 2016.

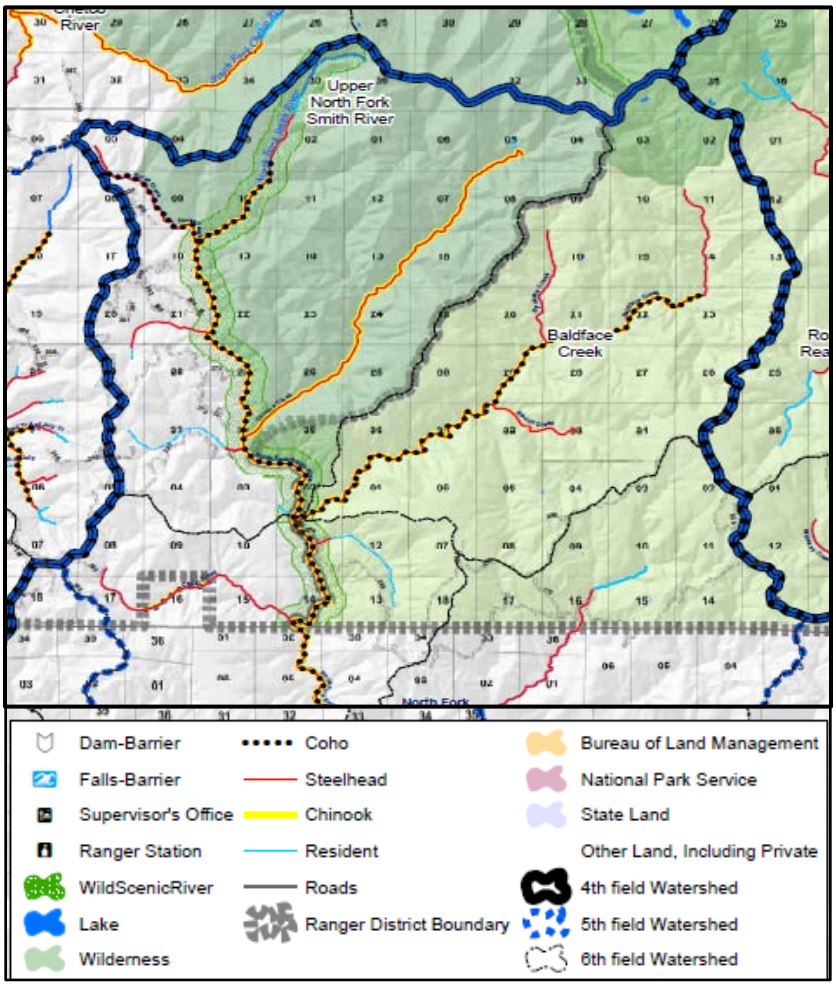


Figure 2. Fish Distribution in North Fork Smith River Watershed (source: Siskiyou-Rogue River National Forest 2016)

Technical Feasibility

The lack of development and access to the North Fork Smith River watershed, as well as the management goals of the U.S. Forest Service of no logging and limited grazing promote protection of the outstanding clarity and habitat values of the North Fork Smith River. The U.S. Forest Service has noted that nearly all watershed habitat indicators of the North Fork Smith are properly functioning, with the exception of “riparian reserves” (forest cover), which is somewhat naturally limited by soil type, but which also should improve over time through natural regrowth and restoration (Maiyo and Morneau 2015).

Need for the designation

Oregon's antidegradation policy authorizes the EQC to "designate high quality water bodies as Outstanding Resource Waters in order to protect the water quality parameters that affect the ecological integrity of critical habitat or special water quality values that are vital to the unique character of those waterbodies." The policy also specifically says that priority water bodies include, among others, National Wild and Scenic Rivers and water bodies in federally designated wilderness areas.[18] The entire stretch of the North Fork Smith River in Oregon is designated as either wild or scenic and approximately one third of the watershed in Oregon lies within the Kalmiopsis wilderness. Moreover, the watershed serves as a critical habitat area for Endangered Species Act-listed Coho salmon. As a result, DEQ concludes that the North Fork Smith River should be nominated for designation as Outstanding Resource Waters. Federal Clean Water Act regulations require that water quality standards provide for attaining and maintaining water quality standards of downstream waters. [19] As a result, it also makes sense to include all tributaries to the North Fork Smith River in Oregon, as well as associated wetlands, in the ORW designation to ensure that water is not degraded in the North Fork Smith River. Moreover, these upstream waters also provide habitat for ESA-listed Coho salmon and sensitive wetland species. The tributaries also provide for outstanding recreation.

The proposed ORW designation was initiated by recreational and environmental groups who wish to protect the North Fork Smith River watershed from future activities that could degrade the outstanding quality of the watershed. The immediate concern of the petitioners was the proposed exploratory drilling by the Red Flat Mining Corporation, which currently holds 139 mining claims for nickel, primarily in the sub-watershed for Baldface Creek, a tributary to the North Fork Smith River that provides habitat for ESA-listed Coho salmon. The claims cover approximately 2800 acres total and are within the South Kalmiopsis Roadless Area.

Although there currently are limitations on surface and subsurface mining in the region (see subsection on surface and subsurface mining below), it is uncertain whether these limitations will be in place in the future. If the various proposed limitations to mining are not finalized, it is possible that the ORW designation would reduce degradation to water quality that could otherwise result from mining in the region.

Ramifications of an ORW designation

This section sets out ramifications of the ORW designations. Activities in most of the watershed already are limited due to current designations and protections described in Section 2 of this document. As a result, the ORW designation would not impact current uses of the watershed. At the same time, the designation could preclude future use of areas within the watershed for some activities, as described below.

Surface and Subsurface Mining

The proposed ORW designation would prohibit any activities that would degrade water quality. Surface and subsurface mining has the potential to degrade water quality and, as a result, would likely be restricted or prohibited in the area of designation. A mining segregation is currently in

[18] OAR 340-0410-0004(a)
[19] 40 CFR 131.10(b)

place in the watershed until June 28, 2017. The Assistant Secretary of Interior has signed a 20-year withdrawal of surface mining as a use within the watershed. The U.S. Congress is discussing legislation that would place a permanent withdrawal on mining. Finally, the Oregon Water Resources Commission is considering a rule to prohibit appropriations of water except for instream uses and agriculture. Due to the withdrawal and potential future WRC rule adoption, it is possible that the designation would not have additional impact to surface mining. However, if Red Flat Nickel Corporation's mining rights are validated, the mineral withdrawal is reversed or expires, and appropriation is not necessary, or the OWRC does not pass its rule, it is possible that the ORW designation would prohibit surface and subsurface mining that would otherwise result in degradation to water quality.

Suction Dredge Mining

The proposed ORW designation would prohibit DEQ from authorizing discharges under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System to the designated water bodies. As a result, DEQ would not assign coverage in the Smith River watershed under the NPDES 700PM permit for suction dredge mining. Currently, suction dredge mining is subject to a moratorium in Oregon until 2021, so the designation would not have an immediate impact. If the moratorium was lifted, the designation would impact those wishing to gain coverage under the permit in the watershed. In addition, suction dredge mining is not be permitted in the wilderness area portion of the watershed. DEQ examined recent 700PM permit issuance in the region prior to the moratorium. Beginning in 2011, when DEQ started keeping records of primary mining locations, DEQ has issued permit coverage five times that indicated the primary location of mining was in the North Fork Smith River watershed. This occurred once 2011, 2012 and 2015 and twice in 2014. However, members of the advisory committee for this process, including a representative of the U.S. Forest Service, stated that they were unaware of any suction dredge mining in the watershed. The proposed ORW designation would likely have little ramification on suction dredge mining, as little or none occurs in the area, perhaps because road access is very limited.

Pan Mining

The proposed ORW designation would prohibit activities that would degrade existing water quality or ecological values. DEQ has found no evidence that pan mining degrades water quality or ecological values. As a result, DEQ does not expect that pan mining would be prohibited due to the proposed ORW designation.

Grazing

The Forest Service examined grazing allotments in the area and has found that there are no active permitted grazing allotments. In addition, while there may be some vacant allotments in the area, the Forest Service would require that the applicant conduct documentation under the National Environmental Policy Act to accept the application. The Forest Service does not currently have capacity to complete National Environmental Policy Act documentation itself, so it would be up to the applicant to pay for such documentation. Moreover, because no one has shown any interest in grazing for over 15 years, the Forest Service expects to close any vacant allotments during the next Forest Plan revisions (*pers. comm.*, Mark Hocken, Oct. 20, 2016). Given this information, DEQ concludes that the proposed ORW designation will not impact grazing in the watershed. No grazing currently occurs and the Forest Service does not expect grazing will occur in the future. Moreover, even if grazing could occur, any best management practices the Forest Service would require to protect water quality would likely be required to protect Coho habitat and water quality notwithstanding the ORW designation.

Forest Harvest – Lands managed by U.S. Forest Service

The vast majority of lands in the North Fork Smith River watershed are managed by the U.S. Forest Service. Forest harvest is already limited as a result of the various designations in place in the area, including the Kalmiopsis Wilderness designation, Roadless Area rules, Wild and Scenic River designation, and management under the 1994 Northwest Forest Plan. These limitations are described in Section 2 of this paper. Therefore, the proposed ORW designation is not expected to impact forest harvest activity.

Forest Harvest – Oregon Common School Fund Lands

The watershed includes 555 acres that is Oregon Common School Fund land (Figure 3). The purpose of the Oregon Common School Fund land is to obtain ". . . the greatest benefit for the people of this state, consistent with the conservation of this resource under sound techniques of land management." Money from the Common School Fund is distributed to all Oregon public school districts. Forestlands in the Oregon Common School Fund, such as the parcel within the North Fork Smith River, are designated to be managed for timber harvest.[20] However, the Oregon Department of State Lands has stated that it has no plans to conduct harvest in the parcel and DSL's 2006 Asset Management Plan listed the parcel for evaluation for potential disposal (DSL, 2006). The plan estimates that total parcel volume for harvest is 2,280 thousand board feet (ODL 2006) and estimated its value as $1.4 to $1.7 million.

As proposed to the EQC, the ORW designation would include portions of Cedar Creek, and a few small tributaries to Cedar Creek, that run through this parcel (Figure 4). It is uncertain if logging the parcel is economically feasible given limitations on road building surrounding the parcel, including roadless areas in Oregon to the east, north and west of the area and management plans in the Recreation Area to the south in Oregon. If it were feasible to log this parcel, the proposed rule would preclude the degradation of water quality and, therefore, would likely require the use of protective forest practices and reduce the volume of wood that could be harvested. As a result, if it were feasible and economically viable to log this parcel in the future, the ORW designation could result in reduced future revenue for the Oregon Common School Fund because of lower harvest value or lower land valuation.

[20] Oregon Department of State Lands website. https://www.oregon.gov/dsl/DO/Pages/aboutcsf.aspx. Accessed October 26, 2016.

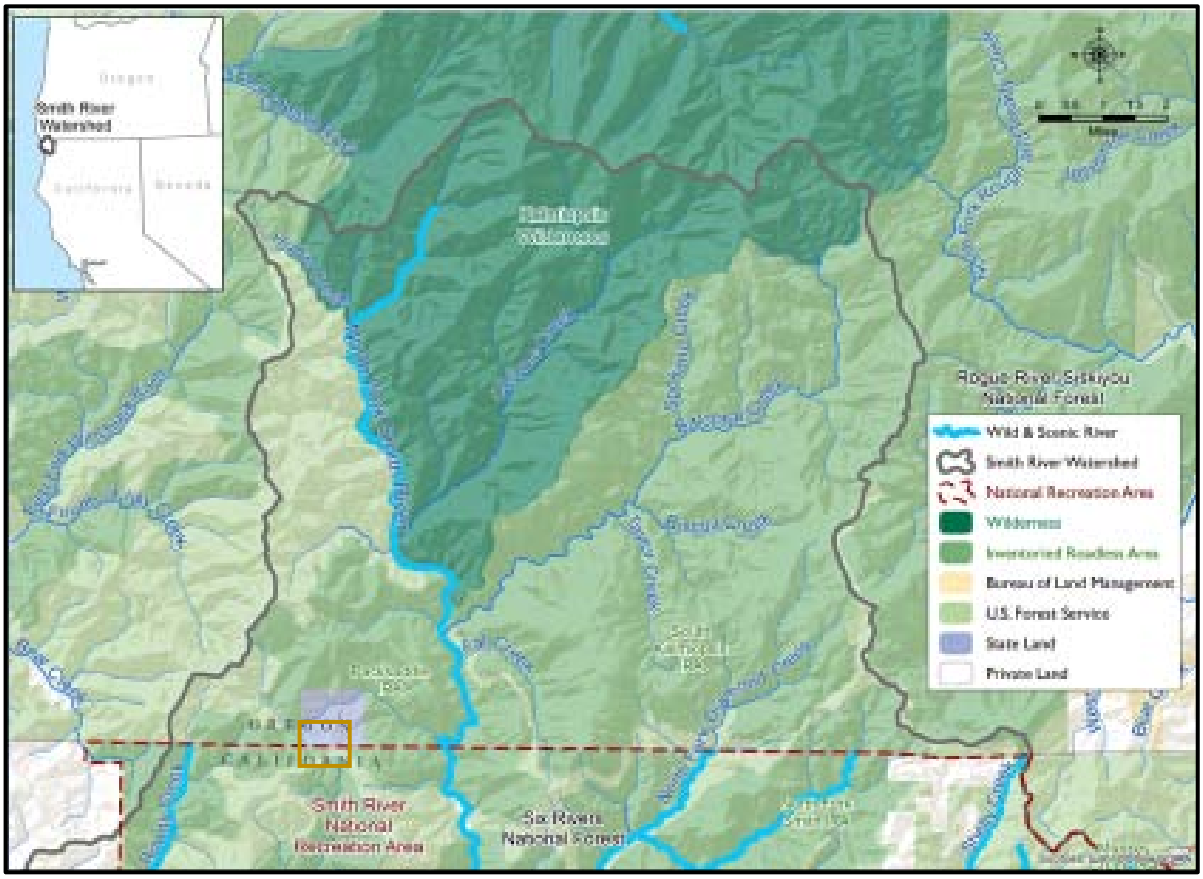


Figure 3. North Fork Smith River Watershed, Oregon with Oregon Common School Lands highlighted.

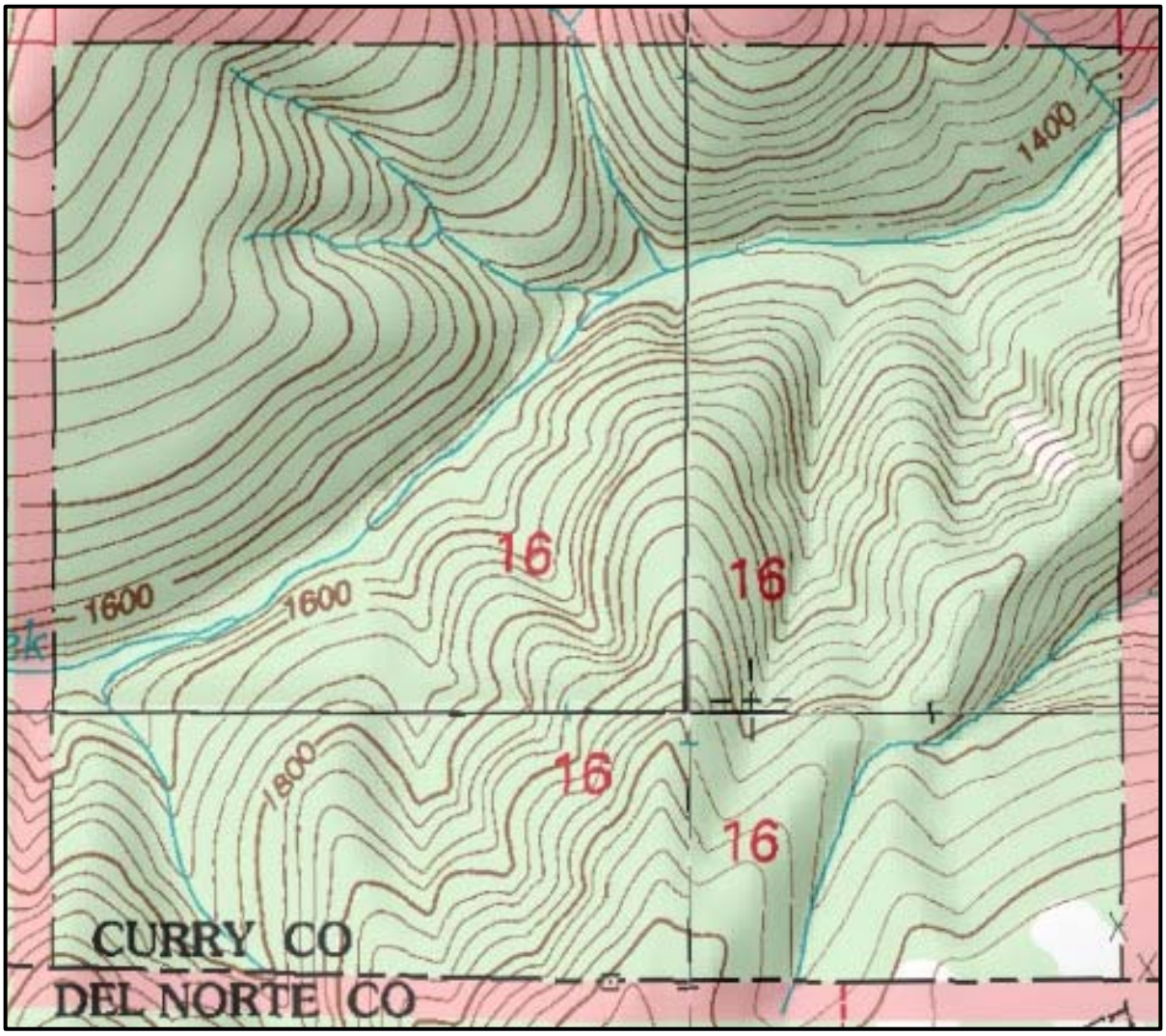


Figure 4. Close-up of Oregon Common School Lands. Cedar Creek runs from west to east through the parcel.

Managerial Feasibility

The U.S. Forest Service is the sole landowner of the entire North Fork Smith River watershed in Oregon, with the exception of one 555 acre parcel owned by the state of Oregon and managed for the Oregon Common School Fund by the Oregon Department of State Lands. ORW designation is consistent with U.S. Forest Service management plans in the North Fork Smith River, which calls for no forest harvest and limited grazing. Much of the watershed is in the Kalmiopsis Wilderness and all of the river is designated as a Wild and Scenic River, which already limits activities within the watershed. DEQ has a Memorandum of Agreement with the U.S. Forest Service to meet federal and state water quality standards in federal forest lands, which would include the proposed standards to protect the ORWs (USDA and DEQ 2013). This memorandum would have to be examined to determine if anything needs to be modified in light of an ORW designation; however, this effort would likely be minimal, particularly given the lack of current activities in the watershed that result in degradation of water quality.

Cedar Creek, a tributary to the North Fork Smith River, runs through a 555-acre parcel managed by the Department of State Lands to generate revenue for the Oregon Common School Fund through timber harvest. The rule language, as proposed in the petition, would require no degradation to water

quality in the parcel. There are no current plans to harvest timber there and the parcel is slated for potential disposal in DSL's Asset Management Plan. ORW designation would likely decrease the amount of timber that could be harvested in the parcel without lowering water quality, or the designation could lower the appraised sale value of the parcel. Because Cedar Creek downstream of the parcel is included in the proposed ORW designation, any future harvest the area would have to ensure that water quality would be maintained once Cedar Creek leaves the parcel.

DSL also could sell the property for conservation purposes, as it has done for other Common School Fund properties in the state. In order to do so, DSL would go through a process to decertify the parcel for timber management, which would include action by the State Board of Forestry and the State Land Board.

ORW designation of waters in this parcel would limit the options that DSL has to manage this property using its existing procedures and might reduce the amount of revenue that could be generated for the School Fund, as is covered in more detail in the Fiscal Impact Statement that was prepared for this rulemaking. As a result, DEQ recommends that this parcel be excluded from ORW designation. This decision will allow DSL to use its existing procedures to determine future management of the parcel, while still protecting water quality just downstream.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis, DEQ concludes that the North Fork Smith River and its tributaries and associated wetlands constitute an outstanding resource and should be designated as an outstanding resource waters with the exception of the tributaries running through the Oregon Common School Fund parcel. DEQ recommends that water quality values to be protected in the designated waters include:

- The outstanding clarity and color of the waters and generally high quality of the river and its tributaries,
- The critical habitat for threatened Coho salmon and other salmon and trout species,
- The rare plant species associated with Darlingtonia wetlands, and
- The importance of the pristine nature of the waters to recreationalists in the state and in the larger region.

In addition, DEQ concludes that the proposed rule provides the necessary protections to maintain and protect the existing water quality and ecological values of the ORWs and that there would be very limited if any fiscal or economic impact caused by the designation.

4. Bibliography

California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2013. "Juvenile Salmonid Inventory of Baldface Creek, North Fork Smith River Basin, Oregon." Arcata, California.

Hoover, L, J. McRae, W. Rolle, M. Mousseaux, L. Mazzu, and S. Friedman. 2006. Conservation Agreement for *Hastingsia bracteosa*, *H. atropurpurea*, *Gentiana setigera*, *Epilobium oreganum*, and *Viola primulifolia* ssp. *Occidentalis* and serpentine *Darlingtonia* wetlands and fens from Southwestern Oregon and Northwestern California (revised from orig. version by J. Kagan). U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Oregon Fish and Wildlife Office, Portland, OR.

Maiyo, S. J. and J. K. Moreau, 2015. *Biological Assessment: Suction Dredging and High Banking Operations for Notices of Intent within the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest.* U.S. Department

of Agriculture U.S. Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest. February 2015.
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2008. Sensitive Species List. Available at: http://www.dfw.state.or.us/wildlife/diversity/species/docs/SSL_by_category.pdf.
Oregon Department of State Lands. 2006. Asset Management Plan: A Plan to Guide the Care and Management of Land, Waterways, Mineral and Energy Resources to Benefit the Common School Fund. Prepared by Cogan Owens Cogan with PGP Valuation, Inc. and Mason, Bruce & Girard, Inc. Adopted by State Lands Board on October 10, 2006. Available at: https://www.oregon.gov/dsl/DO/docs/amp_land_board_adopted_version_10_06.pdf.
Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest, 2016. Map: *Fish Distribution, Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest, Wild Rivers Ranger District*. June 29, 2016.
Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest, 2016a. Motor Vehicle Use Map: Wild Rivers District. U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service. Grants Pass, OR.
Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest, 2016b. Motor Vehicle Use Map: Gold Beach District (southern half). U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service. Grants Pass, OR.
Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest 2004. *N.F. Smith River Watershed Analysis Update*. June 2004. 20 p.
Siskiyou National Forest, 1995. North Fork of the Smith River Watershed Analysis 1995 Iteration 1.0. Chetco Ranger District, Brookings, OR. 40 p.
Six Rivers National Forest, 1992. Smith River National Recreation Area Management Plan. 62 pages. Available at: https://www.rivers.gov/documents/plans/smith-plan.pdf.
U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service Region 6 and Oregon Department of Environmental Quality. 2013. *Memorandum of Understanding between U.S. Department of Agriculture-Forest Service's Pacific Northwest Region and State of Oregon Department of Environmental Quality to meet state and federal water quality rules and regulations.*
U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, 2003, "North Fork Smith Wild and Scenic River Management Plan," Siskiyou National Forest. Available at: http://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5315366.pdf
U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management. 2001. Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines. Portland, OR.

State of Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

List of commenters

Comments received by close of public comment period

The table below lists people and organizations that submitted public comments about the proposed rules by the deadline, and the method by which they provided comment. Original comments are on file with DEQ.

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
0001	Angelina	Mcclean		OR	Online submittal
0002	Katharine	Salzmann	Eastside Portland Air Coalition	OR	Online submittal
0003	Kirsten	Wert	Oregon State University	OR	Online submittal
0004	Sunny	Bourdon	Native Fish Society, Brookings Oregon	OR	Online submittal; oral testimony - Brookings
0005	David	Hoffman	Citizen	OR	Online submittal
0006	Denise	Christine		OR	Online submittal
0007	Zachary	Collier	Northwest Rafting Company	OR	Online submittal; joint letter of support
0008	Reid	Bramble	private citizen	OR	Online submittal
0009	Kathy	Horgan	self	CA	Online submittal
0010	Paul W.	Sherman	Cornell University (Emeritus Professor, Biology)	OR	Online submittal
0011	Doug	Heiken	Oregon Wild	OR	Online submittal; joint letter of support
0012	Ken	Morrish	Fly Water Travel	OR	Online submittal
0013	Keith	Kreuz		OR	Online submittal
0014	Janet Shellman	Sherman	retired	OR	Online submittal
0015	Tree	Bressen	none	OR	Online submittal
0016	Joshua	Israel		OR	Online submittal
0017	Jennifer	Israel		OR	Online submittal
0018	Heike-Marie	Eubanks		OR	Online submittal
0019	Mike	McGuire	California State Senate	CA	Online submittal
0020	Deborah	Buitron	Kalmiopsis Audubon Society & Sunset Garden Club	OR	Online submittal
0021	Peter	Laegreid		WY	Online submittal
0022	Paul	Rickerson		OR	Online submittal
0023	James	Fraser	Citizen	OR	Online submittal
0024	Barrett	Edgar		OR	Online submittal
0025	Carl	Combs		OR	Online submittal
0026	Dick	Pedersen	former Director DEQ	OR	Online submittal
0027	Gordon	Lyford	O'Brien Citizen	OR	Online submittal; oral testimony - Brookings; joint letter of support
0028	Susan	Strauss		OR	Online submittal
0029	Liz	Muzzey		OR	Online submittal

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
0030	Grace	Bagley		OR	Online submittal
0031	Jean	Edwards		OR	Online submittal
0032	Dennis	Pennell		WA	Online submittal
0033	Michael	Schwartz		CA	Online submittal
0034	Paul	Kuthe	Alder Creek Kayak & Canoe & Oregon Kayak & Canoe Club & American Whitewater	OR	Online submittal
0035	Mark	Wheeler		OR	Online submittal
0036	Miriam	Margulies		OR	Online submittal
0037	Niki	Vogt	WRRR	WA	Online submittal
0038	Sam	Drevo	Northwest River Guides LLC	OR	Online submittal
0039	Dominick	DellaSala	Geos Institute	OR	Online submittal; joint letter of support
0040	Jesse	Rosenzweig			Online submittal
0041	Cary	Solberg		OR	Online submittal
0042	Gary	Wickham	private citizen	OR	Online submittal
0043	Steven	Aguilu		OR	Online submittal
0044	William	piracy	OSU	OR	Online submittal; co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0045	Cameron	La Follette	Oregon Coast Alliance	OR	Online submittal; joint letter of support
0046	Vince	welch		OR	Online submittal
0047	John	Brinkley			Online submittal; co-signed letter from Native Fish Society; co-signed letter from Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0048	David	Hackney	Public Citizen	OR	Online submittal
0049	Craig	Lacy	The Vocal Seniority	OR	Online submittal
0050	Paul	Ancell		OR	Online submittal
0051	Ken	Brinich		OR	Online submittal
0052	Steph	Spencer		OR	Online submittal; co-signed letter from Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0053	Bryan	Mullaney	na	OR	Online submittal
0054	Jeff	Pokorny	Living Desert Permaculture	OR	Online submittal
0055	Shelley	Searle	Surfriders Portland	OR	Online submittal
0056	John	Hamburg		OR	Online submittal
0057	Brad	Maggetti	Myself	CA	Online submittal
0058	Joanna	Di Tommaso		CA	Online submittal
0059	Holly	Beyer	Citizen	OR	Online submittal
0060	George	Wuerthner	Mr.	OR	Online submittal
0061	David	Reinke	self	CA	Online submittal
0062	John	DAvolio		OR	Online submittal
0063	Peter	Murray		OR	Online submittal; co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0064	Graham	Collins		OR	Online submittal
0065	Bruce	Nourish		WA	Online submittal
0066	Shawn	Donnille		OR	Online submittal
0067	Nick	Hawthorne	Resident	CA	Online submittal
0068	Aida	Parkinson	Redwood National and State Parks	CA	Online submittal; mail; oral testimony - Brookings
0069	Kathy	Giesen		OR	Online submittal
0070	Kathleen	Dickson	OtterBee's	OR	Online submittal
0071	s	klof		OR	Online submittal

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
0072	Robert	Hunter		OR	Online submittal
0073	Cynthia	freeman	Chetco Watershed Alliance	OR	Online submittal
0074	Paul	Andrade		CA	Online submittal
0075	Tobias	Ryan	Independent	OR	Online submittal
0076	Lori	Turbes	Sundance Kayak School	OR	Online submittal; form email from whitewater enthusiasts
0077	Richard	Nawaz	Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center	OR	Online submittal; joint letter of support; oral testimony - Brookings
0078	Wendy	Hoffman		OR	Online submittal
0079	Nancy	Lyford	Self	OR	Online submittal
0080	Kelly	Burnett		OR	Online submittal
0081	Martha	Bibb		ID	Online submittal
0082	Tim	Grabe	none	OR	Online submittal
0083	Sabolch	Horvat		OR	Online submittal
0084	Carol	Macbeth		OR	Online submittal
0085	Nathan	Koenigsknecht		OR	Online submittal
0086	Janet	Walker	Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs and Associates	OR	Online submittal
0087	Gary	Hibler	WaterWatch	OR	Online submittal
0088	Sandra	Thompson		OR	Online submittal
0089	Lark	Brandt		OR	Online submittal
0090	Christopher	Conaty	First Water Fly Goods LLC	OR	Online submittal
0091	Will	Johnson	Ashland Fly Shop	OR	Online submittal
0092	Dean	Finnerty	Trout Unlimited	OR	Online submittal; co-signed letter from Trout Unlimited; joint letter of support
0093	rand	Dawson	self	OR	Online submittal
0094	Bob	Palzer	Oregon Chapter Sierra Club	OR	Online submittal
0095	Paul	Goff	Illinois Valley Wellness Resources	OR	Online submittal; co-signed letter from Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0096	Jeanine	Moy	Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Center	OR	Online submittal; co-signed letter from Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0098	Donald	Smith		OR	Online submittal
0099	Michelle	Le Comte		OR	Online submittal
0100	Anne	Morgan		OR	Online submittal
0101	Paul L	Martinsen	retired	OR	Online submittal
0102	Mark	Knudsen	none	OR	Online submittal
0103	Susan	Coyle		OR	Online submittal
0104	David	Finkel		OR	Online submittal
0105	Gordon	Huestis	Individual	CA	Online submittal
0106	Mark	Tuai		OR	Online submittal
0107	Matt	Query	Citizen	OR	Online submittal
0108	Tyson	McLean	Lewis and Clark School of Law	OR	Online submittal
0109	Mary Anne	Nash	Oregon Farm Bureau; Oregon Forest Industries Council; Oregonians for Food and Shelter		Online submittal
0110	Adam	Spencer	Redwood Rides	CA	Online submittal; joint letter of support
0111	CHRISTIE	NELSON	N.A,	OR	Online submittal; co-signed letter from Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0112	Jerry	Krohn			form e-mail of support
0113	John	Pelley			form e-mail of support
0114	Mark	Zemke			form e-mail of support

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
0115	Glenn	Graham			form e-mail of support
0116	David	Moser			form e-mail of support
0117	Jeffrey	Kerr			form e-mail of support
0118	John C.	Ferguson			form e-mail of support
0119	Peter	Przybylinski			form e-mail of support
0120	Steve	Blair			form e-mail of support
0121	Larry	Chambers			form e-mail of support
0122	Cindy	Charles			form e-mail of support
0123	Cole	Graves			form e-mail of support
0124	Kenny	Maier			form e-mail of support
0125	Jim	Hirzel			form e-mail of support
0126	Robert	Deshotels			form e-mail of support
0127	B	G			form e-mail of support
0128	Tom	Carnessale			form e-mail of support
0129	Adrian	Cardenas			form e-mail of support
0130	George	Barnhill			form e-mail of support
0131	Manfred	Antar			form e-mail of support
0132	Michael	Abraham			form e-mail of support
0133	David	Lipscomb			form e-mail of support
0134	John	Martin			form e-mail of support
0135	John	Hale			form e-mail of support
0136	Gary	Grimm			form e-mail of support
0137	Fred	Schardt			form e-mail of support
0138	Hugh	Barron			form e-mail of support
0139	Justin	Wells			form e-mail of support
0140	Carol	Tevlin			form e-mail of support
0141	Vincent	Sereno			form e-mail of support
0142	Blane	Tillotson			form e-mail of support
0143	Ronald W	Hart			form e-mail of support
0144	Yale	Williamson			form e-mail of support
0145	Michael	Proto			form e-mail of support
0146	Marc	Kiefer			form e-mail of support
0147	Matt	Richardson			form e-mail of support
0148	David	Hobbs			form e-mail of support
0149	Marc	Umeda			form e-mail of support
0150	Roger	Lasich			form e-mail of support
0151	Rick	Hordin			form e-mail of support
0152	Nate	Lishman			form e-mail of support
0153	Julie	Ford			form e-mail of support
0154	Charles Gregory	Someson			form e-mail of support
0155	Marc	Meyer			form e-mail of support
0156	Douglas	Macbeth			form e-mail of support
0157	Christine	Finch			form e-mail of support
0158	Doug	Welch			form e-mail of support
0159	John	Murphy			form e-mail of support
0160	Mike	Wiggington			form e-mail of support
0161	John Polk	Stewart			form e-mail of support
0162	Trevor	Segelke			form e-mail of support
0163	Lewis A.	Frederickson			form e-mail of support
0164	John R.	Morris			form e-mail of support

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
0165	Michael	Sarkisian			form e-mail of support
0166	James K.	Waterstreet			form e-mail of support
0167	John	O'Hern			form e-mail of support
0168	Steve	Maiolini			form e-mail of support
0169	Bo	Adams		CA	form e-mail of support; co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0170	Bruce	Ashley			form e-mail of support
0171	Larry E.	Murphy, Ph.D.			form e-mail of support
0172	Arthur	Babcock			form e-mail of support
0173	Joseph	Tobin			form e-mail of support
0174	Matthew	Cunha-Rigby			form e-mail of support; co-signed letter from Smith River Alliance
0175	Priscilla	Macy		OR	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts; form postcard
0176	Russell	Bair		OR	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts
0177	Urs	Schuler		CA	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts
0178	Wade	Coonce		MO	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts
0179	Geoffrey	Laird		OR	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts
0180	Nathaniel	Brown		WA	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts
0181	Ryan	Dempsey		NC	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts
0182	Laurie	Pavey		OR	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts
0183	Ida	Crawford		CA	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts
0184	Matthew	Hunter		OR	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts
0185	Laurel	Genzoli		OR	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts
0186	James	Messer		KY	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts
0187	Peter	Gandesbery		OR	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts
0188	Ethan	Kunz		OR	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts; co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildland Center
0189	Nando	Raynolds		OR	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts
0190	Robert	Harvey		OR	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts
0191	Douglas	Smith		OR	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts
0192	Sue	Ghilotti		CA	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts
0193	Scott	Ciecko		OR	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts
0194	Christopher	Hest		CA	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts
0195	David	Leyva		OR	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts
0196	Corrie	Podolac		OR	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts
0197	Kate	Gribskov		OR	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts
0198	Monica	Blanchard		OR	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts
0199	Kirk	Richardson		OR	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts
0200	Eric	Ginney		CA	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts
0201	Ryan	Gwaltney		OR	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts
0202	Raymond	Capone		OR	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts
0203	Denielle	Perry		OR	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts
0204	James	Heck		OR	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts
0205	Michael	Digiorgio		OR	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts
0206	Tom	Peil		OR	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts; co-signed letter from Smith River Alliance
0207	Kevin	Hill		OR	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts
0208	Omer	Dogan		OR	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
0209	Karen	Harris		OR	form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts
0210	Megan	Hooker	American Whitewater	OR	oral testimony - Portland; form e-mail from whitewater enthusiasts; joint letter of support
0211	Chip	Carroll		OR	form postcard
0212	Bee	Tyree		OR	form postcard
0213	Kathleen	Goldberg		OR	form postcard
0214	Natalie	Price		OR	form postcard
0215	Karina	Bonin		OR	form postcard
0216	Nicole	Backus		OR	form postcard
0217	David	Carrier		WA	form postcard
0218	Robert	Mosier		OR	form postcard
0219	Katherine	Luscher		OR	form postcard
0220	Roger	Leo			form postcard
0221	Adam	Elliott		OR	form postcard
0222	Victor	LeGall		WA	form postcard
0223	Kerrieann	Mullaney		OR	form postcard
0224	Sam	Watry		OR	form postcard
0225	Adam	Cherry		OR	form postcard
0226	Jake	Kennedy		OR	form postcard
0227	John	Raaf		OR	form postcard
0228	Corinne	Handelman		OR	form postcard
0229	Matt	Deniston		OR	form postcard
0230	Wendy	McDermott			form postcard
0231	Michael	Hall		OR	form postcard
0232	Katie	Watry		OR	form postcard
0233	Anne	Morrison		OR	form postcard
0234	Tracy	Andrews		OR	form postcard
0235	Audie	Paulus		OR	form postcard; co-signed letter from Smith River Alliance
0236	Mike	Sargetakis		OR	form postcard
0237	James	Fraser		OR	form postcard
0238	Summer	Henderson		OR	form postcard
0239	Ann	Stephenson		WA	form postcard
0240	Shakya	Baldwin		OR	form postcard
0241	Corey	Muzzey		OR	form postcard
0242	Nicole	Tursich		OR	form postcard
0243	Chris	Massey		WA	form postcard
0244	Nino	Tretter		WA	form postcard
0245	Emily	Little		OR	form postcard
0246	Katie	Walter		OR	form postcard
0247	Conrad	Gowell		OR	oral testimony - Portland; form postcard; co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0248	Molly	Whitney		OR	form postcard
0249	Hilary	Shohoney		OR	form postcard
0250	Linda	Riogeist		OR	form postcard
0251	Gabe	Lopez		OR	form postcard
0252	Ben	Platt		OR	form postcard
0253	Emily	Nuchols		OR	form postcard
0254	Emma	Williams		OR	form postcard
0255	Heidi	Roberts		OR	form postcard

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
0256	Tim	Thornton		OR	form postcard
0257	Tara	Knierim		OR	form postcard
0258	Bryan	Edgington		OR	form postcard
0259	Jens	Riogeist		OR	form postcard
0260	Susan	Elliott		OR	form postcard
0261	Collin	Whitehead		OR	form postcard
0262	Jacob	Cruser		OR	form postcard
0263	Maddie	Karpinski		OR	form postcard
0264	Jennifer	Wheeler		ID	form postcard
0265	Jane	Brown		OR	form postcard
0266	Leila	Gassanova		OR	form postcard
0267	Lori	Howk		OR	form postcard
0268	Clint	Clow		OR	form postcard
0269	Tara	Goddard		OR	form postcard
0270	Kim	Kosa		OR	form postcard
0271	Mark	Altenhofen		OR	form postcard
0272	Robert	Grew		OR	form postcard
0273	Rosie	Platt		OR	form postcard
0274	Pamela	Butler		OR	form postcard
0275	Robert	Kirschner		OR	form postcard
0276	Grace	Weaver		OR	form postcard
0277	Jonah	Weaver		OR	form postcard
0278	Oakley	Brooks			form postcard
0279	Susan	Arnold			form postcard
0280	Stan	Chesshir		OR	form postcard
0281	Dan	Cohnstaedt			form postcard
0282	Andrea	Kuns		OR	form postcard
0283	Rick	Read			form postcard
0284	Gerald	George		OR	form postcard
0285	Michael	Scott		OR	form postcard
0286	Dori	Beals			form postcard
0287	Lael	Pinney		OR	form postcard
0288	Alexandra	Carroll		OR	form postcard
0289	Ken	Goldberg		OR	form postcard
0290	Torrey	McConnell		OR	form postcard
0291	Lynn	Palensky		OR	form postcard
0292	Christi	Tretter		WA	form postcard
0293	Susan	Langston		OR	form postcard
0294	Patsy	Feeman		OR	form postcard
0295	William	Tooley		OR	form postcard
0296	Bryan	Tooley		OR	form postcard
0297	Kerry	Pinney		OR	form postcard
0298	Jenni	Denekas		OR	form postcard
0299	Peter	Tooley		OR	form postcard
0300	Sean	Barry		OR	form postcard
0301	Mark	Tyree		OR	form postcard
0302	Dave	Pearson		OR	form postcard
0303	Mark	Langston		OR	form postcard
0304	Kino	Crooke		OR	form postcard
0305	Kevin	Tocke		OR	form postcard

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
0306	Rob	Neilson		OR	form postcard
0307	Xochil	Springer		WA	form postcard
0308	Katherine	Puckett		OR	form postcard
0309	Jared	Rhodes		OR	form postcard
0310	Ross	Putnam		OR	form postcard
0311	Erica	Cohnstaedt		OR	form postcard
0312	Thom	Lehman		OR	form postcard
0313	Kaera	Fox		OR	form postcard
0314	Katie	Meo		OR	form postcard
0315	Benson	Raby		OR	form postcard
0316	Paul	Vermilya		OR	form postcard
0317	Michael	Hughes		OR	form postcard
0318	Valerie	Cooley		OR	e-mail
0319	Anna	Pakenham Stevenson	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife	OR	e-mail
0320	Mary	Wahl		OR	e-mail
0321	William	Beckwith	US Environmental Protection Agency	WA	e-mail
0322	Ben	Marean		OR	e-mail
0323	Dalton and Cindy	Miller-Jones		OR	e-mail
0324	Barbara	Ullian	Friends of the Kalmiopsis	OR	joint letter of support; e-mail
0325	Florence	Prescott		OR	e-mail
0326	Chelsea	Baier	Smith River Alliance	OR	oral testimony - Brookings; e-mail; co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0327	Meaghan	McGlasson		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0328	Lauretta	Pastrana		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0329	Lezlie	Heckel		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0330	Noelle	Todd		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0331	Laura	Fitler			co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0332	Louie	Johnston			co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0333	Shawn	Peterson		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0334	Edward	Stephan		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0335	Mary	Niski		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0336	David	Lovell		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0337	Shawna	Hyatt		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0338	Megan	VanGorden		PA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0339	Johana	Najera			co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
0340	Kaitlin	Hope		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0341	Ashton	Maggetti		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0342	Cristine	Peterson		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0343	Troy	Cairns		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0344	Joseph	Tippett		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0345	Laura	Morgan		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0346	Brian	Armstrong			co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0347	Kutay Derin	Kugay		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0348	Jeff	Harner			co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0349	Lauren	Kelly		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0350	Katherine	Kugay		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0351	Julie	Baier		AZ	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0352	Robert	Wildman		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0353	Lili	Smith		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0354	Braxton	reed		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0355	Pat	Uhtoff		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0356	Henry	Cislo		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0357	Cortni	Haislet		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0358	Mike	Nichols		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0359	Joe	Jackson		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0360	j	b		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0361	Gabe	Dawson		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0362	Angel	McDonald		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0363	Gregg	Waterman		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0364	Piers	Rasmussen		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0365	Margaret	Madden		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
0366	Max	Tague		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0367	Grace	St Clair-Bates		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0368	Ari	Peart		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0369	Roger	Funk		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance; form email from whitewater enthusiasts
0370	Elijah	Ballantyne		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0371	Uhuru	Davis		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0372	Sophia	Jones		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0373	Shelly	Carpenter		WA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0374	Chris	Jeffares		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0375	Bryndon	Light		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0376	Lauren	Wilson		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0377	Christine	Abbott		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0378	Harbor	Engle		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0379	Morgan	Reyes		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0380	Doug	Cochran		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0381	Robin	Cross		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0382	Jessie	Ellerisaacs		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0383	Bill	Cross		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0384	Jonathon	Dallas		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0385	Darren	Campbell		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance; co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0386	Sungnome	Madrone		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0387	Kate	Thill		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0388	David	Gwenzi		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0389	Richard	Lavery		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0390	David	Hedges		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
0391	Scott	McBain		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0392	Bette	berg		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0393	Miranda	Johnston		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0394	Cherrie	Chavez		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0395	Sarah	Phillips		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0396	Rachel	Durben		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0397	Gerald	Meral		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0398	Rena	Kay		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0399	Stephen	Holgate		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0400	Natalie	Hancock		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0401	Katherine	Osborn		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0402	Scott	Benson		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0403	Diane	Escobedo		WA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0404	Jennifer	Markman		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0405	Mary	Arman		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0406	Trevor	Lucas		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0407	Runfang	Zhang		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0408	Nick	Van Vleet		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0409	Erika	Guevara Blackwell		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0410	Mary	Peterson		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0411	Annalisa	Rush		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0412	Michael	Love		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0413	Linndell	Scarbrough		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0414	Suzan	Scott		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0415	Kevin	Peer		NC	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0416	Jason	Coburn		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
0417	Lauren	Clyde		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0418	Tami	Darden		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0419	Julie	Marquez		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0420	Rosa	Rashall		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0421	Kathryn	Dennis		AZ	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0422	BryAnna	Vaughan			co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0423	Ronna	Bowers		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0424	Julie	VandenBerg		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0425	Dazzia	Szczepaniak		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0426	Diane	Monyoya		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0427	Sarah	Ray		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0428	Setrna	Charmian		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0429	Ronnie	Chausse		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0430	Keytra	Meyer			co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0431	Yvonne	Rothermel		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0432	Lavinia	Livingston		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0433	Ann	Evers		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0434	Taryn	Jackson		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0435	Kaylan	Wilson		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance; co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0436	Chloe	Peart		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0437	Jessa	Rego		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0438	Kelly	Morgan		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0439	Margaret	Wilzbach		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0440	Britney	Newby			co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0441	Paul	Etter		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0442	Bonnie	Pryor		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
					Alliance
0443	Roman	Pittman		WA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0444	Sarah	Beesley		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0445	Gary	Reedy		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0446	Emily	Sinkhorn		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0447	Ryann	Crowley		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0448	Ida	Hardin		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0449	John	Murphy		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0450	Vicki	Ozaki		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0451	Haven	Livingston		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0452	Steven	Martin		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0453	Cassandra	Mccain		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0454	Patricia	Terry		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0455	Alison	ODowd		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0456	Margaret	Lang		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0457	John	Bair		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0458	Pauline	Black		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance; co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0459	Jerry	Davis		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0460	Nathan	Dreyfuss		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0461	David	DeLapp		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0462	Andrew	Stubblefield		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0463	Stephen	Gibbs		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0464	Julia	Gaudinski		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0465	Candace	Palmo		WA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0466	Katie	Zogg		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0467	Jude	Alexander		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
0468	Jeri	Linn		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0469	Susanne	Twight-Alexander		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0470	Kelley	Nolan		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0471	Sean	Cannon		AZ	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0472	Will	Pischel		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0473	Tonya	Haapala		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0474	Elizabeth	Reed		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0475	Shelagh	Carrick		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0476	Patricia	Black		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0477	Judith	Burke		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0478	Heather	Holt		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0479	Cindy	Fox		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0480	Sue	Anderson		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0481	Valerie	Wenning		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0482	Paul	Ennis		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0483	Colton	Zondervan			co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0484	Rebecca	Kerber		IL	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0485	Ambassador Barrie	Walkley		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0486	Stephanie	Wenning		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0487	Amy	Gund		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0488	Jamie	Kramer		MI	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0489	cate	Classen		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0490	Cynthia	Menaugh		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance; co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0491	Casey	Boduch		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0492	Annabelle	Walkley		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0493	Ben	Amundson		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
					Alliance
0494	Linda	Sinclair		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0495	Molly	Sherman		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0496	Kirsten	Randrup		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0497	Austen	Baier			co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0498	Jamie	Camden		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0499	Amner	Whitewing		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0500	Janet	Gilmore		DC	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0501	Molly	Hilgenberg		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0502	Joyce	Strom		HI	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0503	Julia	Anderson		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0504	Angela	Zondervan		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0505	Tracey	Diaz		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0506	Michael	Furniss		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0507	Karsten	Mueller		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0508	Jason	Laskey		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0509	Jessica	Schonert		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0510	Daniel	Koskela		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0511	Lark	Weston		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0512	John	Allman		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0513	Teresa	Mize		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0514	Marian	Allman		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0515	Pam	Sanborn		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0516	Samantha	Kannry		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0517	Kathy	Spencer			co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0518	Jacqueline	Heuberger		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0519	Angela	Lottes		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
					Alliance
0520	Richard	Foley		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0521	Jolene	Foley		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0522	Peter	Kikic		Ontario	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0523	Lori	Stoddard		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0524	Kristen	Winemiller		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0525	Andrew	Forsht		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0526	Maria	Borges		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0527	Robert	Flynn		FL	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0528	John	Hutton		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance; co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0529	Jenet	Johnsen		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance; co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0530	Aleyda	Mark		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0531	Isaac	Baker			co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0532	Rhonda	Scott		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0533	Susan	Halpin		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0534	Shane	Smith		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0535	Kevin	Finicum		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0536	Roy	Brown		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0537	Paul	Armstrong		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0538	Joe	Sykes			co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0539	Robert	Jackson		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0540	Betina	Garsen		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0541	Elizabeth	Agee		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0542	Sean	Porter		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0543	Robyn	Siplon		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0544	Stephen	Jessen		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
					Alliance
0545	Asti	West			co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0546	Elizabeth	Gilliam		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0547	Andrea	Arenas		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0548	Steven	Mackenzie		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0549	Gaytha	Babcock		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0550	Daphne	Martin			co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0551	Erik	Allen		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0552	Eliane	Dahlhauser		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0553	Daniel	Menten		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0554	Larry	Morningstar		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0555	Andrew	Chione		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0556	Matthew	Hinshaw		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0557	Sam	Rizza		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0558	Linda	Davis		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0559	Birgit	Ziegler		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0560	Juliette	Bohn		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0561	Teresa	Sherman		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0562	Allan	Bolton		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0563	Tamara	Sweeney		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0564	Tanya	Blanchard		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0565	Brad	Camden		CA	oral testimony - Brookings; co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0566	Robert	Ferroggiaro		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0567	Karen	Clark		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0568	Robert	Black		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0569	Robert	Fekete		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0570	Patree	Sheid		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
					Alliance
0571	Elli	Kimbauer		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0572	Greg	Jacobs		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0573	Petra	Bingham		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance; co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0574	Gloria & Bob	Ziller		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance; co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0575	Kelly	Aldrich		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0576	Kyle	Ashby		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0577	Patricia	Morey		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0578	Genevieve	Trimarco		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0579	Robyn	Roberson		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0580	Abel	Brumo		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0581	Kimberly	Baker		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0582	Bbayard	Smith		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0583	Tim	Phillips		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0584	Sherri	Gallant		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0585	Brad	Wendt		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0586	Valerie	Baird		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0587	David	Straube		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0588	Rory	McDonald			co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0589	Karen	Harner		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance; co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0590	Diana	Minton		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0591	Chris	Beresford		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0592	Diana	Barbee		GA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0593	Lynn	Jones		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0594	Jenny	Shattuck		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
0595	Julie	Madrona		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0596	John	Christian		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0597	Nancy	Stevens		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0598	warren/Janis	Watkins		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0599	Dylan	Caldwell		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0600	Donna	Thompson		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0601	John	Amodio		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0602	Calimpong	David		HI	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0603	George	Hayford			co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0604	M. James	Arnett		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance; co-signed letter from Trout Unlimited
0605	Donald	Olson		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0606	Lauren	Schroeder		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0607	Scott	Sinnott		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0608	Leigh	Vann		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0609	William	Murray		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0610	Susan	Murray		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0611	Tomas	Bozack		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0612	Melissa	Hunt		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0613	Bill	Yeates		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0614	Dennis	Triglia		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0615	Lindsay	Merryman		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0616	Michael	Bliden		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0617	Molly	Robles		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0618	Mark	Pringle			co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0619	Susan	Blake		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0620	Theodore	Lindsay		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
					Alliance
0621	John	Brennan		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance; co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0622	Caryl	Hart		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0623	Diane	Pietrzak		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0624	Sharon	Hasenjaeger		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0625	Kathleen	Boivin		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0626	Karen	Shepersky		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0627	Scott	McDougall		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0628	Susan	McDougall		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance; co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0629	Robert	Van Dyk		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0630	Ronald	Thompson		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0631	George	Sexton		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0632	Tasha	Sparks		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0633	Hope	Braithwaite			co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0634	Jamie	Taylor		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0635	Tara	Shepersky		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0636	RICHARD	BOURDON		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0637	Kristen	Zumeta		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0638	Ashley	Waymouth		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0639	Alisa	Occhionero		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0640	Jenna	Martin		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance; co-signed letter from Trout Unlimited
0641	Alessandro	Broido		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0642	Erika	Partee		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0643	Patty	McCleary		CA	oral testimony - Brookings; co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0644	Amanda	Bielser		OR	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
0645	Kevin	Monnin		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0646	Kathy	Holcomb		ID	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0647	Alicia	McQuillen		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0648	Desre	Richards		CA	co-signed e-mail from Smith River Alliance
0649	Ann	Vileisis	Kalmiopsis Audubon Society	OR	oral testimony - Brookings; e-mail; joint letter of support
0650	Jake	Crawford	Native Fish Society	OR	oral testimony - Brookings; written letter introduced at public hearing; e-mail
0651	Adam	Elson		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0652	Alan Wayne	Christian		CA	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0653	Bruce	Mccullough		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0654	Gwendolyn	Sky		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0655	Brandon M.	Scroggs		MI	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0656	Brian	Emerick		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0657	Bob	Bumstead		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0658	Caryn	Graves		CA	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0659	Charles	Gehr		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0660	Dr. Chris	Yarnes		CA	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0661	Claire	Cohen		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0662	Cliff			OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0663	Steve	Clough		MS	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0664	Connie	Derry		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0665	Craig	Young		KS	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0666	Jon	Creed		TX	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0667	Dave	Lacey		OR	joint letter of support; co-signed letter from Native Fish Society; Mark Sherwood (commenter 722) testified on his behalf - Brookings
0668	David	Kalinowski		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0669	David	Kruse		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0670	Derek	Campbell		CA	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0671	Dave	Carpenter		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0672	Craig	Derby		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0673	Dave	Geisser		CA	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0674	Richard	Kellogg		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0675	Dick	Law		WA	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0676	Dennis P	Biggins		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0677	Dorothy	Toppercer		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0678	David	Roche		CA	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0679	David	Quinn		WA	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0680	Eisso	Mansvelt Beck		CA	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0681	Joshua L.	Parks		WV	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0682	Frank	Koterba		WA	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0683	Gary	Carlson		ID	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0684	Timothy	Devine		CA	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0685	Hilma	Crowfoot		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0686	Lesley	Hand		CA	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
0687	Henry	Newhouse		ME	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0688	Henry	Carlile		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0689	Harry	Foster		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0690	Hugh J	O'donnell		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0691	Ira A.	Smith		WA	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0692	Jason	Balderston		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0693	Jeff	Bright		CA	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0694	Jeffrey	Evershed		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0695	Jenny	Velinty		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0696	Jeremiah	Houle		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0697	Jeremy	Quinlan		CA	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society; co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
056	Jim	Pruett		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0699	Jeffrey	Martin		WA	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0700	John	Gwin		ID	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0701	John	Larison		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0702	Jon	Kellogg		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0703	Joseph P.	Paoluccio		CA	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society; co-signed letter from Trout Unlimited
0704	Karen S	Corbelli		CA	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0705	James	Smith		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0706	James	Wong		CA	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0707	Kenneth J	Morando		CA	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0708	Vernon	Homolka		CA	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0709	Larry	Marxer		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0710	Larry	Turigliatto		CA	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0711	Linda J.	Becker		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0712	Bob	Triggs		WA	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0713	David James	Duncan		MO	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0714	Douglas	Rohn		AZ	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0715	Karen S	Brice		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0716	Mark Allen	Caffee		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0717	Mark W.	Freitas		WA	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0718	Mark	Martin		ID	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0719	Mark	Sherwood		OR	oral testimony - Brookings; joint letter of support; co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0720	Matthew	Lund		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society; co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0721	Michael J.	Ellsworth		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0722	William J	Mcmillan		WA	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0723	Mark	Metzdorff		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0724	Nathan	Hall		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0725	Nicholas	Coffey		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0726	Michael	Aldridge		TX	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0727	Norman T.	Baker, Phd		WA	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0728	David	Ward		WA	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0729	Philip	Smith		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
0730	Kris	N.		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0731	Paul	Sanborn		NH	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0732	Clint	Brumitt		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0733	Ronald	Dyslin		IL	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0734	Steve	Schramm		CA	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0735	Steve	Rewick		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0736	Daniel J	Bastian		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0737	River	Steenson		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0738	Ralph	Rothfelder		NY	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0739	Russ	Ricketts		WA	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0740	Ryan L	Hough		WA	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0741	Ryan	Masuda		AL	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0742	Josh	Lusher		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0743	Susan Gayle	Wilcox		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0744	Zachary	Morris		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0745	Jen	Matthews		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0746	Spencer	Miles		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0747	Stephen A.	Messier		MA	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0748	Steve	Ridgefield		WA	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0749	Rick	Hafele		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0750	Tom	Derry		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0751	Anton R	Wratney		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0752	Kyan	Bartel		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0753	Walter	Stoeckmann		NY	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0754	Rowan	Baker		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0755	Nathan	Wetzel		OR	co-signed letter from Native Fish Society; co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0756	Alyssa	Babin	Wild and Scenic Rivers and League of Women's Voters	OR	joint letter of support; oral testimony - Brookings; e-mail
0757	Neil	Manji	California Department of Fish and Wildlife	CA	mail
0758	Bonnie	Gestring	Earthworks	DC	mail
0759	Tim	Palmer		OR	oral testimony - Brookings; written testimony introduced during public hearing
0760	Don	Gillespie	Friends of Del Norte	CA	oral testimony - Brookings; written testimony introduced during public hearing
0761	Robert	Miller	Del Norte Farm Bureau	CA	mail
0762	Mark	Dodd	Gasquet Community Services District	CA	mail
0763	Terry	Turner	Trout Unlimited	OR	mail
0764	David	Harris		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0765	Michael	Newman		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0766	Richard	Birkett		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0767	Mark	Rogers		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0768	K.L.	Barton		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0769	Ed	Sylvester		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0770	Matt	Konkler		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0771	Larry	weaver		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0772	David	Heller		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
0773	Andrew	Miller		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0774	Dennis	Hebert		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0775	Mark	Shelton		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0776	Roger	Hartgrave		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0777	Wayne	Zei		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0778	Jonathan	Rettmann		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0779	Vince	Martino		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0780	Ken	MacDonald		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0781	Kevin	Mather		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0782	JEFFREY	CRAIG		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0783	Maxwell	Klare		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0784	Ivaylo	Stoilov		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0785	Tom	Wente		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0786	Steven	Baker		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter; co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0787	Hank	Johnson		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0788	Thomas	Galindo		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0789	Dave	Minyard		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0790	John	MacDonald		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0791	Steve	Netti		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0792	Brian	Cameron		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0793	Brad	Hunt		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0794	Lisa	Bourgea		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0795	Jack	Lemein		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter; co-signed letter from Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0796	Ed	Giguere		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0797	Tom	Toretta		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0798	Brett	Davis		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0799	Mark	Grube		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0800	Kevin	Ashbran		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0801	Walt	Levitus		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0802	John	Kibre		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0803	Frank	Kaneko		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0804	Dan	Allen		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0805	John	Sullivan		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0806	Dan	Johnson		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0807	Brent	Cardenas		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0808	Andrew	Wiggins		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0809	Philip	Rodriguez		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0810	carl	di Giorgio		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0811	Michael	Marsden		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0812	Timothy	Hunt		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0813	Timothy	Taber		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0814	Mark	Utter		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0815	Richard	Davis Ph.D.		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0816	Greg	Small		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0817	Jordan	Zettle		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0818	Greg	von Buchau		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0819	Harry	Freiberg		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0820	Lawrence	Henzerling		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
0821	Jerry	Bender		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0822	Jack	Williams		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0823	Richard	Stoltze		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0824	Gavin	Lantry		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0825	Matt	Kane		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0826	Kenneth	Susman		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0827	Marshal	Moser		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter; co-signed letter from Native Fish Society
0828	James	Cox		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0829	Luke	Schultz		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0830	Sam	Norris		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0831	Michael	Wilson		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0832	J.P.	Taylor		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0833	Joe	Agnew		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0834	KAREN	ST LOUIS		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0835	Dan	Urias		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0836	Jeff	Trafican		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0837	Drew	Irby		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0838	David	Iversen		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0839	Paul	Wagner		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0840	Brian	Wheeler		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0841	Thomas	Nickelson		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0842	Evan	Jackson		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0843	Len	McCandliss		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0844	Stanley	Backlund		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0845	Greg	Giedzinski		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0846	Tecumnech	Brady		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0847	Brock	Phillips		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0848	John	Fleisher		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0849	Natalie	Stauffer-Olsen		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0850	Regan	Kline		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0851	Duncan	Van Arsdale		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0852	Jeff	Wieland		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0853	Kyle	Smith		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0854	Duncan	Kerst		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0855	Stanley	Ohara		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0856	Daniel	Bloxsom		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0857	bob	Hammond		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0858	Dan	Watson		CA	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0859	Tim	Purkerson		OR	co-signed Trout Unlimited letter
0860	Gary and Christine	Pellett		OR	mail
0861	Don	Hollander		CA	mail
0862	Daniel	Dalegowski	City of Cave Junction	OR	mail
0863	Kenneth W.	Phippen	National Marine Fisheries Service	OR	mail
0864	David	Moryc	American Rivers	OR	oral testimony - Portland; joint letter of support
0865	Bob	Rees	Association of Northwest Steelheaders; Northwest Guides and Anglers Association		joint letter of support
0866	Jim	Crenshaw	California Sportfishing Protection	CA	joint letter of support; Grant Werschkull

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
			Alliance		(commenter 878) testified on behalf of his organization - Portland
0867	Will	Volpert	Indigo Creek Outfitters & Rogue River Journeys		joint letter of support
0868	Pete	Wallstrom	Momentum Rafting		joint letter of support
0869	Glen	Spain	Pacific Coast Federation of Fisherman's Associations	OR	joint letter of support; Grant Werschkull (commenter 878) testified on behalf of his organization - Portland
0870	Bob	Sallinger	Portland Audubon	OR	joint letter of support
0871	Curtis	Knight	California Trout	CA	joint letter of support; Grant Werschkull (commenter 878) testified on behalf of his organization - Portland
0872	Josh	Laughlin	Cascadia Wildlands		joint letter of support
0873	Erik	Fernandez	Oregon Wild		joint letter of support
0874	John	Kober	Pacific Rivers		joint letter of support
0875	Lisa	Brown	WaterWatch of Oregon	OR	oral testimony - Portland; joint letter of support
0876	Grant	Werschkull	Smith River Alliance; Pacific Coast Federation of Fisherman's Associations; California Trout; California Sportfishing Protection Alliance	CA	oral testimony - Portland and Brookings; joint letter of support
0877	Susan Jane	Brown	Western Environmental Law Center	CA	joint letter of support
0878	Guido	Rahr	Wild Salmon Center	OR	joint letter of support
0879	Robert	Bernstein		OR	oral testimony - Portland; co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0880	Becky	Crockett			oral testimony - Portland
0881	Ben	Zumeta			oral testimony - Brookings
0882	Joe	Janowicz		OR	oral testimony - Brookings
0883	Linda	Crockett	Del Norte Ag. Community	CA	oral testimony - Brookings
0884	David	Scott		OR	oral testimony - Brookings
0885	Janet	Gilbert		CA	oral testimony - Brookings
0886	Joe	Gillespie		CA	oral testimony - Brookings
0887	Eileen	Cooper		CA	oral testimony - Brookings
0888	Harvey	Young		OR	oral testimony - Brookings
0889	Mark	Furler		OR	oral testimony - Brookings
0890	Peg	Reagan		OR	oral testimony - Brookings
0891	Christopher	Alford		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0892	Erin	Barca		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0893	Carrier	Barclay		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0894	Jeffry	Bernard		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0895	Vic	Bostock		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0896	Larry	Bradbury		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0897	Regan	Brashear		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
0898	Bev	Buswell	Wildflowers Nature School	CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0899	Jessica	Carlson		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0900	Sarah	Caron		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0901	Bonita	Chavez		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0902	Brenda	Davis		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0903	Lacey	Dow		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0904	Ruth	Dresher-Brown		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0905	Rebecca	Eldredge		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0906	Matt	Emmons		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0907	Michele	Faraon		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0908	James	Feichtl		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0909	Michael	Frost		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0910	Peter	Galvin		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0911	James	Gonsman		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0912	Greg	Goodman		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0913	Lisa	Hammermeister		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0914	Kay	Hardy		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0915	Johanna	Harman		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0916	Kathy	Hartley		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0917	Sarah	Haworth		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0918	Kirsten	Holmquist		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0919	Ana	Holub		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0920	Eric	Horstman		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0921	Autumn	Hurd		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0922	Judy	Inman		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0923	Surati	Ivey		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
0924	Linda	Johnson		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0925	Kalena	Johnson		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0926	Rebecca	Juhl		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0927	Brandee	Keeling		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0928	Mark	Kennedy		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0929	Karl	Koessel		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0930	Andrea	Kraus		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0931	Neil	Lambert		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0932	Nicael	Leistikow		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0933	Denise	Lenardson		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0934	Marsha	Lewis		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0935	Christopher	Lish		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0936	John	Livingston		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0937	Viola	Long		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0938	Elizagrace	Madrone		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0939	Jason	Maldonado		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0940	Ellen	Markham		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0941	Patricia	Martin		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0942	Zane	Masslich		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0943	Helen	Matthews		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0944	Pamela	Mattz		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0945	Kris	McMillan		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0946	Tamara	Miller		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0947	Janice	Miller		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0948	Janice	Mize		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0949	Daniel	Nelson		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
0950	Renee	Nitzel		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0951	Amanda	Oconnell		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0952	Dean	Paris		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0953	Claire	Perricelli		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0954	April	Quiqley		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0955	Owen	Quinlan		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0956	Laura	Ralph		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0957	Ashlee	Rice		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0958	Denise	Richards-Padgette		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0959	Karin	Rosman		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0960	Jean	Rupert		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0961	Colleen	Sanders		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0962	Ian	Schatz		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0963	Melissa	Schweisguth		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0964	Catherine	Scott		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0965	Allison	Scull		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0966	Paul	Senyszyn		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0967	Samantha	Sheldon		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0968	Vicki	Silkiss		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0969	Angelo	Simao		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0970	Norma J	Smith		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0971	Steve	Stover		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0972	Deanna	Strever		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0973	Jerry	Sullivan		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0974	Mark	Takaro		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0975	Amber	Tidwell		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
0976	John	Varga		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0977	Constance	walker		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0978	Kathleen	Warren		CA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0979	Joyce	Adams		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0980	Amanda	Alford		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0981	Kathleen	Allan		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0982	John	Altshuler		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0983	Carol	Ampel		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0984	Anouschka	Andresen		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0985	Lianne	Bailey		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0986	Ricktor	Ball		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0987	Shannon	Bates		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0988	Gail	Battaglia		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0989	Michelle	Bear Paw		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0990	Andrea	Beardsley		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0991	Jordan	Beaver		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0992	Dorothy	Benson		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0993	Patricia	Benton		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0994	Ben	Betterly		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0995	Cherise	Black		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0996	Stacy	Bloodworth		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0997	Sarah	Bly		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0998	Sophia	Bogle		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
0999	Linda	Bozack		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1000	Corbin	Brashear		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1001	Brandon	Breazeale		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
1002	Sandy	Brierty		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1003	Shannon	Browne		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1004	David and Cyndi	Browne-Rach		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1005	Carol	Browning		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1006	Emma	Buckley		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1007	Kristiana	Burrow		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1008	Barbara	Byram		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1009	Katherine	Cafazzo		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1010	Charles	Cain		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1011	Orville	Camp		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1012	Marsha	Carrino	Rogue Riverkeeper	OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1013	Noel	Chatroux		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1014	Tara	Christie		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1015	Jason	Clark		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1016	Sheryl	Clear		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1017	Jason	Clinch		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1018	Brian	Comnes		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1019	Susan	Conway		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1020	Nicole	Cooper		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1021	Jonnel	Covault		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1022	Glenn	Cross		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1023	Marian	Crumme		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1024	Karen	Curtiss		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1025	Grace	Cushing		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1026	Oceanah	D'amore		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1027	Carla	David	Wild Wines	OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
1028	Karen	Debraal		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1029	Susanna	DeFazio		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1030	Brian	Delagrange		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1031	Susan	Delles		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1032	Katelyn	Detweiler	Detweiler Family	OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1033	Kathleen	Detweiler	Thomas Detweiler, MD	OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1034	Amy	Dickenson		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1035	JoAnn	Dixon		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1036	Nona	Donahue		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1037	Patricia	Downing		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1038	Katherine	Dron		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1039	Jack	Duggan		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1040	Patricia	Duke		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1041	Faye	Duncan		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1042	Christie	Dunn		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1043	Laurie	Easter		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1044	Barrett	Edgard		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1045	Howard	Erbe		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1046	heather	faith		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1047	Jim	Fety		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1048	Tracy	Fleming		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1049	Joshua	Force		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1050	Lynnea	Forderer		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1051	Brianne	foster		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1052	Sarah	Fowler		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1053	Winn	Frankland		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
1054	Philip	Fraser		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1055	Teddi	Freeman		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1056	Kara	Gandesbery		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1057	Shauneen	Garner		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1058	P	Garodia		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1059	Wendy	Gere		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1060	Peter	Giffin		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1061	Lou	Gold		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1062	Esther	Goldberg		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1063	Aaron	Goldman		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1064	Asha	Goldstein		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1065	Edem	Gomez		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1066	Michael	Gosenski		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1067	Patrick	Grady		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1068	Thomas	Graham		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1069	Mac and March	Graham	Spring Creek Wagner Creek	OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1070	Kayla	Grajalez		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1071	William	Gray	Joya Feltzin	OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1072	Keri	Green		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1073	Len	Greenwood		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1074	Christina	Grenfell		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1075	Gene	Griffith		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1076	Benjamin	Grunde		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1077	Monica	Gunderson		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1078	Marion	Hadden		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1079	Diane	Haley		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
1080	Jeffry	Hanus		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1081	Lillian	Hardgrove		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1082	Chris	Hardy		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1083	Randy	Harrison		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1084	Heidi	Hartman		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1085	Brian	Hasebe		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1086	Licia	Hauss		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1087	Susan	Hawksley		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1088	John	Hawksley		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1089	Monica	Helms		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1090	James	Henderson		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1091	Chris	Henry		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1092	Lynn	Henry		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1093	Richard	Hernandez		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1094	Lauren	Herskowitz		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1095	Opie	Heyerman		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1096	Scott	Hoelscher		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1097	Karen	Horn		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1098	Gretchen	Howard		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1099	Karen	Hussey		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1100	Megan	Janssen		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1101	January	Jennings	Stepehn Krancevic	OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1102	Brandon	Johns		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1103	Melody	Jones		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1104	Jeff	kahn		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1105	Teresa	Kalla		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
1106	Terese	Kasza	Rainbows on the Fly	OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1107	Richard	Katz		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1108	Barbara	Kelberlau		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1109	Maria	Kelly		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1110	Wayne	Kelly		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1111	Lisa	Kelz		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1112	Lydia	Kendall		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1113	Spencer	Kendall		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1114	Douglas	Kent		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1115	Kim	Keoppen		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1116	Beverly	Kin		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1117	David	Kirkpatrick		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1118	George	Kuppler		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1119	Bonnie	Kuppler		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1120	Rick	Landt		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1121	Linda	Lanzhammer		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1122	Burton	Laza		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1123	Kristina	Lefever		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1124	Chris	Kemacks		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1125	Beth	Levin		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1126	Sunny	Lindley		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1127	Dana	Lindsay		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1128	Jennifer	Lindsey		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1129	Jim	Lockhart		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1130	Lynn	Longan		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1131	Terry	Longshore		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
1132	Carol J.	Loomis		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1133	Frank D.	Lospalluto		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1134	Dustin	Lyons		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1135	Jimmy	MacLeod		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1136	Dave	Maize		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1137	Jason	Margulis		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1138	Sam	Martin		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1139	Ross	Mathena		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1140	Katelyn	Mayo		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1141	Michelle	McAfee		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1142	Pamela	McAfee		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1143	Mary	McDermott		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1144	Meghan	Mckeever		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1145	Nusa	McMillin		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1146	Rachel	McNamara		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1147	Michael	McNelly		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1148	Charles	Mcsweeney		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1149	Jackson	Meadows		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1150	Susan	Menanno		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1151	Diane newell	Meyer		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1152	Emily	Miller		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1153	Brodia	Minter		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1154	Walt	Mintkeski		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1155	Angela	Molinar		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1156	Gilda	Montenegro-Fix		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1157	Edith	Montgomery		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
1158	M.L.	Moore		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1159	Marilyn	Mooshie		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1160	Michael	Nacrelli		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1161	Lawrence	Nagel		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1162	Cheryl	Nelson		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1163	Mark A.	Newberger	Mark A. Newberger Philanthropic Fund	OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1164	Melissa	Newstrand		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1165	Xandria	Nohr		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1166	Susan	Norman-Jones		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1167	Leslie	Nuckoles		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1168	Helen	Nutt		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1169	Alisa	Ocean		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1170	Kerry	Oconnor		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1171	Laura M.	Ohanian		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1172	Laura M.	Ohm		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1173	Megan	O'Melia		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1174	Maureen	O'Neal		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1175	Stuart	O'Neill		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1176	Joel	Ophoff		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1177	Caleb	Padgett		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1178	Faun	Parliman		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1179	Dia	Paxton		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1180	Beth	Peterson		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1181	Rochelle	Peterson		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1182	C	Philemon		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1183	Robin	Pike		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
1184	Christopher	Pond		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1185	Charles	Powne		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1186	Tod	Prosa		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1187	Kathy	Prout		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1188	Wayne	Reilly		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1189	Max	Reinhardt		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1190	Marjorie	Reynolds		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1191	Rachel	Richmond		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1192	Susan	Roberts		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1193	Anne	Robinson		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1194	Dan	Roper		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1195	Maddee	Rubenson		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1196	Lorie	Ruskin		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1197	Britney	Rutkai		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1198	Suzie	Savoie		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1199	Anthony	Sayers		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1200	Marceyne	Scharp		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1201	Gloria	Schwartz		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1202	Andrew	Schwarz	Ridgeline Meadows Farm	OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1203	William	Sears		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1204	Derek	Severson		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1205	Sarah	Shaw		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1206	Martha	Shelley		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1207	Lisa	Shelton-Rohde		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1208	David	Shiah		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1209	Annette	Simonson		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
1210	Christy	Sinclair		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1211	Kat	Smith		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1212	Moreland	Smith		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1213	Kim	Smith		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1214	Michael G	Smith		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1215	Sarah	Smith		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1216	Scott	Sonenshine		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1217	Mira	Sophia		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1218	Rory	Stacy		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1219	Taylor	Starr		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1220	Don	Stephens		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1221	Judith	Stratton		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1222	Dave	Swan		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1223	Eva	Thiemann		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1224	Jeffrey	Thieret		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1225	Bob	Thomas		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1226	Jasmine	Thomas		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1227	Jeffrey	Thompson		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1228	Robert	Thompson		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1229	Kathy	Tibbot		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1230	Steven	Tichenor		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1231	Amy	Titus		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1232	Elizabeth	Tobey		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1233	Marsha	Tokareff		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1234	Annette	Trujillo		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1235	James	Trujillo		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
1236	Cynthia	Tudor		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1237	Hannah	Tyler		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1238	Joseph	Vaile		OR	joint letter of support; co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1239	Carol	Valentine		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1240	William	Van Buskirk		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1241	Deb	Van Poolen		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1242	Marie	Wakefield		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1243	Sandra	Walls		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1244	Annie	Walsh		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1245	Joe	Walsh		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1246	Anna	Ward		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1247	Peter	Ware		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1248	William	Waters		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1249	Ellen	Watrous		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1250	Barbara	Watrous		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1251	Lance	Watson		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1252	Jim	Wells		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1253	Eric	Werner		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1254	Katharine	Wert		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1255	Jeffrey	White		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1256	Saundra	Whitten		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1257	Christine	Williams		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1258	Tom	Winter		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1259	Angela	Wyble		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1260	Suzanne	Zook		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1261	m. lee	Zucker		OR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
					Wildlands Center
1262	Angela	Gilbreath		CO	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1263	Jamie	Harris		CO	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1264	Courtney	Meier		CO	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1265	Adrienne	Panter		CO	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1266	Barbara	Burghart		CT	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1267	Joann	Koch		CT	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1268	Paul	Cole		FL	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1269	Chrstina	Crosby		FL	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1270	Gudrun	Dennis		FL	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1271	Doug	Krause		FL	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1272	Doug	Landau		FL	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1273	Colonel	Meyer		FL	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1274	Judy	Moran		FL	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1275	Kevin	Silvey		FL	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1276	Thomas	Hoke		GA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1277	Dianna	Hyatt		ID	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1278	Jim	surges		ID	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1279	Ed	Gould		IL	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1280	Todd	Davis		IN	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1281	Stewart	Turner		IN	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1282	John	Gravois		LA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1283	Kate	Kenner		MA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1284	Joyce	Robinson		MD	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1285	Rochelle	Baca		ME	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1286	Rachelle	McLaughlin		MI	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1287	Curtiss	Klimes		MN	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
					Wildlands Center
1288	Janet	Neihart		MN	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1289	robin	Vogler		MT	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1290	Doug	Hutchinson		NC	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1291	Saara	Matthews		NC	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1292	Esther	Morrill		NE	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1293	Janice	Banks		NH	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1294	Andrew	Frishman		NV	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1295	James	Thompson		NV	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1296	Silvia	Bertano		NY	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1297	Doug	Butler		NY	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1298	Janet	Forman		NY	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1299	fay	Forman		NY	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1300	Erma	Lewis		NY	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1301	Dianora	Niccolini		NY	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1302	john	Papandrea		NY	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1303	Thomas	Pintagro		NY	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1304	John	Brewer		OH	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1305	Mitzi	frank		OH	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1306	Amy	Schumacher		OH	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1307	James	Millsaps		OK	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1308	Deborah	Smith		OK	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1309	Chris	Usami		Ontario	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1310	Gloria	Cameron		PA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1311	Lee	Fister		PA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1312	Garry	Taroli		PA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1313	June	Cattell		SC	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou

ID #	Name		Affiliation or Organization	State	Method of Providing Comment
					Wildlands Center
1314	Chris	Drumright		TN	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1315	Laura	Paulson		TX	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1316	Russell and Deborah	Anthes		WA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1317	Mary	Neary		WA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1318	Priscilla	Schmidt		WA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1319	David	Tomlinson		WA	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1320	Michelle	Cornelius		AK	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1321	Gene	Cornelius		AK	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1322	Jaclyn	Olsen		AK	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1323	R Dean	James		AR	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1324	Linda	Bescript		AZ	co-signed letter from Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center
1325	Katie	Fast	Oregonians for Food and Shelter	OR	co-signed letter from Oregon Farm Bureau
1326	Heath	Curtiss	Oregon Forest & Industries Council	OR	co-signed letter from Oregon Farm Bureau

Supplemental documents – Additional documents

This page left intentionally blank

Appendix 4
Documents Provided by Commenters

http://www.eenews.net/eedaily/stories/1060048929/search?keyword=Water+pollution

WATER POLLUTION:

Wyden, Merkley aim to secure Ore. mining limits

Dylan Brown, E&E News reporter
Published: Wednesday, January 25, 2017

Oregon Democratic Sens. Ron Wyden and Jeff Merkley yesterday proposed legislation to secure a nearly 100,000-acre new mining ban in the Klamath Mountains.

The "Southwestern Oregon Watershed and Salmon Protection Act," **S. 192**, would make permanent the 20-year mineral withdrawal the Obama administration imposed shortly before leaving office (***Greenwire***, Jan. 13).

The area spans 95,805 acres of the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest and 5,216 acres of the Bureau of Land Management's Medford and Coos Bay districts.

It effectively blocks the development of a roughly 3,000-acre nickel mine by Red Flat Nickel Corp., a subsidiary of a British investment firm registered in Panama.

For years, local environmentalists protested potential mining impacts on a watershed that feeds the salmon-rich North Fork of the Smith River, which originates in the Kalmiopsis Wilderness.

The withdrawal prompted executive "overreach" protests from the mining industry, but advocates cited "overwhelming" local support in comments and at public hearings (***E&E News PM***, July 6, 2016).

The Obama administration took action, supporters say, "in aid of legislation" — a previous version of Wyden's bill and companion House legislation proposed by Reps. Peter DeFazio (D-Ore.) and Jared Huffman (D-Calif.).

Like the withdrawal, the latest bill states: "Nothing in this Act restricts recreational uses, hunting, fishing, forest management activities, or other authorized uses."

An amendment to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act is also included, providing various levels of protection for 44.5 miles of the neighboring Chetco River.

The bill makes the first 27.5 miles from the headwaters "a wild river," the next 7.5 miles "a scenic river" and 9.5 miles after that a "recreational river."

https://www.wyden.senate.gov/news/press-releases/wyden-merkley-southwest-mineral-withdrawal-bill-takes-step-forward-

Wyden, Merkley Southwest Mineral Withdrawal Bill Takes Step Forward

Legislation Protects Drinking Water Supply and Salmon Runs from Mining

Thursday, September 22, 2016

Washington, D.C. – U.S. Sens. Ron Wyden and Jeff Merkley announced that the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee considered their legislation to protect more than 100,000 acres in southwest Oregon from mining, in a hearing today.

The Southwest Oregon Watershed and Salmon Protection Act would prohibit new mining leases in four areas, including Rough and Ready Creek at the headwaters of the Illinois River, Baldface Creek at the headwaters of the Smith River, the Chetco River, and Red Flat at the headwaters of Hunter Creek and the Pistol River. The rivers that would be protected by the bill supply clean drinking water to thousands of residents in Southwest Oregon and Northwest California and are critical to salmon habitat. Withdrawing the area from future mining activities would ensure permanent protections for this unique watershed that hosts a high concentration of rare plants and high-quality recreation opportunities.

"The lands near Rough and Ready and Baldface Creeks have some of the most exceptional ecological values in Oregon, and the streams are vitally important to the drinking water supply for several nearby communities and to salmon and steelhead runs," Wyden said. **"The mineral withdrawal in our bill has overwhelming support from local residents who want**

to preserve the lands and rivers they love, which is why I'm going to keep working to protect these areas from mining once and for all."

"Our water is a precious resource, and these pristine Southwest Oregon rivers are treasures we can't allow to be lost," Merkley said. **"Mining would pose an unacceptable risk to drinking water and to fish runs, and it's time to protect these special areas by ensuring they're always off-limits to the threat of mining."**

Last June, the senators, along with Reps. Peter DeFazio, D-Ore., and Jared Huffman, D-Calif., applauded the Bureau of Land Management's decision to begin the process of temporarily banning new mining projects over the same area that would be protected by the bill.

Wyden and Merkley introduced the Senate version of the Southwest Oregon Watershed and Salmon Protection Act last year, and DeFazio and Huffman introduced the House version.

BALDFACE CREEK

Siskiyou National Forest

ELIGIBILITY STUDY

I have completed a careful analysis and review of the information presented in the Resource Assessment prepared by the Interdisciplinary Planning Team for Baldface Creek and its tributaries as the principal component of the Eligibility Study for those streams. I have conferred with the team, other specialists and my immediate staff and reviewed comments submitted by the public in analyzing this information. This analysis leads me to find that the following streams/stream segments are free-flowing and possess at least one Outstandingly Remarkable Value (ORV):

BALDFACE CREEK and all its perennial tributaries above the confluence with the North Fork Smith River. This is a total distance of approximately 28 miles. The identified ORV's are fisheries and water quality and the highest classification is Wild except for the lower 1/4 mile of the mainstem of Baldface Creek which is Scenic.

J.MICHAEL LUNN
Forest Supervisor
Siskiyou National Forest

Feb 14, 1994
DATE

Baldface Creek Eligibility Study Map

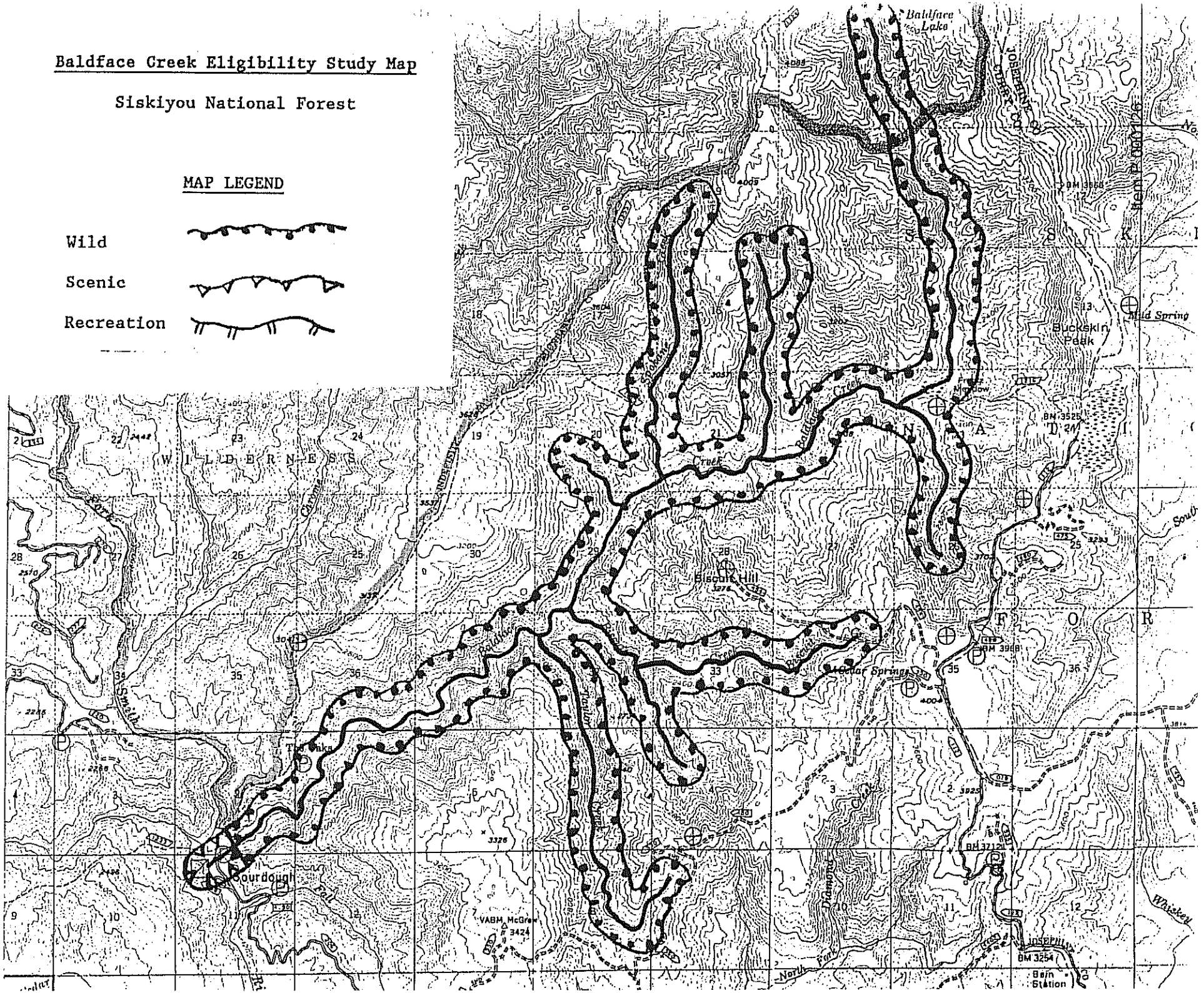
Siskiyou National Forest

MAP LEGEND

Wild

Scenic

Recreation



ELIGIBILITY STUDY

Baldface Creek And Its Tributaries

USDA - Forest Service
Siskiyou National Forest

Prepared by the:

Baldface Interdisciplinary Team

November 1993

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
I.	Introduction	1
II.	Eligibility Study Process	1
III.	Executive Summary	2
IV.	Public Involvement	2
V.	Streams Included in This Study	3
VI.	Discussion of Values	
	Summary	4
	Geological/Hydrological	4
	Water Quality	8
	Fisheries	10
	Botanical/Ecological	12
	Wildlife	17
	Scenic	19
	Recreational	21
	Cultural, Prehistoric	22
	Cultural, Historic	23
	Cultural, Traditional Use	24

Appendix A: Baldface Creek Eligibility Study Area Map

Appendix B: Map of SCORP Regions

Appendix C: List of Preparers/References

1)FACE CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES
ELIGIBILITY STUDY

I. INTRODUCTION

In 1968, Congress enacted the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, establishing a system for preserving outstanding free-flowing rivers. The Siskiyou National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan) was released in March, 1989. American Rivers, Inc. and the Oregon Rivers Council appealed the Forest Plan in June 1989. The appeal was based, in part, that the Forest Plan and accompanying FEIS did not adequately assess potential Wild and Scenic rivers on the Forest.

To settle the appeal, the Siskiyou National Forest agreed to evaluate the eligibility of tributaries to various rivers, including the North Fork Smith River. Eligible streams are those determined to be free-flowing that possess at least one stream-related value that is "Outstandingly Remarkable". Potentially eligible streams will be managed to protect those values, along with their potential classifications (wild, scenic, or recreational) until their final suitability for inclusion into the Wild and Scenic River system is determined.

After an initial eligibility screening, four streams on the Illinois Valley Ranger District were determined to have segments which are free-flowing and might possess "Outstandingly Remarkable Values (ORV)". An Eligibility Study has or will be prepared for each of these streams to determine whether indeed the stream contains one or more ORVs. Baldface Creek, which flows into the North Fork Smith River, is one of the four streams.

II. ELIGIBILITY STUDY PROCESS

This Eligibility Study provides data on the existing condition of each resource and serves as the foundation of the river management planning process. It provides a standardized approach to evaluation of values of the tributaries and rivers. Interim management, management direction, and potential boundaries will be determined based on information provided in this assessment. Although the determination of value significance is a matter of informed professional judgement and interpretation, this process includes the following steps or verification techniques:

- An interdisciplinary team approach (see Appendix C, List of Preparers).
- Consideration of uniqueness and rarity at the regional and national level.*
- Consideration of whether or not values are river-related (owe their existence to or contribute to the functioning of the river system and its immediate environment).
- The use of qualitative guidelines to help determine significance.

* Regional boundaries are based partially on the eight geographic regions described in the 1989 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan for Oregon. The East Fork of the Illinois River and its tributaries are in SCORP Region 9, which includes Josephine, Jackson, Klamath, and Douglas Counties (see Appendix B). Regional boundaries are also evaluated according to physiographic regions.

III. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Baldface Creek provides some of the best water quality and fisheries habitat known on the Siskiyou National Forest. The world-class fishery on the Smith River depends on the water and fish produced in the Baldface drainage. More numbers of fish were counted on this creek than any other on the Illinois Valley Ranger District. The combination of key fishery attributes and limited access contribute to the high quality environment. This watershed could be used as a model of the desired conditions for restoration projects in other watersheds.

Plant communities within the Baldface drainage are distinctive and variable. Habitat for sensitive and rare plants occurs throughout the area. The limited human disturbance increase the value of the plants and plant communities. Intact riparian areas with large, old conifer trees are relatively unique for the west side of the Illinois Valley Ranger District.

Some portions of the study area also have a high potential for prehistoric cultural resources. Prehistory of Southern Oregon is poorly understood; these sites may provide important information about prehistoric societies.

Baldface Creek is free-flowing throughout its length.

IV. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Public involvement and input was sought for this study. Individuals and groups were contacted through public meetings, phone conversations, and the mail. The mailing list, and all correspondence concerning this study are on file at the Illinois Valley Ranger District office.

V. STREAMS INCLUDED IN THIS STUDY

Baldface Creek and its tributaries is located in the Siskiyou Mountains, in the northern part of the Klamath Geologic Province along the California/Oregon border. Baldface Creek is a major tributary to the North Fork Smith River. The perennial tributaries that are included in the study area are shown on Figure 1.

The following chart shows lengths of each stream and corresponding acreage:

Figure 1. Streams Considered in this Study

Stream Name	Miles	Acreage - Stream Miles X 1/4 Mile on each side of Creek
Mainstem Baldface Creek (from near Baldface Lake to mouth)	12	3,840
Non-named Tributaries to Baldface	7.3	2,336
Spokane Creek	2.6	832
Biscuit Creek	2.3	736
Taylor Creek	3.3	1,056
TOTAL STREAMS INCLUDED IN THIS STUDY	27.5	8,800*

*All of the streams combined including some overlap for stream junctions.

HISTORIC USES

Little obvious human activity has occurred along Baldface Creek or its tributaries. The few roads were probably constructed for mining access (mainly chrome mining on a limited scale). Sourdough Camp had a homestead and an old Ranger Station. The Oaks and Spokane Creek had historic mining. Frantz Meadow shows evidence of cabin remains.

VI. DISCUSSION OF STREAM-RELATED VALUES

SUMMARY

Several resource areas will be discussed in this section, including physical, biological, social, and cultural resources. Each resource is discussed separately. The criteria for the "Outstanding Remarkable" rating is provided, followed by a detailed description of the resource, and a "finding" which summarizes the resource description.

GEOLOGICAL/HYDROLOGICAL

CRITERIA FOR OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE RATING

The stream, the area within the stream corridor, or the drainage basin contains example(s) of a geologic or hydrologic feature, process, or phenomenon that is rare, unusual, one-of-a-kind, or unique to the geographic region. The feature(s) may be in an unusually active stage of development, represent a textbook example, and/or represent a unique or rare combination of geologic features (alluvial, erosional, landslide, soils, volcanic, glacial, and other geologic features) or hydrologic phenomena (large aquifers, springs, fens, or other features).

EXISTING CONDITION

Geology

Baldface Creek and its tributaries flow through the Josephine ultramafic sheet, the rock mass that is thought to be the largest exposure of peridotite/serpentinite on any continent. The Baldface drainage lies in the wide central part of the ultramafic body. The approximately 30 square miles of the Baldface drainage is only a fraction of the 400 square miles of ultramafic terrain, which extends some 40 miles north of Baldface Creek and about 50 miles south into California. Thus, the bedrock geology is similar to that of the southern end of the Kalmiopsis Wilderness and to that of Rough and Ready Creek drainage.

Eighty percent, 25 square miles, of the Baldface drainage is underlain by serpentine and peridotite. Peridotite is a major rock component of the earth's lower crust and mantle. Serpentine is an altered form made by addition of water at moderate temperatures in the earth's crust.

Almost twenty percent, 5 square miles, of the drainage is underlain by granitic rocks, mostly diorite with lesser gabbro and amphibolite. These occur as scattered plutons throughout the drainage. Most of them are smaller than one-half square mile; many are not mapped.

Two percent, one half square mile, of the drainage is underlain by shale and sandstone of the Dothan Formation, a rock unit widespread across the western part of the Forest and in northwestern California. This rock type occurs along one mile of Baldface Creek just above its confluence with Smith River.

Geologic Influence on Vegetation

The ultramafic bedrock has a dramatic influence on the vegetation. Soils derived from ultramafic rocks are high in iron and magnesium, and also have minerals containing toxic metals such as chromium, nickel, and cobalt. The sparse vegetation of grass, brush, and scattered pines contrasts with the typically dense vegetation on other types of bedrock.

Minerals and Mining

Historic mining within Baldface Creek is less extensive than other areas within the Illinois Valley Ranger District. Few effects to the stream from the mining are evident. The most prevalent mineral extracted has been chrome. Chrome deposits occur in ultramafic rocks and tend to be small and easily depleted. The two largest workings are near the mouth of the creek. Others are comparatively small (less than two acres). Recent claims have been filed for iron-nickel laterites, which also contain cobalt. No chrome or nickel laterite claims are being worked at this time.

A few gold placer claims are currently filed. Even fewer lode deposits are known; Spokane Creek may have had historical gold lode activity as well as placer mining. Gold is generally associated with granitic rocks; granitic rocks in the nearby Josephine Creek drainage were mined for lode gold. Thus, the potential for gold mining may be greater than is indicated by literature and the small number of current claims.

Hydrology/Channel Morphology

The flow within Baldface Creek is unrestricted. Valley bottom widths range from 30 feet to 600 feet, with the stream flowing mainly between alluvial terraces and bedrock banks. There are no blockages, such as waterfalls, to anadramous fish passage.

Typically, streams that flow through ultramafic terrain, on the east side of the coast range, support low summer flows. Precipitation tends to run off quickly. Baldface is a little different from other streams in this regard: higher summer flows may be related to higher percentages of granitic geology.

Numerous springs are fed by groundwater from the highly fractured ultramafic bedrock. The cold water from the seeps and fens, although not great in quantity, contribute to cool summer stream temperatures.

Stream Reaches

Baldface Creek is divided into three major reaches, based on geology and valley morphology. The first reach is comprised of a broad, sinuous valley with steep, well-vegetated, stable slopes. The stream channel ranges in width from 50 to 100 feet. Dense strips of alder and willow are common along the stream, although little shade is provided by this vegetation. Gradients are less than two percent. The stream bed is made up of boulders up to 3 feet in diameter, which form riffle and pocket pool habitat for fish. The bed load is dominantly gravel and small boulders from landslides along the next reach upstream. Sparsely vegetated terraces 25 to 100 feet wide occur 10 to 20 feet above the stream. There are no major tributaries.

Second Reach

The second reach includes three miles of a rocky, rugged serpentine canyon with landslides. It extends upstream to the mouth of Taylor Creek. The canyon bottom is fairly straight and confined by the valley slopes. Stream gradients are low. The stream-adjacent slopes are higher and steeper in this area than in other parts of the drainage.

Several small draws with minor flows feed this reach. There are rock bluffs, springs, and bogs along the banks. There are a half-dozen vegetated terraces about 50 feet above the stream. They range in size from one to five acres, and have large trees.

The boulder-strewn stream bed varies from 50 to 150 feet in width and occupies the entire canyon bottom, except for the few terraces. During low water, streamflow is spread out over the wide bouldery streambed, and the intermittent gravel bars are exposed. Some sections of these reaches are braided. Willows and cedar grow along the edges of the channel, but the stream is not well shaded.

This reach has the only concentration of large landslides in the drainage. They are ravel slides up to 1000 feet wide and 10 to 30 feet deep. Most were present in 1939 and appear to have changed little since then. Some extend a thousand feet vertically. The landslides are still contributing considerable sediment to deposits along the stream banks. These deposits will enter the stream during future high-water events. The wide gravel bars in this area are composed of debris from the landslides.

The 1964 storm event reactivated one slide that existed previous. It also washed loose soil and rock into the stream and removed some of the stream bottom vegetation. No new slides appeared to be caused by the 1964 storm.

Some time between 1973 and 1987, enough debris came down to partially block the channel near the upper end of this reach. In 1991, stream surveyors found that half the channel was blocked and that there was a 400-foot-long temporary pool. Green non-aquatic vegetation under water indicated intermittent landslide activity.

Third Reach

The third reach is seven miles long. Areas of dense vegetation contrast with an open ultramafic landscape, reflecting the mixture of granitic and ultramafic rocks. Granitic draws offer shade and cool water. Approximately six landslides have occurred since 1939, likely triggered by the 1964 storm event.

The valley bottom ranges from straight to broadly sinuous, with numerous terraces. Wider terraces typically exist at the mouths of tributaries. The stream is confined to bedrock or deep gravel terraces, and is narrower than the lower reaches. This reach is not aggraded like the reach below Taylor Creek, although heavy bed loads are found in most places, mostly cobble and small boulder in size. The pool/riffle/glide ratio is similar to the lower reaches. Riffles are largely composed of cobble and small boulder bed material and pocket pool habitat. Stream gradient is steeper throughout, and the is more riparian vegetation and shading than in the lower four miles.

Larger tributaries are Taylor Creek, Biscuit Creek, Spokane Creek, and an unnamed tributary one mile upstream from Spokane Creek. Baldface Creek has two major forks in the upper reaches. There are at least a half dozen smaller perennial tributaries and numerous intermittent ones. The headwaters of all these streams tend to be have a steep gradient, becoming flatter as they make their way down the hill.

From Taylor Creek to Biscuit Creek the channel is one long braided riffle with willow shrubs. Large woody material is scarce. The ultramafic slopes are sparsely vegetated, as are stream banks, where bedrock is exposed.

Biscuit Creek, an ultramafic drainage, was three degrees warmer than Baldface Creek when the stream surveyors were there. At the confluence of the three upper forks of Biscuit Creek, a large alluvial soil deposit covers 25 acres. This landform is old and accumulated from stream and surface erosion rather than landslide activity.

Above Biscuit Creek is one mile of straight ultramafic valley with long riffles and deep pools entrenched into bedrock. The streambed is 40 feet wide with a substrate of cobbles and small boulders. Several pools are over 100 feet long. Near Spokane Creek, where the bedrock changes to granitic rocks, there is sand in pools. The riparian vegetation of hardwoods is dense but does not shade the stream. Large conifers grow on terraces 20 feet above the stream. Springs and bogs are numerous.

In the vicinity of Spokane Creek, the influence of the granitic bedrock becomes apparent as the open ultramafic terrain changes to dense forest (80% canopy) and the stream gradient increases slightly. Much of the channel in this area is bedrock. There are numerous pocket pools but only a few larger ones. There are nearly continuous terraces 20 feet to 40 feet above the stream. Large woody material is relatively plentiful. White granite sand in some pools contrasts with the dark boulders. Parts of Spokane Creek and some of its tributaries were hydraulically mined, but this had no lasting effect on Baldface Creek.

From Spokane Creek to one mile above Frantz Meadow, the stream flows alternately through fc t and open terrain, depending bedrock type. Terraces up to 500 feet wide and stream-adjacent slopes as low as 30 percent contrast with downstream reaches. The unnamed tributary or fork that enters from the south just downstream from Frantz Meadow is granitic terrain with good stream shade and cool water.

The largest granitic "oasis" in the drainage is centered at Frantz Meadow, a lush grassy area encompassing about an acre. Its stream terraces are well-vegetated with conifers and large hardwoods. In section 11, one mile above Frantz Meadow, the streambed narrows to 30 feet wide with cooler water temperatures. Stream gradients increase, volume decreases, and there are fewer springs and fish.

Lakes

At least six small lakes or ponds are scattered throughout the drainage. They were formed by ancient large landslides. Three appear to have some water even in the dry season, the others may have water intermittently.

FINDINGS

Baldface Creek drainage clearly displays how differences in bedrock geology can influence the other components of the ecosystem, such as vegetation, channel morphology, and water temperature. It is characterized by boulder beds, straight channels with some braided reaches, and valley confinement. It is similar to Rough and Ready in hydrology and channel morphology, except for more extensive boulder dominated riffle sections and less braided sections, higher granitic geology influence, higher precipitation, and greater diversity. The geological/hydrological values associated with Baldface Creek are not unique within the region or nation.

WATER QUALITY

CRITERIA FOR "OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE" RATING

The river has exceptionally pure, clear, and/or clean water. The river is known for its water quality nationally or regionally. The river provides or has potential to provide exceptionally high water quality for a variety of beneficial uses including, but not limited to, fish and wildlife, recreationists, and communities.

EXISTING CONDITION

Baldface Creek contributes one-quarter of the flow of the North Fork of Smith River at their confluence. Although Baldface Creek was two degrees warmer (66 degrees Fahrenheit versus 64 degrees Fahrenheit) than the North Fork, when measured by stream surveyors in August, 1991, it contributes good quality water to the downstream system. In November, 1991, the flow at the mouth was 19.6 cfs. There are no stream gages, habitations, or diversions.

Annual precipitation is up to 20 percent higher than comparable drainages within the Illinois R : system (such as Josephine Cr and Rough and Ready Creek). As a result, water quality is better.

Turbidity is very low except during storms or landslide activity, which occur during rare major storm events. This is partly because of the geology and soils, which contain a low percentage of suspendable fines. The system has power to wash away sand and fines; turbidity episodes are short-lived. Sandy and gravelly streambeds suitable for fish spawning occur in the upper granitic reaches.

The main stem does not have good canopy closure along 70 percent of its length, due to the ultramafic influence. Shady granitic tributaries contribute cool water, as do numerous springs.

Temperature data was collected in Baldface Creek from June to September in 1991. Temperatures along Baldface Creek ranged from the high 60's to high 50's (degrees Fahrenheit). Temperatures of tributaries varied from mid-50's to high 60's.

Relationship to Beneficial Uses

Fisheries

The clear water and cool temperatures contribute to year-round fisheries values in both Baldface Creek and in the North Fork of Smith River. See the fisheries section of this report for more information. Baldface Creek supports tremendous numbers of fish.

Scenic

The unaltered natural setting, riparian diverstiy, and clear, cool water contribute to the scenic values of the watershed. See the scenic section of this report for more information.

Recreation

Although limited by lack of access, Baldface Creek is used for fishing, swimming, recreational mining, hiking, picnicking, and camping. See the recreation section of this report for more information.

FINDINGS

Water quality is good to excellent. Water quality (chemical, biological, productivity) could be of highest value for streams in the region, although the data is not sufficient data to make this distinction. Riparian zones are intact, though naturally somewhat deficient in stream shade, except for the upper reaches and sections in granitic terrain, where the streams are well-shaded. The drainage is locally known to be of exceptional quality for fisheries. The water quality is a major factor in the excellent functioning of this watershed.

FISHERIES

CRITERIA FOR "OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE" RATING

Fish values may be judged on the relative merits of either fish populations, habitat, Native American cultural use, or a combination of these river-related conditions. Consideration shall be given for potential as well as existing values.

Habitat

The river provides or has the potential to provide exceptionally high quality habitat for fish species indigenous to the region. Of particular significance is habitat for wild stocks and/or federal or state listed or candidate threatened, endangered and sensitive species. Diversity of habitat is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of outstandingly remarkable.

Populations

The river is internationally, nationally or regionally an important producer of resident and/or anadromous fish species. Of particular significance is the presence of wild stocks and/or federal or state listed threatened, endangered and sensitive species. Diversity of species is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of outstandingly remarkable.

EXISTING CONDITION

Habitat

Baldface Creek flows into the Smith River and contributes to the Smith River's extremely productive fishery. The combination of forested side drainages, old-growth pockets of forest, and dense riparian vegetation maintains essential fishery elements: cool water temperatures, woody debris supply for fish cover, spawning gravels, vegetation and thermal cover. The riparian habitat is a prime source of large woody material. It also supplies nutrients to the Smith River system.

High numbers of salmonids counted in Baldface Creek attest to the quality of the ecosystem; this basin could be used as a model for desired future conditions for similar watersheds. Baldface Creek provides an opportunity to observe the evolution of a pristine watershed.

The valley bottom ranges from moderate to narrow V-shaped slopes (38-80%). Flood plain widths (where a flood plain occurs) range from 5 to 600 feet. Areas where extensive flood plains occur often coincide with slide areas. Riparian vegetation includes shrubs of willow, alder, azalea, and ninebark, to small pole to large-tree cedar, fir, pine, yew, maple and alder.

Riparian habitat is unaltered by human activity. Shade cover along the main fork ranges from 0-90%. There are numerous small wetland seeps, Darlingtonia bogs and springs that aid in maintaining lower temperatures.

Populations

Chinook Salmon Onchorhynchus tshawytscha, Coho Salmon Onchorhynchus kisutch, Steelhead trout Onchorhynchus mykiss and cutthroat trout, Onchorhynchus clarki are present within the Baldface system. Two recent stream surveys have occurred in Baldface Creek. Exceptional numbers of anadromous and resident salmonids were found during both surveys (USDA 1991a and USDA 1993b). Pools and riffles had greater than 1000 fish per unit, the majority being juvenile steelhead (0+ and 1+ size class).

The pool, riffle, glide ratio was calculated as: p(109):r(114):g(10). Substrate, turbulence and depth were estimated to be the primary cover factors and are thought to be very effective within this watershed. Excellent riffle and pool habitat conditions likely contribute to the high numbers of fish. Pools are 5 to 9 feet deep and average 3.8 feet deep.

At least seven log jams were found during the 1991 stream survey. Concentrations of woody debris are highest in the headwaters where there are pockets of dense forest growing adjacent to the creek. High quality spawning gravels are abundant throughout the stream.

FINDINGS

Habitat

Fisheries habitat within the Baldface Creek watershed is high quality. In addition to key habitat attributes (such as low water temperature, presence of woody debris, and other factors), limited access reduces the overall potential for harvest and provides seasonal refugia for adult fish (USDA 1993g). These refugia are believed to be of great value to the resident fish within the upper reaches. In addition, hyporheic zones may be supply cool gound water during summer months. Baldface Creek can serve as an model for other watershed studies.

Baldface Creek contributes substantially to the world-class fishery of the North Fork Smith River. It provides near-pristine spawning and rearing habitat and is a source of the high quality water on which the anadromous fishery of the Smith River depends (USDA 1991c).

Populations

The relative abundance of salmonids in Baldface Creek is phenomenal in comparison to all other creeks on the Ranger District (USDA 1991a). Baldface Creek is considered by many fisheries biologists as one of the top anadromous fish production sites on the Siskiyou Forest (USDA 1993g). No other tributary streams (refugia) have greater quantities of juvenile fish or higher quality anadromus fish habitats on the Illinois Valley Ranger District (USDA 1993g).

BOTANICAL/ECOLOGICAL

CRITERIA FOR "OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE" RATING

The river corridor contains nationally or regionally important populations of indigenous plant species. Especially important are species considered to be unique, or significant populations of federal or state listed or candidate threatened, endangered, or sensitive species. Diversity of plant communities is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of outstandingly remarkable.

EXISTING CONDITION

The Baldface Creek drainage provides habitat for many plant communities due to the blend of moist, shady riparian areas, dry, open serpentine savannahs, and "islands" of denser, more productive forest. It is similar to Rough and Ready Creek (see Rough and Ready Creek Eligibility Study) because the creeks share a common headwaters boundary, both are primarily serpentine, and both are relatively inaccessible and unaltered by human activity. Rough and Ready Creek was found eligible for inclusion into the Wild and Scenic River system, partly due to its botanical significance (high numbers of species of rare plants associated with serpentine). Baldface Creek has similar habitat for rare plants as Rough and Ready, although few studies have been conducted to confirm their presence or absence.

A greater percentage of the Baldface drainage is underlain by granitic rocks than Rough and Ready Creek (and other serpentine areas on the Illinois Valley District). The soils derived from these rocks support denser vegetation. Therefore, Baldface has denser, more productive forests than other similar drainages.

An isolated relic hemlock plant series exists in the headwaters of Baldface Creek (as well as on the Rough and Ready side of the ridge). The presence of western hemlock this far from the coast is unique for the Siskiyou Mountains. The conditions which support this plant series are complex and not entirely understood.

Access to Baldface Creek is limited, which contributes to the ecological value of the area. The habitat is less disturbed by human activity than better-known riparian areas. Rare plants and plant communities in an undisturbed condition may provide baseline data for research.

Some very large Port-Orford-cedar, douglas-fir, and sugar pines (upwards of eight feet diameter at breast height) grow near streams in the Baldface watershed. These large trees are unusual for the west side of the Illinois Valley Ranger District. The large trees tend to be associated with riparian areas from Frantz Meadow to the headwaters of Baldface Creek.

Besides having a greater proportion of granitic-derived soils, and larger trees, Baldface Creek also differs from Rough and Ready Creek climatically. The trend of the watershed is westerly, making it susceptible to more atmospheric moisture. It has more precipitation and fog, higher summer humidity and lower summer temperatures. It is at the beginning of the coastal crest rain shadow (Tom Atzet, personal communication).

Rainfall on the Baldf[illegible] side of the ridge that separat[illegible] Baldface from Rough and Ready Creek is rec[illegible]ded as 90 to 100 inches a year [illegible] Frantz Meadow, 110 inches at Biscuit Hill, and 110 to 120 inches from above the mouth of Spokane Creek to Sourdough Camp. In comparison, rainfall ranges from 110 to 60 inches a year on the Rough and Ready side (Meyer, Amaranthus 1979).

The Baldface Creek corridor encompasses both wet and dry serpentine at elevations between about 1600 feet at The Oaks and 2200 feet near Frantz Meadow. A small narrow intrusion of gneissic amphibolite, about two miles long north to south and 0.2 miles wide east to west, occurs along the Spokane Creek tributary. Talus slopes show up clearly on aerial photographs at different elevations.

Many rare plants occupy wet or dry serpentine soils. Some rare plants occupy talus slopes, such as Fritillaria glauca and Cardamine gemmata, especially in serpentine or peridotite soils (see Figures 2 and 3).

Two rare plants have been seen in the upper reaches of Baldface. Frantz Meadow is a documented location of Calochortus howellii, a C-2 Candidate for federal listing (1990 sighting by Spotted owl monitoring crew member, Romaine Cooper). The trail to Frantz Meadow is a documented location of Lupinus tracyi (1993 sighting by Anita Seda to survey Baldface drainage), a sensitive species which also occurs above the headwaters of Rough and Ready Creek.

Habitats with high occurrences of rare plants have been documented along Baldface Creek by the IVRD Stream Survey crew in 1991. They noted "several Darlingtonia bogs" in each stretch between the mouth of the creek up till where the serpentine changes to diorite. They also noted the presence of Epilobium rigidum, a sensitive plant species.

Hastingsia bracteosa, a C-1 candidate for federal listing as Endangered or Threatened might be found in wet serpentine areas associated with Darlingtonia.

Included in the list of documented species (Figure 2) are eight watch list plants, eight sensitive plants and five C-2 candidates. The list of species with habitat at Baldface Creek (Figure 3) contains four watch list plants, fourteen sensitive plants, two C-2 candidates and one C-1 candidate.

Watch List

Plants on the Watch List are rare but currently secure or are declining in numbers or habitat but are still too common to be considered threatened or endangered by Oregon Natural Heritage Program or Regional Forester.

Sensitive

Sensitive plants are endangered or threatened in Oregon or presumed extirpated, but which are more common or stable elsewhere. They are divided into the following categories:

C-2:	Candidates for listing under the Federal Endangered Species Act for which more information is needed before a final U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status can be determined.
C-1	Candidates for listing under the Federal Endangered Species Act for which enough information is available to support a proposal to list the species as Endngered or Threatened.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Listing
Arabis macdonaldiana	Mcdonald's rock cress	C-2
Calochortus howellii	Howell's Mariposa Lily	C-2
Cardamine gemmata	Purple toothwort	C-2
Cypripedium californicum	California ladyslipper	watch
Darlingtonia californica	California pitcher plant	watch
Dicentra formosa ssp oregana	Oregon bleeding heart	watch
Epilobium rigidum	Rigid willow-herb	sensitive
Eriogonum ternatum	Waldo eriogonum	watch
Gentiana setigera (bisetaea)	Waldo gentian	C-2
Hieracium bolanderi	Bolander's hawkweed	sensitive
Lilium bolanderi	Bolander's lily	watch
Lilium vollmeri	Vollmer's lily	watch
Lupinus tracyi	Tracy's Lupine	sensitive
Microseris howellii	Howell's microseris	C-2
Monardella purpurea	Siskiyou monardella	sensitive
Poa piperi	Piper's bluegrass	sensitive
Streptanthus howellii	Howell's streptanthus	sensitive
Thlaspi montanum var. siskiyouense	Siskiyou candytuft	watch
Triteleia laxa	triplet lily	sensitive
Vancouveria chrysantha	yellow vancouveria	watch
Viola lanceolata	western bog violet	sensitive

Figure 2. Documented Rare Plants Near or Along Baldface Creek. Highlighted plants are known to occur within the Baldface watershed; the others were found in the North Fork Smith watershed, close to the Baldface area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Listing
Balsamorhiza sericea	silky balsamroot	watch
Castilleja brevilobata	short leaved paintbrush	sensitive
Cypripedium fasciculatum	clustered lady slipper	sensitive
Cypripedium montanum	mountain lady slipper	watch
Epilobium oreganum	Oregon willow herb	C-2
Erigeron cervinus	Siskiyou daisy	sensitive
Erythronium howellii	Howell's fawn lily	sensitive
Fritillaria glauca	Siskyou fritillaria	sensitive
Haplopappus whitneyi	Whitney's haplopappus	sensitive
Hastingsia bracteosa	large flowered rush lily	C-1
Kalmiopsis leachiana	kalmiopsis	watch
Lewisia leana	Lee's lewisia	sensitive
Lewisia oppositifolia	opposite leaved lewisia	watch
Mimulus douglasii	Douglas' Monkeyflower	sensitive
Polystichum californicum	California shield fern	sensitive
Salix delnortensis	Del Norte willow	sensitive
Sanicula peckiana	Peck's snakeroot	sensitive
Senecio hesperius	Siskiyou butterweed	C-2
Silene hookeri ssp. bolanderi	Bolander's catchfly	sensitive
Smilax californica	California greenbrier	sensitive
Triteleia hendersonii var. leachiae	Leach's brodiaea	sensitive

Figure 3. Rare Plants That Have Habitat Along or Near Baldface Creek.

FINDINGS

The distinctive and variable plant communities and potential for sensitive plant species within the creek corridor contribute to the botanical and ecological value of the creek. The limited human disturbance makes these plants and communities even more valuable from a research point of view. Baldface Creek is similar ecologically to Rough and Ready Creek, except that it has a greater proportion of dense forest, larger trees, and more of a coastal climatic influence. The full botanical significance of this area has not been determined because the area has not been adequately inventoried.

ROC no Phytophthora

WILDLIFE

CRITERIA FOR "OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE" RATING

Wildlife values shall be judged on the relative merits of either wildlife populations or habitat, or a combination of these conditions.

Habitat

The stream or area within the stream corridor provides exceptionally high quality habitat for wildlife of national or regional significance, or may provide unique habitat or a critical link in habitat conditions for federal or state listed or candidate threatened, endangered and sensitive species. Contiguous habitat conditions are such that the biological needs of the species are met. Diversity of habitats is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of outstandingly remarkable.

Populations

The stream or area within the stream corridor contains nationally or regionally important populations of indigenous wildlife species. Of particular significance are species considered to be unique or populations of federal or state listed or candidate threatened, endangered and sensitive species. Diversity of species is an important consideration and could in itself lead to a determination of outstandingly remarkable.

EXISTING CONDITION

General Comments

Little is known about the wildlife populations in the Baldface Creek study area. Few formal surveys for threatened, endangered, or sensitive species have been conducted. The area is thought to provide habitat for many avian, mammalian, reptilian, and amphibian species that inhabit or use the stream corridor for cover, food, and water. The geology of the area and naturally recurring wildfire visibly influence the present distribution of wildlife habitats and their seral stage development.

The Port-Orford-cedar, western hemlock, and tanoak plant series' are found within the study area. Songbirds tend to favor the tanoak associations.

Riparian wildlife species are likely to be those commonly associated with spring, small stream, mid-size stream, large stream, riverine, and lentic areas including common merganser, American dipper (water ouzel), great blue heron, killdeer, belted kingfisher, tailed frog, red-legged Frog, Western toad, Western pond turtle, ringneck snake, Western skink, yellow-legged frog, and spotted sandpiper.

Other habitats (microsites) within the study corridor include rock sites (small cliffs, caves, talus), wet areas, and bog sites. These microsites provide habitat diversity.

No endemic species or subspecies are known to exist solely within the study area. However, no specific studies related to wildlife subspecies taxonomy are known to have occurred within this type locality. Previously undescribed species or subspecies could be present, most likely to occur within the invertebrate taxa.

Proposed, Endangered, Threatened, And Sensitive Species

Site-specific surveys have not been conducted within the Baldface watershed for Proposed, Threatened, Endangered, or Sensitive (PETS) wildlife species, except for the Northern spotted owl. The Forest Wildlife Observation Database was reviewed for recent and historic PETS wildlife sightings within and/or adjacent to the study area (the database is used to store wildlife sightings documented by a wide variety of field-going Forest Service personnel).

Federally Listed Threatened and Endangered Fauna

Individual northern spotted owls have been documented within the Baldface study corridor, however no current activity centers (nests or nesting birds) are known to exist. Suitable habitat for the marbled murrelet may exist within the Baldface watershed in association with the western hemlock stands near the headwaters. No marbled murrelets are known to use the creek corridor, although they were sighted within four air miles of Baldface Creek, on Fourth of July Creek.

Bald eagles and peregrine falcons are not believed to be resident within the study corridor or adjacent habitats. Some wolverine and pine marten have been reported relatively close to Baldface Creek, but these sightings have not been followed up with documentation. within the study corridor.

USFS Sensitive Fauna

The study corridor likely contains habitat of the following sensitive vertebrate species: Pacific western big-eared bat, California mountain kingsnake, common kingsnake, red-legged frog, and Northwestern pond turtle.

Pacific western big-eared bats inhabit buildings, deep rock crevices and abandoned mine tunnels; areas that are seldom disturbed by humans.

The California mountain kingsnake inhabits forest edges, especially where western fence lizards and sagebrush lizards are found.

FINDINGS

Baldface Creek is not known to support populations of wildlife not found elsewhere. Although the wildlife habitats within the study area corridor may be unusual from a regional/national point of view, comparable areas exist along other sections of the Smith and Illinois Rivers (including portions already designated Wild and Scenic). The study area likely contains a number of riparian (spring, small stream, mid-sized stream, large stream, and lentic) dependent wildlife species and may contain some sensitive wildlife species.

Riparian and other forested areas are important to wildlife within the Baldface watershed. The surrounding area is serpentine and supports stands with a very sparse canopy. Wildlife probably rely heavily on the canopy cover along the stream and surrounding draws.

The limited access and lack of human activity make the habitat even more useful to animals that need solitude to survive. The Balface Creek watershed may be important for some wildlife species as connecting habitat to facilitate movement between California and Oregon.

SCENIC

CRITERIA FOR "OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUE" RATING

The landscape elements of landform, vegetation, water, color, and related factors result in a notable or exemplary visual features and/or attractions within the geographic region. When analyzing scenic values, additional factors such as seasonal variations in vegetation, scale of cultural modifications, and the length of time negative intrusions are viewed may be considered. Scenery and visual attractions may be highly diverse over the majority of the river or river segment length and not common to other rivers in the physiographic region.

EXISTING CONDITION

A combination of landforms, rock formations, water forms, and vegetative features contribute to the scenic quality of the Baldface stream corridor. Baldface originates near Baldface Lake in the Kalmiopsis Wilderness. Access is limited; two trails, a system gravel road, and an historic wagon trail provide access to the perimeter of the drainage. One four-wheel drive road provides access to the mouth of the stream at Sourdough Camp.

Views from the ridge r and trails are expansive. Br ' flattish ridges with sparse vegetation command the viewer's attention. Views into the drainage itself are limited by the steep midslopes. Densely forested areas provide diversity. The Biscuit Hill area provides scenic interest due to convoluted rock outcrops. The feel on the ridgetop is of a moonscape with strewn boulders and stunted lodgepole, knobcone, and Jeffrey pine.

Views from the drainage itself are limited by the steep, narrow shape of the drainage, and the dense riparian vegetation, except for the extreme lower reaches that are broader and more expansive.

The setting throughout much of the drainage is park-like. The open Jeffrey pine savannahs on the broad ridges and terraces provide contrast to steeper, densely vegetated riparian areas. In spring, a riot of wildflowers grow throughout the serpentine terrain.

The serpentine rock type and lack of soil in the watershed contributes to the water color, and clarity (see Geology/Hydrology). The creek flows with clear to blue water through most of its course and clears quickly after storms. Additionally, the water course creates interesting patterns of occasional braiding, deep pools interspersed with boulder rapids; and steep whitewater cascades that have larger boulders with some waterfalls and plunge pools. In winter, water cascades from steep tributaries and slopes along the drainage.

Feldspar-rich granitic gravels within the creek are light colored, and provide contrast to the darker peridotite boulders also visible within the creek. Visual diversity is also created by the variety of the vegetation types in the watershed. Large, old-growth douglas-fir, hemlock, sugar pine, and Port-Orford-cedar are present in the headwaters, along with alders and other deciduous trees and shrubs. Some of the largest trees known on the west side of the Illinois Valley Ranger District grow along Baldface. The majority of the drainage consist of Jeffrey pine, Port-Orford-cedar, douglas-fir, alders and other deciduous trees, with shrubs, grasses, and wildflowers that provide variety to the setting in relation to color, texture and structure.

Few human impacts are visible throughout the study corridor, with the exception of old bridge remnants, a disbursed camping site, and historic mining areas near the mouth of Baldface Creek and at Spokane Creek. Cabin remains can be seen at these mining areas, and Frantz Meadow. Old mining equipment can be seen at Spokane Creek. Otherwise, the scenery is pristine.

FINDINGS

The scenic features within the corridors of Baldface Creek and its tributaries (clear water, seasonal variations in vegetation, canyon walls, waterfalls, large boulders, serpentine outcrops and minimal visual intrusions) contribute substantially to the setting. The Baldface drainage provides an excellent example of a serpentine-dominated landscape that has not been visibly altered by human activity, except in a few locations. The notable features within the viewshed can be seen elsewhere in the physiographic region within the Rough and Ready, Josephine, Canyon, Diamond, and Whiskey Creek watersheds, although Baldface has somewhat more variety due to a greater proportion of dense, older forests interspersed with the serpentine.

RECREATIONAL

CRITERIA FOR "OUTSTAND_ _LY REMARKABLE" RATING

Recreational opportunities are, or have the potential to be, unique enough to attract visitors from outside of the geographic region. Visitors would be willing to travel long distances to use the river resources for recreational purposes. River-related opportunities could include, but are not limited to, sightseeing, wildlife observation, photography, hiking, fishing, hunting and boating.

Interpretive opportunities may be exceptional or have the potential to attract visitors from outside the geographic region.

The river may provide or have the potential to provide settings for national or regional use or competitive events.

EXISTING CONDITION

The study area supports a low level of recreational use. Local residents enjoy hiking, fishing, hunting, viewing scenery, botanizing, horseback riding, and swimming.

Two trails, a system gravel road, and an historic wagon trail provide limited access to the perimeter of this drainage. The South Fork Smith River Trail borders the drainage to the Southwest, following the Kalmiopsis Wilderness boundary. To the Southeast is the McGrew Trail, (a wagon trail used in the late 1800's as a transport route from Crescent City to Josephine County). The Northeastern rim of the drainage is accessed by the Buckskin Peak Road (#4402-112), and the Kalmiopsis Rim Trail. The McGrew Trail is popular with four-wheel drive and local all-terrain vehicle users.

Two trails and one system road access the mainstem Baldface Creek. The Frantz Meadow Trail accesses a meadow area in the Northern half of the drainage. This trail receives an estimated 10 to 20 hikers per season. The Biscuit Hill Trail leads from the Buckskin Peak road, across Baldface Creek, and up to the North Fork Smith River Trail. Use is also estimated at 10 to 20 hikers, along with a few horseback riders per season.

The mouth of the creek receives the majority of recreational use. A dispersed campground known as Sourdough Campground lies at the end of road #4402-206. An estimated 200 to 300 campers and swimmers use this area annually for summer recreation. The North Fork Smith River, directly above and below the mouth of Baldface Creek, offers deep, clear holes, with small sandy beaches used for swimming and fishing.

FINDINGS

Recreation use in the study corridor is low, and opportunities to enhance the recreational values are limited by remoteness, steepness, and poor access. Sourdough Camp at the mouth of Baldface receives the highest amount of use; this area is already within the North Fork Smith Wild and Scenic River corridor. The study area is not considered unique in comparison to recreational opportunities provided on other rivers within the SCORP Region.

CULTURAL-PREHISTORIC

CRITERIA FOR "OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE" RATING

The river or area within the river corridor contains a site(s) where there is evidence of occupation or use by native Americans. Sites must be rare, one-of-a-kind, have unusual characteristics or exceptional human interest values. Sites may have national or regional importance for interpreting prehistory, may be rare and represent an area where a culture or cultural period was first identified and described, may have been used concurrently by two or more cultural groups, or may have been used by cultural groups for rare or scared purposes. Of particular significance are sites or features listed in, or eligible for, inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

EXISTING CONDITION

Cultural resources have not been formally surveyed within the Baldface study area. However, a survey titled "Orphan Prehistoric Sites" was conducted in 1988. This survey documented widely scattered prehistoric sites across the district. One site, SK-441, is located within the study area. This site consist of a lithic scatter and four possible housepits. A projectile point recovered at the site suggests Late Archaic occupation. The site has a high potential for vandalism and disturbance. District site probability maps indicate a "moderate to high" potential for additional prehistoric sites in some portions of the study area. Such sites would probably be procurement areas associated with short-term task-specific activities.

FINDINGS

The prehistory of southwestern Oregon is poorly understood in relation to the rest of the state (Aitken, 1986). Basic research focuses on conducting site inventories, building chronologies, and constructing models of cultural change. Little is known of upland adaptation. In this context, SK-441 is very valuable (and possibly unique) in providing additional information on upland subsistence-settlement systems. The ecological orientation of the site may have provided access to a variety of resources, both terrestrial and riverine. The presence of housepits would provide important insight into past social organization.

Vandalism and disturbance are possible. Given increased activity in the general area of the site, a data recovery project may be necessary. Monitoring is recommended to ensure the integrity of the site. Otherwise, cultural resource sites are protected under existing laws, regulations, and policy.

CULTURAL, HISTORIC

CRITERIA FOR "OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE" RATING

The river or area within the river corridor contains a site or feature associated with a significant event, an important person, or regionally unique location(s) of importance to Indian tribes (religious activities, fishing, hunting, and gathering). A historic site(s) and/or features(s) in most cases is 50 years old or older. Of particular significance are sites or features listed in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places.

EXISTING CONDITION

Baldface Creek has not been formally surveyed for historic cultural resource sites. However, a varied mining history is discussed in existing literature. Settlement of the Illinois River country began in the early 1850's. The discovery of gold in 1851 lead to an extension of the California Gold Rush into southern Oregon. Some exploration of Baldface Creek likely occurred during this time. A gold placer site is reported at the mouth of Spokane Creek.

Mining activity increased after the turn of the century. During World War I, the Federal Government began offering incentives for mining strategic minerals such as chrome. The Sourdough (Baldface) Mine located in The Oaks area was first worked in 1918 for chrome deposits. The mine was in operation again from 1941-1943 by the Rustless Mining Company. A mill for this mine was located at the mouth of Baldface Creek.

Historic Siskiyou National Forest maps indicate mining activity at the junction of Spokane and Baldface Creeks. The 1911 map shows no mining placenames. A 1915 forest map locates a McKee Mine on Spokane Creek, although no reference to this mine was found in the literature. However, there is a reference to a McKee Gabin in the "1936 Road and Trail Guide". The Baldface Nichel (sic) Mine is mentioned in the literature, within the same section as the McKee Mine.

The 1915 Forest Map also shows a Forest Service Ranger Station located at Sourdough. Additionally, this map shows the trail from Bisquit Hill to Spokane Creek.

A 1922 map located the previously mentioned Sourdough Mine. By 1937 the name of the Ranger Station located at Sourdough was changed to "Sourdough Forest Camp".

The existing trail system first appears on a 1937 map. Originally, the trail system served dispersed mining claims. A 1942 map located a cabin on Spokane Creek. This is probably the McKee cabin.

Cabin remains and other historic features have been reported for the Baldface/Spokane Creek areas (Empey, personal communication). The remains of three buildings are reported to be at The Oaks (May, personal communication). Evidence of hydraulic mining has been reported in the vicinity of Spokane Creek and cabin remains in the Frantz Meadow area (May, personal communication).

FINDINGS

At the national level, the chrome mine sites may be significant in the investigation of strategic mineral exploration associated with both World Wars. However, this mining activity is not directly associated with Baldface Creek. In addition, the early mining history associated with Baldface Creek is not the best, or most extensive example found in the region. For instance, Josephine Creek, also located on the Illinois Valley Ranger District, was the site of the first discovery of gold in Oregon, in 1851.

The Sourdough area is associated with early Forest Service history. While not nationally significant, this area is very important locally in defining early Siskiyou National Forest history.

None of the areas discussed above have not been formally documented or evaluated for their historic significance. Existing laws, regulations and policy governing cultural resources remain in effect.

CULTURAL, TRADITIONAL USE

CRITERIA FOR "OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE" RATING

The river or area within the river corridor contains regionally unique locations of importance to Indian tribes (religious activities, fishing, hunting, and/or gathering). Locations may have unusual characteristics or exceptional cultural value being integral to continued pursuit of such activities. Locations may have been associated with treated rights on ceded lands or activities unprotected by treaty on ceded lands or in traditional territories outside ceded lands.

EXISTING CONDITION

No know traditional use areas exist with the Baldface Creek study area.

FINDINGS

No evidence suggests that the Baldface Creek study area is presently used for traditional activities by local indian groups. The three Indian tribes (Tolowa Karuk, Takelma-Siletz) consulted did not provide additional information.

APPENDIX C
.ST OF PREPARERS/REFERENCES

LIST OF PREPARERS

Carrol, Trish	Hydrologist
Cataldo, Vanessa	Wildlife Biologist
Cornell, Josiah III	Geologist
Desser, Rochelle	Team Leader/Editor
Dew, Tom	Wild and Scenic River Planner
Keown, Mike	Archaeologist
May, Tracy	Stream Surveyor
Mayer, Sarah	Stream Surveyor
Nolan, John	Recreation Specialist
Seda, Anita	Botanist
Vezie, Dave	Fisheries Biologist
Walter, Jeff	Resource Assistant

REFERENCES

Aikens, M. 1986. Archaeology of Oregon, US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Oregon State Office.

Atzet, T. 1993. Personal Communications with Seda.

Atzet, T. and D. Wheeler. 1984. Preliminary Plant Associations of the Siskiyou Mountain Province. USDA, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region.

Empey, M. 1993. Personal Communications with Keown.

King, D. 1993. Personal Communications with Vezie.

May, T. 1993. Personal Communications with Keown.

McCleod, J. 1993. Personal Communications with Vezie.

Ramp, L. and N.V. Peterson. 1979. Geology and Mineral Resources of Josephine County, Oregon. Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries Bulletin 100.