



Tualatin River Watershed Council Action Plan

Assessment of the Implementation

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Table of Contents

Overview of Key Players.....	Page 4
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TRWC Stakeholder Organization Roles

- Sorted by Action Item

▪ Action Item 1.....	Page 6
▪ Action Item 2.....	Page 9
▪ Action Item 3.....	Page 13
▪ Action Item 4.....	Page 16
▪ Action Item 5.....	Page 17
▪ Action Item 6.....	Page 18
▪ Action Item 7.....	Page 22
▪ Action Item 8.....	Page 24
▪ Action Item 9.....	Page 25
▪ Action Item 10.....	Page 26
▪ What role should the Council play? / Ideas to get organizations more involved.....	Page 28

- Sorted by Stakeholder Organization

▪ SWCD.....	Page 33
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- Farm Bureau..... Page 34
- Fisher Farms Nursery..... Page 35
- Citizen-at-Large (BCS) Page 36
- Citizen-at-Large (ABR) Page 38
- TRK.....Page 39
- Stimson Lumber..... Page 41
- WA Co. SWA..... Page 42
- City of Hillsboro..... Page 43
- WA Co.Page 46
- TVWD.....Page 48
- CWS..... Page 50
- THPRD..... Page 52
- TRWC..... Page 55

Table of Abbreviations for Organizations.....Page 59

Action Item #	Description	Organizations involved	Supportive role only
1	Assess watershed conditions to help prioritize restoration activities.	Involved generally with Action Item1: Wetlands Conservancy	
a	Assess key watersheds to determine the best areas to manage, protect, and restore.	TRWC, CWS, SWCD, R2R, Washington Co., BCS, Stimson Lumber	City of Hillsboro, SWA, THPRD
b	Conduct stream habitat surveys and mapping.	City of Hillsboro, CWS, SWCD, R2R, Washington Co., BCS, TRWC, ABR	SWA
c	Inventory habitat for fish species and other significant fauna and flora.	City of Hillsboro, CWS, SWCD, R2R, Washington Co., BCS, TRWC in conjunction with ODFW, ABR, Stimson Lumber	SWA
d	Determine functions and values of wetlands and uplands contained within the floodplain in terms of the effect on water quality, flood reduction, and wildlife usage and habitat.	City of Hillsboro, CWS, SWA, R2R, Washington Co., BCS, Friends of Fanno Creek, TRWC	
2	Conserve and improve fish and wildlife habitat (focusing on anadromous fish).	Involved generally with Action Item2: Farm Services Agency, OR Water Trust, NRCS, OR Water Resources Dept., TVWD	
a	Promote and implement streambank and riparian restoration.	City of Hillsboro, CWS, SWA, SWCD, THPRD, R2R, Washington Co., BCS, TRWC, ABR, Stimson Lumber	TRK
b	Improve fish passage at identified priority artificial obstructions.	City of Hillsboro, CWS, SWA, R2R, Washington Co., ODF, TRWC with ODFW, Clackamas Co., Stimson Lumber	TRK
c	Encourage placement of fish screens on water diversions in areas where fish may be present.	City of Hillsboro, SWCD, Washington Co.	CWS, TRK
d	Assess instream water rights for fish needs.	City of Hillsboro, CWS, SWCD, ODFW	TRK, TRWC
e	Promote development of management plans for non-indigenous terrestrial and aquatic species.	CWS, SWA, SWCD, Washington Co., BCS, TRWC, OSU Extension, SOLV, ABR	City of Hillsboro, Fisher Farms, THPRD, TRK
f	Identify priority habitat areas and suggest strategies for protection and management of wildlife purposes.	City of Hillsboro, CWS, THPRD, Washington Co., ODFW, ODF, Metro, Open Spaces, Friends groups, TRWC, Stimson Lumber	SWCD, TRK
3	Develop, support, and implement a broad-based education/outreach program focusing on reducing non-point source pollution and improving protection and management of riparian areas.	Involved generally with Action Item3: Fisher Farms, ABR	
a	Work with local schools to enhance stewardship and science education by incorporating study of the Tualatin River and its watershed into science curricula.	CWS, SWA, THPRD, TRK, Washington Co., TVWD, BCS, Stimson Lumber	City of Hillsboro
b	Conduct workshops for streamside residents focusing on environmentally- friendly riparian management practices (i.e. Naturescaping).	City of Hillsboro, SWA, SWCD, TRK, TVWD	CWS
c	Help develop, customize, and distribute education brochures, videos and newsletters to provide information about proper riparian management and water quality improvement.	City of Hillsboro, CWS, SWA, SWCD, THPRD, R2R, TRK, Washington Co., TVWD, BCS	
d	Expand the Tualatin River Watershed Council speakers bureau.	TRK, TVWD	City of Hillsboro, Washington Co.
4	Develop demonstration projects in priority areas to encourage restoration on private lands in cooperation with willing landowners.	SWA, SWCD, R2R, TRK, BCS	City of Hillsboro, CWS

5	Establish a Tualatin Watershed Resource Collection and web site.	City of Hillsboro, CWS, Fisher Farms, R2R, TRK, Washington Co., TVWD(partners with Metro, RWPC), BCS, ABR	SWCD
6	Promote management practices that improve watershed functions and protect values.	Involved generally with Action Item6: TRK, R2R, BCS	
a	Evaluate management practices.	City of Hillsboro, CWS, Fisher Farms, SWCD, THPRD, Washington Co., Stimson Lumber	
b	Develop strategies to reduce soil erosion.	City of Hillsboro, CWS, Fisher Farms, SWA, SWCD, THPRD, Washington Co., TVWD	
c	Promote the improvement of soil quality in the Tualatin Watershed.	City of Hillsboro, Fisher Farms, SWCD, Washington Co., TVWD	CWS
d	Educate urban and rural landowners about agronomic levels of nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) applications to crops and landscaping.	City of Hillsboro, SWCD	CWS
e	Promote projects and developments that minimize effective impervious surfaces.	City of Hillsboro, CWS, THPRD, Washington Co., TVWD	
f	Conduct road/ditch/culvert assessment, inventory, and maintenance training to reduce erosion and flooding.	City of Hillsboro, CWS, SWA, Washington Co., Stimson Lumber	THPRD, TVWD
g	Support and enhance Integrated Pest Management (IPM).	City of Hillsboro, Fisher Farms, SWA, SWCD, THPRD, TVWD, Stimson Lumber	
7	Work with Tualatin Basin water managers to implement Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) Strategy.		
a	Promote urban water conservation and re-use measures.	City of Hillsboro, CWS, THPRD, TRK, Washington Co., TVWD, Water Bureau	
b	Promote use of efficient irrigation systems	City of Hillsboro, CWS, Fisher Farms, SWCD, NRCS, THPRD, TRK, Washington Co., TVWD, TVID	
8	Assist Designated Management Agencies with implementation of nonpoint source water quality management plans.		
a	Promote Senate Bill 1010 (Tualatin River Sub-basin Agricultural Water Quality Management Area Plan) process	Fisher Farms, SWCD	CWS
b	Assist USA, cities, and counties with implementation of urban stream watershed plans.	City of Hillsboro, CWS, TRK, Washington Co.	THPRD
9	Expand existing watershed monitoring programs to broaden citizen involvement and to create greater awareness.	City of Hillsboro, SWA, TRK, R2R, BCS	Washington Co.
10	Promote recreational experiences that foster watershed stewardship.	City of Hillsboro, SWA, THPRD, TRK, R2R, Chamber of Commerce, Filbert Growers, BCS	Washington Co.

Describe your stakeholder's role. / Who else is or could be doing work related to this?

1. Assess watershed conditions to help prioritize restoration activities.

- A) Assess key watersheds to determine the best areas to manage, protect, and restore.
- B) Conduct stream habitat surveys and mapping.
- C) Inventory habitat for fish species and other significant fauna and flora.
- D) Determine functions and values of wetlands and uplands contained within the floodplain in terms of the effect on water quality, flood reduction, and wildlife usage and habitat.

Agriculture Community	
Soil and Water Conservation Districts	Tualatin SWCD (Autumn Bryant and Lacey Sullivan)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) McFee Creek (in conjunction with TRWC and NRCS; Lacey will email more info) B) Visual assessments are normally conducted on all of SWCD's projects; definitely done if landowner wants it C) SWCD obtains this info from NRCS D) SWCD not involved; NRCS has a wetland reserve project (wetland enhancement) 	
Farm Bureau	WA Co. Farm Bureau (Edmund Duyck)
Who should be doing this: Forestry, forestry industry, government (not the Council)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. SWCD b. Federal government (Farm Service Agency) 	
Nursery Industry	Fisher Farms Nursery (Michael McMahan)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining chemical properties of the Tualatin is a high priority; the nursery's role is to ensure they do not add chemicals as the Tualatin River very important to Fisher Farms. • Nursery is not responsible for conducting water quality of surrounding streams; there is no water that returns from FF • Bioremediation strips help keep nitrates out (nitrate, phosphate, etc. out) • Bioswales to ensure no extra nitrogen • Containing runoff is primary priority with zero runoff • Fisher Farms monitors the quality of the water being pulled out 	
Citizens	
Citizen-at-large	Bridlemile Creek Stewards (Greg Schifsky)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Fanno Creek degraded upland reach tributaries in Bridlemile Neighborhood restorations of unnamed tributaries and Columbia Creek. B. BCS does monitoring and maintenance on Albert Kelly Park's "Restoration Creek" and Hamilton Park's unnamed stream that feeds water to Ivey Creek and Fanno Creek and directs questions to Multnomah County SWCD, BES, or private consultants. C. A macro invertebrate study has been ongoing since 2000. D. Gauging and testing stations along Fanno Creek, downstream from their projects, are monitored by BES and Fans of Fanno Creek and the TRK. 	
Citizen-at-large	ABR, Inc. (Jena Lemke)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) n/a B) In conjunction with biological sampling performed in the basin (see 1.b.), physical habitat surveys are also conducted on the 100 meter reach. A large woody debris survey was performed 	

<p>on lower Gales Creek in 2005</p> <p>C) In fall the 2005, fish communities were assessed in 64 stream reaches within the Tualatin River basin, while macroinvertebrate communities were assessed in 63 reaches. Fish and macroinvertebrate sampling occurred in the same reach at 29 locations. This sampling was conducted for Clean Water Services. In 2000, macroinvertebrate communities were assessed in 44 stream reaches within 22 tributaries of the Tualatin River for the Unified Sewerage Agency (now CWS). Biological communities have been monitored in relation to CWS restoration projects on Bronson and Fanno Creeks as well.</p> <p>D) n/a</p>	
Environmental Community	
Riverkeepers	Tualatin Riverkeepers (Ron Garst)
<p>TRK has not done independent work; R2R has done all A,B,C,D as part of preparing their action plan based on assessment for Cedar, Rock and Chicken Creek. Most of the assessment was done by using existing data from CWS, Metro, ODFW, Refuge Club (high school group).</p>	
Forestry Community	
Industrial	Stimson Lumber (David Sweeney)
<p>A) Stimson's role is to review information from state agencies on watershed conditions and conduct our forest practices according to their findings. ODF&W and ODF do much of this work.</p> <p>B) n/a</p> <p>C) Streams are field checked for fish habitat as an ongoing process while planning timber harvests. T&E or sensitive species sites are inventoried in a similar manner.</p> <p>D) n/a</p>	
Small Woodlands Association	WA Co. SWA (Tom Nygren)
<p>Involved in assessment that others are doing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ex: Bateman Creek – worked with Steve Bateman did B & C (questions) • Primarily involved with management activities on the ground • Timber management (both trigger assessment) ex: Dallas Boge's timber sale led to road lead to culvert replacement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Road building ○ Timber harvest <p>(D) Happens often – aware (management activities often perform these tasks) 2 main ways to assess</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Practices Act – have to furnish info – primary key to level of management activities on ground • Land owner initiative (can get small grants) 	
Local Government	
Cities	City of Hillsboro (Tim Erwert)
<p>A) TRWC has had assessments done on each sub-basin in the Tualatin Basin, so not role of city. City has to look at all natural areas within the city and do plans under state-wide goals and guidelines as to which areas to protect, maintain, and prioritize. Within the UGB, the city has to balance the goals of reaching certain densities and protecting wildlife habitat areas (UGB makes it easier to protect areas outside of UGB). Inside the UGB, each city has Comprehensive Plan of which a Natural Resource plan is a part. This includes areas directly outside the UGB that may be incorporated into the UGB in future. This plan has to conform to a regional plan (that metro has established) and be state certified.</p> <p>B) Hillsboro has some involvement within/around the UGB; WA Co. doe this county-wide</p>	

<p>C) Hillsboro has some involvement within/around the UGB; WA Co. doe this county-wide</p> <p>D) overall guidelines contained in the Comprehensive Plan and zoning laws</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood reduction – all cities have storm plans that meet state and federal standards. These include measures for protecting existing flood plains while not adding to non-existing ones and storm management. • Through the Parks Department, cities can select the most important areas for wildlife use and water quality and preserve these areas by establishing them as wildlife habitat areas (some incorporated into parks that can be used as demonstration sites to educate public) • Some smaller cities may contract with CWS to create and carry out a storm management plan. 	
Counties	Washington Co. (Ross Van Loo)
<p>Others involved: Timber Industry, CWS, friends groups, SWCD</p> <p>A) Washington Co. has a variety of roles: both regulators and contractors. Does Goal 5 analysis for LCDC; have done and will continue to do assessments for areas that the county is going to designate as Goal 5 resources that need to be protected from future development. Responsible for hydraulic passage: has done county-wide culvert surveys.</p> <p>B) Washington Co. has been conducting stream habitat surveys since 1974</p> <p>C) Mostly in relation to roads. Washington Co. will identify areas as Goal 5 and then it becomes the developer’s responsibility to supply assessment of wildlife and solutions for working with these.</p> <p>D) Washington Co. and developers have a set of codes that they have to comply with relating to these. Involved in erosion control on farm grounds.</p>	
Urban Community	
Water Districts	TVWD (Brenda Bateman)
n/a	
Sewer Districts	Clean Water Services (Jan Miller)
<p>A) Healthy Streams Plan</p> <p>B) Healthy Streams Plan (completed survey in 2000)</p> <p>C) Separate study for fish and macro invertebrates every five years (last one completed in 2005)</p> <p>D) Floodplain retention process for flow management and water quality (long term starting in the 1980’s monitoring temperature, flow, and quality)</p>	
Parks/Recreation	THPRD (Kyle Spinks)
<p>A) THPRD is NOT doing this on a watershed level. We are doing Natural Area inventories and creating Natural Resource Maintenance Management Plans and/ore Master Plans that provide a plan for managing the natural areas, as well as prescribing specific management activities that will improve or enhance natural areas. Others involved: SWCD, CWS, forestry (probably done through a state agency, such as ODF, though much of the assessment work will be on private lands).</p> <p>B) THPRD is not doing this at this time, though we've (sparingly) done some of this type of work in the past. Others involved: ODFW, CWS.</p> <p>C) THPRD is not doing this at this time, though we've (sparingly) done some of this type of work in the past. Others involved: ODFW, CWS.</p> <p>D) THPRD is NOT doing this.</p>	
Watershed Council	
Tualatin River Watershed Council	Council Coordinator April Olbrich
<p>In general assessments are funded by several organizations. TRWC has partnered with other organizations to systematically complete assessments of the Tualatin main stem and its sub-basins. These reports are available</p>	

online and for public use.

- A) TRWC believes that all watersheds are key watersheds, but strategically chooses areas (using analytical tools) where its work has the best opportunity to succeed.
 - Stream matrix – displayed in a GIS format that analyzed stream reaches and prioritized them for various types of restoration activities in the basin. Started in 98-99 with aerial maps, stream data base.
 - Tualatin Basin analysis (Willamette sub-basin priorities) evaluated and ranked limiting factors within Tualatin main stem and sub-basins. OWEB as a grant review tool.
- B) On going; TRWC has completed these studies for the lower Gales Creek 5 mile reach and in the 2.7 mile West Fork Dairy Creek stream reach.
- C) TRWC has used information gathered by other partners in sub-basins.

Watershed analysis provided suggested areas for enhancement activities.

2. Conserve and improve fish and wildlife habitat (focusing on anadromous fish).

- A) Promote and implement streambank and riparian restoration.
- B) Improve fish passage at identified priority artificial obstructions.
- C) Encourage placement of fish screens on water diversions in areas where fish may be present.
- D) Assess instream water rights for fish needs.
- E) Promote development of management plans for non-indigenous terrestrial and aquatic species.
- F) Identify priority habitat areas and suggest strategies for protection and management of wildlife purposes.

Agriculture Community	
Soil and Water Conservation Districts	Tualatin SWCD (Autumn Bryant and Lacey Sullivan)
Others involved: CWS, Farm Services Agency, OWEB, OR Water Trust, NRCS, OR Water Resources Department	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) SWCD’s biggest contribution, highly involved B) SWCD not currently involved in; WA Co. works with this C) Some work with farmers D) SWCD verifies water rights with landowners; landowners lease rights to SWCD for temporary purposes E) SWCD works with non-native invasives on a site specific basis; for example, within ECREP and the recent garlic mustard project F) Not the main focus, but SWCD offers suggestions to interested landowners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Farm programs – upland wildlife habitat management 	
Farm Bureau	WA Co. Farm Bureau (Edmund Duyck)
Who should be doing this: ODFW, Fishing groups	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Side note on stream bank restoration: There is a disparity in opinions on the proper way to restore stream banks. The current accepted method is to solely plant trees. Many representatives from the Farm Bureau and agriculture sector believe that rock is often needed to stop stream banks that are eroding rapidly (followed by the planting of trees). This is based on prior experiences when stream banks continue to erode even after trees have reached 8” diameters. 	
Nursery Industry	Fisher Farms Nursery (Michael McMahan)
On nursery grounds (created wetlands which support minor wildlife: waterfowl, amphibians, etc. no fish)	
Citizens	
Citizen-at-large	Bridlemile Creek Stewards (Greg Schifsky)
A. Web pages at the Bridlemile Neighborhood Association link to BCS and/or swni.org provides history of BCS activities and projects. BCS has done educational outreach at Bridlemile School classes (3 rd and two 4 th grade classrooms), plantings, and watershed tours at the Hamilton Park	

enhancement site.	
B. n/a	
C. n/a	
D. n/a	
E. Have promoted the habitat for terrestrial and aquatics by staffing tables at Multnomah Days, Schools, Fanno/Tryon Creek Watershed Events, TRK, TRWC, attended lectures/symposiums/environmental lectures and events since 1998.	
F. n/a	
Citizen-at-large	ABR, Inc. (Jena Lemke)
A) Involved with restoration monitoring (biological/physical habitat) once projects are completed	
B) n/a	
C) n/a	
D) n/a	
E) Worked with CWS to develop a monitoring protocol for streambank erosion and damage due to nutria activity	
F) n/a	
Environmental Community	
Riverkeepers	Tualatin Riverkeepers (Ron Garst)
TRK is an advocate for implementing projects related to A-F but not in a position to bring money or volunteers to projects	
A. R2R: Chicken Creek – mitigation/restoration site. TRWC helped identify site and bring volunteer resources.	
B. R2R: Chicken Creek – culvert replacement	
Forestry Community	
Industrial	Stimson Lumber (David Sweeney)
A) Restoration projects are undertaken as opportunities arise, most often in cooperation with State agencies.	
B) Fish passage improvements have been a major effort by large timberland owners over the past 10 years. This work continues as sites are identified.	
C) n/a	
D) n/a	
E) n/a	
F) Part of overall land management plans.	
Small Woodlands Association	WA Co. SWA (Tom Nygren)
Happens as a result of the assessment performed in Action item 1	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased fish passage, riparian restoration • Forest Practices Act (again) and land owner initiative w/small grants (again) • Reasons small woodlands landowners might not be involved in Action item 2: lack of knowledge and/or afraid of their land being restricted. However, in general, small woodlands owners are highly receptive • (E) invasive plants including scotch broom, English ivy, English hauthorne, English holly. Landowners walk property and mechanically remove when invasives are seen • Areas of high woodland activity: upper Dairy Creek and McFee Creek 	
Local Government	
Cities	City of Hillsboro (Tim Erwert)
City of Hillsboro tries to get landowners on city lands to donate stretches right next waterways so that they can	

be maintained and protected. In areas where the landowners will not donate lands, the city works with them to do upkeep. There are many volunteer programs in place where the city cannot afford all of upkeep costs. This increases public involvement and education (e.g., Jackson Bottom Wetland Reserve was created to let public know about wetlands and their importance).

- A) Much is done by volunteers. Also done in part through park area maintenance.
- B) City of Hillsboro investigated fish passages with CWS and identified key culverts to be replaced – most under streets which is costly. With CWS, Hillsboro is working on a vast replanting within riparian zones to help with water temperature. Most cities have identified fish passage areas and are working on funding and prioritizations.
- C) Hillsboro has two diversions that they try to screen to avoid harming fish. One is at the intake for the water plant. There are travelling screens for fish with a conveyer system (an assessment is needed, but not completed yet).
- D) Hillsboro was a participant with CWS in doing a water budget for the Tualatin basin, assessing flow for all needs (agricultural, municipal systems, etc.) and determined inadequate water supply. Barney reservoir on the Trask River and Scoggins reservoir are utilized as sources of water for the city.
- E) In general, the city is not involved except where those species might cause a threat to water quality (i.e. invasive aquatics) although Hillsboro is involved through its Jackson Bottom Reserve, SOLV, and TRWC. Jackson Bottom carried out research with test plots for canary grass but found no 100% effective method.
- F) See above at 2 and 1D

Counties	Washington Co. (Ross Van Loo)
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Washington Co. is the primary as both a regulator and implementer. Others that should be involved: all stakeholders on the Council.

- A) Culverts are replaced by large boxed culverts, ones with closed bottoms to simulate stream bottoms, and bridges at larger span crossings.
- B) Everything that is replaced has to provide adequate fish passage.
- C) Water diversions are generally used only temporarily during construction projects.
- D) No interface with or need for.
- E) In areas identified as Goal 5: remove invasive plant species and replant. Part of task force with other organizations for nutria removal.
- F) Inside UGB: work with cities on preserving protected areas. Outside UGB: policy 10 primarily concentrated on large game habitat, regulation of wildfire (fire breaks, have a wildfire mitigation plan, partner with fire department). Rural areas are covered by ODF.

Urban Community	
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Water Districts	TVWD (Brenda Bateman)
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n/a Others involved: TVWD, Clean Water Services, Washington County Solid Waste Division, the Washington County Sheriff and local hospitals are partnering (with other county stakeholders) to design a pharmaceutical take-back program for households. This would have a direct and beneficial impact on the Tualatin River, south of the Durham Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant, which receives all of the county's municipal wastewater for processing.

Sewer Districts	Clean Water Services (Jan Miller)
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- A) CWS promotes, does work itself as well as partners with other organizations
 - i. CWS works with cities and parks inside UGB; CWS partners with TSWCD for funding outside UGB via ECREP.
- B) See 2A
- C) Encourages, but not actively involved
- D) CWS purchases water rights from interested landowners; actively controls water levels in

streams from various release points.

- E) CWS is involved in knotweed control, actively control nutria populations, occasional beaver relocation
- F) CWS primarily works with salmonid species

Parks/Recreation

THPRD (Kyle Spinks)

- A) THPRD is doing lots of this work. Greenway Habitat Enhancement Project, Moonshadow Restoration Project, Summercrest Park restoration, and Howard M. Terpenning Complex restoration and mitigation, to name some of the largest projects. Others involved: Government (county, cities, etc.), CWS, SWCD.
- B) THPRD is NOT doing this. Others involved: CWS, forestry, government (county, cities, etc.)
- C) Not applicable to THPRD. Others involved: CWS, forestry, government (county, cities, etc.)
- D) Not applicable to THPRD. Others involved: CWS, Water Bureau.
- E) THPRD is NOT doing this on a watershed level. We are doing Natural Area inventories and creating Natural Resource Maintenance Management Plans and/or Master Plans that provide guidance for managing the natural areas, as well as prescribing specific management activities that will improve or enhance natural areas. In addition, we have an Integrated Pest Management program that prescribes specific actions for dealing with specific nuisance plants and animals. We are also active members of the Cooperative Weed Management Area committee, Knotweed Working Group, False Brome Working Group, and we maintain active communication with various agencies on weed management at the local and regional level. Others involved: All stakeholders could be.
- F) THPRD has an Oak Restoration Plan that is currently being implemented. We are doing sensitive species wildlife monitoring in numerous parks (annual red-legged frog species, bird presence/absence data collection). Others involved: CWS, SWCD, ODF, ODFW, Washington County Parks, forestry.

Watershed Council

Tualatin River Watershed Council

Council Coordinator April Olbrich

- A) A number of groups including TRWC are working on this. TRWC has worked/is working Ash Creek (Moonshadow Park); Gales Creek (Rippling Water and with private landowners); West Fork Dairy Creek (L.L. ‘Stub’ Stewart State Park and with private landowner).
- B) TRWC has been involved in culvert removal (in conjunction with ODFW) on Bateman Creek (Gales Creek tributary) and upper West Fork Dairy Creek; and Murtagh Creek fish passage project (East Fork Dairy Creek). TRWC also supports partners such as Washington County LUT in its program to replacement county road fish passage barriers.
- C) TRWC is not active in this area.
- D) A number of partners are working on this. SWCD, CWS and ODFW work with landowners on obtaining/leasing “in-stream” water rights. Many of the tributaries are over-allocated in irrigation rights. TRWC is not actively working with partners in this area.
- E) TRWC surveyed the Gales Creek five mile reach for knotweed and English ivy and is working with others to develop resources for treatment. TRWC sponsored a weed workshop for private landowners to encourage identification and treatment of invasive species. CWS/ODA is tracking location of certain invasive plant species. Large groups such as CWMA exchange information on invasive weed species treatment and also on education.
- F) TRWC works in conjunction with Metro Open Spaces, land trusts and friends groups. There has been discussion about headwater protection with the increased development and growth in the Tualatin Basin.

(Side note) TRWC began a database on restoration activities within the basin. CWS is tracking within

the UGB; METRO REIN is a voluntary database to list numerous activities, (restoration, education, etc.) throughout the Portland Metro area.

3. Develop, support, and implement a broad-based education/outreach program focusing on reducing non-point source pollution and improving protection and management of riparian areas.

- A) Work with local schools to enhance stewardship and science education by incorporating study of the Tualatin River and its watershed into science curricula.
- B) Conduct workshops for streamside residents focusing on environmentally- friendly riparian management practices (i.e. Naturescaping).
- C) Help develop, customize, and distribute education brochures, videos and newsletters to provide information about proper riparian management and water quality improvement.
- D) Expand the Tualatin River Watershed Council speakers bureau.

Agriculture Community	
Soil and Water Conservation Districts	Tualatin SWCD (Autumn Bryant and Lacey Sullivan)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) n/a B) SWCD doesn't conduct these workshops alone, but presents at several including a few with three rivers C) Just started the SWCD newsletter. SWCD distributes informational handouts from OACD as requested. SWCD provides general information on management, etc. to anyone who calls or requests it D) n/a 	
Farm Bureau	WA Co. Farm Bureau (Edmund Duyck)
Who should be doing this: SWCD (not the Council)	
Nursery Industry	Fisher Farms Nursery (Michael McMahan)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nursery has a representative on TRWC • Michael McMahan is the chair of invasive species subcommittee of the natural resources committee of the • Oregon Assoc of Nurseries on both resource and natural resource committee • 175 workers at peak season who are being educated in land stewardship 	
Citizens	
Citizen-at-large	Bridlemile Creek Stewards (Greg Schifsky)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 2005 and 2006 visits to Bridlemile School to show a watershed model (provided by BES) then toured BCS's stream enhancement project at Hamilton Park, provided native plants and assisted in plantings. B. n/a C. Provided videos from CWS to the BM School and Robert Gray Grade School. 	
Citizen-at-large	ABR, Inc. (Jena Lemke)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When performing biological sampling in the basin our staff encourages questions from community members, home owners, and students near study sites. On a number of occasions while performing monitoring work in the basin in 2005 and 2006 we talked with various community members about the sampling we were conducting and why it was important. On Bronson Creek for example, a small class of children from the kindergarten/day care nearby came to the study site to see various fish species sampled from the creek. 	
Environmental Community	
Riverkeepers	Tualatin Riverkeepers (Ron Garst)
A large priority and area of involvement for both TRK and R2R	

<p>A. TRK has science education program with schools to get kids on the ground</p> <p>B. TRK leads educational/outreach tours (i.e. low-impact development). TRK educates own members with classes (i.e. birding classes, monitoring programs)</p> <p>C. R2R/TRK both highly involved; TRK has developed pamphlets on protecting soil erosion and water quality on non-point sources which is used to promote best management practices for private and public landowners</p> <p>D. TRK have a very active speaker's bureau that works with interest groups that want to hear</p>	
Forestry Community	
Industrial	Stimson Lumber (David Sweeney)
<p>A) Landowners provide occasional tours for educators.</p> <p>B) - D) n/a</p>	
Small Woodlands Association	WA Co. SWA (Tom Nygren)
<p>Newsletter, education efforts (donated to Tillamook Interpretive Center, scholarship program aimed at Natural Resource students</p> <p>A) Several SWA members have school tours annually (i.e. Banks) with stations set-up on their property</p> <p>B) Educational field tours every month in summer to tree farm (including riparian zones)</p> <p>C) SWA reviewed the Riverkeepers brochure on roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formed an advisory committee to help CWS in extending ECREP plus to woodlands (specifically to places that lie outside the riparian corridors but contribute to them) • OSU extension forester Chal Landgren (WA and Columbia Co.) participated in ECREP, provides meeting places, helps out with workshops 	
Local Government	
Cities	City of Hillsboro (Tim Erwert)
<p>A) Through Jackson bottom, the city of Hillsboro has made programs available to students especially beyond city limits. Bring in several thousand students to Jackson bottom for education in these areas. Have made great efforts to support schools so that students can attend programs here. Also have a program for teaching the teachers to incorporate these lessons into their science curricula. Most cities have some links with school districts to do work in that area.</p> <p>B) The city has taught classes on this, but has not specifically identified neighborhoods because many waterways within the city have thousands of residents and limited resources</p> <p>C) Through Jackson bottom (brochures). Articles in newsletter. Week-long summer camps at Jackson Bottom with water brochures and videos.</p> <p>D) Have not done a lot in this area, although the city has offered Jackson Bottom employees to go out in this regard (they teach classes for the whole basin)</p>	
Counties	Washington Co. (Ross Van Loo)
<p>Others involved: CWS through the Clean Water Act</p> <p>A) Washington Co. has a public outreach employee whose secondary responsibility is outreach with schools; however it is mostly involved through partners. Department of Land Use and Transportation.</p> <p>B) n/a</p> <p>C) "InRoads For Fish": how road projects can be positive for fish and other wildlife.</p> <p>D) Not highly involved. VAN (Vision Action Network), in part, addresses good living practices.</p>	
Urban Community	
Water Districts	TVWD (Brenda Bateman)
<p>G) TVWD has a youth education program that sponsors presentations and activities at elementary</p>	

schools throughout the District. TVWD staff conducts some of the sessions themselves, focusing on the natural water cycle, the path of water from source to the home, and planting activities. For school assemblies, such as the "Rockin' Water Road Show," and "Where's Rosie?" puppet show, the District contracts with local performers.

- H) TVWD's Conservation team conducts a variety of water-efficiency workshops for customers each year. Events thus far have focused on best water management practices for property owners, landscapers, and owners of commercial cooling towers.
- I) Through its conservation team, sustainability coordinator, BIG newsletter (for Business, Industry, and Government customers), and District website, TVWD distributes brochures, DVDs, handbooks and other literature about water-efficient landscaping practices.
- J) TVWD has a Speakers Bureau of its own, which includes its conservation and source protection experts

Sewer Districts

Clean Water Services (Jan Miller)

- A) CWS works with River Rangers at the 4th grade level and supports SWRP at the high school level.
- B) CWS supports these endeavors.
- C) CWS has brochures and a website for interested parties.
- D) n/a

Parks/Recreation

THPRD (Kyle Spinks)

- A) THPRD does some outreach by doing in-class presentations that includes information about such topics as Naturescaping and water conservation. Our annual Earth Day celebration at the Nature Park almost always includes some information on watershed management. Others involved: All stakeholders could be.
- B) THPRD is NOT doing this. Others involved: CWS, SWCD, governments (county, cities, etc.)
- C) THPRD has a few brochures and has fairly regular web site updates on a variety of these subjects. Others involved: All stakeholders could be.
- D) THPRD is NOT doing this. There should be a subset of stakeholder reps that do the work in the field. They should NOT be committee members.

Watershed Council

Tualatin River Watershed Council

Council Coordinator April Olbrich

- A) TRWC sponsors the Student Watershed Research Program at Forest Grove High Schools. It is also working with Forest Grove High School Earth Club at the Rippling Waters site and with the Beaverton High School EcoClub on restoring Moonshadow Park. Jackson Bottom Wetlands Preserve and other organizations provide science education in the basin.
- B) TRWC, as a member of Tualatin Basin Public Awareness Committee, supports Naturescaping. TRWC has provided a support role to SWCD and Three Rivers Land Conservancy in their landowner workshops.
- C) TRWC has a brochure and provides a variety of educational materials to community members and other organizations. TRWC has also used the Enviro-Scape (a plastic watershed model) with school and youth groups to demonstrate how buffers can capture run-off. Many others have produced materials: CWS, SWCD, Regional Water Consortium (concentrates on water conservation), TRK, OSU Extension, Tualatin Basin Public Awareness Committee. TRWC produced two videos that described how watershed residents could practice riparian management and improve water quality.
- D) TRWC Coordinator provides outreach/presentations to such groups as AmeriCorps/EnviroCorp volunteers, FG Rotary and also attends stakeholder and other partner groups to provide updates and request help with Council activities.

4. Develop demonstration projects in priority areas to encourage restoration on private lands in cooperation with willing landowners.

Agriculture Community	
Soil and Water Conservation Districts	Tualatin SWCD (Autumn Bryant and Lacey Sullivan)
SWCD has in the past; in the plans for McFee Creek; possibilities exist within ECREP sites	
Farm Bureau	WA Co. Farm Bureau (Edmund Duyck)
Who should be doing this: TRWC if the landowners are willing.	
Nursery Industry	Fisher Farms Nursery (Michael McMahan)
n/a	
Citizens	
Citizen-at-large	Bridlemile Creek Stewards (Greg Schifsky)
Twenty-eight plus streamside properties restored by BCS's assistance from 1998-2006 in the Bridlemile neighborhood. Engagement of neighbors by fliers, announcements in media and electronic mailings and selected website pages and residents that border Portland's Open Space Park, at SW 58 th Ave. north of SW Hamilton St. in Bridlemile from No Ivy Day invasive removals. Assisted that neighborhood in securing funding for the Park space and also assisted the inset neighborhood "Wilcox" to do stream enhancements in the headwaters area of Columbia Creek.	
Citizen-at-large	ABR, Inc. (Jena Lemke)
n/a	
Environmental Community	
Riverkeepers	Tualatin Riverkeepers (Ron Garst)
High priority for both TRK and R2R <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRK: Goddard Bottom <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Others involved: Metro is landowner, Division of State Lands (DSL), Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), Ducks Unlimited are funders ○ Phase 1: 5 years. On 110 acres of bottomland on Metro acquired site ○ Phase 2: funds have been acquired to start this phase • R2R: advocated to city of Sherwood to turn current development into a demonstration plot for low-impact development (not currently successful) 	
Forestry Community	
Industrial	Stimson Lumber (David Sweeney)
n/a	
Small Woodlands Association	WA Co. SWA (Tom Nygren)
See tours from Action item 3; SWA landowners have demonstration projects	
Local Government	
Cities	City of Hillsboro (Tim Erwert)
Have not done in Hillsboro – have developed demonstration projects on own property, but not on private lands. Areas where parks are near private lands often interface with landowners, but not a systematic and concerted effort. Some cities do, but not to great extent.	
Counties	Washington Co. (Ross Van Loo)
n/a (there is no specific funding, but Washington Co. has done award-winning innovative projects that draw in public viewers) All stakeholders could be (if they are not directly involved, they could donate funds).	

Urban Community	
Water Districts	TVWD (Brenda Bateman)
n/a	
Sewer Districts	Clean Water Services (Jan Miller)
CWS has demonstration areas, but doesn't actively promote that use inside UGB (demonstration projects generally take place on public lands).	
Parks/Recreation	THPRD (Kyle Spinks)
Not applicable - THPRD and other government park agencies are very limited on what they can do on private property. Others involved: Smaller projects will be delegated to smaller groups (e.g., Friends groups) or other groups that are better equipped and have more experience in implementing smaller community projects.	
Watershed Council	
Tualatin River Watershed Council	Council Coordinator April Olbrich
TRWC assists private landowners through OWEB Small Grant program and wants to have demonstration projects with private landowners it is working with in Gales Creek sub-basin.	

5. Establish a Tualatin Watershed Resource Collection and web site.

Agriculture Community	
Soil and Water Conservation Districts	Tualatin SWCD (Autumn Bryant and Lacey Sullivan)
Tips brochure on ODA website collection of resources	
Farm Bureau	WA Co. Farm Bureau (Edmund Duyck)
n/a	
Nursery Industry	Fisher Farms Nursery (Michael McMahan)
Fisher Farms has a website that links to TRWC	
Citizens	
Citizen-at-large	Bridlemile Creek Stewards (Greg Schifsky)
www.yourwatershedhabitat.com links to TRWC website	
Citizen-at-large	ABR, Inc. (Jena Lemke)
Reports of studies conducted in the basin are made available for posting to the TRWC website as are presentations.	
Environmental Community	
Riverkeepers	Tualatin Riverkeepers (Ron Garst)
R2R and TRK both have active websites with links to TRWC and other active basin groups	
Forestry Community	
Industrial	Stimson Lumber (David Sweeney)
n/a	
Small Woodlands Association	WA Co. SWA (Tom Nygren)
SWA has a website which links to TRWC	
Local Government	
Cities	City of Hillsboro (Tim Erwert)
Jackson Bottom has participated in making information available; website with a link to basin website.	

Counties	Washington Co. (Ross Van Loo)
Provide office for TRWC. Others involved: All stakeholders could be.	
Urban Community	
Water Districts	TVWD (Brenda Bateman)
TVWD and other partners are working with Metro to establish a library of water resources: DVD, CDs, papers, website references, etc. Members of TRWC have participated in these meetings and links to the collection of resources will be housed on Metro's website. TVWD is also a partner in the Regional Water Providers Consortium (RWPC) whose website, ConserveH2O.org, provides numerous conservation resources for homes and businesses.	
Sewer Districts	Clean Water Services (Jan Miller)
www.cleanwaterservices.org	
Parks/Recreation	THPRD (Kyle Spinks)
Not applicable to parks agencies. Should be council led, not stakeholder led.	
Watershed Council	
Tualatin River Watershed Council	Council Coordinator April Olbrich
Pacific University has cataloged and has available a collection of Tualatin River watershed resource materials. TRWC posts watershed assessments, surveys, and others studies as well as links to other resources on its website which is available to the public.	

6. Promote management practices that improve watershed functions and protect values.

- A) Evaluate management practices.
- B) Develop strategies to reduce soil erosion.
- C) Promote the improvement of soil quality in the Tualatin Watershed.
- D) Educate urban and rural landowners about agronomic levels of nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) applications to crops and landscaping.
- E) "Promote projects and developments that minimize effective impervious surfaces."
- F) "Conduct road/ditch/culvert assessment, inventory, and maintenance training to reduce erosion and flooding."
- G) Support and enhance Integrated Pest Management (IPM).

Agriculture Community	
Soil and Water Conservation Districts	Tualatin SWCD (Autumn Bryant and Lacey Sullivan)
SWCD is highly involved with this action item <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Lacey Sullivan is highly involved B) Included in conservation plans C) Included in conservation plans D) SWCD is involved on a site specific basis. Nutrient management practice: rural areas only; SWCD interprets BMP from soil sample lab results E) Not currently, but there is an ongoing discussion for SWCD's involvement F) SWCD may in the future, but not currently G) Part of conservation plan. For example, ECREP projects are utilizing IPM 	
Farm Bureau	WA Co. Farm Bureau (Edmund Duyck)
Who should be doing this: It is the landowners' responsibility. SWCD has the power to control noncompliant landowners.	
Nursery Industry	Fisher Farms Nursery (Michael McMahan)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisher Farms is highly involved in improving personal practices:(Gaston – 100 acres; Sherwood – 50 acres (farmed); Dayton (Yamhill county) – 100 acres (farmed)) Fisher Farms monitors water quality that is on the nursery and is constantly vigilant for any potential runoff/erosion Use barley straw bales and extensive tiling to decrease erosion in Yamhill (gravel in Gaston so very limited erosion). Gravel is the original standard practice, but it's not sustainable. Fisher Farms currently uses a landscape fabric produced out of recycled black plastic which can be removed when developing new plots. Fisher Farms is a watermaster of Coldspring – interface with 12 households also dependent upon spring. Communicate with surrounding neighbors. Ensure no negative impacts on neighbors 	
G) FF is extremely active	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural solution (i.e. move fungus-prone plants inside a house) Plants bred for resistance (i.e. knock-out roses) Biological fungicides, beneficial insects Next level is a low-impact pesticide, finally strong chemical fungicide/insecticide 	
Citizens	
Citizen-at-large	Bridlemile Creek Stewards (Greg Schifsky)
See Bridlemile creek Stewards or swni.org "Your Watershed Habitat" and view photos or visit Hamilton Park at SW 47 th Drive and SW 45 th Ave and SW Hamilton St., Portland or Albert Kelly Park at SW Mitchel and SW Boundary in SW Portland to view ongoing enhancement projects.	
Citizen-at-large	ABR, Inc. (Jena Lemke)
n/a	
Environmental Community	
Riverkeepers	Tualatin Riverkeepers (Ron Garst)
TRK is strongly involved; R2R supportive only	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRK has citizen action committee with a mission that includes advocacy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works on watershed issues as they evolve TRK is strongly involved in wetland habitats, water quality and invasive species R2R is supportive of the actions, but not actively involved 	
Forestry Community	
Industrial	Stimson Lumber (David Sweeney)
A) Forest practices are highly regulated and operators are required to use best management practices. B) n/a C) n/a D) n/a E) n/a F) Inventories are conducted and used for prioritizing maintenance and improvements to transportation systems. G) Most large forest landowners use some type of IPM strategies as a normal course of operations.	
Small Woodlands Association	WA Co. SWA (Tom Nygren)
ECREP Plus	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (F) and (B) try to get owners to do this annually (it is a standard practice) (G) pest management/vegetation control is aimed at invasive species 	
Local Government	

Cities	City of Hillsboro (Tim Erwert)
<p>A) Hillsboro does education about management practices to the extent that it can, but doesn't have a specific program that goes out and evaluates them. Does not evaluate management practices of others unless they see a problem, however, the city is always completing self-evaluations (e.g., Jackson Bottom area: have changed the design overtime to make them more effect wetland areas).</p> <p>B) Tend to deal with soil erosion on an as-needed basis (outside of storm-water runoff plan). Reduce flow from adjacent lands. On the look-out for issues that could arise on city lands, but don't have program for identifying those areas on private lands.</p> <p>C) This comes naturally with the work the work that the city does discussed above.</p> <p>D) Try to educate urban landowners (e.g., naturescaping classes, programs at Jackson Bottom) however these programs are not as intensive as the rural programs.</p> <p>E) Encourage through storm water management programs that are based on the extent of impervious surfaces (less impervious surfaces = less cost). Encourage, but don't have systematic approach. Have some experimental places (e.g., parking lot at Jackson Bottom)</p> <p>F) All part of storm water management system. Have training for public works staff. Urban areas have storm drains more than ditches.</p> <p>G) Deal with pest management as needed with the exception of mosquitoes (place materials in catch basins that help eliminate larvae, furnish materials for private owners – in conjunction with WA Co. Health Department). If receive complaints from owners (i.e. nutria), the city connects community members with other organizations that deal with those issues on a regular basis.</p>	
Counties	Washington Co. (Ross Van Loo)
<p>A) Adopted ODOT's BMP</p> <p>B) Washington Co. regulates outside UGB (CWS assumed responsibility for inside UGB in 1990)</p> <p>C) Washington Co. regulates outside UGB</p> <p>D) n/a (Washington Co. relies on other organizations to perform this task)</p> <p>E) Washington Co. reduces barriers for impervious surfaces for things such as sidewalks. In general, Washington Co. does not use porous pavement because the long-term effects are unknown, the local geography is not ideal, and the maintenance is high; however, the option is now provided in the building and developing code.</p> <p>F) Recently completed (Winter/Spring 2007)</p> <p>G) n/a</p>	
Urban Community	
Water Districts	TVWD (Brenda Bateman)
<p>Like many other organizations, TVWD has adopted water quality protection measures in its everyday operations. Some of these measures include: 1) an oil and water separator used treat runoff from the fleet's wash rack & fueling station; use of bark bags, 3) dechlorination during hydrant flushing using environmentally friendly ascorbic acid (Vitamin C); 4) use of dilute hypochlorine for disinfection instead of more dangerous gaseous chlorine; 5) use of food grade lubricants and cleaners for water system components and 6) use of lead- and toluene-free paints. The District has taken steps to reduce water consumption in its own operations by reducing water levels in tanks prior to tank cleaning, thereby saving water previously wasted to the sewer system. TVWD also has installed an electronic controller for its headquarters irrigation system that uses evapotranspiration information to efficiently water landscape plantings.</p> <p>A) n/a</p> <p>B) Like many other organizations, TVWD has adopted water quality protection measures in its everyday operations. Some of these measures include: 1) straw, jute matting and silt fences used to control construction erosion, and 2) use of diffusers to prevent soil erosion during line flushing operations.</p>	

- C) As part of the District's water efficiency campaign, the conservation promotes the use of soil amendments like organics and sandy loam, in place of chemical fertilizers. TVWD asks customers to get their soil tested, so they know which soil amendments are most appropriate. There are five additional efforts TVWD has undertaken to educate customers about soil-friendly irrigation practices: 1) planning to post real-time evapo-transpiration values on our regional consortium website; 2) staffing informational events at nurseries throughout the region; 3) giving informational tools to local landscapers to educate their customers; 4) conducting outdoor assessments at customer properties with follow-up recommendations; and 5) launching a pilot project at 10+ sites to let a soil moisture sensor electronically run property owners' irrigation systems.
- D) n/a
- E) TVWD has a demonstration rain-catchment system in place, built during the 2003 remodeling project at District Headquarters. The 40,000 gallon collection system, housed under a parking lot at our headquarters, collects rainwater from the roof and uses the water for non-potable needs (e.g., flushing the toilets).
- F) Any work that our construction or field crews do on roads or other pieces of infrastructure is guided by Clean Water Services stormwater rules.
- G) During 2007, TVWD began tracking and reporting herbicides used by our ground crew. None of the chemicals are "restricted;" all are used to fight invasive weeds.

Sewer Districts

Clean Water Services (Jan Miller)

- A) CWS evaluates its own management practices
- B) CWS does erosion control on construction sites
- C) n/a
- D) Not currently, but CWS offers information via brochures.
- E) CWS will heavily increase involvement in the coming years – developers are to decrease the amount of concrete used and increase bioswales.
- F) CWS does road/ditch/culvert assessments (more info available in Healthy Streams document)

Parks/Recreation

THPRD (Kyle Spinks)

- A) THPRD is doing this continuously. Typically, we set up an annual or biennial review for our practices, just to keep them current. Others involved: All stakeholders could be.
- B) THPRD follows building codes during construction projects. Others involved: All stakeholders could be.
- C) THPRD is NOT doing this. Others involved: All stakeholders could be.
- D) THPRD is NOT doing this. Others involved: SWCD, CWS, TVWD, TVID, forestry, government
- E) THPRD Planning and Development Department is doing this where ever practical. Others involved: Government (especially county LUT).
- F) THPRD is doing this only as it coincides with trail construction, but otherwise not at all. Others involved: Government, forestry.
- G) THPRD has an active IPM program and is reviewing it annually. Others involved: All stakeholders could be.

Watershed Council

Tualatin River Watershed Council

Council Coordinator April Olbrich

- A) TRWC encourages monitoring in all grants it provides support letters for and in its own work to evaluate practices.
- B) Other TRWC partners are working in this area.
- C) Other TRWC partners are working in this area.
- D) Other TRWC partners are working in this area.
- E) Other working more actively in this area: CWS (pilot projects), TVWD, City of Hillsboro,

- Salmon-Safe; TRK (held tour on impervious surfaces)
- F) County and city road departments are taking the lead. ODF and other forest owners are taking the lead in forested areas.
- G) TRWC's weed workshop focused on and used the IPM guide. Others involved: OSU Extension, SWCD

7. "Work with Tualatin Basin water managers to implement Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) Strategy."

- A) Promote urban water conservation and re-use measures.
- B) Promote use of efficient irrigation systems

Agriculture Community	
Soil and Water Conservation Districts	Tualatin SWCD (Autumn Bryant and Lacey Sullivan)
<p>A) SWCD is not working in urban areas</p> <p>B) SWCD promotes use of drip irrigation and other efficient systems. NRCS is also involved with this item.</p>	
Farm Bureau	WA Co. Farm Bureau (Edmund Duyck)
<p>Who should be doing this: SWCD addresses these rain issues. TVID deals with irrigation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers cannot afford to waste water; most have removed flood irrigation system in order to employ the most efficient systems. TRWC should educate the urban population as per water and fertilizer use 	
Nursery Industry	Fisher Farms Nursery (Michael McMahan)
Not urban, but promote water conservation and re-use measures on nursery (e.g., flood, drip, pulse irrigation)	
Citizens	
Citizen-at-large	Bridlemile Creek Stewards (Greg Schifsky)
n/a	
Citizen-at-large	ABR, Inc. (Jena Lemke)
n/a	
Environmental Community	
Riverkeepers	Tualatin Riverkeepers (Ron Garst)
<p>A) Links on TRK website ("your watershed")</p> <p>B) On TRK website</p>	
Forestry Community	
Industrial	Stimson Lumber (David Sweeney)
n/a	
Small Woodlands Association	WA Co. SWA (Tom Nygren)
n/a	
Local Government	
Cities	City of Hillsboro (Tim Erwert)
<p>The City of Hillsboro has been a part of this from the beginning. Has been studying and identifying the benefits (e.g., water budget for the basin needed more summer water to deal with shortage) – committed to strategy.</p> <p>A) All cities are required to have conservation plans that meet certain levels. Hillsboro is part of region-wide conservation coalition: have ads/programs that encourage conservation of water</p>	

<p>(e.g., rebates on water efficient systems). Hillsboro has 1 employee dedicated at 100% to water conservation, does a lot of public outreach.</p> <p>B) Promote through education programs. The Parks Department has a weather station in NE Hillsboro (ground moisture, wind conditions, etc.) that is tied into sprinkler systems to ensure no under/over watering. Educated larger landowners to be aware of this system and do more efficient systems of their own.</p>	
Counties	Washington Co. (Ross Van Loo)
<p>Others involved: the “water managers” – Tualatin Soil and Water Conservation District, TVID, cities, CWS, county, SWCD</p> <p>A) International building codes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administer; encourage but don’t require indigenous plants • No standards for re-use yet <p>B) Require automatic irrigation systems for projects that are multi-family</p>	
Urban Community	
Water Districts	TVWD (Brenda Bateman)
<p>A) TVWD's Board of Commissioners has set a goal for each customer to decrease water use by 0.8 percent every year for the next five years. To meet this ambitious goal: 1) the District has designed water rates that increase with water use; 2) the field crews continue their leak detection, metering, and infrastructure maintenance and replacement programs; 3) the conservation staff offers rebates for a whole suite of water-efficient indoor appliances and outdoor irrigation systems; 4) conservation staff also conduct audits, workshops, and recognition of water savers; 5) the youth education and other community outreach staff provide water-saving information to customers--including public service announcements and weekend activities at community fairs and events.</p> <p>B) TVWD's Conservation team provides tips about responsible irrigation practices to homeowners, property owners, and landscape contractors. TVWD uses a mult-media approach, including the District's on-site water-efficient demonstration garden, website, brochures, and workshops for homeowners and property owners interested in responsible irrigation practices. The District asks customers to "water to the weather" and provides five kinds of irrigation rebates to help: 1) aeration service, 2) hose bib timers, 3) rain sensors, 4) pressure regulators, and 5) weather-based irrigation systems.</p>	
Sewer Districts	Clean Water Services (Jan Miller)
<p>A) CWS combines efforts with cities and parks</p> <p>B) CWS works with irrigation</p>	
Parks/Recreation	THPRD (Kyle Spinks)
<p>A) THPRD is doing this in both park and facilities management. Others involved: TVID, TVWD, CWS, Water Bureau, other government (county, cities, etc.)</p> <p>B) THPRD is doing this in both park and facilities management. Others involved: TVID, TVWD, CWS, Water Bureau, other government (county, cities, etc.)</p>	
Watershed Council	
Tualatin River Watershed Council	Council Coordinator April Olbrich
<p>A) TVWD in taking a leadership role in this area, www.conserveh2o.org, CWS worked with farmers on using effluent for irrigation watering in fields</p> <p>B) The Lower Willamette West small grant team (TRWC is a member), lists this as one of its priority, albeit a low priority. Others involved: SWCD and NRCS are agriculture resources, likely OSU Extension</p>	

8. "Assist Designated Management Agencies with implementation of nonpoint source water quality management plans."

- A) Promote Senate Bill 1010 (Tualatin River Sub-basin Agricultural Water Quality Management Area Plan) process
- B) "Assist USA, cities, and counties with implementation of urban stream watershed plans."

Agriculture Community	
Soil and Water Conservation Districts	Tualatin SWCD (Autumn Bryant and Lacey Sullivan)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) SWCD involved B) SWCD not involved with urban streams 	
Farm Bureau	WA Co. Farm Bureau (Edmund Duyck)
Who should be doing this: SWCD; TRWC could assist cities with urban streams	
Nursery Industry	Fisher Farms Nursery (Michael McMahan)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) FF is completely compliant and has gone beyond Senate Bill 1010 B) n/a 	
Citizens	
Citizen-at-large	Bridlemile Creek Stewards (Greg Schifsky)
n/a	
Citizen-at-large	ABR, Inc. (Jena Lemke)
n/a	
Environmental Community	
Riverkeepers	Tualatin Riverkeepers (Ron Garst)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) n/a B) TRK has been involved in legal battles advocating the implementation of stream and watershed plans. 	
Forestry Community	
Industrial	Stimson Lumber (David Sweeney)
n/a	
Small Woodlands Association	WA Co. SWA (Tom Nygren)
n/a	
Local Government	
Cities	City of Hillsboro (Tim Erwert)
All falls under storm management, try to work as development occurs, but don't have a lot of programs installed to systematically go back and work with older development	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Does not apply to urban areas. B) Involved every day in implementation of urban stream watershed plans 	
Counties	Washington Co. (Ross Van Loo)
Others involved: CWS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Washington Co. is not very involved B) Washington Co. is responsible for floodplain management outside UGB <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paid for reassessment system (remapping flood plains) • Member of FEMA program (key to determining which areas are not flood plains) • Work with CWS and FEMA 	

Urban Community	
Water Districts	TVWD (Brenda Bateman)
n/a	
Sewer Districts	Clean Water Services (Jan Miller)
A) CWS is not actively involved, but supports SWCD B) CWS highly involved. Others involved: TVID	
Parks/Recreation	THPRD (Kyle Spinks)
A) This is not applicable to most parks agencies in the basin. However, those agencies that may have some working agricultural land might be acting in line with SB 1010 on their own. Others involved: CWS, ODF (including Small Woodlands), ODFW, Farm Bureau (and other Ag), TVID, Water Bureau. B) THPRD is NOT doing this directly. However, THPRD is doing restoration work that is prescribed in both the Portland Bureau of Environmental Services and the CWS Fanno Creek plans. Others involved: ODFW, Friends groups.	
Watershed Council	
Tualatin River Watershed Council	Council Coordinator April Olbrich
TRWC Coordinator participates with other TRWC members/partners in the Tualatin Basin Public Awareness Committee meetings, which is a voluntary group working to implement non-point water quality management plans of the Designated Management Agencies. DMA's = any regulated group that may contribute to non-point source pollution: ODF, cities, etc. A) TRWC is not involved – though types of projects may be funded through the Lower Willamette West OWEB Small Grant team. B) TRWC promotes or supports plans/programs that were developed from implementing the urban stream watershed plans.	

9. "Expand existing watershed monitoring programs to broaden citizen involvement and to create greater awareness."

Agriculture Community	
Soil and Water Conservation Districts	Tualatin SWCD (Autumn Bryant and Lacey Sullivan)
SWCD is involved in monitoring but doesn't encourage citizen involvement	
Farm Bureau	WA Co. Farm Bureau (Edmund Duyck)
Who should be doing this: Currently over monitored	
Nursery Industry	Fisher Farms Nursery (Michael McMahan)
Indirectly through large numbers of employees. Educate local agencies about sustainable practices currently being used at FF highlighting responsible IPM approach	
Citizens	
Citizen-at-large	Bridlemile Creek Stewards (Greg Schifsky)
BCS does monitoring and maintenance on Albert Kelly Park's "Restoration Creek" and Hamilton Park's unnamed stream that feeds water to Ivey Creek, has an ongoing macro invertebrate study and encourages neighbors to participate	
Citizen-at-large	ABR, Inc. (Jena Lemke)
Would be interested in promoting and expanding watershed monitoring programs	
Environmental Community	

Riverkeepers	Tualatin Riverkeepers (Ron Garst)
TRK and R2R involved; TRK is much broader and has more membership capacity	
Forestry Community	
Industrial	Stimson Lumber (David Sweeney)
n/a	
Small Woodlands Association	WA Co. SWA (Tom Nygren)
Articles in newsletter; Volunteer monitor program for woodland owners which leads to increased awareness, provides tools, and information.	
Local Government	
Cities	City of Hillsboro (Tim Erwert)
Through Jackson Bottom encourage volunteers and community members to get involved. Goal is to educate citizens such that they can educate neighbors and eventually increase number of watershed stewards along streams.	
Counties	Washington Co. (Ross Van Loo)
Washington Co. is not very involved. Others involved: SWREP, CWS, School districts, all of friends groups, anyone who deals with the public at large.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All neighborhoods have to have meetings prior to submitting development • Information about what the landscape has been like over past years can be passed on by local citizens 	
Urban Community	
Water Districts	TVWD (Brenda Bateman)
n/a	
Sewer Districts	Clean Water Services (Jan Miller)
n/a	
Parks/Recreation	THPRD (Kyle Spinks)
THPRD is NOT doing this. Others involved: SWRP, CWS.	
Watershed Council	
Tualatin River Watershed Council	Council Coordinator April Olbrich
TRWC supports SWRP program in Gales Creek sub-basin. In the past, TRWC partnered with SWRP, TRK to develop and recruit citizens for a monitoring program that monitored riparian restoration projects (Finished in 2002).	

10. Promote recreational experiences that foster watershed stewardship.

Agriculture Community	
Soil and Water Conservation Districts	Tualatin SWCD (Autumn Bryant and Lacey Sullivan)
n/a	
Farm Bureau	WA Co. Farm Bureau (Edmund Duyck)
Who should be doing this: Recreational experiences can provide more potential for pollutants and disturbing local wildlife.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chamber of Commerce sponsors farm tours • Filbert Growers does a tour in July • SWCD/TRWC have a tour of TRCP as part of ECREP 	

Nursery Industry	Fisher Farms Nursery (Michael McMahan)
n/a	
Citizens	
Citizen-at-large	Bridlemile Creek Stewards (Greg Schifsky)
BCS focuses on education and restoration activities that foster watershed stewardship and encourage recreational experiences.	
Citizen-at-large	ABR, Inc. (Jena Lemke)
Would be interested in promoting recreational experiences that foster watershed steward	
Environmental Community	
Riverkeepers	Tualatin Riverkeepers (Ron Garst)
TRK and R2R involved; basis of TRK formation. Primary goal is to increase community involvement and awareness in recreation activities and monitoring programs	
Forestry Community	
Industrial	Stimson Lumber (David Sweeney)
n/a	
Small Woodlands Association	WA Co. SWA (Tom Nygren)
Aimed at family and friends, individual initiative, some landowners have recreation trails	
Local Government	
Cities	City of Hillsboro (Tim Erwert)
The city tries to get people into riparian areas where they are not going to have a negative impact, show them how to become and the rewards of being good stewards.	
Counties	Washington Co. (Ross Van Loo)
Haag Lake: Washington Co. monitors, but not involved outside of regulations. Others involved: TRK.	
Urban Community	
Water Districts	TVWD (Brenda Bateman)
n/a	
Sewer Districts	Clean Water Services (Jan Miller)
n/a	
Parks/Recreation	THPRD (Kyle Spinks)
THPRD is doing this as part of its Natural Resources Volunteer program, as well as through the education programs at the Nature Park. Others involved: All park agencies, government, Friends groups.	
Watershed Council	
Tualatin River Watershed Council	Council Coordinator April Olbrich
TRWC encourages activities such as the wine route, has partnered in or offered various tours (i.e., FG Chamber & Forest to Faucet tour; restoration site tours) with TRWC partners. TRWC Coordinator often promotes canoeing and other recreational activities. Others involved: TRK, friends groups, Metro Open-Spaces.	

What role should the Council play? / Ideas to get organizations more involved.

Agriculture Community	
Soil and Water Conservation Districts	Tualatin SWCD (Autumn Bryant and Lacey Sullivan)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In stream work (i.e. Gales Creek) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SWCD can't address large erosion problems as they don't do in stream work, but TRWC can • Culvert replacements • Outreach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Collaborative educational outreach (e.g., large event working together with other organizations) 	
Farm Bureau	WA Co. Farm Bureau (Edmund Duyck)
TRWC should be most involved in educating the urban population.	
Nursery Industry	Fisher Farms Nursery (Michael McMahan)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus more on education than on-the-ground restoration; educational outreach program • In-stream restoration should be secondary role • Focus on educating public outside of eco-friendly community • Action Item 1A 	
Citizens	
Citizen-at-large	Bridlemile Creek Stewards (Greg Schifsky)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education is critical: engage colleges, the public, etc. with displays containing a clear and simple message. • Ensure that it's not duplicating efforts of other organizations • In relation to BCS: help continue BCS by getting others to fill the role after the current leaders retire. • Create a flyer showing how its stakeholders (specifically BCS) fit into TRWC • Have a PR person come in and talk with the steering committee to give advice. • One opportunity for the public to see how stakeholder activities interact with the council would be to have an event every year or every other year where TRWC and its stakeholders could showcase their work and be available as resources to interested community members and other organizations. 	
Citizen-at-large	ABR, Inc. (Jena Lemke)
n/a	
Environmental Community	
Riverkeepers	Tualatin Riverkeepers (Ron Garst)
General Comments and Comments on TRWC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What role should the Council have? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Annotations for possible roles the council could play <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LR: Leadership Role (be prepared to do it all – plan, advocate, implement) ▪ CR: Coordinator Role (facilitating, not lead planning) ▪ SR: Supportive Role (support the implementation by others, not lead or facilitator) ○ Action item and role: 1(LR), 2 (CR), 3(CR), 4(LR/CR), 5(LR), 6(LR), 7(CR), 8(SR), 9(LR), 10(SR) • Restoration is done more opportunistically, not strategically (broad statement for basin) • Leadership retreat for council members <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strategic planning, inspiration, making connections 	

- Sustainability is a highly important context in which to view our work as a council
- Getting folks more involved and active:
 - TRWC stakeholder groups well represented on paper, but challenge to get everyone involved and active
 - Challenge to each position is to get other groups involved (i.e. “environmental chair”)
 - Increase the council’s view to include “sustainability”
 - Re-invent what the council is about
 - What are the payoffs?
 - How do we get there?
 - How do we view individual roles in the context of the whole?

Forestry Community

Industrial

Stimson Lumber (David Sweeney)

What role should the council play?

(In relation to the following Action Items)

- (1) The council’s role should also review any existing information and determine if it is sufficient to prioritize activities or if additional assessments are needed. The council should be aware of public information on inventories as it relates to projects that the council has undertaken.
- (7) The council should be active in working with water managers to promote conservation and be involved in other water supply issues.
- (8) The council should evaluate plans from government agencies and assist in the implementation of these plans when appropriate. Assistance would most likely be in the form of promoting plans while leaving the project level to the lead agencies.
- (9) The council should be aware of existing monitoring programs within the basin and provide information for citizens to become involved if opportunities are available.
- (10) The Council should have an active role in promoting recreational activities in coordination with other groups that sponsor the activities.

Small Woodlands Association

WA Co. SWA (Tom Nygren)

Ways the council could help:

- Increase role in relation to woodlands (in past there have been three distinct groups urban, agriculture, everyone else)
- Education on inter-relations between woodlands and basin (both ways)
- Get community members to go on summer tours
- Help think of other ways to educate the community and close the gap

Opportunities for educational links:

- Scholarships, educational opportunities, grants that work with education partners
- SWRP monitoring program could be expanded into woodland areas
- Increase the number of students interested in doing projects in woodlands areas

Local Government

Cities

City of Hillsboro (Tim Erwert)

What is the role of the Council?

- Overall, the Council is important in furthering communications among the various stakeholder groups and coordinating their efforts within the basin, helping them maintain direction and purpose, and offering encouragement to these stakeholder groups so they can do the best that they can to carry out their responsibilities. Additionally, the Council connects people and organizations with resources that may help them accomplish the projects they are working on.
- This should be supplemented by doing some on the ground work so that folks know that the council is willing to get out there and physically do something.

- One of best things the Council has done is the Action plan to identify who likely partners are. Need to update plan and document the progress made in these areas since, re-assessing the priorities, deciding what council will achieve in the near future – focus rather than spreading too thin.
- Council needs to compliment work of stakeholder groups (not duplicating efforts).
- Change OWEB criteria to give council more latitude to make better use of council member’s time.

Getting others involved

- The best thing is to educate community members and organizations about the need and importance of good watershed stewardship and hope that people will respond to that (everyone’s busy).
- SOLV is good example of good response, and how people can be involved. Giving out the information is oftentimes enough to encourage involvement.
- Better communication within the stakeholder groups of the Council; identify a person within each division that is the right communication person that is passionate and qualified.
- Increase orientation for new Council members.
- Hold a leadership retreat every few years to re-assess the goals and priorities of council.

Counties

Washington Co. (Ross Van Loo)

What role should the Council have relative to this task?/How to get others involved.

- (1) Council has already done stream assessment. Watershed Events – increase communication, provide opportunities
- (2) The Council has been a “focuser” in the past, but moving increasingly to on-the-ground work. Increased communication (e.g., Tweet of Dreams)
- (3) TRWC has a website, plays the role of a facilitator and implementer. Increase open houses among stakeholder groups and educate people on areas such as decreasing chemical usage and using low volume toilets.
- (4) The Council could be more involved, but need grant funds. Stub Stewart will be a great example to take advantage of local resources.
- (5) TRWC website has a lot of data and is very comprehensive.
- (6) TRWC is not a regulator (regulators and those regulated make the biggest impact, but all can promote.
- (7) This item is important, but the Council may not have a role
- (8) Council doesn’t have a role other than purveyor of information from CWS
- (10) TRWC’s role is as a clearing house of information, not in directly promoting recreation activities in a narrow context.

Urban Community

Water Districts

TVWD (Brenda Bateman)

Role of the Council

- (1) TVWD, Clean Water Services, the Joint Water Commission, Washington County Solid Waste Division, the Washington County Sheriff and local hospitals are partnering (with other county stakeholders) to design a pharmaceutical take-back program for households. This would have a direct and beneficial impact on the Tualatin River, south of the Durham Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant, which receives all of the county's municipal wastewater for processing. TWRC could: 1) lend its name to the effort; 2) encourage members to contribute to pilot project costs; 3) when the project is ready to launch, help advertise the details.
- (5) TVWD and other partners are working with Metro to establish a library of water resources: DVD, CDs, papers, website references, etc. Members of TRWC have participated in these meetings and links to the collection of resources will be housed on Metro's website.

Sewer Districts

Clean Water Services (Jan Miller)

Roles for the Council:

- Connecting people who need resources with those organizations that have them
- The Council has the ability to get grants to work outside UGB, however finding a funding match can be

a problem.

- The Council can promote recreation (primary role of TRK)

Parks/Recreation

THPRD (Kyle Spinks)

What role should the Council have relative to this task?

- 1A: The Council has already completed sub-basin assessments for the largest sub-basins. We should now consider doing smaller-scale assessments, especially for streams that are rated in the Stream Matrix as moderate to high quality.
- 1B: This should be contracted out to either private companies or should be done by ODFW.
- 1C: Comprehensive inventories should be contracted out to either private companies or should be done by ODFW.
- 1D: This should be contracted out to either private companies.
- 2A: The Council should be focusing on larger projects that other groups are either not doing (because the project is outside their geographic purview, for example) or are unwilling to do the project (the project is too large for the other groups to handle, for example).
- 2B: The Council should facilitate where ever possible, and should lead such projects where practical (see the criteria in the box above).
- 2C: The Council should facilitate where ever possible, and should lead such projects where practical (see the criteria in the box above).
- 2D: Little to no role, except to monitor water usage in critical habitat streams (e.g., Gales Creek) where we are currently working.
- 2E: Facilitation, education/outreach (e.g., distribution of pamphlets, posting of information on the TRWC website).
- 2F: Facilitation, education/outreach (e.g., distribution of pamphlets, posting of information on the TRWC website).
- 3A: Facilitation primarily. Ideally, it would be great to have an active speaker's bureau and/or outreach group (NOT another committee) that goes to the various sites and educates the students.
- 3B: Facilitation.
- 3C: Facilitation primarily, but try to include information with any other outreach efforts that TRWC does.
- 3D: Ideally, it would be great to have an active speaker's bureau and/or outreach group (NOT another committee) that goes to the various sites and educates the students.
- 4: This should be done very selectively, and should be on sites that are rated as high priorities on the Stream Matrix for such work. I feel TRWC should focus its efforts on larger projects, which will provide the greatest benefit (relative to our Action Plan and Stream Matrix) for the effort expended by TRWC staff and volunteers. These projects would also provide the greatest monetary benefit to the Council (i.e., project administration and management fees derived from grants).
- 5: TRWC has already done this.
- 6A: Facilitate in a minimal fashion - primarily through distribution of information.
- 6B: Defer to regulatory agencies.
- 6C: Facilitation.
- 6D: Facilitation, education/outreach.
- 6E: Facilitation, education/outreach.
- 6F: Defer to regulatory and/or road management agencies.
- 6G: Facilitation, education/outreach.

7: Defer to water management agencies, specifically TVWD.

8A: Facilitation, education/outreach (but for the latter, only so far as to help other agencies do their work...we should not spearhead this)

8B: Facilitation, outreach/education, strategic implementation of restoration projects that meet the needs of both our Stream Matrix recommendations and any watershed management plans that may be current.

9: Actively facilitate through promotion of SWRP projects.

10: Facilitation.

Ways to get others involved

1: Grant funding availability increases as the watershed assessments increase. That is, if we know what is going on in the watershed, we can better direct grant writing efforts to address specific issues.

2A-C: Partnership opportunities, grant availability.

2D: ESA requirements for fish habitat management that may incur regulatory involvement if the needs are not being met.

2E Economic impacts from NOT doing the work, grant availability for weed control and outreach efforts.

2F: ESA requirements for fish habitat management that may incur regulatory involvement if the needs are not being met. Grant availability for habitat management and outreach efforts.

3: Grant availability for outreach and education.

4-5: n/a

6A-C: Economic benefits.

6D-E: Good PR, environmental benefits (long term...in the short term the costs will outweigh the benefits), economic benefits (reduced fertilizer use).

6F-G: Economic benefits to proactive maintenance, data will provide good baseline info for future grant writing opportunities.

7: Environmental benefits (more water in the streams), economic benefits (more water in the streams, cleaner water in the streams).

8: Environmental benefits (more water in the streams), economic benefits (more water in the streams, cleaner water in the streams).

9-10: Good PR for the sponsoring stakeholders (specifically those government agencies involved in urban watershed management), data will provide good baseline info for future grant writing opportunities.

Watershed Council

Tualatin River Watershed Council

Council Coordinator April Olbrich

Ways to get others involved:

- Action Item 3D: the TRWC members could use the TRWC power-point presentation with each of their organizations.

Role of the Council:

- Action Item 1) Various types of inventories/surveys are completed by various groups both basin wide and state wide. TRWC could provide critique to assist with having information more usable to multiple users.
- Action Item 2) Collecting info about restoration activities that has occurred and seeing that it is

submitted to OWEB: TRWC has started a data base a two years ago. CWS has some data. Good place for TRWC to be involved with – coordinate with CWS who has plans to map everything within their service boundary utilizing GPS.

- Action Item 4) TRWC could publicize existing demonstration projects
- Action Item 6G) TRWC could work with others to identify incentives that encourage urban participants to use more IPM (component of Naturescaping).

TRWC Stakeholder: Agriculture Community – Soil and Water Conservation Districts

Tualatin SWCD

Interview Contacts: Autumn Bryant, Lacey Sullivan

1.
 - E) McFee Creek (in conjunction with TRWC and NRCS; Lacey will email more info)
 - F) Visual assessments are normally conducted on all of SWCD's projects; definitely done if landowner wants it
 - G) SWCD obtains this info from NRCS
 - H) SWCD not involved; NRCS has a wetland reserve project (wetland enhancement)
2. Others involved: CWS, Farm Services Agency, OWEB, OR Water Trust, NRCS, OR Water Resources Department
 - G) SWCD's biggest contribution, highly involved
 - H) SWCD not currently involved in; WA Co. works with this
 - I) Some work with farmers
 - J) SWCD verifies water rights with landowners; landowners lease rights to SWCD for temporary purposes
 - K) SWCD works with non-native invasives on a site specific basis; for example, within ECREP and the recent garlic mustard project
 - L) Not the main focus, but SWCD offers suggestions to interested landowners
 - i. Farm programs – upland wildlife habitat management
3.
 - E) n/a
 - F) SWCD doesn't conduct these workshops alone, but presents at several including a few with three rivers
 - G) Just started the SWCD newsletter. SWCD distributes informational handouts from OACD as requested. SWCD provides general information on management, etc. to anyone who calls or requests it
 - H) n/a
4. SWCD has in the past; in the plans for McFee Creek; possibilities exist within ECREP sites
5. Tips brochure on ODA website collection of resources
6. SWCD is highly involved with this action item
 - H) Lacey Sullivan is highly involved
 - I) Included in conservation plans
 - J) Included in conservation plans
 - K) SWCD is involved on a site specific basis. Nutrient management practice: rural areas only; SWCD interprets BMP from soil sample lab results
 - L) Not currently, but there is an ongoing discussion for SWCD's involvement
 - M) SWCD may in the future, but not currently

N) Part of conservation plan. For example, ECREP projects are utilizing IPM

7.

C) SWCD is not working in urban areas

D) SWCD promotes use of drip irrigation and other efficient systems. NRCS is also involved with this item.

8.

C) SWCD involved

D) SWCD not involved with urban streams

9. SWCD is involved in monitoring but doesn't encourage citizen involvement

10. SWCD is not involved

What role should TRWC play?

- In stream work (i.e. Gales Creek)
 - SWCD can't address large erosion problems as they don't do in stream work, but TRWC can
- Culvert replacements
- Outreach
 - Collaborative educational outreach (e.g., large event working together with other organizations)

TRWC Stakeholder: Agriculture Community – Farm Bureau

Washington Co. Farm Bureau
Interview Contact: Edmund Duyck

Organization overview:

3 levels

County

Directors (Ed Duyck is a director on the state organization)

State has director on the national organization

Wash Co has 7000 members

State – 45000 members

Nationally 5 million

Main purpose – to watch for legislation that is going to affect agriculture industry

- Legislation that would cripple farmers

2. Forestry, forestry industry, government (not the Council)

a. SWCD

b. Federal government (Farm Service Agency)

3. ODFW, Fishing groups

- Side note on stream bank restoration: There is a disparity in opinions on the proper way to restore stream banks. The current accepted method is to solely plant trees. Many representatives

from the Farm Bureau and agriculture sector believe that rock is often needed to stop stream banks that are eroding rapidly (followed by the planting of trees). This is based on prior experiences when stream banks continue to erode even after trees have reached 8” diameters.

4. SWCD (not the Council)
5. TRWC if the landowners are willing.
6. n/a
7. It is the landowners’ responsibility. SWCD has the power to control noncompliant landowners.
8. SWCD addresses these rain issues. TVID deals with irrigation.
 - Farmers cannot afford to waste water; most have removed flood irrigation system in order to employ the most efficient systems.
 - TRWC should educate the urban population as per water and fertilizer use
9. SWCD; TRWC could assist cities with urban streams
10. Currently over monitored
11. Recreational experiences can provide more potential for pollutants and disturbing local wildlife.
 - The Chamber of Commerce sponsors farm tours
 - Filbert Growers does a tour in July
 - SWCD/TRWC have a tour of TRCP as part of ECREP

General note on the Council: TRWC should be most involved in educating the urban population.

TRWC Stakeholder: Agriculture Community – Nursery Industry

Fisher Farms Nursery

Interview Contact: Michael McMahan

1.
 - Maintaining chemical properties of the Tualatin is a high priority; the nursery’s role is to ensure they do not add chemicals as the Tualatin River very important to Fisher Farms.
 - Nursery is not responsible for conducting water quality of surrounding streams; there is no water that returns from FF
 - Bioremediation strips help keep nitrates out (nitrate, phosphate, etc. out)
 - Bioswales to ensure no extra nitrogen
 - Containing runoff is primary priority with zero runoff
 - Fisher Farms monitors the quality of the water being pulled out
2. On nursery grounds (created wetlands which support minor wildlife: waterfowl, amphibians, etc. no fish)
3.
 - The nursery has a representative on TRWC
 - Michael McMahan is the chair of invasive species subcommittee of the natural resources committee of the
 - Oregon Assoc of Nurseries on both resource and natural resource committee
 - 175 workers at peak season who are being educated in land stewardship

4. n/a
5. Fisher Farms has a website that links to TRWC
6. Promote management practices that improve watershed functions and protect values.
 - Fisher Farms is highly involved in improving personal practices:(Gaston – 100 acres; Sherwood – 50 acres (farmed); Dayton (Yamhill county) – 100 acres (farmed))
 - Fisher Farms monitors water quality that is on the nursery and is constantly vigilant for any potential runoff/erosion
 - Use barley straw bales and extensive tiling to decrease erosion in Yamhill (gravel in gaston so very limited erosion).
 - Gravel is the original standard practice, but it’s not sustainable. Fisher Farms currently uses a landscape fabric produced out of recycled black plastic which can be removed when developing new plots.
 - Fisher Farms is a watermaster of coldspring – interface with 12 households also dependent upon spring. Communicate with surrounding neighbors. Ensure no negative impacts on neighbors
- G) FF is extremely active
 - Cultural solution (i.e. move fungus-prone plants inside a house)
 - Plants bred for resistance (i.e. knock-out roses)
 - Biological fungicides, beneficial insects
 - Next level is a low-impact pesticide, finally strong chemical fungicide/insecticide
7. Not urban, but promote water conservation and re-use measures on nursery (e.g., flood, drip, pulse irrigation)
8.
 - E) FF is completely compliant and has gone beyond Senate Bill 1010
 - F) n/a
9. Indirectly through large numbers of employees. Educate local agencies about sustainable practices currently being used at FF highlighting responsible IPM approach
10. n/a

What role should TRWC play?

- Focus more on education than on-the-ground restoration; educational outreach program
- In-stream restoration should be secondary role
- Focus on educating public outside of eco-friendly community
- Action Item 1A

TRWC Stakeholder: Citizen at Large

Bridlemile Creek Stewards
 Subcommittee of the Bridlemile Neighborhood Association
 Southwest Neighborhoods, Inc.

Interview Contact: Greg Schifsky BCS chairperson

2.
 - A. Fanno Creek degraded upland reach tributaries in Bridlemile Neighborhood restorations of unnamed tributaries and Columbia Creek.
 - B. BCS does monitoring and maintenance on Albert Kelly Park's "Restoration Creek" and Hamilton Park's unnamed stream that feeds water to Ivey Creek and Fanno Creek and directs questions to Multnomah County SWCD, BES, or private consultants.
 - C. A macro invertebrate study has been ongoing since 2000.
 - D. Gauging and testing stations along Fanno Creek, downstream from their projects, are monitored by BES and Fans of Fanno Creek and the TRK.
3.
 - A. Web pages at the Bridlemile Neighborhood Association link to BCS and/or swni.org provides history of BCS activities and projects. BCS has done educational outreach at Bridlemile School classes (3rd and two 4th grade classrooms), plantings, and watershed tours at the Hamilton Park enhancement site.
 - B. n/a
 - C. n/a
 - D. n/a
 - E. Have promoted the habitat for terrestrial and aquatics by staffing tables at Multnomah Days, Schools, Fanno/Tryon Creek Watershed Events, TRK, TRWC, attended lectures/symposiums/environmental lectures and events since 1998.
 - F. n/a
4.
 - A. 2005 and 2006 visits to Bridlemile School to show a watershed model (provided by BES) then toured BCS's stream enhancement project at Hamilton Park, provided native plants and assisted in plantings.
 - B. n/a
 - C. Provided videos from CWS to the BM School and Robert Gray Grade School.
5. Twenty-eight plus streamside properties restored by BCS's assistance from 1998-2006 in the Bridlemile neighborhood. Engagement of neighbors by fliers, announcements in media and electronic mailings and selected website pages and residents that border Portland's Open Space Park, at SW 58th Ave. north of SW Hamilton St. in Bridlemile from No Ivy Day invasive removals. Assisted that neighborhood in securing funding for the Park space and also assisted the inset neighborhood "Wilcox" to do stream enhancements in the headwaters area of Columbia Creek.
6. www.yourwatershedhabitat.com
7. See Bridlemile creek Stewards or swni.org "Your Watershed Habitat" and view photos or visit Hamilton Park at SW 47th Drive and SW 45th Ave and SW Hamilton St., Portland or Albert Kelly Park at SW Mitchel and SW Boundary in SW Portland to view ongoing enhancement projects.
8. n/a
9. n/a

10. BCS does monitoring and maintenance on Albert Kelly Park's "Restoration Creek" and Hamilton Park's unnamed stream that feeds water to Ivey Creek, has an ongoing macro invertebrate study and encourages neighbors to participate
11. BCS focuses on education and restoration activities that foster watershed stewardship and encourage recreational experiences.

What role should the Council play?

- Education is critical: engage colleges, the public, etc. with displays containing a clear and simple message.
 - Ensure that it's not duplicating efforts of other organizations
 - In relation to BCS: help continue BCS by getting others to fill the role after the current leaders retire.
 - Create a flyer showing how its stakeholders (specifically BCS) fit into TRWC
 - Have a PR person come in and talk with the steering committee to give advice.
 - One opportunity for the public to see how stakeholder activities interact with the council would be to have an event every year or every other year where TRWC and its stakeholders could showcase their work and be available as resources to interested community members and other organizations.
-

TRWC Stakeholder: Citizen at Large

Interview Contact: Jena Lemke
ABR, Inc.
P.O. Box 249
Forest Grove, OR 97116
503-359-7525

2.
 - A) n/a
 - B) In conjunction with biological sampling performed in the basin (see 1.b.), physical habitat surveys are also conducted on the 100 meter reach. A large woody debris survey was performed on lower Gales Creek in 2005
 - C) In fall the 2005, fish communities were assessed in 64 stream reaches within the Tualatin River basin, while macroinvertebrate communities were assessed in 63 reaches. Fish and macroinvertebrate sampling occurred in the same reach at 29 locations. This sampling was conducted for Clean Water Services. In 2000, macroinvertebrate communities were assessed in 44 stream reaches within 22 tributaries of the Tualatin River for the Unified Sewerage Agency (now CWS). Biological communities have been monitored in relation to CWS restoration projects on Bronson and Fanno Creeks as well.
 - D) n/a
3.
 - A) Involved with restoration monitoring (biological/physical habitat) once projects are completed
 - B) n/a
 - C) n/a
 - D) n/a

- E) Worked with CWS to develop a monitoring protocol for streambank erosion and damage due to nutria activity
 - F) n/a
4. When performing biological sampling in the basin our staff encourages questions from community members, home owners, and students near study sites. On a number of occasions while performing monitoring work in the basin in 2005 and 2006 we talked with various community members about the sampling we were conducting and why it was important. On Bronson Creek for example, a small class of children from the kindergarten/day care nearby came to the study site to see various fish species sampled from the creek.
 5. n/a
 6. Reports of studies conducted in the basin are made available for posting to the TRWC website as are presentations.
 7. n/a
 8. n/a
 9. n/a
 10. Would be interested in promoting and expanding watershed monitoring programs
 11. Would be interested in promoting recreational experiences that foster watershed steward

TRWC Stakeholder: Environmental Community

Tualatin Riverkeepers (and Raindrops to Refuge)

Interview Contact: Ron Garst

2. TRK has not done independent work; R2R has done all A,B,C,D as part of preparing their action plan based on assessment for Cedar, Rock and Chicken Creek. Most of the assessment was done by using existing data from CWS, Metro, ODFW, Refuge Club (high school group).
3. TRK is an advocate for implementing projects related to A-F but not in a position to bring money or volunteers to projects
 - A. R2R: Chicken Creek – mitigation/restoration site. TRWC helped identify site and bring volunteer resources.
 - B. R2R: Chicken Creek – culvert replacement
4. A large priority and area of involvement for both TRK and R2R
 - A. TRK has science education program with schools to get kids on the ground
 - B. TRK leads educational/outreach tours (i.e. low-impact development). TRK educates own members with classes (i.e. birding classes, monitoring programs)
 - C. R2R/TRK both highly involved; TRK has developed pamphlets on protecting soil erosion and water quality on non-point sources which is used to promote best management practices for private and public landowners
 - D. TRK have a very active speaker's bureau that works with interest groups that want to hear
5. High priority for both TRK and R2R

- TRK: Goddard Bottom
 - Others involved: Metro is landowner, Division of State Lands (DSL), Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), Ducks Unlimited are funders
 - Phase 1: 5 years. On 110 acres of bottomland on Metro acquired site
 - Phase 2: funds have been acquired to start this phase
 - R2R: advocated to city of Sherwood to turn current development into a demonstration plot for low-impact development (not currently successful)
6. R2R and TRK both have active websites with links to TRWC and other active basin groups
 7. TRK is strongly involved; R2R supportive only
 - TRK has citizen action committee with a mission that includes advocacy
 - Works on watershed issues as they evolve
 - TRK is strongly involved in wetland habitats, water quality and invasive species
 - R2R is supportive of the actions, but not actively involved
 8. TRK
 - A. Links on TRK website (“your watershed”)
 - B. On TRK website
 9.
 - A. N/A
 - B. TRK has been involved in legal battles advocating the implementation of stream and watershed plans.
 10. TRK and R2R involved; TRK is much broader and has more membership capacity
 11. TRK and R2R involved; basis of TRK formation. Primary goal is to increase community involvement and awareness in recreation activities and monitoring programs

General Comments and Comments on TRWC

- What role should the Council have?
 - Annotations for possible roles the council could play
 - LR: Leadership Role (be prepared to do it all – plan, advocate, implement)
 - CR: Coordinator Role (facilitating, not lead planning)
 - SR: Supportive Role (support the implementation by others, not lead or facilitator)
 - Action item and role: 1(LR), 2 (CR), 3(CR), 4(LR/CR), 5(LR), 6(LR), 7(CR), 8(SR), 9(LR), 10(SR)
- Restoration is done more opportunistically, not strategically (broad statement for basin)
- Leadership retreat for council members
 - Strategic planning, inspiration, making connections
- Sustainability is a highly important context in which to view our work as a council
- Getting folks more involved and active:
 - TRWC stakeholder groups well represented on paper, but challenge to get everyone involved and active
 - Challenge to each position is to get other groups involved (i.e. “environmental chair”)
 - Increase the council’s view to include “sustainability”
 - Re-invent what the council is about

- What are the payoffs?
 - How do we get there?
 - How do we view individual roles in the context of the whole?
-

TRWC Stakeholder: Forestry Community - Industrial

Stimson Lumber

Interview Contact: David Sweeney

2.
 - A) Stimson's role is to review information from state agencies on watershed conditions and conduct our forest practices according to their findings. ODF&W and ODF do much of this work.
 - B) n/a
 - C) Streams are field checked for fish habitat as an ongoing process while planning timber harvests. T&E or sensitive species sites are inventoried in a similar manner.
 - D) n/a

3.
 - A) Restoration projects are undertaken as opportunities arise, most often in cooperation with State agencies.
 - B) Fish passage improvements have been a major effort by large timberland owners over the past 10 years. This work continues as sites are identified.
 - C) n/a
 - D) n/a
 - E) n/a
 - F) Part of overall land management plans.

4.
 - A) Landowners provide occasional tours for educators.
 - B) - D) n/a

5. n/a

6. n/a

7.
 - A) Forest practices are highly regulated and operators are required to use best management practices.
 - B) n/a
 - C) n/a
 - D) n/a
 - E) n/a
 - F) Inventories are conducted and used for prioritizing maintenance and improvements to transportation systems.
 - G) Most large forest landowners use some type of IPM strategies as a normal course of operations.

- 8. n/a
- 9. n/a
- 10. n/a
- 11. n/a

What role should the council play?

(In relation to the following Action Items)

- (1) The council’s role should also review any existing information and determine if it is sufficient to prioritize activities or if additional assessments are needed. The council should be aware of public information on inventories as it relates to projects that the council has undertaken.
- (7) The council should be active in working with water managers to promote conservation and be involved in other water supply issues.
- (8) The council should evaluate plans from government agencies and assist in the implementation of these plans when appropriate. Assistance would most likely be in the form of promoting plans while leaving the project level to the lead agencies.
- (9) The council should be aware of existing monitoring programs within the basin and provide information for citizens to become involved if opportunities are available.
- (10) The Council should have an active role in promoting recreational activities in coordination with other groups that sponsor the activities.

TRWC Stakeholder: Forestry Community – *Small Woodlands Association*

Washington Co. SWA

Interview Contact: Tom Nygren

- 2) Involved in assessment that others are doing
 - Ex: Bateman Creek – worked with Steve Bateman did B & C (questions)
 - Primarily involved with management activities on the ground
 - Timber management (both trigger assessment) ex: Dallas Boge’s timber sale led to road lead to culvert replacement
 - Road building
 - Timber harvest
- (D) Happens often – aware (management activities often perform these tasks) 2 main ways to assess
 - i. Forest Practices Act – have to furnish info – primary key to level of management activities on ground
 - ii. Land owner initiative (can get small grants)
- 3) Happens as a result of the assessment performed in Action item 1
 - Increased fish passage, riparian restoration
 - Forest Practices Act (again) and land owner initiative w/small grants (again)
 - Reasons small woodlands landowners might not be involved in Action item 2: lack of knowledge and/or afraid of their land being restricted. However, in general, small woodlands owners are highly receptive

- (E) invasive plants including scotch broom, English ivy, English hauthorne, English holly. Landowners walk property and mechanically remove when invasives are seen
 - Areas of high woodland activity: upper Dairy Creek and McFee Creek
- 4) Newsletter, education efforts (donated to Tillamook Interpretive Center, scholarship program aimed at Natural Resource students
- a. Several SWA members have school tours annually (i.e. Banks) with stations set-up on their property
 - b. Educational field tours every month in summer to tree farm (including riparian zones)
 - c. SWA reviewed the Riverkeepers brochure on roads
 - Formed an advisory committee to help CWS in extending ECREP plus to woodlands (specifically to places that lie outside the riparian corridors but contribute to them)
 - OSU extension forester Chal Landgren (WA and Columbia Co.) participated in ECREP, provides meeting places, helps out with workshops
- 5) See tours from Action item 3; SWA landowners have demonstration projects
- 6) SWA has a website which links to TRWC
- 7) ECREP Plus
- (F) and (B) try to get owners to do this annually (it is a standard practice)
 - (G) pest management/vegetation control is aimed at invasive species
- 8) n/a
- 9) n/a
- 10) Articles in newsletter
- Volunteer monitor program for woodland owners
 - Increased awareness, provide tools, info
- 11) Aimed at family and friends, individual initiative, some landowners have recreation trails

Ways the council could help:

- Increase role in relation to woodlands (in past there have been three distinct groups urban, agriculture, everyone else)
- Education on inter-relations between woodlands and basin (both ways)
- Get community members to go on summer tours
- Help think of other ways to educate the community and close the gap

Opportunities for educational links:

- Scholarships, educational opportunities, grants that work with education partners
- SWRP monitoring program could be expanded into woodland areas
- Increase the number of students interested in doing projects in woodlands areas

TRWC Stakeholder: Local Government – Cities

City of Hillsboro

Interview Contact: Tim Erwert

General comment:

Cities are involved in watersheds within city boundaries in many different ways. There are requirements from state and regions for protections within those watersheds. The involvement level is often correlated to the amount of staff and resources available for a given city. Some only have a few staff (Gaston) while some have hundreds (Hillsboro). All are required to meet the same state criteria.

2.

- A) TRWC has had assessments done on each sub-basin in the Tualatin Basin, so not role of city. City has to look at all natural areas within the city and do plans under state-wide goals and guidelines as to which areas to protect, maintain, and prioritize. Within the UGB, the city has to balance the goals of reaching certain densities and protecting wildlife habitat areas (UGB makes it easier to protect areas outside of UGB). Inside the UGB, each city has Comprehensive Plan of which a Natural Resource plan is a part. This includes areas directly outside the UGB that may be incorporated into the UGB in future. This plan has to conform to a regional plan (that metro has established) and be state certified.
- B) Hillsboro has some involvement within/around the UGB; WA Co. doe this county-wide
- C) Hillsboro has some involvement within/around the UGB; WA Co. doe this county-wide
- D) overall guidelines contained in the Comprehensive Plan and zoning laws
 - Flood reduction – all cities have storm plans that meet state and federal standards. These include measures for protecting existing flood plains while not adding to non-existing ones and storm management.
 - Through the Parks Department, cities can select the most important areas for wildlife use and water quality and preserve these areas by establishing them as wildlife habitat areas (some incorporated into parks that can be used as demonstration sites to educate public)
 - Some smaller cities may contract with CWS to create and carry out a storm management plan.

3. City of Hillsboro tries to get landowners on city lands to donate stretches right next waterways so that they can be maintained and protected. In areas where the landowners will not donate lands, the city works with them to do upkeep. There are many volunteer programs in place where the city cannot afford all of upkeep costs. This increases public involvement and education (e.g., Jackson Bottom Wetland Reserve was created to let public know about wetlands and their importance).

- A) Much is done by volunteers. Also done in part through park area maintenance.
- B) City of Hillsboro investigated fish passages with CWS and identified key culverts to be replaced – most under streets which is costly. With CWS, Hillsboro is working on a vast replanting within riparian zones to help with water temperature. Most cities have identified fish passage areas and are working on funding and prioritizations.
- C) Hillsboro has two diversions that they try to screen to avoid harming fish. One is at the intake for the water plant. There are travelling screens for fish with a conveyer system (an assessment is needed, but not completed yet).
- D) Hillsboro was a participant with CWS in doing a water budget for the Tualatin basin, assessing flow for all needs (agricultural, municipal systems, etc.) and determined inadequate water supply. Barney reservoir on the Trask River and Scoggins reservoir are utilized as sources of water for the city.
- E) In general, the city is not involved except where those species might cause a threat to water quality (i.e. invasive aquatics) although Hillsboro is involved through its Jackson Bottom Reserve, SOLV, and TRWC. Jackson Bottom carried out research with test plots for canary grass but found no 100% effective method.
- F) See above at 2 and 1D

4.
 - A) Through Jackson bottom, the city of Hillsboro has made programs available to students especially beyond city limits. Bring in several thousand students to Jackson bottom for education in these areas. Have made great efforts to support schools so that students can attend programs here. Also have a program for teaching the teachers to incorporate these lessons into their science curricula. Most cities have some links with school districts to do work in that area.
 - B) The city has taught classes on this, but has not specifically identified neighborhoods because many waterways within the city have thousands of residents and limited resources
 - C) Through Jackson bottom (brochures). Articles in newsletter. Week-long summer camps at Jackson Bottom with water brochures and videos.
 - D) Have not done a lot in this area, although the city has offered Jackson Bottom employees to go out in this regard (they teach classes for the whole basin)

5. Have not done in Hillsboro – have developed demonstration projects on own property, but not on private lands. Areas where parks are near private lands often interface with landowners, but not a systematic and concerted effort. Some cities do, but not to great extent.

6. Jackson Bottom has participated in making information available; website with a link to basin website.

7.
 - A) Hillsboro does education about management practices to the extent that it can, but doesn't have a specific program that goes out and evaluates them. Does not evaluate management practices of others unless they see a problem, however, the city is always completing self-evaluations (e.g., Jackson Bottom area: have changed the design overtime to make them more effect wetland areas).
 - B) Tend to deal with soil erosion on an as-needed basis (outside of storm-water runoff plan). Reduce flow from adjacent lands. On the look-out for issues that could arise on city lands, but don't have program for identifying those areas on private lands.
 - C) This comes naturally with the work the work that the city does discussed above.
 - D) Try to educate urban landowners (e.g., naturescaping classes, programs at Jackson Bottom) however these programs are not as intensive as the rural programs.
 - E) Encourage through storm water management programs that are based on the extent of impervious surfaces (less impervious surfaces = less cost). Encourage, but don't have systematic approach. Have some experimental places (e.g., parking lot at Jackson Bottom)
 - F) All part of storm water management system. Have training for public works staff. Urban areas have storm drains more than ditches.
 - G) Deal with pest management as needed with the exception of mosquitoes (place materials in catch basins that help eliminate larvae, furnish materials for private owners – in conjunction with WA Co. Health Department). If receive complaints from owners (i.e. nutria), the city connects community members with other organizations that deal with those issues on a regular basis.

8. The City of Hillsboro has been a part of this from the beginning. Has been studying and identifying the benefits (e.g., water budget for the basin needed more summer water to deal with shortage) – committed to strategy.
 - A) All cities are required to have conservation plans that meet certain levels. Hillsboro is part of region-wide conservation coalition: have ads/programs that encourage conservation of water (e.g., rebates on water efficient systems). Hillsboro has 1 employee dedicated at 100% to water conservation, does a lot of public outreach.
 - B) Promote through education programs. The Parks Department has a weather station in NE Hillsboro (ground moisture, wind conditions, etc.) that is tied into sprinkler systems to ensure no

under/over watering. Educated larger landowners to be aware of this system and do more efficient systems of their own.

9. All falls under storm management, try to work as development occurs, but don't have a lot of programs installed to systematically go back and work with older development
 - A) Does not apply to urban areas.
 - B) Involved every day in implementation of urban stream watershed plans
10. Through Jackson Bottom encourage volunteers and community members to get involved. Goal is to educate citizens such that they can educate neighbors and eventually increase number of watershed stewards along streams.
11. The city tries to get people into riparian areas where they are not going to have a negative impact, show them how to become and the rewards of being good stewards.

What is the role of the Council?

- Overall, the Council is important in furthering communications among the various stakeholder groups and coordinating their efforts within the basin, helping them maintain direction and purpose, and offering encouragement to these stakeholder groups so they can do the best that they can to carry out their responsibilities. Additionally, the Council connects people and organizations with resources that may help them accomplish the projects they are working on.
- This should be supplemented by doing some on the ground work so that folks know that the council is willing to get out there and physically do something.
- One of best things the Council has done is the Action plan to identify who likely partners are. Need to update plan and document the progress made in these areas since, re-assessing the priorities, deciding what council will achieve in the near future – focus rather than spreading too thin.
- Council needs to compliment work of stakeholder groups (not duplicating efforts).
- Change OWEB criteria to give council more latitude to make better use of council member's time.

Getting others involved

- The best thing is to educate community members and organizations about the need and importance of good watershed stewardship and hope that people will respond to that (everyone's busy).
- SOLV is good example of good response, and how people can be involved. Giving out the information is oftentimes enough to encourage involvement.
- Better communication within the stakeholder groups of the Council; identify a person within each division that is the right communication person that is passionate and qualified.
- Increase orientation for new Council members.
- Hold a leadership retreat every few years to re-assess the goals and priorities of council.

TRWC Stakeholder: Local Government – Counties

Washington County
Interview Contact: Ross Van Loo

2. Others involved: Timber Industry, CWS, friends groups, SWCD

- A) Washington Co. has a variety of roles: both regulators and contractors. Does Goal 5 analysis for LCDC; have done and will continue to do assessments for areas that the county is going to designate as Goal 5 resources that need to be protected from future development. Responsible for hydraulic passage: has done county-wide culvert surveys.
 - B) Washington Co. has been conducting stream habitat surveys since 1974
 - C) Mostly in relation to roads. Washington Co. will identify areas as Goal 5 and then it becomes the developer's responsibility to supply assessment of wildlife and solutions for working with these.
 - D) Washington Co. and developers have a set of codes that they have to comply with relating to these. Involved in erosion control on farm grounds.
3. Washington Co. is the primary as both a regulator and implementer. Others that should be involved: all stakeholders on the Council.
- A) Culverts are replaced by large boxed culverts, ones with closed bottoms to simulate stream bottoms, and bridges at larger span crossings.
 - B) Everything that is replaced has to provide adequate fish passage.
 - C) Water diversions are generally used only temporarily during construction projects.
 - D) No interface with or need for.
 - E) In areas identified as Goal 5: remove invasive plant species and replant. Part of task force with other organizations for nutria removal.
 - F) Inside UGB: work with cities on preserving protected areas. Outside UGB: policy 10 primarily concentrated on large game habitat, regulation of wildfire (fire breaks, have a wildfire mitigation plan, partner with fire department). Rural areas are covered by ODF.
4. Others involved: CWS through the Clean Water Act
- A) Washington Co. has a public outreach employee whose secondary responsibility is outreach with schools; however it is mostly involved through partners. Department of Land Use and Transportation.
 - B) n/a
 - C) "InRoads For Fish": how road projects can be positive for fish and other wildlife.
 - D) Not highly involved. VAN (Vision Action Network), in part, addresses good living practices.
5. n/a (there is no specific funding, but Washington Co. has done award-winning innovative projects that draw in public viewers) All stakeholders could be (if they are not directly involved, they could donate funds).
6. provide office for TRWC. Others involved: All stakeholders could be.
- 7.
- A) Adopted ODOT's BMP
 - B) Washington Co. regulates outside UGB (CWS assumed responsibility for inside UGB in 1990)
 - C) Washington Co. regulates outside UGB
 - D) n/a (Washington Co. relies on other organizations to perform this task)
 - E) Washington Co. reduces barriers for impervious surfaces for things such as sidewalks. In general, Washington Co. does not use porous pavement because the long-term effects are unknown, the local geography is not ideal, and the maintenance is high; however, the option is now provided in the building and developing code.
 - F) Recently completed (Winter/Spring 2007)
 - G) n/a

8. Others involved: the “water managers” – Tualatin Soil and Water Conservation District, TVID, cities, CWS, county, SWCD
 - A) International building codes
 - Administer; encourage but don’t require indigenous plants
 - No standards for re-use yet
 - B) Require automatic irrigation systems for projects that are multi-family

9. Others involved: CWS
 - A) Washington Co. is not very involved
 - B) Washington Co. is responsible for floodplain management outside UGB
 - Paid for reassessment system (remapping flood plains)
 - Member of FEMA program (key to determining which areas are not flood plains)
 - Work with CWS and FEMA

10. Washington Co. is not very involved. Others involved: SWREP, CWS, School districts, all of friends groups, anyone who deals with the public at large.
 - All neighborhoods have to have meetings prior to submitting development
 - Information about what the landscape has been like over past years can be passed on by local citizens

11. Haag Lake: Washington Co. monitors, but not involved outside of regulations. Others involved: TRK.

What role should the Council have relative to this task?/How to get others involved.

- (1) Council has already done stream assessment. Watershed Events – increase communication, provide opportunities
- (2) The Council has been a “focuser” in the past, but moving increasingly to on-the-ground work. Increased communication (e.g., Tweet of Dreams)
- (3) TRWC has a website, plays the role of a facilitator and implementer. Increase open houses among stakeholder groups and educate people on areas such as decreasing chemical usage and using low volume toilets.
- (4) The Council could be more involved, but need grant funds. Stub Stewart will be a great example to take advantage of local resources.
- (5) TRWC website has a lot of data and is very comprehensive.
- (6) TRWC is not a regulator (regulators and those regulated make the biggest impact, but all can promote.
- (7) This item is important, but the Council may not have a role
- (8) Council doesn’t have a role other than purveyor of information from CWS
- (10) TRWC’s role is as a clearing house of information, not in directly promoting recreation activities in a narrow context.

TRWC Stakeholder: Urban Community – Water Districts

TVWD

Interview Contact: Brenda Bateman

2. n/a

3. n/a Others involved: TVWD, Clean Water Services, Washington County Solid Waste Division, the Washington County Sheriff and local hospitals are partnering (with other county stakeholders) to design a pharmaceutical take-back program for households. This would have a direct and beneficial impact on the Tualatin River, south of the Durham Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant, which receives all of the county's municipal wastewater for processing.
4.
 - A) TVWD has a youth education program that sponsors presentations and activities at elementary schools throughout the District. TVWD staff conducts some of the sessions themselves, focusing on the natural water cycle, the path of water from source to the home, and planting activities. For school assemblies, such as the "Rockin' Water Road Show," and "Where's Rosie?" puppet show, the District contracts with local performers.
 - B) TVWD's Conservation team conducts a variety of water-efficiency workshops for customers each year. Events thus far have focused on best water management practices for property owners, landscapers, and owners of commercial cooling towers.
 - C) Through its conservation team, sustainability coordinator, BIG newsletter (for Business, Industry, and Government customers), and District website, TVWD distributes brochures, DVDs, handbooks and other literature about water-efficient landscaping practices.
 - D) TVWD has a Speakers Bureau of its own, which includes its conservation and source protection experts
5. n/a
6. TVWD and other partners are working with Metro to establish a library of water resources: DVD, CDs, papers, website references, etc. Members of TRWC have participated in these meetings and links to the collection of resources will be housed on Metro's website. TVWD is also a partner in the Regional Water Providers Consortium (RWPC) whose website, ConserveH2O.org, provides numerous conservation resources for homes and businesses.
7. Like many other organizations, TVWD has adopted water quality protection measures in its everyday operations. Some of these measures include: 1) an oil and water separator used treat runoff from the fleet's wash rack & fueling station; use of bark bags, 3) dechlorination during hydrant flushing using environmentally friendly ascorbic acid (Vitamin C); 4) use of dilute hypochlorine for disinfection instead of more dangerous gaseous chlorine; 5) use of food grade lubricants and cleaners for water system components and 6) use of lead- and toluene-free paints. The District has taken steps to reduce water consumption in its own operations by reducing water levels in tanks prior to tank cleaning, thereby saving water previously wasted to the sewer system. TVWD also has installed an electronic controller for its headquarters irrigation system that uses evapotranspiration information to efficiently water landscape plantings.
 - A) n/a
 - B) Like many other organizations, TVWD has adopted water quality protection measures in its everyday operations. Some of these measures include: 1) straw, jute matting and silt fences used to control construction erosion, and 2) use of diffusers to prevent soil erosion during line flushing operations.
 - C) As part of the District's water efficiency campaign, the conservation promotes the use of soil amendments like organics and sandy loam, in place of chemical fertilizers. TVWD asks customers to get their soil tested, so they know which soil amendments are most appropriate. There are five additional efforts TVWD has undertaken to educate customers about soil-friendly irrigation practices: 1) planning to post real-time evapo-transpiration values on our regional consortium website; 2) staffing informational events at nurseries throughout the region; 3) giving informational tools to local landscapers to educate their customers; 4) conducting outdoor

assessments at customer properties with follow-up recommendations; and 5) launching a pilot project at 10+ sites to let a soil moisture sensor electronically run property owners' irrigation systems.

- D) n/a
- E) TVWD has a demonstration rain-catchment system in place, built during the 2003 remodeling project at District Headquarters. The 40,000 gallon collection system, housed under a parking lot at our headquarters, collects rainwater from the roof and uses the water for non-potable needs (e.g., flushing the toilets).
- F) Any work that our construction or field crews do on roads or other pieces of infrastructure is guided by Clean Water Services stormwater rules.
- G) During 2007, TVWD began tracking and reporting herbicides used by our ground crew. None of the chemicals are "restricted;" all are used to fight invasive weeds.

8.

- A) TVWD's Board of Commissioners has set a goal for each customer to decrease water use by 0.8 percent every year for the next five years. To meet this ambitious goal: 1) the District has designed water rates that increase with water use; 2) the field crews continue their leak detection, metering, and infrastructure maintenance and replacement programs; 3) the conservation staff offers rebates for a whole suite of water-efficient indoor appliances and outdoor irrigation systems; 4) conservation staff also conduct audits, workshops, and recognition of water savers; 5) the youth education and other community outreach staff provide water-saving information to customers--including public service announcements and weekend activities at community fairs and events.
- B) TVWD's Conservation team provides tips about responsible irrigation practices to homeowners, property owners, and landscape contractors. TVWD uses a multi-media approach, including the District's on-site water-efficient demonstration garden, website, brochures, and workshops for homeowners and property owners interested in responsible irrigation practices. The District asks customers to "water to the weather" and provides five kinds of irrigation rebates to help: 1) aeration service, 2) hose bib timers, 3) rain sensors, 4) pressure regulators, and 5) weather-based irrigation systems.

9. n/a

10. n/a

11. n/a

Role of the Council

- (1) TWRC could: 1) lend its name to the effort; 2) encourage members to contribute to pilot project costs; 3) when the project is ready to launch, help advertise the details.
- (5) TVWD and other partners are working with Metro to establish a library of water resources: DVD, CDs, papers, website references, etc. Members of TRWC have participated in these meetings and links to the collection of resources will be housed on Metro's website.

TRWC Stakeholder: Urban Community – Sewer Districts

Clean Water Services
Interview Contact: Jan Miller

12.

- A) Healthy Streams Plan
- B) Healthy Streams Plan (completed survey in 2000)
- C) Separate study for fish and macro invertebrates every five years (last one completed in 2005)
- D) Floodplain retention process for flow management and water quality (long term starting in the 1980's monitoring temperature, flow, and quality)

13.

- A) CWS promotes, does work itself as well as partners with other organizations
 - i. CWS works with cities and parks inside UGB; CWS partners with TSWCD for funding outside UGB via ECREP.
- B) See 2A
- C) Encourages, but not actively involved
- D) CWS purchases water rights from interested landowners; actively controls water levels in streams from various release points.
- E) CWS is involved in knotweed control, actively control nutria populations, occasional beaver relocation
- F) CWS primarily works with salmonid species

14.

- A) CWS works with River Rangers at the 4th grade level and supports SWRP at the high school level.
- B) CWS supports these endeavors.
- C) CWS has brochures and a website for interested parties.
- D) n/a

15. CWS has demonstration areas, but doesn't actively promote that use inside UGB (demonstration projects generally take place on public lands).

16. www.cleanwaterservices.org

17.

- A) CWS evaluates its own management practices
- B) CWS does erosion control on construction sites
- C) n/a
- D) Not currently, but CWS offers information via brochures.
- E) CWS will heavily increase involvement in the coming years – developers are to decrease the amount of concrete used and increase bioswales.
- F) CWS does road/ditch/culvert assessments (more info available in Healthy Streams document)

18.

- A) CWS combines efforts with cities and parks
- B) CWS works with irrigation

19.

- A) CWS is not actively involved, but supports SWCD
- B) CWS highly involved. Others involved: TVID

20. n/a

21. n/a

Roles for the Council:

- Connecting people who need resources with those organizations that have them
- The Council has the ability to get grants to work outside UGB, however finding a funding match can be a problem.
- The Council can promote recreation (primary role of TRK)

TRWC Stakeholder: Urban Community – Parks/Recreation

THPRD

Interview Contact: Kyle Spinks

1.
 - A) THPRD is NOT doing this on a watershed level. We are doing Natural Area inventories and creating Natural Resource Maintenance Management Plans and/or Master Plans that provide a plan for managing the natural areas, as well as prescribing specific management activities that will improve or enhance natural areas. Others involved: SWCD, CWS, forestry (probably done through a state agency, such as ODF, though much of the assessment work will be on private lands).
 - B) THPRD is not doing this at this time, though we've (sparingly) done some of this type of work in the past. Others involved: ODFW, CWS.
 - C) THPRD is not doing this at this time, though we've (sparingly) done some of this type of work in the past. Others involved: ODFW, CWS.
 - D) THPRD is NOT doing this.

2.
 - A) THPRD is doing lots of this work. Greenway Habitat Enhancement Project, Moonshadow Restoration Project, Summercrest Park restoration, and Howard M. Terpenning Complex restoration and mitigation, to name some of the largest projects. Others involved: Government (county, cities, etc.), CWS, SWCD.
 - B) THPRD is NOT doing this. Others involved: CWS, forestry, government (county, cities, etc.)
 - C) Not applicable to THPRD. Others involved: CWS, forestry, government (county, cities, etc.)
 - D) Not applicable to THPRD. Others involved: CWS, Water Bureau.
 - E) THPRD is NOT doing this on a watershed level. We are doing Natural Area inventories and creating Natural Resource Maintenance Management Plans and/or Master Plans that provide guidance for managing the natural areas, as well as prescribing specific management activities that will improve or enhance natural areas. In addition, we have an Integrated Pest Management program that prescribes specific actions for dealing with specific nuisance plants and animals. We are also active members of the Cooperative Weed Management Area committee, Knotweed Working Group, False Brome Working Group, and we maintain active communication with various agencies on weed management at the local and regional level. Others involved: All stakeholders could be.
 - F) THPRD has an Oak Restoration Plan that is currently being implemented. We are doing sensitive species wildlife monitoring in numerous parks (annual red-legged frog species, bird presence/absence data collection). Others involved: CWS, SWCD, ODF, ODFW, Washington County Parks, forestry.

3.
 - A) THPRD does some outreach by doing in-class presentations that includes information about such topics as Naturescaping and water conservation. Our annual Earth Day celebration at the Nature Park almost always includes some information on watershed management. Others involved: All stakeholders could be.
 - B) THPRD is NOT doing this. Others involved: CWS, SWCD, governments (county, cities, etc.)
 - C) THPRD has a few brochures and has fairly regular web site updates on a variety of these subjects. Others involved: All stakeholders could be.
 - D) THPRD is NOT doing this. There should be a subset of stakeholder reps that do the work in the field. They should NOT be committee members.

4. Not applicable - THPRD and other government park agencies are very limited on what they can do on private property. Others involved: Smaller projects will be delegated to smaller groups (e.g., Friends groups) or other groups that are better equipped and have more experience in implementing smaller community projects.

5. Not applicable to parks agencies. Should be council led, not stakeholder led.

6.
 - A) THPRD is doing this continuously. Typically, we set up an annual or biennial review for our practices, just to keep them current. Others involved: All stakeholders could be.
 - B) THPRD follows building codes during construction projects. Others involved: All stakeholders could be.
 - C) THPRD is NOT doing this. Others involved: All stakeholders could be.
 - D) THPRD is NOT doing this. Others involved: SWCD, CWS, TVWD, TVID, forestry, government
 - E) THPRD Planning and Development Department is doing this where ever practical. Others involved: Government (especially county LUT).
 - F) THPRD is doing this only as it coincides with trail construction, but otherwise not at all. Others involved: Government, forestry.
 - G) THPRD has an active IPM program and is reviewing it annually. Others involved: All stakeholders could be.

7.
 - A) THPRD is doing this in both park and facilities management. Others involved: TVID, TVWD, CWS, Water Bureau, other government (county, cities, etc.)
 - B) THPRD is doing this in both park and facilities management. Others involved: TVID, TVWD, CWS, Water Bureau, other government (county, cities, etc.)

8.
 - A) This is not applicable to most parks agencies in the basin. However, those agencies that may have some working agricultural land might be acting in line with SB 1010 on their own. Others involved: CWS, ODF (including Small Woodlands), ODFW, Farm Bureau (and other Ag), TVID, Water Bureau.
 - B) THPRD is NOT doing this directly. However, THPRD is doing restoration work that is prescribed in both the Portland Bureau of Environmental Services and the CWS Fanno Creek plans. Others involved: ODFW, Friends groups.

9. THPRD is NOT doing this. Others involved: SWRP, CWS.

10. THPRD is doing this as part of its Natural Resources Volunteer program, as well as through the education programs at the Nature Park. Others involved: All park agencies, government, Friends groups.

What role should the Council have relative to this task?

- 1A: The Council has already completed sub-basin assessments for the largest sub-basins. We should now consider doing smaller-scale assessments, especially for streams that are rated in the Stream Matrix as moderate to high quality.
- 1B: This should be contracted out to either private companies or should be done by ODFW.
- 1C: Comprehensive inventories should be contracted out to either private companies or should be done by ODFW.
- 1D: This should be contracted out to either private companies.

- 2A: The Council should be focusing on larger projects that other groups are either not doing (because the project is outside their geographic purview, for example) or are unwilling to do the project (the project is too large for the other groups to handle, for example).
- 2B: The Council should facilitate where ever possible, and should lead such projects where practical (see the criteria in the box above).
- 2C: The Council should facilitate where ever possible, and should lead such projects where practical (see the criteria in the box above).
- 2D: Little to no role, except to monitor water usage in critical habitat streams (e.g., Gales Creek) where we are currently working.
- 2E: Facilitation, education/outreach (e.g., distribution of pamphlets, posting of information on the TRWC website).
- 2F: Facilitation, education/outreach (e.g., distribution of pamphlets, posting of information on the TRWC website).

- 3A: Facilitation primarily. Ideally, it would be great to have an active speaker's bureau and/or outreach group (NOT another committee) that goes to the various sites and educates the students.
- 3B: Facilitation.
- 3C: Facilitation primarily, but try to include information with any other outreach efforts that TRWC does.
- 3D: Ideally, it would be great to have an active speaker's bureau and/or outreach group (NOT another committee) that goes to the various sites and educates the students.

- 4: This should be done very selectively, and should be on sites that are rated as high priorities on the Stream Matrix for such work. I feel TRWC should focus its efforts on larger projects, which will provide the greatest benefit (relative to our Action Plan and Stream Matrix) for the effort expended by TRWC staff and volunteers. These projects would also provide the greatest monetary benefit to the Council (i.e., project administration and management fees derived from grants).

- 5: TRWC has already done this.

- 6A: Facilitate in a minimal fashion - primarily through distribution of information.
- 6B: Defer to regulatory agencies.
- 6C: Facilitation.
- 6D: Facilitation, education/outreach.
- 6E: Facilitation, education/outreach.
- 6F: Defer to regulatory and/or road management agencies.
- 6G: Facilitation, education/outreach.

7: Defer to water management agencies, specifically TVWD.

8A: Facilitation, education/outreach (but for the latter, only so far as to help other agencies do their work...we should not spearhead this)

8B: Facilitation, outreach/education, strategic implementation of restoration projects that meet the needs of both our Stream Matrix recommendations and any watershed management plans that may be current.

9: Actively facilitate through promotion of SWRP projects.

10: Facilitation.

Ways to get others involved

1: Grant funding availability increases as the watershed assessments increase. That is, if we know what is going on in the watershed, we can better direct grant writing efforts to address specific issues.

2A-C: Partnership opportunities, grant availability.

2D: ESA requirements for fish habitat management that may incur regulatory involvement if the needs are not being met.

2E Economic impacts from NOT doing the work, grant availability for weed control and outreach efforts.

2F: ESA requirements for fish habitat management that may incur regulatory involvement if the needs are not being met. Grant availability for habitat management and outreach efforts.

3: Grant availability for outreach and education.

4-5: n/a

6A-C: Economic benefits.

6D-E: Good PR, environmental benefits (long term...in the short term the costs will outweigh the benefits), economic benefits (reduced fertilizer use).

6F-G: Economic benefits to proactive maintenance, data will provide good baseline info for future grant writing opportunities.

7: Environmental benefits (more water in the streams), economic benefits (more water in the streams, cleaner water in the streams).

8: Environmental benefits (more water in the streams), economic benefits (more water in the streams, cleaner water in the streams).

9-10: Good PR for the sponsoring stakeholders (specifically those government agencies involved in urban watershed management), data will provide good baseline info for future grant writing opportunities.

TRWC

Interview Contact: Council Coordinator April Olbrich

2. In general assessments are funded by several organizations. TRWC has partnered with other organizations to systematically complete assessments of the Tualatin main stem and its sub-basins. These reports are available online and for public use.

- A) TRWC believes that all watersheds are key watersheds, but strategically chooses areas (using analytical tools) where its work has the best opportunity to succeed.
 - Stream matrix – displayed in a GIS format that analyzed stream reaches and prioritized them for various types of restoration activities in the basin. Started in 98-99 with aerial maps, stream data base.
 - Tualatin Basin analysis (Willamette sub-basin priorities) evaluated and ranked limiting factors within Tualatin main stem and sub-basins. OWEB as a grant review tool.
- B) On going; TRWC has completed these studies for the lower Gales Creek 5 mile reach and in the 2.7 mile West Fork Dairy Creek stream reach.
- C) TRWC has used information gathered by other partners in sub-basins.
- D) Watershed analysis provided suggested areas for enhancement activities.

3.

- A) A number of groups including TRWC are working on this. TRWC has worked/is working Ash Creek (Moonshadow Park); Gales Creek (Rippling Water and with private landowners); West Fork Dairy Creek (L.L. ‘Stub’ Stewart State Park and with private landowner).
- B) TRWC has been involved in culvert removal (in conjunction with ODFW) on Bateman Creek (Gales Creek tributary) and upper West Fork Dairy Creek; and Murtagh Creek fish passage project (East Fork Dairy Creek). TRWC also supports partners such as Washington County LUT in its program to replacement county road fish passage barriers.
- C) TRWC is not active in this area.
- D) A number of partners are working on this. SWCD, CWS and ODFW work with landowners on obtaining/leasing “in-stream” water rights. Many of the tributaries are over-allocated in irrigation rights. TRWC is not actively working with partners in this area.
- E) TRWC surveyed the Gales Creek five mile reach for knotweed and English ivy and is working with others to develop resources for treatment. TRWC sponsored a weed workshop for private landowners to encourage identification and treatment of invasive species. CWS/ODA is tracking location of certain invasive plant species. Large groups such as CWMA exchange information on invasive weed species treatment and also on education.
- F) TRWC works in conjunction with Metro Open Spaces, land trusts and friends groups. There has been discussion about headwater protection with the increased development and growth in the Tualatin Basin.

(Side note) TRWC began a database on restoration activities within the basin. CWS is tracking within the UGB; METRO REIN is a voluntary database to list numerous activities, (restoration, education, etc.) throughout the Portland Metro area.

4.

- A) TRWC sponsors the Student Watershed Research Program at Forest Grove High Schools. It is also working with Forest Grove High School Earth Club at the Rippling Waters site and with the Beaverton High School EcoClub on restoring Moonshadow Park. Jackson Bottom Wetlands Preserve and other organizations provide science education in the basin.
- B) TRWC, as a member of Tualatin Basin Public Awareness Committee, supports Naturescaping. TRWC has provided a support role to SWCD and Three Rivers Land Conservancy in their landowner workshops.
- C) TRWC has a brochure and provides a variety of educational materials to community members and other organizations. TRWC has also used the Enviro-Scape (a plastic watershed model) with school and youth groups to demonstrate how buffers can capture run-off. Many others have produced materials: CWS, SWCD, Regional Water Consortium (concentrates on water conservation), TRK, OSU Extension, Tualatin Basin Public Awareness Committee. TRWC

produced two videos that described how watershed residents could practice riparian management and improve water quality.

- D) TRWC Coordinator provides outreach/presentations to such groups as AmeriCorps/EnviroCorp volunteers, FG Rotary and also attends stakeholder and other partner groups to provide updates and request help with Council activities.
5. TRWC assists private landowners through OWEB Small Grant program and wants to have demonstration projects with private landowners it is working with in Gales Creek sub-basin.
 6. Pacific University has cataloged and has available a collection of Tualatin River watershed resource materials. TRWC posts watershed assessments, surveys, and others studies as well as links to other resources on its website which is available to the public.
 7.
 - A) TRWC encourages monitoring in all grants it provides support letters for and in its own work to evaluate practices.
 - B) Other TRWC partners are working in this area.
 - C) Other TRWC partners are working in this area.
 - D) Other TRWC partners are working in this area.
 - E) Other working more actively in this area: CWS (pilot projects), TVWD, City of Hillsboro, Salmon-Safe; TRK (held tour on impervious surfaces)
 - F) County and city road departments are taking the lead. ODF and other forest owners are taking the lead in forested areas.
 - G) TRWC's weed workshop focused on and used the IPM guide. Others involved: OSU Extension, SWCD
 8.
 - A) TVWD in taking a leadership role in this area, www.conserveh2o.org, CWS worked with farmers on using effluent for irrigation watering in fields
 - B) The Lower Willamette West small grant team (TRWC is a member), lists this as one of its priority, albeit a low priority. Others involved: SWCD and NRCS are agriculture resources, likely OSU Extension
 9. TRWC Coordinator participates with other TRWC members/partners in the Tualatin Basin Public Awareness Committee meetings, which is a voluntary group working to implement non-point water quality management plans of the Designated Management Agencies..
DMA's = any regulated group that may contribute to non-point source pollution: ODF, cities, etc.
 - A) TRWC is not involved – though types of projects may be funded through the Lower Willamette West OWEB Small Grant team.
 - B) TRWC promotes or supports plans/programs that were developed from implementing the urban stream watershed plans.
 10. TRWC supports SWRP program in Gales Creek sub-basin. In the past, TRWC partnered with SWRP, TRK to develop and recruit citizens for a monitoring program that monitored riparian restoration projects (Finished in 2002).
 11. TRWC encourages activities such as the wine route, has partnered in or offered various tours (i.e., FG Chamber & Forest to Faucet tour; restoration site tours) with TRWC partners. TRWC Coordinator often promotes canoeing and other recreational activities. Others involved: TRK, friends groups, Metro Open-Spaces.

Ways to get others involved:

- Action Item 3D: the TRWC members could use the TRWC power-point presentation with each of their organizations.

Role of the Council:

- Action Item 1) Various types of inventories/surveys are completed by various groups both basin wide and state wide. TRWC could provide critique to assist with having information more usable to multiple users. .
- Action Item 2) Collecting info about restoration activities that has occurred and seeing that it is submitted to OWEB: TRWC has started a data base a two years ago. CWS has some data. Good place for TRWC to be involved with – coordinate with CWS who has plans to map everything within their service boundary utilizing GPS.
- Action Item 4) TRWC could publicize existing demonstration projects
- Action Item 6G) TRWC could work with others to identify incentives that encourage urban participants to use more IPM (component of Naturescaping).

Table of Abbreviations for Organizations

ABR	Alaska Biological Research, Environmental Research and Services
BCS	Bridlemile Creek Stewards
CWS	Clean Water Services
LUT	Department of Land Use and Transportation
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
ODF	Oregon Department of Forestry
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
ODOT	Oregon Department of Transportation
OSU Extension	Oregon State University Extension
R2R	Raindrops to Refuge
RWPC	Regional Water Providers Consortium
SOLV	Founded in 1969 by Oregon Governor Tom McCall to address litter and vandalism problems, SOLV's mission has expanded to reach every county in the state and to bring together government agencies, businesses and individuals in programs and projects to enhance the livability of Oregon. Because of this expansion SOLV no longer calls itself "Stop Oregon Litter and Vandalism" and has adopted the acronym, SOLV, as its official name.
SWA	Small Woodlands Association
SWCD	Soil Water and Conservation District
THPRD	Tualatin Hills Parks and Recreation Department
TRK	Tualatin Riverkeepers
TRWC	Tualatin River Watershed Council
TVID	Tualatin Valley Irrigation District
TVWD	Tualatin Valley Water District
