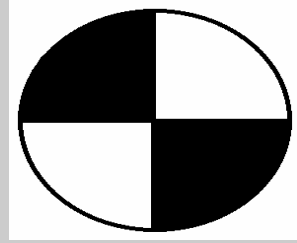


March 2003

LAKE WISE

A Voice for Quiet Waters



The Oregon Lakes Association Newsletter

President's Perspective

Lori Campbell, Lincoln City: The NALMS 2002 conference in Anchorage had a well-planned program. Although the number of presentations were fewer than in past years, the topics discussed were pertinent. The usual subjects of lake and reservoir related issues, including water quality modeling, monitoring programs, aquatic plant management, nutrient criteria, fisheries issues, public initiatives and protection of lakes and reservoirs were covered. This year's conference had many sessions that focused on a watershed wide perspective and emphasized the broader issues concerning watershed connections and the need to manage our resources from a broader, landscape level.

Some highlights of this meeting were presentations involving community-based efforts. Sessions ranged from how to get volunteers involved in a water quality-monitoring project to developing classroom programs. Several states were very successful in developing an "Adopt a Lake" program both in schools and with lake associations. This particular conference has brought home the importance of gaining community support and involvement in protecting our water resources.

Oregon was represented with two PSU students presenting papers and posters on aquatic invasive species and developing nutrient criteria for lakes and reservoirs. Steve Lundt discussed Lake Oswego Corporation's experience in developing the Mutual Agreement and Order that would allow them to use aquatic herbicides.

At home the Oregon Lakes Association is planning a fall conference and meeting at the

Center for Lakes and Reservoirs. Plan on attending and learning what's happening in lakes in Oregon. Look for dates and schedules in later *Lake Wise* issues.

A special note to members: The fall conference is often the time when members pay dues and attend the meeting. Since OLA didn't hold a fall conference in 2002, some members may have overlooked their renewal. Although OLA mails out reminders, now is a great time to ensure that you are current with

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Vulnerable Waters: Need for Double-Hulled, Spill-Resistant Road Tankers?

Roger Edwards, Detroit Lake, Linn County:

A review of the response to the gas spill by Detroit Lake provides a good lesson of how to deal with such contingencies. The spill involved 11,000 gallons of gasoline being trucked to Bend. The accident occurred on the evening of Thursday, December 5th when the tanker swerved off Hwy 22 along the lake, about a mile west of Mongold State Park. The fuel was spilled onto the road and ditch. The lake was drawn down so the water surface was more than a long stone's throw from the spill site.

The first phase of the response was to keep the contamination from spreading. Diking the ditches as soon as possible is always a good initial response to limit the volume of soil contaminated. Ditch dikes can be readily improvised with simple tools and items on hand. Initial emergency responders will often perform this work. In this incident, approximately 400 tons of soil was eventually excavated from about 200 feet of ditch line, down 4 feet deep in places. This contaminated soil was delivered to a landfill. This alternative requires the availability of a landfill with an impervious liner and leachate recovery system. It is also possible to remediate and replace the soil.

Temporary ditches were constructed around the site to prevent runoff from potential rainstorms from spreading the contamination. This work proved to be provident as a storm delivered over an inch of rain by the Wednesday following the accident. By Monday, December 9th, 5 of an eventual 9 extraction wells drilled at roadside were drawing off and burning about 4 gallons of gasoline per hour. Photo-ionization air testers did detect gas vapors at the high water line of the lake, and at a stump about 5 feet from the water surface. There was never a visible sheen on the lake surface during the incident.

Booms were set up on the lake below the spill site. There was an absorbent boom to capture any floating film inside of a containment boom. Aerators were later placed on the lake

bottom within the booms to facilitate the movement of any seeping contaminants to the water surface where it would evaporate. Contractors hired by the trucking firm performed this work. They were paid by the firm's insurer, and their work was directed by officials from the DEQ and the EPA.

On Thursday, December 12th, benzene was detected in water samples collected in the area isolated with booms. One of these samples had a concentration of 11 parts per billion, which is greater than the 5 ppb standard for drinking water. Detroit Lake serves as a drinking water source for several cities including Salem. The intakes for these systems however are miles downstream of the dam that created the lake. As a precaution, a water sampling station was established downstream of the dam. All samples from this site have been negative.

Testing for gasoline contamination generally involves analyses for total petroleum hydrocarbons, and the gasoline degradation compounds benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, and xylenes. Benzene is an additive to boost octane rating. All of these compounds are lighter than water and have limited water solubility, and so can be expected to appear as a surface film. Such a film was detected in some of the wells drilled at the high water line to investigate the presence of vapor there. Monitoring for vapor and water contamination will continue into Spring, when the reservoir is refilled. The most recent tests show declining



Diamond Lake Update

Meghan Collins, Diamond Lake, Douglas County:

Diamond Lake, once called the “Gem of the Cascades,” has been compromised by a tui chub population explosion. In the early 1990s, tui chub were illegally introduced to Diamond Lake, probably as live fish bait. Subsequently, both water quality and the recreational rainbow trout fishery have been negatively affected by this change in the lake ecosystem. Water quality problems have recently escalated at Diamond Lake with toxic “algae” (*Anabaena flos-aquae*) blooms forcing lake closures to protect public health for portions of the last two summers.

In the late 1990s, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) sought funding from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to treat the lake with rotenone, a fish toxicant, to kill all fish in the lake and restock it with rainbow trout. Because federal dollars would be used on the project, an Environmental Impact Statement was required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

ODFW and the USFWS worked with the Umpqua National Forest for two years to examine the environmental effects of using rotenone. Unfortunately, a draft EIS was not developed and the process was terminated in August 2001 due to the unanticipated high costs and extreme complexity of environmental issues and requirements.

Some examples of these issues included: the effects of nutrient-laden lake discharges on downstream water quality; impacts on Lake Creek from pumping water out of Diamond Lake; effects on listed species in the Umpqua River watershed; and consistency with the objectives of the Northwest Forest Plan (Aquatic Conservation Strategy).

However, information gathered during this process was not lost. In May 2002, ODFW and the Umpqua National Forest hosted a technical forum that brought together experts in many fields to address a multitude of topics related to Diamond Lake including fisheries, recreation, rotenone, economics, and water quality. As ODFW regional manager Steve Denney noted, “We wanted to get all the information out on the table so everyone could hear it.”

From the forum, Denney, along with State Representative Susan Morgan, created a Project Working Group to explore solutions to the lake’s declining water quality and fisheries, and the Umpqua National Forest appointed biologist Sherri Chambers to lead the group through the NEPA process. “We really want to see Diamond Lake returned to a fishable, swimmable lake,” says Morgan, who has been leading the charge to change Diamond Lake.

The group identified multiple scientific data gaps that would need to be addressed prior to completion of a future EIS. Among these data gaps are: an accurate bathymetric map, nutrient budget and water budget for Diamond Lake; characterization of current benthic invertebrate populations and an analysis of changes in the benthic community over time; estimates of fish biomass and distribution; and a study to determine the feasibility of using aeration as a potential short-term solution to address algae blooms.

In addition to identifying data gaps, the group is also seeking public involvement in developing solutions for Diamond Lake. For more information on Diamond Lake, check the web site at www.dfw.state.or.us – click on fisheries, then



Editors’ Note: Photo of Diamond Lake from ODFW web site (theirs in color). Joe Eilers and associates have been providing some useful information about Diamond Lake over the past few years. For example, see the following article by J. M. Eilers, C.P. Gubala, P.R. Sweets, and D. Hanson. 2001. Effects of fisheries management and lakeshore development on water quality in Diamond Lake, Oregon. *Lake and Reserv. Manage.* 17(1):29-47. See the ODFW web site on Diamond Lake for recent Eilers’ report on trial aeration test and proposal for lake mesocosom experiment.

Oregon Water Rights, DSL Easements and Woahink Lake

Bob Anderson, Woahink Lake, Lane

County: Oregon law requires all users of Oregon's surface water to obtain a water right from Oregon's Water Resource Department (OWRD) before appropriating any surface water. In most cases this includes surface water of all lakes, rivers, and streams. Lands under a lake, river, or stream are public land owned by the State of Oregon. In 1920 the Oregon Supreme Court ruled that a water right does not grant an easement to cross property nor does it grant access to a water source. OWRD has stated, "An easement is required to access or cross public or private property and has always been the case".

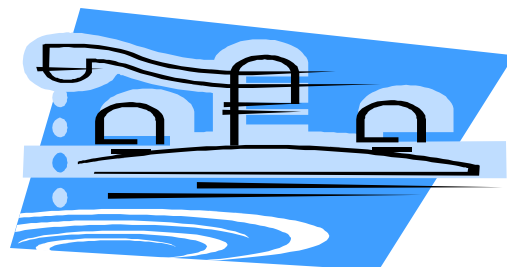
The following scenario was experienced by 17 residents who applied for Woahink water rights in the early 1990's. In the mid 1990's OWRD put the 17 applications on hold to verify if applicants had fish screens on pumps or were using lake water in heat pumps. This question was resolved and the 17 applications were processed and a water permit to appropriate water from Woahink Lake was received. Residents now thought they had water rights, but an appropriation permit is not a water right certificate. An appropriation permit is temporary; a water right certificate is permanent and goes with the land once issued. Six years later, in September 2001, the above applicants received a threatening letter from OWRD stating "It appears you have placed your works (pump and pipe) on State of Oregon property (Woahink Lake). Failure to obtain the necessary easement (from the Oregon Division of State lands at a cost of \$750) may result in the cancellation of your permit pursuant to ORS 537.179". Researching the law one finds you need an easement but there is no fee for a

water line easement over non-trust land, (land under Woahink Lake is classified as non-trust land). This was pointed out to ODSL and they agreed, however, but said the \$750 fee was an application-processing fee. Objections were filed citing Oregon's Constitution and State Law. ODSL processed the 17 applications for \$750 as a joint easement, giving these 17 applicants an easement and a water rights certificate.

At this time a non-Dunes City resident filed a complaint alleging that Dunes City residents were illegally using Woahink water without water rights. OWRD started investigating and concluded that approximately 140 households using Woahink water do not have water rights. OWRD's conclusion was they had over allocated water appropriation for Woahink Creek and suspended water rights applications for Woahink Lake due to the following: Woahink Lake's outlet is Woahink Creek which drains into Siltcoos Lake and eventually the ocean. Woahink Creek supports a very productive run of coho salmon and Oregon Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) have in-stream flow rights for Woahink Creek. OWRD reports that Woahink Creek did not meet the flow requirements during year 2002 for August, September and first half of October. OWRD did not consider the fact that if there is low flow in the lower stream, then there will be no water in the upper spawning streambeds. It is far better for the salmon to stay in the ocean until adequate rains permit migrating up stream to their spawning habitat as happened this year.

Now the bizarre part. Dunes City has domestic water rights for Woahink Lake that have never been used. OWRD now say that residents can apply for a portion of Dunes City's domestic water right. This would remove the same amount of water from Woahink Lake that OWRD

(Continued on page 5)



(Continued from page 4)

say is unavailable for suspended water rights applicants.

ODSL has now adopted a new rule regarding easements which is:

OAR 141-0010 Rules for Granting Easements on Trust and Non-Trust Land, Purpose and Applicability.

(4) An easement is not required:

(b) For pipelines and associated fixtures crossing or situated on Non-Trust Land that are used to withdraw water from a waterway or lake for any use (except those associated with hydroelectric facilities) if:

(A) The withdrawal is authorized by a valid right to appropriate water issued by the Oregon Water Resources Department prior to June 30, 2003; or

(B) The owner of the pipeline and associated fixtures has applied to the Oregon Water Resources Department for a right to appropriate the water prior to June 30, 2003;

There are some additional pertinent sections deeper in the regulation, e.g.:

141-122-0030 Definitions

(23) "Right to appropriate water"

(33) "Water pipelines and associated fixtures"

141-122-0040 Easement Application Requirements, and

141-122-0105 Special Easements for Water Pipelines and Associated Fixtures

These both list additional details for those people who postpone their application until after June 30, 2003. This OAR can be viewed on www.oregonstatelands.us. Click on New rules - Easements and Temporary Use Permits on Trust and Non-Trust lands.

Therefore, if you use or intend to use Oregon's surface water, and if you do not have water rights, then June 30, 2003 may be an important date for you. After June 30, 2003 an easement for a water line will be required (also processing fee of \$125). OWRD has stated that sooner or later they will get to everyone who appropriates any of Oregon's surface water. And for



Source: City of Vancouver, Washington

New Wrinkles in the Process of Science in the Upper Klamath Basin

Stan Geiger, Portland, Oregon: A new "wrinkle" is not necessarily a pleasant innovation. Nevertheless, in December and January I did witness and actively participate in what I think are intriguing new features of scientific process in the Basin. Perhaps this is an artifact of the aging of what has become a more highly scrutinized process.

In December (12-13, 2002) I attended sessions of a two-day Sucker Working Group in downtown Klamath Falls. This group, primarily of fish scientists, has been meeting for many years. It includes professors and student fish scientists from Harvard (Tranah), Arizona State University (Dowling), and Oregon State University (Markle). Many presentations were made on the genetics of sucker species in the Basin. Markle reviewed an interesting finding called "syngameon", loosely translated he said, as "too much sex" among suckers, where interbreeding of sucker species has been occurring for millions of years and yet "species" are maintained. There were also presentations by Kann and Wood on UKL water quality, noting the effect of wind mixing on water quality. I was left with the impression that this working group, as valuable as it is, would never fully address the more basic question of how to restore UKL so that sucker species habitat would markedly improve.

Then, surprised to again experience

(Continued on page 6)

(Continued from page 5)

serendipity, in late December I received an invitation to the first meeting in January 2003 of what would be called a Wetland Restoration Working Group. The Nature Conservancy and the Bureau of Land Management were co-sponsors of a meeting January 14 and 15 at the BLM office in Klamath Falls that included scientists from the TNC, BLM, USGS, Bureau of Reclamation, the Klamath Tribes, USFWS Refuge and Ecosystem Restoration Office, and ODEQ. The 14th was a tour of The Nature Conservancy Williamson River Preserve (~7,000 acres on either side of the lowest reach of the Williamson River), and the BLM 2,900 acre Wood River Ranch. The 15th was a review of wetland “restoration” in progress in the Upper Basin. Various action items were defined that will lead to collaboration among wetland restorationists (e.g. common QA protocols). Hopefully the recent congressional approval of the current year’s budget will mean that USGS will get its proposed work approved to assess wetland water quality functions at Wood River Ranch this year.

If, as I surmise, the reassociation of the ~17,600 acres of intended reclaimed wetland area (owned by BR, BLM and TNC) with UKL could change UKL by reducing dominance of the filamentous blue-green *Aphanizomenon flos-aquae*, then the gathering of these enthusiastic scientists is no less than an historical occasion. Hopefully the combined effort of BLM and TNC will perpetuate this new collaboration. The work of this group will be an excellent complement to ODEQ’s and ODA’s efforts to reduce phosphorus input to the lake from agricultural activities. The quality of the discussion among scientists at the 3rd meeting of the ODEQ TMDL Science Review Team January 13 in Klamath Falls at Oregon Institute of Technology suggests this collaboration among scientists creates new opportunities. Why leave decisions about the quality of the “science” to Basin outsiders on a National Academy of Sciences Committee (see note about NAS Committee on p. 6 of this *Lake Wise* issue). There is no substitute for Basin scientists collaborating to improve Basin

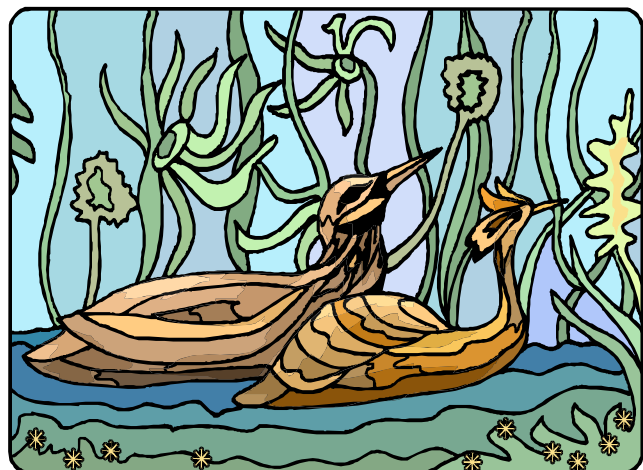
Final Report Date Changed

Stan Geiger, Portland, Oregon: Suzanne van Drunnick, study coordinator of the National Academy of Sciences Committee on Endangered and Threatened Fishes in the Klamath River Basin noted to S. Geiger February 14, 2003: “The report was due out in early spring 2003, however, the sponsors formally requested the NRC Committee on Endangered and Threatened Fishes in the Klamath River Basin review additional data before sending its report out for external peer review. The committee has only received part of that requested data, the rest is not yet available. At this point we are not certain when the report will be released but hope it will be sometime in June.”

The following quote from the NAS web site describes the content of the anticipated report on the science behind the sucker Biological Assessment and Biological Opinions for Upper Klamath Lake which was due March 30, 2003:

The final report, due March 30, 2003, will thoroughly address the scientific aspects related to the continued survival of coho salmon and shortnose and Lost River suckers in the Klamath River Basin. The committee will identify gaps in the knowledge and scientific information that are needed and provide approximate estimates of the time and funding needed to fill those gaps, if such estimates are possible. The committee will also provide an assessment of scientific considerations relevant to strategies for promoting the recovery of listed species in the Klamath Basin.

For the preliminary report go to **National Academy of Sciences** (<http://nationalacademies.org/>), Endangered and



Roslyn Lake Death Bed

Roger Edwards, Roslyn Lake, Multnomah

County: As previously reported in the January 2001 issue of Lake Wise, the pending demise of Roslyn Lake came closer to reality in October when PGE signed an agreement with 22 other organizations to demolish the two dams supplying water to the lake. The signatories besides PGE included four federal agencies, four state agencies, four conservation groups, and others. The dam on the Sandy River will be destroyed in 2007, and the Little Sandy River dam in 2008. Roslyn Lake will cease to exist when the decision is made to divert no more water into the flumes and tunnels that supply it. The existing FERC license expires on November 15, 2004. Current plans call for the 130-acre lake to be drained and sold, along with the 350 acres surrounding the lake. While the agreement to remove the dams overcame a variety of complex issues, no alternate source of water could be found that could keep the lake full and fresh through the summer months.

The dismantling of this hydroelectric project is certain to attract close scrutiny from observers throughout the nation. Dam removal is a frequently discussed, rarely accomplished feat, so there is much to be learned from this undertaking. Provisions of the plan will call for the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife to begin stocking salmon and steelhead raised at the Sandy River hatchery with the progeny of wild fish, rather than hatchery returnees. These fish will be released from the hatchery instead of at the dam, several miles upstream. By 2007, most of the returning fish from hatchery stock should have spawned, so there should be little dilution of the wild gene pool by spawning hatchery stock above the Sandy River dam site.

The one million cubic yards of rocks and sediment behind the Sandy River dam will be dispersed naturally by winter storms. A temporary dam will be constructed of natural materials upstream of the dam before it is removed. Once the dam is taken out, water coming through or over the temporary structure will begin moving the exposed

sediments downstream. At some point, river flow should become strong enough to break apart the temporary dam, and the resulting surge should carry away any remaining sediment.

The 1,500 acres of land owned by PGE adjacent to the Sandy and Little Sandy River dam sites will be donated to Western Rivers Conservancy. PGE ratepayers will

New City by Wallowa Lake?

Roger Edwards, Wallowa Lake, Wallowa

County: Last November, the residents and businesses around Wallowa Lake convened a meeting to discuss ways that they could address concerns such as police protection, road maintenance, and similar infrastructure issues. Incorporation into a city was among the options. This idea is not unprecedented as a decision to incorporate by the residents on Woahink Lake led to the establishment of Dunes City in 1963. Our interest in OLA is what this incorporation would mean for the future of Wallowa Lake.

While there may be some incentive to go forward with incorporation (meeting some state 1994 deadlines, e.g.), there are also barriers that could prevent it. Chief among the latter is the requirement for incorporated towns to have 150 residents. Boundaries for the prospective city could be drawn to include this number, but if these lines are within three miles of an existing town, that town has veto rights over the proposal. Joseph, the nearest town lies just five miles to the north.

In subsequent discussions, the residents on the north and southeast sides of the lake have voiced waning interest to incorporation. The remaining proponents to this option are clustered on the lake's south end. Their deliberations are ongoing. Lakeside residents are regarded as an unincorporated community under present Oregon law, and it is likely that, at a minimum, these discussions will lead to the lake community becoming officially unincorporated.

PSU Center for Lakes and Reservoirs

Mark Sytsma, Director, Portland, Oregon:

Two people associated with projects at the Center for Lakes and Reservoirs received special recognition from the Oregon Invasive Species Council. The Council awarded its Eagle Eye Award to Alice Pfand, a volunteer in the zebra mussel watch program run by the Center. The Eagle Eye Award recognizes the individual who reports the most important sighting of an invasive species. Alice didn't find zebra mussels, but she did find another potentially damaging invader. Alice received the award for her discovery of New Zealand mudsnails (*Potamopyrgus antipodarum*). At only 3 to 6 millimeters long, mudsnails may seem harmless – but with densities as high as 500,000 per square meter in some Western rivers, scientists fear they will deplete resources for native insects, snails, and fish.

The second Center awardee was Erik Hanson, a graduate student at PSU. Erik received the Invader Crusader award, which recognizes an Oregon student who makes a significant difference in protecting Oregon from invasive species. The Plan that Erik authored has served as a model for Idaho, California, and Montana plans and also resulted in funding of several initiatives in Oregon this year.

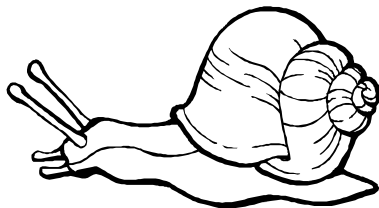
Erin Harwood has joined the Center to work on development of aquatic vegetation management plans for Smith, Sunset, and Cullaby Lakes. She will also work with Rich Miller on water quality sampling in those lakes and Coffenbury Lake. When the aquatic vegetation management plans

integrated strategy for managing aquatic weeds in the lakes, which are listed as water quality limited because weeds interfere with beneficial uses.

We also received news that a major project focusing on the biology and impacts of *Egeria densa*, a common aquatic weed in coastal Oregon lakes, has been approved. Because *E. densa* is also a problem in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and in Washington State, the project will be funded by the CALFED program and Washington Department of Ecology. The work will be done in Washington, California and Oregon and support ongoing work by PSU graduate student Toni Pennington in Newport drinking water reservoirs.

The Center also has some non-freshwater projects that address aquatic invasive species management in Oregon. We are nearing completion of a response plan for *Spartina* in Oregon estuaries and have recently initiated a multiple-year study of ballast water introductions into the Columbia River. We also submitted a report to the legislature on the first year of the Oregon ballast water management program and recommended amendments to the law that established the program last legislative session.

If you have any questions about these projects or other lake management issues contact Mark Sytsma at 503-725-3833.



Clip art in this issue of *Lake Wise* was obtained from the Microsoft Clip Art Web Gallery.

HOTLINE	OREGON INVASIVE SPECIES
	1-866-INVADER
	Call Toll Free (1-866-2337) To report sightings of invasive species

Neuston News Bits

Roger Edwards, Gresham: Routine, pre-construction monitoring found traces of DDT in the sediments of **Cougar Lake** last year. The US Corps of Army Engineers had lowered the lake level to permit sampling as part of the project. The lake was formed on the **South Fork of the McKenzie River in Lane County** in 1963 with the completion of a dam built by the Corps. In subsequent testing, the highest concentration found was 290 parts per billion in a sample collected in August from the top 6 inches of the adjacent forest floor. As this level is well below the limit of 2000 ppb deemed an acceptable risk for residential areas, the Corps concluded that the finding presents no risk to humans or wildlife. Review of USFS records show the area of the lake and its upstream reaches were treated with DDT in response to a budworm infestation in 1949.

The reconstruction of the dam forming **Clear Lake in California's Modoc National Forest** was completed in December 2002. Officials of the US Bureau of Reclamation are now waiting for rains to fill the reservoir. Water levels have been kept at less than full pool ever since a 1997 dam inspection of the original 1910 structure revealed weakness. Clear Lake drains into the Lost River, which is part of the Klamath Reclamation Project. The lake contains shortnose and Lost River suckers, and provides breeding areas for white pelicans.

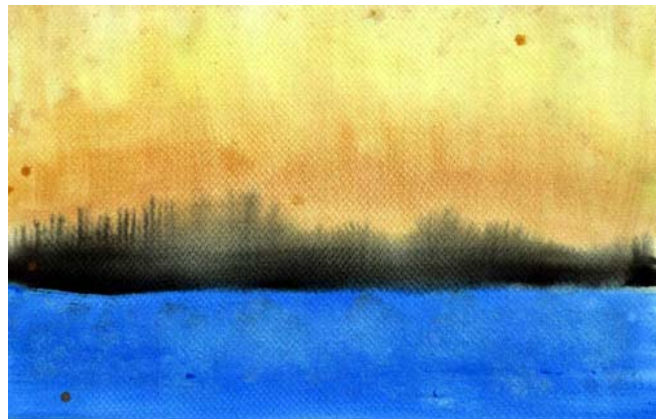
Jim Graybill reports that the **Fairview Lake (Multnomah County)** Management Plan has been completed and approved.

The northern pike population in **California's Davis Lake** is again on the increase. The lake was poisoned in 1997 to eliminate the fish out of fear it would destroy the endangered runs of winter salmon and smelt in the Sacramento/San Joaquin River delta. The introduction of pike into a single Alaskan lake 20 years ago

has severely impacted the silver and sockeye salmon runs, and rainbow trout populations in 90 adjacent lakes and 44 regional river systems. The pike came to be in Davis Lake through an unauthorized introduction, and possible reintroduction. An active eradication effort has seen an order of magnitude increase in the number of fish caught in each of the last three years. In 2002, the catch was 17,635 fish. In hope of containing the pike, the lake's outlet has been modified so that drainage comes from the lake bottom and passes through a grate and a grinder that breaks up objects of a size greater than 4 inches. Davis Lake is located about 50 miles NW of Reno, Nevada.

NALMS NEWS

The Winter 2002 issue of **LakeLine** focused on Mexican lakes. The featured articles are "Water Resources in Mexico", "Pre-Columbian Technology: Water Management in Mexico", "Classic Studies of Lakes and Reservoirs Across Mexico", "Surface Water – Major Challenges in Mexico", "Water Education and Training to Meet the Challenges in Mexico", and "Lake Management: A Matter of Water Governance".



NALMS LAW Poster Contest Winner, Adam Cobb (Middle School, Eagle River, AK) (it's better in color, naturally; see NALMS web site for others)

Forms in the Fog: Coming Attractions

***Oregon Lake Condition Index Matures
Lakes comprised by Oregon's Watershed
Councils: Are they being ignored for streams
or better understood?***

***The List of One Hundred: Has 303(d) Listing
Led to Restored Lakes?***

***Why Is It So Difficult to Protect the Highest
Quality Oregon Lakes?***

***Oregon's Lakes through the Eyes of
Fishermen***

***Summary Review of Research Underway on
Oregon's Lakes***

***Plans to revise the Atlas of Oregon Lakes
Prineville Reservoir and the Crook County
Watershed Council***

***Index of Lake Wise Feature Articles: 1997-
2002***

***Classifying Management Responsibility for
Oregon's Lakes***

IDEAS FOR FUTURE FEATURES WELCOMED

BE A CORRESPONDENT FOR LAKE WISE

**HELP WITH RESEARCH ON WATERSHED
COUNCILS AND LAKES**

**HELP BUILD A LAKE WISE SHOWCASING
SERVICES OF OREGON'S LAKE
PROFESSIONALS**

LAKE APPRECIATION WEEK: June 29-July 6

Plans for a robust LAW celebration will require significant work at diverse locations. The following narrative summarizes a train of thought about LAW at the January OLA Board meeting.

Andy Schaedel, ODEQ, will prepare a draft summary statement about Oregon lakes and place it on the DEQ list server for refinement. This paper will help set the stage for the Dip In measurement at participating lakes. Roger Edwards checked the Dip In website (Kent State: <http://dipin.kent.edu/>) and noted Mark Sytma

does have OLA registered, and Steve Lundt had registered Oswego L. too (last year). As it becomes apparent which of the lakes here will be involved, people there can decide whether to submit their data individually or under the general registration. Lori Campbell will look over the previous attempts we have made (one successful, one not) to produce a Governor's Proclamation of Lake Appreciation Week, and see if she can improve our record. The remaining element discussed was finding celebrity Secchi depth measurement makers. This idea remains in the development stage. The idea is to secure the consent of a local hero to pose with a Secchi disk for the local press during this national event. The resultant publicity will benefit Oregon lakes, OLA, and the local hero. Having coordinated Dip Ins throughout the State will increase the impact, but requires individual OLA members to organize the event at their lake. The Dip In was promoting a black Secchi disk for streams and shallow waters. (Anyone with



NALMS LAW Poster Contest
Honorable Mention, Sam Arnold (7th
Grade) (see NALMS web site for
others)

OLA Lake Web Footnote: Site in process of being brought up to date. Check in later in March.

BECOME AN OLA MEMBER

Members of the Oregon Lakes Association have just one thing in common; they have a great interest in lakes. The focus of this interest is immaterial. More important is the opportunity to share knowledge, ideas, and experiences in a group of people with diverse backgrounds. Our members are lakeshore homeowners, university students and professors, product salesmen, government regulators, entrepreneurs, fishers and boaters, and consultants. They write articles for our newsletter, testify at public hearings, and look forward to getting their hands wet. These are people you can meet at our conferences or contact through our website. Please join us by sending in your 2003 membership dues today. We look forward to meeting you.

Oregon Lakes Association POB 345, Portland, OR 97207-0345

2003 Membership Form

If you are not already a member, it is time to join or renew your membership in the Oregon Lakes Association (OLA) for 2003. OLA has been an active force, and the only statewide voice, working for the protection and enhancement of Oregon lakes since it was formed in 1988.

We offer a website (<http://www.oregonlakes.org/>) dedicated to Oregon lakes, a newsletter, annual and regional conferences (we are currently planning a conference for Fall 2003), liaison with lake expertise in Oregon, access to technical assistance and reference material and serve as voice for lake protection in interactions with agencies and the legislature. We are a chapter of the North American Lake Management Society and continue to work on improving our presence at both the national and state levels.

So, please take a few moments and send in your 2003 membership dues. Thank you!

Name: _____
Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
Phone: _____
E-mail: _____

Membership Category/Dues (Check One):

- Student: \$10
- Individual: \$20
- Family: \$30
- Lake or Homeowner Association: \$35
- Public or Nonprofit: \$35
- Corporate or Business: \$50
- Sustaining: \$100

Please make checks payable to: **Oregon Lakes Association** and mail to:

OLA, POB 345, Portland, OR 97207-0345

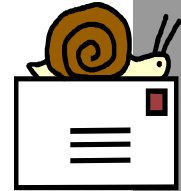


The Oregon Lakes Association Newsletter

P.O. Box 345
Portland, OR 97207-0345

Email: membership@oregonlakes.org
Email: events@oregonlakes.org

OLA Mission: The Oregon Lakes Association, a nonprofit organization founded in 1988, promotes understanding, protection, and thoughtful management of lake and watershed ecosystems in Oregon. For additional information on OLA, to get involved, or to obtain a membership application write to: OLA, PO Box 345, Portland, OR 97207-0345



We are also on the web! www.oregonlakes.org

Lake Wise Editorial Policy and Notes on Authors

Opinions of those who contributed to articles in this Newsletter are judged by the Oregon Lakes Association Board Editorial Committee (S. Geiger-Chair, R. Edwards and S. Kirk) to be typical of the diversity of opinions of those who have a scientific, economic and political interest in the lakes of Oregon. Comments praising or disparaging articles in this Newsletter are welcome and representative comments will be considered for presentation in the next issue of *Lake Wise*.

Lori Campbell (*President's Perspective*). Lori is Manager of the Devils Lake Water Improvement District, Lincoln City, Oregon. She is beginning her stint as President of OLA.

Bob Anderson (*Easements, Water Rights and Woahink Lake*). Bob Anderson and his wife Joyce are long-time lakeside residents at Woahink Lake. Bob has been a member of OLA since the early 1990's and a tenacious advocate of Woahink Lake protection.

Meghan Collins (*Diamond Lake Update*). Meghan is an Outreach Specialist for the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Southwest Region, stationed in Roseburg Oregon.

Roger Edwards (*Roslyn Lake, Wallowa Lake, Spill at Detroit Lake, NEUSTON NEWS BITS*). Roger, current Secretary of OLA, monitored the water quality of the City of Portland Bull Run Reservoir for the past 27 years.

Stan Geiger (*New Wrinkles in UKL Basin*) Stan has worked as limnologist and phycologist for Beak Consultants, Inc., Scientific Resources, Inc. and as wetland ecologist for Shapiro and Associates, Inc. Since 1997 he has been restoring wetlands and assessing wetland restoration at UKL

Mark Sytsma (*PSU CLR*). Mark directs the Center for Lakes and Reservoirs at PSU. His successful efforts to attract funding for various projects at CLR has meant a marked increase in grad students working on lakes in Oregon.