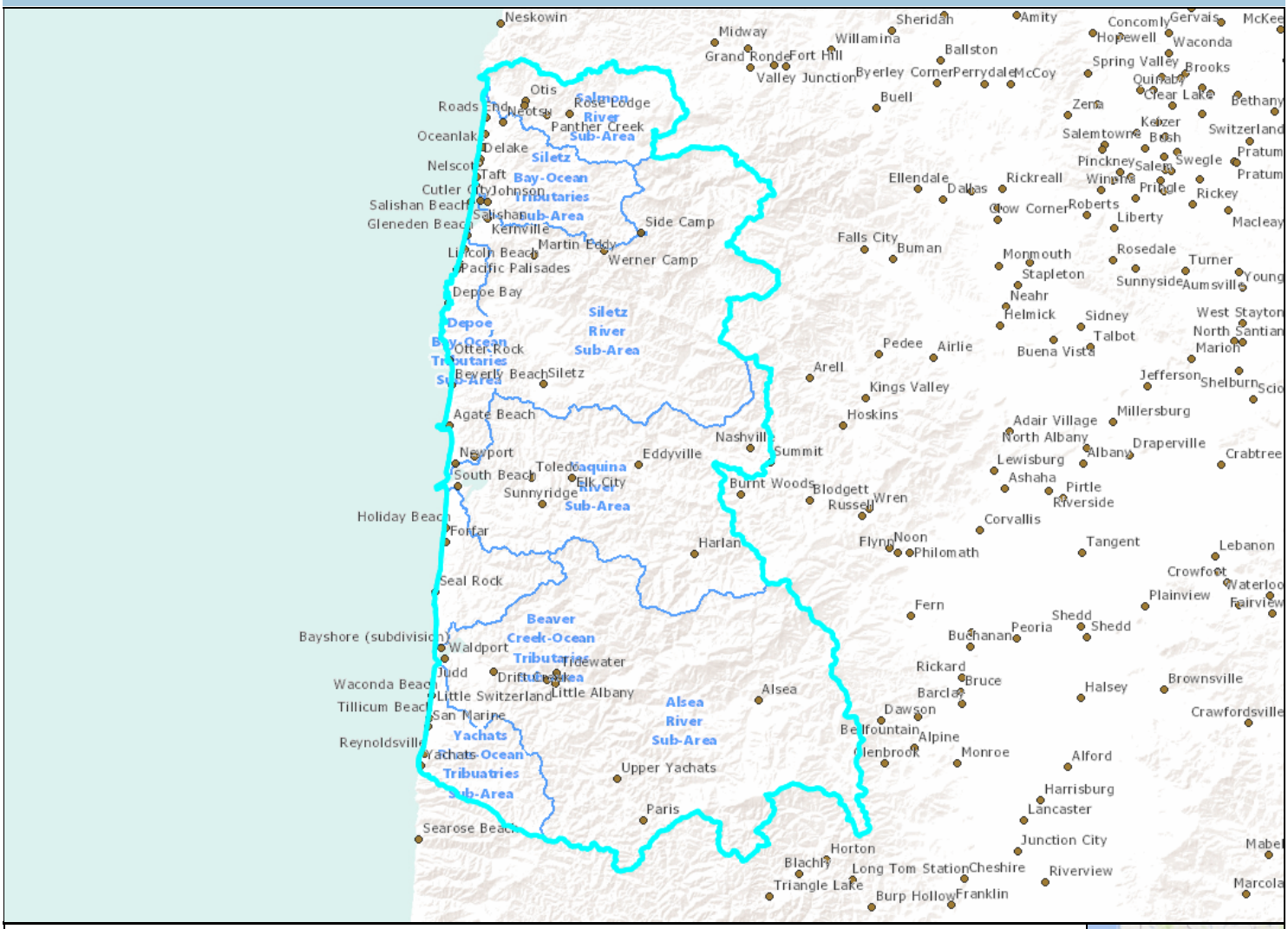
Mid-Coast Water Planning Report

Mid-Coast Planning Area

Area: : 857,490 Acres

Overview

General Location Map



Administrative Boundaries

Layers	Values
# of Populated Places	54
Counties	Benton, Lane, Lincoln, Polk, Tillamook
Urban Growth Boundaries	Depoe Bay, Lincoln City, Newport, Siletz, Toledo, Waldport, Yachats
Incorporated Cities	Depoe Bay, Lincoln City, Newport, Siletz, Toledo, Waldport, Yachats

Rivers and Streams

5th Order or Higher

Name	Length (miles)
Siletz River	68.7
Yaquina River	52.8
Alsea River	47.6
Drift Creek	46.3
Big Elk Creek	27.5
Five Rivers	22.2
Lobster Creek	21.1
Salmon River	18.8
North Fork Alsea River	15.9
Yachats River	13.2
South Fork Alsea River	13.1
Beaver Creek	10.6
South Fork Siletz River	9.9
Cedar Creek	9.4
Schooner Creek	8.9
Fall Creek	8.9
Euchre Creek	8.9
Mill Creek	8.8
Big Rock Creek	8.4
North Fork Siletz River	7.8
North Fork Beaver Creek	7.2
Rock Creek	6.9
Slick Rock Creek	6.8
Canal Creek	6.6
Bummer Creek	6.3
Depot Creek	5.3
Buck Creek	4.6
Boulder Creek	4.5
North Fork Yachats River	4.3
South Beaver Creek	4
Sunshine Creek	3.8
Crooked Creek	3.6
Green River	3.5
Peak Creek	3.4
Little Elk Creek	3.4
Olalla Slough	3.3
Sampson Creek	3.2
Feagles Creek	3.1
Olalla Creek	2.9
Little Rock Creek	2.9
Salmon Creek	2.8
Rogers Creek	2.6

Camp Creek	2.6
Sam Creek	2.5
Little Boulder Creek	2.5
Spout Creek	2.4
Little Lobster Creek	2.4
Deer Creek	2.4
Warnicke Creek	2.3
South Fork Schooner Creek	2.3
Gopher Creek	2.3
Elkhorn Creek	2.3
Grant Creek	2.2
Thornton Creek	2
Gravel Creek	2
Fogarty Creek	2
Grass Creek	1.9
Big Creek	1.9
Depot Slough	1.8
Honey Grove Creek	1.7
Swamp Creek	1.6
Racks Creek	1.6
Trout Creek	1.5
Horse Creek	1.5
Coleman Creek	1.5
Sugarbowl Creek	1.4
Cascade Creek	1.4
Spencer Creek	1.3
Meadow Creek	1.3
East Fork Lobster Creek	1.3
Dewey Creek	1.3
Wessel Creek	1.2
Scott Creek	1.1
Johnson Creek	1.1
East Fork Green River	1.1
Skunk Creek	1
Simpson Creek	1
Parker Creek	0.9
Beaty Creek	0.7
Arnold Creek	0.7
Stump Creek	0.6
Lyndon Creek	0.6
East Fork Canal Creek	0.5
Bear Creek	0.5
Thompson Creek	0.3
Keller Creek	0.3
Briar Creek	0.3

Salmonberry Creek	0.2
Reynolds Creek	0.2
Millport Slough	0.2
North Depoe Bay Creek	0
D River	0

Lakes and Ponds

Name	Area (acres)
Devils Lake	632.1
Olalla Reservoir	96.2
Eckman Lake	57.9
Mill Creek Reservoir	15.4
Olalla Barrier Reservoir	14.4
Klickitat Lake	11.0
Ayers Lake	10.4
North Lagoon	4.8
Hamar Lake	4.3
Buttermilk Lake	4.2
Hidden Lake	3.6
Placer Lake	3.1
Thissell Pond	3.0
Salishan Lake	2.7
Big Creek Log Pond	2.4
Derrick Lake	2.3
Moser Pond	2.2
Trembley Lake	2.0
South Lagoon	2.0
Gygi and Engle Reservoir	1.9
Lotus Lake	1.9
Bay Hills Reservoir	1.6
Bradish Lake	1.5
WOW Log Pond	1.3
Coon Lake	1.2
North Depoe Bay Creek Reservoir	1.2
Siletz Reservoir	0.9
Mills Riffle Reservoir	0.5
Cold Springs Reservoir	0.3
Reed Reservoir	0.2
Deer Creek Lake	0.1

Land Management/Ownership

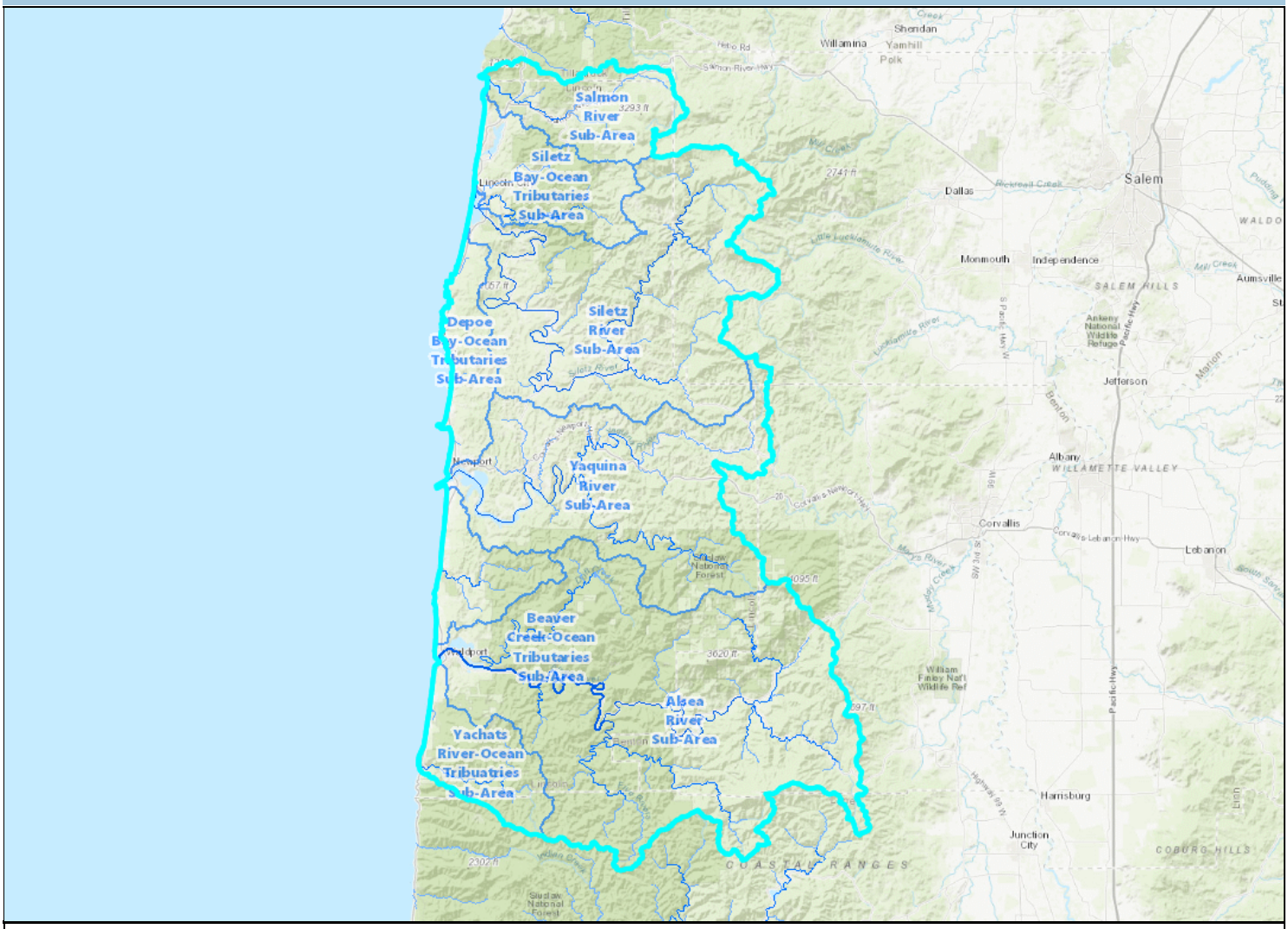
Land Manager/Owner	Area (acres)	Percent Area
Private	499,747.10	58.3%
Federal (USFS)	213,670.50	24.9%
Federal (BLM)	95,947.60	11.2%
State Government	30,703.10	3.6%
Tribal	8,114.00	0.9%
Water	7,205.20	0.8%
Local Government	1,877.10	0.2%
Federal (USFWS)	523.60	0.1%
Federal (Other)	31.60	0.0%

Mid-Coast Water Planning Report

Mid-Coast Planning Area

Area: : 857,490 Acres

Key Rivers & Streams

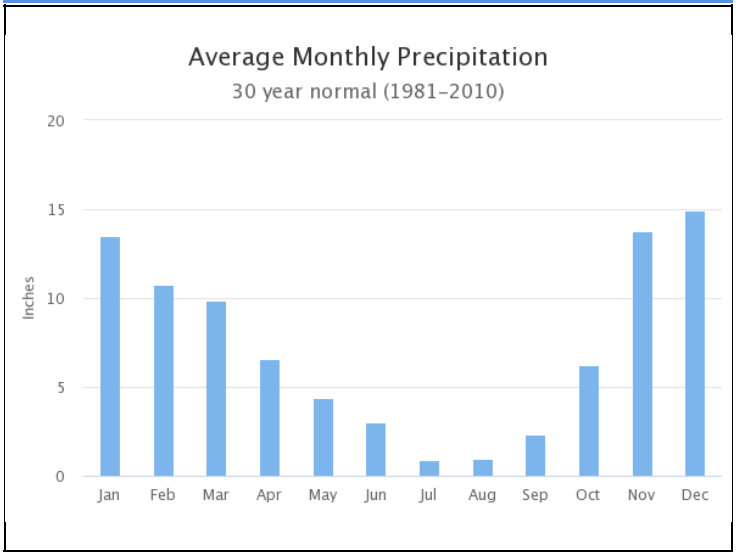


- Mid-Coast Planning Area
- Stream Order 5
- Stream Order 6
- Stream Order 7
- Stream Order 8
- Stream Order 9
- Mid-Coast Sub Areas

Water Quantity

Average Monthly Precipitation

30 year normal (1981-2010)



Average Monthly Precipitation

30-yr Normal Precipitation (1981-2010)

Month	Inches
December	14.95
November	13.74
October	6.26
September	2.35
August	0.97
July	0.88
June	3.00
May	4.40
April	6.60
March	9.84
February	10.74
January	13.47

Surface Water

Active Gaging Stations

Stations	Web Link
SALMON R BL SLICK ROCK CR AT ROSE LODGE, OR	Link
Station Name	SALMON R BL SLICK ROCK CR AT ROSE LODGE, OR
Station Number	14303730
Station Link	Link
YACHATS R AB CLEAR CR NR YACHATS, OR	Link
Station Name	YACHATS R AB CLEAR CR NR YACHATS, OR
Station Number	14306872
Station Link	Link
DRIFT CR NR WALDPORT, OR	Link
Station Name	DRIFT CR NR WALDPORT, OR
Station Number	14306820
Station Link	Link
ALSEA R NR TIDEWATER, OR	Link
Station Name	ALSEA R NR TIDEWATER, OR
Station Number	14306500
Station Link	Link
E FK LOBSTER CR NR ALSEA, OR	Link
Station Name	E FK LOBSTER CR NR ALSEA, OR
Station Number	14306340
Station Link	Link
YAQUINA R NR CHITWOOD, OR	Link
Station Name	YAQUINA R NR CHITWOOD, OR
Station Number	14306030
Station Link	Link
SILETZ R AT SILETZ, OR	Link
Station Name	SILETZ R AT SILETZ, OR
Station Number	14305500
Station Link	Link
SUNSHINE CR NR VALSETZ, OR	Link
Station Name	SUNSHINE CR NR VALSETZ, OR
Station Number	14304350
Station Link	Link

Water Quality

Number of Water Quality Impairments by Water Features

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, 303d list

Rivers, streams & coastlines	
Name	#Impairments
Drift Creek	9
Yaquina River	9

Salmon River	8
Siletz River	7
South Beaver Creek	5
Alsea River	5
Big Elk Creek	5
Beaver Creek	4
Fall Creek	4
Five Rivers	4
South Fork Alsea River	4
Yachats River	3
North Fork Beaver Creek	3
Lobster Creek	3
North Fork Alsea River	3
Big Creek	3
Schooner Creek	3
Rock Creek	3
South Fork Siletz River	3
Stump Creek	2
North Fork Yachats River	2
Gopher Creek	2
Green River	2
Spout Creek	2
Feagles Creek	2
Little Elk Creek	2
Nye Beach	2
Canal Creek	1
Horse Creek	1
Camp Creek	1
Cascade Creek	1
Buck Creek	1
Peak Creek	1
Bummer Creek	1
Slick Rock Creek	1
Yachats Wayside Beach	1
Smelt Sands State Recreation Site	1
South Beach	1
Driftwood Beach	1
Beachside State Park Beach	1
Governor Patterson State Park	1
Tillicum Beach	1
Seal Rock Beach	1
Ona Beach	1
Lost Creek State Recreation Site	1
Yaquina Head	1
Devils Punch Bowl Beach	1

Wecoma Beach	1
Beverly Beach	1
Whale Cove	1
Boiler Bay	1
Fogarty Creek Beach	1
Gleneden Beach	1
D River Beach	1
Roads End Beach	1
Otter Rock Beach	1
Agate Beach	1
Yaquina Bay State Park Beach	1
Otter Rock Marine Garden	1
Moolack Beach	1
Nelscott Beach	1
Depoe Bay	1
Cascade Head	1

Waterbodies

Name	#Impairments
Yaquina River	9
Siletz Bay	8
Salmon River	5
Devils Lake	5
Alsea River	4
Eckman Lake	1

Water Quality Impairments by Water Feature

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, 303d list

Rivers, streams & coastlines

Name	Location	Impairments/Pollutants
Yaquina River	Little Elk Creek to Sloop Creek	Temperature- Year Round; Temperature- Spawning; Dissolved Oxygen- Spawning; Fecal Coliform

Name	Yaquina River
Cause of Impairment	Temperature- Year Round; Temperature- Spawning; Dissolved Oxygen- Spawning; Fecal Coliform
Year Listed	2004
Year last assessed	2018
Description	Little Elk Creek to Sloop Creek
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life; Water Contact Recreation
Attaining uses	Aesthetic Quality; Fishing; Private Domestic Water Supply; Public Domestic Water Supply

	Little Yaquina River to Little Elk Creek	Temperature- Year Round; Temperature- Spawning; E. coli; Dissolved Oxygen- Spawning; Fecal Coliform

Name	Yaquina River
Cause of Impairment	Temperature- Year Round; Temperature- Spawning; E. coli; Dissolved Oxygen- Spawning; Fecal Coliform
Year Listed	2010
Year last assessed	2018
Description	Little Yaquina River to Little Elk Creek
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life; Water Contact Recreation
Attaining uses	Aesthetic Quality

Yaquina Head	Coastline Unit	Shellfish Toxins
Name		Yaquina Head
Cause of Impairment		Shellfish Toxins
Year Listed		2018
Year last assessed		2018
Description		Coastline Unit
Uses impaired		Fishing
Attaining uses		

Yaquina Bay State Park Beach	Coastline Unit	Shellfish Toxins
Name		Yaquina Bay State Park Beach
Cause of Impairment		Shellfish Toxins
Year Listed		2018
Year last assessed		2018
Description		Coastline Unit
Uses impaired		Fishing
Attaining uses		

Yachats Wayside Beach	Coastline Unit	Shellfish Toxins
Name		Yachats Wayside Beach
Cause of Impairment		Shellfish Toxins
Year Listed		2018
Year last assessed		2018
Description		Coastline Unit
Uses impaired		Fishing
Attaining uses		

Yachats River	Stump Creek (aka Keller Creek) to City of Yachats (Pacific Ocean)	Temperature- Year Round; Temperature- Spawning; Dissolved Oxygen- Spawning
Name		Yachats River
Cause of Impairment		Temperature- Year Round; Temperature- Spawning; Dissolved Oxygen- Spawning
Year Listed		1998
Year last assessed		2018
Description		Stump Creek (aka Keller Creek) to City of Yachats (Pacific Ocean)
Uses impaired		Fish and Aquatic Life
Attaining uses		Water Contact Recreation

Whale Cove	Coastline Unit	Shellfish Toxins
Name		Whale Cove

Cause of Impairment	Shellfish Toxins
Year Listed	2018
Year last assessed	2018
Description	Coastline Unit
Uses impaired	Fishing
Attaining uses	

Wecoma Beach	Coastline Unit	Shellfish Toxins
Name	Wecoma Beach	
Cause of Impairment	Shellfish Toxins	
Year Listed	2018	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Coastline Unit	
Uses impaired	Fishing	
Attaining uses		

Tillicum Beach	Coastline Unit	Shellfish Toxins
Name	Tillicum Beach	
Cause of Impairment	Shellfish Toxins	
Year Listed	2018	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Coastline Unit	
Uses impaired	Fishing	
Attaining uses		

Stump Creek	Headwaters WA Unit to confluence with Yachats River	Dissolved Oxygen- Spawning; Temperature- Year Round
Name	Stump Creek	
Cause of Impairment	Dissolved Oxygen- Spawning; Temperature- Year Round	
Year Listed	2010	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Headwaters WA Unit to confluence with Yachats River	
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life	
Attaining uses	Water Contact Recreation	

Spout Creek	Headwaters WA Unit (AKA Johnson Creek) to confluence with Big Elk Creek	Temperature- Year Round; BioCriteria
Name	Spout Creek	
Cause of Impairment	Temperature- Year Round; BioCriteria	
Year Listed	2010	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Headwaters WA Unit (AKA Johnson Creek) to confluence with Big Elk Creek	
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life	
Attaining uses		

South Fork Siletz River	Sand Creek to Rogers Creek	BioCriteria; Temperature- Year Round
Name	South Fork Siletz River	
Cause of Impairment	BioCriteria; Temperature- Year Round	
Year Listed	2004	

Year last assessed	2010
Description	Sand Creek to Rogers Creek
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life
Attaining uses	

	Rogers Creek to confluence with Siletz River	BioCriteria

Name	South Fork Siletz River
Cause of Impairment	BioCriteria
Year Listed	2010
Year last assessed	2010
Description	Rogers Creek to confluence with Siletz River
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life
Attaining uses	

South Fork Alsea River	Coleman Creek to Bummer Creek	Temperature- Spawning; Temperature- Year Round

Name	South Fork Alsea River
Cause of Impairment	Temperature- Spawning; Temperature- Year Round
Year Listed	2004
Year last assessed	2018
Description	Coleman Creek to Bummer Creek
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life
Attaining uses	

	Bummer Creek to confluence with Alsea River	Temperature- Spawning; Temperature- Year Round

Name	South Fork Alsea River
Cause of Impairment	Temperature- Spawning; Temperature- Year Round
Year Listed	2002
Year last assessed	2010
Description	Bummer Creek to confluence with Alsea River
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life
Attaining uses	

South Beaver Creek	Graves Creek to confluence with Beaver Creek	Temperature- Year Round; Temperature- Spawning; E. coli; Dissolved Oxygen- Spawning; Dissolved Oxygen- Year Round

Name	South Beaver Creek
Cause of Impairment	Temperature- Year Round; Temperature- Spawning; E. coli; Dissolved Oxygen- Spawning; Dissolved Oxygen- Year Round
Year Listed	2010
Year last assessed	2018
Description	Graves Creek to confluence with Beaver Creek
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life; Water Contact Recreation
Attaining uses	Aesthetic Quality

South Beach	Coastline Unit	Shellfish Toxins

Name	South Beach
Cause of Impairment	Shellfish Toxins
Year Listed	2018
Year last assessed	2018
Description	Coastline Unit
Uses impaired	Fishing
Attaining uses	

Smelt Sands State Recreation Site	Coastline Unit	Shellfish Toxins
Name	Smelt Sands State Recreation Site	
Cause of Impairment	Shellfish Toxins	
Year Listed	2018	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Coastline Unit	
Uses impaired	Fishing	
Attaining uses		

Slick Rock Creek	Headwaters WA Unit to confluence with Salmon River	Temperature- Year Round
Name	Slick Rock Creek	
Cause of Impairment	Temperature- Year Round	
Year Listed	2010	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Headwaters WA Unit to confluence with Salmon River	
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life	
Attaining uses	Water Contact Recreation	

Siletz River	Rock Creek to Roy Creek	Temperature- Year Round; Temperature- Spawning; Dissolved Oxygen- Year Round; Turbidity
Name	Siletz River	
Cause of Impairment	Temperature- Year Round; Temperature- Spawning; Dissolved Oxygen- Year Round; Turbidity	
Year Listed	2002	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Rock Creek to Roy Creek	
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life; Private Domestic Water Supply; Public Domestic Water Supply	
Attaining uses	Water Contact Recreation; Aesthetic Quality; Fishing	

	Confluence of North Fork Siletz River and South Fork Siletz River to Rock Creek	Temperature- Year Round; Temperature- Spawning; Turbidity
Name	Siletz River	
Cause of Impairment	Temperature- Year Round; Temperature- Spawning; Turbidity	
Year Listed	2010	
Year last assessed	2018	

Description	Confluence of North Fork Siletz River and South Fork Siletz River to Rock Creek	
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life; Private Domestic Water Supply; Public Domestic Water Supply	
Attaining uses	Water Contact Recreation; Aesthetic Quality; Fishing	
Seal Rock Beach	**Coastline Unit**	**Shellfish Toxins**
Name	Seal Rock Beach	
Cause of Impairment	Shellfish Toxins	
Year Listed	2018	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Coastline Unit	
Uses impaired	Fishing	
Attaining uses	Water Contact Recreation	
Schooner Creek	**Confluence of North Fork Schooner and South Fork Schooner to Siletz Bay**	**E. coli; Turbidity; Temperature- Year Round**
Name	Schooner Creek	
Cause of Impairment	E. coli; Turbidity; Temperature- Year Round	
Year Listed	2010	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Confluence of North Fork Schooner and South Fork Schooner to Siletz Bay	
Uses impaired	Water Contact Recreation; Fish and Aquatic Life; Private Domestic Water Supply; Public Domestic Water Supply	
Attaining uses		
Salmon River	**Slick Rock Creek to Willis Creek**	**Temperature- Year Round; E. coli; Dissolved Oxygen- Spawning**
Name	Salmon River	
Cause of Impairment	Temperature- Year Round; E. coli; Dissolved Oxygen- Spawning	
Year Listed	2018	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Slick Rock Creek to Willis Creek	
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life; Water Contact Recreation	
Attaining uses	Aesthetic Quality	
	Headwaters WA Unit to Slick Rock Creek	**Temperature- Year Round; Temperature- Spawning; E. coli; Dissolved Oxygen- Spawning; BioCriteria**
Name	Salmon River	
Cause of Impairment	Temperature- Year Round; Temperature- Spawning; E. coli; Dissolved Oxygen- Spawning; BioCriteria	
Year Listed	2010	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Headwaters WA Unit to Slick Rock Creek	
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life; Water Contact Recreation	
Attaining uses	Aesthetic Quality	

Rock Creek	Confluence of Big Rock Breek and Little Rock Creek to confluence with Siletz River	Temperature- Year Round; Temperature- Spawning

Name	Rock Creek
Cause of Impairment	Temperature- Year Round; Temperature- Spawning
Year Listed	2018
Year last assessed	2018
Description	Confluence of Big Rock Breek and Little Rock Creek to confluence with Siletz River
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life
Attaining uses	

	Headwaters WA Unit to Devils Lake	Temperature- Year Round

Name	Rock Creek
Cause of Impairment	Temperature- Year Round
Year Listed	2010
Year last assessed	2010
Description	Headwaters WA Unit to Devils Lake
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life
Attaining uses	

Roads End Beach	Coastline Unit	Shellfish Toxins

Name	Roads End Beach
Cause of Impairment	Shellfish Toxins
Year Listed	2018
Year last assessed	2018
Description	Coastline Unit
Uses impaired	Fishing
Attaining uses	

Peak Creek	Headwaters WA Unit to confluence with South Fork Alsea River	Temperature- Year Round

Name	Peak Creek
Cause of Impairment	Temperature- Year Round
Year Listed	2004
Year last assessed	2004
Description	Headwaters WA Unit to confluence with South Fork Alsea River
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life
Attaining uses	

Otter Rock Marine Garden	Coastline Unit	Shellfish Toxins

Name	Otter Rock Marine Garden
Cause of Impairment	Shellfish Toxins
Year Listed	2018
Year last assessed	2018
Description	Coastline Unit
Uses impaired	Fishing
Attaining uses	

Otter Rock Beach	Coastline Unit	Shellfish Toxins
Name	Otter Rock Beach	
Cause of Impairment	Shellfish Toxins	
Year Listed	2018	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Coastline Unit	
Uses impaired	Fishing	
Attaining uses	Water Contact Recreation	

Ona Beach	Coastline Unit	Shellfish Toxins
Name	Ona Beach	
Cause of Impairment	Shellfish Toxins	
Year Listed	2018	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Coastline Unit	
Uses impaired	Fishing	
Attaining uses		

Nye Beach	Coastline Unit	Enterococci; Shellfish Toxins
Name	Nye Beach	
Cause of Impairment	Enterococci; Shellfish Toxins	
Year Listed	2010	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Coastline Unit	
Uses impaired	Water Contact Recreation; Fishing	
Attaining uses		

North Fork Yachats River	Glines Creek to confluence with Yachats River	Dissolved Oxygen- Spawning; Temperature- Year Round
Name	North Fork Yachats River	
Cause of Impairment	Dissolved Oxygen- Spawning; Temperature- Year Round	
Year Listed	2010	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Glines Creek to confluence with Yachats River	
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life	
Attaining uses	Water Contact Recreation	

North Fork Beaver Creek	Headwaters WA Unit to confluence with Beaver Creek	Temperature- Spawning; Dissolved Oxygen- Spawning; BioCriteria
Name	North Fork Beaver Creek	
Cause of Impairment	Temperature- Spawning; Dissolved Oxygen- Spawning; BioCriteria	
Year Listed	2010	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Headwaters WA Unit to confluence with Beaver Creek	
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life	
Attaining uses	Water Contact Recreation	

North Fork Alsea River	Racks Creek to confluence with Alsea River	Temperature- Spawning; Temperature- Year Round

Name	North Fork Alsea River
Cause of Impairment	Temperature- Spawning; Temperature- Year Round
Year Listed	2004
Year last assessed	2018
Description	Racks Creek to confluence with Alsea River
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life
Attaining uses	

	Klickitat Lake to Racks Creek	Temperature- Year Round
Name		North Fork Alsea River
Cause of Impairment		Temperature- Year Round
Year Listed		2004
Year last assessed		2004
Description		Klickitat Lake to Racks Creek
Uses impaired		Fish and Aquatic Life
Attaining uses		

Nelscott Beach	Coastline Unit	Shellfish Toxins
Name		Nelscott Beach
Cause of Impairment		Shellfish Toxins
Year Listed		2018
Year last assessed		2018
Description		Coastline Unit
Uses impaired		Fishing
Attaining uses		Water Contact Recreation

Moolack Beach	Coastline Unit	Shellfish Toxins
Name		Moolack Beach
Cause of Impairment		Shellfish Toxins
Year Listed		2018
Year last assessed		2018
Description		Coastline Unit
Uses impaired		Fishing
Attaining uses		

Lost Creek State Recreation Site	Coastline Unit	Shellfish Toxins
Name		Lost Creek State Recreation Site
Cause of Impairment		Shellfish Toxins
Year Listed		2018
Year last assessed		2018
Description		Coastline Unit
Uses impaired		Fishing
Attaining uses		

Lobster Creek	East Fork Lobster Creek to confluence with Five Rivers	Temperature- Spawning; Temperature- Year Round
Name		Lobster Creek
Cause of Impairment		Temperature- Spawning; Temperature- Year Round
Year Listed		2004

Year last assessed	2018	
Description	East Fork Lobster Creek to confluence with Five Rivers	
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life	
Attaining uses	Water Contact Recreation	
	South Fork Lobster Creek to East Fork Lobster Creek	Temperature- Year Round
Name	Lobster Creek	
Cause of Impairment	Temperature- Year Round	
Year Listed	1998	
Year last assessed	1998	
Description	South Fork Lobster Creek to East Fork Lobster Creek	
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life	
Attaining uses		
Little Elk Creek	Headwaters WA Unit to confluence with Yauqina River	Temperature- Spawning; Dissolved Oxygen- Spawning
Name	Little Elk Creek	
Cause of Impairment	Temperature- Spawning; Dissolved Oxygen- Spawning	
Year Listed	2018	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Headwaters WA Unit to confluence with Yauqina River	
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life	
Attaining uses		
Horse Creek	Headwaters WA Unit (aka Meadows Creek) to confluence with Drift Creek	Temperature- Year Round
Name	Horse Creek	
Cause of Impairment	Temperature- Year Round	
Year Listed	2010	
Year last assessed	2010	
Description	Headwaters WA Unit (aka Meadows Creek) to confluence with Drift Creek	
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life	
Attaining uses		
Green River	East Fork Green River to confluence with Five Rivers	Temperature- Year Round; Temperature- Spawning
Name	Green River	
Cause of Impairment	Temperature- Year Round; Temperature- Spawning	
Year Listed	2004	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	East Fork Green River to confluence with Five Rivers	
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life	
Attaining uses		
Governor Patterson State Park	Coastline Unit	Shellfish Toxins
Name	Governor Patterson State Park	
Cause of Impairment	Shellfish Toxins	
Year Listed	2018	

Year last assessed	2018
Description	Coastline Unit
Uses impaired	Fishing
Attaining uses	

Gopher Creek	Cape Horn Creek to confluence with Drift Creek	Temperature- Year Round; Temperature- Spawning
Name	Gopher Creek	
Cause of Impairment	Temperature- Year Round; Temperature- Spawning	
Year Listed	2010	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Cape Horn Creek to confluence with Drift Creek	
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life	
Attaining uses		

Gleneden Beach	Coastline Unit	Shellfish Toxins
Name	Gleneden Beach	
Cause of Impairment	Shellfish Toxins	
Year Listed	2018	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Coastline Unit	
Uses impaired	Fishing	
Attaining uses		

Fogarty Creek Beach	Coastline Unit	Shellfish Toxins
Name	Fogarty Creek Beach	
Cause of Impairment	Shellfish Toxins	
Year Listed	2018	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Coastline Unit	
Uses impaired	Fishing	
Attaining uses		

Five Rivers	Green River to Lobster Creek	Temperature- Spawning; Temperature- Year Round
Name	Five Rivers	
Cause of Impairment	Temperature- Spawning; Temperature- Year Round	
Year Listed	2004	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Green River to Lobster Creek	
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life	
Attaining uses	Water Contact Recreation	

	Lobster Creek to confluence with Alsea River	Temperature- Spawning
Name	Five Rivers	
Cause of Impairment	Temperature- Spawning	
Year Listed	2010	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Lobster Creek to confluence with Alsea River	

Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life	
Attaining uses	Water Contact Recreation	
	Headwaters WA Unit to Green River	Temperature- Spawning
Name	Five Rivers	
Cause of Impairment	Temperature- Spawning	
Year Listed	2010	
Year last assessed	2010	
Description	Headwaters WA Unit to Green River	
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life	
Attaining uses		
Feagles Creek	Headwaters WA Unit to confluence with Big Elk Creek	E. coli; Temperature- Year Round
Name	Feagles Creek	
Cause of Impairment	E. coli; Temperature- Year Round	
Year Listed	2010	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Headwaters WA Unit to confluence with Big Elk Creek	
Uses impaired	Water Contact Recreation; Fish and Aquatic Life	
Attaining uses		
Fall Creek	Bear Creek to Skunk Creek	Temperature- Spawning; Temperature- Year Round
Name	Fall Creek	
Cause of Impairment	Temperature- Spawning; Temperature- Year Round	
Year Listed	2004	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Bear Creek to Skunk Creek	
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life	
Attaining uses		
	Skunk Creek to confluence with Alsea River	Temperature- Spawning; Temperature- Year Round
Name	Fall Creek	
Cause of Impairment	Temperature- Spawning; Temperature- Year Round	
Year Listed	2004	
Year last assessed	2004	
Description	Skunk Creek to confluence with Alsea River	
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life	
Attaining uses		
Driftwood Beach	Coastline Unit	Shellfish Toxins
Name	Driftwood Beach	
Cause of Impairment	Shellfish Toxins	
Year Listed	2018	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Coastline Unit	
Uses impaired	Fishing	
Attaining uses		

Drift Creek	Gopher Creek to Lyndon Creek	Temperature- Year Round; Temperature- Spawning
Name	Drift Creek	
Cause of Impairment	Temperature- Year Round; Temperature- Spawning	
Year Listed	2018	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Gopher Creek to Lyndon Creek	
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life	
Attaining uses		
	North Fork Drift Creek to Gopher Creek	Temperature- Year Round; Temperature- Spawning
Name	Drift Creek	
Cause of Impairment	Temperature- Year Round; Temperature- Spawning	
Year Listed	2004	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	North Fork Drift Creek to Gopher Creek	
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life	
Attaining uses		
	Sampson Creek to Siletz Bay	Temperature- Year Round; E. coli; Dissolved Oxygen- Spawning; BioCriteria
Name	Drift Creek	
Cause of Impairment	Temperature- Year Round; E. coli; Dissolved Oxygen- Spawning; BioCriteria	
Year Listed	1998	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Sampson Creek to Siletz Bay	
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life; Water Contact Recreation	
Attaining uses		
	Headwaters WA Unit to Sampson Creek	Temperature- Year Round
Name	Drift Creek	
Cause of Impairment	Temperature- Year Round	
Year Listed	1998	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Headwaters WA Unit to Sampson Creek	
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life	
Attaining uses		
Devils Punch Bowl Beach	Coastline Unit	Shellfish Toxins
Name	Devils Punch Bowl Beach	
Cause of Impairment	Shellfish Toxins	
Year Listed	2018	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Coastline Unit	
Uses impaired	Fishing	
Attaining uses		

Depoe Bay	Coastline Unit	Shellfish Toxins
Name		Depoe Bay
Cause of Impairment		Shellfish Toxins
Year Listed		2018
Year last assessed		2018
Description		Coastline Unit
Uses impaired		Fishing
Attaining uses		

D River Beach	Coastline Unit	Shellfish Toxins
Name		D River Beach
Cause of Impairment		Shellfish Toxins
Year Listed		2018
Year last assessed		2018
Description		Coastline Unit
Uses impaired		Fishing
Attaining uses		Water Contact Recreation

Cascade Head	Coastline Unit	Shellfish Toxins
Name		Cascade Head
Cause of Impairment		Shellfish Toxins
Year Listed		2018
Year last assessed		2018
Description		Coastline Unit
Uses impaired		Fishing
Attaining uses		

Cascade Creek	North Fork Cascade Creek to confluence with Five Rivers	Temperature- Year Round
Name		Cascade Creek
Cause of Impairment		Temperature- Year Round
Year Listed		1998
Year last assessed		1998
Description		North Fork Cascade Creek to confluence with Five Rivers
Uses impaired		Fish and Aquatic Life
Attaining uses		

Canal Creek	East Fork Canal Creek to confluence with Alsea River	Fecal Coliform
Name		Canal Creek
Cause of Impairment		Fecal Coliform
Year Listed		2010
Year last assessed		2018
Description		East Fork Canal Creek to confluence with Alsea River
Uses impaired		Water Contact Recreation
Attaining uses		Fish and Aquatic Life

Camp Creek	Headwaters WA Unit to confluence with Lobster Creek	Temperature- Year Round
Name		Camp Creek

Cause of Impairment	Temperature- Year Round	
Year Listed	1998	
Year last assessed	1998	
Description	Headwaters WA Unit to confluence with Lobster Creek	
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life	
Attaining uses		
Bummer Creek	Record Creek to confluence with South Fork Alsea River	Temperature- Year Round
Name	Bummer Creek	
Cause of Impairment	Temperature- Year Round	
Year Listed	2004	
Year last assessed	2004	
Description	Record Creek to confluence with South Fork Alsea River	
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life	
Attaining uses		
Buck Creek	Headwaters WA Unit to confluence with Five Rivers	Temperature- Year Round
Name	Buck Creek	
Cause of Impairment	Temperature- Year Round	
Year Listed	2004	
Year last assessed	2004	
Description	Headwaters WA Unit to confluence with Five Rivers	
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life	
Attaining uses		
Boiler Bay	Coastline Unit	Shellfish Toxins
Name	Boiler Bay	
Cause of Impairment	Shellfish Toxins	
Year Listed	2018	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Coastline Unit	
Uses impaired	Fishing	
Attaining uses		
Big Elk Creek	Beaverdam Creek to Sugarbowl Creek	Sedimentation
Name	Big Elk Creek	
Cause of Impairment	Sedimentation	
Year Listed	1998	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Beaverdam Creek to Sugarbowl Creek	
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life	
Attaining uses		
	Sugarbowl Creek to Devils Well Creek	E. coli; Dissolved Oxygen- Spawning; Habitat Modification; Sedimentation; Temperature- Year Round
Name	Big Elk Creek	

Cause of Impairment	E. coli; Dissolved Oxygen- Spawning; Habitat Modification; Sedimentation; Temperature- Year Round
Year Listed	1998
Year last assessed	2018
Description	Sugarbowl Creek to Devils Well Creek
Uses impaired	Water Contact Recreation; Fish and Aquatic Life
Attaining uses	

Big Creek	Jeffries Creek to Pacific Ocean	E. coli; Dissolved Oxygen- Spawning; Dissolved Oxygen- Year Round
Name	Big Creek	
Cause of Impairment	E. coli; Dissolved Oxygen- Spawning; Dissolved Oxygen- Year Round	
Year Listed	2018	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Jeffries Creek to Pacific Ocean	
Uses impaired	Water Contact Recreation; Fish and Aquatic Life	
Attaining uses		

Beverly Beach	Coastline Unit	Shellfish Toxins
Name	Beverly Beach	
Cause of Impairment	Shellfish Toxins	
Year Listed	2018	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Coastline Unit	
Uses impaired	Fishing	
Attaining uses	Water Contact Recreation	

Beaver Creek	Confluence of Elkhorn Creek and North Fork Beaver Creek to Pacific Ocean	Temperature- Year Round; Temperature- Spawning; E. coli; Dissolved Oxygen- Spawning
Name	Beaver Creek	
Cause of Impairment	Temperature- Year Round; Temperature- Spawning; E. coli; Dissolved Oxygen- Spawning	
Year Listed	2010	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Confluence of Elkhorn Creek and North Fork Beaver Creek to Pacific Ocean	
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life; Water Contact Recreation	
Attaining uses	Aesthetic Quality	

Beachside State Park Beach	Coastline Unit	Shellfish Toxins
Name	Beachside State Park Beach	
Cause of Impairment	Shellfish Toxins	
Year Listed	2018	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Coastline Unit	
Uses impaired	Fishing	
Attaining uses		

Alsea River	Confluence of North Fork Alsea River and South Fork Alsea River to Five Rivers	BioCriteria; Temperature- Spawning; Temperature- Year Round
Name	Alsea River	
Cause of Impairment	BioCriteria; Temperature- Spawning; Temperature- Year Round	
Year Listed	2002	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Confluence of North Fork Alsea River and South Fork Alsea River to Five Rivers	
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life	
Attaining uses	Water Contact Recreation; Aesthetic Quality; Fishing; Private Domestic Water Supply; Public Domestic Water Supply	
	Five Rivers to end Little Switzerland Road (end of tidewater)	Dissolved Oxygen- Year Round; Temperature- Spawning
Name	Alsea River	
Cause of Impairment	Dissolved Oxygen- Year Round; Temperature- Spawning	
Year Listed	2010	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Five Rivers to end Little Switzerland Road (end of tidewater)	
Uses impaired	Fish and Aquatic Life	
Attaining uses	Water Contact Recreation; Aesthetic Quality; Fishing; Private Domestic Water Supply; Public Domestic Water Supply	
Agate Beach	Coastline Unit	Shellfish Toxins
Name	Agate Beach	
Cause of Impairment	Shellfish Toxins	
Year Listed	2018	
Year last assessed	2018	
Description	Coastline Unit	
Uses impaired	Fishing	
Attaining uses	Water Contact Recreation	

Waterbodies		
Name	Location	Impairments/Pollutants
Yaquina River	Estuary: Nute Slough	E. coli; Fecal Coliform
Name	Yaquina River	
Cause of impairment	E. coli; Fecal Coliform	
Year Listed	1998	
Year last assesses	2018	
Description	Estuary: Nute Slough	
Impaired uses	Water Contact Recreation; Fishing	
Attaining uses		
	Estuary: Mainstem upper	Temperature- Year Round; Dissolved Oxygen- Spawning; Sedimentation; Fecal Coliform
Name	Yaquina River	

Cause of impairment	Temperature- Year Round; Dissolved Oxygen- Spawning; Sedimentation; Fecal Coliform	
Year Listed	1998	
Year last assesses	2018	
Description	Estuary: Mainstem upper	
Impaired uses	Fish and Aquatic Life; Fishing	
Attaining uses	Water Contact Recreation; Aesthetic Quality	
	Estuary: Mainstem lower	Arsenic, Inorganic- Human Health; Aquatic Weeds; Temperature- Year Round
Name	Yaquina River	
Cause of impairment	Arsenic, Inorganic- Human Health; Aquatic Weeds; Temperature- Year Round	
Year Listed	2010	
Year last assesses	2018	
Description	Estuary: Mainstem lower	
Impaired uses	Fishing; Fish and Aquatic Life; Boating; Aesthetic Quality	
Attaining uses	Water Contact Recreation	
Siletz Bay	Estuary: Schooner Creek Arm	E. coli; Temperature- Year Round
Name	Siletz Bay	
Cause of impairment	E. coli; Temperature- Year Round	
Year Listed	2010	
Year last assesses	2018	
Description	Estuary: Schooner Creek Arm	
Impaired uses	Water Contact Recreation; Fish and Aquatic Life	
Attaining uses		
	Estuary: Drift Creek Arm	E. coli; Temperature- Year Round
Name	Siletz Bay	
Cause of impairment	E. coli; Temperature- Year Round	
Year Listed	1998	
Year last assesses	2018	
Description	Estuary: Drift Creek Arm	
Impaired uses	Water Contact Recreation; Fish and Aquatic Life	
Attaining uses		
	Estuary: Mainstem lower	Arsenic, Inorganic- Human Health; Chloride- Aquatic Life; Temperature- Year Round
Name	Siletz Bay	
Cause of impairment	Arsenic, Inorganic- Human Health; Chloride- Aquatic Life; Temperature- Year Round	
Year Listed	2010	
Year last assesses	2018	
Description	Estuary: Mainstem lower	
Impaired uses	Fish and Aquatic Life; Fishing	
Attaining uses	Water Contact Recreation	

	Estuary: Mainstem upper	Temperature- Year Round
Name	Siletz Bay	
Cause of impairment	Temperature- Year Round	
Year Listed	2002	
Year last assesses	2018	
Description	Estuary: Mainstem upper	
Impaired uses	Fish and Aquatic Life	
Attaining uses		

Salmon River	Estuary: Mainstem lower	Fecal Coliform; Temperature- Year Round
Name	Salmon River	
Cause of impairment	Fecal Coliform; Temperature- Year Round	
Year Listed	2010	
Year last assesses	2018	
Description	Estuary: Mainstem lower	
Impaired uses	Fishing; Fish and Aquatic Life	
Attaining uses		

	Estuary: Mainstem upper	E. coli; Dissolved Oxygen- Spawning; Fecal Coliform
Name	Salmon River	
Cause of impairment	E. coli; Dissolved Oxygen- Spawning; Fecal Coliform	
Year Listed	2004	
Year last assesses	2018	
Description	Estuary: Mainstem upper	
Impaired uses	Fish and Aquatic Life; Water Contact Recreation; Fishing	
Attaining uses	Aesthetic Quality	

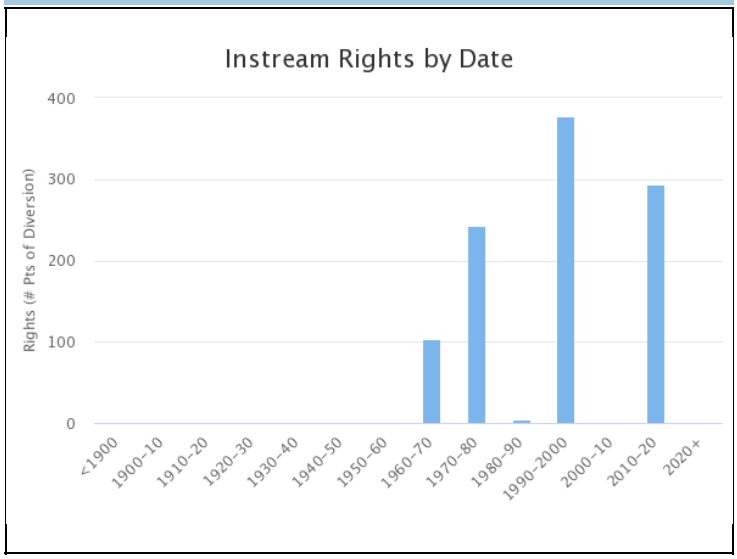
Eckman Lake	Lake/Reservoir Unit	pH
Name	Eckman Lake	
Cause of impairment	pH	
Year Listed	2018	
Year last assesses	2018	
Description	Lake/Reservoir Unit	
Impaired uses	Fish and Aquatic Life	
Attaining uses		

Devils Lake	Lake/Reservoir Unit	E. coli; Dissolved Oxygen- Spawning; Harmful Algal Blooms; Chlorophyll-a; Fecal Coliform
Name	Devils Lake	
Cause of impairment	E. coli; Dissolved Oxygen- Spawning; Harmful Algal Blooms; Chlorophyll-a; Fecal Coliform	
Year Listed	1998	
Year last assesses	2018	
Description	Lake/Reservoir Unit	

Impaired uses		Water Contact Recreation; Fish and Aquatic Life; Private Domestic Water Supply; Public Domestic Water Supply; Fishing; Livestock Watering; Aesthetic Quality
Attaining uses		
Alsea River	Estuary: Mainstem lower	Fecal Coliform; Arsenic, Inorganic- Human Health
Name		Alsea River
Cause of impairment		Fecal Coliform; Arsenic, Inorganic- Human Health
Year Listed		2012
Year last assesses		2018
Description		Estuary: Mainstem lower
Impaired uses		Fishing
Attaining uses		Water Contact Recreation; Fish and Aquatic Life
	Estuary: Drift Creek Arm	Temperature- Year Round
Name		Alsea River
Cause of impairment		Temperature- Year Round
Year Listed		2012
Year last assesses		2018
Description		Estuary: Drift Creek Arm
Impaired uses		Fish and Aquatic Life
Attaining uses		
	Estuary: Mainstem upper	Fecal Coliform
Name		Alsea River
Cause of impairment		Fecal Coliform
Year Listed		2004
Year last assesses		2018
Description		Estuary: Mainstem upper
Impaired uses		Fishing
Attaining uses		Water Contact Recreation; Fish and Aquatic Life

Water Use

Instream Rights by Date



Instream Water Rights

Rights by Dates

Years	# Pts of Diversion	Max Cubic Ft/Sec
Prior to 1900	0	0
1900-1910	0	0
1910-1920	0	0
1920-1930	0	0
1930-1940	0	0
1940-1950	0	0
1950-1960	0	0
1960-1970	103	5,146
1970-1980	243	11,684
1980-1990	5	244
1990-2000	377	14,715
2010-2020	294	18,185
2020+	0	0

Infrastructure

Water Infrastructure

Dams

Type	Number
Non Federal Dams	11
Large Dams	6

Tide Gates

Type	Number
Tide Gates	30

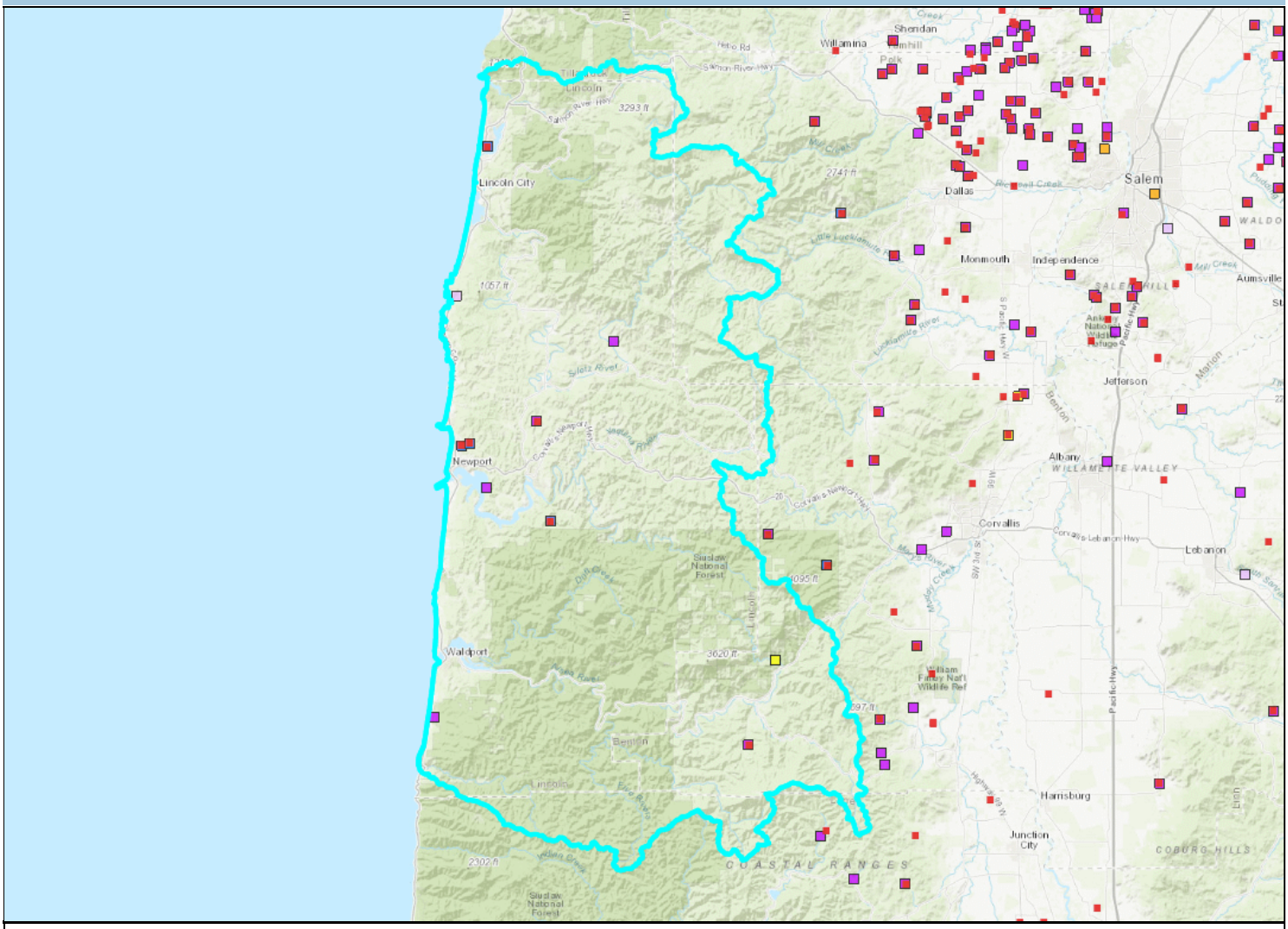
Fish Passage Barriers

Man-Made Barriers	
Status	Number of Barriers
Unknown	439
Passable	154
UnkAnad	210
Partial	207
Blocked	115

Natural Barriers	
Status	Number of Barriers
Unknown	49
Passable	1
UnkAnad	31
Partial	22
Blocked	77

Unknown Barrier Type	
Status	Number of Barriers
UnkAnad	2
Partial	3
Blocked	3
Unknown	1

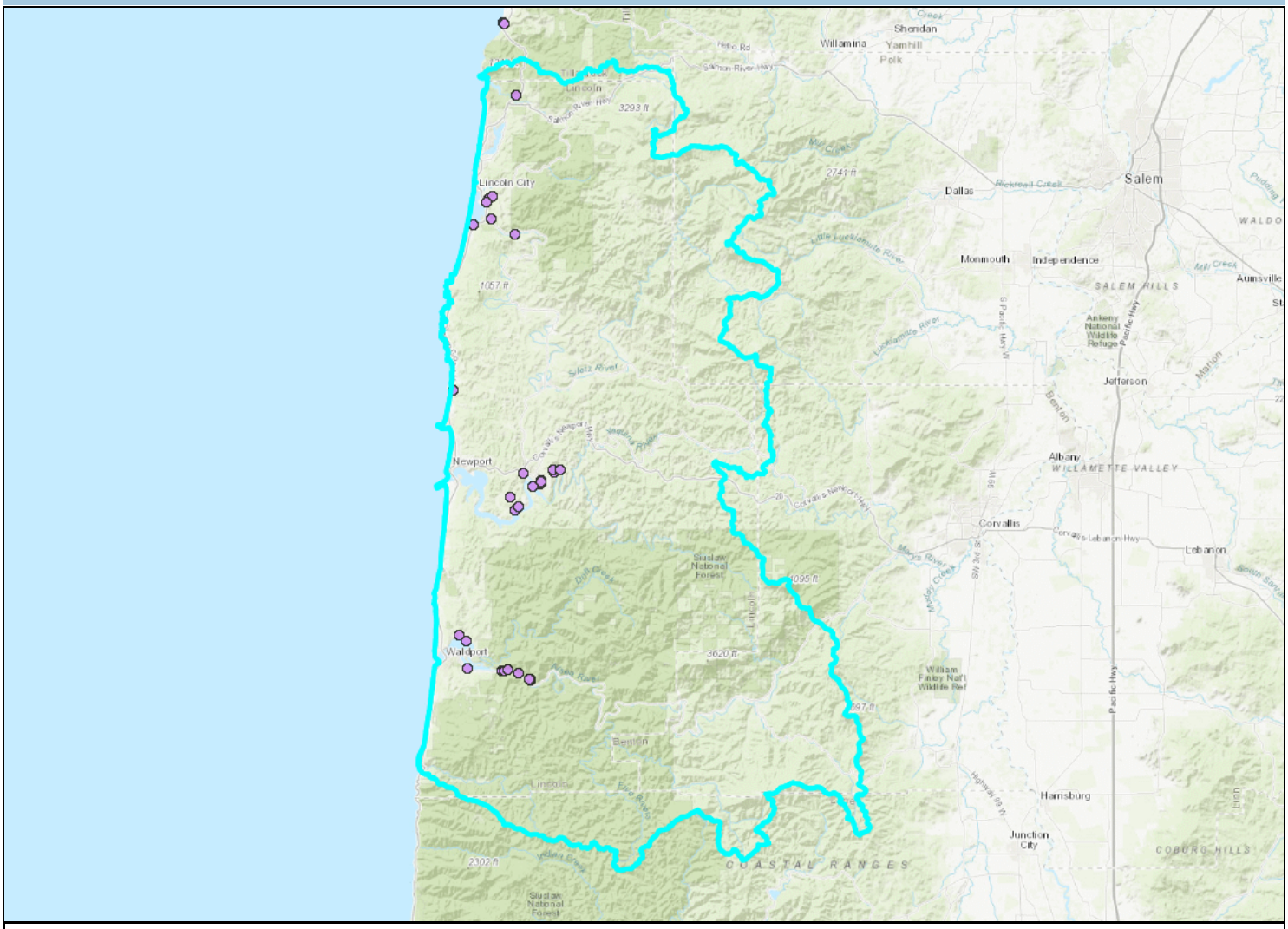
Dams



- Mid-Coast Planning Area
- Large Dams (OWRD)
- City
- County
- Other
- Private
- Public Special District
- Public Utility
- State

Large dams are defined by a dam height >= 10 feet and storage of >= 9.2 acre feet. These larger dams are within the juristiction of Oregon Water Resource Department. Large dams that are not managed by OWRD are considered "Non-Fee Dams" (apply_fee = 'NO') (OWRD, 2020)Non-Federal Dams from the Oregon Fish Passage Barriers Dataset (ODFW, 2019)

Tide Gates



- Mid-Coast Planning Area
- Tide Gate Inventory (2019)

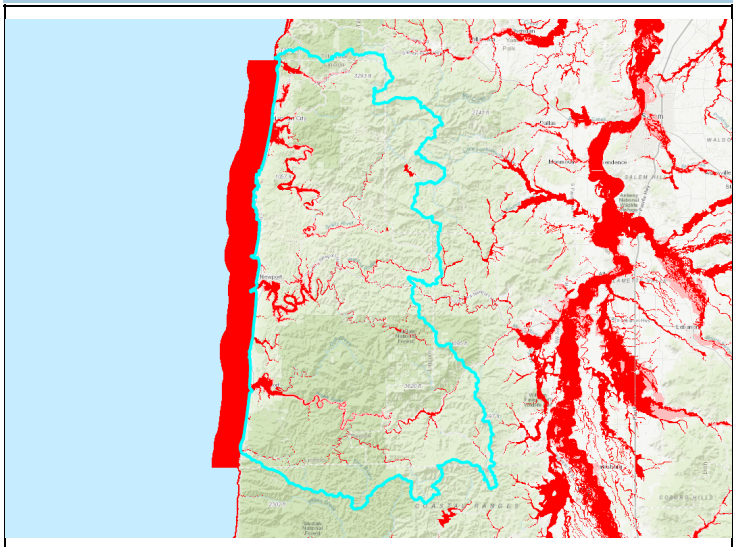
Tide gate inventory showing locations of known and possible tide gates from existing data sources. Data from the following sources were incorporated into this inventory: Coos Watershed Association, Coquille Watershed Association, The Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership, Oregon Coastal Management Program (Department of Land Conservation and Development) (2011), Nehalem Marine Tillamook Inventory (2001), Umqua & Smith River Estuary Restoration - Tidegate Technical Group, Tillamook Bay National Estuary Project Reconnaissance Survey of Tide Gates in Tillamook Bay Vicinity (1997), and the Oregon Fish Passage Barriers Dataset (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife) (2017). Duplicates were removed, retaining points from the local inventories over the statewide data sources where possible, and locations were manually corrected. Additionally, probable tidegates were identified using 2018 aerial imagery and other supporting data layers by the Institute for Natural Resources and were added to the inventory.(Oregon Tide Gate Parternship, 2019)

Hazards

Hazard Tools and Resources

- FEMA National Flood Hazard Viewer
- Hazards Reporter (DLCD)
- Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer

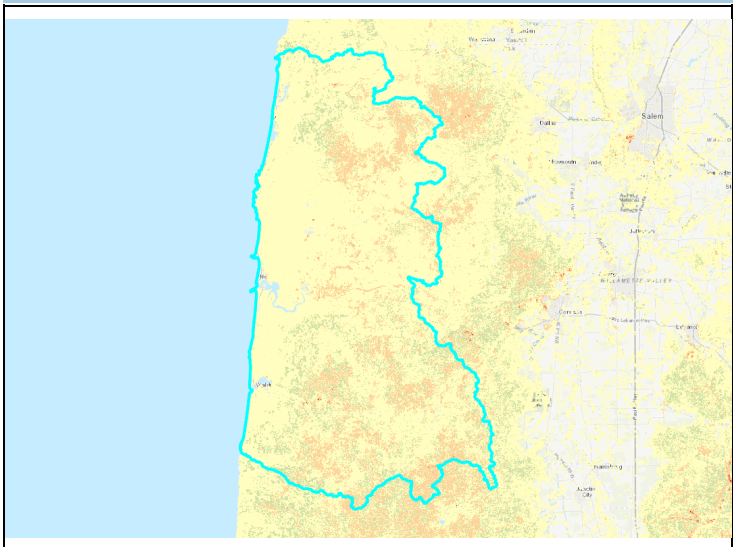
Floods



- Mid-Coast Planning Area
- 100 Year Flood
- 500 Year Flood

(1% Annual Chance Flood, Base Flood, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)): "The flood having a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year; also known as the base flood The 1-percent annual chance flood, which is the standard used by most Federal and state agencies, is used by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) as the standard for floodplain management and to determine the need for flood insurance. A structure located within a special flood hazard area (SFHA) shown on an NFIP map has a 26 percent chance of suffering flood damage during the term of a 30-year mortgage" (FEMA, 2003).

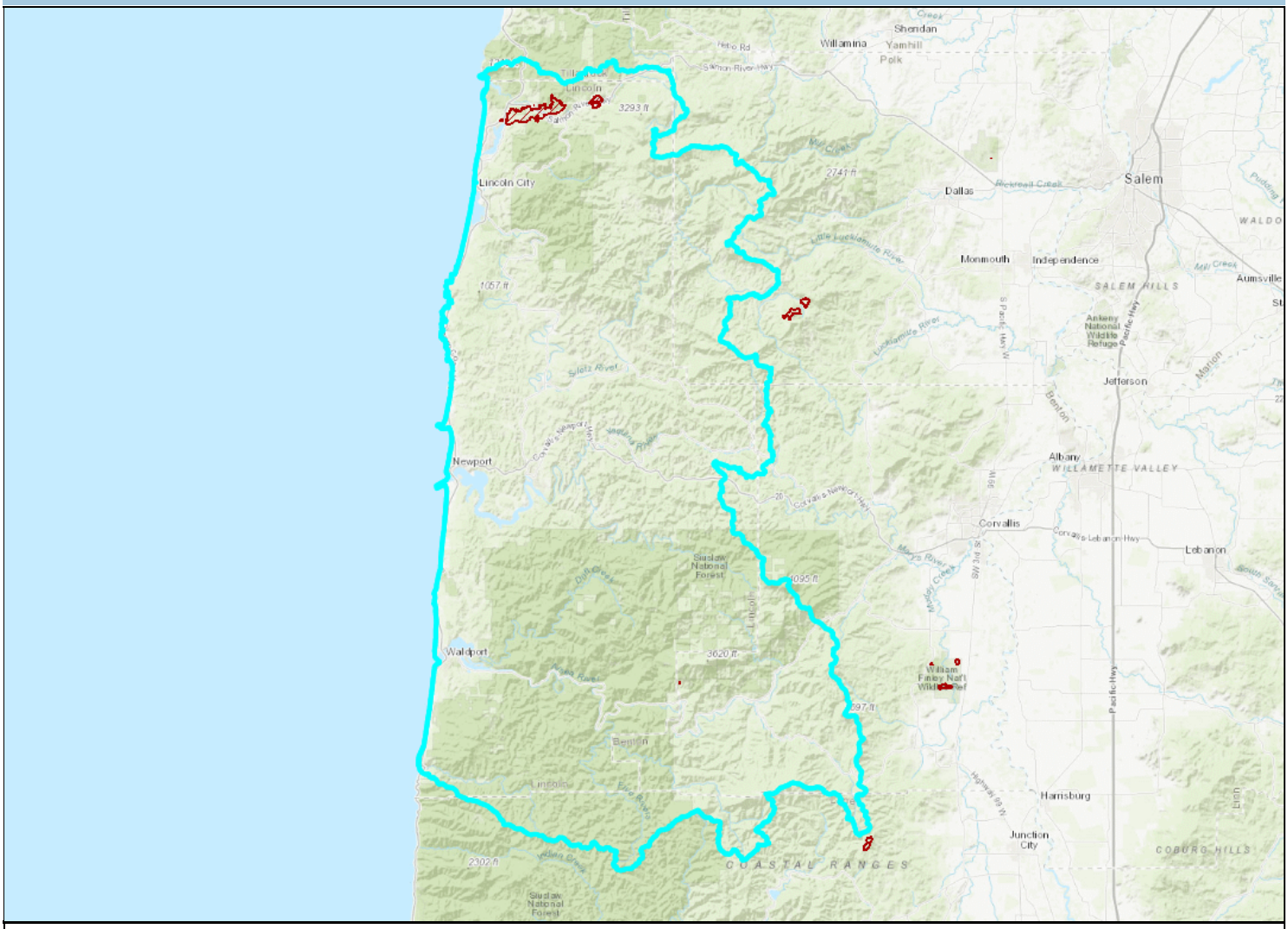
Wildfire Risk



- Mid-Coast Planning Area
- Very high
- High
- Moderate
- Low
- Low benefit
- Benefit

Overall Wildfire Risk is the product of the likelihood and consequence of wildfire on all mapped highly valued resources and assets combined: critical infrastructure, developed recreation, housing unit density, seed orchards, sawmills, historic structures, timber, municipal watersheds, vegetation condition, and terrestrial and aquatic wildlife habitat.This dataset considers the likelihood of wildfire >250 acres (likelihood of burning), the susceptibility of resources and assets to wildfire of different intensities, and the likelihood of those intensities.

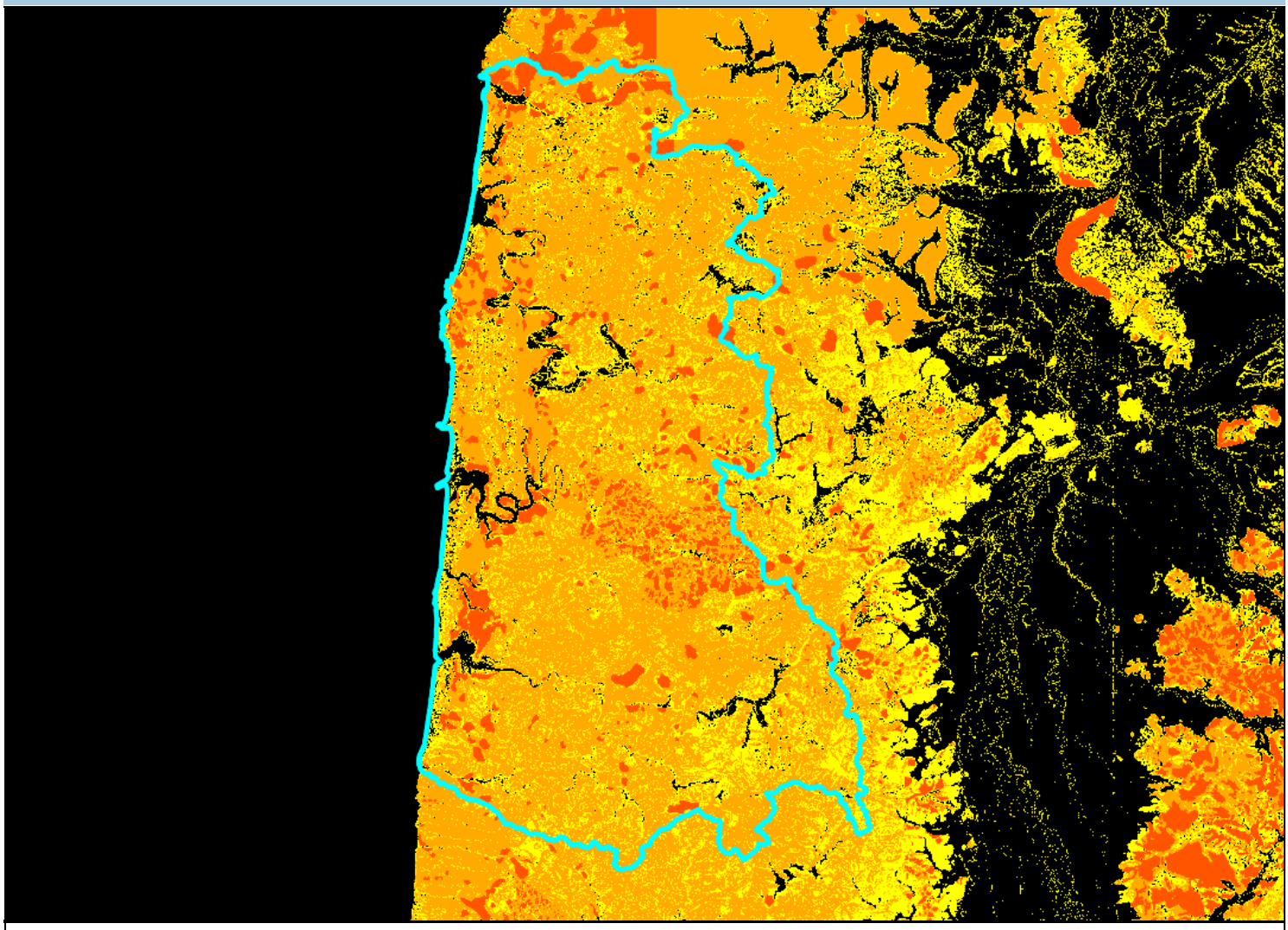
Fire History Perimeters



- Mid-Coast Planning Area
- Interagency Fire Perimeter History (through 2020)

The national fire history perimeter data layer of conglomerated Agency Authoratative perimeters was developed in support of the WFDSS application and wildfire decision support for the 2021 fire season. The layer encompasses the final fire perimeters datasets of the USDA Forest Service, US Department of Interior Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Fish and Wildlife Service, and National Park Service, the Alaska Interagency Fire Center, and CalFire. Perimeters are included thru the 2020 fire season. Requirements for fire perimeter inclusion, such as minimum acreage requirements, are set by the contributing agencies.

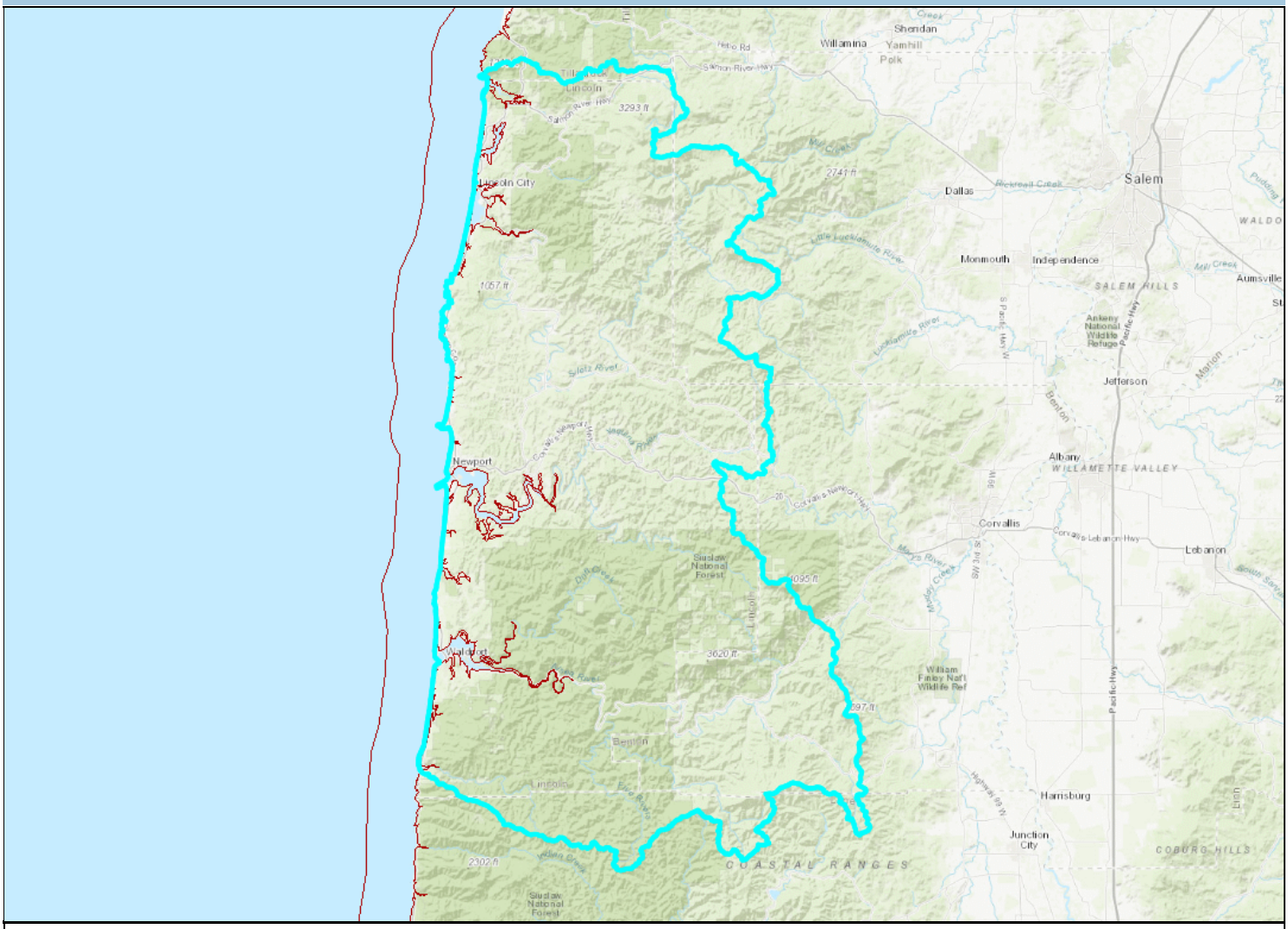
Landslide Susceptibility



- Mid-Coast Planning Area
- Low - Landsliding Unlikely
- Moderate - Landsliding Possible
- High - Landsliding Likely
- Very High - Existing Landslide

This layer provides landslide hazard information for regional planning and can be used to identify areas where more detailed landslide mapping is needed. For more information go to: DOGAMI

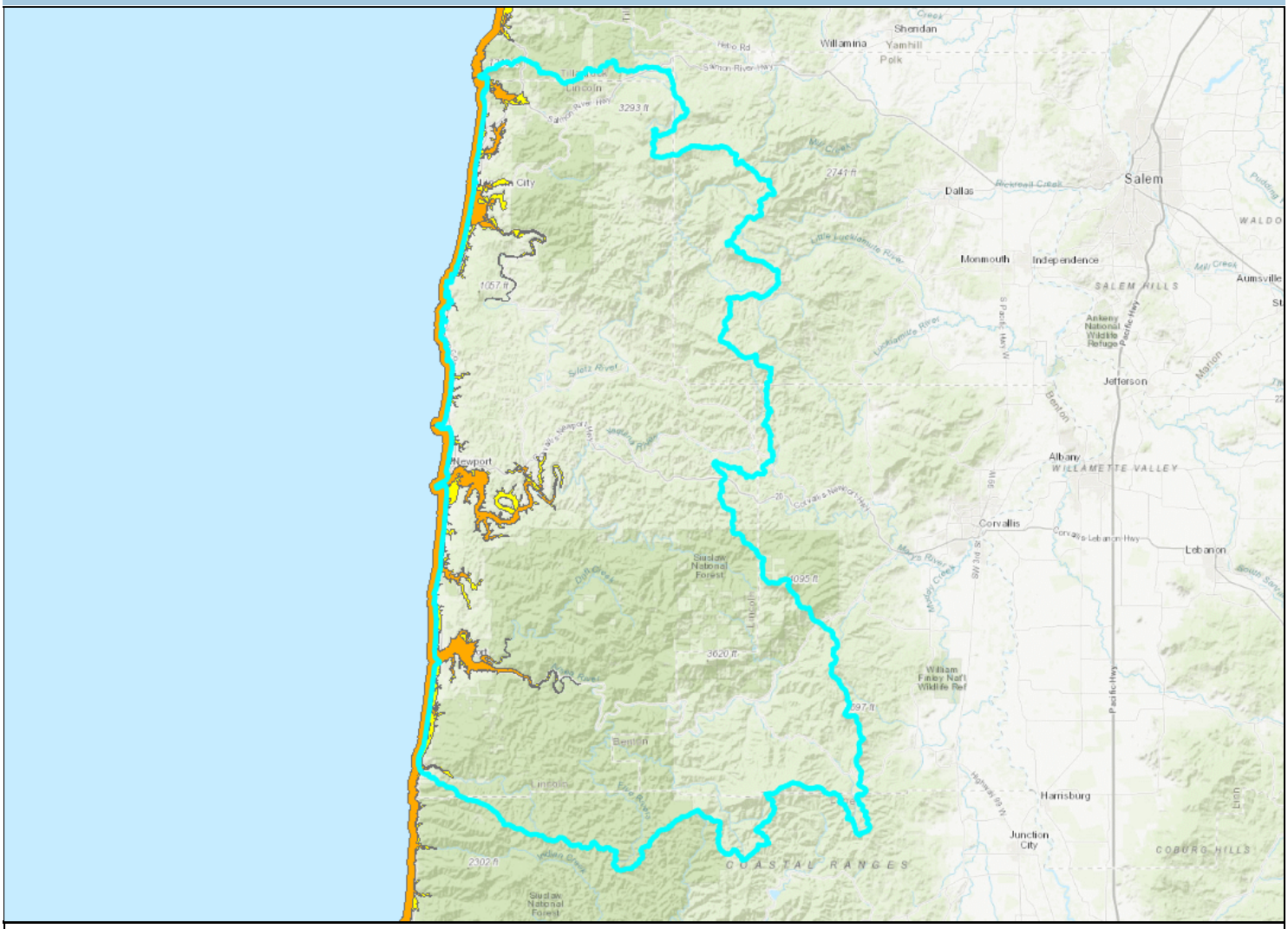
Tsunami Regulatory Line



- Mid-Coast Planning Area
- Tsunami Regulatory Line SB379

This data release provides digital versions of Oregon's tsunami regulatory line and supplemental georeferenced digital scans of the official regulatory paper maps. In 1995 the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) created the official tsunami regulatory maps for implementing Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 455.446 and 455.447. These statutes were enacted as a result of Oregon Senate Bill 379 resulting in the commonly used reference "SB 379 maps" and "SB 379 line." The official regulatory line is shown on paper maps published by DOGAMI. These paper maps depict the line in red on a black and white U.S. Geological Survey topographic basemap. GIS users often need to show a non-regulatory version on maps or to use a polygon version for GIS analysis. DOGAMI has created an unofficial but accurate vector line and polygon version of the regulatory line, and this publication makes those data available.

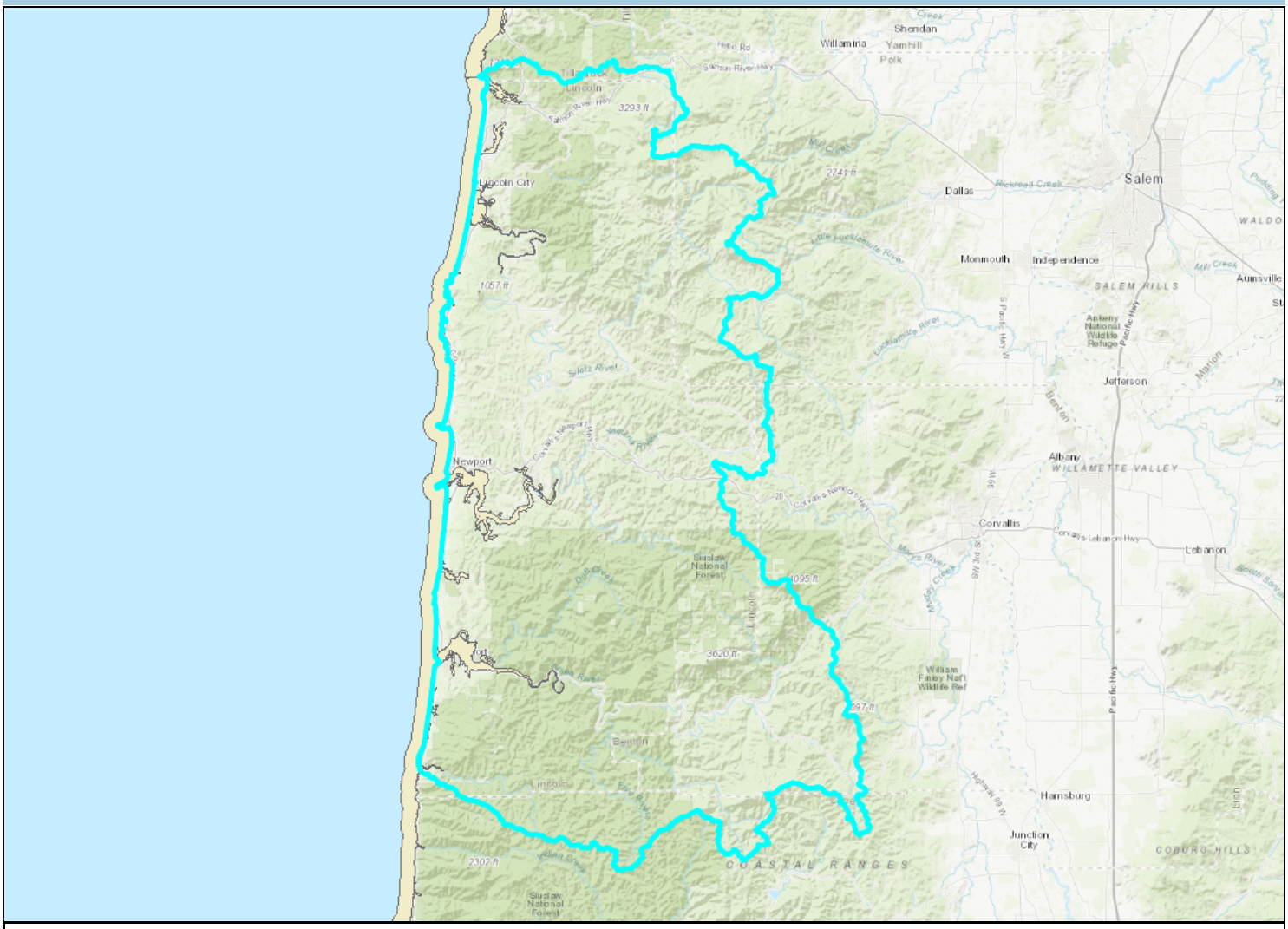
Tsunami Evacuation Zones



- Mid-Coast Planning Area
- Distant
- Local

The evacuation zones are the local and distant tsunami scenarios shown on the tsunami evacuation brochures which can be found on the Oregon Tsunami Clearinghouse web site: www.oregontsunami.org The local tsunami evacuation zone is equal to the XXL tsunami scenario. The distant tsunami evacuation zone is equal to the AKMax tsunami scenario. DOGAMI modeled 7 tsunami scenarios altogether; 5 local tsunami events (S, M, L, XL, and XXL) and 2 distant tsunami events (AK64 and AKMax). These are the worst case scenarios for a local and distant earthquake/tsunami event. These polygons represent the evacuation zones for the entire Oregon coast.All 7 tsunami scenarios, along with a text report and other supplemental files, can be found in DOGAMI publication: OFR O-13-19, Summary of Tsunami Hazard Data for Oregon.(DOGAMI, 2013)

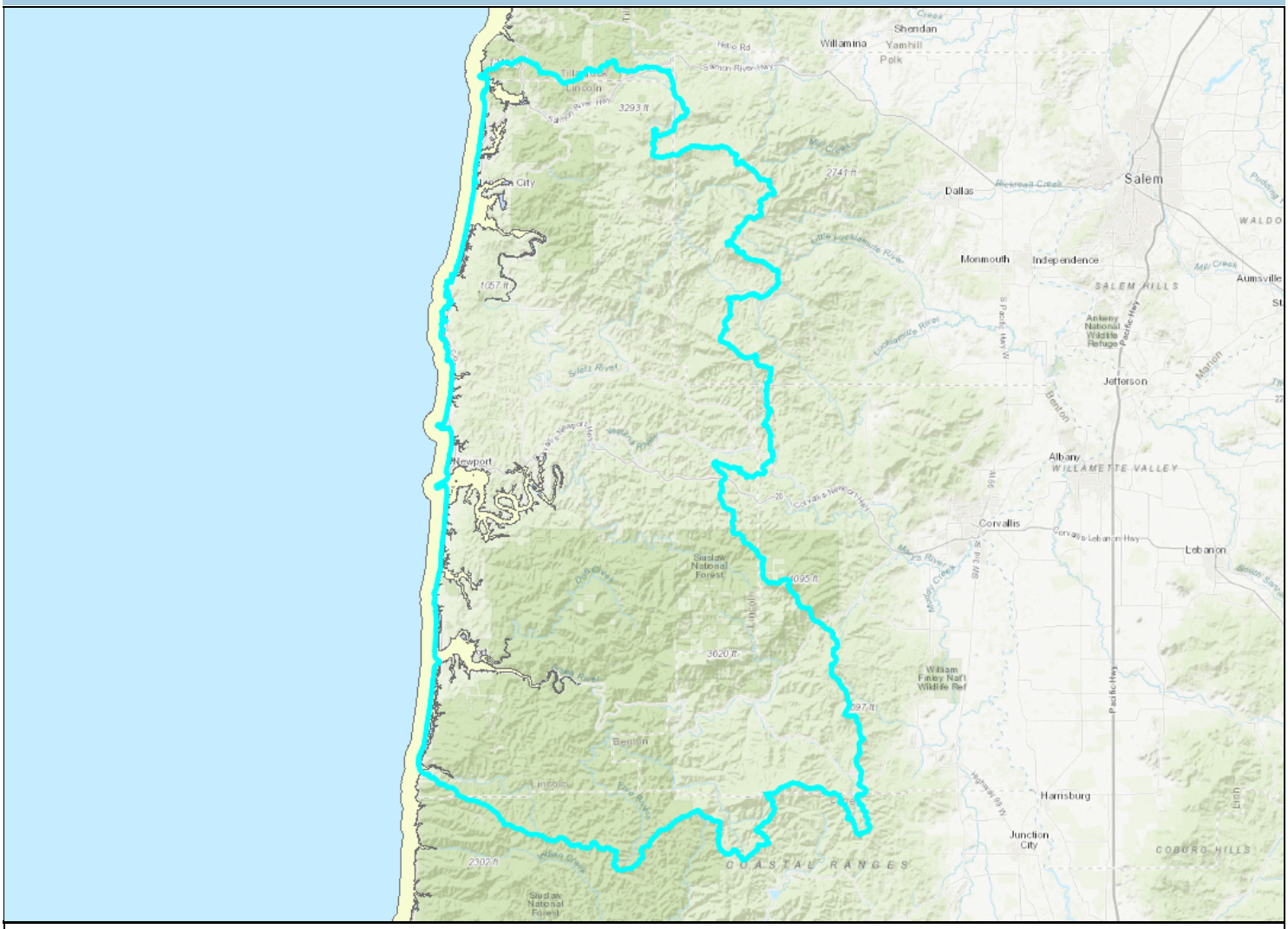
Tsunami Scenarios (Distant Source)



- Mid-Coast Planning Area
- Statewide AK64 Tsunami Inundation Scenario
- Statewide AKMAX Tsunami Inundation Scenario

DOGAMI scientists modeled tsunami scenarios for local-source (Cascadia Subduction Zone, or CSZ) and for distant-source (Gulf of Alaska subduction zone) tsunamis. For distant-source earthquakes, DOGAMI scientists modeled two inundation scenarios: one simulates the 1964 Alaska magnitude 9.2 earthquake and tsunami (AK64); the other simulates a hypothetical maximum considered Alaska tsunami from a magnitude ~9.2 event with more seafloor uplift and positioned to focus tsunamis at the Oregon coast (AKMAX). (DOGAMI Fact Sheet FS-013, Tsunami Inundation and Evacuation Maps for Oregon, 2013)(DOGAMI, 2013

Tsunami Scenarios (Near Source)



- Mid-Coast Planning Area
- Statewide L Tsunami Inundation Scenario
- Statewide M Tsunami Inundation Scenario
- Statewide SM Tsunami Inundation Scenario
- Statewide XL Tsunami Inundation Scenario
- Statewide XXL Tsunami Inundation Scenario

DOGAMI scientists modeled tsunami scenarios for local-source (Cascadia Subduction Zone, or CSZ) and for distant-source (Gulf of Alaska subduction zone) tsunamis. CSZ scenarios can show a wide range of inundation in the same area. To make it easier to understand CSZ inundation scenarios for different earthquake sizes, the sizes are labeled like T-shirts: small (SM: magnitude ~8.7), medium (M: magnitude ~8.9), large (L: magnitude ~9.0), extra-large (XL: magnitude ~9.1), and extra extra-large (XXL: magnitude ~9.1). (DOGAMI Fact Sheet FS-013, Tsunami Inundation and Evacuation Maps for Oregon, 2013)(DOGAMI, 2013

Sources

Data Layer	Description	Links
Key Rivers and Streams (Order greater than 4)	Rivers and streams were queried out of the NHD Plus HR and then dissolved the feature segments into one feature for use in this tool. Streams and rivers with a stream order greater than 4 were pulled out to highlight key waterways.	Metadata
NHDWaterbody		Service
Counties	This theme shows line and polygon representation of the jurisdictional and cartographic county perimeters for Oregon.	Service Metadata Download
City Limits	This data represents the State of Oregon city limit boundaries. Each city limit is defined as a continuous area within the statutory boundary of an incorporated city, which is the smallest subdivision of an annexed area. It is represented as spatial data (polygon with label point).	Service Metadata Download
Urban Growth Boundaries	This data layer is an element of the Oregon GIS Framework. This theme delineates Urban Growth Boundaries (UGBs) in the state of Oregon. Oregon land use laws limit development outside of urban growth boundaries. The line work was created by various sources including the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD), the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT), Metro Regional Council of Governments (Metro), county and city GIS departments, and the Oregon Department of Administrative Services - Geospatial Enterprise Office (DAS-GEO).Urban growth boundaries (UGBs) are lines drawn on planning and zoning maps to show where a city expects to experience growth for the next 20 years. UGBs were established under Oregon Statewide Planning Goals in 1973 by the Oregon State Legislature (Senate Bill 100). Goal 14 specifically deals with UGBs (OAR 660-15-0000(4)). Other specific ORS that relate to the designation and delineation of UGBs are: 197.626 Expanding urban growth boundary and designating urban reserve area subject to periodic review. A city with a population of 2,500 or more within its urban growth boundary that amends the urban growth boundary to include more than 50 acres or that designates urban reserve areas under ORS 195.145 shall submit the amendment or designation to the Land Conservation and Development Commission in the manner provided for periodic review under ORS 197.628 to 197.650. [1999 c.622 §14; 2001 c.672 §10]and 197.628 Periodic review; policy; conditions that indicate need for periodic review.(1) It is the policy of the State of Oregon to require the periodic review of comprehensive plans and land use regulations in order to respond to changes in local, regional and state conditions to ensure that the plans and regulations remain in compliance with the statewide planning goals adopted pursuant to ORS 197.230, and to ensure that the plans and regulations make adequate provision for needed housing, employment, transportation and public facilities and services. Determining UGBs in Oregon is done based on input from city and county governments. Such special districts as public safety and utilities also participate because they provide important services. Local citizens and other interested people also provide input at public hearings, and by voting. After local governments determine the UGB, they submit a Post Acknowledgement Plan Amendment and the state Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) reviews it for consistency with Goal 14. As part of this process jurisdictions send GIS files to DLCD highlighting the amended area. UGBs that are currently in the appeal process at the time of publication are not included. The effDate attribute is populated to indicate the data version and year in which the UGB was updated. UGB amendments are verified with DLCD's Post Acknowledgement Plan Amendment (PAPA) database to ensure that all UGB updates reported to DLCD have been included in this data. In 2018 DLCD acknowledged amendments to the following UGBs: Coburg, Donald, Gervais, Medford and Sutherlin.	Service Metadata Download
Rivers Streams and Coastline Assessment Unit Status	The federal Clean Water Act requires Oregon to report on the quality of its surface waters every two years. Oregon surface waters are assessed to determine if they contain pollutants at levels that exceed protective water quality standards. The result of these analyses and conclusions is called the "Integrated Report" because it combines the requirements of Clean Water Act section 305(b) to develop a status report and the section 303(d) requirement to develop a list of impaired waters. The Integrated Report categorizes all assessed waterbodies. Oregon Department of Environmental Quality used water quality data to evaluate the most common beneficial uses, such as aquatic life, drinking water or recreation. Waterbodies that exceed protective water quality standards are identified as impaired, (which is also referred to as the "303(d) List"). Identifying a waterbody as impaired initiates the prioritization and development of a Total Maximum Daily Load. (DEQ, 2020)	Service Metadata Download
Populated Place Names	This point theme shows the location of populated places in the state of Oregon as derived from the 1:24,000 GNIS theme.	Service
	The federal Clean Water Act requires Oregon to report on the quality of its surface waters every two years. Oregon surface waters are assessed to determine if they contain pollutants at levels that exceed protective water quality	

Impaired Rivers Streams and Coastline	standards. The result of these analyses and conclusions is called the “Integrated Report” because it combines the requirements of Clean Water Act section 305(b) to develop a status report and the section 303(d) requirement to develop a list of impaired waters. The Integrated Report categorizes all assessed waterbodies. Oregon Department of Environmental Quality used water quality data to evaluate the most common beneficial uses, such as aquatic life, drinking water or recreation. Waterbodies that exceed protective water quality standards are identified as impaired, (which is also referred to as the “303(d) List”). Identifying a waterbody as impaired initiates the prioritization and development of a Total Maximum Daily Load. (DEQ, 2020)	Service Metadata Download
Waterbody Assessment Unit Status	The federal Clean Water Act requires Oregon to report on the quality of its surface waters every two years. Oregon surface waters are assessed to determine if they contain pollutants at levels that exceed protective water quality standards. The result of these analyses and conclusions is called the “Integrated Report” because it combines the requirements of Clean Water Act section 305(b) to develop a status report and the section 303(d) requirement to develop a list of impaired waters. The Integrated Report categorizes all assessed waterbodies. Oregon Department of Environmental Quality used water quality data to evaluate the most common beneficial uses, such as aquatic life, drinking water or recreation. Waterbodies that exceed protective water quality standards are identified as impaired, (which is also referred to as the “303(d) List”). Identifying a waterbody as impaired initiates the prioritization and development of a Total Maximum Daily Load. (DEQ, 2020)	Service Metadata Download
Impaired Waterbodies	The federal Clean Water Act requires Oregon to report on the quality of its surface waters every two years. Oregon surface waters are assessed to determine if they contain pollutants at levels that exceed protective water quality standards. The result of these analyses and conclusions is called the “Integrated Report” because it combines the requirements of Clean Water Act section 305(b) to develop a status report and the section 303(d) requirement to develop a list of impaired waters. The Integrated Report categorizes all assessed waterbodies. Oregon Department of Environmental Quality used water quality data to evaluate the most common beneficial uses, such as aquatic life, drinking water or recreation. Waterbodies that exceed protective water quality standards are identified as impaired, (which is also referred to as the “303(d) List”). Identifying a waterbody as impaired initiates the prioritization and development of a Total Maximum Daily Load. (DEQ, 2020)	Service Metadata Download
Active Gaging Stations	The Water Resources Department operates more than 200 stream these gages are operated as near real-time. These gages transmit downloaded to the Department’s database where it is processed information from another 225 gages operated by the USGS website.	Service Metadata
January		Service
January Precipitation 30yr Avg		Service
February		Service
February Precipitation 30yr Avg		Service
March		Service
March Precipitation 30yr Avg		Service
April		Service
April Precipitation 30yr Avg		Service
May		Service
May Precipitation 30yr Avg		Service
June		Service

June Precipitation 30yr Avg		Service
July		Service
July Precipitation 30yr Avg		Service
August		Service
August Precipitation 30yr Avg		Service
September		Service
September Precipitation 30yr Avg		Service
October		Service
October Precipitation 30yr Avg		Service
November		Service
November Precipitation 30yr Avg		Service
December		Service
December Precipitation 30yr Avg		Service
Water Use by County	USGS water use data downloaded from: https://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis/wuCounty boundary metadata: https://spatialdata.oregonexplorer.info/geoportal/details;id=361c06fee9de4e24a72e280fb386a771	Service
Points of Diversion - Recreation	Water rights displayed by use: Recreation, Fish, Wildlife, Instream, Misc., Agriculture, Livestock, etc.	Service
Points of Diversion - Fish	Water rights displayed by use: Recreation, Fish, Wildlife, Instream, Misc., Agriculture, Livestock, etc.	Service
Points of Diversion - Wildlife	Water rights displayed by use: Recreation, Fish, Wildlife, Instream, Misc., Agriculture, Livestock, etc.	Service
Points of Diversion - Instream	Water rights displayed by use: Recreation, Fish, Wildlife, Instream, Misc., Agriculture, Livestock, etc.	Service
Points of Diversion - Misc.	Water rights displayed by use: Recreation, Fish, Wildlife, Instream, Misc., Agriculture, Livestock, etc.	Service
Points of Diversion - Agriculture	Water rights displayed by use: Recreation, Fish, Wildlife, Instream, Misc., Agriculture, Livestock, etc.	Service
Points of Diversion - Livestock	Water rights displayed by use: Recreation, Fish, Wildlife, Instream, Misc., Agriculture, Livestock, etc.	Service
Points of Diversion - Irrigation	Water rights displayed by use: Recreation, Fish, Wildlife, Instream, Misc., Agriculture, Livestock, etc.	Service
Points of Diversion - Mining	Water rights displayed by use: Recreation, Fish, Wildlife, Instream, Misc., Agriculture, Livestock, etc.	Service
Points of Diversion - Power	Water rights displayed by use: Recreation, Fish, Wildlife, Instream, Misc., Agriculture, Livestock, etc.	Service
Points of Diversion - Commercial	Water rights displayed by use: Recreation, Fish, Wildlife, Instream, Misc., Agriculture, Livestock, etc.	Service

Points of Diversion - Domestic	Water rights displayed by use: Recreation, Fish, Wildlife, Instream, Misc., Agriculture, Livestock, etc.	Service
Rivers and Streams and Coastline Count of Impaired Pollutants	The federal Clean Water Act requires Oregon to report on the quality of its surface waters every two years. Oregon surface waters are assessed to determine if they contain pollutants at levels that exceed protective water quality standards. The result of these analyses and conclusions is called the "Integrated Report" because it combines the requirements of Clean Water Act section 305(b) to develop a status report and the section 303(d) requirement to develop a list of impaired waters. The Integrated Report categorizes all assessed waterbodies. Oregon Department of Environmental Quality used water quality data to evaluate the most common beneficial uses, such as aquatic life, drinking water or recreation. Waterbodies that exceed protective water quality standards are identified as impaired, (which is also referred to as the "303(d) List"). Identifying a waterbody as impaired initiates the prioritization and development of a Total Maximum Daily Load. (DEQ, 2020)	Service Metadata Download
Waterbody Count of Impaired Pollutants	The federal Clean Water Act requires Oregon to report on the quality of its surface waters every two years. Oregon surface waters are assessed to determine if they contain pollutants at levels that exceed protective water quality standards. The result of these analyses and conclusions is called the "Integrated Report" because it combines the requirements of Clean Water Act section 305(b) to develop a status report and the section 303(d) requirement to develop a list of impaired waters. The Integrated Report categorizes all assessed waterbodies. Oregon Department of Environmental Quality used water quality data to evaluate the most common beneficial uses, such as aquatic life, drinking water or recreation. Waterbodies that exceed protective water quality standards are identified as impaired, (which is also referred to as the "303(d) List"). Identifying a waterbody as impaired initiates the prioritization and development of a Total Maximum Daily Load. (DEQ, 2020)	Service Metadata Download
Man-made Fish Passage Barriers	The Oregon Fish Passage Barrier Data Standard (OFPBDS) dataset contains barriers to fish passage in Oregon watercourses. Barriers include the following types of natural or artificial structures: bridges, cascades, culverts, dams, debris jams, fords, natural falls, tide gates, and weirs. The OFPBDS dataset does not include structures which are not associated with in-stream features (such as dikes, levees or berms). Barriers are structures which do, or potentially may, impede fish movement and migration. Barriers can be known to cause complete or partial blockage to fish passage, or they can be completely passable, or they may have an unknown passage status. This dataset complies with version 1.1 of the OFBPDS data standard. New optional attributes have been added to describe fish passage barrier feature modifications, to describe supplementary information (via a comments field) and also to linear reference the barrier features to the National Hydrography Dataset. The OFPBDS dataset now contains over 40,000 barrier features from 19 separate sources including: Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT), Oregon Department of Water Resources (OWRD), Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF), Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB), Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) US Bureau of Land Management (BLM), US Forest Service, Nez Perce Tribe, Benton SWCD, Washington county, Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership and watershed councils representing the Rogue, Umpqua, Siuslaw, Santiam, Calapooia, Clackamas and Scapoose basins. The Data Steward obtained fish passage barrier data from multiple data originators between 2008 and 2016, collaborated with them to develop inclusion / exclusion criteria and dataset specific crosswalks for converting data from its original data structure to the structure of the OFPBDS. The data were then converted into the OFPBDS format and analyzed for duplication with existing OFPBDS barrier features. Where duplicates were identified, depending upon the scenario, one feature was either chosen over the other or in some cases attributes from different sources are combined. Source information is retained for each feature. The data were then loaded into the OFPBDS database. Barrier features were linear referenced (Framework Hydro only which is outside of the standard) and the corresponding optional attribute elements were populated. The data conversion, duplication reconciliation and linear referencing protocols are documented in the Oregon Fish Passage Barrier Data Management Plan. A separate dataset containing fish passage barrier features that have been completely removed or replaced (e.g. dam removals and culvert replacements) is published simultaneously with the OFPBDS dataset. The OFPBDS database is the most comprehensive compilation of fish passage barrier information in Oregon however, it does NOT represent a complete and current record of every fish passage barrier within the state. Efforts to address deficiencies in data currency, completeness and accuracy are ongoing and are often limited by lack of sufficient resources. Attributes (including key attributes such as fish passage status) are often unknown or incomplete. Consistency in attribution also varies among data originators. Field verification of barrier features and their attributes will be an important component to making this dataset current, comprehensive and accurate. Fish passage status is a key attribute. Many barrier features have an unknown passage status. For other features, the passage status may have changed since it was originally documented. Note that this metadata file is best viewed in ArcCatalog. Documentation for the OFPBDS can be found online at http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/EISPD/GEO/docs/bioscience/OregonFishPassageBarrierDataStandardv1dot1.pdf.	Service
	The Oregon Fish Passage Barrier Data Standard (OFPBDS) dataset contains barriers to fish passage in Oregon watercourses. Barriers include the following types of natural or artificial structures: bridges, cascades, culverts, dams,	

Natural Fish Passage Barriers	debris jams, fords, natural falls, tide gates, and weirs. The OFPBDS dataset does not include structures which are not associated with in-stream features (such as dikes, levees or berms). Barriers are structures which do, or potentially may, impede fish movement and migration. Barriers can be known to cause complete or partial blockage to fish passage, or they can be completely passable, or they may have an unknown passage status. This dataset complies with version 1.1 of the OFBPDS data standard. New optional attributes have been added to describe fish passage barrier feature modifications, to describe supplementary information (via a comments field) and also to linear reference the barrier features to the National Hydrography Dataset. The OFPBDS dataset now contains over 40,000 barrier features from 19 separate sources including: Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT), Oregon Department of Water Resources (OWRD), Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF), Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB), Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) US Bureau of Land Management (BLM), US Forest Service, Nez Perce Tribe, Benton SWCD, Washington county, Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership and watershed councils representing the Rogue, Umpqua, Siuslaw, Santiam, Calapooia, Clackamas and Scapoose basins. The Data Steward obtained fish passage barrier data from multiple data originators between 2008 and 2016, collaborated with them to develop inclusion / exclusion criteria and dataset specific crosswalks for converting data from its original data structure to the structure of the OFPBDS. The data were then converted into the OFPBDS format and analyzed for duplication with existing OFPBDS barrier features. Where duplicates were identified, depending upon the scenario, one feature was either chosen over the other or in some cases attributes from different sources are combined. Source information is retained for each feature. The data were then loaded into the OFPBDS database. Barrier features were linear referenced (Framework Hydro only which is outside of the standard) and the corresponding optional attribute elements were populated. The data conversion, duplication reconciliation and linear referencing protocols are documented in the Oregon Fish Passage Barrier Data Management Plan. A separate dataset containing fish passage barrier features that have been completely removed or replaced (e.g. dam removals and culvert replacements) is published simultaneously with the OFPBDS dataset. The OFPBDS database is the most comprehensive compilation of fish passage barrier information in Oregon however, it does NOT represent a complete and current record of every fish passage barrier within the state. Efforts to address deficiencies in data currency, completeness and accuracy are ongoing and are often limited by lack of sufficient resources. Attributes (including key attributes such as fish passage status) are often unknown or incomplete. Consistency in attribution also varies among data originators. Field verification of barrier features and their attributes will be an important component to making this dataset current, comprehensive and accurate. Fish passage status is a key attribute. Many barrier features have an unknown passage status. For other features, the passage status may have changed since it was originally documented. Note that this metadata file is best viewed in ArcCatalog. Documentation for the OFPBDS can be found online at http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/EISPD/GEO/docs/bioscience/OregonFishPassageBarrierDataStandardv1dot1.pdf.	Service
Unknown Type	The Oregon Fish Passage Barrier Data Standard (OFPBDS) dataset contains barriers to fish passage in Oregon watercourses. Barriers include the following types of natural or artificial structures: bridges, cascades, culverts, dams, debris jams, fords, natural falls, tide gates, and weirs. The OFPBDS dataset does not include structures which are not associated with in-stream features (such as dikes, levees or berms). Barriers are structures which do, or potentially may, impede fish movement and migration. Barriers can be known to cause complete or partial blockage to fish passage, or they can be completely passable, or they may have an unknown passage status. This dataset complies with version 1.1 of the OFBPDS data standard. New optional attributes have been added to describe fish passage barrier feature modifications, to describe supplementary information (via a comments field) and also to linear reference the barrier features to the National Hydrography Dataset. The OFPBDS dataset now contains over 40,000 barrier features from 19 separate sources including: Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT), Oregon Department of Water Resources (OWRD), Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF), Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB), Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) US Bureau of Land Management (BLM), US Forest Service, Nez Perce Tribe, Benton SWCD, Washington county, Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership and watershed councils representing the Rogue, Umpqua, Siuslaw, Santiam, Calapooia, Clackamas and Scapoose basins. The Data Steward obtained fish passage barrier data from multiple data originators between 2008 and 2016, collaborated with them to develop inclusion / exclusion criteria and dataset specific crosswalks for converting data from its original data structure to the structure of the OFPBDS. The data were then converted into the OFPBDS format and analyzed for duplication with existing OFPBDS barrier features. Where duplicates were identified, depending upon the scenario, one feature was either chosen over the other or in some cases attributes from different sources are combined. Source information is retained for each feature. The data were then loaded into the OFPBDS database. Barrier features were linear referenced (Framework Hydro only which is outside of the standard) and the corresponding optional attribute elements were populated. The data conversion, duplication reconciliation and linear referencing protocols are documented in the Oregon Fish Passage Barrier Data Management Plan. A separate dataset containing fish passage barrier features that have been completely removed or replaced (e.g. dam removals and culvert replacements) is published simultaneously with the OFPBDS dataset. The OFPBDS database is the most comprehensive compilation of fish passage barrier information in Oregon however, it does NOT represent a complete and current record of every fish passage barrier within the state. Efforts to address deficiencies in data currency, completeness and accuracy are ongoing and are often limited by lack of sufficient resources. Attributes (including key attributes such as fish passage status) are often unknown or incomplete. Consistency in attribution also varies among data originators. Field verification of barrier features and their attributes will be an important component to making this dataset current, comprehensive and accurate. Fish passage status is a key attribute. Many barrier features have an unknown passage status. For other features, the passage status may have	Service

	changed since it was originally documented. Note that this metadata file is best viewed in ArcCatalog. Documentation for the OFPBDS can be found online at http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/EISPD/GEO/docs/bioscience/OregonFishPassageBarrierDataStandardv1dot1.pdf.	
Tide Gate Inventory (2019)	Tide gate inventory showing locations of known and possible tide gates from existing data sources. Data from the following sources were incorporated into this inventory: Coos Watershed Association, Coquille Watershed Association, The Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership, Oregon Coastal Management Program (Department of Land Conservation and Development) (2011), Nehalem Marine Tillamook Inventory (2001), Umqua & Smith River Estuary Restoration - Tidegate Technical Group, Tillamook Bay National Estuary Project Reconnaissance Survey of Tide Gates in Tillamook Bay Vicinity (1997), and the Oregon Fish Passage Barriers Dataset (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife) (2017). Duplicates were removed, retaining points from the local inventories over the statewide data sources where possible, and locations were manually corrected. Additionally, probable tidegates were identified using 2018 aerial imagery and other supporting data layers by the Institute for Natural Resources and were added to the inventory. (Oregon Tide Gate Parternship, 2019)	Service Metadata Download
Large Dams (OWRD)	Large dams are defined by a dam height >= 10 feet and storage of >= 9.2 acre feet. These larger dams are within the juristiction of Oregon Water Resource Department. Large dams that are not managed by OWRD are considered 'Non-Fee Dams' (apply_fee = 'NO') (OWRD, 2020)	Service Metadata
Non-Federal Dams	Non-Federal Dams from the Oregon Fish Passage Barriers Dataset (ODFW, 2019)	Service Metadata Download
100 Year Flood	(1% Annual Chance Flood, Base Flood, Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)): “The flood having a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year; also known as the base flood The 1-percent annual chance flood, which is the standard used by most Federal and state agencies, is used by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) as the standard for floodplain management and to determine the need for flood insurance. A structure located within a special flood hazard area (SFHA) shown on an NFIP map has a 26 percent chance of suffering flood damage during the term of a 30-year mortgage” (FEMA, 2003). (Data: FEMA, 2020)	Service Download Metadata
500 Year Flood	(0.2% Annual Chance Flood): “This is the boundary of the flood that has a 0.2-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Officially termed the 0.2-percent annual chance floodplain “In moderate- to low-risk areas, the risk of flooding is reduced but not completely removed. These areas submit more than 20 percent of National Flood Insurance Program claims and receive one-third of Federal disaster assistance for flooding. Flood insurance isn't federally required in moderate- to low-risk areas, but it is recommended for all property owners and renters. They are shown on flood maps as zones beginning with the letters 'B', 'C' or 'X' (or a shaded X)” (FloodSmart.gov, 2016)”. (Data: FEMA, 2020)	Service Download Metadata
Tsunami Regulatory Line SB379	This data release provides digital versions of Oregon’s tsunami regulatory line and supplemental georeferenced digital scans of the official regulatory paper maps. In 1995 the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) created the official tsunami regulatory maps for implementing Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 455.446 and 455.447. These statutes were enacted as a result of Oregon Senate Bill 379 resulting in the commonly used reference “SB 379 maps” and “SB 379 line.” The official regulatory line is shown on paper maps published by DOGAMI. These paper maps depict the line in red on a black and white U.S. Geological Survey topographic basemap. GIS users often need to show a non-regulatory version on maps or to use a polygon version for GIS analysis. DOGAMI has created an unofficial but accurate vector line and polygon version of the regulatory line, and this publication makes those data available.	Service Metadata Download
Tsunami Evacuation Zones	The evacuation zones are the local and distant tsunami scenarios shown on the tsunami evacuation brochures which can be found on the Oregon Tsunami Clearinghouse web site: www.oregontsunami.org The local tsunami evacuation zone is equal to the XXL tsunami scenario. The distant tsunami evacuation zone is equal to the AKMax tsunami scenario. DOGAMI modeled 7 tsunami scenarios altogether; 5 local tsunami events (S, M, L, XL, and XXL) and 2 distant tsunami events (AK64 and AKMax). These are the worst case scenarios for a local and distant earthquake/tsunami event. These polygons represent the evacuation zones for the entire Oregon coast.All 7 tsunami scenarios, along with a text report and other supplemental files, can be found in DOGAMI publication: OFR O-13-19, Summary of Tsunami Hazard Data for Oregon. (DOGAMI, 2013)	Service Metadata Download
	DOGAMI scientists modeled tsunami scenarios for local-source (Cascadia Subduction Zone, or CSZ) and for distant-	

Statewide AK64 Tsunami Inundation Scenario	source (Gulf of Alaska subduction zone) tsunamis. CSZ scenarios can show a wide range of inundation in the same area. To make it easier to understand CSZ inundation scenarios for different earthquake sizes, the sizes are labeled like T-shirts: small (SM: magnitude ~8.7), medium (M: magnitude ~8.9), large (L: magnitude ~9.0), extra-large (XL: magnitude ~9.1), and extra extra-large (XXL: magnitude ~9.1). For distant-source earthquakes, DOGAMI scientists modeled two inundation scenarios: one simulates the 1964 Alaska magnitude 9.2 earthquake and tsunami (AK64); the other simulates a hypothetical maximum considered Alaska tsunami from a magnitude ~9.2 event with more seafloor uplift and positioned to focus tsunamis at the Oregon coast (AKMAX). (DOGAMI Fact Sheet FS-013, Tsunami Inundation and Evacuation Maps for Oregon, 2013) (DOGAMI, 2013)	Metadata Download
Statewide AKMAX Tsunami Inundation Scenario	DOGAMI scientists modeled tsunami scenarios for local-source (Cascadia Subduction Zone, or CSZ) and for distant-source (Gulf of Alaska subduction zone) tsunamis. CSZ scenarios can show a wide range of inundation in the same area. To make it easier to understand CSZ inundation scenarios for different earthquake sizes, the sizes are labeled like T-shirts: small (SM: magnitude ~8.7), medium (M: magnitude ~8.9), large (L: magnitude ~9.0), extra-large (XL: magnitude ~9.1), and extra extra-large (XXL: magnitude ~9.1). For distant-source earthquakes, DOGAMI scientists modeled two inundation scenarios: one simulates the 1964 Alaska magnitude 9.2 earthquake and tsunami (AK64); the other simulates a hypothetical maximum considered Alaska tsunami from a magnitude ~9.2 event with more seafloor uplift and positioned to focus tsunamis at the Oregon coast (AKMAX). (DOGAMI Fact Sheet FS-013, Tsunami Inundation and Evacuation Maps for Oregon, 2013) (DOGAMI, 2013)	Metadata Download
Statewide L Tsunami Inundation Scenario	DOGAMI scientists modeled tsunami scenarios for local-source (Cascadia Subduction Zone, or CSZ) and for distant-source (Gulf of Alaska subduction zone) tsunamis. CSZ scenarios can show a wide range of inundation in the same area. To make it easier to understand CSZ inundation scenarios for different earthquake sizes, the sizes are labeled like T-shirts: small (SM: magnitude ~8.7), medium (M: magnitude ~8.9), large (L: magnitude ~9.0), extra-large (XL: magnitude ~9.1), and extra extra-large (XXL: magnitude ~9.1). For distant-source earthquakes, DOGAMI scientists modeled two inundation scenarios: one simulates the 1964 Alaska magnitude 9.2 earthquake and tsunami (AK64); the other simulates a hypothetical maximum considered Alaska tsunami from a magnitude ~9.2 event with more seafloor uplift and positioned to focus tsunamis at the Oregon coast (AKMAX). (DOGAMI Fact Sheet FS-013, Tsunami Inundation and Evacuation Maps for Oregon, 2013) (DOGAMI, 2013)	Metadata Download
Statewide M Tsunami Inundation Scenario	DOGAMI scientists modeled tsunami scenarios for local-source (Cascadia Subduction Zone, or CSZ) and for distant-source (Gulf of Alaska subduction zone) tsunamis. CSZ scenarios can show a wide range of inundation in the same area. To make it easier to understand CSZ inundation scenarios for different earthquake sizes, the sizes are labeled like T-shirts: small (SM: magnitude ~8.7), medium (M: magnitude ~8.9), large (L: magnitude ~9.0), extra-large (XL: magnitude ~9.1), and extra extra-large (XXL: magnitude ~9.1). For distant-source earthquakes, DOGAMI scientists modeled two inundation scenarios: one simulates the 1964 Alaska magnitude 9.2 earthquake and tsunami (AK64); the other simulates a hypothetical maximum considered Alaska tsunami from a magnitude ~9.2 event with more seafloor uplift and positioned to focus tsunamis at the Oregon coast (AKMAX). (DOGAMI Fact Sheet FS-013, Tsunami Inundation and Evacuation Maps for Oregon, 2013) (DOGAMI, 2013)	Metadata Download
Statewide SM Tsunami Inundation Scenario	DOGAMI scientists modeled tsunami scenarios for local-source (Cascadia Subduction Zone, or CSZ) and for distant-source (Gulf of Alaska subduction zone) tsunamis. CSZ scenarios can show a wide range of inundation in the same area. To make it easier to understand CSZ inundation scenarios for different earthquake sizes, the sizes are labeled like T-shirts: small (SM: magnitude ~8.7), medium (M: magnitude ~8.9), large (L: magnitude ~9.0), extra-large (XL: magnitude ~9.1), and extra extra-large (XXL: magnitude ~9.1). For distant-source earthquakes, DOGAMI scientists modeled two inundation scenarios: one simulates the 1964 Alaska magnitude 9.2 earthquake and tsunami (AK64); the other simulates a hypothetical maximum considered Alaska tsunami from a magnitude ~9.2 event with more seafloor uplift and positioned to focus tsunamis at the Oregon coast (AKMAX). (DOGAMI Fact Sheet FS-013, Tsunami Inundation and Evacuation Maps for Oregon, 2013) (DOGAMI, 2013)	Metadata Download
Statewide XL Tsunami Inundation Scenario	DOGAMI scientists modeled tsunami scenarios for local-source (Cascadia Subduction Zone, or CSZ) and for distant-source (Gulf of Alaska subduction zone) tsunamis. CSZ scenarios can show a wide range of inundation in the same area. To make it easier to understand CSZ inundation scenarios for different earthquake sizes, the sizes are labeled like T-shirts: small (SM: magnitude ~8.7), medium (M: magnitude ~8.9), large (L: magnitude ~9.0), extra-large (XL: magnitude ~9.1), and extra extra-large (XXL: magnitude ~9.1). For distant-source earthquakes, DOGAMI scientists modeled two inundation scenarios: one simulates the 1964 Alaska magnitude 9.2 earthquake and tsunami (AK64); the other simulates a hypothetical maximum considered Alaska tsunami from a magnitude ~9.2 event with more seafloor uplift and positioned to focus tsunamis at the Oregon coast (AKMAX). (DOGAMI Fact Sheet FS-013, Tsunami	Metadata Download

	Inundation and Evacuation Maps for Oregon, 2013) (DOGAMI, 2013)	
Statewide XXL Tsunami Inundation Scenario	DOGAMI scientists modeled tsunami scenarios for local-source (Cascadia Subduction Zone, or CSZ) and for distant-source (Gulf of Alaska subduction zone) tsunamis. CSZ scenarios can show a wide range of inundation in the same area. To make it easier to understand CSZ inundation scenarios for different earthquake sizes, the sizes are labeled like T-shirts: small (SM: magnitude ~8.7), medium (M: magnitude ~8.9), large (L: magnitude ~9.0), extra-large (XL: magnitude ~9.1), and extra extra-large (XXL: magnitude ~9.1). For distant-source earthquakes, DOGAMI scientists modeled two inundation scenarios: one simulates the 1964 Alaska magnitude 9.2 earthquake and tsunami (AK64); the other simulates a hypothetical maximum considered Alaska tsunami from a magnitude ~9.2 event with more seafloor uplift and positioned to focus tsunamis at the Oregon coast (AKMAX). (DOGAMI Fact Sheet FS-013, Tsunami Inundation and Evacuation Maps for Oregon, 2013) (DOGAMI, 2013)	Metadata Download
Deposits	This feature class consists of polygons delineating landslide deposits (including debris flow fans and talus extent).	Service Metadata Download
Landslide Susceptibility		Service
Overall Wildfire Risk	Overall Wildfire Risk is the product of the likelihood and consequence of wildfire on all mapped highly valued resources and assets combined: critical infrastructure, developed recreation, housing unit density, seed orchards, sawmills, historic structures, timber, municipal watersheds, vegetation condition, and terrestrial and aquatic wildlife habitat.**This dataset considers the likelihood of wildfire >250 acres (likelihood of burning), the susceptibility of resources and assets to wildfire of different intensities, and the likelihood of those intensities.** The data values reflect a range of impacts from a very high negative value, where wildfire is detrimental to one or more resources or assets (for example, structures, infrastructure, early seral stage and/or sensitive forests), to positive, where wildfire will produce an overall benefit (for example, vegetation condition/forest health, wildlife habitat). Be aware that conditions vary widely with local topography, fuels, and weather, especially local winds. In all areas, under warm, dry, windy, and drought conditions, expect higher likelihood of fire starts, higher flame lengths/fire intensities, more ember activity, a wildfire more difficult to control, and more severe fire effects and impacts. **Benefit:** Wildfire risk is beneficial, overall, for mapped resources and assets combined (for example, the cumulative value is positive, typically due to beneficial effects on forest health/vegetation condition and/or wildlife habitat). Benefit represents 0-14.5th percentile of positive values on the landscape. **Low Benefit:** Wildfire risk is slightly beneficial for mapped resources and assets combined (for example, forest health/vegetation condition, wildlife habitat), producing a 'fuel treatment effect' at very low flame lengths. Benefit represents 14.5 to 29th percentile of positive values on the landscape. **Low:** Wildfire risk is low to all mapped resources and assets combined: critical infrastructure, developed recreation, housing unit density, seed orchards, sawmills, historic structures, timber, municipal watersheds, vegetation condition, and terrestrial and aquatic wildlife habitat. Low represents the 29th to 50th percentile of values across the landscape. **Moderate:** Wildfire risk is moderate to all mapped resources and assets combined: critical infrastructure, developed recreation, housing unit density, seed orchards, sawmills, historic structures, timber, municipal watersheds, vegetation condition, and terrestrial and aquatic wildlife habitat. Moderate represents the 50th to 80th percentile of values across the landscape. **High:** Wildfire risk is high to all mapped resources and assets combined: critical infrastructure, developed recreation, housing unit density, seed orchards, sawmills, historic structures, timber, municipal watersheds, vegetation condition, and terrestrial and aquatic wildlife habitat. High represents the 80th to 95th percentile of values across the landscape. **Very High:** Wildfire risk is very high to all mapped resources and assets combined: critical infrastructure, powerlines, developed recreation, housing unit density, timber, municipal watersheds, vegetation condition, and terrestrial and aquatic wildlife habitat. Very High represents the top 5 percent of values across the landscape. (Pacific Northwest Quantitative Wildfire Risk Assessment, USFS, 2018. Full Layer Name: _Total_eNVC)	Metadata
	These hazard zones represent areas of low to very high (active) erosion of beach or dune sediments by wave action, tidal currents, or drainage. Oregon residents who own structures on or near a beach or bluff should be aware of this hazard and its potential impact. NO DATA denotes coastal areas not mapped. Coastal Erosion Data Limitations and Notes for zones along bluff-backed shorelines: Erosion rates used to estimate widths of hazard zones are based on	

Very High (Active) Hazard Zone	interpretation of relatively short historical series of aerial photography (1939 to present) and very limited lidar data acquired before 2008. Photos were georeferenced but not necessarily orthorectified and spatial locations may have considerable error. Low hazard zones incorporate hypothetical landslide block failures assumed to fail in the event of a M9 Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake. This may or may not happen. The moderate hazard zone is simply defined by half the distance between the high and low hazard zones for bluff-backed shorelines. Coastal erosion hazard zones have not been created for Lane, Douglas, and Coos Counties, and only partial data coverage exists for Curry County. For more detailed information, please see the following DOGAMI Publications used to create this hazard data layer: OFR O-01-03 (Tillamook County: Cascade Head to Cape Falcon); OFR O-01-04 (Clatsop County: Gearhart to Ft. Stevens); OFR O-04-09 (Lincoln County: Cascade Head to Seal Rock); OFR O-04-20 (Curry County: Sisters Rocks to North Gold Beach); OFR O-07-03 (Lincoln County: Seal Rock to Cape Perpetua); and OFR O-09-06 (Clatsop County: Seaside to Cape Falcon). More information: OregonGeology.org/CoastalHazards	Metadata
High Hazard Zone	These hazard zones represent areas of low to very high (active) erosion of beach or dune sediments by wave action, tidal currents, or drainage. Oregon residents who own structures on or near a beach or bluff should be aware of this hazard and its potential impact. NO DATA denotes coastal areas not mapped. Coastal Erosion Data Limitations and Notes for zones along bluff-backed shorelines: Erosion rates used to estimate widths of hazard zones are based on interpretation of relatively short historical series of aerial photography (1939 to present) and very limited lidar data acquired before 2008. Photos were georeferenced but not necessarily orthorectified and spatial locations may have considerable error. Low hazard zones incorporate hypothetical landslide block failures assumed to fail in the event of a M9 Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake. This may or may not happen. The moderate hazard zone is simply defined by half the distance between the high and low hazard zones for bluff-backed shorelines. Coastal erosion hazard zones have not been created for Lane, Douglas, and Coos Counties, and only partial data coverage exists for Curry County. For more detailed information, please see the following DOGAMI Publications used to create this hazard data layer: OFR O-01-03 (Tillamook County: Cascade Head to Cape Falcon); OFR O-01-04 (Clatsop County: Gearhart to Ft. Stevens); OFR O-04-09 (Lincoln County: Cascade Head to Seal Rock); OFR O-04-20 (Curry County: Sisters Rocks to North Gold Beach); OFR O-07-03 (Lincoln County: Seal Rock to Cape Perpetua); and OFR O-09-06 (Clatsop County: Seaside to Cape Falcon). More information: OregonGeology.org/CoastalHazards	Metadata
Moderate Hazard Zone	These hazard zones represent areas of low to very high (active) erosion of beach or dune sediments by wave action, tidal currents, or drainage. Oregon residents who own structures on or near a beach or bluff should be aware of this hazard and its potential impact. NO DATA denotes coastal areas not mapped. Coastal Erosion Data Limitations and Notes for zones along bluff-backed shorelines: Erosion rates used to estimate widths of hazard zones are based on interpretation of relatively short historical series of aerial photography (1939 to present) and very limited lidar data acquired before 2008. Photos were georeferenced but not necessarily orthorectified and spatial locations may have considerable error. Low hazard zones incorporate hypothetical landslide block failures assumed to fail in the event of a M9 Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake. This may or may not happen. The moderate hazard zone is simply defined by half the distance between the high and low hazard zones for bluff-backed shorelines. Coastal erosion hazard zones have not been created for Lane, Douglas, and Coos Counties, and only partial data coverage exists for Curry County. For more detailed information, please see the following DOGAMI Publications used to create this hazard data layer: OFR O-01-03 (Tillamook County: Cascade Head to Cape Falcon); OFR O-01-04 (Clatsop County: Gearhart to Ft. Stevens); OFR O-04-09 (Lincoln County: Cascade Head to Seal Rock); OFR O-04-20 (Curry County: Sisters Rocks to North Gold Beach); OFR O-07-03 (Lincoln County: Seal Rock to Cape Perpetua); and OFR O-09-06 (Clatsop County: Seaside to Cape Falcon). More information: OregonGeology.org/CoastalHazards	Metadata
Low Hazard Zone	These hazard zones represent areas of low to very high (active) erosion of beach or dune sediments by wave action, tidal currents, or drainage. Oregon residents who own structures on or near a beach or bluff should be aware of this hazard and its potential impact. NO DATA denotes coastal areas not mapped. Coastal Erosion Data Limitations and Notes for zones along bluff-backed shorelines: Erosion rates used to estimate widths of hazard zones are based on interpretation of relatively short historical series of aerial photography (1939 to present) and very limited lidar data acquired before 2008. Photos were georeferenced but not necessarily orthorectified and spatial locations may have considerable error. Low hazard zones incorporate hypothetical landslide block failures assumed to fail in the event of a M9 Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake. This may or may not happen. The moderate hazard zone is simply defined by half the distance between the high and low hazard zones for bluff-backed shorelines. Coastal erosion hazard zones have not been created for Lane, Douglas, and Coos Counties, and only partial data coverage exists for Curry County. For more detailed information, please see the following DOGAMI Publications used to create this hazard data layer: OFR O-01-03 (Tillamook County: Cascade Head to Cape Falcon); OFR O-01-04 (Clatsop County: Gearhart to Ft. Stevens); OFR O-04-09 (Lincoln County: Cascade Head to Seal Rock); OFR O-04-20 (Curry County: Sisters Rocks to North Gold Beach); OFR O-07-03 (Lincoln County: Seal Rock to Cape Perpetua); and OFR O-09-06 (Clatsop County: Seaside to Cape Falcon). More information: OregonGeology.org/CoastalHazards	Metadata
Interagency Fire Perimeter History (through 2020)	The national fire history perimeter data layer of conglomerated Agency Authoratative perimeters was developed in support of the WFDSS application and wildfire decision support for the 2021 fire season. The layer encompasses the final fire perimeters datasets of the USDA Forest Service, US Department of Interior Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Fish and Wildlife Service, and National Park Service, the Alaska Interagency Fire Center, and CalFire. Perimeters are included thru the 2020 fire season. Requirements for fire perimeter inclusion, such as minimum acreage requirements, are set by the contributing agencies.	Metadata

Mid-Coast Study Area Mask	WBD_HU10: This geospatial dataset represents the 5th level (10-digit) hydrologic unit boundaries from the Watershed Boundary Dataset (WBD) layer for Oregon. Hydrologic units within the WBDHU10 represent drainage areas delineated to the 5th level drainage systems. Their boundaries are defined by hydrographic and topographic criteria that delineate an area of land upstream from a specific point on a river, stream, or similar surface waters. Hydrologic units within the WBDHU10 can accept surface water directly from upstream drainage areas, and indirectly from associated surface areas such as remnant, non-contributing, and diversions to form a drainage area with single or multiple outlet points. Boundaries within the WBDHU10 were delineated by Pacific Northwest (PNW) Hydrography Framework Partners to meet state requirements and to contribute to the national WBD repository. To meet these goals, the WBD must adhere to the 'Federal Standards for Delineation of Hydrologic Unit Boundaries', dated October, 2004. These HUC_10 boundaries were made from the Oregon dataset that has been given national certification by Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Prior to submission the dataset was subjected to an iterative review and edit process to ensure that the hydrologic boundaries fully satisfy the federal standards. This work was completed under a Memorandum of Understanding between the Pacific Northwest Hydrography Framework Partnership and the US Geological Survey (USGS). The current dataset includes 5th level boundaries that are in all 4th level (8-digit) subbasins that fall within or intersect the Oregon state boundary. USGS Federal Standards and Procedures for the National Watershed Boundary Dataset (WBD) located here: http://pubs.usgs.gov/tm/11/a3/pdf/tm11-a3.pdf	Service
Mid-Coast Planning Area		Service
Mid-Coast Sub Areas	This geospatial dataset represents the 5th level (10-digit) hydrologic unit boundaries from the Watershed Boundary Dataset (WBD) layer for Oregon. Hydrologic units within the WBD_OR_HUC_10 represent drainage areas delineated to the 5th level drainage systems. Their boundaries are defined by hydrographic and topographic criteria that delineate an area of land upstream from a specific point on a river, stream, or similar surface waters. Hydrologic units within the WBD_OR_HUC_10 can accept surface water directly from upstream drainage areas, and indirectly from associated surface areas such as remnant, non-contributing, and diversions to form a drainage area with single or multiple outlet points. Boundaries within the WBD_OR_HUC_10 were delineated by Pacific Northwest (PNW) Hydrography Framework Partners to meet state requirements and to contribute to the national WBD repository. To meet these goals, the WBD must adhere to the 'Federal Standards for Delineation of Hydrologic Unit Boundaries', dated October, 2004. These HUC_10 boundaries were made from the Oregon dataset that has been given national certification by Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Prior to submission the dataset was subjected to an iterative review and edit process to ensure that the hydrologic boundaries fully satisfy the federal standards. This work was completed under a Memorandum of Understanding between the Pacific Northwest Hydrography Framework Partnership and the US Geological Survey (USGS). The current dataset includes 5th level boundaries that are in all 4th level (8-digit) subbasins that fall within or intersect the Oregon state boundary.	Service
Land Management/Ownership	Land Management derived from BLM Ownership_poly: This theme portrays information representing fee land title and land manager of lands located in Oregon. (ODF/BLM, 2015)	Service