

WHITE RIVER WILDLIFE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN

**October 2007
(Updated March 2018)**

**Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
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Executive Summary

Purpose of the Plan

This plan will guide management of White River Wildlife Area (WRWA) for the next 10 years. Purposes of this plan are:

- To provide clear direction for management of WRWA;
- To provide long-term continuity in wildlife area management;
- To communicate the Department's management priorities for WRWA to its neighbors, visitors, and to the public;
- To ensure that management programs on WRWA are consistent with the original mandate and purpose of the area when it was first established;
- To ensure that management of WRWA is consistent with Federal, State, and local natural resource plans;
- To ensure that management activities address conservation priorities and recommendations described in the 2016 Oregon Conservation Strategy, and;
- To provide a basis for budget request to support the WRWA needs for staffing, operations, maintenance, and improvements.

Historical Background

Located along the east slope of the Cascade Mountains in the north central part of Oregon, WRWA encompasses 29,480 acres owned by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (Department). An additional 1,280 acres of land owned by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is managed by the department under a cooperative agreement bringing the total acres managed by the Department to 30,760. WRWA was established in 1953, with several initial purchases totaling 13,340 acres. Since then additional lands have been purchased by the department, bringing the total acreage to 29,480 acres. The primary purpose of WRWA is to provide winter range habitat for black-tailed deer and Rocky Mountain elk and to minimize big game damage to adjacent private agricultural lands.

Planning Approach

Although there have been management documents developed for the wildlife area since its establishment, the most recent management plan was adopted by the Fish and Wildlife Commission in October, 2007. This 2018 White River Wildlife Area Management Plan is based on a review and revision of that plan.

The 2018 updated version of the White River Wildlife Area Management Plan offers a comprehensive vision and action plan for the next 10 years. This plan describes the management issues and provides actions for addressing them. These actions will be implemented during the life of this plan, but are subject to funding and personnel availability. The management plan will be reviewed in 2023 to gauge the implementation progress and make necessary revisions and it will be reviewed in its entirety in 2028.

White River Wildlife Area Vision

The vision for White River Wildlife Area is as follows:

Black-tailed deer and Rocky Mountain elk habitats are being maintained and enhanced along the east slope of Mt. Hood, while balancing the needs of other key fish and wildlife species, for use and enjoyment by present and future generations.

White River Wildlife Area Goals and Objectives

The goals of the White River Wildlife Area are:

Goal 1: To minimize or alleviate damage to adjacent private agricultural crops by black-tailed deer and Rocky Mountain elk.

Goal 2: To protect, enhance and restore habitats to benefit native wildlife and desired game species.

Goal 3: To provide a variety of wildlife oriented recreational and educational opportunities to the public which are compatible with Goals 1 and 2.

Specific objectives and strategies to implement each goal, as well as detailed rationale are provided in this plan on pages 23 – 30.

Introduction

Purpose of the Plan

This document is a plan designed to guide the management of the White River Wildlife Area (WRWA) for the next 10 years. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's (Department) management planning process for wildlife areas involves the development of broad goals for the areas, formulation of specific objectives and management strategies to achieve those objectives. The purposes of this plan are:

- To provide clear direction for the management of the WRWA;
- To provide long-term continuity in wildlife area management;
- To communicate the department's management priorities for the WRWA to its neighbors, visitors, and to the public;
- To ensure that management programs on the WRWA are consistent with the original mandate and purpose of the area when it was first established;
- To ensure that management of the WRWA is consistent with Federal, State and local natural resource plans,
- To ensure that management activities address conservation priorities and recommendations described in the 2016 Oregon Conservation Strategy, and;
- To provide details on staffing, operations, maintenance, and capital improvement needs on the WRWA.

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Mission and Authority

The mission of the Department is to protect and enhance Oregon's fish and wildlife and their habitats for use and enjoyment by present and future generations. The Department is the only state agency charged exclusively with protecting Oregon's fish and wildlife resources. The state Wildlife Policy (Oregon Revised Statute 496.012) and Food Fish Management Policy (Oregon Revised Statute 506.109) are the primary statutes that govern the management of fish and wildlife resources.

Purpose and Need of the White River Wildlife Area

The WRWA was established in 1953, for the primary purpose of providing winter range habitat for black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*) and Rocky Mountain elk (*Cervus elaphus*) to minimize damage to adjacent private agricultural crops. The WRWA is also managed to enhance and/or maintain habitat for other indigenous fish and wildlife species and to provide wildlife oriented recreational opportunities for the public.

The natural resources available on the WRWA will be managed in such a manner as to protect, maintain, enhance and restore fish and wildlife habitats to support optimum population levels of species for the enjoyment of present and future citizens. To protect these natural resources, management programs and strategies utilized on the WRWA will meet or exceed habitat protection policies and standards set by the Department.

The 2016 Oregon Conservation Strategy (OCS), is the state's overarching strategy for conserving fish and wildlife, to help ensure that Oregon's natural treasures are passed on to future generations. The White River area is specifically described in the OCS and contains key habitats such as grasslands, riparian and oak woodland and key species such as Lewis's woodpecker (*Melanerpes lewis*) and western gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*). Many habitat management activities which occur at WRWA address conservation actions recommended in the OCS and these will be identified throughout this management plan.

White River Wildlife Area Vision Statement

The vision for the WRWA is as follows:

Black-tailed deer and Rocky Mountain elk habitats are being maintained and enhanced along the east slope of Mount Hood, while balancing the needs of other key fish and wildlife species, for use and enjoyment by present and future generations.

Wildlife Area Goals and Objectives

Wildlife area goals are broad, open-ended statements of desired future conditions that convey a purpose but do not define measurable units. In contrast, objectives are more concise statements of what the Department wants to achieve, how much the Department wants to achieve, when and where to achieve it, and who will be responsible for the work. Objectives derive from goals and provide the basis for determining strategies, monitoring wildlife area accomplishments, and evaluating the success of strategies.

The goals and objectives for the White River Wildlife Area are:

Goal 1: To minimize or alleviate damage to adjacent private agricultural crops by black-tailed deer and Rocky Mountain elk.

Objective 1.1: Maintain, develop, and enhance winter range habitat to provide for up to 4,000 black-tailed deer and 1,000 Rocky Mountain elk.

Objective 1.2: Provide a supplemental winter food source for up to 4,000 black-tailed deer and 1,000 Rocky Mountain elk to reduce damage.

Objective 1.3: Maintain 49 miles of big game fence to protect adjacent private agricultural lands.

Goal 2: To protect, enhance and restore habitats to benefit native wildlife and desired game species.

Objective 2.1: Protect, enhance, and restore approximately 18,630 acres of mixed conifer/deciduous forest and approximately 2,290 acres of oak woodland habitats.

Objective 2.2: Protect, enhance, and restore approximately 4,920 acres of mixed bitterbrush/grassland and 2,270 acres of grassland habitats.

Objective 2.3: Enhance and manage approximately 2,030 acres of agricultural upland habitats.

Objective 2.4: Protect, enhance, and restore approximately 258 acres of riparian habitat and 21 acres of open water.

Objective 2.5: Maintain and enhance wildlife area facilities, structures, and equipment to conduct habitat management and public use projects on the wildlife area.

Goal 3: To provide a variety of wildlife oriented recreational and educational opportunities to the public which are compatible with Goals 1 and 2.

Objective 3.1: Provide approximately 19,000 hunting, trapping and angling use days annually.

Objective 3.2: Provide approximately 19,200 wildlife viewing and education/ interpretation use days annually.

Wildlife Area Establishment

In response to continuing complaints from private landowners concerned with black-tailed deer damage to agriculture lands during winter months, the WRWA was established in 1953 when the Oregon Game Commission purchased over 30 separate parcels totaling 13,340 acres. Since that time, additional land purchases have increased the size of the area owned by the Department to 29,480 acres. The most recent purchase of 197.78 acres occurred in 2006. When combined with 1,280 acres of BLM-owned lands managed by the Department, the total base of public land within the wildlife area's boundaries is 30,760, acres. Additionally, there are 175,799 acres of U.S Forest Service (USFS) Mount Hood National Forest property bordering the wildlife area, of which 24,000 acres are designated as the Badger Creek Wilderness. Acquisition of the WRWA has guaranteed public access to approximately 206,599 acres of state and federal land.

Description and Environment

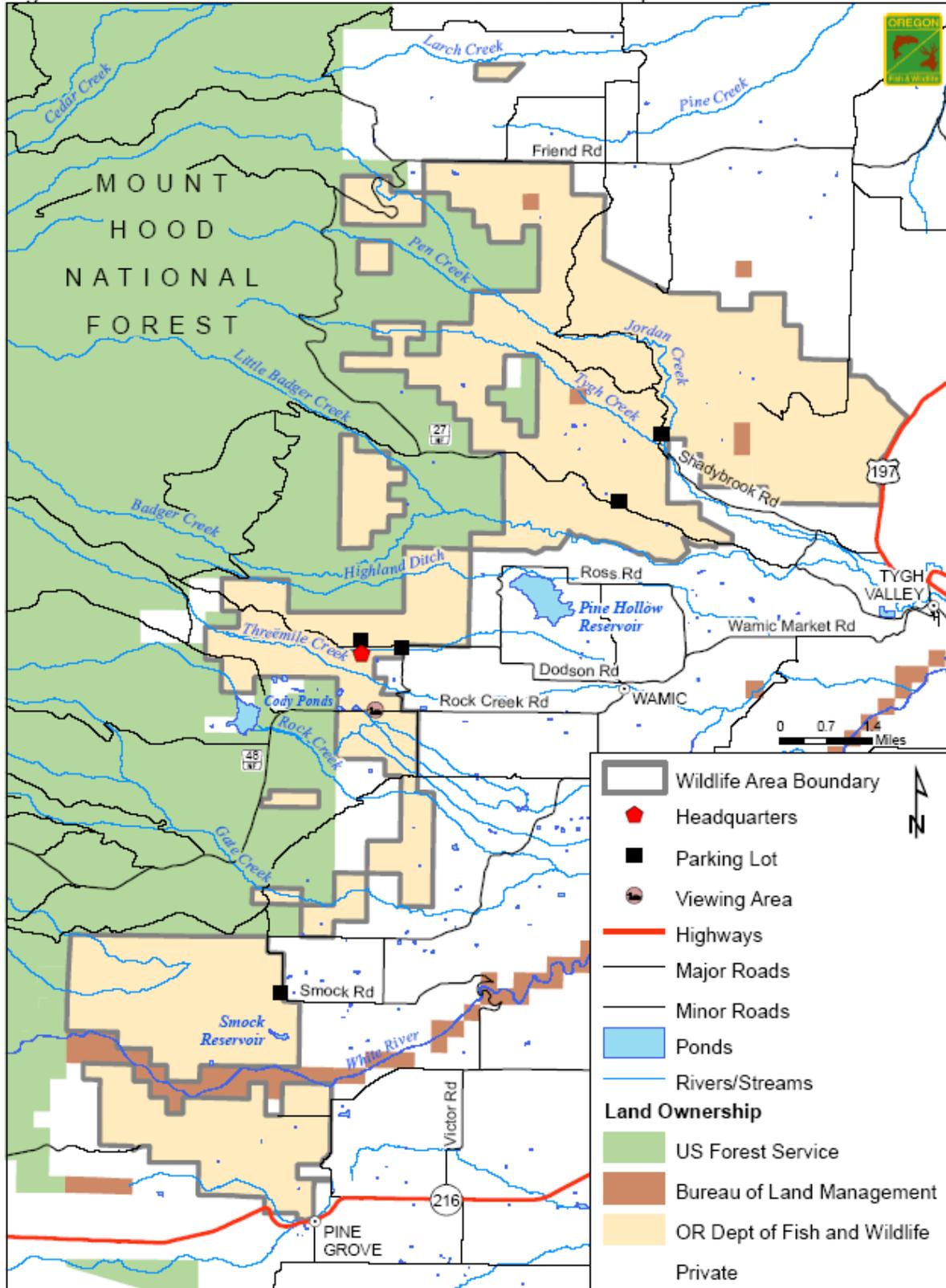
Physical Resources

Location

The WRWA is located approximately 15 miles north of Maupin in Wasco County, Oregon. The WRWA lies in a narrow, continuous belt stretching 22 miles from the community of Pine Grove at the south end running north to the small community of Friend (Figure 1). The Mount Hood National Forest borders the WRWA on the west and

private lands are located along the eastern boundary.

Figure 1 - White River Wildlife Area Features and Ownership



Climate

The WRWA receives an average of 14 inches of precipitation annually, mostly falling in the winter months. Winters are moderately cold with temperatures ranging from -20°F to 35°F, from December through March. Total annual snowfall fluctuates widely, from several inches up to 40 inches per year, with most of the snowfall above 1,500 feet elevation. The summers at WRWA are typically hot and dry with temperatures ranging between 75° and 95°. Precipitation measured in Wamic averages only 0.5 inches of rain for the months of May through September.

Topography and Soils

WRWA is located along the east slope of Mount Hood which last erupted in the 1790s, not long before Lewis and Clark's expedition to the Pacific Northwest. In the mid-1800s, local residents reported minor explosive activity, but since that time the volcano has been quiet (USGS 2000).

Elevations on WRWA range from 1,100 feet along Highway 197 near Tygh Valley to 3,000 feet west of the community of Friend.

The southern-most parcels of the WRWA are bisected by the White River. The White River Canyon is approximately 300 to 400 feet deep with oak, pine and fir trees along its steep series of rims. The remainder of the wildlife area consists mostly of low elevation foothills, with no prominent peaks.

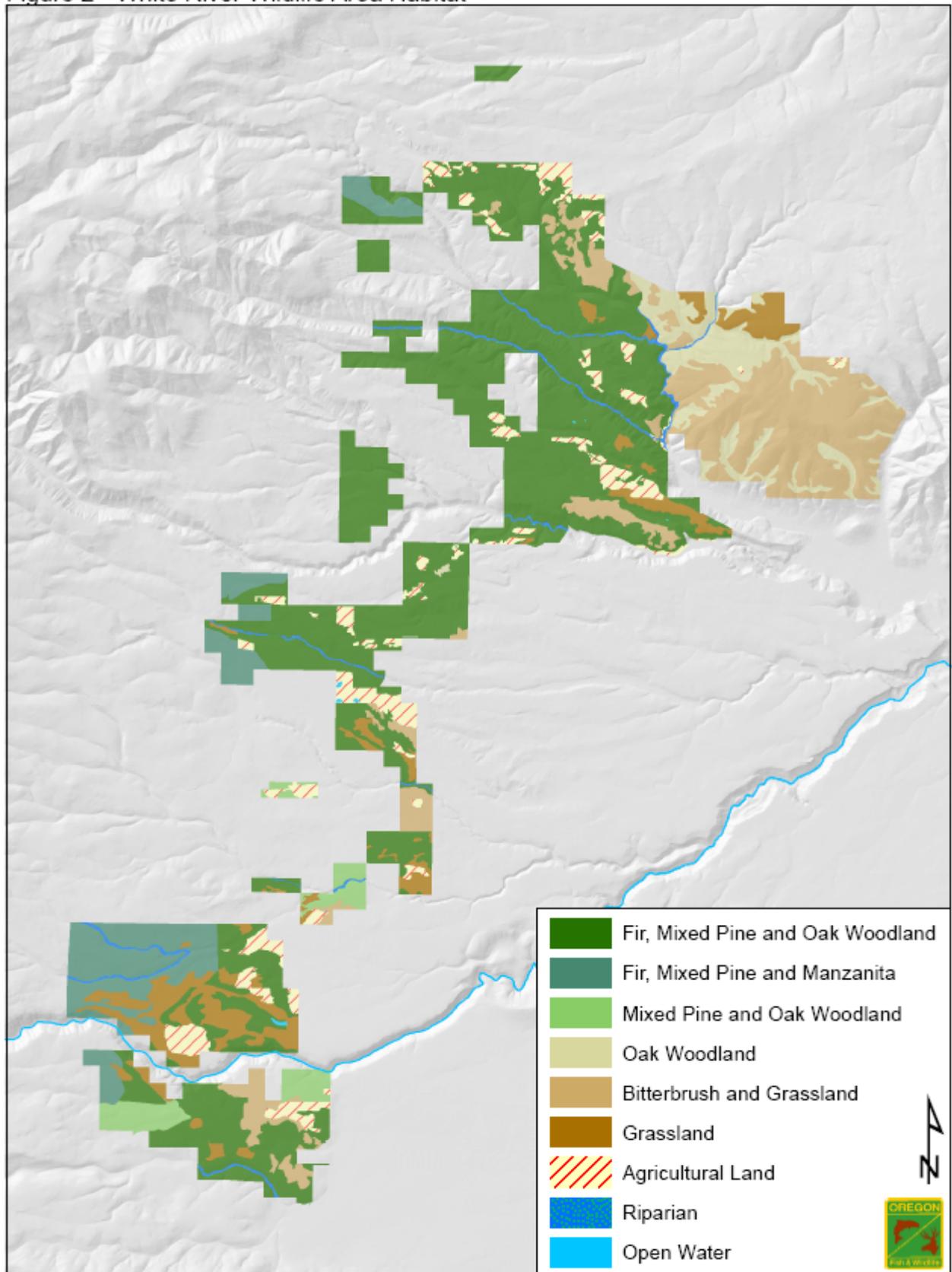
Approximately 22,000 acres of the wildlife area have been surveyed by the Soil Conservation Service resulting in the mapping of 46 soil types (SCS 1982). In terms of vegetation, there are drastic variations in both capabilities and limitations for this array of soil types. For example, the Bakeoven Very Cobbling Loam series is the most common soil type present on the area. It is a very shallow soil (5-12 inches to bed rock) with a preponderance of loose rock in the upper layer. The primary plant species found on this soil types includes Sandberg's bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*) and sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentate* spp.). The Wamic Silt Loam series is also a common soil type on the area. It is a relatively deep soil (40-60 inches to bedrock) and is considered fair for cropland production. Key native plant species occupying undisturbed sites of this soil type include Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*) and elk sedge (*Carex geyeri*).

Habitat Types

Many of the plant communities on the WRWA have been altered from their natural state by various types of human activities and introduction of non-native plants. Historically the WRWA was cleared for agriculture and timber extraction.

Currently, nine habitat types are found within the borders of the WRWA (**Figure 2**). The two largest habitat types are mixed conifer forest and oak woodland while the smallest is freshwater aquatic (**Table 1**). Of these habitats, grasslands and riparian are considered Key Habitats within the Columbian Plateau ecoregion and east-side oak woodlands as specialized local habitats, as defined in the OCS. The OCS recommends conservation actions such as managing the wildlife area to maintain and enhance priority habitats and species.

Figure 2 - White River Wildlife Area Habitat



Fir/Mixed Pine and Oak Woodland

Found at middle elevations, the fir/mixed pine and oak woodlands comprise the largest habitat type found on the area at approximately 15,651 acres. Primary plant species consist of Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), Grand fir (*Abies grandis*), incense cedar (*Libocedrus decurrens*), western juniper (*Juniperus occidentalis*), Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*), cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*) and black hawthorn (*Crataegus douglasii*).

Fir/Mixed Pine/Manzanita

Approximately 2,981 acres of mixed pine/fir/manzanita habitat is found in the upper elevations of the western edge of the area where previous burns or logging operations have occurred. This habitat type is largely characterized by the presence of green leaf manzanita (*Arctostaphylos patula*).

Mixed Pine and Oak Woodland

Located on the far south end of the wildlife area, this isolated habitat comprises 620 acres of primarily incense cedar, with mixed conifers and deciduous trees.

Oak Woodland

Located between the mixed pine and fir forests at higher elevations on the western edge of WRWA, and bitterbrush grasslands to the east, oak woodlands comprise approximately 1,677 acres on the area. Primary plant species include Oregon white oak, with a few mixed conifers such as Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), red fir (*Abies magnifica*), white fir (*Abies concolor*) and incense cedar. An understory of grasses and shrubs includes Idaho fescue, sagebrush and bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*).

Bitterbrush and Grassland

Located primarily in the northeastern portion of WRWA, the bitterbrush and grassland mixed habitat type comprises over 4,920 acres. Bitterbrush is an important component in the diet of wintering black-tailed deer on the area.

Grassland

Found along the eastern edges of the area, the 2,271 acres of grassland habitat includes Idaho fescue, orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata*), hair grass (*Deschampsia* spp.), wheatgrass (*Agropyron* spp.), small burnet (*Sanguisorba minor*), prairie junegrass (*Koeleria cristata*), big bluegrass (*Poa ampla*) and invasive species such as medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*) and cheatgrass brome (*Bromus tectorum*).

Agricultural Land

The WRWA contains 2,031 acres of tillable agricultural lands. Approximately 1,105 acres of this land is planted to winter wheat on a rotation basis. Approximately 545 acres are tilled, fertilized, and planted on even years and approximately 560 acres on odd years. The remaining 926 acres of agriculture land is planted into a dry land pasture mix of grasses and forbs. Farming activities are conducted by both WRWA staff and by share crop agreement.

Pastures are plowed and replanted on an as-needed basis, depending on existing forage quality and quantity. Surplus forage is removed during the summer months by mowing, grazing or haying through forage removal cooperative agreements. Pastures are fertilized in the spring and some in the fall to stimulate re growth and provide a higher quality forage base.

Riparian

Approximately 15 miles of perennial streams flow through the WRWA. These include reaches of White River, Oak Creek, Jordan Creek, Tygh Creek, Badger Creek, Three Mile Creek, Hazel Hollow and McCubbins Gulch. The riparian plant communities which border these streams comprise approximately 258 acres and consist of willow (*Salix* spp.), red alder (*Alnus rubra*) and vine maple (*Acer circinatum*), spirea (*Spirea* spp.), with an understory of snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*), rose (*Rosa* spp.), blue and red elder (*Sambucus* spp.), and mock orange (*Philadelphus gordonianus*).

Open Water

Twenty one acres of open water exist in forty-seven lakes and ponds found on the area. Two of the reservoirs (Jeannie Reservoir [aka Baker Pond], Smock Reservoir) are stocked with rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss* ssp). Five Cody ponds, White River, Badger, Tygh, and Jordan creeks also support fishable populations.

Table 1. Habitat Types and Approximate Acreages on the White River Wildlife Area

Habitat Type	Acres*
Fir, Mixed Pine and Oak Woodland	15,651
Fir/Mixed Pine/Manzanita	2,981
Mixed Pine and Oak Woodland	620
Oak Woodland	1,677
Bitterbrush and Grassland	4,920
Grassland	2,271
Agricultural Land	2,031
Riparian	258
Open Water	21
Total	30,430

*These approximate acreages, which were developed by digitizing aerial maps, include both department-owned land and federally-owned land managed by the department within the WRWA.

Appendix A contains a partial list of trees, shrubs, forbs, legumes, composites, and grasses found on the WRWA.

Biological Resources

Due to its habitat diversity and water availability, the WRWA supports numerous fish and wildlife species. Management actions that benefit deer and elk also provide benefits for furbearers, upland game birds, waterfowl, songbirds, reptiles, amphibians and fish.

Currently 262 species have been identified on the WRWA, including 169 species of birds, 51 species of mammals, 10 species of fish and 32 species of amphibians and reptiles (**Appendix B**).

Mammals

A total of 51 mammalian species have been documented on WRWA. Abundant species include black-tailed deer and Rocky Mountain elk. During the winter, supplemental feeding occurs on the area, attracting large numbers of both species. Beginning during March and April, most of the elk and deer move to higher elevation summer ranges although there is an increasing local population of resident deer and elk. Common species on the area include cougar (*Puma concolor*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*) black bear (*Ursus americanus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), American badger (*Taidea taxus*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), least chipmunk (*Eutamias minimus*), yellow-pine chipmunk (*Tamias amoenus*), western gray squirrel, chickaree (*Tamiasciurus douglasii*), little brown bat (*Myotis lucifugus*), and mountain cottontail (*Sylvilagus nutallii*).

No recent surveys have been conducted for furbearers, bats or small mammals. In order to determine population levels of these species, additional resources would be required to conduct adequate surveys.

Birds

Of the 169 bird species documented on the area, many are migratory occurring only during spring and fall migration periods. Local resident waterfowl (e.g. mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*), Canada geese (*Branta canadensis*), and wood duck (*Aix sponsa*) inhabit the many ponds and reservoirs on and adjacent to the wildlife area and use the oak trees and agricultural habitats for forage and nesting. Mourning doves (*Zenaida macroura*) are common throughout the wildlife area from early spring through fall.

Native upland game birds include dusky grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus*) which are common at higher elevations, while ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) are common in riparian habitats at lower elevations. Mountain quail (*Oreortyx pictus*) have been transplanted onto the WRWA to bolster dwindling natural populations.

Non-native upland game bird species include chukar partridge (*Alectoris graeca*), Hungarian partridge (*Perdix perdix*) ring-necked pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*), California quail (*Callipepla californica*) and wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo intermedia*).

Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) nest and forage on the area. Other raptors such as golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), rough-legged hawk (*Buteo lagopus*), and red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) also forage on the wildlife area.

Amphibians and Reptiles

No active management for reptiles and amphibians exists at this time on the WRWA. Many amphibians and reptiles exhibit seasonal movements within the area as water levels in the streams and ponds fluctuate. Amphibian and reptile species include but are not limited to, rough-skinned newt (*Taricha granulose*), western toad (*Bufo boreas*),

Pacific tree frog (*Pseudacris regilla*), sagebrush lizard (*Sceloporus graciosus*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), western skink (*Eumeces skiltonianus*), gopher snake (*Pituophis catenifer*), northwestern garter snake (*Thamnophis ordinoides*) and western rattlesnake (*Crotalus viridis*)

No threatened or endangered amphibians or reptiles are known to be present on the WRWA.

Fish

The WRWA contains migration, rearing, and spawning habitat important to a variety of native and introduced fish species (Appendix B). Fifteen miles of streams containing native rainbow trout flow through the wildlife area. Productivity is similar to most central and eastern Oregon streams with low summer flows being the limiting factor. Angling opportunities exist along White River, Badger and Tygh creeks. Although trout are not numerous, the area provides a secluded fishing experience. Rainbow trout from the Oak Springs Hatchery are stocked annually in Smock Prairie Reservoir and Baker Pond.

Seven of the area's ponds and reservoirs provide anglers with a warm water fishery. Largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*) and bluegills (*Micropterus dolomieu*) were introduced and provide diverse angling opportunities.

Species of Conservation Concern

There have been no formal surveys on the WRWA specifically to document the presence of state or federally listed endangered, threatened, or candidate species.

There are several species of federal or state concern that are present at least part of the year on WRWA (**Table 2**). Strategy Species with a special emphasis within a conservation opportunity area. The OCS prescribes conservation activities to be implemented that contribute to the overall health of strategy habitats and species in the Columbia Plateau Ecoregion. For example, WRWA's diverse habitat management actions, activities and programs contribute to the conservation of Lewis's woodpeckers.

Table 2. Federal and State Listed Endangered, Threatened, Candidate and Species of Concern Potentially Present on the White River Wildlife Area

(Federal Status: C–Candidate; E–Endangered; SC–Species of Concern; T–Threatened;
State Status: C – Critical; E – Endangered; T – Threatened; S – Sensitive V – Vulnerable;
Oregon Conservation Strategy (OCS) Strategy Species present - x)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status	OCS
Fisher	<i>Pekania pennanti</i>	C	SC	x
Gray Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	E ¹		x
Northern Spotted Owl	<i>Strix occidentalis cauina</i>	T	T	x
Lewis's woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	SC	S	x
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	SC		
Green-tailed Towhee	<i>Pipilo chlorurus</i>	SC		
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	SC	SC	
Tricolored Blackbird	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	SC		
Williamson's Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i>	SC		
Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	SC	S	
Brewers Sparrow	<i>Spizella breweri breweri</i>		S	x
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>		S	x
Ferruginous Hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	SC	S	x
Grasshopper Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum perpallidus</i>		S	x
Swainson's Hawk	<i>Buteo swainson</i>		S	x
California Myotis	<i>Myotis californicus</i>		S	x
Hoary Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	SC	S	x
Pallid Bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	SC	S	x
Silver-haired Bat	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	SC	S	x
Spotted Bat	<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	SC	S	x
Townsend's Big-eared Bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	SC	SC	x
Northern Sagebrush Lizard	<i>Sceloporus graciosus graciosus</i>	SC	S	x

E¹ - The gray wolf is protected as endangered under the authority of the federal Endangered Species Act in Oregon west of highways 395, 78, and 95.

Non-native Species

Non-native wildlife species present on the WRWA include invasive species such as the European starling (*Sturmus vulgaris*) and house mouse (*Mus musculus*) and introduced game species such as California quail, ring-necked pheasant and wild turkey (**Table 3**).

The Dalles Wildlife District staff conduct ring neck pheasant, California quail and turkey counts on the WRWA during the spring of each year. Except for the authorized hunting seasons for introduced upland game birds, there is no active management effort on the WRWA aimed specifically at control of non-native species.

Many non-native plants occur on the WRWA (**Table 4**). Most non-native plants are domestic pasture grasses and forbs that are used by cattle and wildlife. Some non-native plants are actively controlled by biological, chemical and mechanical means.

Table 3. Non-native Wildlife Species that May Occur on the White River Wildlife Area.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>
Red fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	European starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Rock pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	California quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>
Wild turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Chukar	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>
Ring-necked pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Hungarian partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>

Table 4. Noxious weeds listed by the Wasco County Weed & Pest Department and present on the WRWA.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Canada Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Meadow Knapweed	<i>Centaurea pratensis</i>
Cheatgrass	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Medusahead	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>
Coast Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>	Musk Thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
Common Mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Perennial Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus</i> spp.
Diffuse Knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	Poison Hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
Dyer's Woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Field Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Quackgrass	<i>Agropyron repens</i>
Goatgrass	<i>Aegilops cyclindrica</i>	Russian thistle	<i>Salsola kali</i>
Houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	Spotted Knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	Ventenata	<i>Ventenata cubia</i>
Lambsquarter	<i>Chenopodium berlandieri</i>	Whitetop	<i>Cardaria draba</i>

Note: Although not found on the Wasco County Weed list, Cheatgrass, Lambsquarter, Medusahead, and Ventenata are present throughout the area and pose significant threats to natural ecosystems.

Monitoring

Annual program activities are in place to monitor wildlife populations, habitat use and other features. Wildlife response to habitat developments is a major objective of most surveys. Data are collected by administrative units and in some cases, specific localities, habitats or vegetative types based upon survey objectives. Population data are used to monitor effectiveness of population management plans, especially for selected big game species. Data are analyzed, maintained on site, and reported to department program managers and to interested publics.

Recreational use

Monitoring of all recreational activities is completed by Department staff. Informal monitoring is also conducted by members of the public during their visits to the area and is submitted via feedback and suggestions to WRWA staff. Below are examples of recreational use monitoring activities:

1. Hunter Pressure Routes. During the opening weekend of deer, elk, and turkey seasons a fixed route is traveled. Information is gathered on hunter numbers, vehicle numbers, if vehicles were moving or stationary, miles traveled on route, and hunter success, producing trends over time.
2. Usage routes are conducted through out the year by WRWA staff to monitor usage on the wildlife area.

Habitat

Monitoring is an important component of determining if objectives are met or if changes are needed to better provide the desired result. Several different monitoring techniques will be used on the area including:

1. Ocular estimates
2. Photo points
3. Range condition analysis
4. Measured production from share cropped lands
5. Hunter pressure routes
6. Elk and deer trend and composition routes

1. Ocular Estimates:

This is the most frequently used technique by area personnel. Ocular observations are made year round and cover a broad spectrum of applications. It is relied on most heavily to determine range readiness and proper cattle movement patterns.

2. Photo Points:

Twenty-four photo points are distributed through seven habitat types (irrigated, dryland pastures, non-use pastures, riparian, bitterbrush site, conifer seedling planting, and controlled burn site). Photos are taken during the spring and fall seasons to determine habitat conditions.

3. Range Condition Analysis:

Representatives from the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) will be assisting area staff to conduct a range condition analysis. This bench mark technique will be compared with one completed in 1972 to assist with future management strategies.

4. Measured Production from Share Cropped Lands:

Each year the sharecropper keeps detailed records of fertilizer use, seeding amounts, acres planted, and amount harvested. The only seed planted is winter club variety wheat. Each year one third of the planted acres are left standing for wildlife.

5. Deer and Elk Trend and Composition Routes:

This function is administered by the Columbia District biologist. Routes are traveled during fall and spring to determine population trends and doe:buck, doe:fawn ratios.

Forest Stands

Oregon legislative action in 2003 resulted in the passage of two forestry-related laws, ORS 526.905 and ORS 477.747, which impact management activities on the WRWA (**Appendix F**). ORS 526.905 requires the Department of Administrative Services to coordinate with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Parks and Recreation Department, the Department of Forestry, the Department of State Lands and other agencies with state forestland oversight responsibilities to adopt forest management plans or policies. ORS 477.747 directs state agencies to develop plans for timber salvage operations to restore and recover forest lands burned by fire.

Feed Sites

The need for supplemental feed is determined by winter weather conditions and the number of deer and elk on the wildlife area. Most of the hay used for elk is grown and harvested on WRWA and if additional feed is to be purchased the feed is inspected before purchase to determine quality (weed-free). Sites are monitored weekly, during the winter feeding season, to measure the amount of feed provided and to estimate the number of deer and elk using the feed sites. These estimates are compared to periodic counts conducted at each site.

Big Game

The Dalles District Wildlife staff monitors big game numbers and animal condition each year. Deer and elk are classified as to sex and age. Surveys are conducted by WRWA or district staff in the winter (December - February) while most elk are still at the feed sites and before they begin to leave for summer ranges. In addition, bull:cow and calf:cow ratios are calculated when conditions allow. These counts and ratios are then used, in addition to herd composition and population survey counts conducted annually by the wildlife district personnel, to help determine herd status relative to management objectives, and to determine the number of tags offered during the next year's hunting seasons.

Other Wildlife

The district wildlife staff conducts surveys for various wildlife species throughout the district. Some of these routes encompass part of the WRWA. Bald eagle surveys occur in January and turkey, grouse, western gray squirrel and mountain quail surveys are conducted in July.

Fish

Monitoring will be conducted opportunistically and/or as scheduled by Department fisheries personnel.

Wildlife Diseases

Elk and deer are sampled by district and wildlife area staff for chronic wasting disease (CWD) on a random basis as opportunity arises. Lymph nodes, blood and lice samples are collected. To date no positive samples have been found. WRWA staff will continue assisting district staff with these samples as needed to monitor deer and elk for signs of any diseases. All samples are turned over to district wildlife staff in The Dalles for inclusion in their district wide sampling effort.

Grazing

Domestic livestock have grazed the area since the time of European settlement. Cattle grazing is currently used as a tool to improve the palatability and nutritional value of grasses and bitterbrush prior to winter arrival of black-tailed deer and Rocky Mountain elk to the wildlife area. Currently the area has grazing agreements with five permittees for 1550 animal unit months (AUMs). A cow-calf system is employed primarily, with 400 head of cows plus calves using the wildlife area between April 1 and September 1, depending on available forage conditions.

Agreements prescribe the number of AUMs. The geographic boundary of each agreement is determined by the area manager. Flexibility on pasture rotation is necessary to avoid conflicts with wildlife interests. Two grazing agreement systems are used. Priority agreements were given to landowners from whom the Department purchased lands, in return for grazing rights. One of these agreements still exists. Selection of first priority agreement holders is made in accordance with the management objectives for the land. Four such general agreements currently exist. Selection of the second priority applicants is based on the highest bidder. OAR 635-008-0040 (Forage Removal from Department Lands) also guides the permit process.

Allotments will be monitored and evaluated throughout the grazing season by area personnel. Forage produced and removed may be measured using the NRCS formula for calculation of forage removal (28 pounds of forage per animal unit per day).

Caged enclosures may be utilized to measure forage production. Irrigated pastures will be utilized to no more than 35 to 50% of available forage, and non-irrigated pastures will be utilized to no more than 35% of available forage.

Water Use

Irrigation water is monitored by WRWA staff, by local irrigation ditch companies and by Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD) during the irrigation season (April 15 through October 15). Water is delivered to approximately 1,000 acres by four irrigation companies: Juniper Flat, Rock Creek Improvement, Badger Improvement and Lost and Boulder Improvement. District water is also monitored on Tygh and Jordan creeks. Monitoring is conducted using flow devices at irrigation diversions and at screens.

Public Use

Monitoring public use (hunting, trapping, fishing, viewing, horseback riding) on the area are conducted to determine if the WRWA is providing the type of wildlife oriented recreational opportunities and experiences desired by the public. Hunting, trapping and angling activity surveys include: 1) interviews conducted in the field, at hunting camps, fishing sites by Oregon State Police wildlife officers and Department personnel and 2) counts of hunting camps within the WRWA.

Cultural Resources

Before European settlement the area around and including WRWA was occupied by Native Americans who are now part of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Indian Reservation (Wasco County 2004).

The majority of what is now the wildlife area was homesteaded by European settlers in the late 1850s. Records indicate that livestock use started in 1912, although actual use likely began with homesteading. In 1912, the Stewart family held permits on public land for 1,270 cows, 150 horses, and 7,275 sheep (~ 50,000 AUMs). This compares to less than 3,000 AUMs on the same ground today.

To ensure that management activities comply with State and Federal Cultural Resource laws, the Department coordinates with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) on an annual basis. Because of its proximity to the Warm Springs Indian Reservation, several comprehensive cultural resource surveys have been conducted on the White River Wildlife Area.

Social Environment

Demographics

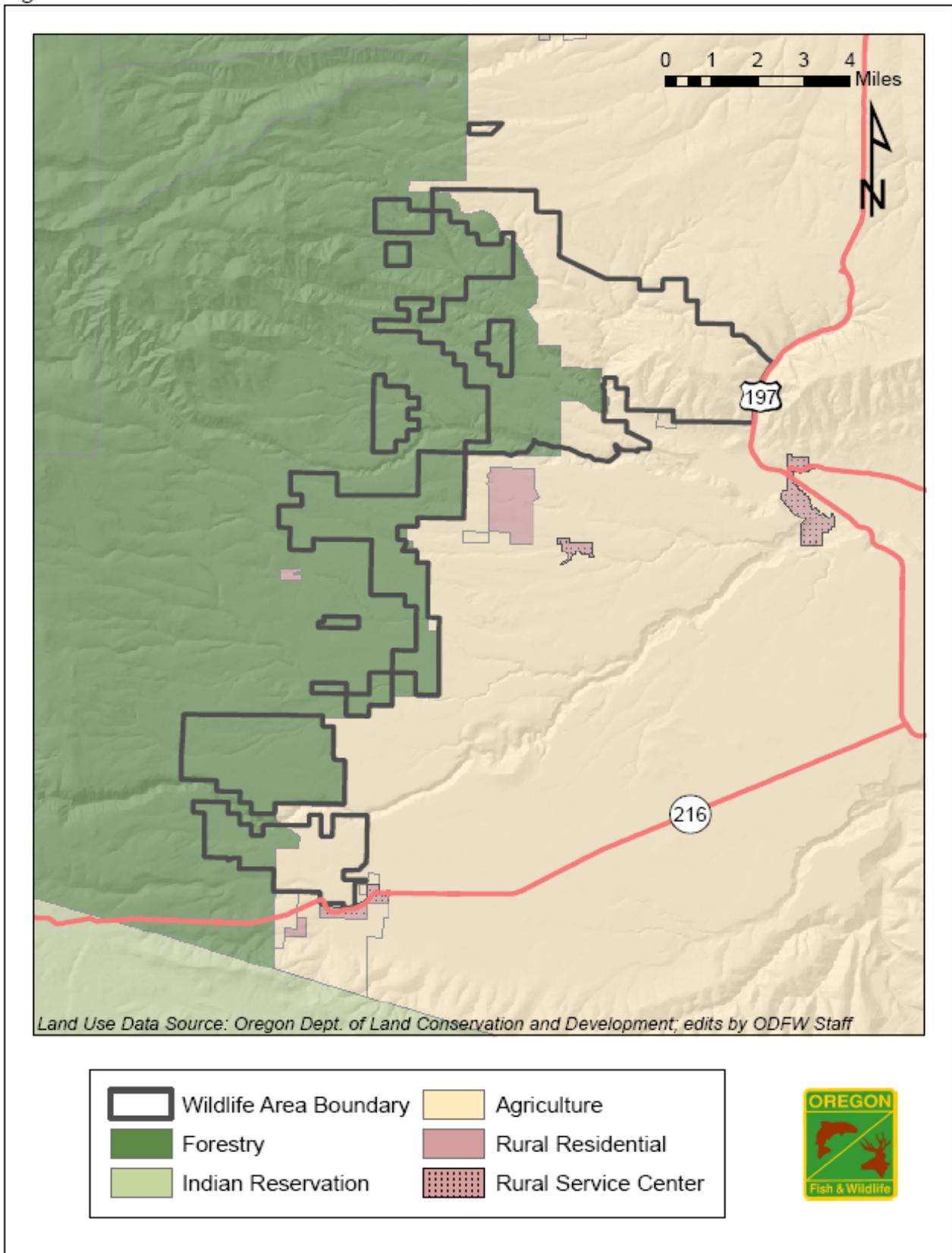
The WRWA is located near the community of Tygh Valley, Oregon. The WRWA stretches from the small community of Pine Grove to the community of Friend. The area is situated between the Mount Hood National Forest to the west and private agricultural lands to the east.

The estimated population of Wasco County as of July, 2016 was 25,775. According to 2010 census figures, the populations of local communities consist of: Tygh Valley (254), Wamic (552) and Pine Grove (125).

Land Use

The WRWA is surrounded almost entirely by private lands to the east and USFS lands to the west. Primary land uses in the region include agriculture, forestry, and dispersed rural residential (**Figure 3**). Agricultural lands consist of irrigated pastures used for grazing, hay production and fruit orchards as well as land farmed for cereal grains and alfalfa. Forested lands, depending on ownership, are used for grazing livestock and/or timber production.

Figure 3 - White River Wildlife Area Land Use



Infrastructure

Developments/Facilities

Numerous buildings on the area house personnel, equipment, materials and winter feed. Most of the buildings are located at the wildlife area headquarters near Wamic (**Table 5**).

The wildlife area headquarters consists of an office, the manager's residence, a maintenance shop, Quonset hut, equipment storage sheds, barn, garage, storage lot, and five other small utility buildings.

A number of unimproved campgrounds are located throughout the area. There are three developed springs for wildlife use on WRWA.

The WRWA has approximately 165 miles of boundary and livestock fencing, 58 miles of roads and trails, and 33 winter feed sites.

Table 5. Facilities and Developments on the White River Wildlife Area

Development Type	Location
Feed sites (28 for deer, 5 for elk)	Throughout the Wildlife Area
Hay sheds (3)	Friend, Crawford place and Cody fields
Host laundry room/pump-house.	Stockton
Quonset hut buildings (2)	Headquarters and Shadybrook
Storage bins (6)	Shadybrook, Headquarters and Pine Grove
Maintenance shop	Headquarters
Equipment shed (2)	Headquarters, Shadybrook
Office	Headquarters
Manager's residence	Headquarters
Roads and trails (58 miles)	Throughout the Wildlife Area
Storage facilities (7)	Friend, Shadybrook, HQ, Host site and Pine grove
Trailer pad	Shadybrook
Hay storage/horse barn	Headquarters
Big game fence (49 miles)	From Friend to Pine Grove
Boundary and livestock fencing (approx. 165 miles)	Throughout the Wildlife Area
Small cabin	Crawford place

Water Rights

There are 22 water rights issued by the Oregon Water Resources Department that serve the wildlife area (**Appendix C**). These include rights to irrigate 1,020 acres, water stock, reservoirs, ponds and springs. Most of the water is provided by four ditch companies and is currently monitored and reported to the OWRD on an annual basis.

Easements/Access Agreements

There are 38 easements in effect on the wildlife area. Easements include power transmission lines, county roads, private property access, waterway access and fence access.

Appendix D lists the numerous changes in property owned, leased or managed under agreement since the original purchase in 1953. It provides detailed descriptions of the various easements within WRWA.

Land Acquisition and Adjustment

It is the policy of the Department to only acquire land or interests in lands, including easements and leases, from willing sellers consistent with statutory authority and the department's mission. Acquisitions and adjustments must be for the conservation of fish and wildlife and their habitats and to provide fish and wildlife oriented public use for educational and recreational purposes. Land adjustments would allow for the sale, trade or exchange of land with willing landowners to enable the Department to consolidate wildlife area boundaries.

There are three categories of lands that may be considered for acquisition. These include: 1) Significant or unique habitats, especially those beneficial to threatened or endangered sensitive species; 2) Sites, or access to sites that provide wildlife-related recreational opportunities; and, 3) Properties to facilitate the performance of the Department's mandated duties (e.g. storage and warehouse or feeding barns).

The most recent land acquisition to WRWA occurred in 2006 when 197.78 acres were purchased from a private owner. This acreage was an inholding that had no access easement. This acquisition now provides contiguous and accessible wintering habitat for wildlife (**Appendix E**).

As other lands adjacent to or within current wildlife area boundaries become available and would enhance WRWA operations or management capabilities, additional acquisitions or land trades will be considered on an individual basis.

Public Use

Public Access

All Wildlife area lands, north of Forest Road 27, are closed to public access from December 1 to March 31. All other wildlife area lands are open year-round to the public for wildlife oriented activities. The area is open to foot, horse and mountain bike use. Some roads, however, are only open to vehicle traffic from April 1 to November 30 (green dot road system). These roads are accessible as weather conditions permit. All other roads are closed. Closed roads are accessible patrolled and citations can be issued for violations. Marked administrative use roads are closed to public motorized vehicle travel year-round. The road to Smock Reservoir (Miller Reservoir) is closed three days prior to Memorial Day through the day after Labor Day.

Hunting, Trapping and Angling

The White River Wildlife Area is open to hunting, trapping and angling during authorized seasons. The hours of use of hunting, trapping and angling activity is estimated via

patrols by wildlife area personnel and Oregon State Police (**Table 6**). Estimated use by trout anglers on the WRWA is approximately 800 angler days annually with an additional 500 angler days for warm water species.

Waterfowl hunting activities are currently low. Waterfowl habitat is being enhanced on the area through the development of small reservoirs and subsequent increases in aquatic and semi-aquatic vegetation. Five Cody ponds are potential sites for wetland restoration activities.

Shed antler collection is a consumptive use that has been increasing in recent years. During severe winters, this activity can impact wildlife through unintentional harassment of animals, particularly at feeding stations operated by the department which is the reason for the seasonal closure north of Forest Service Road 27. Approximately 280 annual user days of antler collection occur on the WRWA.

Table 6. Estimated Annual Hunting, Trapping, and Angling Use Days on the White River Wildlife Area

Activity	Estimated Annual Use Days
Hunting	
Big Game	10,000
Waterfowl	600
Upland Game	2,000
Nongame	5,000
Trapping	110
Angling	1,300
Total	19,010

Wildlife Viewing

An increasing number of people are using the area to observe and photograph wildlife, camp, horseback ride, mountain bike, and pursue other outdoor recreation opportunities. Non-consumptive use of the area is estimated based on random counts at wildlife viewing areas as well as informal interviews of users (**Table 7**).

Educational/Interpretive

The wildlife area has been used by church groups, youth groups and others for educational and recreational purposes. Special use permits are provided to use the area for archery shoots and youth turkey hunter clinics.

Table 7. Estimated Annual Non-consumptive Use Days on the White River Wildlife Area

Activity	Estimated Annual Use Days
Wildlife Viewing / Photography	2,500
Hiking	1,500
Horseback Riding	150
Camping	5,000
Other miscellaneous (e.g. day use picnicking)	2,500
Total	11,650

Objectives and Strategies

Objectives and Strategies

Objectives are concise statements of what the Department wants to achieve, how much the Department wants to achieve, when and where to achieve it and who will be responsible for the work. Objectives derive from goals and provide the basis for determining strategies. Strategies describe the specific actions, tools, techniques or a combination of these elements used to meet an objective.

The following objectives and strategies are based on the three goals described on page 2. They identify the management activities and priorities of the White River Wildlife Area Management Plan:

(Goal 1: To minimize or alleviate damage to adjacent private agricultural crops by black-tailed deer and Rocky Mountain elk.)

Objective 1.1: Maintain, develop, and enhance winter range habitat to provide for up to 4,000 black-tailed deer and 1,000 Rocky Mountain elk.

Rationale

In order to maintain and improve winter range conditions and provide adequate winter habitat for black-tailed deer and elk, the WRWA staff actively manages the area through invasive weed control, controlled burns, shrub plantings, livestock grazing, and the planting of agricultural crops for wildlife forage.

Thomas and Toweill (1982), Wallmo (1981) and others have determined the importance of hiding and thermal cover as components of habitat for elk and deer. Thus, maintaining those components was identified as a viable strategy to achieve the objective of attracting and holding wintering deer and elk. Similarly, spring and summer livestock grazing has been shown to be a viable strategy to help condition forage for wintering wildlife. Riparian fencing is a necessary component to avoid damage by livestock.

Strategy 1. Continue the grazing program on to condition grasslands and forest lands to provide high quality forage for deer and elk.

Strategy 2. Revitalize important browse and grass stands by controlled burning, thinning, chemical applications and/or logging.

Strategy 3. Continue planting different types of grasses, grains, legumes, trees and shrubs forbs and alternative crops for habitat for big game and other wildlife species.

Strategy 4. Maintain noxious weed control on approximately 250 acres of pasture and rangeland annually, using chemical, biological and mechanical methods.

Strategy 5. Maintain 165 miles of boundary and cross fencing to manage grazing livestock and reduce resource damage from trespass livestock. Work will entail replacing fences and removing old fences that are no longer needed.

Strategy 6. Maintain 5 developed springs and watering areas to promote dispersal of livestock and wildlife.

Strategy 7. Monitor forest stand conditions with the cooperation of the Oregon Department of Forestry to determine appropriate silvicultural practices to improve and increase wildlife habitat, improve forest health, control insect infested and diseased stands of timber, and reduce fire danger.

Objective 1.2: Provide a supplemental winter food source for up to 4,000 black-tailed deer and 1,000 Rocky Mountain elk to reduce damage.

Rationale

The WRWA staff conducts an annual supplemental feed program during the winter months to encourage big game to stay within the wildlife area boundaries and to reduce damage to surrounding agricultural lands. In addition, share crop agreements are developed to provide wheat and alfalfa hay. The share cropper is required to leave 1/3 of the wheat crop standing for wildlife use during the winter months. The sharecropper may take 2/3 of each alfalfa hay cutting, with the remaining 1/3 to be used by WRWA staff to feed elk during the winter supplemental feed period.

Strategy 1. Provide approximately 100 tons of alfalfa pellets and approximately 25 tons of alfalfa hay at 33 feed sites.

Strategy 2. Continue to plant 450 acres of wheat by sharecrop agreement.

Strategy 3. Harvest 20 acres of alfalfa hay by sharecrop agreement.

Objective 1.3: Maintain 49 miles of big game fence to protect adjacent private agricultural lands.

Rationale

In the early 1950s, an increasing population of black-tailed deer, especially in the winter months, resulted in a large number of depredation complaints. A drift fence was installed to keep wintering deer and elk from reaching lower elevation private agriculture lands. In the late summer or early fall this fence is walked and repaired as needed by WRWA staff. One-way passages have been installed to give deer on the outside of the game fence an opportunity to reach WRWA property. Elk ramps have also been installed where known elk populations have occurred outside of the drift fence.

Strategy 1. Maintain the 49 miles of game fence. Work will entail annually surveying and repairing or replacing damaged areas and continuing to build one way passages in heavy big game use areas.

Strategy 2. Continue using volunteer groups to help replace wooden fence structures.

Strategy 3. Work with local landowners on the construction of one-way passages and elk ramps in high use areas.

(Goal 2: To protect, enhance and restore habitats to benefit native wildlife and desired game species.)

Objective 2.1: Protect, enhance, and restore approximately 18,630 acres of mixed conifer/deciduous forest and approximately 2,290 acres of oak woodland habitats.

Rationale

Management activities which occur in these habitats benefit both game species (turkey, western gray squirrel, black bear, cougar, black-tailed deer and elk) as well as a wide variety of non-game species (Lewis's woodpecker, bald eagle, ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*) and great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*)). The wildlife area currently provides many thousands of acres of mixed forested woodlands that provide thermal cover, foraging and rearing habitat for wildlife. Ponderosa pine, a dominant conifer found on the wildlife area, has been declining in recent years due to drought and insect infestations. While dead pines can provide nesting habitat for cavity dwellers such as woodpeckers, downed trees also increase fire danger.

Strategy 1. Explore the possibility of working with Columbia Land Trust, Deschutes Basin Land Trust, USFWS and regional habitat biologists to restore oak woodlands and other habitats on the wildlife area.

Strategy 2. Explore opportunities to conduct logging operations on the area to enhance big game and non-game wildlife habitat, increase forest health, and reduce fuels loads to avoid catastrophic wildfires.

Strategy 3. Continue issuing firewood cutting permits to private individuals to help reduce fuels loads and address pest issues (e.g., pine beetles) where appropriate.

Objective 2.2: Protect, enhance, and restore approximately 4,920 acres of mixed bitterbrush/grassland and 2,270 acres of grassland habitats .

Rationale

In order to maintain and improve winter range conditions and provide adequate diverse winter habitat for black-tailed deer, Rocky Mountain elk and turkeys, WRWA staff actively manages native bitterbrush/grasslands. Management of these plant species also benefits a diversity of other wildlife species. The grasslands provide forage for wintering deer and elk on the area. Management activities include controlled burning, weed control, live stock grazing and planting of native grasses. Grazing of livestock is mostly on irrigated lands and on lands when deer and elk have migrated back to their summer grounds. Strategies employed by WRWA staff also support upland habitat conservation actions described in the OCS.

Strategy 1. Manage native grassland and shrub habitat to enhance big game distribution and body condition. Work will entail cutting or burning old bitterbrush stands to enhance new growth and eliminate decadent brush.

Strategy 2. Continue to use controlled burns on grasslands as a tool to control undesirable weeds and remove non-palatable vegetation.

Strategy 3. Continue to use livestock grazing to condition forage for wintering big game and reduce fire danger.

Strategy 4. Identify and prioritize areas where native grasslands reseeding are necessary.

Objective 2.3: Protect, enhance, and restore approximately 2,030 acres of agricultural lands to provide habitat for up to 4,000 deer and 1000 elk.

Rationale

Agricultural crops provide forage as well as nesting, rearing and thermal cover for many species of wildlife. Grains are important food sources for wintering deer and elk, upland game birds and passerines. Both irrigated and dry land grasses, alfalfa and clover provide forage for wildlife and nesting and escape cover for upland birds. Agricultural crops also provide food and cover for many small mammals. Vegetation management of agricultural lands on the WRWA also contributes to minimizing big game damage to adjacent private lands.

Strategy 1. Provide approximately 345 acres of wheat by share crop agreement annually and 20 acres of alfalfa by share crop which provides our winter hay supply.

Strategy 2. Plant approximately 230 acres of annual food plots which may include: wheat, sunflower, soybeans, peas, oats, corn and millet throughout the area to provide forage for deer, elk and other wildlife.

Strategy 3. Inter-seed dry land alfalfa and clover along with rangeland mix on dry land pastures throughout area.

Strategy 4. Maintain irrigation system to continue to provide Irrigation to 1,000 acres of agriculture land.

Objective 2.4: Protect, enhance, and restore approximately 258 acres of riparian habitat and 21 acres of open water.

Rationale

Natural and artificially-created wetlands and riparian areas provide habitat for many terrestrial and aquatic species. Wetlands offer food and cover for birds, small mammals and bats, and provide materials for nesting resident waterfowl, shorebirds and passerines. WRWA staff actively maintains and enhances riparian systems for high quality instream habitat to benefit resident fish and to improve water quality and quantity. Wildlife area streams and ponds support a variety of reptiles, amphibians, mammals, and insects. Aquatic habitats on the WRWA are important recreational and educational attractions for the public. The strategies listed below also support many of the aquatic habitat conservation actions described in the OCS.

Strategy 1. Monitor and regulate irrigation water per Oregon Water Resources Department standards.

Strategy 2. Promote natural stream meandering and stream bank narrowing by allowing natural processes to occur.

Strategy 3. Provide stream shade by protecting and enhancing streamside vegetation. Work will entail maintaining riparian fences to exclude livestock and planting trees and shrub species where necessary.

Strategy 4. Work with fish district staff to identify fish habitat improvement projects such as planting riparian vegetation. Seek partnerships with other agencies, sport groups or volunteers for implementation of such projects.

Objective 2.5: Maintain and enhance wildlife area facilities, structures, and equipment to conduct habitat management and public use projects on the wildlife area.

Rationale

Facilities, structures, and equipment are integral to the overall operation of the WRWA. All must be maintained and kept in good working condition to accomplish annual habitat management and public use projects. Some of the buildings on the wildlife area are aging and in need of repairs while others need simple aesthetic improvements. Maintenance of bridges, trails, fences, and gates are necessary to ensure the safety of public users while they enjoy the Wildlife Area's resources.

Strategy 1. Conduct annual inspections and winterization procedures on maintenance facilities, structures and equipment and make repairs as needed.

Strategy 2. Maintain five spring developments, 55 ponds, eight wildlife guzzlers, one sprinkler irrigation system and 35 miles of gravity flow irrigation ditches.

Strategy 3. Maintain five parking areas, 165 miles of perimeter and cross fences, six miles of riparian protection fence, 49 miles of nine-foot all big game fence, 58 miles of roads and trails, 29 deer pellet feeders, and three bridges.

Strategy 4. Maintain 32 structures which include shop/office, three hay sheds, four feed storage sheds, two Quonset hut buildings, six feed storage bins, and one maintenance shop at headquarters, an equipment shed at the headquarters, manager's residence, seven storage facilities, four trailer pads, one horse/hay barn at headquarters and one small cabin.

Strategy 5. Prioritize repairs of structures including water control structures fences, ditches, water developments and buildings based on the results of the department's maintenance master plan developed in the fall of 2005.

(Goal 3: To provide a variety of wildlife oriented recreational and educational opportunities to the public which are compatible with Goals 1 and 2.)

Objective 3.1: Provide approximately 19,000 hunting, trapping and angling use days annually.

Rationale

The WRWA is funded entirely by hunter dollars through the Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Act (Pittman-Robertson) (75%) and state hunting license receipts (25%). The wildlife area is a common destination for hunters and anglers. The WRWA staff is committed to providing wildlife-oriented recreational opportunities for the citizens of Oregon. The WRWA staff will continue to improve access and opportunities by providing quality wildlife habitat and information on wildlife area. Monitor usage on area and make sure all rules and regulations are followed.

Strategy 1. Continue hunt programs that include big game, game bird, and furbearer species. Work will include providing recommendations for seasons, program opportunities, and procedures to staff on annual basis.

Strategy 2. Maintain 58 miles of roads, trails, signs, fences, and gates to provide access and facilities for hunting, trapping and angling use.

Strategy 3. Continue to provide access and area information to the public via brochures, maps dispensed at area kiosk information stations and hunting regulation booklets and posting signs.

Strategy 4. Explore potential for improving hunting and fishing access for persons with disabilities. WRWA staff will work with the department's Restoration and Enhancement (R&E) and Access and Habitat (A&H) programs to secure funding for additional construction needs.

Strategy 5. Annually monitor hunting, angling and trapping use.

Objective 3.2: Provide approximately 11,650 wildlife viewing and education and interpretation use days annually.

Rationale

Non-consumptive recreation and education activities constitute a significant portion of the use on the WRWA. The WRWA provides many outdoor opportunities within a two hour drive from Bend and Portland. The wildlife area and neighboring communities, especially Wamic, experience an increased amount of use on holidays and weekends. Antler collecting has become a very popular winter and early spring activity which led to the seasonal closure north of FS Rd 27.

The WRWA staff will seek to expand opportunities for interpretation and environmental education that will foster visitors' appreciation, understanding, and stewardship of the wildlife area's fish and wildlife species and their associated habitats.

Strategy 1. Maintain existing public facilities during the non-hunting period to provide opportunities for non-consumptive users. Work includes maintenance of 58 miles of roads and trails, five parking areas, one wildlife viewing site, signs, and 42 designated camping areas.

Strategy 2. Prioritize and catalogue potential inventory, monitoring, habitat development, and recreation projects for educators and volunteer groups interested in using the wildlife area as an outdoor classroom and volunteer projects.

Strategy 3. Continue issuing special use permits to community, school, and conservation groups for educational opportunities.

Strategy 4. Work with volunteer groups to maintain trails on the area.

Strategy 5. Develop a reliable survey method to determine the level of non-consumptive use on the area.

Strategy 6. Manage non-consumptive use consistent with the biological needs of wildlife and the wildlife area's hunting program.

Strategy 7. Develop and/or expand internship programs with colleges and universities to support education, management, inventory, and monitoring needs.

Strategy 8. Increase the level of wildlife area related information through web page postings, recreational reports, other media publications, brochures, maps, and regulations.

Plan Implementation

Funding

Since its inception in 1953, funding for the operation and maintenance of the WRWA has been accomplished through an annual federal grant under the Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration (WR) Program. This program was created with the passage of the Pittman- Robertson (PR) Act in 1937. The PR Act authorizes the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to cooperate with the states, through their respective state fish and wildlife departments, to fund wildlife restoration projects. Eligible types of projects include restoration, conservation, management, and enhancement of wild birds, wild mammals and their habitats, and providing for public use and benefit from these resources. Funding for WR is derived from a federal excise tax on the sale of firearms, ammunition, and archery equipment. Funding is then apportioned to states based on a mathematical formula of area of the state in square miles (50%) and total number of hunting licenses sold annually (50%). Under the program no state may receive more than 5%, or less than 0.5%, of the total money available.

To be eligible, States must have assented to the provisions of the PR Act and passed laws for the conservation of wildlife that include a prohibition against the diversion of license fees paid by hunters for any other purpose than the administration of the state fish and wildlife department. Another major requirement is that states have to contribute up to 25% of the total grant cost since federal participation is limited to 75% of eligible costs incurred under a grant. The Department provides its 25% cost share from annual hunting license and tag revenues.

Required parking permits on WRWA went into effect January 1, 2013. The purpose of the Wildlife Area parking permit system is to develop additional dedicated revenue for designated Wildlife Areas which will be used to augment infrastructure and habitat restoration activities and enhance wildlife viewing. A free annual parking permit is included with the purchase of an Annual Hunting, Combination, Pioneer and Sports Pac license (adult and juvenile) and Habitat Conservation Stamp. Since its inception in 2013, WRWA has received an average of approximately \$13,600 annually.

Over the past five years, funding for the operation and maintenance of the WRWA has averaged approximately \$770,000 annually.

Accomplishments

In the past decade since the 2007 White River Wildlife Area Management Plan review there has been some additional accomplishments outside normal budget and job duties that have been summarized in this section.

Deer/Elk Collar Study – In 2016, The Dalles district staff and WRWA staff coordinated an effort to identify effects of disturbance between the all access closure north of Forest Road 27 and areas open to the public between December 1 and March 31. In addition to disturbance effects, data will be analyzed to identify habitat use, areas of damage on private agricultural lands, interconnectivity between herds, and causes of mortality. Seventeen Rocky Mountain cow elk and eleven black-tailed doe deer were collared and evenly distributed based on assumed herd sizes and public access during the study period. A preliminary evaluation of data will be analyzed by The Dalles district wildlife staff to determine further needs of the study.

Road Improvement – J. Hix road, a heavily used road to access an area on the northeast portion of the wildlife, area known as Postage Stamp Butte, was improved to increase access. The 2 mile dirt road had a base layer of pit-run rock and top-dressed with 3/4 minus gravel allowing access into the area an additional 2 months early.

McCorkle Pipe – Approximately 1600' of 12" pipe was installed in a deteriorating irrigation ditch allowing WRWA to utilize the existing water right. The pipeline has restored irrigation water to approximately 100 acres of farmed crops and 6 ponds.

Infrastructure/equipment – Over the past decade, an emphasis was placed on improving prior deferred maintenance due to an increase in Pittman Robertson funds available. Equipment purchased or upgraded between 2007 and 2017 included; John Deere 7130 tractor, John Deere 450 crawler, 311 Caterpillar excavator, Valmar 245 granular fertilizer, 2014 Trailmax TD 40 equipment trailer, 300 gallon Top Air sprayer, 200 gallon Top Air tow behind sprayer, and an irrigation wheel line. Improvements to infrastructure during the same time frame included; new 36' x 70' equipment shed, replaced siding on Friend hay barn, built a new host laundry room and pump house, dug a new well for domestic water supply, replaced siding and roof on office building and employee housing, poured concrete pad in vehicle shed, and replaced all signage at entrance gates.

Oregon Administrative Rule changes (OAR 635-008-0175) – Prior to 2007, the only regulation on WRWA identified the winter road closure from December 1 through March 31. Since 2007, seven ORS's have been added to include; (1) The Wildlife Area lands north of Forest Road 27 are closed to the public from December 1 through March 31, except by access permit issued by ODFW. (2) Motorized vehicle travel is only allowed on open roads, designated campsite or parking areas. No cross country travel or off road motor vehicle use is allowed, except by access permit issued by ODFW or for administrative use. (3) ATV/OHV and snowmobile uses are prohibited on all area lands

except for administrative use. (4) Camping is prohibited except in designated campsites, and may not exceed 14 days in any 30 day period. (5) Campfires and open burning are prohibited except at designated campsites. All fires are prohibited during designated fire closures. (6) Dogs are prohibited from running at large except during authorized game bird hunting seasons. (7) ODFW Wildlife Area Parking Permit required.

Staffing/Organization

In total, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife manages 17 major wildlife areas statewide. The wildlife areas encompass approximately 200,000 acres and are found in both Department administrative regions; White River Wildlife Area is located in the East Region.

The White River Wildlife Area is currently staffed by four full time employees. Full time employees consist of the area manager, located onsite at the White River Wildlife Area headquarters near Tygh Valley, one Fish and Wildlife Senior Technician and two Fish and Wildlife Technicians.

Compliance Requirements

This management plan was developed to comply with all Federal and State laws (ORSs), Administrative Rules (OARs), and department policies. Full implementation of all components of this plan will require compliance with applicable laws, regulations, rules, and policies (Appendix F).

Most of the guiding regulations complement the mission of the WRWA. However, the requirements of some regulations may limit management options in a variety of ways. While the intent of the regulations is generally resource protection, the cost of compliance through significant research and reporting is often prohibitive and precludes action, including some habitat enhancement, on the WRWA.

Partnerships

A number of other state, federal, and local agencies and interest groups assist with management activities on the WRWA. These partners play an important role helping the department achieve its mission and the WRWA goals. The Department will continue to rely on these and other partners in the future to help implement this plan and provide input for future updates. This plan identifies projects that provide new opportunities for existing or new partners. The Department welcomes and encourages more public participation in the administration of the wildlife area.

Adaptive Management

This plan provides for adaptive management of the wildlife area. Adaptive management is a flexible approach to long-term management of resources that is directed by the results of ongoing monitoring activities and latest data. Management techniques and strategies are regularly evaluated in light of monitoring results, new scientific understanding, and other new information. These periodic evaluations are used over time to adapt both management techniques and strategies to better achieve the area goals.

Monitoring is an essential component of adaptive management in general, and of this plan in particular; specific monitoring strategies have been integrated into the goals and objectives described in this plan whenever possible. Where possible, habitat management activities will be monitored to assess whether the desired effects on wildlife and habitat components have been achieved.

Plan Amendment and Revision

Wildlife area management plans are meant to evolve with each individual area, and as such each plan will be formally revisited after five years and updated every ten years. In the meantime, however, the Department will be reviewing and updating this plan periodically (at least every 5 years) based on the results of the adaptive management program. This plan will also be informally reviewed by area staff while preparing annual work plans. It may also be reviewed during routine inspections or programmatic evaluations. Results of any or all of these reviews may indicate a need to modify the plan. The goals and objectives described in this plan will not change until they are re-evaluated as part of the formal plan revision process. However, the strategies may be revised to better address changing circumstances or due to increased knowledge of the resources on the area. If changes are required, the level of public involvement and associated compliance requirements will be determined by the Department.

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Appendices

Appendix A. Plant species known to occur on the White River Wildlife Area.

Conifer trees

Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)
Grand fir (*Abies grandis*)
Western juniper (*Juniperus occidentalis*)

Incense cedar (*Libocedrus decurrens*)
Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*)

Deciduous Trees and Shrubs

White alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*)
Red alder (*Alnus rubra*)
Black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*)
Oregon grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*)
Mountain Oregon grape (*Mahonia nervosa*)
Blueberry elder (*Sambucus glauca*)

White oak (*Quercus garryana*)
Water birch (*Betula occidentalis*)
Vine maple (*Acer circinatum*)
Wild rose (*Rosa* spp)
Huckleberry (*Vaccinium* spp)

Black hawthorn (*Crataegus douglasii*)
Red hawthorn (*Crataegus columbiana*)
Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*)

Western Creek dogwood (*Cornus occidentalis*)
Pacific red elder (*Sambucus callicarpa*)
Ninebark (*Physocarpus* spp)
California hazel (*Corylus cornuta californica*)
Grey horsebrush (*Tetradymia canescens*)

Creeping snowberry (*Symphoricarpos mollis*)

Antelope brush (*Purshia tridentata*)
Saskatoon serviceberry (*Amelanchier anifolia*)
Red hawthorn (*Crataegus columbiana*)

Common chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*)
Buckbrush ceanothus (*Ceanothus cuneatus*)

Deerbrush ceanothus (*Ceanothus integririmus*)
Squaw-carpet ceanothus (*Ceanothus prostratus*)

Black hawthorn (*Crataegus douglasii*)

Redstem ceanothus (*Ceanothus saguineus*)

Ocean spray (*Holodiscus discolor*)

Snowbrush (*Ceanothus velutinus*)
Green leaf manzanita (*Arctostaphylos patula*)

Bittercherry (*Prunus emarginata*)
Spirea (*Spirea* spp)

Grey rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*)

Willow (*Salix* spp)

Big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*)

Mock orange (*Philadelphus gordonianus*)

Grasses and Sedges

Crested wheatgrass (*Agropyron cristatum*)
Intermediate wheatgrass (*Agropyron intermedium*)

Redtop (*Agrostis alba*)
Tall oatgrass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*)

Bluestem wheatgrass (*Agropyron smithii*)
Bearded bluebunch wheatgrass (*Agropyron spicatum*)

Mountain brome (*Bromus marginatus*)
Soft brome (*Bromus molis*)

Slender wheatgrass (*Agropyron trachycaulum*)

Cheatgrass brome (*Bromus tectorum*)

Pubescent wheatgrass (*Agropyron tricophorum*)

Orchardgrass (*Dactylis glomerata*)

Elk sedge (*Carex geyeri*)

Sedge (*Carex* spp)

Nebraska sedge (*Carex nebraskensis*)

Baltic rush (*Juncos balticus*)

Ross sedge (*Carex rossii*)
California danthonia (*Danthonia californica*)
Onespike danthonia (*Danthonia unispicata*)
Tufted hairgrass (*Deschampsia caespitosa*)
Annual hairgrass (*Deschampsia danthonioides*)
Slender hairgrass (*Deschampsia elongate*)
Medusahead wild-rye (*Elgmus caput-medusae*)
Blue wild-rye (*Elgmus glaucus*)
Alaska onion grass (*Melica subulata*)
Big bluegrass (*Poa ampla*)
Bulbous bluegrass (*Poa bulbosa*)
Canada bluegrass (*Poa compressa*)
Wheeler bluegrass (*Poa nervosa*)
Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*)
Sandberg bluegrass (*Poa secunda*)

Legumes

Peavine (*Lathyrus* spp)
Spanish clover (*Lotus americanus*)
Sainfoin (*Onobrychis viciaefolia*)
Alsike clover (*Trifolium hybridum*)
Crimson clover (*Trifolium incarnatum*)

Forbs

Wild onion (*Allium acuminatum*)
Dogbane (*Apocynum androsaemifolium*)
Long leaves sandwort (*Arenaria* spp)
Large camas (*Camassia* spp)
Striped coral root (*Corallorhiza striata*)
Turkey mullein (*Eremocarpus setigerus*)
Buckwheat (*Eriogonum* spp)
Long-spurred rein orchid (*Habenaria elegans*)
Stoneseed gromwell (*Lithespermum ruderales*)
Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)
Owl clover (*Orthocarpus* spp)
Willowweed (*Polygonium majus*)
Five-finger cinquefoil (*Potentilla gracilis*)

Curly dock (*Rumex crispus*)
Small burnet (*Sanguisorba minor*)
Blue-eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium* spp)
Western starflower (*Trientalis latifolia*)
Periwinkle (*Vinca minor*)

Rush (*Juncus* spp)
Reed fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*)

Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*)

Western fescue (*Festuca occidentalis*)

Pacific fescue (*Festuca pacifica*)

Annual fescue (*Festuca* spp)
Common velvet grass (*Holcus lanatus*)

Prairie june grass (*Koeleria cristata*)
Timothy (*Phleum pratense*)
Hanson squirreltail (*Sitanion hansenii*)
Bottlebrush squirreltail (*Sitanion hystrix*)
Lemmon needlegrass (*Stipa lemmonii*)
Western needlegrass (*Stipa occidentalis*)
Thurber needlegrass (*Stipa therberiana*)
Tall trisetum (*Trisetum canescens*)

Hosackia (*Lotus* spp)
Lupine (*Lupinus* spp)
Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*)
Hop clover (*Trifolium procumbens*)
White clover (*Trifolium repens*.)

Brodiea (*Brodiea* spp)
Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)
Deer's-head orchid (*Calypso bulbosa*)
Collomia (phlox) (*Collomia* spp)
Alfileria (*Erodium cicutarium*)
Shiny fraseria (*Frasera albicaulis*)
Strawberry (*Fragaria* spp)
St. Johnswort (*Hypericum perforatum*)

Biscuitroot (*Lomatium* spp)

Mountain sweetroot (*Osmorhiza chilensis*)
Plantain (*Plantago* spp)
Cinquefoil (*Potentilla* spp)
Western bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*)
Prairie burnet (*Sanguisorba annua*)
Yerba buena (*Satureja douglasii*)
Solomon's seal (*Smilacina* spp)
Common cattail (*Typha latifolia*)

Composites

Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*)

Pearly everlasting (*Anaphalis mararitacea*)

Yellow aster (*Aster* spp)

Daisy (*Erizeron* spp)

Common tarweed (*Madia dissitiflora*)

Groundsel (*Senecio* spp)

Salsify (*Tragopogon parrifolius*)

Tall agoseris (*Agoseria elata*)

Arnica (*Arnica* spp)

Arrowleaf balsam root (*Balsamorhiza sagittata*)

Diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*)

White hawkweed (*Hieracium albiflorum*)

Wolly groundsel (*Senecio canus*)

Mulesears wuethia (*Wyethia amplexicaulis*)

**Appendix B. Wildlife species known to occur
on the White River Wildlife Area.**

The following table and letter keys identify the species presence/sightability by season and relative abundances:

W-winter, S-spring, S-summer, F-fall A-abundant, C-common, U-uncommon, R-rare

Common Name	Scientific Name	W	S	S	F
Birds					
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	R	R	R	R
Horned Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	R	R	R	R
Eared Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	R	R	R	R
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	R	R	R	R
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	U	U	U	U
Tundra Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	U	U	U	U
Greater White-fronted Goose			R	R	R
Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	R			
Snow Goose	<i>Chen caerulescens</i>	U	U	U	U
Ross' Goose	<i>Chen rossii</i>	R	R	R	R
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	C	A	C	C
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	U	C	C	U
Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	U	U	U	U
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	C	A	C	C
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	U	U	U	U
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>	U	U	U	U
Cinnamon Teal	<i>Anas cyanoptera</i>	C	C	C	C
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	U	U	U	U
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	U	U	U	U
American Wigeon	<i>Anas americana</i>	U	U	U	U
Canvasback	<i>Aythya valisineria</i>	U	U	U	U
Redhead	<i>Aythya americana</i>	U	U	U	U
Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>	U	U	U	U
Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	U	U	U	U
Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	C	C	C	C
Bufflehead	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	C	C	C	C
Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	U	U	U	U
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	R	R	R	R
Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	C	C	C	C
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	U	C	C	C
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	C	C	C	C
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	C	C	C	C
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	C	C	C	C
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	C	C	C	C
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	C	C	C	C
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	R	R	R	R
Swainson's Hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	R	R	R	R
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	C	C	C	C
Ferruginous Hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	U	U	U	U
Rough-legged Hawk	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	C	C	U	C
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	U	C	U	U
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	C	C	C	C
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	R	R	R	R
Prairie Falcon	<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	C	C	C	C

Common Name	Scientific Name	W	S	S	F
Gray Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	U	U	U	U
Chukar	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>	U	U	U	U
Ring-necked pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	U	U	U	U
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	U	U	U	U
Blue Grouse	<i>Dendragapus obscurus</i>	U	U	U	U
Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	A	A	A	A
Mountain Quail	<i>Oreortyx pictus</i>	U	U	U	U
California Quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>	C	C	C	C
Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	U	U	U	U
American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>	C	C	C	C
Sandhill Crane	<i>Grus canadensis</i>	R	R	R	R
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	U	U	C	C
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	R	R	R	R
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	C	C	C	C
Wilson's Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	U	U	U	U
Ring-billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	U	U	U	U
California Gull	<i>Larus californicus</i>	U	U	U	U
Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Columba fasciata</i>	U	U	U	U
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	C	C	A	A
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	U	U	U	U
Flammulated Owl	<i>Otus flammeolus</i>	R	R	R	R
Western Screech-owl	<i>Otus kennicottii</i>	U	U	U	U
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	C	C	C	C
Snowy Owl	<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>	R	R	R	R
Northern Pygmy-owl	<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>	R	R	R	R
Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	R	R	R	R
Spotted Owl	<i>Strix occidentalis</i>	R	R	R	R
Great Gray Owl	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	R	R	R	R
Northern Saw-whet Owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	U	U	U	U
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	U	U	C	C
Poorwill	<i>Phalaenoptilus nuttallii</i>	U	U	C	C
Vaux's Swift	<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	R	R	R	R
Black-chinned Hummingbird	<i>Achilochus alexandri</i>	U	C	C	C
Calliope Hummingbird	<i>Stellula calliope</i>	U	C	C	C
Rufous Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	U	C	C	C
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	C	C	C	C
Lewis' Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	C	C	C	C
Red-breasted Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus ruber</i>	R	R	R	R
Williamson's Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i>	?			
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	U	U	U	U
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	C	C	C	C
Three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	?			
Black-backed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides arcticus</i>	?			
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	C	C	C	C
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	C	C	C	C
Western Wood-pewee	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	U	C	C	C
Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	C	C	C	C
Hammond's Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax hammondii</i>	U	C	C	C
Dusky Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax oberholseri</i>	U	C	C	C

Common Name	Scientific Name	W	S	S	F
Pacific Slope Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>	U	C	C	C
Say's Phoebe	<i>Sayornis saya</i>	U	C	C	U
Ash-throated Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	U	U	U	U
Western Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	U	C	C	C
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	U	U	U	U
Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	C	C	C	C
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	U	C	C	C
Violet-green Swallow	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	U	C	C	C
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	U	C	C	C
Gray Jay	<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>	U	U	U	U
Steller's Jay	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>	C	C	C	C
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	R	R	R	R
Clark's Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>	U	U	U	U
Black-billed Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	C	C	C	C
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	C	C	C	C
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	C	C	C	C
Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	C	C	C	C
Mountain Chickadee	<i>Poecile gambeli</i>	C	C	C	C
Plain Titmouse	<i>Parus atricapillus</i>	C	C	C	C
Bushtit	<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	U	U	U	U
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	U	U	U	U
White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	C	C	C	C
Pygmy Nuthatch	<i>Sitta pygmaea</i>	?			
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>	U	U	U	U
Canyon Wren	<i>Catherpes mexicanus</i>	U	C	U	U
Bewick's Wren	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	U	U	U	U
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	U	U	U	U
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	U	U	U	U
American Dipper	<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>	U	U	U	U
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	U	U	U	U
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	U	U	U	U
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>	?			
Western Bluebird	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>	R	R	R	R
Mountain Bluebird	<i>Sialia currucoides</i>	U	C	C	C
Townsend's Solitaire	<i>Myadestes townsendi</i>	U	C	C	C
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	U	C	A	A
Varied Thrush	<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>	U	U	U	U
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	R	R	R	R
Sage Thrasher	<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>	?			
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	U	U	U	U
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	U	A	A	U
Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	U	U	U	U
Solitary Vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	U	U	U	U
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	U	C	C	C
Orange-crowned Warbler	<i>Vermivora celata</i>	U	U	U	U
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	U	C	C	C
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	U	C	C	C
Townsend's Warbler	<i>Dendroica townsendi</i>	U	U	U	U
Black-throated Gray Warbler	<i>Dendroica nigrescens</i>	U	U	U	U

Common Name	Scientific Name	W	S	S	F
Hermit Warbler	<i>Dendroica occidentalis</i>	U	U	U	U
MacGillivray's Warbler	<i>Oporornis tolmiei</i>	U	U	U	U
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	U	U	U	U
Wilson's Warbler	<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	U	U	U	U
Yellow-breasted Chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>	U	U	U	U
Western Tanager	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>	U	U	U	U
Black-headed Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>	U	U	U	U
Lazuli Bunting	<i>Passerina amoena</i>	U	U	U	U
Spotted Towhee	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	C	C	C	C
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	C	C	C	C
Vesper Sparrow	<i>Poocetes gramineus</i>	U	U	U	U
Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	C	C	C	C
Fox Sparrow	<i>Passerelia iliaca</i>	U	U	U	U
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	C	C	C	C
Golden-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>	U	U	U	U
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	U	C	C	U
Western Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	U	U	U	U
Brewer's Blackbird	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	U	C	C	C
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	U	U	U	U
Northern Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	U	U	U	U
Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	C	C	C	C
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	C	C	C	C
Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	U	U	U	U
Pine Siskin	<i>Carduelis pinus</i>	C	C	C	C
American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	U	U	U	U
Evening Grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	C	C	C	C
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	C	C	C	C
Total Birds: 169					
Fish					
Smallmouth bass	<i>Micropterus dolomieu</i>	C	C	C	C
Largemouth bass	<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>	C	C	C	C
Eastern brook trout	<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>	C	C	C	C
Inland redband trout	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	C	C	C	C
Mountain whitefish	<i>Prosopium williamsoni</i>	U	U	U	U
Torrent sculpin	<i>Cottus rhotheus</i>	C	C	C	C
Speckled dace	<i>Rhinichthys osculus</i>	U	U	U	U
Longnose dace	<i>Rhinichthys cataractae</i>	U	U	U	U
Redside shiner	<i>Richardsonius balteatus</i>	U	U	U	U
Bridgelip sucker	<i>Catostomus columbianus</i>	U	U	U	U
Total Fish: 10					
Mammals					
Little Brown Bat	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	C	C	C	C
Townsend's Big-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus townsendii</i>	U	U	U	U
Pallid Bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	U	U	U	U
Mountain Cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus nuttallii</i>	C	C	C	C
Snowshoe Hare	<i>Lepus americanus</i>	C	U	U	U
White-tailed Jackrabbit	<i>Lepus townsendii</i>	U	U	U	U
Least Chipmunk	<i>Eutamias minimus</i>	C	C	C	C
Yellow-pine Chipmunk	<i>Tamias amoenus</i>	C	C	C	C

Common Name	Scientific Name	W	S	S	F
Yellow-bellied Marmot	<i>Marmota flaviventris</i>	U	U	U	U
California Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	A	A	A	A
Townsend's Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus townsendi</i>	U	U	U	U
Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus lateralis</i>	U	C	C	U
Western Grey Squirrel	<i>Sciurus griseus</i>	C	C	C	C
Chickaree	<i>Tamiasciurus douglasii</i>	C	C	C	C
Northern Flying Squirrel	<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	U	U	U	U
Northern Pocket Gopher	<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>	A	A	A	A
Coast Mole	<i>Scapanus orarius</i>	U	U	U	U
Vagrant Shrew	<i>Sorex vagrans</i>	U	U	U	U
Virginia Opossum	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	U	U	U	U
American Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>	C	C	C	C
Great Basin Pocket Mouse	<i>Perognathus parvus</i>	U	U	U	U
Deer Mouse	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	C	C	C	C
Jumping Mouse	<i>Zapus princeps</i>	U	U	U	U
Ord's Kangaroo Rat	<i>Dipodomys ordii</i>	U	U	U	U
Bushy-tailed Woodrat	<i>Neotoma cinerea</i>	U	C	U	U
Dusky-footed Woodrat	<i>Neotoma fuscipes</i>	U	U	U	U
Western Heather Vole	<i>Phenacomys intermedius</i>	?			
Mountain Vole	<i>Microtus montana</i>	?			
Long-tailed Vole	<i>Microtus longicaudus</i>	?			
Sagebrush Vole	<i>Lagurus curtatus</i>	?			
Oregon Vole	<i>Microtus oregoni</i>	?			
Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	C	C	C	C
House Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>	C	C	C	C
Norway Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	U	U	U	U
Common Porcupine	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	C	C	C	C
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>	C	C	C	C
Marten	<i>Martes americana</i>	R	R	R	R
Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	U	C	C	C
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	C	C	C	C
River Otter	<i>Lontra canadensis</i>	U	U	U	U
Long-tailed Weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>	U	U	U	U
Mink	<i>Mustela vison</i>	C	C	C	C
American Badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	C	C	C	C
Striped Skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	C	C	C	C
Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius</i>	U	U	U	U
Cougar	<i>Puma concolor</i>	C	C	C	C
Bobcat	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	C	C	C	C
Rocky Mountain Elk	<i>Cervus elaphus nelsoni</i>	A	A	A	A
Black-tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus columbianus</i>	A	A	A	A
Mule deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus hemionus</i>	R	R	R	R
White-tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	U	U	U	U

Total Mammals: 51

Amphibians and Reptiles

Pacific Giant Salamander	<i>Dicamptodon tenebrosos</i>
Northwestern Salamander	<i>Ambystoma gracile</i>
Long-toed Salamander	<i>Ambystoma macrodactylum</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name	W	S	S	F
Rough-skinned Newt	<i>Taricha granulosa</i>				
Ensatina	<i>Ensatina eschscholtzii</i>				
Western Toad	<i>Bufo boreas</i>				
Pacific (Chorus) Treefrog	<i>Pseudacris regilla</i>				
Great Basin Spadefoot	<i>Scaphiopus intermontanus</i>				
Northern Leopard Frog	<i>Rana pipiens</i>				
Red-legged Frog	<i>Rana aurora</i>				
Spotted Frog	<i>Rana pretiosa</i>				
Cascades Frog	<i>Rana cascadae</i>				
Tailed Frog	<i>Ascaphus truei</i>				
Long-nosed Leopard Lizard	<i>Gambelia wislizenii</i>				
Side-blotched Lizard	<i>Uta stansburiana</i>				
Sagebrush Lizard	<i>Sceloporus graciosus</i>				
Northern Alligator Lizard	<i>Elgaria coerulea</i>				
Southern Alligator Lizard	<i>Elgaria multicarinata</i>				
Short-horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma douglassi</i>				
Western Fence Lizard	<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>				
Western Skink	<i>Eumeces skiltonianus</i>				
Rubber Boa	<i>Charina bottae</i>				
Racer	<i>Coluber constrictor</i>				
Sharp-tailed Snake	<i>Contia tenuis</i>				
Ringneck Snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>				
Night Snake	<i>Hypsiglena torquata</i>				
Striped Whipsnake	<i>Masticophis taeniatus</i>				
Gopher Snake	<i>Pituophis catenifer</i>				
Western Terrestrial Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis elegans</i>				
Common Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>				
Northwestern Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis ordinoides</i>				
Western Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus viridis</i>				
Total:	32				

Appendix C. Water Rights Held by the White River Wildlife Area

Type: IR – Irrigation, LV – Livestock water, WI – Water Storage for Livestock and Wildlife

Area	Acres	Certificate	Type	Quantity (cfs)	Irrigation Company or Ditch
1. Lower Coonrod	70.14	20243	IR		Badger Improvement District
2. Upper Coonrod	14.2	5385/30866	IR		Badger Improvement District
3. Oreish	27.8	30866/20243	IR		Badger Improvement District
4. Pine Hollow	47.0	30866	IR		Badger Improvement District
5. 70 Acres	105.3	5385/30866	IR		Badger Improvement District
6. Headquarters	54.0	5385/30866	IR		Badger Improvement District
7. Swisher Tract	50.8	5552	IR	0.71	Rock Creek Impr/Gate Creek
8. Swisher Spring	6.0	44561	LV/LI	0.16	Spring
9. Gate Creek	35.0	5762	IR		Rock Creek Impr/Gate Creek
10. Taylor Tract	40.77	34587	IR		Lost & Boulder Ditch Co.
11. Barber Tract	67.33	34587/34533	IR		Lost & Boulder Ditch Co.
12. Disbrow Tract	22.3	34587	IR		Lost & Boulder Ditch Co.
13. Mink Tract	51.2	34587	IR		Lost & Boulder Ditch Co.
14. Lower Nelson	27.3	34587	IR		Lost & Boulder Ditch Co.
15. Upper Nelson	51.0	34587	IR		Lost & Boulder Ditch Co.
16. Big Smock	109.71	34587/34533	IR		Lost & Boulder Ditch Co.
17. Orchard	4.8	34587	IR		Lost & Boulder Ditch Co.
18. Joyce Place	14.34	15525	IR		Juniper Flat Irrigation Co.
19. North Pasture (PG)	8.0	15525	IR/WI		Juniper Flat Irrigation Co.
20. Ben Smith Tract	149.6	820	IR/LV	1.63	Tygh Creek
21. Shadybrook	20.5	5734/5755	IR		Tygh and Jordan Creeks
21. Cody Fields	33	8497/2141	IR		Rock Creek Impr/Three Mile
22. Cody Ponds 1,3,4,5	10.76	2248/67111	LV/WI	0.07	Rock Creek Impr/ Three Mile
Total	1020.85				

Appendix D. Easements Held on the White River Wildlife Area

Grantor	Purpose	Beneficiary
ODFW	Mineral leases	E.K. Griffith & Husky Oil Co.
ODFW	Game fence easement	A.W. & F.L. Limmeroth
Wasco Co	Vacated public easement (Farlow Road)	ODFW
Wasco Co	Vacated public easement (Oreish Tract)	ODFW
Wasco Co	Road permit (entrance to WRWA)	ODFW
Wasco Co	Easement for County Road, Cody Road	ODFW
Wasco Co	Vacated public easement (Smock Rd to USFS)	ODFW
Wasco Co	Vacated public easement (Smock P. to Hazel Hollow)	ODFW
Wasco Co	Vacated public easement (Cody Field to Barn)	ODFW
Wasco Co	Vacated public easement (Stockton Rd)	ODFW
Wasco Co	Vacated public easement (Postage Stamp Rd)	ODFW
Wasco Co	Vacated public easement (McQuaw Tract)	ODFW
Wasco Co	Permit for approach road (view site)	ODFW
Cody Ditch	Irrigation ditch across USFS land	ODFW
M.L. and E.E. Kinzey	Transfer of water rights (5.75 acres)	ODFW
E.E. and E.M. Metzentine	Boundary Agreement Land Transfer (11.4 acres)	ODFW
Cody Reservoir 1 & 2	Public access for angling and recreation	ODFW
Telephone Utilities of Eastern Oregon INC,	Telephone right-of-way	
	Shadybrook Trailer	ODFW Pat Davis, Dodge and Endersby
Telephone Utilities of Eastern Oregon INC	Telephone right-of-way (Mink to Disbrow)	ODFW
United States of America	BPA Transmission Line Agreement	
United States of America	USFS Easement for electric and telephone line	ODFW
R. Dodge	Electric game fence easement	ODFW
D. Knapp	Electric game fence easement	ODFW
Wasco Electric Coop.	Easement along power line road for game fence (Knapp)	ODFW
E.K. & N. Griffith (White River Ranch)	Elk and deer drift fence easement	ODFW
J.W. Hix	Elk and deer drift fence easement	ODFW
D. M. & M. Deswert	Elk and deer drift fence easement	ODFW
R. Sorenson	Elk and deer drift fence easement	ODFW
L. and L. Crabtree	Stock fence easement	ODFW
Wasco County	Road 27 easement	ODFW
N.I. Davis	Deer drift fence easement	ODFW
J. T. & T. W. Davidson	Lookout and Road on Postage Stamp	ODFW
FTV Communication, LLC.	Telecommunications Cable Easement	ODFW
M. Kinzey	Vacated Road Easement administrative use	ODFW
Mountain Fir Lumber Co. (ODFW)	Easement and right-of-way (Zeman / now owned by K. Thomas)	
BLM	Cooperative Management Agreements (Jordan and Tygh Creek)	ODFW
BLM	Cooperative Management Agreements (Lone Pine)	ODFW
BLM	Cooperative Management Agreements (White River)	ODFW
BLM	Cooperative Management Agreements (Postage Stamp)	ODFW

**Appendix E. Land Acquisitions and Transfers
Involving White River Wildlife Area**

Date	Acres	Action	Cooperator
1953	241.21	Acquired from	Delashmutt
1953	160.00	Acquired from	Endersby, Smith
1953	274.00	Acquired from	Kinsey
1953	158.76	Acquired from	Hegstad
1953	314.35	Acquired from	Deshazer
1953	362.65	Acquired from	Joyce
1953	160.00	Acquired from	Wing
1954	320.00	Acquired from	Smith
1954	320.00	Acquired from	Mcquaw
1954	160.93	Acquired from	Oresch
1954	320.00	Acquired from	Stockton
1954	436.81	Acquired from	Buchanan
1955	1561.00	Acquired from	Miller
1955	600.00	Acquired from	Crabtree
1955	480.00	Acquired from	Brittian
1956	320.00	Acquired from	Minks
1956	1360.00	Acquired from	McCorkle
1958	- 27.00	Sold to	Martin
1958	80.00	Acquired from	Taylor
1958	40.00	Acquired from	Stancliff
1959	- 5.00	Sold to	Winegar
1959	519.40	Acquired from	Barber
1960	760.00	Acquired from	Thrasher
1963	663.47	Acquired from	Joyce
1964	1090.00	Acquired from	Cody
1964	11.40	Acquired from	Metzentine
1964	1622.88	Acquired from	Kennedy
1964	80.00	Acquired from	Kinsey
1964	720.00	Acquired from	Mayfield
1964	- 11.40	Sold to	Metzentine
1964	20.00	Acquired from	Peters
1965	4.10	Acquired from	Kinsey
1965	- 4.10	Sold to	Kinsey
1966	- 12.04	Sold to	Walters
1969	2443.10	Acquired form	Martin
1969	963.91	Acquired from	Schindler
1970	399.58	Acquired from	Dawson
1971	468.50	Acquired from	Baker
1971	1888.00	Acquired from	Lindell
1971	2538.50	Acquired from	Davidson
1973	0.42	Land exchange	Wasco County
1973	- 4.11	Land exchange	Wasco County

1976	40.00	Acquired from	Menefee
1978	475.45	Acquired from	Sorensen
1980	473.27	Acquired from	Endersby
1981	2139.00	Acquired from	Griffith
1982	- 41.37 (gravel pit)	Land exchange	Wasco County
1982	80.00	Acquired from	Wasco County
1982	77.6	Acquired from	Murray
1984	- 280.00	Land exchange	USFS
1984	280.00	Land exchange	USFS
1985	277.25	Acquired from	Endersby
1987	18.63	Acquired from	Sexton
1988	19.55	Acquired from	Sportsman for Conservation
1988	436.60	Acquired from	Disbrow
1992	3270.42	Acquired from	RMEF
1992	100.00	Acquired from	RMEF (Smejkal)
1996	116.55	Acquired from	Heald
2006	197.78	Acquired from	Crawford Family

2007 29,480 Department-Owned Lands

1964	1,280	MOU agreements (5)	BLM
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2006 30,760 Total Lands Managed by the Department

Game Fence Easements and Land Use Permits

Land Use Permit for Game Fence:

- Between private property owners and the State of Oregon acting through the Department. The 1981 permit allowed the Department to construct, install and continually maintain an elk and deer drift fence along the estimated boundary lines located in T3S, R13E, Sec. 20 & 21 known as Tooter Canyon.
- Between private owners and the State Oregon, acting through the Department, a permit to construct, install and maintain an elk and deer drift fence along the boundary line between those parcels of property owned by both parties. This is a perpetual permit between both parties. Located in T3S, R13E, Sec. 20 & 21. Entered into the land use permit on December 9th, 1980 and recorded in the deed under micro film number 803739.

Easements and Rights of Way for Game Fences:

- Between private property owners and the State of Oregon, acting by and through the Department. This 1975 easement (recorded in the deed under micro film number 731570) grants, in perpetuity, a right of way twenty feet in width for clearing, construction, reconstruction, repair and maintenance for an elk and deer drift fence across private lands located in T2S, R12E, Sec. 32 & 33.

- Between private property owners and the State of Oregon, acting through the Department. The property owner granted the department, in perpetuity, an easement of way twenty feet in width for clearing, construction, reconstruction, repair and maintenance for an elk and deer drift fence across private land located in T2S, R12E, Sec. 28 & 33. This easement was entered into on July 11th, 1973 and recorded in the deed under micro film number 731770.
- Between private property owner and the State of Oregon, acting through the Department, granted in perpetuity, an easement and right of way to be used for the construction and maintenance of a fence located in T5S, R11E, Sec. 22 & 23. (Entered into on March 12th, 1956 and file number is 3311.100).
- Between private property owners and the State of Oregon, acting through the Department an easement and right of way, in perpetuity, to twenty feet in width for the construction, reconstruction, repair and maintenance of a deer drift fence and a stock fence located in T4S, R12E, Sec. 31 & 32. The easement was entered into on November 7th, 1968 and recorded in the deed under micro film number 68-2034.
- Between the private property owner and the State of Oregon, acting through the Department, granted, in perpetuity, an easement and right of way for clearing, construction, reconstruction, repair, and maintenance for an elk and deer drift fence across lands belonging to him located in T3S, R13E Sec. 13 & 18. Entered into the easement on August 2nd, 1977 and recorded in the deed under micro film number 772262.
- Between private property owner and the State of Oregon, acting through the Department, granted the department an easement for the construction, installation, maintenance, repair and reconstruction of an elk and deer drift fence over and across land belonging to him located in T5S, R11E, Sec. 26. Entered into the easement on February 18th, 1983 but no micro film number on file at WRWA.
- Between Wasco Electric Cooperative Inc. and the Department and in conjunction with the above easement. Wasco Electric Cooperative consented to grant an easement upon a power-line road with the following restrictions: 1) The game fence shall not be located in such a manner as to obstruct or impede access by the Coop. to its existing utility lines, and 2) The Coop. shall have the right to install and maintain its own separately-keyed lock on each of the gates through the game fence. Entered into the easement on February 8th, 1983 with no micro film number on file at WRWA.
- Between Mountain Fir Lumber Company INC., and the Department. Mountain Fir Lumber Co. granted the department an easement for the construction, installation, maintenance, repair and reconstruction of an elk and deer drift fence over and across land belonging to it, located in T5S, R11E, Sec. 26. Entered into the easement on May 16th, 1983 and recorded in the deed as micro film number 831280. (The property formerly owned by Mountain Fir Lumber Company INC., is now owned by a private individual).

Voided Game Fence Easements:

Four game fence easements have since become null and void or have expired due to the acquisition of properties now owned by the Department.

Other Easements and/or Leases:

Telecommunications Cable Easement: between the State of Oregon through the Department granted and conveyed to FTV Communication, LLC. a non-exclusive easement to install a telecommunications cable and its appurtenances and facilities, upon, over and under the department's land located at T5S, R11E, Sec. 13, 14, 15, 22, & 23. Entered into the easement on June 11th, 1999 under file number 993452.

Easement of Way: Between Cody Logging Company and the Department. Cody Logging granted, in perpetuity, an easement to provide angling access and recreational purposes for the general public to Reservoirs number 1 & 2 located in T4S, R11E, Sec. 13. Entered into the easement on June 20th, 1963 and recorded as file number 832408, book 152 page 102.

Easement: Between a private property owner and the Department. The property owner granted, in perpetual right of ingress and egress for and restricted to administrative use by the department on that portion of county road under vacating road order by the County Court of the State of Oregon. Located in T4S, R 12E, Sec. 4 & 5. Entered into on May 4th, 1977. Recorded in the deed under micro film number 773067.

Lease and Easement: Between private owners ("Lessor") and the State of Oregon acting by and through its State Board of Forestry know as the "State". The Lessor leased to the State, its successors and assigns, the premises located in T3S, R13E, Sec. 19 to be used as a state lookout. The terms of the lease are in perpetuity. The easement allows the Lessor to construct, reconstruct, repair, maintain and use a road to ingress and egress to the leased premises. The location of the road is T3S R13R, Sec. 20. Entered into the lease and easement on April 3rd, 1964.

Access Road Agreement: Between Mountain Fir Lumber Co., Inc., and several private landowners. Mountain Fir Lumber Co., granted and conveyed to these landowners and their heirs and assigns, a perpetual nonexclusive easement and right-of-way over and across the following property owned by Mountain Fir Lumber Co.: T3S, R12E, Sec. 20 & 21. The easement and right-of-way would be limited for use solely in connection with the control, management and administration for forestry and agricultural purposes and for the removal of forest products. It is believed that the department acquired the Mountain Fir land and that a new owner then acquired the private lands. Location of the easement is T3S, R12E, Sec. 16, 20, & 21. Entered into the agreement on June 13th, 1991. Recorded into the Deed under micro film number 911983.

Oil, Gas and Mineral Lease: Between private owners, Husky Oil Company and the Department. The property owners and Husky Oil Company, retain all oil, gas and mineral rights on lands located in T3S, R13E, Sec. 30. Entered into the lease on March 27th, 1981 and recorded in the deed under micro film number 822633 as a Ratification, Division Order and Correction of Description of Oil, Gas and Mineral Lease.

Timber Agreement: Between Mountain Fir Lumber Co., Inc. and the Department. Under the agreement dated January 10th, 1955 private property owners sold and conveyed to Tygh Valley Lumber Company the exclusive right to all of the timber for a period of 99

years ending in January 4th, 2054. Tygh Valley Lumber Company then transferred the timber rights on this property to Mountain Fir Lumber Company recorded February 24th, 1960. Mountain Fir Lumber Company transferred the timber rights on the Kennedy property to Mountain Fir Lumber Co., Inc. recorded July 9th, 1969. As part of the consideration for the timber agreement, Mountain Fir does assigned and conveyed to the department all of its right, title and interest in the timber on the real property located in T5S, R11E, Sec. 3 & 4. Effective date January 1st, 1992. Recorded in the deed as micro number 902926.

Water Right Transfer Agreement: Between the State of Oregon acting by and through the Department of Fish and Wildlife and private landowners. The Department and the owners agreed that 5.75 acres of water right were appurtenant to the 37 acres of a subdivision purchased by the Department from these owners and that .75 of an acre within the 3 acres retained by the owners were irrigated for the 6.5 acre water right under Certificate No. 17155. Located in T4S, R12E, Sec. 18 and entered into the agreement on November 30th, 1965.

Cooperative Management Agreement:

- The BLM and the Department entered into a Cooperative Management Agreement relating to public lands within the White River Wildlife Area. Land located in T3S, R12E, Sec. 13, 14, and 22, totaling 280 acres (Jordan Creek and Tygh Creek). Entered into on August 25th, 1964.
- The BLM and the Department entered into a Cooperative Management Agreement relating to public lands within the White River Wildlife Area. Land located in T3S, R12E, Sec. 4, totaling 40 acres (Lone Pine). Entered into it on August 25th, 1964.
- The BLM and the Department entered into a Cooperative Management Agreement relating to public lands within the White River Wildlife Area. Land located in T5S, R 11E, Sec. 9, 10, 14, 15, & 21, totaling 880 acres (White River). Entered into it on August 25th, 1964.
- The BLM and the Department entered into a Cooperative Management Agreement relating to public lands within the White River Wildlife Area. Land located in T3S, R13E, Sec. 19, totaling 80 acres (Postage Stamp). Entered into on August 25th, 1964.

Telephone Line Right of Way Easement:

- The Department grants and assigns, the Telephone Utilities of Eastern Oregon, Inc. the right to bury and maintain underground telephone facilities, together with necessary wires and fixtures incidental under and upon the following described property: T3S, R12E, Sec. 26, (Shadybrook Trailer), T4S, R12E, Sec. 20 (lane to Pat Davis), T5S, R11E, Sec. 24 (Along to road to Endersby and Dodge). Entered into the easement on May 21st, 1987. Recorded into the deed as micro film number 871716.
- The Department grants and conveys the Telephone Utilities of Eastern Oregon, Inc. the right and authority to enter, re-enter upon, and to construct, reconstruct, repair, operate, maintain, and remove its telephone line or system, including the necessary poles, wires, guys and fixture, upon or under the lands of the Department located in

T5S, R11E, Sec. 1 & 2, known as Mink to Disbrow. Entered into the easement on March 29th, 1984.

Easement: Between the Department and the U.S. Forest Services, USDA “government”. The Department assigns the government an easement and right of way, including the right, privilege and authority to locate, construct, maintain, patrol and repair a roadway and electric and telephone transmission line over, along across the following land: T3S, R12E, Sec. 27 & 28. Entered into on November 16th, 1960.

Transmission Line Easement: The Department assigns a perpetual easement and right to the U.S. Forest Service to enter and erect, maintain, repair, operate and patrol one line of electric power transmission structures and appurtenant signal lines, including the right to erect such poles, transmission structures, wires, cables and appurtenances as are necessary in, over, upon and across the following land: T5S, R11E, Sec. 23 & 24. Entered into the easement on June 29th, 1967.

Boundary Agreement: Between the Department, and private owners. The party’s entered into an agreement the 23rd day of May, 1964 for the exchange of tracts each containing 11.4 acres. The Department has the responsibility to survey the lines to designate the appropriate ownership boundary changes so that a deer drift fence can be built by the Department as soon as possible. Location T4S, R12E, Sec. 7. Entered into the agreement on October 13th, 1964.

Easement: Between the State of Oregon acting through the Department and Wasco County. The department conveyed to Wasco County and its successors and assigns, an easement across the following property: T3S, R12E, Sec. 36, know as the Cody Road.

Vacating a Road of Public Easement:

- The road located in T5S, R11E, Sec. 1, 2, and 3, known as the road from Smock Prairie to the “Y” at Hazel Hollow. Effective on March 9th, 1977.
- A road located in T5S, R11E, Sec. 3, 9, and 10, known as the road from Smock lane to the Forest Service boundary a portion of Farlow Road. Effective on January 22nd, 1975.
- In the matter of vacation of a portion of a road petitioned for by A.H. Gillis, et AL, located in T4S, R12E, Sec. 4 & 5, known as the road from Oriesh east to the game fence. Effective May 4th, 1977.
- In the matter of vacation of a portion of a road petitioned for by W.E. Woodcock, ET AL, located in T4S, R12E, Sec 18, known as Cody Field to Louie Barn. Effective December 11th, 1974.
- In the matter of vacating a road of public easement, said road being located in T3S, R13E, Sec. 19, known as the road from the 2nd feeder to the last feeder on Postage Stamp. Effective on December 11th, 1974.
- In the matter of vacating a road of public easement, said road being located in T4S, R11E, Sec. 11, known as the road through McQuaw. Effective on December 11th, 1974.

Permit for an Approach road:

- A permit for an approach road to a county road in Wasco County, State of Oregon was issued to the State of Oregon for the entrance just east of the guard station. Issued October 26th, 1978.
- A permit for an approach road to a county road in Wasco County, State of Oregon was issued to the State of Oregon for the entrance off of Rock Creek Road, located in T4S, R12E, Sec. 18. Issued December 10th, 2002.

Kennedy Irrigation Pipeline Permit and Maintenance Agreement: The permit issued by the State of Oregon, through the Department, to a private landowner to allow him and his contractor access to Department property for the construction and maintenance of an underground irrigation pipeline. Location of the permit is in T5S, R11E, Sec. 1 & 2. Although the construction date has expired, the maintenance shall continue in perpetuity starting October 1st, 1994.

Appendix F. Legal Obligations Influencing Management of the White River Wildlife Area

Federal Laws

Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act
Pittman-Robertson Act of 1937
The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended
National Historic Preservation Act
National Environmental Policy Act
Americans with Disabilities Act

Oregon Revised Statutes

ORS 496.012 Oregon's Wildlife Policy
ORS 496.138 General Duties and Powers; Rulemaking Authority
ORS 496.146 Additional Powers of the Commission
ORS 496.162 Establishing seasons, amounts and manner of taking wildlife; rules
ORS 496.992 Penalties

ORS 477.747: Directs state agencies to develop plans for timber salvage operations to restore and recover forest lands burned by fire.

ORS 526.905: Requires the Department of Administrative Services to coordinate with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Parks and Recreation Department, the State Forestry Department, the Division of State Lands and other agencies with state forestland oversight responsibilities to adopt forest management plans or policies. The bill also establishes provisions whereby state forestland plans may address excess fuels build up and forest health. Calls for efforts to determine necessary silvicultural practices to improve and increase wildlife habitat, improve forest health, control insect-infested and diseased-stands of timber, and reduce fire danger.

Oregon Administrative Rules

Division 008 - Department of Fish and Wildlife Lands

635-008-0015 Agreements to Restrict Motor-propelled Vehicles
635-008-0040 Forage Removal from State Lands
635-008-0050 Fish and Wildlife Commission to Post and Enforce Rules
635-008-0175 White River Wildlife Area

Division 011 - Statewide Angling Regulations

635-011-0050 Procedure of Promulgation of Angling Regulations
635-011-0100 General Rule

Division 50 - Furbearer and Unprotected Mammal Regulations

635-050-0015 - Purpose
635-050-0045 - General Furbearer Regulations
635-050-0020 - Areas Open to Hunting or Trapping

Division 051 - General Game Bird Regulations

635-051-0000 Purpose and General Information
635-051-0065 State Wildlife Area Regulations

Division 053 - Upland Game Bird Regulations

635-053-0000 Purpose and General Information

Division 065 - Game Mammal General Seasons and Regulations

635-065-0001 Purpose and General Information
635-065-0625 Regulations on State Wildlife Areas, Refuges and Special Areas